



INEQUALITY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE RESILIENCE OF SOCIETIES

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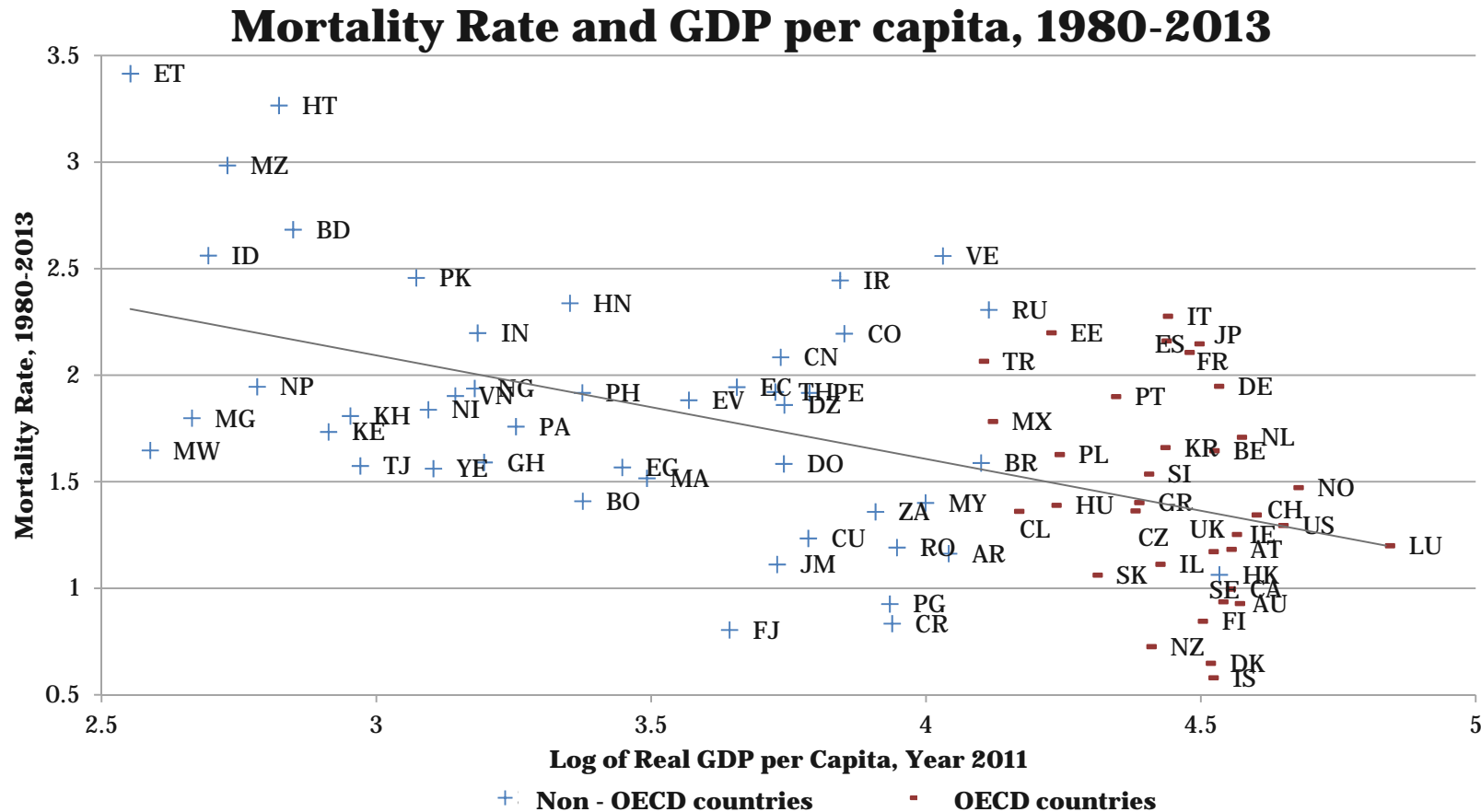
OECD High Level Risk Forum

