

List of evacuation destination

	Municipality	Number registered
1	Hokkaido	11
2	Aomori	1
3	Iwate	35
5	Akita	7
6	Yamagata	7
7	Fukushima	1
8	Ibaraki	2
9	Tochigi	1
10	Gunma	7
11	Saitama	25
12	Chiba	15
13	Tokyo	34
14	Kanagawa	17
15	Niigata	3
16	Toyama	0
17	Ishikawa	3
18	Fukui	2
19	Yamanashi	1
20	Nagano	2
21	Gifu	4
22	Shizuoka	9
23	Aichi	4
24	Mie	5

April 11, 2018

	Municipality	Number registered
25	Shiga	2
26	Kyoto	10
27	Osaka	15
28	Hyogo	8
29	Nara	0
30	Wakayama	0
31	Tottori	0
32	Shimane	0
33	Okayama	0
34	Hiroshima	0
35	Yamaguchi	1
36	Tokushima	0
37	Kagawa	2
38	Ehime	6
39	Kochi	0
40	Fukuoka	9
41	Saga	3
42	Nagasaki	4
43	Kumamoto	1
44	Oita	0
45	Miyazaki	0
46	Kagoshima	0
47	Okinawa	26
	Total	283

* This document is based on information concerning evacuees who have been registered in the National Evacuee Information System of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, and information on matters such as termination of evacuation is being constantly updated as needed.

* Some information may be redundant because of deficiencies in the information provided.

Number of suicides related to the Great East Japan Earthquake (2017)

[Set value, discovery date, location base, person]

March 16, 2018

Suicide Prevention Office, Ministry of Health,
Labour and Welfare

1. National totals and male-female totals

	Total	Male	Female01
2011	55	42	13
2012	24	18	6
2013	38	23	15
2014	22	11	11
2015	23	13	10
2016	22	15	7
2017	26	17	9

2. By age (in decades)

	Under age 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	Age 80+	Unknown
2011	1	4	4	4	11	19	7	5	0
2012	0	2	4	3	5	5	2	3	0
2013	0	4	3	6	13	2	3	7	0
2014	1	1	1	4	5	7	2	1	0
2015	0	1	0	4	2	5	7	4	0
2016	0	1	5	4	4	5	2	1	0
2017	2	2	2	2	12	3	2	1	0

3. By occupation

	Self-employed, family business	Employees, office workers	Unemployment							Unknown	
			Total	Students	Unemployed				Other unemployed persons		
					Sub-total	Homemaker	Unemployed	People living on interest, dividends, rent, etc.			People living on pensions, employment insurance, etc.
2011	10	13	32	1	31	3	6	0	14	8	0
2012	3	5	16	0	16	0	3	0	7	6	0
2013	1	10	27	0	27	6	3	0	7	11	0
2014	1	3	18	1	17	3	1	0	6	7	0
2015	2	3	18	1	17	1	0	2	10	4	0
2016	1	8	13	0	13	2	3	0	7	1	0
2017	2	4	19	1	18	3	1	0	5	9	1

4. By cause/motive (due to availability of multiple selections, total may not be consistent with the above-mentioned)

	Family problems	Health problems	Financial/livelihood problems	School problems	Male-female problems	Work problems	Other	Unknown
2011	11	17	18	7	0	0	10	16
2012	5	11	5	2	0	0	4	5
2013	5	22	9	5	1	0	3	8
2014	5	11	3	2	1	0	1	6
2015	6	13	2	0	1	0	2	8
2016	5	13	4	4	1	0	3	5
2017	10	10	3	1	0	0	4	10

Three prefectures

Others

5. By municipality

	Iwate	Miyagi	Fukushima	Ibaraki	Saitama	Tokyo City	Kanagawa	Niigata	Osaka	Kyoto
2011	17	22	10	1	1	2	1	0	1	0
2012	8	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	4	10	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2014	3	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	3	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	6	8	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2017	7	5	12	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Note: The figures for 2011 were added from June to December, when the number of suicides was first recorded. Figures from 2012 to 2017 were added from January to December.

[Overall]

