

<b>U N</b>	<b>목 표</b>	<b>1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>
	<b>세 부 목 표</b>	<b>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</b>
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</b>

### I. Global indicator

<Type 2>

<b>Indicator</b>	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
<b>Definition</b>	<p>The number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.</p> <p>“Directly affected” means the number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.</p> <p>The indicator is calculated by dividing indicators from national disaster loss databases(deaths, gone missing, affected) by global population data(national census, World Bank, UN Statistics Commission data).</p>

### II. Data description

#### [Data ①] Number of deaths, missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

<b>Calculation method</b>	$\frac{(A_2+A_3)}{\text{Global population}} \times 100,000$ <p>Where: A<sub>2</sub> : Number of deaths attributed to disasters and          A<sub>3</sub> : Number of missing persons attributed to disasters</p>
<b>Unit</b>	Number per 100,000 population
<b>Data sources</b>	In most countries disaster data are collected by line ministries and national disaster loss databases are established and managed by special purpose agencies including national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies. The Sendai Framework Focal Points in each country are responsible of data reporting through the Sendai Framework Monitoring System.
<b>Calendar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Time series: 2005-2019(Data for Korea included in 2005-2018)</li> <li>■ Data release: Annually</li> </ul>
<b>Data compilers</b>	UNISDR(United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction)

**[Data ②] Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population**

<b>Calculation method</b>	$\frac{(B_1)}{\text{Global population}} \times 100,000$ Where: B <sub>1</sub> Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters
<b>Unit</b>	Number per 100,000 population
<b>Data sources</b>	In most countries disaster data are collected by line ministries and national disaster loss databases are established and managed by special purpose agencies including national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies. The Sendai Framework Focal Points in each country are responsible of data reporting through the Sendai Framework Monitoring System.
<b>Calendar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Time series: 2005-2019(Data for Korea included in 2005-2018)</li> <li>■ Data release: Annually</li> </ul>
<b>Data compilers</b>	UNISDR(United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction)
<b>Global indicator link</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Metadata: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-05-01.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-05-01.pdf</a></li> <li>■ Data: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</a></li> </ul>