Public Governance and Territorial Development





OECD countries made substantial progress in reducing mortality rates

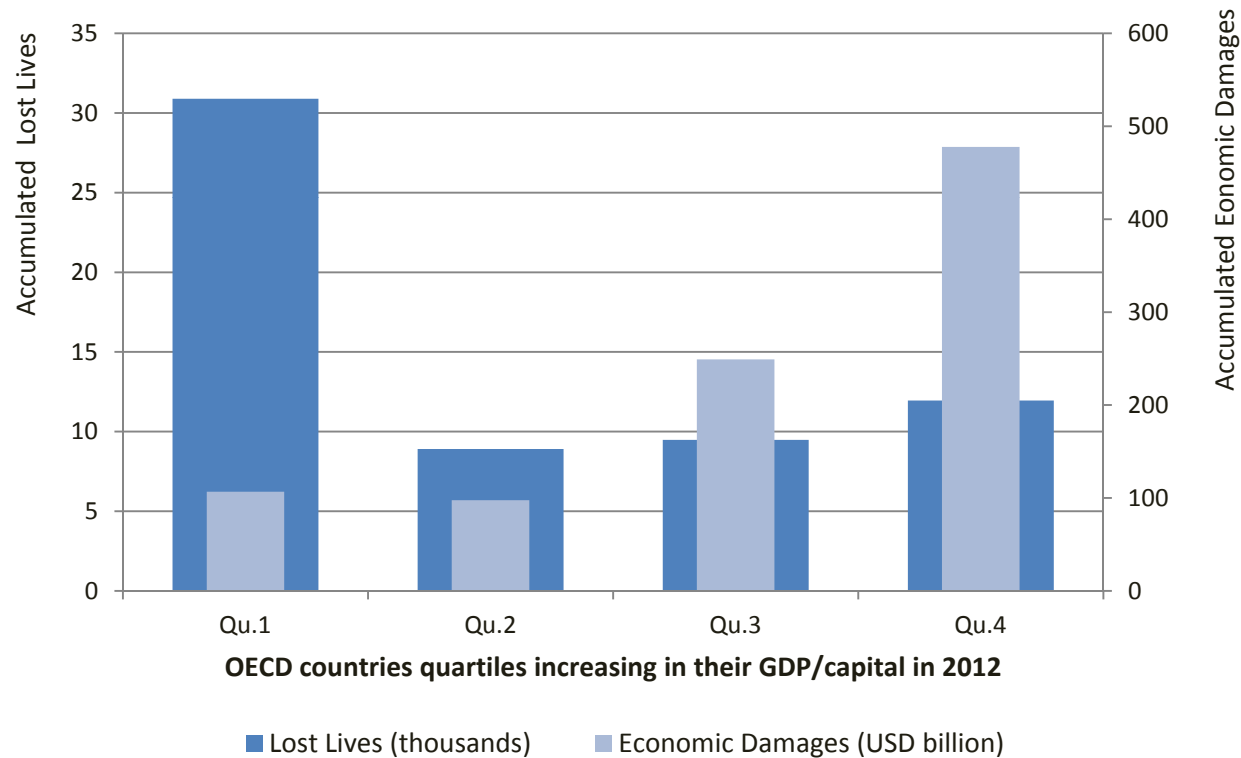


Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.emdat.be - Université catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium, (accessed 14 November 2013); Heston A. et al. (2011), "Penn World Table Version 7.0", Center for International Comparisons of Production, Income and Prices at the University of Pennsylvania, https://pwt.sas.upenn.edu/php_site/pwt_index.php (accessed 15 January 2014); OECD (2013d), "Gross domestic product (GDP) MetaData : GDP per capita, USD, constant prices, reference year 2005", OECD National Accounts Statistics (database), OECD National Accounts Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/na-data-en> (accessed 14 November 2013).



Inequality across OECD countries

Lost Lives and Economic Damages per OECD Income Quartile, 1995-2010



Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.emdat.be - Université catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium; OECD (2013), "Gross domestic product (GDP) MetaData : GDP per capita, US\$, constant prices, reference year 2005", National Accounts OECD Statistics Database, accessed on 14 November 2013, <http://stats.oecd.org/>





