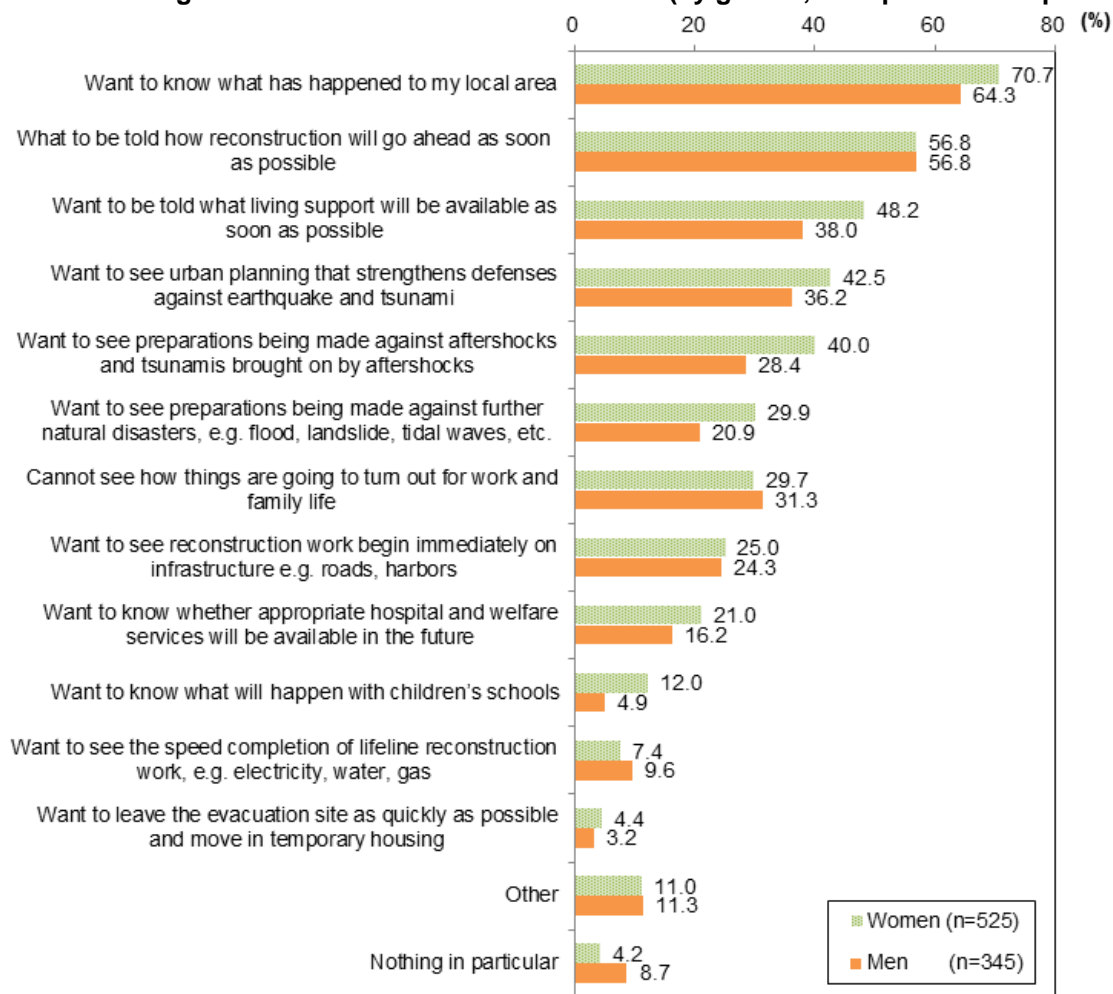


Section 1-Feature-Figure 20 Current Worries and Anxieties (by gender, multiple answers possible)



(Notes)

1. Figures for men and women calculated by the Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office, based on 'Survey on Tsunami Evacuation' (2011) conducted jointly by the Cabinet Office, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, and Japan Meteorological Agency.
2. 870 people (525 women, 345 men) who were evacuated from coastal areas to other prefectural locations in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures were surveyed. The survey was conducted by interview during field visits to temporary housing and evacuation sites.
3. The survey was conducted between early and late July 2011.

Temporary housings were not “barrier free” with gravel paths, and steps up to entrances and bathing areas. This lack of accessibility caused everyday problems for the elderly and persons with physical disabilities. In addition, the above-cited survey by the Cabinet Office reported that: (a) most of the persons responsible for temporary housing were men, with few examples of women independently involved in running communities; (b) there were insufficient spaces safe for babies and young children; (c) less participation of men for group meetings held at meeting places revealed concern for isolation.

At the same time, however, the survey reported cases in which: (a) constant opportunities for social exchange were offered to persons living in temporary housing and local residents with the intention of reducing stress and preventing isolation; (b) parent-and-baby groups were organized in the meeting areas of temporary housing sites, cookery classes for men, and study support groups for children were run; (c) support staff visited individual homes to try and determine whether people were safe. The parent-and-baby groups organized in the meeting areas of temporary housing sites enabled women to come together, and in some cases make handmade items for sale. Part of the proceeds from sales would then be returned to the individual who made the items. Not only did this allow the women to receive some cash income, it also provided motivation and a sense of purpose.

It has been noted, however, that this sort of support was not easily available to persons living outside of temporary housing, and that similar systems of support should be made available outside of temporary housing sites.



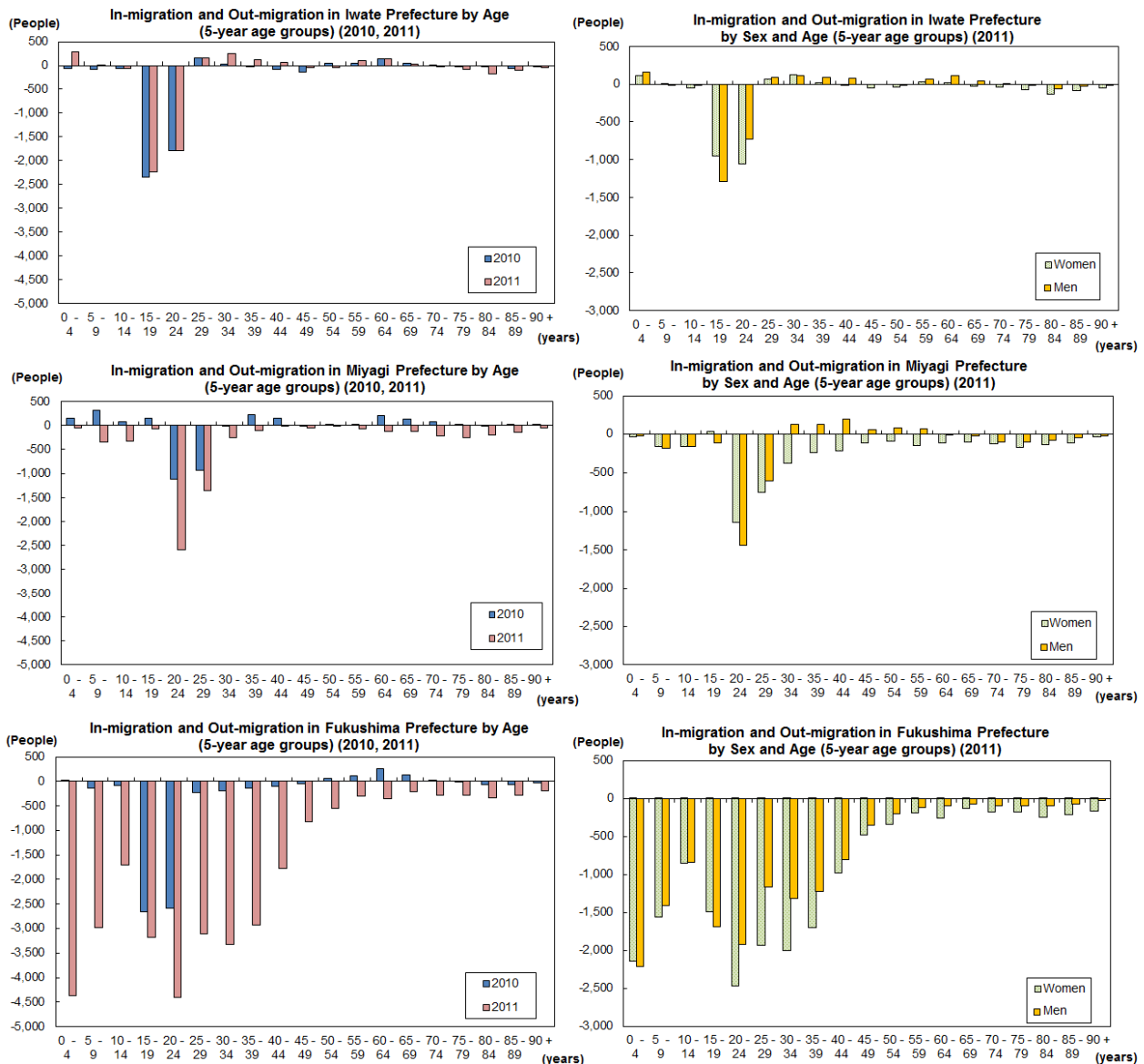
Support staff visiting residents of temporary housing (Sendai city)

