Calculation of Background Lifetime Risk of Cancer Mortality in Japan

Haruyuki OGINO and Takatoshi HATTORI (Please see page 194)

Fig. 1 Background lifetime risk of cancer mortality for each prefecture in Japan as of 2010.

Assessment of Doses to the Inhabitants Living in Fukushima Prefecture —Approach to Assessing the Doses Considering Areal Differences in Contamination and Interpopulational Differences in Lifestyle Habits—

Japan Atomic Energy Agency

(Please see page 199)

Fig. 1 Comparisons of measured and assessed values of individual doses.

- The doses were calculated taking into account the contribution of cloudshine, groundshine and inhalation of radioactive nuclides. The contributions of noble gases were not considered.
- The doses estimated for outdoor workers are shown. The doses for indoor workers were estimated to be 0.6–0.7 times those for outdoor workers.
- The municipalities shown in this figure represent the places of residence on March 11, 2011.
- Naraha Town (1) refers to people who evacuated from Naraha Town to Tamura City. The evacuation facility for Naraha Town (2) is located in Aizu-Misato Town.
- The people living in Iitate Village evacuated on May 29, 2011 (Iitate Village (3)) and June 21 2011 (Iitate Village (4)).

Fig. 2 Estimated effective doses during one year after contamination occurred.