Rainfall data and insurance damage data related to sewer flooding for the case of Aarhus, Denmark



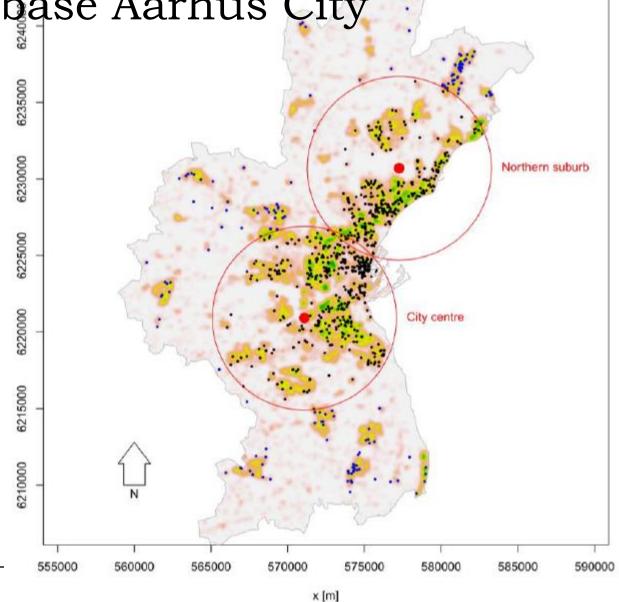
Rainfall – insurance damage claims: is there a relationship?



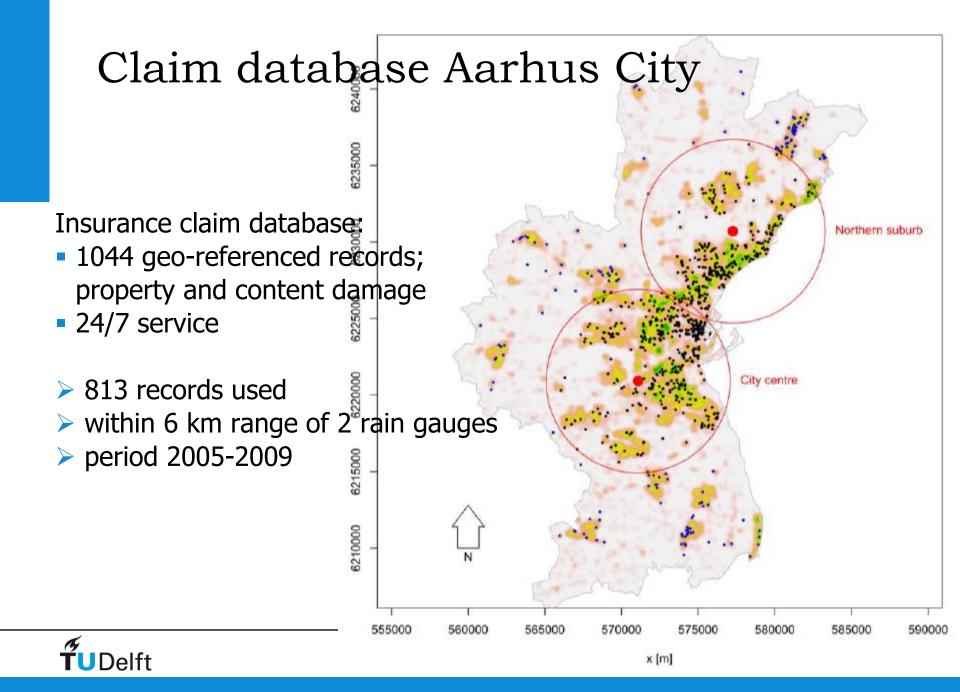
Claim database Aarhus City

Aarhus City:

- **315,000** inhabitants
- 47,000 hectares
- Elevation: 0-107m+MSL







Relationship rainfall – insurance damage claims?

Problem:

Lagged response of damage claim to time of rainfall event causing damage



Relationship rainfall – insurance damage claims?

