

# UNDERSTANDING BEHAVIOURAL RESPONSES TO EARTHQUAKE SHAKING USING INJURY DATA FROM THE 2010/2011 CANTERBURY EARTHQUAKES



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# UNDERSTANDING BEHAVIOURAL RESPONSES TO NATURAL HAZARDS

- Why is it important?



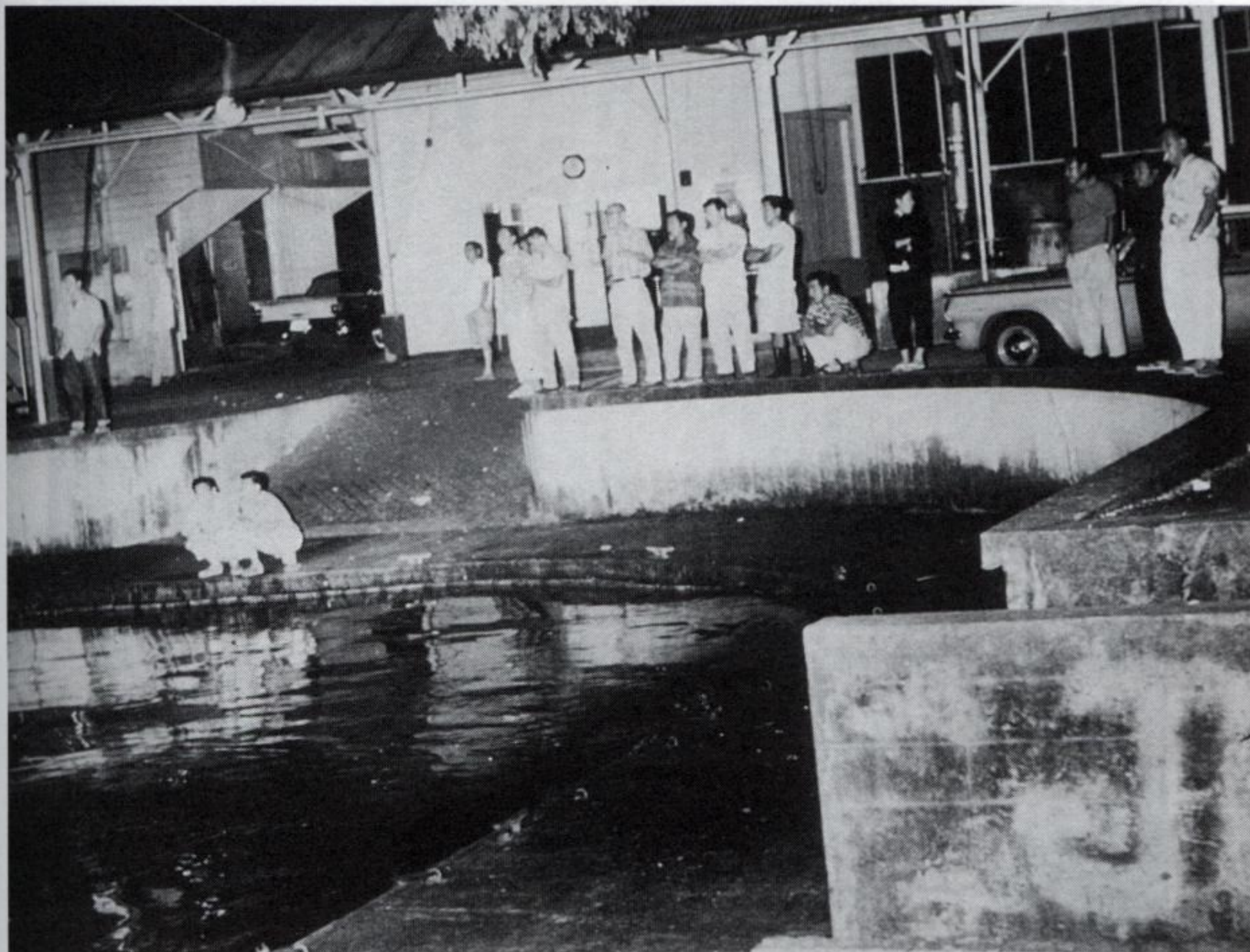
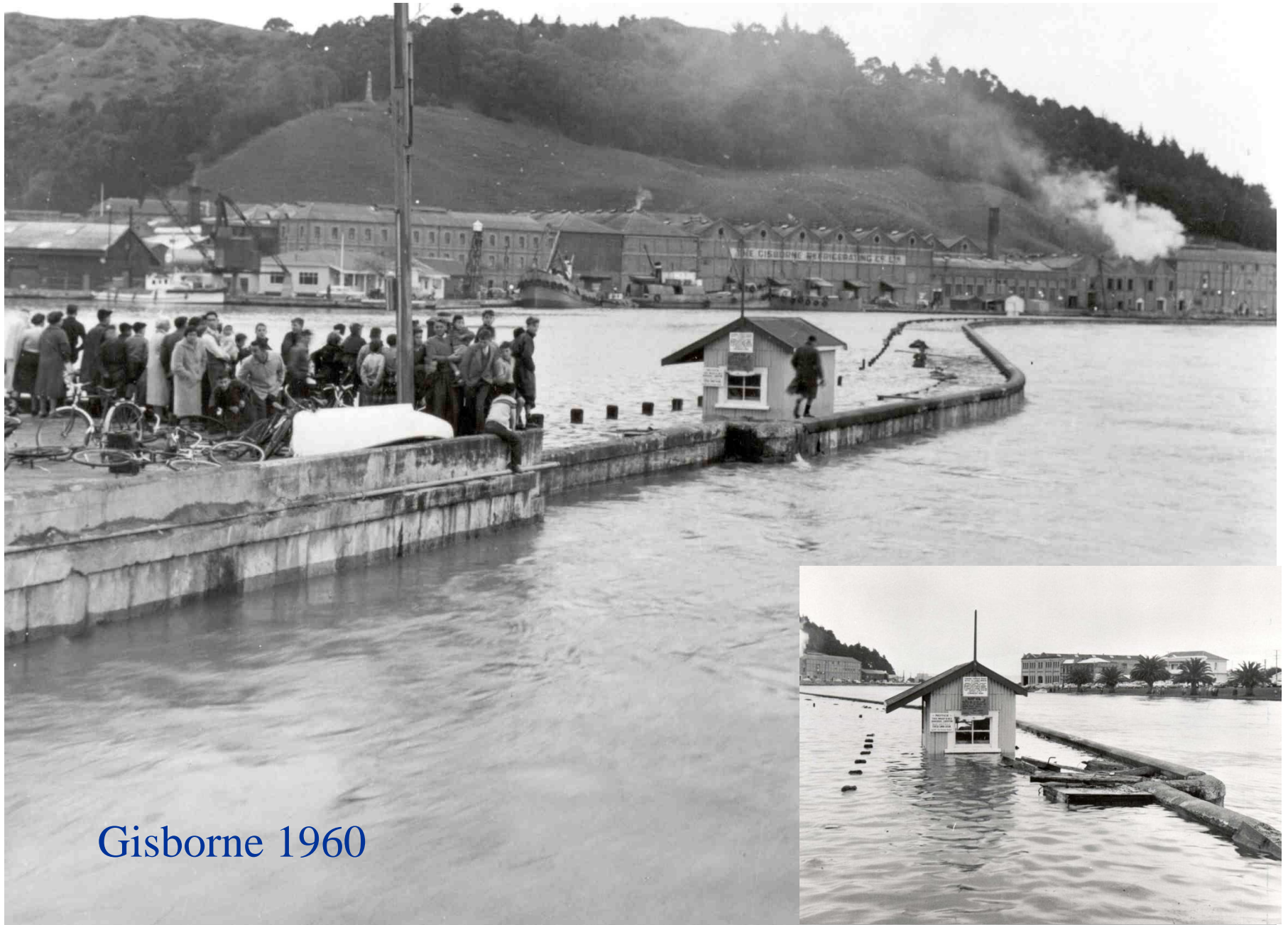