3. Trends in Internal Migration

According to the figures for in-migration and out-migration (the number of inter-prefectural migrants of Japanese citizens during the one year period of 2011) in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures in 2011, no age groups showed any particular increase in out-migration in Iwate prefecture, while the number of out-migration aged 20-24 years and 25-29 years was considerably higher than the previous year in Miyagi prefecture.

In Fukushima prefecture, out-migration was recorded for all age groups, with a particular increase from the previous year for the 0-14 year age group. Out-migration for the 0-14 year age group consisted 4,577 women and 4,463 men and there was little difference by gender. However, those figures for the 25-44 year age group which could include the parents of the former group were 6,628 for women and 4,514 for men, and those represented considerable gap between the gender. This suggests that women raising children are taking those children outside of the prefecture (Sec.1-Feat.-Fig.21).

Section 1-Feature-Figure 21 Trends in In-migration and Out-migration (inter-prefectural migrants) in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures



- (Notes)
1. The data is taken from 'Report on Internal Migration derived from Basic Resident Registers: Population Movement Nationally and in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures' (2011) by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.
 2. Figures for 2011 include figures for the period prior to the disaster.
 3. Although these figures will not include those persons who have not registered to the relevant local authority, they do include those movements that are not directly related to the disaster (e.g. moving for school, for work, etc.)
 4. In-migration and out-migration = "number of people moving into the prefecture from another prefecture" - "number of people moving out of the prefecture to another prefecture"

4. Employment

The number of female active applications in February 2012 in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures had increased by 10.8%, but that of male had fallen by 2.4%, compared to the same month in the previous year. The number of active job openings were unprecedentedly high, and although there is some seasonal fluctuation, a comparison with figures from the previous year reveals that the number of persons who found employment is increasing for both men and women (Sec.1-Feat.-Table 22).

The number of persons receiving unemployment benefits in February 2012 was 34,256 for women and 24,060 for men. The figure had increased by around 1.7 times for male and around 2.3 times for female the number in the same month in previous year. This higher rate of increase for women indicates that women in these prefectures are experiencing more severe employment situation (Sec.1-Feat.-Table 23).

Section 1-Feature-Table 22 Employment Trends in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefecture (by gender)

Active applications (above: people, below: %)						Persons who found employment (above: people, below: %)					
		May 2011	August	November	February 2012			May 2011	August	November	February 2012
Iwate prefecture	Women	24,601 (26.0)	20,480 (23.6)	18,964 (18.1)	19,505 (10.6)	Iwate prefecture	Women	2,108 (24.8)	1,871 (16.9)	1,907 (16.9)	1,972 (15.1)
	Men	21,325 (4.3)	16,597 (-4.2)	14,692 (-4.8)	15,694 (-2.9)		Men	2,016 (38.1)	1,766 (24.6)	1,652 (5.2)	1,539 (28.5)
Miyagi prefecture	Women	39,387 (26.7)	34,888 (23.6)	31,913 (15.7)	30,691 (14.7)	Miyagi prefecture	Women	2,289 (11.5)	2,470 (23.8)	2,242 (3.9)	2,264 (12.2)
	Men	36,551 (15.0)	30,933 (5.3)	27,350 (1.4)	25,829 (-1.1)		Men	2,282 (43.0)	2,503 (31.0)	2,117 (13.1)	2,136 (38.9)
Fukushima prefecture	Women	28,304 (14.1)	25,084 (11.9)	23,049 (8.4)	22,529 (6.1)	Fukushima prefecture	Women	2,323 (22.5)	2,207 (26.6)	1,992 (14.9)	1,908 (9.5)
	Men	25,214 (-3.3)	22,253 (-2.0)	20,462 (-2.3)	19,515 (-3.7)		Men	1,916 (13.9)	2,170 (40.4)	1,940 (20.9)	1,624 (20.7)
3 prefecture total	Women	92,292 (22.4)	80,452 (19.7)	73,926 (13.9)	72,725 (10.8)	3 prefecture total	Women	6,720 (19.2)	6,548 (22.7)	6,141 (11.2)	6,144 (12.2)
	Men	83,090 (6.1)	69,783 (0.5)	62,504 (-1.3)	61,038 (-2.4)		Men	6,214 (31.2)	6,439 (32.1)	5,709 (13.1)	5,299 (29.8)

- (Notes) 1. The data is taken from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare report: 'Current Employment Situation in the Three Disaster-Affected Prefectures (monthly report) (figures for men and women)'.
2. Figures shown in parentheses show the percentage increase or decrease from the same month of the previous year.
3. All figures are presented in terms of absolute values.

Section 1-Feature-Table 23 Actual Number of Unemployment Benefit Recipients in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures (by gender)

(Unit: Above: people, below: %)

