

## II Hospital Report

### 1 Number of Patients

#### (1) Average number of inpatients, newly admitted inpatients and discharged patients per day

Average number of inpatients in hospital per day is 1,308,219, which decreased by 0.7% (9,801) since last year.

Among them, average number of inpatients of “Psychiatric hospitals” per day is 236,052, which decreased by 0.3% and that in “General hospitals” is 1,072,080, which decreased by 0.8% since last year.

Viewing the average number of inpatients per day in hospitals by type of bed, average number of inpatients is 684,236 in “General beds”, 307,458 in “Long-term care beds”, and 77,072 in “Psychiatric beds”. Among “Beds for long-term care”, average number of inpatients per day in “Beds for long-term nursing care” is 82,973.

Additionally, average number of newly admitted inpatients per day is 39,391, and average number of discharged patients per day is 39,395.

Average number of inpatients per day in medical clinics with beds for long-term care is 11,748. Among them, average number of inpatients in beds for long-term nursing care is 4,590 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

(Reference) Statistics Table 11 Yearly Trend of Annual Number of Patients and Average Number of Patients per Day by Type of Hospital and Type of Bed

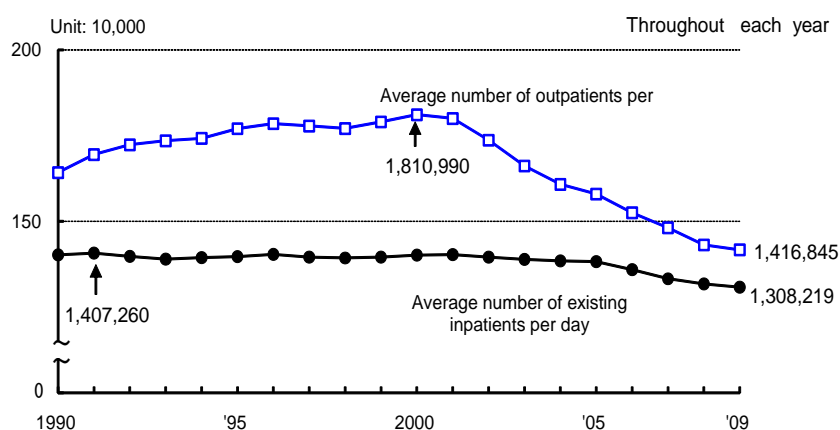
**Table 1 Average Number of Inpatients, Newly Admitted Inpatients and Discharged Patients per Day**

	Throughout each year								
	Average number of existing inpatients per day			Average number of newly admitted patients per day			Average number of discharge patients		
	2009	2008	Yr/Yr	2009	2008	Yr/Yr	2009	2008	Yr/Yr
			%			%			%
<b>Hospitals</b>									
Total	1 308 219	1 318 020	△ 0.7	39 391	38 999	1.0	39 395	39 061	0.9
Psychiatric hospitals	236 052	236 704	△ 0.3	690	676	2.1	695	679	2.4
General hospitals	1 072 080	1 081 228	△ 0.8	38 701	38 322	1.0	38 700	38 382	0.8
Psychiatric beds	77 072	78 396	△ 1.7	322	325	△ 0.9	331	334	△ 0.9
Infectious diseases beds	49	43	14.0	7	4	75.0	7	4	75.0
Tuberculosis beds	3 266	3 601	△ 9.3	46	49	△ 6.1	45	49	△ 8.2
General beds	684 236	690 392	△ 0.9	37 355	36 953	1.1	36 801	36 468	0.9
Beds for long-term care	307 458	308 797	△ 0.4	971	990	△ 1.9	1 516	1 528	△ 0.8
(Among them)									
Beds for long-term nursing care	82 973	90 652	△ 8.5	176	196	△ 10.2	220	244	△ 9.8
General clinics with beds for long-term care									
Beds for long-term care	11 748	12 968	△ 9.4	75	82	△ 8.5	102	112	△ 8.9
(Among them)									
Beds for long-term nursing care	4 590	5 051	△ 9.1	37	39	△ 5.1	41	44	△ 6.8

Note: 1) Total number of hospitals includes tuberculosis sanitaria

2) When type of hospital is changed in the middle of month, number of patients were calculated based on type of hospital at the end of r

**Figure 1 Yearly Trend of Average Number of Patients per Day**



Note: 1) Average number of outpatients per day does not match the reports before 1999 as it is calculated with current

**(2) Average number of outpatients per day**

Average number of outpatients per day is 1,416,845, which decreased by 1.0% (14,471) since last year.