Figure 5.7 Curious Hilo residents await the first wave of the 1960 tsunami.



Gisborne 1960





## 2004 THAILAND

- No official alert BUT
- 22 % felt earthquake
- 70 % saw sea recede
- 55 % heard sounds
- **11 % evacuated**



# Reasons for evacuating

- **Clarity of the threat**
- **Sources of social influences**
- **Availability of resources**

Riad et al. 1999

**“Evacuation behaviour is complex rather than simple, collective rather than individualistic and develops along multiple lines rather than a single path”**

Quarantelli 1985



# UNDERSTANDING BEHAVIOURAL RESPONSES TO NATURAL HAZARDS

- Why is it important?







Design by ART Center College of Design



a place of mind  
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

# UBC Don't Freak Out Shake Out.



**DROP! COVER! HOLD ON!**

**October 18, 10:18 a.m.**

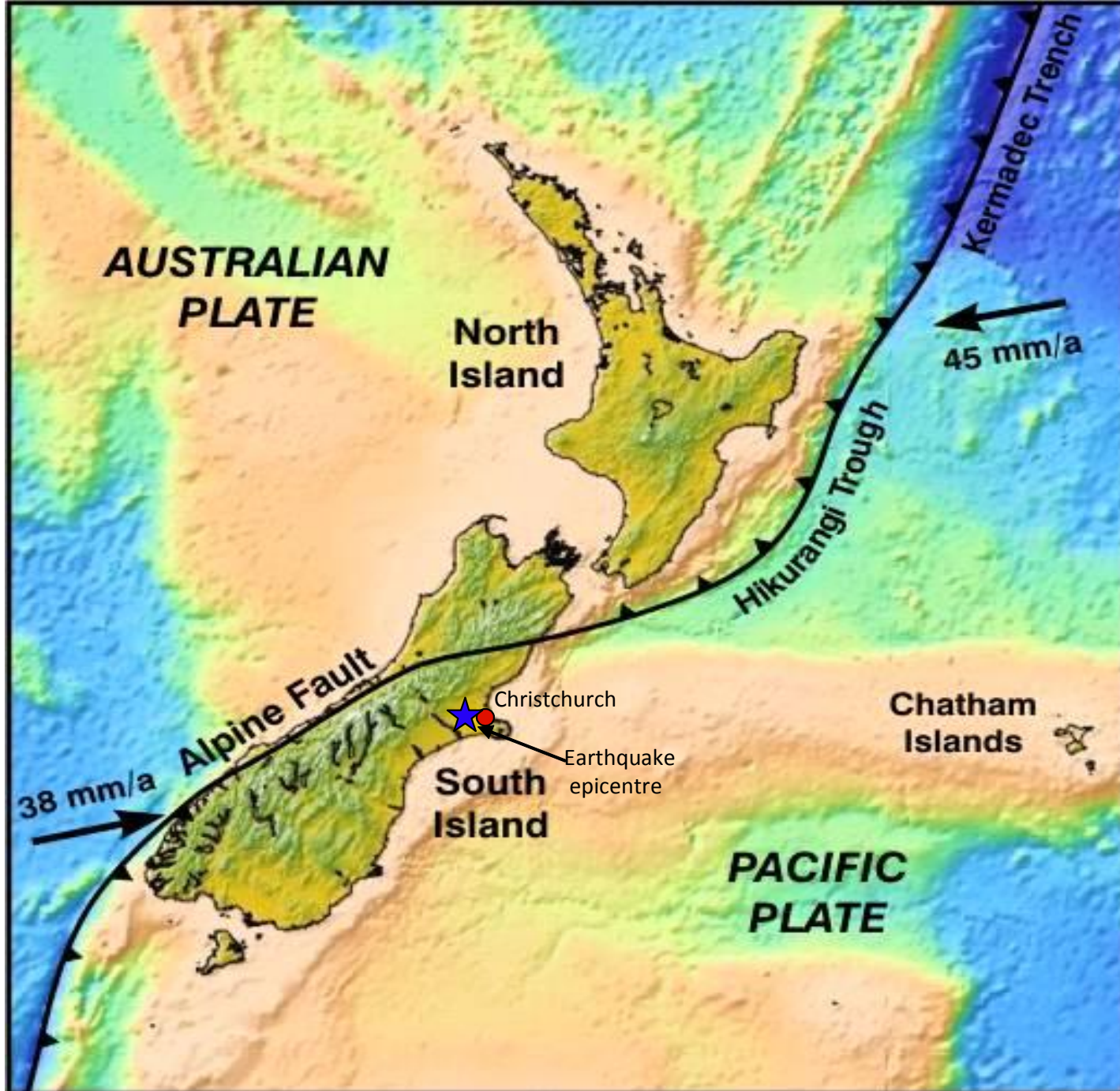
The Great  
British Columbia  
**Shake  
Out**