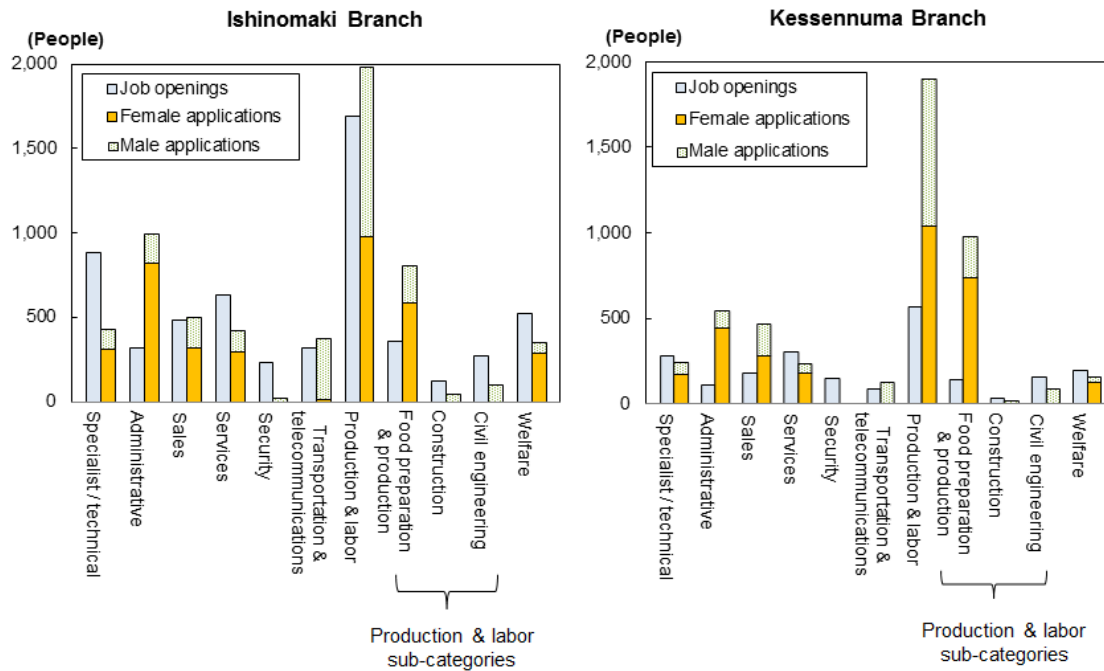
		May 2011	August	November	February 2012
Iwate prefecture	Women	8,666 (100.6)	8,863 (93.9)	7,230 (87.8)	6,829 (94.3)
	Men	6,951 (36.1)	5,825 (17.0)	4,527 (15.0)	4,255 (22.1)
Miyagi prefecture	Women	17,652 (144.1)	19,406 (131.8)	16,338 (135.6)	15,261 (145.3)
	Men	15,296 (118.1)	14,810 (95.2)	12,188 (88.7)	10,875 (79.1)
Fukushima prefecture	Women	13,403 (107.0)	15,453 (121.0)	14,033 (136.3)	12,166 (126.1)
	Men	11,269 (75.6)	11,355 (76.1)	9,916 (81.1)	8,930 (80.2)
3 prefecture total	Women	39,721 (120.4) About 2.2 times	43,722 (119.3) About 2.2 times	37,601 (124.8) About 2.2 times	34,256 (126.6) About 2.3 times
	Men	33,516 (80.8) About 1.8 times	31,990 (68.3) About 1.7 times	26,631 (67.8) About 1.7 times	24,060 (65.8) About 1.7 times

- (Notes)
1. The data is taken from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare report: 'Current Employment Situation in the Three Disaster-Affected Prefectures (monthly report) (figures for men and women)'.
 2. Persons currently in receipt of unemployment benefit include those persons receiving extended benefits because of difficulty in finding a job, specially extended benefits, and those who reside in the area where the Wide-Area Job Introduction Order has been put into force.
 3. Unemployment benefit figures also include those persons who are voluntarily unemployed, who have retired having reached mandatory retirement age, and other specific circumstances (e.g. sabbatical, temporary break from work, etc.)
 4. Figures shown in parentheses show the percentage increase or decrease from the same month of the previous year.

Data from branches of Hello Work (the national public employment security office) located along the coast of the affected areas shows that the both job openings and active applicants in increasing in the fields of manufacturing and (manual) labor, but also indicates that the active job openings -to- applicants ratio is low in the food production sector— with a comparatively high number of female applications. In contrast, the number of active job openings exceeds that of active applications in the construction and civil engineering sectors with small number of female applications. It indicates job mismatch between the sort of work that female applications are looking for and the actual jobs available (Sec.1-Feat.-Fig.24).

One possible reason is that many fish processing plants, which have traditionally employed large numbers of women, were severely damaged by the tsunami, and have yet to restart full operations.

Section 1-Feature-Figure 24 Active Applications and Active Job Openings at Regional Branches of Hello Work (January 2012)



- (Notes)
1. The data is taken from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare report(January 2012): 'Current Employment Situation in the Three Disaster-Affected Prefectures (monthly report) (figures for men and women)'.
 2. Job offering form does not include question on applicant's sex, therefore no data is available on the sex decomposition.
 3. Welfare-related work includes those jobs in other categories that are related to welfare.

Many of those university and high school graduates who, as of March 2011, were scheduled to enter employment in April 2011, found their informal offers of employment withdrawn or the date of employment commencement extended (pushed forward); the number of graduates experiencing such withdrawals or delays was higher in the Tohoku region than other parts of the country (Sec.1-Feat.-Table 25).

Section 1-Feature-Table 25 Informal Job Offer Withdrawals for New Graduates after the Great East Japan Earthquake (FY 2010)

(Unit: people)

	Nationwide			
	Tohoku	South Kanto	Other regions	
Number of students (university, high school) whose informal offer of employment was withdrawn	469	302	112	55
Number of students (university, high school) whose employment start date was delayed	2,556	1,200	950	406

(Notes)

1. The data is taken from the 2011 Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare report, 'Employment Offer Withdrawals for FY2010 New Graduates (as of August 2011)'.
2. Of those persons who had graduated from high school or university in March 2011, the number who had informal employment offers withdrawn or the date of employment commencement extended (pushed forward) as a result of the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake.
3. Here, Tohoku includes the following prefectures: Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima. South Kanto includes the following prefectures: Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa. Other regions includes all 37 other prefectures not included in Tohoku and South Kanto.

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare implemented employment assistance for affected people, such as providing on-site counseling services at the evacuation sites and conducting joint recruiting interviews, as well as to encourage the job creation by using job creation funding to invest in recovery businesses. By December 2011, the Disaster Response Employment Creation Program had created a total of 24,115 job opportunities in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures (11,433 women, 12,682 men). Looking at each prefecture individually, in Iwate prefecture about 40.0% of these opportunities were taken by women and the remaining 60% by men, but in Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures the proportion of women and men the proportion of women and men was almost even (Sec.1-Feat.-Table 26).

Section 1-Feature-Table 26 Disaster Response Employment Creation Program Performance in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures

	Projects	Project amount (¥100 million)	Employment found (number of persons)	Women		Men	
				Ratio	Ratio		
Iwate prefecture	300	82.0	5,509	2,204	40.0%	3,305	60.0%
Miyagi prefecture	420	100.6	7,466	3,823	51.2%	3,643	48.8%
Fukushima prefecture	1,021	197.0	11,140	5,406	48.5%	5,734	51.5%
3 prefecture total	1,741	379.6	24,115	11,433	47.4%	12,682	52.6%

(Notes)

1. The data is taken from the Health, Labour and Welfare report, 'Investigation on Performance of Disaster Response Employment Creation Program (as of end of December 2011)'.
2. Of all programs that started to employ previously unemployed persons from the end of December 2011, those programs that have been confirmed as of now.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare conducted public job training (public vocational training, vocational training funded by special government funds, and application support training), providing training to a total of about 16,000 people (quick estimation; from April 2011 to March 2012) in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures. The training focused on vocational training in those fields where there is likely to

be increased demand as a result of restoration, recovery and growth in the aftermath of the disaster.

Article 7: Support for the Elderly and Child Raising: A Case Study Using an Employment Generation Scheme

Sankaku Puraningu Iwate (Participating Planning Iwate), an NPO in Iwate prefecture, was commissioned by Morioka city, Iwate prefecture, to conduct a delivery care business. This business employed people affected by the disaster, and offered a proxy shopping service for everyday items, food and sundries to elderly people living in temporary housing in three locations: Noda village, Miyako city and Otsuchi town in Iwate prefecture. The items purchased were given by hand to the elderly persons who ordered them, which allowed the project to ensure that the elderly persons in question were safe and healthy, and to pass on any problems or issues to the relevant organizations. This method of support therefore linked to the resolution of multiple other problems.

