

IDMC GRID 2017 Disaster Dataset Codebook

Introduction

This codebook describes IDMC's Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) 2017 Disaster Dataset.

The data collection process, decision rules and analytical methodology are discussed in more detail in the Methodological Annex (p. 98) of IDMC's *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2017*, available from www.internal-displacement.org.

Definition of IDP

We define internally displaced persons ("IDPs"), in accordance with the 1998 *UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* as:

"Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border."

We interpret IDPs to include asylum seekers, refugees, stateless people, pastoralists and others who have been displaced within the boundaries of their own countries. For a comprehensive definition, please refer to the methodological annex of the GRID 2017.

Citation

When using this dataset, please cite: IDMC Global Report on Internal Displacement 2017 Disaster Dataset, 22 May 2017.

Feedback and Contact

Our data is subject to revision and updating based on ongoing monitoring, research and feedback. The production of global estimates for the current year is ongoing. Your feedback is welcome and requests for guidance in the use and interpretation of the data are encouraged. Please contact us at data@idmc.ch.

Limitations

As with most analysis that relies on secondary information, we are aware that our methodology and data may be subject to different types of reporting bias. For instance, some of our limitations include an unequal dissemination of the data related to disaster-induced displacement, the under-reporting of small-scale events, the ‘invisibility’ of certain categories of IDPs, and the variability in the quality of resources available. For more detail please consult IDMC’s Methodology annex to the *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2017* (www.internal-displacement.org).

Description of data fields

ID

Unique number assigned to identify the disaster event.

Data type: Numeric

GLIDE Number

The Global Disaster Identifier Number (GLIDE) is a unique disaster identification number generated by the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC). The GLIDE number is composed by two letters to identify the disaster type (e.g. EQ - earthquake); the year of the disaster; a six-digit, sequential disaster number; and the three-letter ISO code for country of occurrence. The GLIDE number for West-India Earthquake in India, for example is: EQ-2001-000033-IND (see <http://glidenumber.net/glide/public/search/search.jsp>).

Data type: Text

Start Date

Date (formatted as yyyy-mm-dd) when the hazard event or disaster started. Where a specific start day or month cannot be identified, “01” is entered.

Data type: Date

Start Date Accuracy

Day: The exact date is known.

Month: The exact date is unknown, but the month is known.

Year: The day and month are unknown. Only the year is known.

Data type: Text

End Date

Date (formatted as yyyy-mm-dd) when the hazard event or disaster ended. Where a specific end day or month could not be identified, “01” is entered.

Data type: Date

End Date Accuracy

Day: The exact date is known.

Month: The exact date is unknown, but the month is known.

Year: The day and month are unknown. Only the year is known.

Data type: Text

ISO3

Country or territory identifier based on ISO 3166 alpha-3 codes.

Data type: Text

Country

Name of country where the disaster or hazard event took place.

Data type: Text

Locations

The specific location(s) affected by the event. When available, the location is detailed from the largest to the smallest administrative unit.

Data type: Text

Event Name

A descriptive name is given to the disaster or event to aid in identification. It is generally made of the hazard type preceded by the geographical location where the hazard took place. When there is an internationally acknowledged name (eg. cyclone Komen), that name is used.

Data type: Text

Category

See table 1 below.

Sub-category

See table 1 below.

Type

See table 1 below.

Sub-type

See table 1 below.

Table 1. Typology of natural hazards

Category	Sub-category	Type	Sub-type
Geophysical	Geophysical	Earthquake, mass movement, volcanic activity	Ground-shaking, tsunami, sudden subsidence, sinkholes, landslide, rockfall, ashfall, lahar, pyroclastic flow, lava flow, toxic gases, glacial lake outburst flow (GLOF), volcanic eruption
Meteorological	Weather-related	Storm, extreme temperature	Extra-tropical storm, tropical storm (including hurricane and cyclone), convective storm, cold waves, heat, waves, severe winter condition; derecho, hailstorm, thunderstorm, windstorm, tornado, rain storm winter storm, dust storm, storm surge, haze, gale
Hydrological		Flooding, landslide, wave action	Coastal flood, riverine flood, flash flood, ice jam flood, avalanche (snow, debris, mudflow, rockfall), rogue wave, seiche
Climatological		Drought, wildfire	Forest fire, land fire (bush, brush and pasture); fire whirls

This typology is adapted from the classification system developed by the international disaster database (EM-DAT) maintained by the Centre for Research on the epidemiology of Disasters (CRED). **Please note that IDMC's database does not yet include estimations for displacement caused by drought.** Please refer to the Methodological Annex of IDMC's report "Global Report on Internal Displacement 2017" for further explanation.

New Displacement

Estimated number of persons newly displaced by the threat or impact of a disaster.

Data type: Numeric

Reporting Unit

This variable indicates whether the estimate reported was originally given at the *person* or *household* level. When the value was reported at the household level, IDMC multiplied the figure by a country-level household size estimation (see Box A.2, Estimating average household size, in *the Global Report on Internal Displacement 2017* for details).

Data type: Text

Reporting Term

Specific term used by source to indicate displacement (i.e. displaced, evacuated, relocated, sheltered, homeless, uninhabitable housing). All data referring to housing rendered uninhabitable are categorized generically as “uninhabitable housing.”

Data type: Text

Source Type

Indicates the type of source that provided or from which we extracted our estimates. These include: national and local authorities, international organisations, NGOs, private sector, IFRC and national Red Cross/Red Crescent societies, national and local civil society organisations (CSOs), academia and research institutions, initiative and projects, and others.

Data type: Text

Source Name

Indicates the name of the original source that provided or from which we extracted our estimates. For instance, in the case that an OCHA report quotes a government source, the source for that figure will be listed as national government/local authorities.

Data type: Text

Publisher Type

Indicates the type of publisher that provided or from which we extracted our estimates. These include: media, databases, national and local authorities, international organisations, NGOs, private sector, IFRC and national Red Cross/Red Crescent societies, national and local civil society organisations (CSOs), academia and research institutions, initiative and projects, and others.

Data type: Text

Publisher Name

Indicates the name of the source that provided or from which we extracted our estimates. For instance, when an OCHA report quotes a governmental figure, the source for that figure will be listed as the national government/local authorities of the respective country, while the publisher will be listed as OCHA. Other publishers may include: OCHA, IOM, ReliefWeb, Xinhua news agency, or alternatively the name of the partner who provided us with access to raw data.

Data type: Text