

CUMULATIVE LOSSES FROM EARTHQUAKES HAVE A TIME INTERVAL OF NON-LINEAR GROWTH WITH TIME ABOUT 30-50 YEARS ONLY

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Distribution of losses from earthquakes can be described as a multifractal and obeys the Pareto law with the density $\phi(L) \sim L^{-1-\beta}$, where $\beta < 1$. This distribution has an infinite statistical moments including mean value. This contradiction is resolved by the fact that even the loss from the strongest earthquake is limited by the total amount of resources of the humankind. But actual strongest disaster can be much weaker than this limitation. Statistics of cumulative losses $S(L(t))$ for 1900-1996 years was studied and it was found that the growth of cumulative sums $S(L(t))$ becomes linear at time intervals more than 30-50 years. Moreover, the tendency of loss growth is different in the regions with different level of economic development. The prognosis of cumulative sums of losses from earthquakes is presented.