Among them, average number of outpatients per day in “Psychiatric hospitals” is 55,018, which increased by 2.0% since last year, and in “General hospitals” is 1,361,821, which decreased by 1.1% since last year. (Table 2 and Figure 1)

Average number of outpatients per day per 100,000 population is 1,111.2, which decreased by 9.7 since last year (1,120.9).

Viewing these numbers by prefecture, average number of outpatients per day per 100,000 population is the largest in Kochi (1,807.8), and Kagawa follows (1,587.9). Average number of outpatients per day per 100,000 population is the smallest in Shizuoka (817.6), and Saitama follows (888.5). (Figure 2)

- (Reference) Statistics Table 11 Yearly Trend of Annual Number of Patients and Average Number of Patients per Day by Type of Hospital and Type of Bed
- Statistics Table 12 Yearly Trend of Average Number of Patients per 100,000 Population, Rate of Beds Use and Average Length of Stay by Type of Bed
- Statistics Table 13 Average Number of Patients per Day per 100,000 Population by Prefecture – the 19 major Cities/Core Cities (Among them)

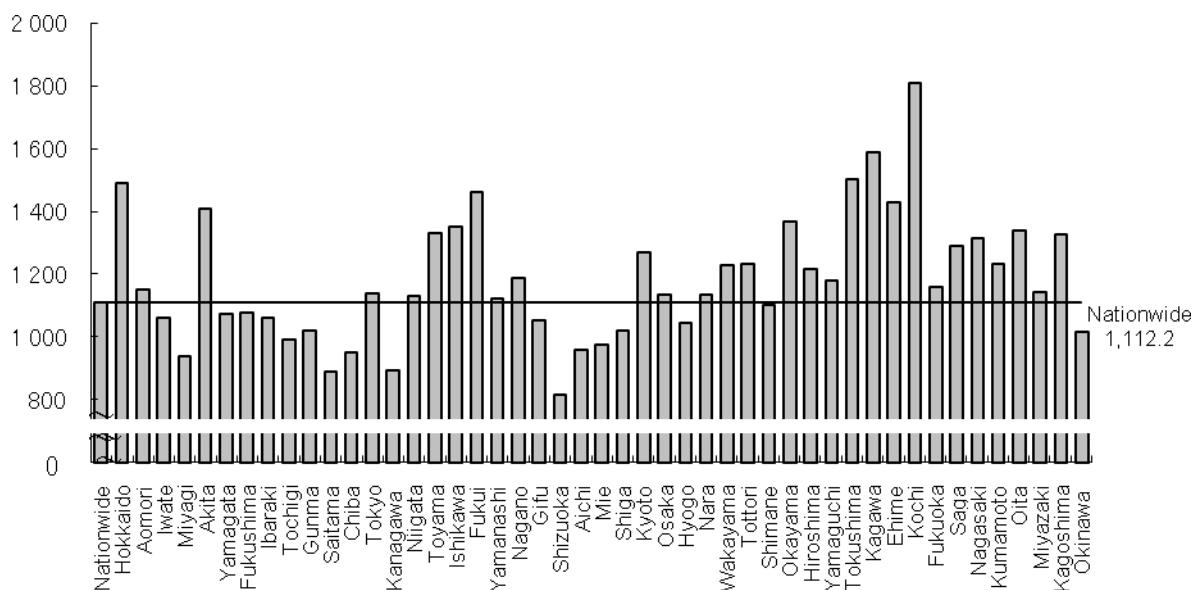
**Table 2 Average Number of Outpatients per Day**

	Throughout each year		
	Average number of outpatients per day		Yr/Yr Increase/Decrease percentage
	2009	2008	
Total	1 416 845	1 431 316	△ 1.0 %
Psychiatric hospitals	55 018	53 965	2.0
General hospitals	1 361 821	1 377 346	△ 1.1

Note: Total includes tuberculosis sanatoria.

**Figure 2 Average Number of Outpatients per Day per 100,000 Population by Prefecture**

Throughout 2009



**(3) Average number of inpatients per day by prefecture**

Viewing the rate of average number of inpatients per day by type of bed, “Psychiatric beds” makes up 23.9%, “Beds for long-term care” makes up 23.5%, and “General beds” makes up 52.3%.

When these percentages are viewed by prefecture, the highest percentage in “Psychiatric beds” is in Miyazaki (34.0%), the highest percentage in “Beds for long-term care” is in Kochi (41.0%), and the highest percentage in “General beds” is in Wakayama (60.3%) (Figure 3).