	H21		H22		H23		H24		H25		H26		H27		H28		H29	
	Number of suicides	Suicide mortality rate	Number of suicides	Suicide mortality rate	Number of suicides	Suicide mortality rate	Number of suicides	Suicide mortality rate	Number of suicides	Suicide mortality rate	Number of suicides	Suicide mortality rate	Number of suicides	Suicide mortality rate	Number of suicides	Suicide mortality rate	Number of suicides	Suicide mortality rate
Sanda City (Total)	74	14.25	57	10.93	75	14.35	64	12.15	72	13.44	70	12.96	67	12.35	49	9.01	56	10.28
Asaba Ward	31	21.9	17	11.96	23	16.1	29	19.96	26	17.43	25	16.58	24	15.83	23	15.13	22	14.47
Myayashi Ward	11	11.76	15	16.01	11	11.73	9	9.65	12	12.89	12	12.58	8	8.34	2	2.08	6	6.21
Wakabayashi Ward	7	10.77	6	9.14	9	13.76	9	13.79	6	9.08	8	12.04	8	11.98	4	5.94	4	5.86
Takaku Ward	12	10.77	9	8.07	14	12.52	8	7.05	14	12.21	12	10.39	12	10.33	9	7.70	12	10.26
Izumi Ward	13	12.05	10	9.21	18	16.55	9	8.22	14	12.58	13	11.61	15	13.42	11	9.87	12	10.81
Ikonomaki City	11	12.85	12	14.16	13	—	14	17.86	14	17.95	9	11.58	11	14.28	3	3.93	7	9.24
Shigawana City	4	13.23	6	19.92	5	16.76	3	10.16	1	3.39	5	17.00	4	13.65	7	24.14	3	10.41
Kozonuma City	2	6.01	5	12.92	3	—	3	8.35	10	28.19	4	11.36	2	5.75	7	20.42	3	8.86
Shiroshi City	2	10.17	1	5.15	3	15.62	4	21.02	5	26.46	5	26.67	2	10.82	3	16.49	0	0
Nisoi City	5	13.82	4	10.85	6	16.24	3	8.2	6	16.09	7	18.39	5	12.91	3	7.65	1	2.53
Kakuda City	0	0	1	6.16	1	6.22	0	0	2	12.57	2	12.71	2	12.83	3	19.50	3	19.72
Tagajo City	4	12.99	2	6.38	3	—	2	6.52	5	16.14	6	19.25	2	6.40	4	12.80	3	9.60
Imanami City	4	17.8	3	13.32	2	8.97	1	4.51	1	4.51	5	22.48	4	17.90	3	13.40	3	13.37
Tomie City	7	15.8	4	9.01	5	11.34	13	29.62	2	4.59	6	13.8	5	11.61	7	16.46	7	16.64
Kanbara City	7	17.26	7	17.51	4	10.16	8	20.58	4	10.39	5	13.09	2	5.32	6	16.18	7	19.20
Higashimatsushima City	1	4.51	1	4.52	2	9.27	2	9.67	4	19.45	3	14.65	0	0	1	4.88	2	9.77
Osaki City	15	21.43	10	14.33	8	11.5	10	14.39	9	12.92	11	15.83	9	13.04	11	16.05	7	10.28
Tomiya City	1	4.26	1	4.17	0	0	3	12.02	2	7.82	1	3.85	1	3.80	2	7.54	1	3.75
Zao Town	0	0	1	14.76	1	14.91	0	0	0	0	2	30.43	1	15.48	0	0	1	15.94
Shichikashiku Town	0	0	1	112.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opawara Town	6	50.34	2	16.66	1	8.37	5	41.45	0	0	5	41.11	2	16.43	2	16.50	0	0
Murata Town	1	16.06	0	0	3	49.21	2	33.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shibata Town	2	10.3	3	15.51	3	15.59	3	15.52	4	20.58	0	0	2	10.36	2	10.38	3	15.66
Kawasaki Town	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20.04	0	0	0	0	1	21.05	0	0	0	0
Mitsunori Town	1	12.14	2	24.65	3	37.76	1	12.82	3	38.79	1	13.1	0	0	1	13.67	2	27.88
Watarai Town	2	10.93	1	5.47	4	22.19	0	0	1	5.76	1	5.76	3	17.17	1	5.73	1	5.76
Yamanashi Town	0	0	1	11.5	0	—	1	13.76	2	28.79	0	0	0	0	1	15.72	1	15.86
Matsushima Town	1	12.38	0	0	1	12.62	3	38.04	0	0	0	0	1	13.01	0	0	0	0
Shichigahama Town	5	47.05	2	18.9	2	19.21	1	9.85	1	9.97	3	30.24	0	0	3	31.00	1	10.38
Rifu Town	1	5.82	5	28.72	1	5.63	2	11.18	1	5.5	1	5.47	3	16.26	2	10.81	1	5.42
Izawa Town	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15.47	3	22.77	3	22.44	0	0	2	14.49	3	21.52
Osato Town	2	42.68	2	42.96	3	65.39	1	22.06	0	0	1	22.45	0	0	1	23.20	0	0
Okawa Village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	35.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	102.56
Shikama Town	1	25.56	0	0	0	0	2	51.98	2	52.33	2	52.55	0	0	0	0	1	27.07
Kami Town	0	0	2	14.82	2	15.02	0	0	1	7.64	2	15.43	1	7.84	2	15.96	0	0
Wakago Town	1	10.8	0	0	1	11.05	2	22.2	1	11.2	4	44.85	0	0	3	34.42	0	0
Miuto Town	2	14.98	4	30.2	5	38.13	0	0	2	15.32	2	15.34	3	23.03	1	7.70	0	0
Onagawa Town	0	0	1	18.94	0	—	1	23.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29.36
Mooyoshi Town	0	0	Merged with Isemenuma city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mihamaorinburi Town	3	32.82	4	43.98	1	—	2	25.69	0	0	2	26.69	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	165	13.77	145	12.11	161	15.83	159	13.45	159	13.35	168	14.07	133	11.15	130	11.00	121	10.19

