



**Region Selected** » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -22.7212 N° , -74.0699 E°  
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -16.7212 N° , -68.0699 E°



### Situational Awareness

Additional information and analysis is available for Disaster Management Professionals. If you are a Disaster Management Professional and would like to apply for access, please [register here](#). Validation of registration information may take 24-48 hours.

### Current Hazards:

#### Recent Earthquakes

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (km)	Location	Lat/Long
		11-Dec-2017 19:19:13	5.5	7.61	111km WNW of Iquique, Chile	19.72° S / 71.07° W

Source: [PDC](#)

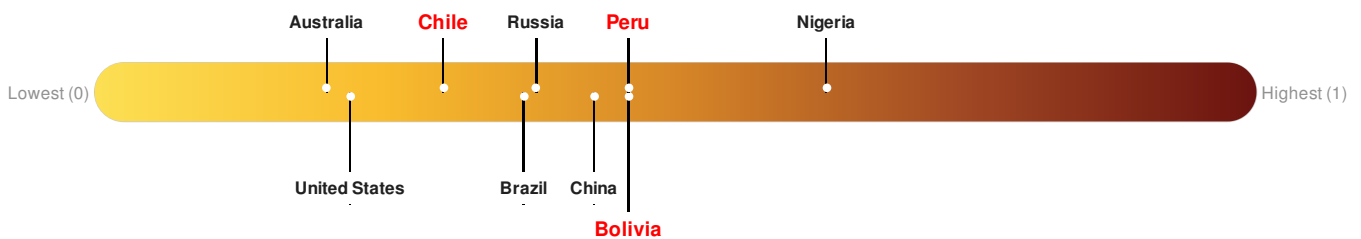
### Lack of Resilience Index:

The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

**Bolivia** ranks **64** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Bolivia is less resilient than 62% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bolivia has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Chile** ranks **127** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Chile is less resilient than 24% of countries assessed. This indicates that Chile has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Peru** ranks **64** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Peru is less resilient than 62% of countries assessed. This indicates that Peru has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



Source: [PDC](#)

### Regional Overview

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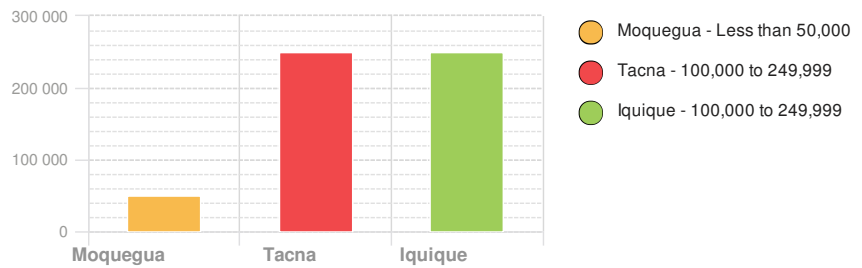
## Population Data:

2011

Total: 1,349,769

Max Density: 50,158 (ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)

## Populated Areas:



Source: [iSciences](#)

## Risk & Vulnerability

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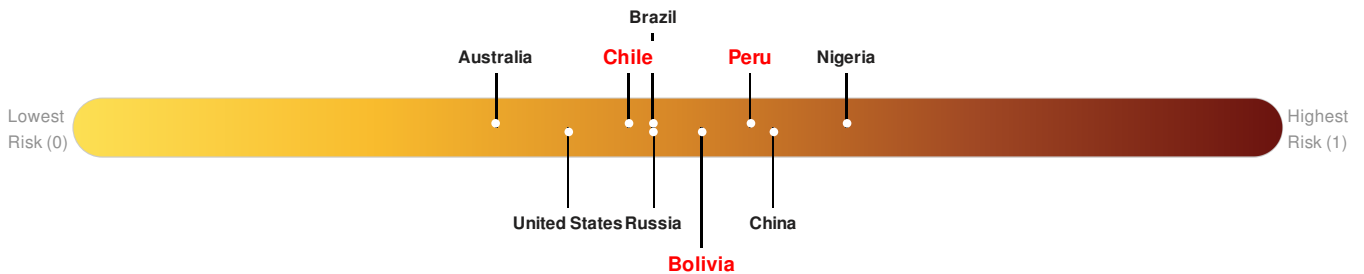
## Multi Hazard Risk Index:

The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunamis), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Bolivia** ranks 66 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Bolivia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 60% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bolivia has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Chile** ranks 103 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Chile has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 38% of countries assessed. This indicates that Chile has less likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Peru** ranks 40 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Peru has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 76% of countries assessed. This indicates that Peru has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



Source: [PDC](#)