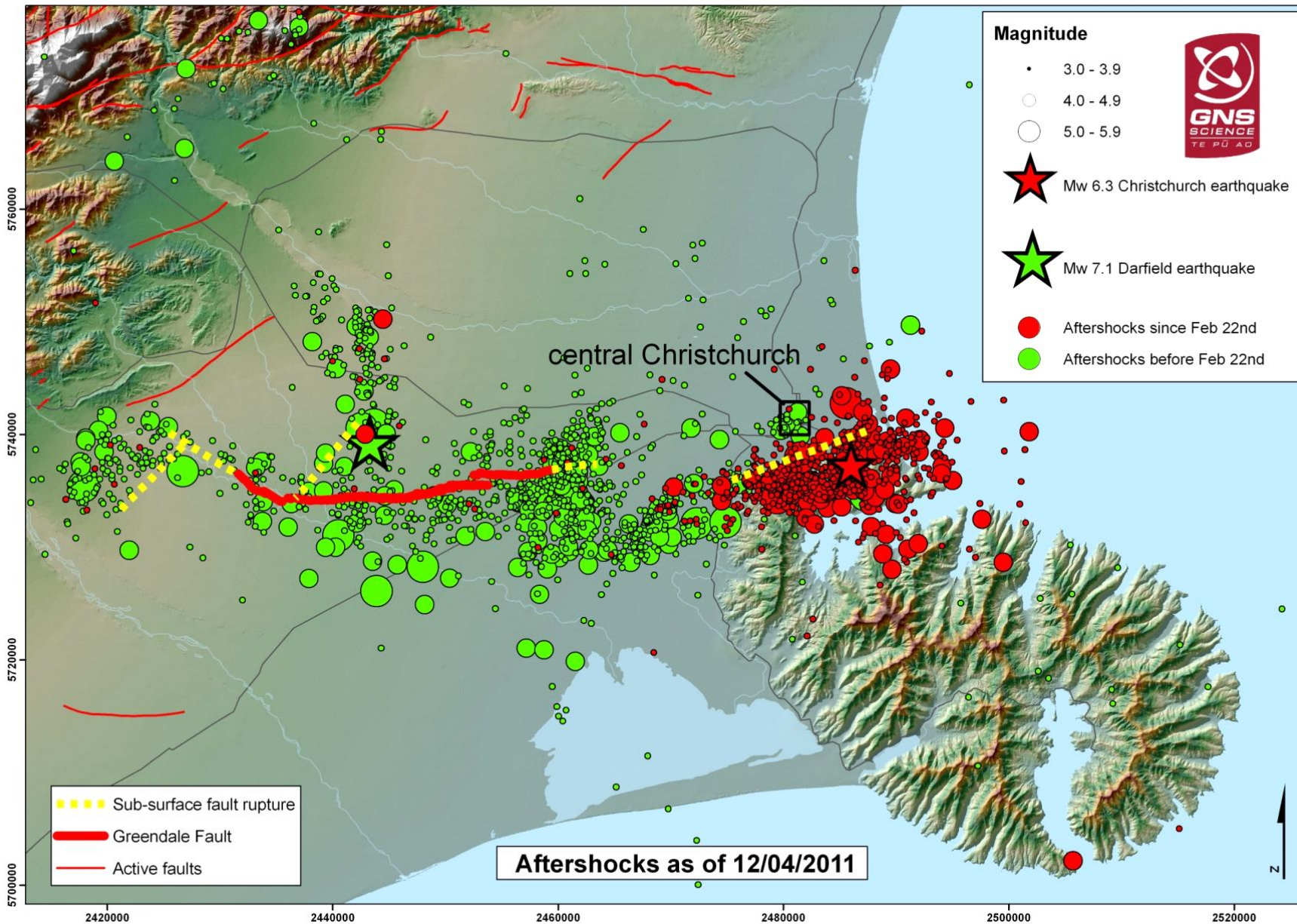


IBC | Insurance Bureau  
of Canada

[www.emergency.ubc.ca](http://www.emergency.ubc.ca)

[www.shakeoutbc.ca](http://www.shakeoutbc.ca)