Viewing the average number of inpatients per day per 100,000 population by type of bed, “Psychiatric beds” is 245.6, which decreased by 1.2 since last year (246.8), “General beds” is 536.6, which decreased by 4.1 since last year (540.7), and “Beds for long-term care” is 241.1, which decreased by 0.7 since last year (241.8).

When this numbers are viewed by prefecture, the largest number in “Psychiatric beds” is in Kagoshima (543.8) and Nagasaki (510.9) follows. The smallest number in “Psychiatric beds” is in Kanagawa (137.5), and Shiga (147.9) follows. The largest number in “General beds” is in Kochi (820.7), and Oita (808.6) follows. The smallest number in “General beds” is in Saitama (359.0), and Kanagawa (388.8) follows. The largest number in “Beds for long-term care” is in Kochi (871.3), and Yamaguchi (618.5) follows. The smallest number in “Beds for long-term care” is in Miyagi (122.2), and Kanagawa (131.7) follows. The largest number in “Beds for long-term nursing care” is in Kochi (305.6), and Toyama(216.3) follows. The smallest number in “Beds for long-term nursing care” is in Yamagata (7.5), and Miyagi(11.2) follows (Figure 4).

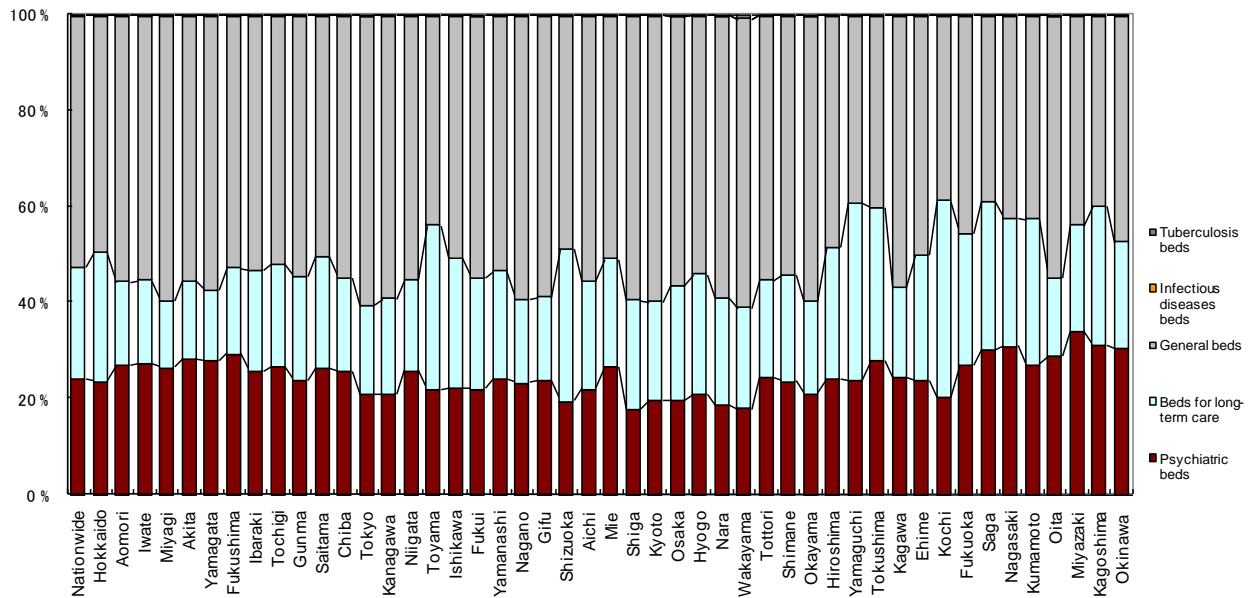
(Reference) Statistics Table 12 Yearly Trend of Average Number of Patients per 100,000 Population, Rate of Beds Use and Average Length of Stay by Type of Bed

Statistics Table 13 Average Number of Patients per Day per 100,000 Population by Prefecture – the 19 major Cities/Core Cities (Among them)

Statistics Table 15 Rate of Average Number of Inpatients per Day by Prefecture and Type of Bed

