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Analysis of the Affecting Factors in Vulnerability of Rural Housing to Earthquake Disaster (Case study: Sjasroud County - Khodabandeh Township Zanjan Province)

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Abstract

Housing as a major structural part of the settlement, having major role in the formation of spatial structure and identity of rural architecture, and The most important measure of housing satisfaction can be summed up in its strength. With respect to the unstable in geographical conditions in relation to earthquake as a natural disaster in Iran, and thanks to it`s non-compliance with technical standards in the construction, the use of traditional and non-resistant building materials and housing was worn, leading to greater vulnerability of rural settlements to earthquake disaster. The aim of this study was to investigate the situation and determine the vulnerability of rural housing in

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Sjasroud County in Zanjan Province. Data were collected using questionnaires and interviews and analyzed through SPSS statistical tests. The results of data analysis shows low local capacity to deal with housing in earthquake vulnerability among families, and of inadequate local capacity allocated to physical capacity of housing. In addition, regression analysis showed that the local capacity for economic and physical factors, respectively, with 0.491 and 0.298 the highest level of institutional and social factors, with 0.126 and 0.160 having the lowest impact on the vulnerability of housing in study area.

Keywords: Physical Vulnerability, Rural Housing, Earthquake Disaster, Sjasroud County.

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