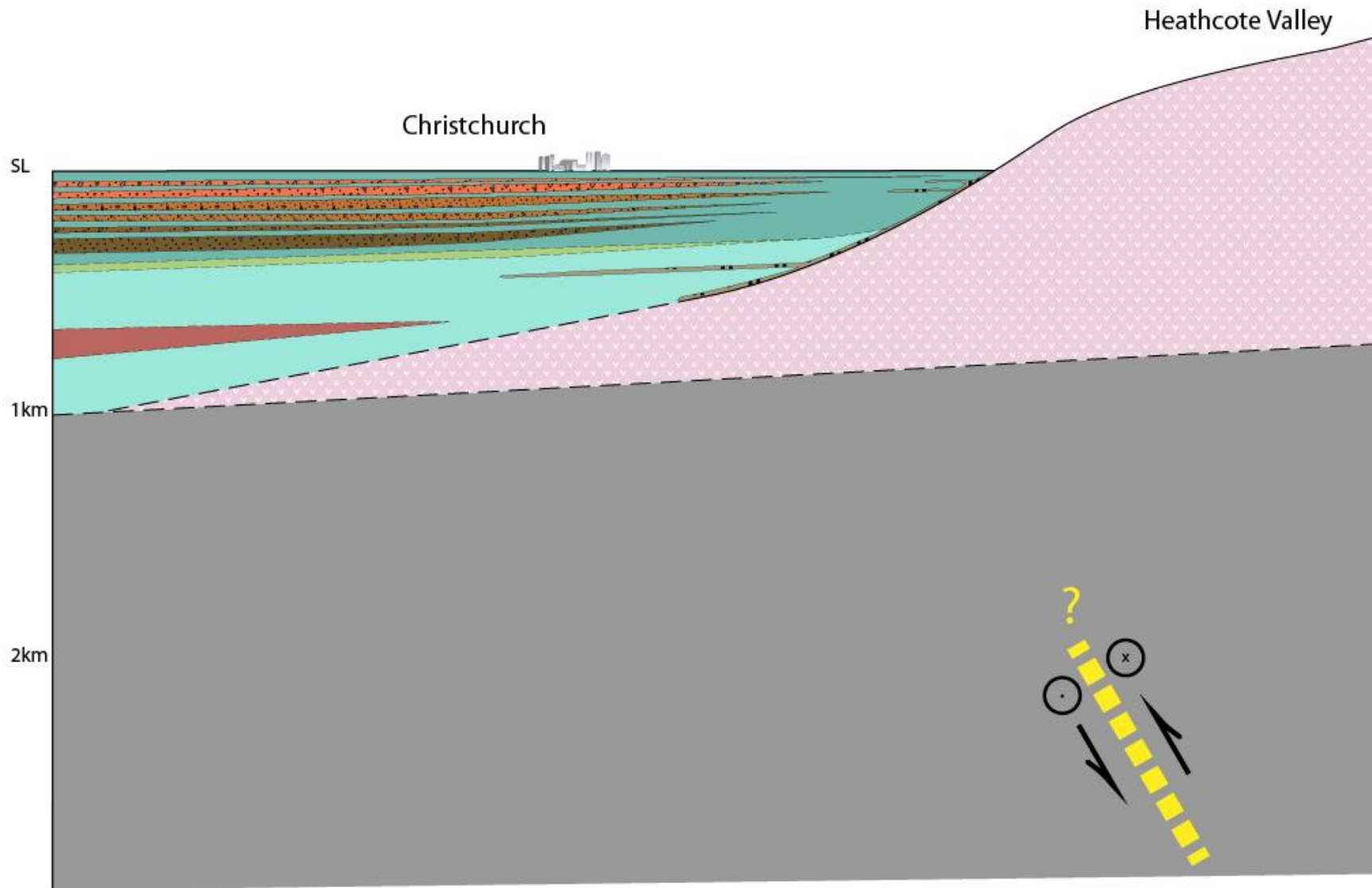




# **A tale of two earthquakes – the Canterbury sequence of 2010-2011**

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# CTV Building







Source: Jason Ingham



## Data from cities impacted by major earthquakes in several developed and undeveloped countries

	Christchurch (NZ)	Port-au-Prince (Haiti)	Los Angeles (USA)	Bam (Iran)	Kobe (Japan)
<b>Date</b>	22 Feb 2011	12 Jan 2010	17 Jan 1994	26 Dec 2003	17 Jan 1995
<b>Local Time (24 h clock)</b>	12.51	16.53	04.30	05.26	05.46
<b>Magnitude</b>	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.6-6.7	7.2
<b>PGA* (g)</b>	1.8-2.2	<0.1-1.24	1.0-1.78	0.87-0.98	0.82
<b>Urban population affected</b>	450,000	3,000,000	14,500,000	97,000	1,500,000
<b>Urban area affected (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	864	38	1,200	19.5	1,800
<b>Population density affected (n/ km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	520	79,000	12,000	5,000	2,500
<b>Numbers injured</b>	6659	300,000	5000	30,000	>36,000
<b>Numbers killed</b>	182	230,000	72	26,000	5,488



# 600-700 block of Colombo Street, 22 February

17 killed

1 paralysed



## UNDERSTANDING BEHAVIOURAL RESPONSES TO EARTHQUAKE SHAKING USING INJURY DATA



## Relative risk by gender and age

	Christchurch	Darfield			Christchurch		
Population	Total Injuries (n)	Injuries per 10,000	Risk	Total injuries (n)	Injuries per 10,000	Risk	
<b>Gender</b>							
<b>Male</b>	168,423	803	47.7	1.0	2525	149.9	1.0
<b>Female</b>	180,012	1453	80.7	1.7	4646	258.1	1.7