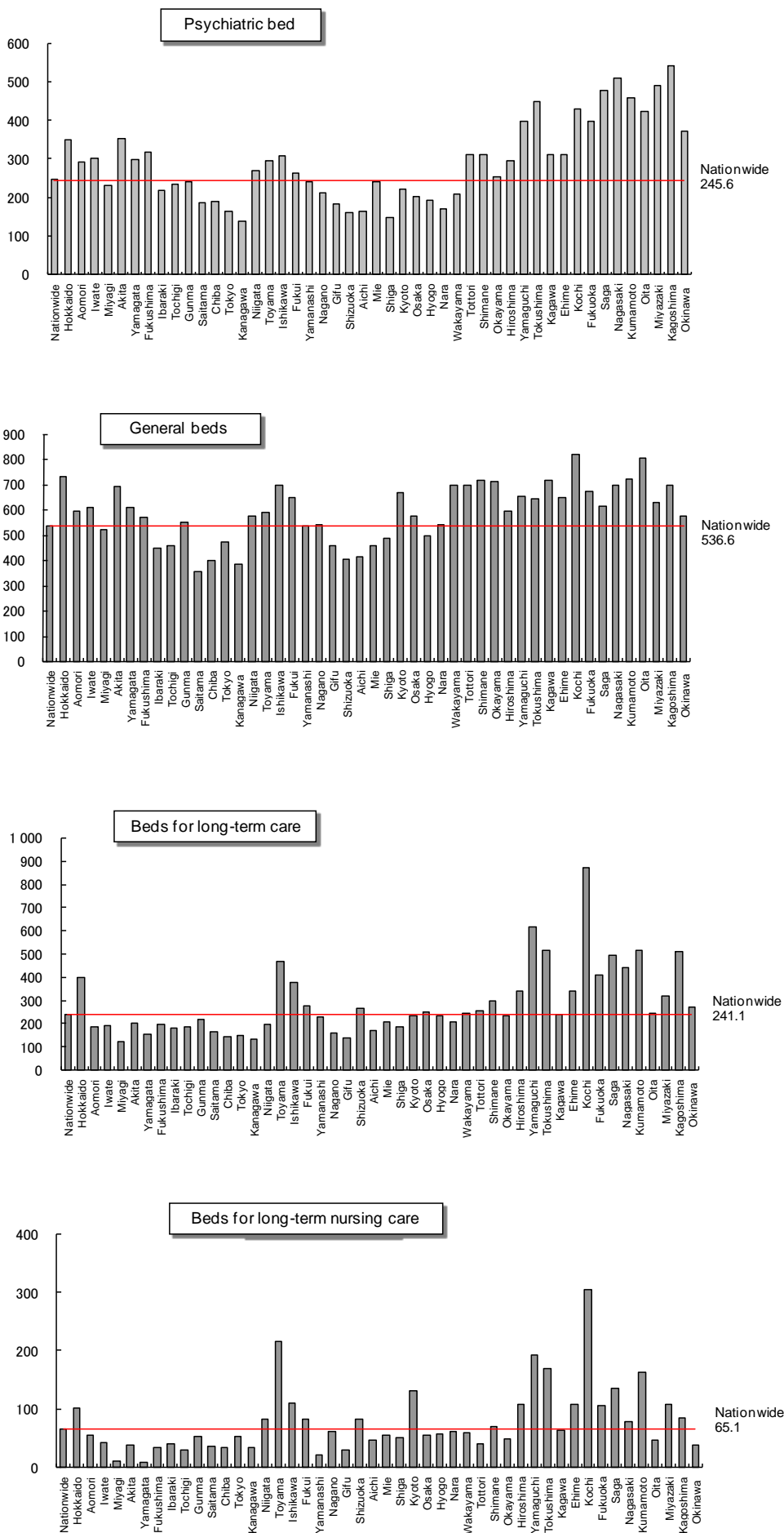
**Figure 3 Rate of Average Number of Inpatients per Day by Prefecture and Type of Bed**

Throughout 2009



**Figure 4 Number of Inpatients per Day per 100,000 Population by Prefecture**

Throughout 2009



## 2 Rate in Use of Beds

Rate in use of beds at hospitals is 81.6%, which decreased by 0.1 point since last year.

Viewing this rate by type of bed, use of "Psychiatric beds" is 89.9%, use of "General bed" is 75.4%, use of "Beds for long-term care" is 91.2%, and use of "Beds for long-term nursing care" is 94.5%.

Rate in use of "Beds for long-term care" at medical clinics is 70.5%, which decreased by 1.8 point since last year. Rate in use of "Beds for long-term nursing care" at medical clinics is 80.6% (Table 3).

