

The Great East Japan Earthquake developed 346,000 refugees. Government had to implement several policies to reconstruct their lives after grasping their situations, however nobody knew how many were estimated and where they were. This study has two purposes. One is to clear the characteristics of refugees and their transition since disaster occurrence until occupancy of temporary housing from the viewpoint of the household attribute and the location of temporary housing. The other is to consider temporary housing in undamaged area through why to select and how to get information.

The subject of our investigation is the inhabitant who lives in two types of temporary housings in Iwate prefecture, which is located in coastal and damaged Kamaishi City and inland and undamaged Tono City. We interviewed 134 inhabitants about their past and present refuge, original address, household attribute, reason to select their temporary housing and the way to get its information.

The transition process of refuge was various. They changed place many times within the range of several hundred kilometers. The tendency was strong for elderly households. The temporary housing in undamaged area accepted refugees with various backgrounds, responding to their individual situations. It is important that local governments in damaged and undamaged area cooperate and build variety of temporary housing.