## Classification of injury context

### Primary contexts of injury

**Primary immediate:** unavoidable causes of injuries that occurred during the main shaking.

**Primary action:** potentially avoidable causes of injuries that occurred when a person moved during the main shaking.

### Aftershock contexts of injury

**Aftershock immediate:** same as for primary immediate

**Aftershock action:** same as for primary action

### Secondary context of injury

**Secondary:** any cause of injury that occurred after the shaking had stopped.

## Relative risk by gender and age

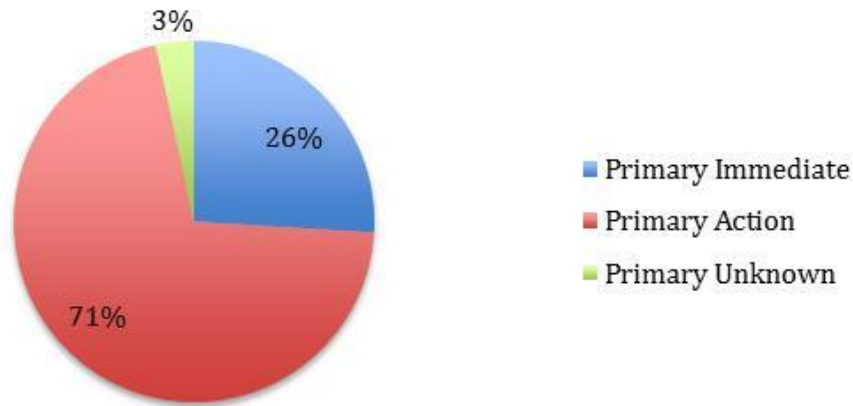
	Christchurch		Darfield		Christchurch		
	Population	Total Injuries n	Injuries per 10,000	Relative risk	Total injuries n	Injuries per 10,000	Relative risk
<b>Under 5</b>	21,477	15	7	1	66	30.7	1
<b>5-9</b>	21,396	12	5.6	0.8	41	19.2	0.6
<b>10-14</b>	22,797	31	13.6	1.9	86	37.7	1.2
<b>15-19</b>	25,875	62	24	3.4	241	93.1	3
<b>20-24</b>	27,597	68	24.6	3.5	359	130.1	4.2
<b>25-29</b>	22,506	81	36	5.2	371	164.8	5.4
<b>30-34</b>	24,858	145	58.3	8.4	433	174.2	5.7
<b>35-39</b>	26,310	224	85.1	12.2	636	241.7	7.9
<b>40-44</b>	26,091	240	92	13.2	674	258.3	8.4
<b>45-49</b>	25,008	304	121.6	17.4	784	313.5	10.2
<b>50-54</b>	21,927	274	125	17.9	821	374.4	12.2
<b>55-59</b>	20,313	197	97	13.9	644	317	10.3
<b>60-64</b>	15,084	175	116	16.6	554	367.3	12
<b>65+</b>	47,196	428	90.7	13	1461	309.6	10.1

## Context of injury

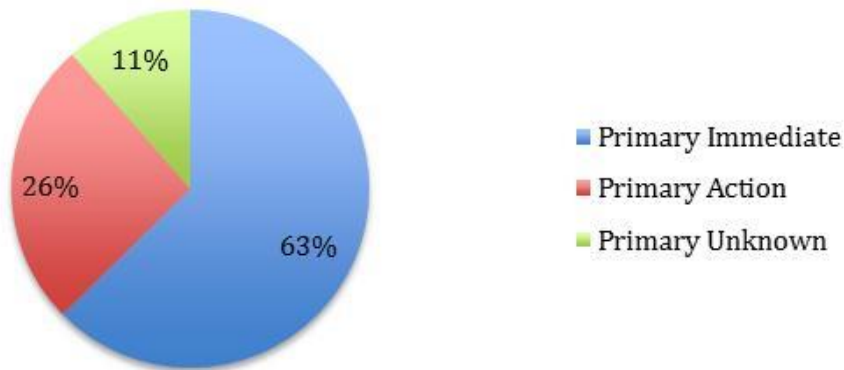
	Darfield	Christchurch
	n (%)	n (%)
<b>Primary Immediate</b>	377 (16.7)	3129 (43.6)
<b>Primary Action</b>	1025 (45.4)	1293 (18.0)
<b>Primary Unknown</b>	50 (2.2)	574 (8.0)
<b>Secondary</b> (including clean-up)	499 (22.1)	1881 (26.2)
<b>Aftershock Immediate</b>	165 (7.3)	172 (2.4)
<b>Aftershock Action</b>	134 (5.9)	103 (1.4)
<b>Aftershock Unknown</b>	6 (0.3)	19 (0.3)