(Reference) Statistics Table 12 Yearly Trend of Average Number of Patients per 100,000 Population, Rate of Bed Use and Average Length of Stay by Type of Bed

**Table 3 Rate in Use of Beds by Type of Bed**

	Rate of Bed Use		Throughout each year
	2009	2008	Yr/Yr Increase/Decrease
Hospitals	%	%	
All beds	81.6	81.7	△ 0.1
Psychiatric beds	89.9	90.0	△ 0.1
Infectious diseases beds	2.8	2.4	0.4
Tuberculosis beds	37.1	38.0	△ 0.9
General beds	75.4	75.9	△ 0.5
Beds for long-term care	91.2	90.6	0.6
Beds for long-term nursing care	94.5	94.2	0.3
General clinics with beds for long-term care			
Beds for long-term care	70.5	72.3	△ 1.8
Beds for long-term nursing care	80.6	80.2	0.4

### 3 Average Length of Stay

#### (1) Average length of stay by type of bed

Average length of stay in hospitals is 33.2 days, shortened by 0.6 day since last year.

Viewing this length by type of bed, average length of stay in “Psychiatric beds” is 307.4 days, shortened by 5.5 days since last year, and in “General beds” is 18.5 days, shortened by 0.3 day since last year. Average length of stay in “Beds for long-term care” is 179.5 days, shortened by 2.9 days since last year, and in “Beds for long-term nursing care” is 298.8 days, lengthened by 6.5 days.

Average length of stay in medical clinics with beds for long-term care in “Beds for long-term care” is 104.2 days, shortened by 0.2 day since last year, and in “Beds for long-term nursing care” is 101.2 days, shortened by 2.4 days. (Table 4 and Figure 5)

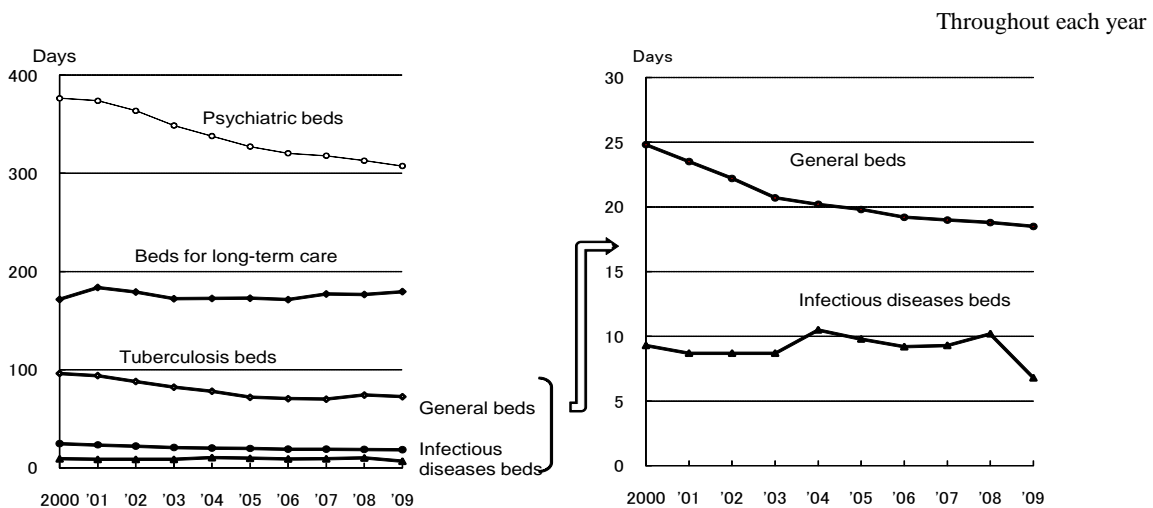
(Reference) Statistics Table 12 Yearly Trend of Average Number of Patients per 100,000 Population, Rate of Bed Use and Average Length of Stay by Type of Bed

**Table 4 Average Length of Stay by Type of Bed**

(Unit: Day)	Average length of stay		Throughout each year
	2009	2008	Yr/Yr Increase/Decrease
<b>Hospitals</b>			
All beds	33.2	33.8	△ 0.6
Psychiatric beds	307.4	312.9	△ 5.5
Infectious diseases beds	6.8	10.2	△ 3.4
Tuberculosis beds	72.5	74.2	△ 1.7
General beds	18.5	18.8	△ 0.3
Beds for long-term care	179.5	176.6	2.9
Beds for long-term nursing care	298.8	292.3	6.5
All beds excluding beds for long-term nursing care	31.3	31.6	△ 0.3
<b>General clinics with beds for long-term care</b>			
Beds for long-term care	104.2	104.4	△ 0.2
Beds for long-term nursing care	101.2	103.6	△ 2.4

Note: Refer to page 4 for formula to calculate average length of stay.