Paasonaru Sapooto Sentaa (Personal Support Center), a general incorporated association, was commissioned by Sendai city to set up a 'Peace of Mind and Monitoring Cooperative'. People affected by the disaster were employed as "relationship support workers", and visited temporary housing sites in order to talk to residents and respond to problems and queries. Any issues related to health or employment were referred to staff at the Personal Support Center, ensuring that specialist facilities were involved at the appropriate stage.

Miyagi University was commissioned by Miyagi prefecture to send up two Recovery Promotion Officers to Higashi-matsushima city and Minami-sanriku town in Miyagi prefecture. At a temporary housing center in Higashi-matsushima city, the officer responded to the comments of women raising children that there was a lack of places for children to play, and set up a twice-monthly baby and toddler (pre-school children) group at a local meeting center, in order to create opportunities for children to play.



Left: Support workers offering a shopping service (Morioka city)

Right: Parents and children at a meeting center (Higashi-matsushima city)

5. Mental Health

A research team from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare was established to conduct the 'Survey on the Health and Welfare of People Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake'. The long-term, follow-up survey looked at the health and wellbeing of people affected by the disaster, and was designed in order to enable better health management for people affected by the disaster and provide useful reference material for the formulation of future disaster response plans.

The survey examined 4,800 persons aged 18 years and over in Rikuzen-takata city in Iwate prefecture, and 1,400 persons aged 18 years and over in Ishinomaki city in Miyagi prefecture. The survey collated data from male and female respondents separately. Before and after the Great East Japan Earthquake, most adult respondents showed little change in alcohol consumption. For both cities, the proportion of people reporting increased alcohol consumption subsequent to the disaster was around 3% for women, and between 7-12%

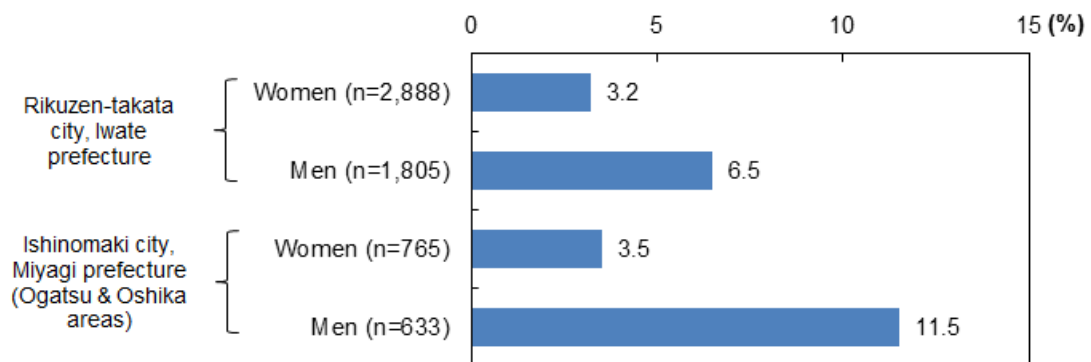
for men (Sec.1-Feat.-Fig.27).

The survey also looked at insomnia levels. The proportion of respondents indicating suspected insomnia in Rikuzen-takata city was 44.4% for women and 27.7% for men, and in Ishinomaki city was 50.2% for women and 32.4% for men (Sec.1-Feat.-Fig.28).

The distribution for indices to measure mental health indicated that the proportion of respondents scoring 13 points or more on the scale, placing them in the 'severe' category and indicating the need for individual support, was 7.0% for women and 3.3% for men in Rikuzen-takata city, and 8.4% for women and 6.0% for men in Ishinomaki city (Sec.1-Feat.-Fig.29).

Overall, both these data shows how the impact of the disaster on health was greater for women than men in terms of insomnia and mental health.

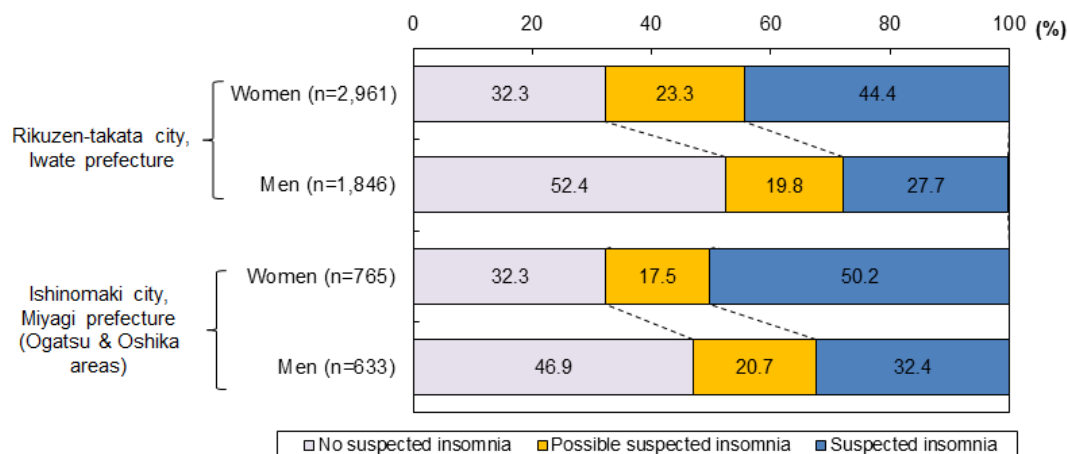
Section 1-Feature-Figure 27 Proportion of Persons Reporting Increased Alcohol Consumption (Rikuzen-takata and Ishinomaki cities, by gender)



(Notes)

1. The data is taken from the Research Team on 'Survey on the Health and Welfare of Affected People by the Great East Japan Earthquake' (Research leader: Kenji Hayashi, Director, National Institute of Public Health) at the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
2. The figures above are taken from a survey conducted with people affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. This long-term follow-up study on health looks at men and women aged 18 or more, and involves both health check-ups and questionnaires (however, only those questionnaires answered by persons aged 20 or more are referred to for questions regarding to alcohol consumption).
3. Respondents were asked about their weekly alcohol consumption levels before and after the disaster, and the figures above represent the proportion of persons who indicated an increased consumption level after the disaster.
4. Figures for Rikuzen-takata city in Iwate prefecture were drawn up separately for men and women by Professor Kiyomi Sakata of Iwate Medical University, one of the team researchers. The data was collected between October and December 2011.
5. Figures for Ishinomaki city in Miyagi prefecture (Ogatsu & Oshika areas) were drawn up separately for men and women by Professor Ichiro Tsuji of Tohoku University, one of the team researchers. The data was collected between June and August 2011.