## Primary Injuries - 4th September 2010



## Primary Injuries - 22nd February 2011



## Mechanisms of Injury

	<b>Darfield</b>		
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cause</b>	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
<b>Fall/Trip</b>	422 (29.0)	207 (25.8)	629 (27.9)
<b>Cleanup</b>	150 (10.3)	170 (21.2)	320 (14.2)
<b>Projectile</b>	126 (8.7)	82 (10.2)	208 (9.2)
<b>Helping Others</b>	110 (7.6)	60 (7.5)	170 (7.5)
<b>Children</b>	98 (6.7)	45 (5.6)	143 (6.3)
<b>Ground damage</b>	61 (4.2)	45 (5.6)	106 (4.7)
<b>Glass</b>	45 (3.1)	37 (4.6)	82 (3.6)
<b>Masonry</b>	20 (1.4)	37 (4.6)	57 (2.5)
<b>Animals</b>	11 (0.8)	6 (0.8)	17 (0.8)

## Mechanisms of Injury

	Christchurch		
	Female	Male	Total
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
<b>Fall/Trip</b>	1282 (27.6)	588 (23.3)	1870 (26.1)
<b>Projectile</b>	726 (15.6)	374 (14.8)	1100 (15.3)
<b>Ground damage</b>	356 (7.7)	331 (13.1)	687 (9.6)
<b>Cleanup</b>	251 (5.4)	371 (14.7)	622 (8.7)
<b>Glass</b>	141 (3.0)	70 (2.8)	211 (3.0)
<b>Masonry</b>	70 (1.5)	91 (3.6)	161 (2.3)
<b>Helping Others</b>	83 (1.8)	55 (2.2)	138 (1.9)
<b>Children</b>	91 (2.0)	17 (0.7)	108 (1.5)
<b>Animals</b>	14 (0.3)	11 (0.4)	25 (0.4)

## Christchurch quake - Clinical Characteristics of injuries incurred in first 24 hours

Injury Type	Total injuries	Male	Female	Ratio
	n	n (%)	n (%)	F:M
<b>Soft Tissue Injury</b>	4748	1369 (29%)	3379 (71%)	2.47
<b>Laceration</b>	816	302 (37%)	514 (63%)	1.70
<b>Fracture/Dislocation</b>	414	127 (31%)	287 (69%)	2.26
<b>Dental Injury</b>	138	54 (39%)	84 (61%)	1.56
<b>Concussion</b>	58	15 (26%)	43 (74%)	2.87
<b>Pain Syndromes</b>	57	10 (18%)	47 (82%)	4.70
<b>Foreign Body</b>	45	15 (33%)	30 (67%)	2.00
<b>Burns</b>	38	22 (58%)	16 (42%)	0.73
<b>Other</b>	345	118 (34%)	227 (66%)	1.92

## Christchurch quake- first 24 hours

### Accident location and external cause of injury

	Total injuries	Male	Female	Ratio
	n	n (%)	n (%)	F:M
<b>CTV</b>				
<b>Workplace Address</b>	687	339 (49%)	348 (51%)	1.03
<b>Deaths</b>	115	25 (22%)	90 (78%)	3.60
<b>PGC</b>				
<b>Workplace Address</b>	441	198(45%)	243 (55%)	1.23
<b>Deaths</b>	18	8 (44%)	10 (56%)	1.25
<b>Actions taken</b>				
<b>Passive</b>	3129	915 (29%)	2214 (71%)	2.42
<b>Action</b>	1293	365 (28%)	928 (72%)	2.54
<b>Cleanup</b>	622	371 (60%)	251 (40%)	0.68
<b>Aftershocks</b>	294	99 (34%)	195 (66%)	1.97
<b>Other/Unspecified</b>	1833	775 (42%)	1058 (58%)	1.37

**Christchurch quake- first 24 hours**  
**Accident location and external cause of injury**

	<b>Total injuries</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
	<b>n</b>	<b>n (%)</b>	<b>n (%)</b>	<b>F:M</b>
<b>Accident Scene</b>				
<b>Home</b>	3392	1002 (30%)	2390 (70%)	2.39
<b>Commercial/Service Location</b>	1549	444 (29%)	1105 (71%)	2.49
<b>Road/Street</b>	399	143 (36%)	256 (64%)	1.79
<b>Industrial Place</b>	228	112 (49%)	116 (51%)	1.03
<b>School</b>	140	34 (24%)	106 (76%)	3.12
<b>Place of Recreation or Sport</b>	80	21 (26%)	59 (74%)	2.81
<b>Place of Medical Treatment</b>	45	8 (18%)	37 (82%)	4.63
<b>Other/Not Obtainable</b>	826	268 (32%)	558 (68%)	2.08

