

## عنوان مقاله:

Investigating Urban Vulnerability Based On AHP Method And GIS Case Study: Tabriz

## محل انتشار:

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#### خلاصه مقاله:

Natural disasters (espacially earthquacks) often are silent while potentially susceptible to damage, caused sever loss of life and property. Natural disaster occured while no man is able to impact directly upon it and threatened human social life.Common adverse effects caused by natural disasters in urban areas followed by combination of physical destruction and dysfunction of the area. Reaction of any kind of urban texture during taking place of natural calamities has effected directly to abilities of escaping and sheltering of inhabitants, serving and helping of relive men, cleaning up and rebuilding and even temporary accomodation. regarding to importance of assessing vulnerablility of urbns against earthquack on issues realated geography and urban planning, this paper address this issue by employing Analytical Hierarchy process. Tabriz as the largest metropoliS city in northwest of iran has high vulnerability with its many faults and developed part of the city on faults. Various indicators are used to assess the vulnerability of cities. In this paper by employing four indexes such as population density, accessebility to roads, building quality and Distance from the seismic lines vulnerability rate of tabriz against earthquake were calculaated. These four factors can be considered as one of the most important factors of vulanerability in urban areas that has a close realationship whit the casualties and financial losses. To determine the selective indexes were used hierarchical analysis techniques and geographic information system as one of the updated and effichent technique in the field of seismic hazard assessment model. The result of factor analysis in this study is presented in the form of maps and graphics that reflect .the residential areas with high to low risk than earthquack

# كلمات كليدى:

Vulnerability, Earthquake, Residential area, Analytical Hierarchy process, GIS

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