Frequency and severity of major crises have been increasing in many countries

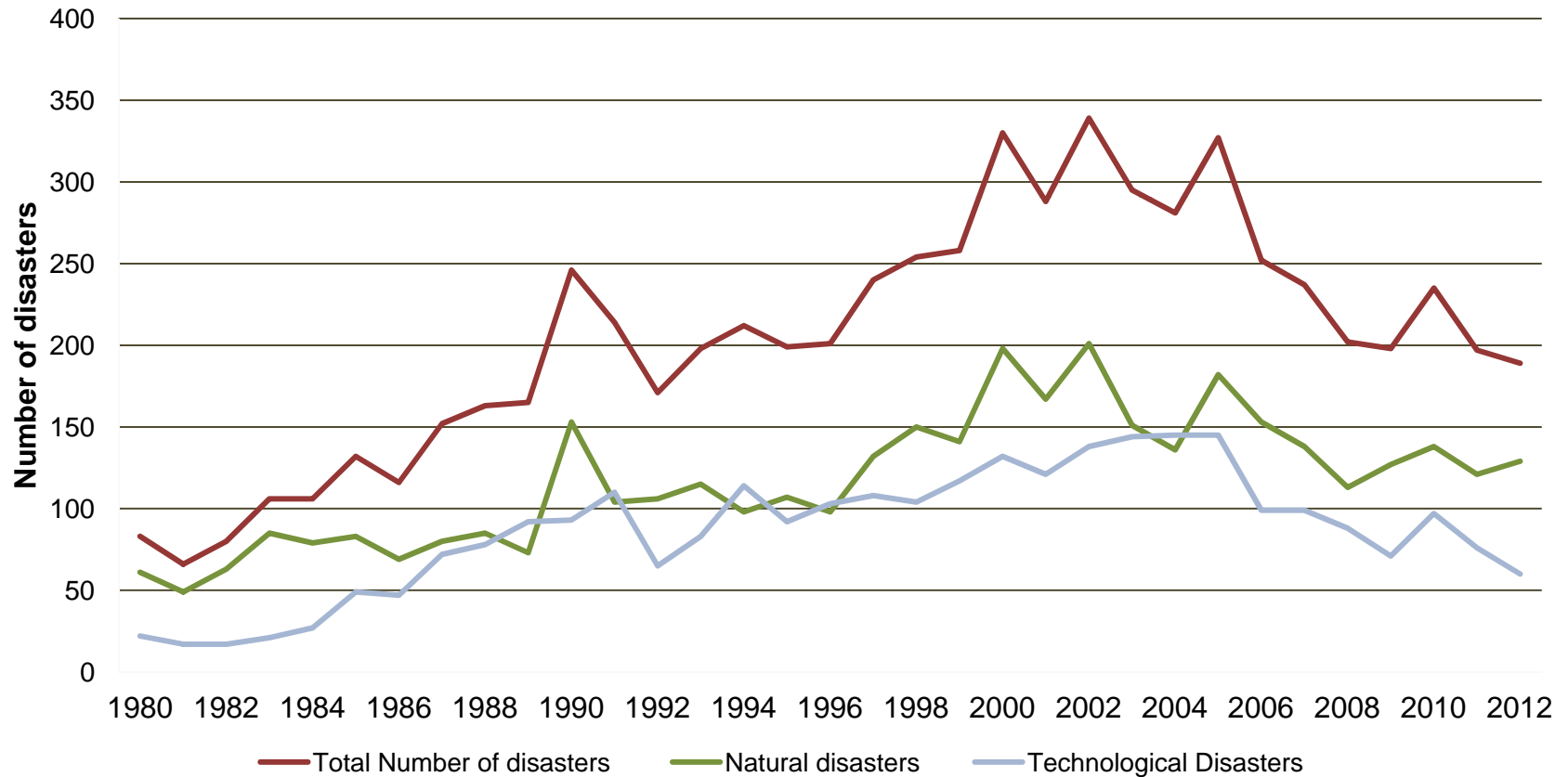
- USD 1.5 trillion in economic damages from man-made and natural disasters in OECD and BRIC countries over the last decade
- Some disasters caused economic losses in excess of 10% - 20% of GDP (Chile, NZ), but it's especially local economies that are hit hard
- Persistent socio-economic vulnerabilities persist and in many cases have increased disaster risk





Total disasters increased from around 100 per year 1980's to 200-300 annually since 2000