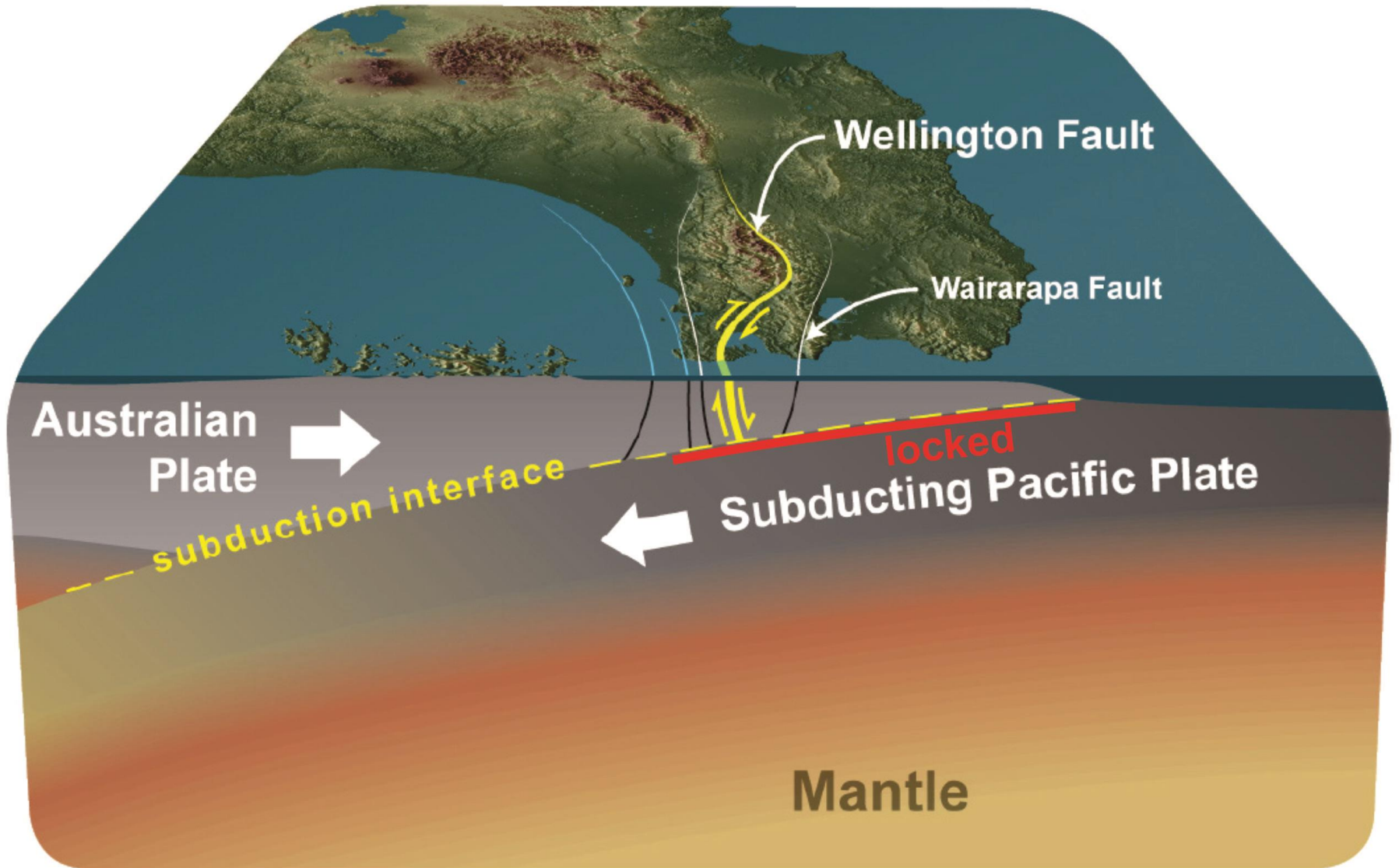
- **Gender differences were significant and causes are varied. Further work is need to explain them.**
- **In general, improved building codes, strengthening buildings and securing fittings will reduce future earthquake deaths and injuries.**
- **However, the high rate of action injuries earthquake suggests that further education is needed to promote appropriate actions during and after earthquakes.**



national earthquake drill  
9:26am, 26 September 2012  
**DROP. COVER. HOLD**



# Wellington's Earthquake Setting





# Wellington's Earthquake Setting



Ohariu  
Fault

Wairarapa  
Fault

Wellington  
Fault

*Photograph by:  
Lloyd Homer*



# Tsunamis washed many vessels into the heart of Kodiak

Photo Credit: U.S. Navy on March 30, 1964



# Napier in the 1880's (view to the south)



# Napier

