Seismic intensity survey by questionnaire method was conducted during the field reconnaissance and intensity was estimated using fuzzy set intensity coefficients based on MSK intensity definition. It was found that damage levels of brick masonry dwellings are severer than RC dwellings and wooden dwellings in the same neighbourhood suggesting traditional timber frame dwellings are lighter and more earthquake resistant. Probability of entrapment and casualty of oneself or family members clearly increases along damage level of dwellings. Twelve % of human losses in households were observed in case of total collapse with two or more walls collapsed.

Study results indicate that traditional timber frame dwellings sustained less collapse and damage than brick houses in this earthquake. However, many people seem still prefer to reconstruct brick houses due to modern and urban image, security, easy maintenance and/or availability of building materials. It is very important to extend education and training how to build earthquake resistant houses to people and local home builders in recovery and restoration stages.

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