Number of annual disasters in OECD and BRIC countries, 1980-2012

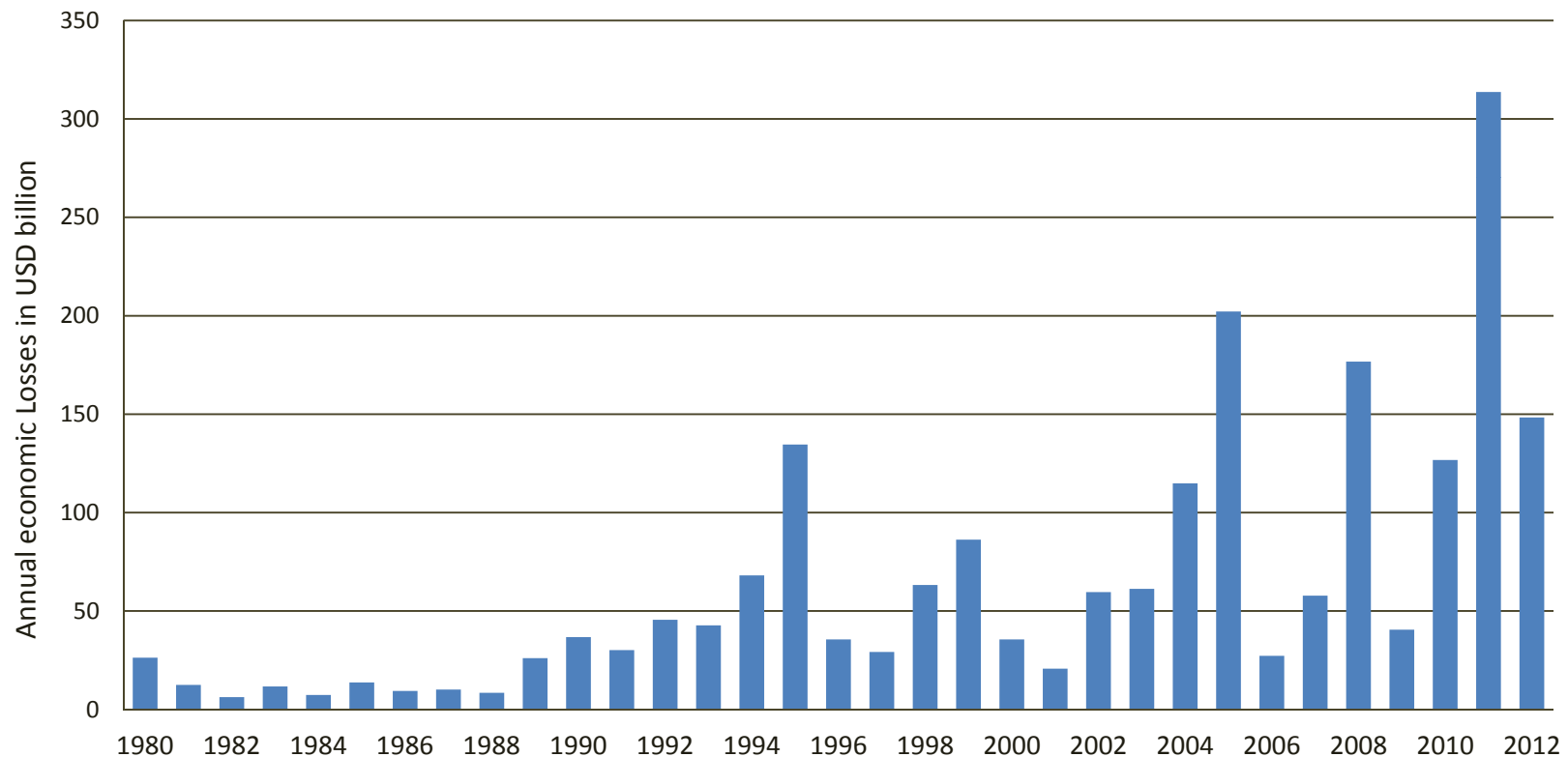


Source: Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.emdat.be - Université catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium".



