Clustering households based on the Earthquake impact.

Abstract

In April of 2015, the 7.8 magnitude Gorkha earthquake occurred near the Gorkha district of Gandaki Pradesh, Nepal. Almost 9,000 lives were lost, millions of people were instantly made homeless, and $10 billion in damages were incurred. With complex information regarding the house condition, places of shelter pre and post-earthquake, the number of individuals injured or lost, other sociodemographic factors and the type of aid available to them, clustering the individuals into homogenous groups makes treating the target groups effective. In the report, I attempt at clustering the households based on the given information. I conclude with the optimal number of clusters required for such a dataset.