Across the world, the industrialization has increased the frequency of climate anomaly. The size of damage due to recent natural disasters is growing large and fast, and the human damage and economic loss due to disasters are consistently increasing. Urbanization has a structure vulnerable to natural disasters. Therefore, in order to reduce damage from natural disasters, both hardware and software approaches should be utilized. Currently, however, the development of a statistical access process for ‘analysis of disaster occurrence factor’ and ‘prediction of damage costs’ for disaster prevention and overall disaster management is inadequate. In case of local governments, overall disaster management system is not established, or even if it is established, unscientific classification system and management lead to low utility of natural statistics of disaster year book. Therefore, in order to minimize disaster damage and for rational disaster management, the disaster damage survey process should be improved. This study selected gale as the focused analysis target among natural disasters recorded in disaster year book such as storm, torrential rain, gale, high seas, and heavy snow, and analyzed disaster survey process. Based on disaster year book, the gale damage size was analyzed and the issues occurring from the correlation of gale and damage amount were examined, so as to suggest an improvement plan for reliable natural disaster information collection and systematic natural disaster damage survey.
Yet, disaster damage varies greatly across countries. We argue that the larger a country’s propensity to experience frequent and strong natural hazards, the more rational actors will invest in preparing for disasters and mitigating damage. Accordingly, economic loss from an actually occurring disaster will be smaller the larger a country’s disaster propensity – holding everything else equal, such as hazard magnitude, the country’s total wealth and per capita income.