

## Slovenia: Summary of Building Types, Vulnerability to Collapse and Occupancy

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WHE Construction Type or Material <i>refer to Table 2 for suggested category(ies)</i>	Description of construction type (type of load- bearing structure)  <i>(refer to Tables 2 and 3 for suggested categories and sources of data to help answer this question)</i>	Estimate of probability of collapse (%) of the building type when subjected to the specified shaking intensity (expressed as a range)  <i>(refer to instructions page 5)</i>  (3) <b>MMI / EMS / MSK</b>				Fraction of population who LIVES in this building type  <i>(refer to instructions for help in estimating)</i>		Fraction of WORKING population who WORKS in this building type  <i>(refer to instructions on page 5 for help in estimating)</i>		Peak average number of occupants per building  <i>(refer to instructions on page 5 for help in estimating)</i>
		IX (~0.65-1.24g)	VIII (~0.34-0.65g)	VII (~0.18-0.34g)	VI (~0.092-18g)	urban areas (4)	rural areas (5)	urban areas (6)	rural areas (7)	
1	Rubble stone masonry in mud/lime mortar	90	22	2	0	5	13			3
9	Unreinforced clay brick masonry walls in lime/cement mortar with $\pm$	60	7	1	0	24	23			4
10	Confined clay block masonry walls in lime/cement mortar with $\pm$	5	2	0	0	30	28			4
14	Reinforced concrete frames mostly designed for gravity loads only	26	7	0	0	7	3			
21	Reinforced concrete walls cast in-situ	2	0	0	0	11	4			

Refer to Part 3 (next 3 pages) for tables and links that may help you fill out this form.

### Expanded explanations for construction types 9 and 10:

Construction type 9: Unreinforced clay brick masonry walls in lime/cement mortar with timber or reinforced concrete floor/roof structure

Construction type 10: Confined clay block masonry walls in lime/cement mortar with reinforced concrete slabs