**Figure 5 Yearly Trend of Average Length of Stay in Hospitals by Type of Bed**



Note: 1) Data of "General beds" are of "Other beds" excluding "long-term care type beds group" from 1998 to 2000, and "General beds" and "Transitional old other beds (excluding transitional old long-term care type beds group)" from 2001 to 2003.  
 2) "Beds for long-term care" is "Long-term care type beds group" until 2000, and "Beds for long-term care" and "Transitional old long-term care type beds group" from 2001 to 2003.

**(2) Average length of hospital stay by prefecture**

Viewing the average length of hospital stay by prefecture, Kochi (53.1 days) has the longest length and Tokyo (25.5 days) has the shortest length in “All beds”. In “Psychiatric beds”, Tokushima (448.5 days) has the longest length and Tokyo (220.5 days) has the shortest length. In “General beds”, Kochi (23.7 days) has the longest length and Kanagawa (15.8 days) has the shortest length. In “Beds for long-term care”, Toyama (259.7 days) has the longest length and Miyagi (105.9 days) has the shortest length. In “Beds for long-term nursing care”, Akita (800.8 days) has the longest length and Yamagata (69.9 days) has the shortest length (Table 5 and Figure 6).

(Reference) Statistics Table 14 Rate of Beds Use and Average Length of Stay by Prefecture - the 19 major Cities/Core Cities (Among them)

**Table 5 Average Length of Stay in Hospitals**

(Unit: Day)