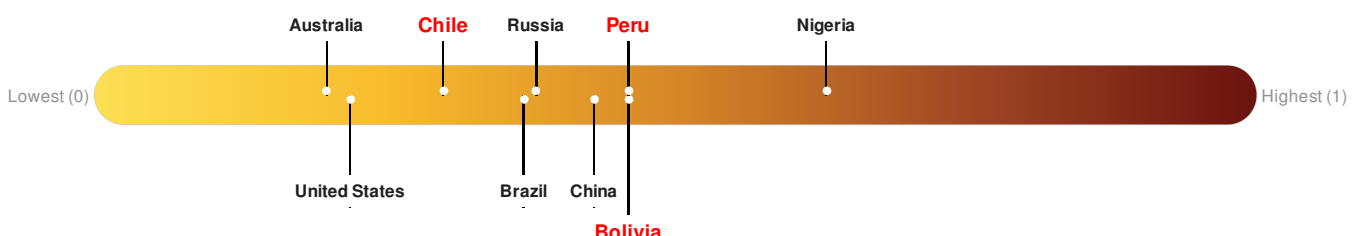
## Lack of Resilience Index:

The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

**Bolivia** ranks 64 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Bolivia is less resilient than 62% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bolivia has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Chile** ranks 127 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Chile is less resilient than 24% of countries assessed. This indicates that Chile has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Peru** ranks 64 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Peru is less resilient than 62% of countries assessed. This indicates that Peru has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

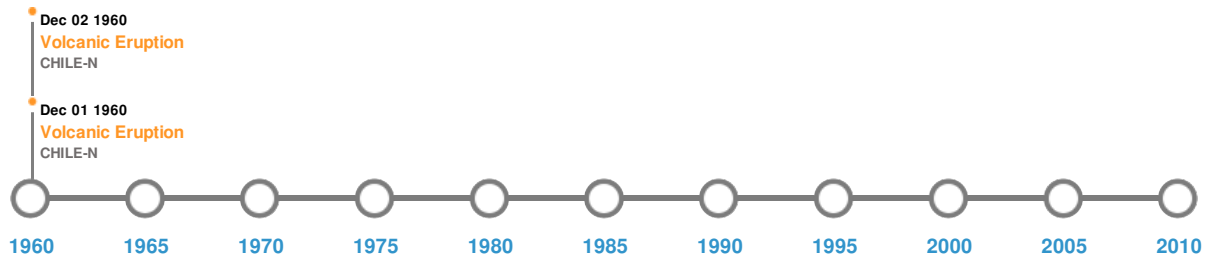


Source: [PDC](#)

## Historical Hazards

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### Historical Hazards:



### Earthquakes:

#### 5 Largest Earthquakes (Resulting in significant damage or deaths)

Event	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (Km)	Location	Lat/Long
	06-Feb-1716 00:00:00	8.80	40	PERU: PUEBLO DE TORATA IN TACNA	17.2° S / 71.2° W
	01-Jan-1513 00:00:00	8.70	30	PERU	17.2° S / 72.3° W
	13-Aug-1868 00:21:00	8.50	25	CHILE: ARICA	18.6° S / 71° W
	24-Nov-1604 00:18:00	8.50	30	PERU: AREQUIPA; CHILE: ARICA	17.88° S / 70.94° W
	10-May-1877 00:00:00	8.30	40	CHILE: OFF NORTH COAST	19.6° S / 70.2° W

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

### Volcanic Eruptions:

#### 5 Largest Volcanic Eruptions (Last updated in 2000)

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	TUTUPACA	30-Mar-1802 00:00:00	3.00	PERU	17.02° S / 70.36° W
	SAN PEDRO	02-Dec-1960 00:00:00	2.00	CHILE-N	21.88° S / 68.4° W

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	GUALLATIRI	01-Dec-1960 00:00:00	2.00	CHILE-N	18.41° S / 69.16° W
	GUALLATIRI	15-Jul-1959 00:00:00	2.00	CHILE-N	18.41° S / 69.16° W
	SAN PEDRO	01-Sep-1911 00:00:00	2.00	CHILE-N	21.88° S / 68.4° W

Source: [Volcanoes](#)

## Tsunami Runups:

### 5 Largest Tsunami Runups

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	10-May-1877 01:05:00	CHILE	24	-	TOCOPILLA	22.08° S / 70.17° W
	10-May-1877 01:14:00	CHILE	18	-	HUANILLOS	21.2° S / 70.09° W
	13-Aug-1868 21:39:00	CHILE	18	-	ARICA	18.47° S / 70.33° W
	13-Aug-1868 22:00:00	CHILE	12	150	IQUIQUE	20.22° S / 70.17° W
	13-Aug-1868 00:00:00	PERU	12	-	ISLAY	17° S / 72.1° W

Source: [Tsunamis](#)

## Disclosures

\* As defined by the source ([Dartmouth Flood Observatory](#), University of Colorado), Flood Magnitude = LOG(Duration x Severity x Affected Area). Severity classes are based on estimated recurrence intervals and other criteria.

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