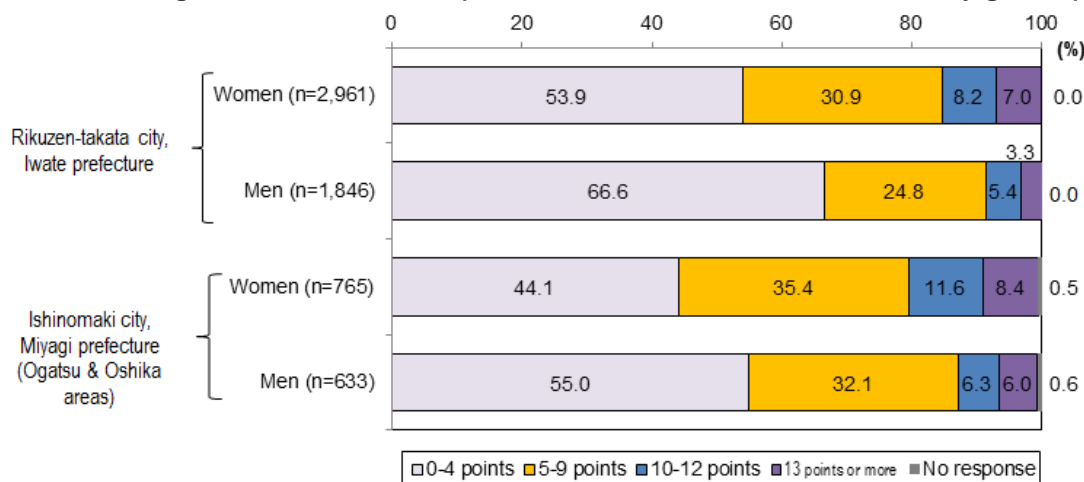
Section 1-Feature-Figure 28 Insomnia (Rikuzen-takata and Ishinomaki cities, by gender)



(Notes)

- The data is taken from the Research Team on 'Survey on the Health and Welfare of People Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake' (Research leader: Kenji Hayashi, Director, National Institute of Public Health) at the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- The figures above are taken from a survey conducted with people affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. This long-term follow-up study on health looks at men and women aged 18 or more, and involves both health check-ups and questionnaires.
- Figures for Rikuzen-takata city in Iwate prefecture were drawn up separately for men and women by Professor Kiyomi Sakata of Iwate Medical University, one of the team researchers. The data was collected between October and December 2011.
- Figures for Ishinomaki city in Miyagi prefecture (Ogatsu & Oshika areas) were drawn up separately for men and women by Professor Ichiro Tsuji of Tohoku University, one of the team researchers. The data was collected between June and August 2011.
- The survey was carried out using the Athens Insomnia Scale, developed as part of the Worldwide Project on Sleep and Health established primarily by the World Health Organization. Respondents are asked to answer eight questions on their sleep patterns over the past month, and the total number of points awarded represents the scale of their insomnia (0-3 points: No suspected insomnia; 4-5 points: Possible suspected insomnia; 6 points or more: Suspected insomnia).

Section 1-Feature-Figure 29 Mental Health (Rikuzen-takata and Ishinomaki cities, by gender)



(Notes)

- The data is taken from the Research Team on 'Survey on the Health and Welfare of People Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake' (Research leader: Kenji Hayashi, Director, National Institute of Public Health) at the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- The figures above are taken from a survey conducted with people affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. This long-term follow-up study on health looks at men and women aged 18 or more, and involves both health check-ups and questionnaires.
- Figures for Rikuzen-takata city in Iwate prefecture were drawn up separately for men and women by Professor Kiyomi Sakata of Iwate Medical University, one of the team researchers. The data was collected between October and December 2011.
- Figures for Ishinomaki city in Miyagi prefecture (Ogatsu & Oshika areas) were drawn up separately for men and women by Professor Ichiro Tsuji of Tohoku University, one of the team researchers. The data was collected between June and August 2011.
- The survey was carried out using the K6 scale developed by Kessler et al. in the US to screen patients for mental health conditions such as depression and anxiety. This scale is widely used as an index for determining the level of mental problems, such as psychological stress. Respondents were asked to answer six questions, and their mental state is judged according to the number of points awarded to their answers. The higher the number of points, the more likely they are to be suffering serious mental problems.

Looking at suicide levels in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures, the number of suicides recorded in Fukushima prefecture in May 2011 was up 38.8% from the figure for the same month in the previous year. Overall, however, the total number of suicides in the year was less than that of the previous year for all three prefectures (Sec.1-Feat.-Table 30).

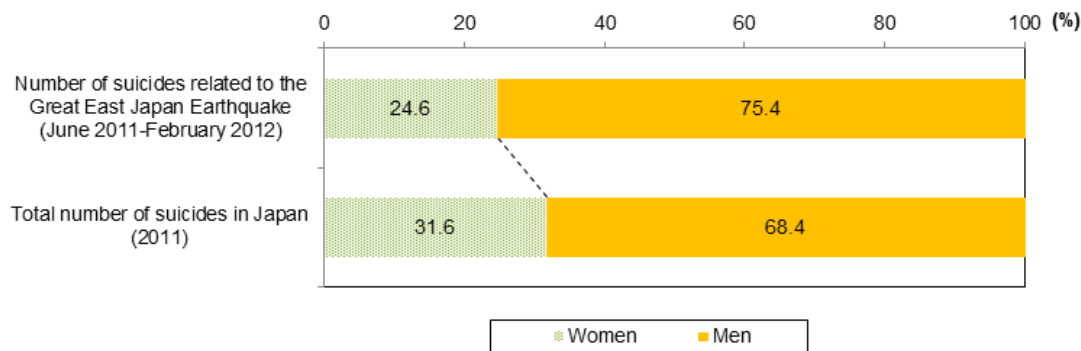
The number of suicides attributed as related to the Great East Japan Earthquake (recorded between June 2011 and February 2012) was 14 women and 43 men (Sec.1-Feat.-Fig.31).

Section 1-Feature-Table 30 Number of Suicides by Month for Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures

		2011 Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2012 Jan	Feb	Total
Iwate prefecture	Number of suicides (people)	31	40	34	36	38	49	32	42	31	18	22	16	389
	Year-on-year (%)	(-31.1)	(-7.0)	(-2.9)	(-25.0)	(-26.9)	(14.0)	(-8.6)	(20.0)	(-6.1)	(-43.8)	(-8.3)	(-38.5)	(-13.7)
Miyagi prefecture	Number of suicides (people)	33	35	50	45	46	51	39	26	39	38	43	36	481
	Year-on-year (%)	(-45.0)	(-14.6)	(0.0)	(-4.3)	(-22.0)	(-15.0)	(-4.9)	(-48.0)	(-42.6)	(-11.6)	(-10.4)	(9.1)	(-19.8)
Fukushima prefecture	Number of suicides (people)	41	42	68	50	49	44	36	34	47	29	29	36	505
	Year-on-year (%)	(-18.0)	(5.0)	(38.8)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(20.0)	(-39.3)	(-6.0)	(-37.0)	(-25.6)	(-21.7)	(-7.3)
(Ref) National total	Number of suicides (people)	2,464	2,711	3,375	3,037	2,813	2,612	2,446	2,402	2,256	2,097	2,257	2,149	30,619
	Year-on-year (%)	(-16.7)	(4.9)	(21.3)	(9.2)	(-2.1)	(2.1)	(-1.8)	(-1.8)	(-19.8)	(-13.5)	(-1.3)	(-0.1)	(-1.7)

(Notes) 1. The data is taken from a National Police Agency report, 'Monthly Suicide Figures for 2012 (Provisional Figures)', a joint report from the National Police Agency and Cabinet Office, 'Suicide in 2011', and a National Police Agency Report, 'Overview of Suicide in 2010'.
 2. These statistics represent a record of suicides here they occurred, and do not reflect the location of the residence of suicide victims.
 3. Figures for January-February 2012 are provisional.