Major disasters produced significant economic losses

Economic Losses across OECD and BRIC countries, 1980-2012



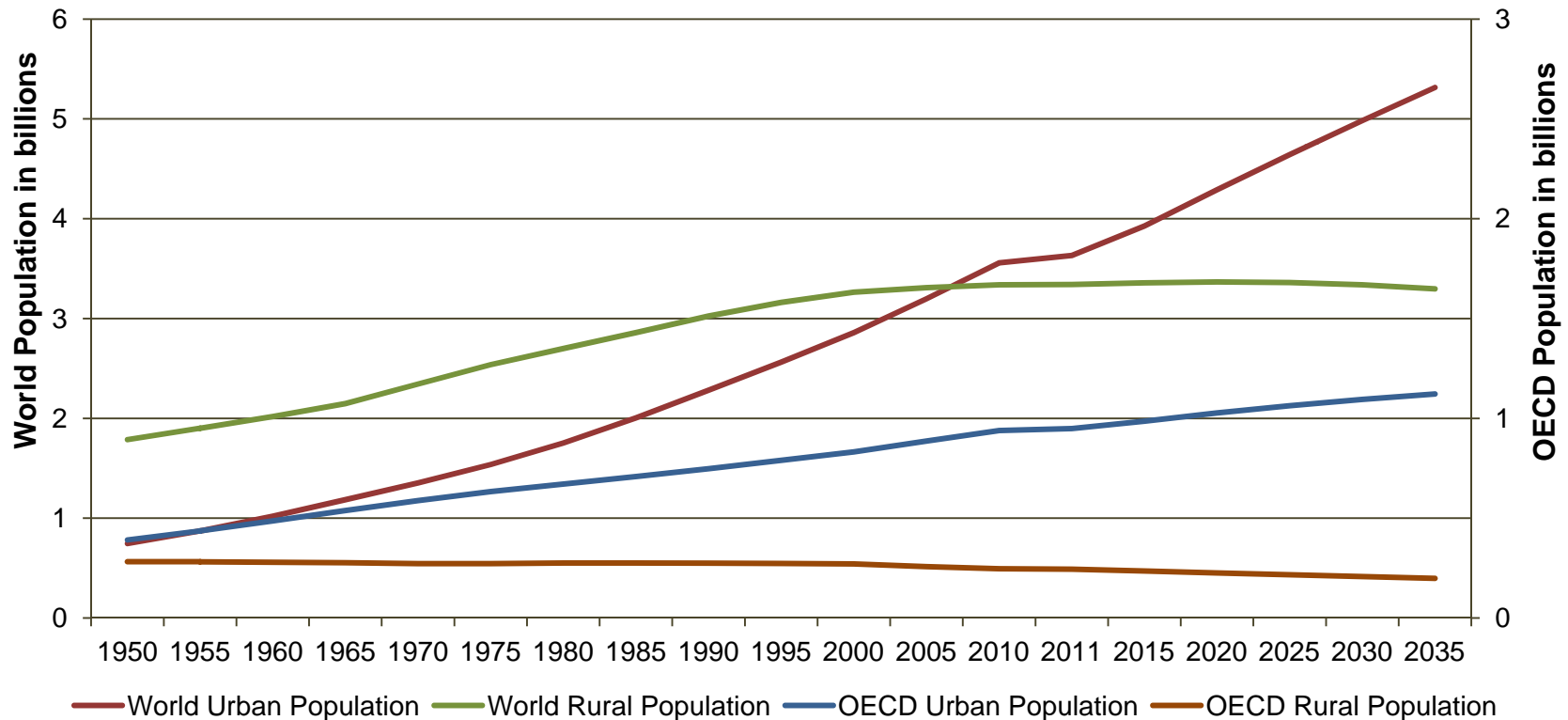
Source: Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.emdat.be - Université catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium".





Risk drivers: Rapid urbanization and higher concentration of assets in urban areas

Urban and rural population in the world and the OECD, 1950 - 2030



Source: Calculations based on data from the UN DESA (2013), "World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Highlights and Advance Tables" United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.228, http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Documentation/pdf/WPP2012_HIGHLIGHTS.pdf