Note: The suicide mortality rate for some municipalities in coastal areas is not shown for 2011.
The data for Tomiya Town were used for Tomiya City until 2015

Term	Explanation
Outreach	A support visit activity that involves professionals going into communities to provide services to those in need of them. It includes individual visits as well as visits to gathering places to discover potential needs.
Addiction	Addiction refers to being absorbed or caught up in a certain habit to an unhealthy degree, resulting in actions that are difficult to control on one's own. These excessive actions may cause various health problems and social problems.
Informal services	Informal services are an informal type of support that comes from family members, friends, local residents, volunteers, nonprofit organizations, etc., as opposed to that which comes through formal (official) systems such as municipalities and specialized institutions.
Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)	AA is a self-help group for people who have a drinking problem and wish to stop drinking.
Skills for psychological recovery (SPR)	SPR is an intervention that aims to help survivors gain the necessary skills to manage distress and cope with postdisaster stress and adversity.
Life support adviser (LSA)	LSA provide support services for elderly people living in public housing, such as "silver housing" (housing with elderly care), including monitoring services (safety checks), daily-life guidance and consultation, emergency response, contact with relevant organizations, support for community building, and other services.
Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT)	The AUDIT is a screening tool developed by the World Health Organization to detect harmful alcohol consumption for the purpose of early intervention.
K6	The K6 scale was developed by Kessler in the United States for the purpose of screening for states of psychological distress such as depression and anxiety. The survey is widely used as an index measuring the degree of psychological stress in the general population.
Commitment	"Commitment" is often used in the sense of "pledged" and "actively involved." The speaker uses it with the nuance of "keeping pace" and "keeping agreements."
Consultation	Consultation is based on an egalitarian relationship between different professions; one seeks advice from those with other areas of expertise to provide social welfare services to one's target audience.
Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)	CBT is one of the therapies used to modify distorted views and ways of thinking that influence emotions and moods, to bring about a more realistic and broader view of situations.
Supervise/supervision	Supervision refers to experienced specialists providing expert advice and guidance on cases to help less experienced professionals achieve best practices from an objective perspective.
Self-efficacy	An individual's belief in his or her own innate ability to overcome problems when he confronts them.

Suicide	From 2014 onward, Miyagi Prefecture decided to reformulate the word “suicide” as “self-death” in public documents. Therefore, in this bulletin, the expression “self-death” has been adopted except in cases of proper nouns such as names of laws or documents in which the wording was previously established.
Abstinence meetings	These are self-help groups that seek to aid in the recovery of those who suffer from the effects of alcohol and their families. The Miyagi Prefectural Liquor Association has 19 locations in the prefecture, mainly in Sendai City, and is also engaged in social welfare activities that focus on consultation and promotion of awareness of the harmful effects of alcohol.
Disaster psychiatric assistance team (DPAT)	In the event of a natural disaster or accident, a DPAT provides highly specialized psychiatric care and support for mental health.
Disaster Mental Health Information Support System (DMHISS)	The DMHISS is an information-sharing tool that uses the internet to carry out efficient activity in the event of a disaster. It is a system that handles dispatch requests, dispatch assignments, activity records, and aggregation. In the event of a disaster, DMHISS reports on dispatch adjustments, and DPAT activities are carried out.
Bias	1) A variety of biases that occur in a survey. 2) A bias in ideas or opinions.
Scissor-like disparity	As time goes by, victims are increasingly differentiated into two categories. Hisao Nakai expressed this phenomenon as a “scissor-like disparity,” separating those who are left out of the restoration process from those who adapt.
HAPPY Program	The “HAPPY Program” (Hizen-style alcohol-related problem early intervention program) refers to a large-scale drinking intervention program developed by the National Hospital Organization Hizen Psychiatric Center. It consists of three programs that work within short periods, such as video learning and health diaries. “HAPPY” comes from H for Hizen, A for alcohol, P for problem, P for program, and Y for Dr. Takefumi Yuzuriha.
Brief intervention (BI)	BI refers to a brief individual counseling session (5 to 30 minutes) that functions as a preventive intervention method for disorders involving alcohol use. The purpose is to bring about changes in the drinking behavior of the target person using techniques such as motivational interviews and coaching, with the goal of effecting changes in drinking behavior. The target is often a decrease in alcohol consumption rather than complete sobriety. When these early interventions are carried out with “health” as the theme, clients display relatively little denial or resistance.
Psychological first aid (PFA)	PFA is a psychosocial method meant to be used in the event of an emergency such as a natural disaster or terrorist attack. It connects to victims’ needs to help prevent their mental distress from worsening. Child PFA is a psychosocial method that is tailored to the developmental stage, characteristics, and age of the child.
Literacy	“Literacy” in recent years has often referred to “the ability to correctly understand, analyze and organize events and information in a particular field, express them in one’s own words, and assess them.”
Resilience	Resilience is translated as “elasticity,” “stability,” “the ability to recover,” etc. In psychiatric and psychological terms, it is interpreted as “the ability to withstand, flexibly adapt to and overcome external shocks such as adversity, hardship, and strong distress.” It is often likened to the image of bamboo, which in a strong wind bends but does not break and returns to its original state.