Section 1-Feature-Figure 31 Male-Female Breakdown of Suicides Related to the Great East Japan Earthquake



(Notes)
 1. The data is taken from a February 2012 report from the Office for Policy of Suicide Prevention, Cabinet Office, 'Suicides Related to the Great East Japan Earthquake', and from a joint report from the National Police Agency and Cabinet Office, 'Suicide in 2011'.
 2. 'Suicides Related to the Great East Japan Earthquake' are those suicides which can be categorized as one of the following:
 i. Cases in which the location at which the body of the suicide victim was found was either an evacuation site, a temporary housing location, or in a mortuary;
 ii. Cases in which the suicide victim is identified by statements from family members or similar evidence as having lived in evacuation sites and temporary housing.
 iii. Cases in which it is clear from statements from suicide victims or from similar evidence that the suicide victim was evacuated from a disaster affected area (evacuation areas around the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, planned evacuation areas, emergency evacuation areas)
 iv. Cases in which it is clear from statements from suicide victims or similar that their place of residence or work suffered considerable damage from the earthquake or tsunami.
 v. Any other case in which the cause or motivation for suicide can be attributed as having been directly impacted by the Great East Japan Earthquake.
 3. The total number of persons committing suicide in relation to the Great East Japan Earthquake (between June 2011 and February 2012) was 57; the total number of suicides in Japan (in 2011) was 30,651.
 4. Of figures for suicides related to the Great East Japan Earthquake, those for January-February 2012 are provisional.

6. Crime and Violence

The number of confirmed incidents of crime for FY 2011 in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures fell by around 14-20% from the corresponding figures to the previous fiscal year, a greater decrease than the national average (Sec.1-Feat.-Table 32).

With regard to sexual crime, the number of confirmed incidents of rape and indecent assault also fell in comparison with figures from the previous fiscal year (Sec.1-Feat.-Table 33).

Section 1-Feature-Table 32 Confirmed Incidents of Crime in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures

(Unit: incidents)

Iwate prefecture			Miyagi prefecture			Fukushima prefecture		
FY2011	FY2010	Difference	FY2011	FY2010	Difference	FY2011	FY2010	Difference
6,337	7,365	-14.0%	20,144	24,354	-17.3%	15,621	19,586	-20.2%
3 prefecture total			National total (reference)					
FY2011	FY2010	Difference	FY2011	FY2010	Difference			
42,102	51,305	-17.9%	1,468,549	1,570,050	-6.5%			

(Notes)

1. The data is taken from National Police Agency.
2. Figures for each year are inclusive from March of that year to February of the following year. Figures for FY2011 include provisional figures for March 2012.

Section 1-Feature-Table 33 Confirmed Incidents of Sexual Offence in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures

(Unit: incidents)

	Iwate prefecture			Miyagi prefecture			Fukushima prefecture		
	FY2011	FY2010	Difference	FY2011	FY2010	Difference	FY2011	FY2010	Difference
Rape	9	14	-35.7%	15	27	-44.4%	16	17	-5.9%
Indecent assault	41	46	-10.9%	145	138	5.1%	87	122	-28.7%
	3 prefecture total			National total (reference)					
	FY2011	FY2010	Difference	FY2011	FY2010	Difference			
Rape	40	58	-31.0%	1,185	1,269	-6.6%			
Indecent assault	273	306	-10.8%	6,974	7,003	-0.4%			

(Notes)

1. The data is taken from National Police Agency.
2. Figures for each year are inclusive from March of that year to February of the following year. Figures for FY2011 include provisional figures for March 2012.

The number of consultations recorded at Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Centers in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures fell in Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures, but for Iwate prefecture numbers were up by around 1.2 times that of the previous fiscal year (Sec.1-Feat.-Table 34).

Section 1-Feature-Table 34 Consultations at Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Centers in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures

(Unit: consultations)

	Iwate prefecture			Miyagi prefecture			Fukushima prefecture		
	FY2011	FY2010	Difference	FY2011	FY2010	Difference	FY2011	FY2010	Difference
All	1,763	1,414	24.7%	617	643	-4.0%	1,361	1,507	-9.7%
Of which women	1,731	1,404	23.3%	611	633	-3.5%	1,347	1,494	-9.8%
	3 prefecture total								
	FY2011	FY2010	Difference						
All	3,741	3,564	5.0%						
Of which women	3,689	3,531	4.5%						

(Notes) 1. The data is taken from the Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office.

2. Total number of consultations includes persons attending the center, telephone interviews, and other.

The Cabinet Office worked with local governments affected by the disaster and non-profit organizations to offer an advisory and counseling service for women living in the affected areas by telephone or interview, giving them the opportunity to speak out anxieties, problems and violence against women. The service was run in cooperation with consultants throughout Japan, and was conducted from 10 May 2011 onwards in Iwate prefecture, 1 September 2011 onwards in Miyagi prefecture, and 11 February 2012 onwards in Fukushima prefecture.

The number of consultations received by the Josei no Kokoro no Kea Hottorain Iwate (Women's Care and Advice Hotline Iwate) service was 888 (between May 10 2011 and March 31 2012); the number received by the Higashi-nihon Daishinsai Kokoro no Soudan Hottorain Miyagi (Great East Japan Earthquake Care and Advice Hotline Miyagi) was 1,166 (between September 1 2011 and March 31 2012); and the number received by the Josei no Tame no Denwa Soudan Fukushima (Fukushima Women's Telephone Advice and Counseling Service) was 364 (between February 11 2012 and March 31 2012). The number of consultations received was 2,418 in total, which included 203 related to spousal violence and 42 related to other violence (Sec.1-Feat.-Table 35). A variety of problems were consulted, including: cases of increased violence as partners became more dependent on alcohol; cases of partners taking out their anger at the destruction of former homes and an inability to settle in a new environment; cases of women moving back in with separated partners as a result of the loss of home and work, but being unable to bear the violence; cases of former partners approaching women with offers of help after the disaster, but after getting back together the women suffering violence at the hands of these partners.

Section 1-Feature-Table 35 Consultations on Problems and Violence Received from Women in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures

(Unit: consultations)

	Total number of consultations	Of which related to spousal violence	Of which related to other form of violence
Iwate prefecture	888	46	24
Miyagi prefecture	1,166	105	12
Fukushima prefecture	364	52	6
3 prefecture total	2,418	203	42

- (Notes) 1. The data is taken from the Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office.
 2. Total number of consultations represents the total number of telephone and face-to-face interviews.
 3. Advisory and counseling service was offered between May 10 2011-March 31 2012 in Iwate prefecture; September 1 2011-March 31 2012 in Miyagi prefecture; February 11-March 31 2012 in Fukushima prefecture.

Article 8: Telephone Advisory and Counseling Service for Women in Fukushima Prefecture

Of all the calls received by the Fukushima Women's Telephone Advice and Counseling Service, 77.5% were from women living within Fukushima prefecture and 22.5% from women living outside Fukushima prefecture. Most of the calls were from women with physical or mental problems, or experiencing relationship issues.

Many of the consultations were related to feelings of isolation and loneliness related to the inability to share with those around them their feelings of worry about the damage caused by the release of radioactive substances as a result of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident. In particular, women living outside of the prefecture often reported problems in dealing with the difference in the level of interest about disaster-related damage between themselves and those around them, while others were troubled by their inability to decide whether or not to return to Fukushima, and others still were finding themselves unable to get accustomed to their new environments.

Many women were suffering from anxiety due to the 'double life' that had resulted from evacuation outside of the prefecture and separation from family members; indeed, many consultations were related to family life. Examples of problems included such cases as: women who now found themselves responsible for raising their children alone in unfamiliar surroundings, having left their partners behinds on their own, and who were having trouble communicating with their partners as the mutual stress was leading them to argue; women who were having problems because of conflicts in opinion on the effects of radioactive substances between themselves and the older generation.

In addition, anxiety about the health impact of the disaster was prominent, such as fears regarding the effect of radioactive substances, and anxiety about whether any children conceived in the future would be affected.

The telephone service became a magnet for calls from women who had been evacuated outside of Fukushima prefecture, who wanted to speak to someone in Fukushima who would understand how they felt.