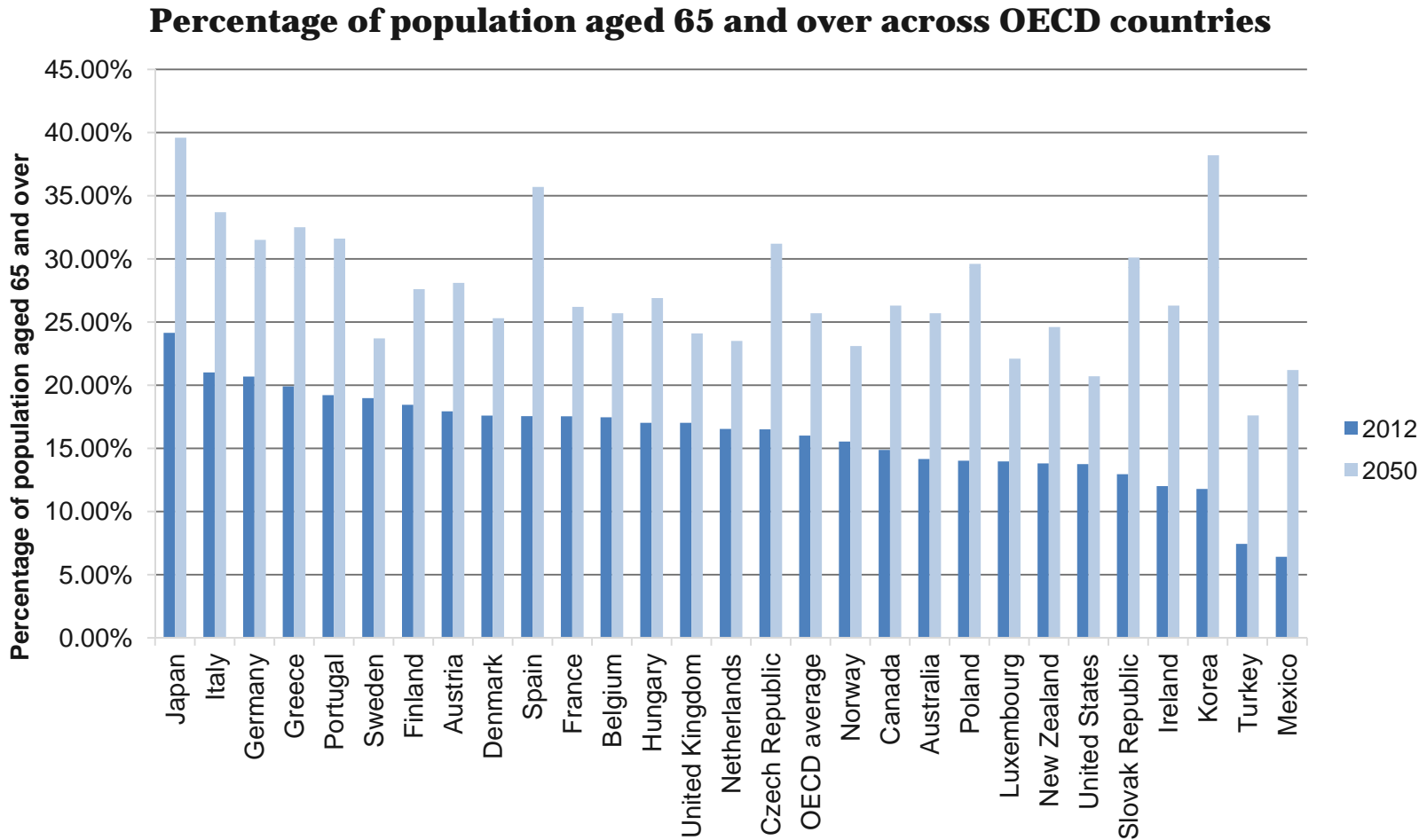
The socio-economic vulnerability of elder populations in OECD countries

- **Hurricane Sandy (2012):** Half of the total fatalities were people above the age of 65 years.
- **Hurricane Katrina (2005):** 71 % of the total fatalities were people above 60 years old
- **European heat wave (2003):** Most fatalities were elderly people who died alone in their homes unable to cope with the high temperatures