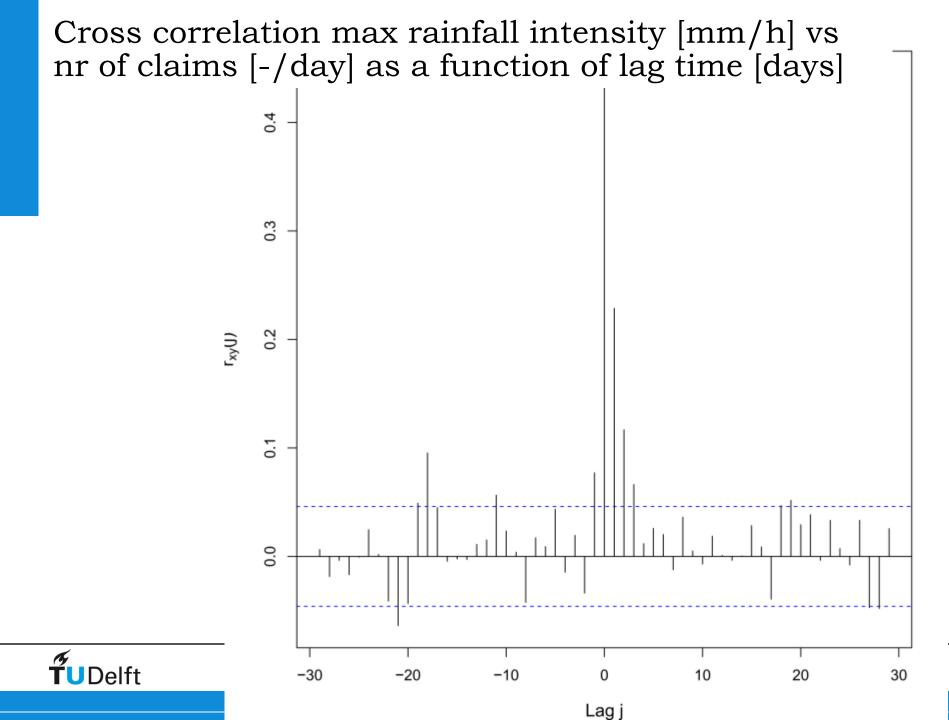
Problem:

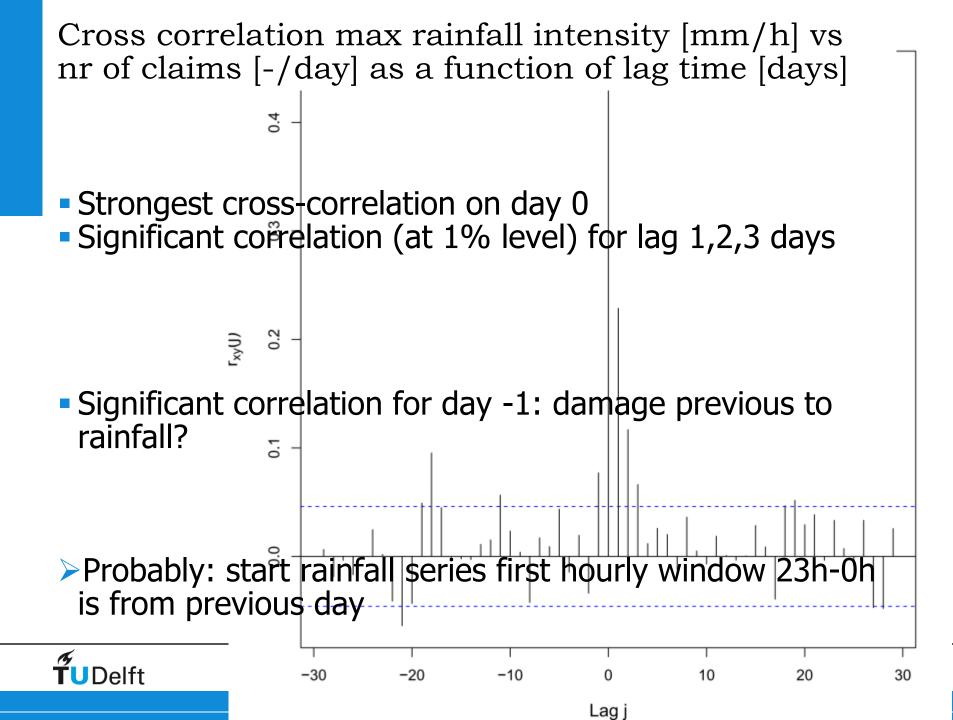
Lagged response of damage claim to time of rainfall event causing damage