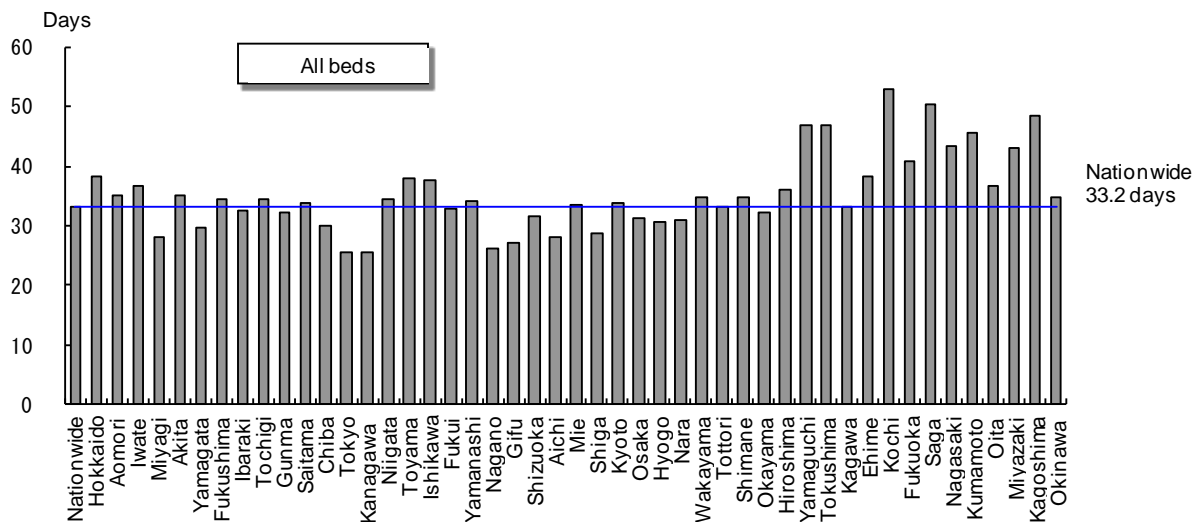
Throughout 2009

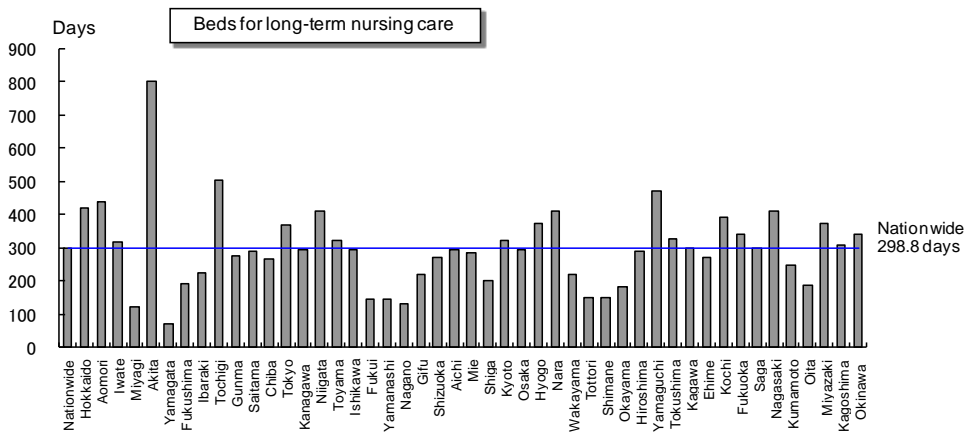
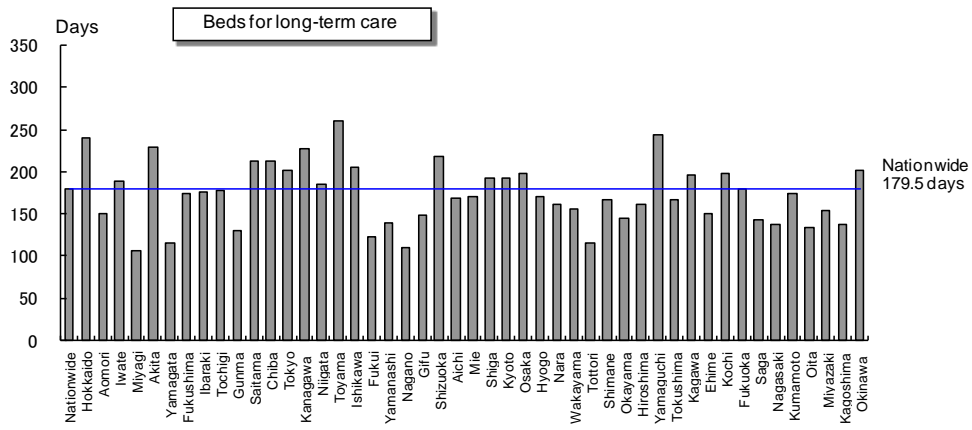
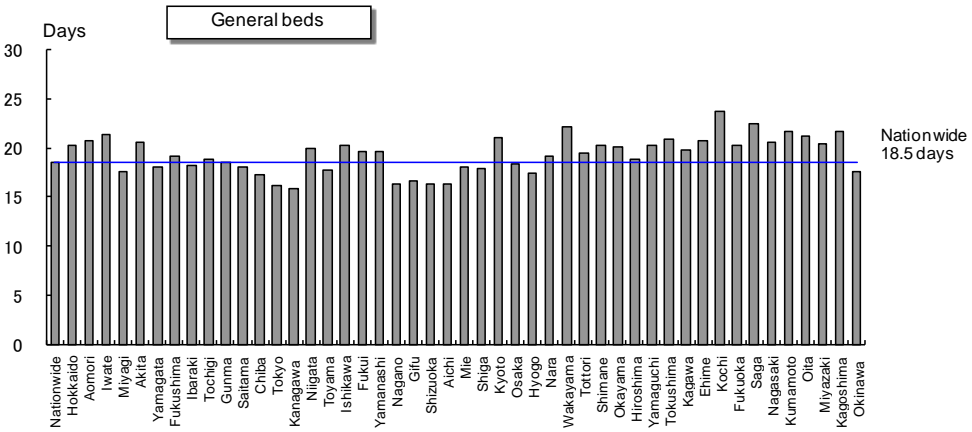
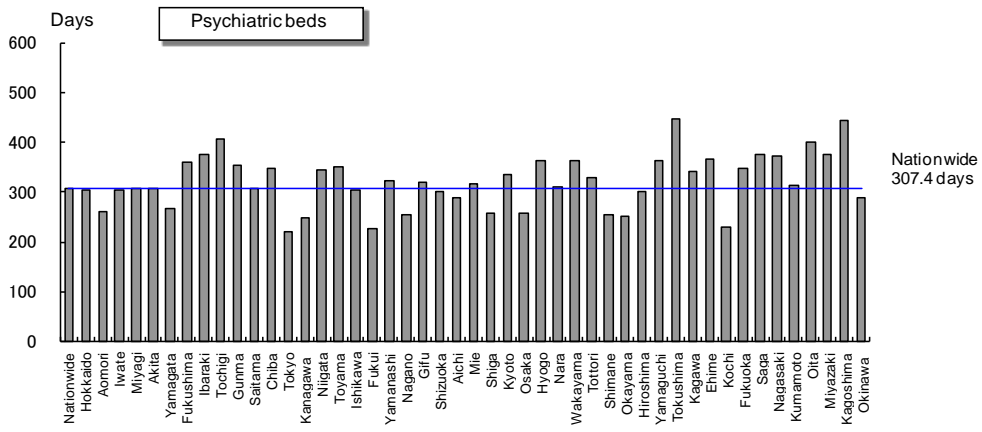
	All beds		Psychiatric beds		General beds		Beds for long-term care		Beds for long-term nursing care	
Nationwide	33.2		307.4		18.5		179.5		298.8	
Long prefectures	Kochi	53.1	Tokushima	448.5	Kochi	23.7	Toyama	259.7	Akita	800.8
	Saga	50.4	Kagoshima	444.1	Saga	22.4	Yamaguchi	244.4	Tochigi	502.1
⋮	Kagoshima	48.5	Tochigi	408.0	Wakayama	22.1	Hokkaido	240.7	Yamaguchi	470.4
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
Short prefectures	Nagano	26.3	Kochi	228.8	Aichi	16.3	Yamagata	114.8	Nagano	129.3
	Kanagawa	25.6	Fukui	227.2	Tokyo	16.1	Nagano	109.7	Miyagi	120.0
	Tokyo	25.5	Tokyo	220.5	Kanagawa	15.8	Miyagi	105.9	Yamagata	69.9
(Longest – Shortest)	27.6		228.0		7.9		153.8		730.9	