Section 3: Recover and Reconstruction Measures

1. Basic Framework for Recovery and Reconstruction

On April 11 2011, the establishment of the Reconstruction Design Council in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake was approved by the Cabinet. The Council, made up of relevant experts, was set up in order to put together an overall roadmap for reconstruction. This roadmap should inspire in residents of the disaster affected areas courage and hope for the future, and lead to the rebirth of a prosperous and dynamic Japan shared by its entire people. The 15 experts appointed to the Council included one woman. The Study Group of the Council has 19 members, 2 of which are women.

The Council issued a report, in June 2011, entitled “Towards Reconstruction: Hope beyond the Disaster”, which states that “when collecting the opinions of residents, due attention needs to be paid to ensure the opinions of women, children, the elderly, the disabled, and foreign residents, among others, are appropriately reflected and that the process considers future generations also”, and “Above all, we must always maintain the viewpoint of gender equality”.

The Basic Act on Reconstruction in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake (Law No. 76, 2011) was passed in June 2011. The fundamental principle of the law includes the statement that: “the wishes of those persons living in regions affected by the Earthquake should be reflected in the process of reconstruction, together with the views of a diverse range of Japanese nationals, including women, children and disabled persons”.

Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake, formulated in July 2011, states that its basic approach is to “promote the participating of women in all platforms and organizations of reconstruction, from the perspective of a gender equal society”. It explicitly states the required inclusion of gender equality and the perspective of women in reconstruction measures and policies (See Reference 1).

Recently, women’s groups have held symposia and other events at which they have called upon various related organizations and bodies to apply a gender equal approach more thoroughly to reconstruction efforts.

The Reconstruction Agency, established in February 10 2012, has adopted the gender equal approach outlined above, setting up Gender Equality Teams in the Agency headquarters, and appointing Gender Equality Representatives in the Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Response Offices. These measures will ensure that the reconstruction process after the Great East Japan Earthquake will fully incorporate the gender equality approach.

The foundation of the Reconstruction Agency was accompanied by the establishment of the Reconstruction Promotion Committee , charged with the examination of how effectively reconstruction policies are implemented. 4 of the 15 members are women.

Reference 1: Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake (extract)

1. Basic Concept for Reconstruction

- (ix) From the standpoint of gender equality, women's participation will be promoted in all reconstruction process. Furthermore, society of harmonious coexistence where all people including children and disabled persons would be realized.

5. Policies and Measures for Reconstruction

(1) Building disaster resistant and resilient regions

- (a) **A new concept of building the regions responding to challenges of aging society and population decline**
 - (ii) Promote a new concept of building towns utilizing compact public transportation which gives due consideration to the elderly, children, women, the disabled persons, etc.
- (e) **Human resources assistance to support for planning of municipalities, actors for reconstruction projects**
 - (ii) Promote the allocation of reconstruction assistance personnel who can reside in the disaster-affected regions, observe and care for the people affected by the disaster and engage in a wide range of locally inspired activities, along with dispatching and securing of personnel and creation of a data-base of various professionals for rebuilding of towns. In dispatching various professionals and making a database of the personnel, take participation of women into consideration and enable disaster-affected local governments to utilize such services in an integrated (one-stop) way.
 - (iv) Improve the environment that is likely to reflect opinions of women, children, youth, elderly people, the disabled and foreigners in the process of town-building, for instance, through appropriate composition of coordinating meetings or similar conferences.

(2) Restoration of life in communities

(a) Mutual support in communities

- (i) Support the foundation building to develop a system of "comprehensive community care services" on the basis of needs of the disaster-affected regions, which will integrate continuous provision of services in the area of health, medical, nursing, welfare and housing so that people can live in the community with a sense of security for years and decades to come. This embodies new form of mutual support at communities as a model for Japan's declining birthrate and aging society, taking into account convenience and disaster prevention at community level. In doing so, promote concentration in safe locations when promoting town-building by the entire community, with due consideration to the elderly, children, women and the disabled and taking into account the characteristics of disaster-affected municipalities.
- (iv) Properly address various human-rights issues based on anxiety and prejudice in the disaster-affected regions and evacuation areas, make efforts to prevent such occurrence, prevent isolation of the disaster-affected people, and implement consultation service for women.

(b) Employment Measures

- (ii) Support pioneering participatory and generation-to-generation succession-type employment restoration actions to deal with declining birthrate and aging society in the disaster-affected regions, which utilizes employment and working systems where people can work on lifetime basis regardless of age such as primary industries. Also, provide support to secure income generating job opportunities through stable work with subsidiary business. Secure employment opportunities for those including youth, women, the elderly people and the disabled in the disaster-affected regions.
- (iii) Take measures to support women's efforts to entrepreneurship activities, and other ends, such as assistance to launch community business in the disaster-affected regions, consultative activities for those seeking to start business (e.g. food processing and exchange business between urban and rural areas for women in rural areas), and trainings to acquire know-how in management.

(3) Revival of Local Economic Activities

(c) Agriculture

- (iii) Support realization of strong agricultural structure by combining the following three strategies and presenting a future vision in accordance with characteristics of each region.

3) Strategy to diversify farm management

Create income and employment opportunities not only by agricultural production but also by combining various efforts including promotion of reconstruction tourism, introduction of renewable energy and collaboration with welfare, with the participation of the elderly people and women.

7. Structure of the Government for Reconstruction and the follow-up mechanism of the Guidelines

(1) Roles of the Reconstruction Headquarters and its response offices located in the disaster areas

- (iii) A function of promoting gender equality in the reconstruction process will be established in the secretariat of “Reconstruction Headquarters” and its “Response Offices”.

2. Recovery and Reconstruction Efforts by Local Government

Local governments in the areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake have been working to formulate recovery and reconstruction plans that outline roadmaps for reconstruction efforts going forward. Of all the municipalities located in coastal areas affected by the disaster, 43 received direct technical support from nationally appointed staff in the formulation of disaster recovery and reconstruction plans. A survey of these municipalities showed that, as of April 2012, 38 of the municipalities had established committees to work on recovery and reconstruction plans. Committee members included experts not resident in the relevant municipality. The total number of members of such committees is 751; of these, 84 are women (11.2%). There are a total of 9 municipal committees with no female members at all.

Looking at the prefectural level, the Aomori Prefecture Discussion Group for the Formulation of a Reconstruction Vision has 3 female members out of 12, the Iwate Prefecture Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee has 2 female members out of 19, the Miyagi Prefecture Disaster Reconstruction Council has 1 female member out of 12, and the Fukushima Prefecture Disaster Planning Committee has 1 female member out of 23 (Sec.1-Feat.-Table 36).