Solution:

- impulse-response function (lagged regression) from signal processing (cf. electric pulse)
- Precondition: impulse is short compared to response; impulse is immediate (infinitely short).
- Here: impulse = rainfall (min-hours); response = claims (days)

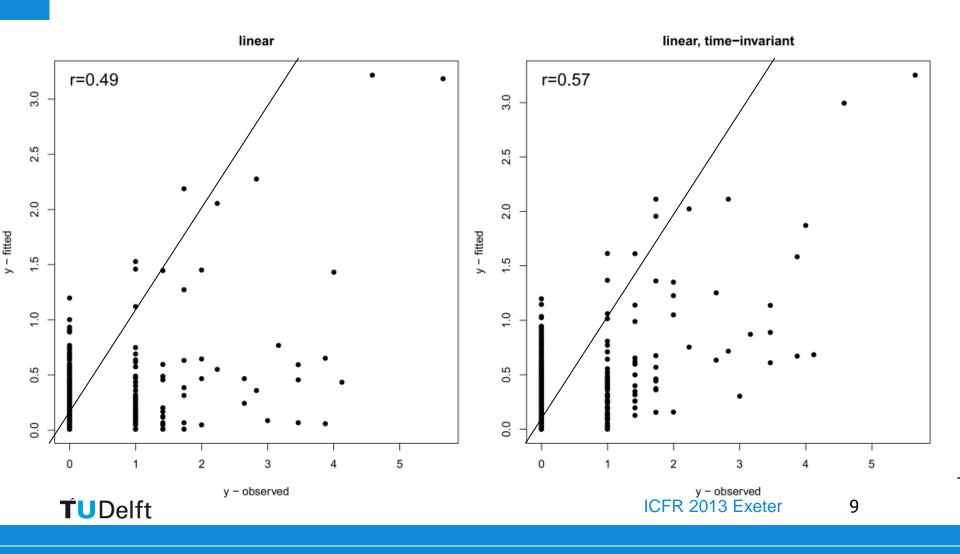






Nr of damage claims predicted vs observed

(SQRT(nr claims))



Correlation coefficients (Pearson)

		Northern suburb		City centre	
	Model	dcounts	dtot	dcounts	dtot
rmax	Linear	0.49	0.45	0.40	0.37
	Linear, time-invariant	0.57	0.53	0.47	0.43
rvol	Linear	0.45	0.40	0.38	0.34
	Linear, time-invariant	0.54	0.48	0.44	0.38
Avg. distance claim-rain gauge		3.1 km		4.0 km	
Total number of claims		363		450	

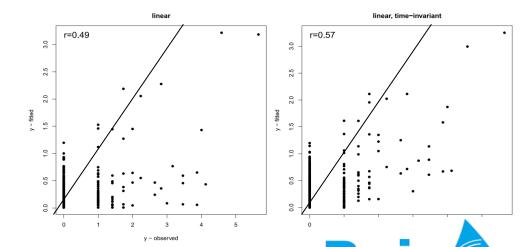
D_counts: nr of damage claims/day

D_tot: total damage volume/day



Prediction of rainfall-related damage

Needs for improvement:



- accurate insurance data: in time and space
- accurate rainfall data: especially in space (rainfall radar)
- additional data sources: topography, local drainage, socioeconomic data