Note: Refer to page 4 for formula to calculate average length of stay.

**Figure 6 Average Length of Stay in Hospitals by Prefecture**

Throughout 2009









## (2) Medical care professional in hospitals per 100 beds

Number of medical care professionals (converted into full-time) in hospitals per 100 beds are 113.7, increased by 3.7 since last year (110.0). Among them, number of medical care professionals in psychiatric hospitals per 100 beds are 65.5 and number of medical care professionals in general hospitals per 100 beds are 122.9.

Viewing these numbers by profession, “Medical doctors” are 11.9, increased by 0.2 since last year (11.7). “Nurses” are 41.2, increased by 1.6 since last year (39.6) and “Assistant nurses” are 10.4, decreased by 0.2 since last year (10.6). (Table 7)

(Reference) Statistics Table 17 Number of Medical Care Professionals (Converted into Full-time) in Hospitals and Number of Medical Care Professionals (Converted into Full-time) per 100 Beds in Hospitals by Prefecture – the 19 major Cities/Core Cities (Among them)

**Table 7 Number of Full-time Medical Care Professions in Hospitals per 100 Beds (Converted into Full-time) by Type of Hospital and Selected Profession**

		As of 1st Oct each year										
		Total	Medical doctors	Dentist	Pharmacists	Registered nurses	Practical nurses	Clinical radiologists/ Clinical radiographers	Clinical laboratory technicians/ Health laboratory technicians	Registered dietitians/ Dietitians	Others	
2009	Total	113.7	11.9	0.6	2.7	41.2	10.4	2.4	3.0	1.5	39.9	
	Psychiatric hospitals	65.5	3.4	0.1	1.2	18.6	13.7	0.2	0.4	1.1	26.9	
	Tuberculosis sanitaria	75.7	4.5	-	3.1	16.3	13.3	1.1	1.1	3.2	33.0	
	General hospitals	122.9	13.6	0.7	3.0	45.6	9.8	2.8	3.5	1.5	42.4	
2008	Total	110.0	11.7	0.6	2.6	39.6	10.6	2.3	3.0	1.5	38.2	
	Psychiatric hospitals	64.1	3.3	0.1	1.2	18.0	13.9	0.2	0.4	1.1	26.0	
	Tuberculosis sanitaria	76.2	4.9	-	3.0	12.9	17.0	1.1	1.1	2.2	34.1	
	General hospitals	118.8	13.3	0.7	2.9	43.7	10.0	2.8	3.5	1.5	40.6	

## (3) Medical care professionals in hospitals per 100,000 population (converted into full-time) by prefecture

Viewing the number of medical doctors in hospitals (converted into full-time) per 100,000 population, Kochi has the largest number of medical doctors per 100,000 population (218.3) and Tokushima (195.5) follows. Saitama has the lowest number of medical doctors per 100,000 population (103.5) and Mie (115.6) follows. (Figure 7)

(Reference) Statistics Table 16 Yearly Trend of Number of Medical Doctors (Converted into Full-time) in Hospitals and Number of Medical Doctors (Converted into Full-time) per 100,000 Population by Prefecture

**Figure 7 Number of Medical Doctors (Converted into Full-time) in Hospitals per 100,000 Population by Prefecture**