Section 1-Feature-Table 36 Proportion of Women on Reconstruction Planning Committees

Prefecture	City, town, village	Committee members	Of which women	Percentage of women
Aomori	Misawa City	22	1	4.5%
	Hachinohe City	17	2	11.8%
Iwate	Hirono Town	20	1	5.0%
	Noda Village	25	3	12.0%
	Fudai Village	14	0	0.0%
	Tanohata Village	12	1	8.3%
	Iwaizumi Town	18	0	0.0%
	Miyako City	21	3	14.3%
	Yamada Town	20	1	5.0%
	Otsuchi Town	48	5	10.4%
	Kamaishi City	45	8	17.8%
	Ofunato City	28	2	7.1%
	Rikuzen-takata City	50	4	8.0%
Miyagi	Kesennuma City	13	0	0.0%
	Minami-sanriku Town	9	0	0.0%
	Ishinomaki City	29	4	13.8%
	Onagawa Town	12	1	8.3%
	Higashi-matsushima City	6	0	0.0%
	Matsushima Town	16	2	12.5%
	Rifu Town	14	1	7.1%
	Shiogama City	15	0	0.0%
	Shichigahama Town	31	0	0.0%
	Tagajo City	15	1	6.7%
	Sendai City	16	3	18.8%
	Natori City	22	2	9.1%
	Iwanuma City	12	3	25.0%
	Watari Town	18	3	16.7%
Yamamoto Town	10	3	30.0%	
Fukushima	Shinchi Town	15	1	6.7%
	Soma City	26	0	0.0%
	Minami-soma City	25	5	20.0%
	Hirono Town	14	3	21.4%
	Iwaki City	7	0	0.0%
Ibaraki	Kita-ibaraki City	19	5	26.3%
	Hitachi City	10	1	10.0%
	Hitachi-naka City	24	7	29.2%
	Kamisu City	14	6	42.9%
Chiba	Asahi City	19	2	10.5%
Total		751	84	11.2%

<Reference>

Prefecture	Committee members	Of which women	Percentage of women
Aomori	12	3	25.0%
Iwate	19	2	10.5%
Miyagi	12	1	8.3%
Fukushima	23	1	4.3%

- (Notes)
1. The data is taken from the Reconstruction Agency.
 2. Figures as of April 2012.
 3. Reconstruction Planning Committees refer to committees established by the relevant municipality and including external experts. The committees have been established in order to make final decisions on recovery and reconstruction plans.
 4. The following are excluded from this list on the basis that the relevant municipality formulates (draws up) recovery and reconstruction plans but has no specific committee in place to do so: Kuji city, Iwate prefecture; Takahagi city, Oarai town and Kashima city, Ibaraki prefecture; Sammu city, Chiba prefecture.

The Reconstruction Agency and the Cabinet Office have highlighted to local governments in affected areas the importance of incorporating diverse perspectives and views into the process of determining measures for reconstruction through dialogue with community members.

In order to advance the involvement of women in the arena of reconstruction planning and formulation, the Cabinet Office has provided local government in the affected areas with reference case studies of how the proportion of female committee members has been successful increased in the past, such as requiring that a female representative be selected for each area within the relevant municipality; these women will then serve as members of the reconstruction planning committee.

Attempts to reconstruct communities should include: the creation of environments and enhancement of facilities that enable women to work and to realize a good work-life balance; the construction of multi-purpose toilet facilities in those facilities intended to be used as evacuation sites in times of disaster; the development of urban planning that considers the needs of women and families raising children. Information on all of these points has been provided to local government in disaster affected areas.

Some of the reconstruction plans formulated by local government show clear examples of the inclusion of a gender equality perspective (See Reference 2).

Reference 2: Examples of the Inclusion of a Gender Equality Perspective in Reconstruction Plans

- Kamaishi City Basic Plan for Urban Reconstruction (Kamaishi city, Iwate prefecture)
“Reconstruction must be based on a spirit of self-help and mutual cooperation; we must work towards reconstruction as quickly as possible, based on a gender equal approach and the full participation of all citizens, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, women, and children”.
- Higashi-matsushima City Basic Plan for Urban Reconstruction (Higashi-matsushima city, Miyagi prefecture)
“Support will be provided to diverse entrepreneurs, including women and the elderly, who seek to establish social businesses providing solutions to local problems and community businesses that make use of local resources”.
- Post-Disaster Reconstruction Plan for Sendai City (Sendai city, Miyagi prefecture)
“As we work towards reconstruction, we must secure opportunities for gender equal participation and allow the diverse actors in our region to determine and take action for themselves and together. The independence of our citizens and the bonds among our communities will reinforce our ability to collaborate using our respective wisdom and strengths”.
- Post-Disaster Reconstruction Plan for Yamamoto Town (Yamamoto town, Miyagi prefecture)
“When considering community planning measures and policies, measures such as requiring there to be female committee members on all committees should be employed to ensure that the participation of women is encouraged and a gender equal society is created”.

3. Employment and Entrepreneurship Support for Women in Affected Areas

Many of the areas affected by the disaster has been experiencing population aging and population decline since before the Great East Japan Earthquake. As efforts are made to revitalize life in local communities, it is vital that a new model for a society experiencing population aging and a declining birth rate is developed; one in which communities are maintained through new forms of mutual support, and in which women are encouraged to use their skills and capabilities to the fullest in order to participate in economy and society.

New businesses are springing up in the affected areas, many of which have been sparked by volunteer activities in evacuation sites, for example women who provided meals for evacuees have subsequently set up businesses preparing and selling lunch boxes, and community-based cafes. The Cabinet Office has described Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs), as providing a “new public commons”, and offers support for the strengthening of the management foundation of NPOs as well as the collaborative activities they undertake with government and other related parties to resolve community-based issues. This “New Public Commons Support Scheme” has allowed female led activity in the affected areas to function similarly as “new public commons” (See Article 9).

In addition, the Cabinet Office also runs a program, entitled 'Community-based Employment Creation Program to Support Reconstruction Efforts', which provides support to entrepreneurial endeavors focused on starting businesses designed to resolve issues related to community living or community environments, and training for personnel. The program is intended to provide assistance to start-up businesses and create employment opportunities in areas affected by the disaster. Among the bodies receiving support through this program are those which plan to provide assistance to female entrepreneurs and conduct training programs with a focus on women.

The Ministry for Health, Labour and Welfare has established another program, the 'Employment Creation Program for Lifelong Activity, Full Participation, Generational Inheritance', which focuses on providing support through pioneering systems of employment opportunity reconstruction and workforce entry with an emphasis on full participation and on the generational inheritance of skills, as well as opportunities for lifelong activity where work is not restricted by age. In response to comments that local businesses, particularly those run by women, that wanted to tender for business commissions from local government bodies but did not have the relevant know how on drawing up business plans, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare drew up and distributed documentation containing business plan samples.

The Ministry for Economy, Trade and Industry has also amended the terms of the Women, Young People and Seniors Entrepreneurs Support Fund, which offers low-interest loans from the Japan Finance Corporation, in view of greater levels of unemployment that are the result of the Great East Japan Earthquake. Persons establishing new businesses will now pay a lower basic interest rate for the first three years after start-up.

Article 9: From Volunteering to Employment and Exchange

Watari Ichigokko, an NPO based in Miyagi prefecture, used the experience gained providing meals in evacuation sites to expand its activities, hiring space (for free) in the Watari town meeting center between May and July 2011, and then offering it to affected people as a space where they could select relief items and as a cafe where they could eat meals. Lunch was provided free of charge to those persons with certification indicating they were affected people, and for anyone else it was provided for a donation of 500 yen or more (today, all meals are charged at a flat rate of 500 yen). In July 2011, they also opened Ichigokko in a prefab store, which provided a space for persons living outside of temporary housing to listen and spend time with disaster affected people, and they also hold events in community centers.

The Watari Ichigokko project has been selected as part of a new project, entitled 'Model Projects for Creating New Public Spaces in Miyagi Prefecture'. Watari Ichigokko are now working with education-related corporations to provide employment and community exchange opportunities.



Cafe held in a rented meeting space in Watari town

In the disaster-affected areas, the key industries for the local economy are agriculture, forestry and fisheries; these industries play a significant role in the employment and lifestyle conditions in the community. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) has put measures in place designed to encourage diversification strategies in agricultural management. Support measures include efforts to develop new products with women's groups that have re-launched business activities at farmer's markets in affected areas, and running seminars where women can offer suggestions on reconstruction from a female perspective. In addition, MAFF formalized the requirement that over approximately 30% of members of examining