

CHILE: Summary of Building Types, Vulnerability to Collapse and Occupancy

Completed by: María Ofelia Moroni, Associate Professor, Universidad de Chile, Casilla 228/3, Santiago, Chile

E-mail address: mmoroni@ing.uchile.cl

List construction type (refer to Tables 2 and 3 for suggested categories, sources of data to help answer this question)	Probability of collapse (%) building type when subjected to the specified shaking intensity (refer to instructions on page 5)				Fraction of population who LIVES in this building type (refer to instructions on page 5 for help in estimating)		Fraction of population who WORKS in this building type (refer to instructions on page 5 for help in estimating)		Peak average number of occupants per building (refer to instructions on page 5 for help in estimating)
	MMI/MSK IX (~0.65-1.24g)	MMI/MSK VIII (~0.34-0.65g)	MMI/MSK VII (~0.18-0.34g)	MMI/MSK VI (~0.092-.18g)	urban areas	rural areas	Urban areas	rural areas	
Braced steel frame (mostly industrial use)	2	-	-		1		27	20	
Reinforced concrete shear walls	1				25	1	46	20	3.5/unit
Reinforced Masonry	10	5			15	16	7	12	3.5/unit
Confined masonry	5	2			13	14	8	11	3.5/unit
Partially reinforced or confined masonry (Hybrid masonry)	30	20	5		32	34			
Unreinforced Stone masonry	90	60	20			1			
adobe	85	55	10		1	2		1	
wood	10	5			11	18	5	13	
others					2	14	7	23	

Although in table 2 we had identified various construction types, in table 1 we had grouped them depending on the available information respect to its use or its vulnerability. Rubble stone and adobe block walls are found mostly in rural zones. Masonry with different reinforcements types is still the most used material. Steel braced frame or more recently precast frame structure are used in industrial structures.