#### Geographical information

**Country:** The country in which the disaster has occurred or had an impact; with the name and spelling being taken from standard list of country names published by the International Standards Organization (ISO). If a disaster has affected more than one country, there will be one entry for each country.

**ISO Code:** The International Organization for Standardization attributes a 3-letter code to each country. CRED uses the ISO 3166 ([www.iso.org](https://www.iso.org)). This field is automatically linked to the country.

**Region:** The region to which the country belongs. This field is automatically linked to the country. CRED use the UN regional division ([see at unstats.un.org](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm))

**Continent:** The continent to which the country belongs. This field is automatically linked to the country.

**River basin:** Name of the river basins of the affected area (used usually for flood event).

**Epicenter:** Information on the location of the epicenter of an earthquake. E.g. 30 km SW of Naples

**Latitude:** North-South coordinates; when available (used for earthquakes, volcanoes and floods)

**Longitude:** East-West coordinates; when available (used for earthquakes, volcanoes and floods)

**Location:** Geographical specification (e.g. name of a city, village, department, province, state, or district). This allows for the subsequent analysis of disaster occurrence and impact by region, district or any other sub-national administrative boundary.

#### Temporal information

**Start day/month/year:** The date when the disaster occurred. This date is well defined for all sudden-impact disasters. For disaster situations developing gradually over a longer time period (i.e. drought) with no onset date, the field « day » can be left blank.

**End day/month/year:** The date when the disaster ended. This date is well defined for all sudden-impact disasters. For disaster situations ending over a longer time period (i.e. drought) with no definite concluding date, the field « day » can be left blank.

**Local time:** The local time when the disaster occurred (given for sudden disasters like earthquakes and volcanoes).

**Human impact**

**Deaths:** Number of people who lost their life because the event happened.

**Missing:** The number of people whose whereabouts since the disaster are unknown, and presumed dead based on official figures.

**Total deaths:** deaths + missing people

**Injured:** People suffering from physical injuries, trauma, or an illness requiring immediate medical assistance as a direct result of a disaster.

The number of injured people is entered when the term “injured” is written in the source. The injured are always part of the "total affected". Any related word like “hospitalized” is considered as injured. If there is no precise number is given, such as “hundreds of injured”, 200 injured will be entered (although it is probably underestimated). Any other specification will be written in the **comments** field.

**Affected:** People requiring immediate assistance during an emergency situation. The indicator *affected* is often reported and is widely used by different actors to convey the extent, impact, or severity of a disaster in non-spatial terms. The ambiguity in the definitions and the different criteria and methods of estimation produce vastly different numbers, which are rarely comparable.

They are always part of the ‘total affected population’. Reporting from the field should give the number of individuals that are affected; if only the number of families affected or houses damaged are reported, the figure is multiplied by the average family size for the affected area (x5 for the developing countries, x3 for the industrialised countries, according to UNDP country classification). Any other specification will be written in the **comments** field.

Specific examples:

* Number of houses damaged = 50 x 5 = 250 affected (although it is probably underestimated)
* If the value ranging from a minimum to a maximum : the average is taken
* Thousands of affected = 2000 affected (although it is probably underestimated)

**Homeless:** Number of people whose house is destroyed or heavily damaged and therefore need shelter after an event.

They are always part of the ‘total affected population’. Reporting from the field should give the number of individuals that are homeless; if only the numbers of families homeless or houses destroyed are reported, the figure is multiplied by the average family size for the affected area (x5 for the developing countries, x3 for the industrialised countries, according to UNDP country list). Any other specification will be written in the **comments** field.

Specific examples:

* Number of houses destroyed = 50 x 5 = 250 homeless (although it is probably underestimated)
* If the value ranging from a minimum to a maximum : take the average
* Thousands of homeless = 2000 homeless (although it is probably underestimated)

**Total affected:** The total affected is the sum of injured, affected and homeless

**Economic impact**

**Total estimated damages (in 000'US$ current value):** A value of all damages and economic losses directly or indirectly related to the disaster. The information may include the breakdown figures by sectors: Social, Infrastructure, Production, Environment and other (when available).

**Reconstruction cost (in 000'US$ current value):** These costs are for the replacement of lost assets. Reconstruction costs are different than total damages as they must take into account present construction or purchase costs of goods, as well as the additional cost of prevention and mitigation measures to reduce damage from future disasters.

**Insured losses (in 000'US$ current value):** Economic damages which are covered by the insurance companies.