Risk drivers: Ageing societies increase social vulnerability

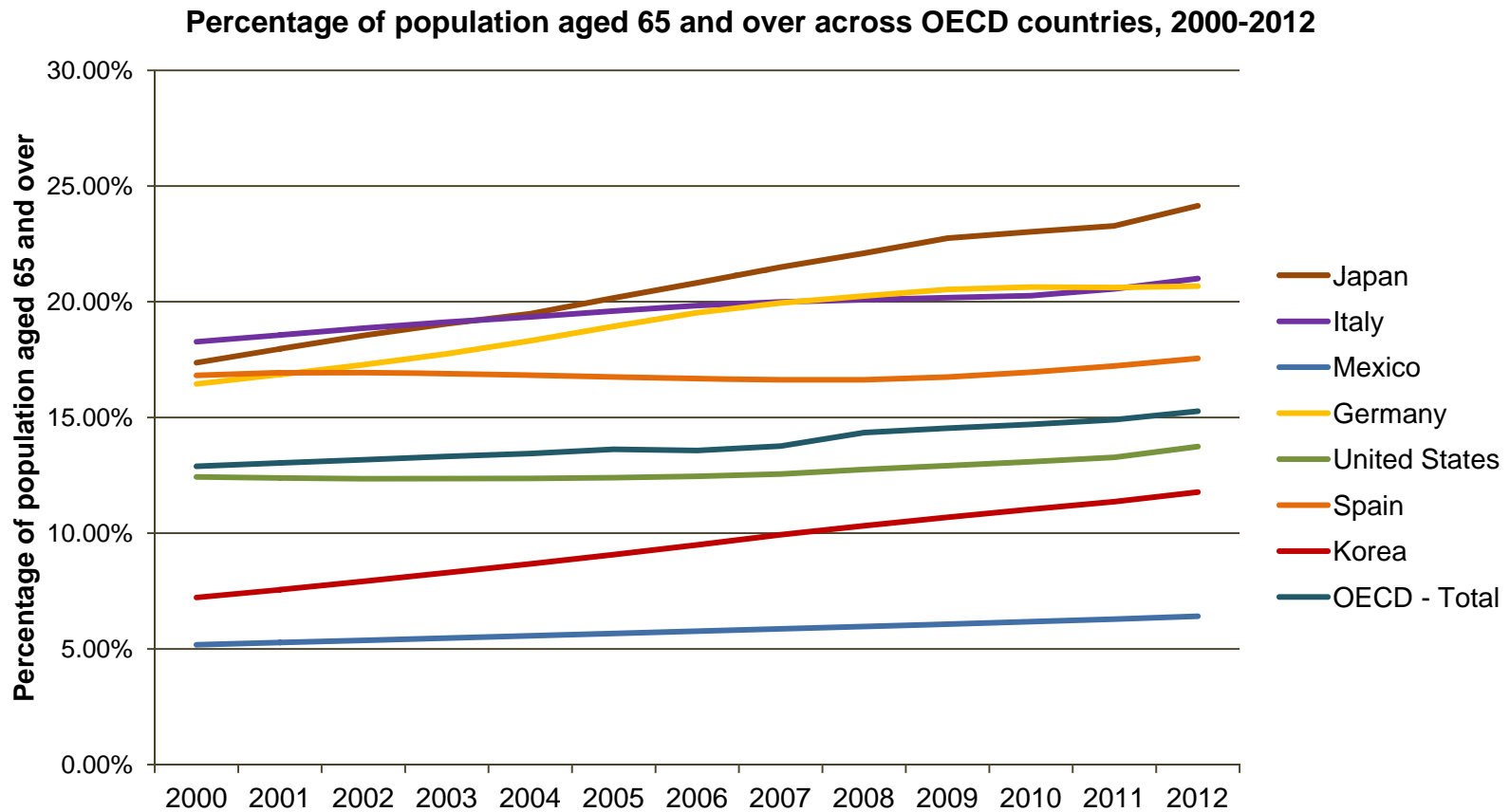


Source: Calculations based on data from the UN DESA (2013), "World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Highlights and Advance Tables", United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.228, http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Documentation/pdf/WPP2012_HIGHLIGHTS.pdf





Increasing ageing society during the last decade



Source: OECD (2014), "Demography and Population" database, OECD publishing, retrieved from <http://stats.oecd.org/>





OECD Recommendation on the Governance of Critical Risks

1. Establish a comprehensive, all-hazard and trans-boundary approach to risk governance at the national level
2. Anticipate and build preparedness through foresight capacities and financing frameworks
3. Raise awareness to foster whole-of-society investments in prevention
4. Develop adaptive and inter-agency crisis management capacities
5. Include principles of good governance in risk management decision-making including transparency, accountability and continuous improvement





SEE YOU SENDAI!

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PROFESSIONAL PROFILE



Jack Radisch is project manager of the OECD High Level Risk Forum, which brings together government officials and representatives from industry to identify best practices in the management of complex risks. As an international civil servant he guides countries in building consensus around public management strategies and especially governance approaches to risk assessment. He has published numerous articles and OECD peer reviews on risk management policies, was co-author of the G20/ OECD Framework on Disaster Risk Assessment and Risk Financing, and was main author of the OECD publication 'Future Global Shocks'. He has worked as a public policy analyst in various fields related to the economics of security, including cyber threats, bio-security and nuclear non-proliferation. Mr. Radisch is a licensed attorney and continues to provide pro bono legal advice to indigent clients and non-profit groups.
