

## **The Evacuation Knowledge of Flood Disaster among Less Educated People in Poor Village Community**

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### **Abstract**

Flood hazard is one of the harmful disasters which caused a large number of fatalities and economic losses. Once the flood disaster occurs, people must decide immediately where they are supposed to go for evacuation. However, many people are overdue to decide due to misinterpreting their safe place location which is not the official shelter. Moreover, poor people are prone to be more vulnerable to cope with disaster than wealthy people because of their limited resources. We hypothesize that the educational level background has a significant role in understanding the official shelter location as disaster knowledge preparedness. From a study about disaster evacuation knowledge in the poor village community, a total of 308 respondents in Kademangan village were used for this study by conducting the home-based survey. In this study, age, gender, and level of education are applied as measurement variables which affect the people knowledge about official shelter. We then employed the logistic regressions to determine the relationship between measured variables and official shelter knowledge. The logistic regressions results show that age and gender do not give any significant impact on evacuation shelter knowledge. In contrast, the level of educations has an inverse contribution affecting the shelter knowledge. Less educated people know the official shelter more than people with higher education. The psychology of scarcity explains this phenomenon, poor people at higher education focus their concern on their current financial problem and neglect other important issues, such as evacuation shelter.