

II Hospital Report

1 Number of Patients

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

The average number of inpatients per day in hospitals across Japan in 2020 was 1,165,389, down by 5.6% from the previous year.

Among them, 210,916 inpatients were accommodated by “Psychiatric hospitals” down by 1.1% from the previous year, whereas “General hospitals” had 954,473 down by 6.5% from the previous year.

Looking at the number of existing inpatients per day in general hospitals by type of bed, “Psychiatric beds” had 64,959 inpatients, “Long-term care beds” 252,747, and “General beds” 633,307. Among “Long-term care beds,” “Beds for long-term nursing care” had 17,040 inpatients.

Additionally, the average numbers of newly admitted inpatients and discharged patients per day were 41,104 and 41,262, respectively

The average number of inpatients per day in “Long-term care beds” in medical clinics was 3,545. Among them, 1,187 were in “Long-term nursing care beds”. (Table 1, Figure 1)

(Reference) Statistics Table 16 Trends of Number of Patients and Average Number of Patients per Day by Type of Hospital and Type of Bed

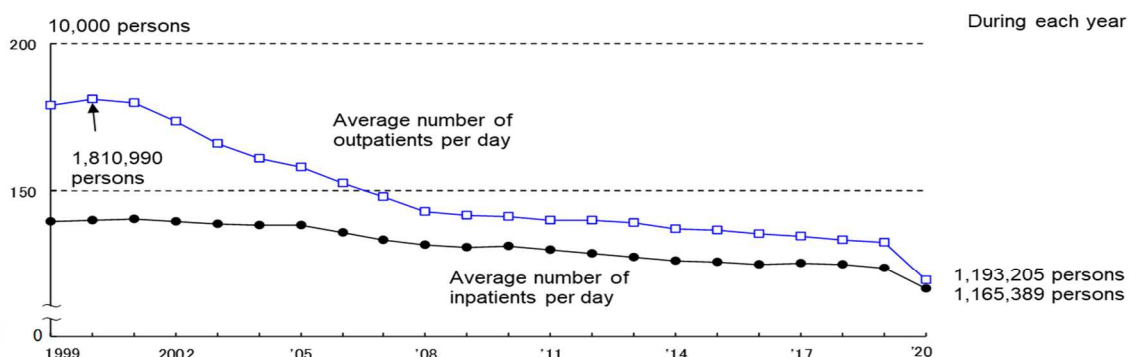
Table 1 Average number of inpatients, newly admitted inpatients and discharged patients per day
During each year

	Average number of inpatients per day			Average number of newly admitted inpatients per day			Average number of discharged patients per day		
	2020	2019	Change YoY (%)	2020	2019	Change YoY (%)	2020	2019	Change YoY (%)
Hospitals	p	p	%	p	p	%	p	p	%
Total	1 165 389	1 234 144	△ 5.6	41 104	45 134	△ 8.9	41 262	45 183	△ 8.7
Psychiatric hospitals	210 916	213 237	△ 1.1	672	709	△ 5.2	686	716	△ 4.2
General hospitals	954 473	1 020 906	△ 6.5	40 432	44 425	△ 9.0	40 576	44 467	△ 8.8
Psychiatric beds	64 959	68 089	△ 4.6	311	341	△ 8.8	324	351	△ 7.7
Infectious diseases beds	2 147	73	2 841.1	255	9	2 733.3	188	8	2 250.0
Tuberculosis beds	1 313	1 474	△ 10.9	24	24	0.0	22	22	0.0
Long-term care beds	252 747	270 979	△ 6.7	1 156	1 257	△ 8.0	1 781	1 894	△ 6.0
General beds	633 307	680 292	△ 6.9	38 686	42 794	△ 9.6	38 261	42 192	△ 9.3
(Regrouped)									
Long-term nursing care beds ¹⁾	17 040	30 226	△ 43.6	28	60	△ 53.3	59	91	△ 35.2
Clinics with long-term care beds									
Long-term care beds	3 545	4 186	△ 15.3	22	29	△ 24.1	30	38	△ 21.1
(Regrouped)									
Long-term nursing care beds ¹⁾	1 187	1 556	△ 23.7	6	9	△ 33.3	7	10	△ 30.0

Note: 1) Long-term nursing care beds is included in long-term care beds.

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

Figure 1 Trends of average number of patients in hospitals per day



Note) Regarding a total of 11 hospitals (one from Kesen medical zone of Iwate prefecture, one from Miyako medical zone of Iwate prefecture, two from Inshinomaki medical zone of Miyagi prefecture, two from Kesenuma medical zone of Miyagi prefecture, and five from Soso medical zone of Fukushima prefecture), the report for March 2011 counted only the numbers of patients reported due to the Great East Japan Earthquake. Because of the Kumamoto earthquakes, one hospital in Kumamoto Prefecture (Aso medical zone) was unable to report data of April 2016, which is not included in the total. Because of the Torrential rain in July 2018, one hospital in Hiroshima Prefecture (Osan medical zone) was unable to report data of July and August 2018, which is not included in the total. Because of the Torrential rain in July 2020, one hospital in Kumamoto Prefecture (Kuma medical zone) was unable to report data of June and July 2020, which is not included in the total.

(2) Average number of outpatients per day

The average number of outpatients in hospitals per day was 1,193,205, down by 9.9% from the previous year.

Among them, 55,697 were outpatients of “Psychiatric hospitals”, up by 4.6% from a year earlier, whereas “General hospitals” saw a decline by 10.2% to 1,137,508. (Table 2)

The national average number of outpatients per day per 100,000 population was 945.9, 104.2 fewer than the previous year (1,050.1).

By prefecture, the average number of outpatients per day per 100,000 population was the largest in Kochi (1,615.1), and Tokushima followed (1,393.0). The smallest averages were found in Kanagawa (713.0) and Saitama (771.3). (Figure 2)

(Reference)

Statistics Table 16 Trends of Number of Patients and Average Number of Patients per Day by Type of Hospital and Type of Bed

Statistics Table 17 Trends of average number of patients per day per 100,000 population, rate of bed use and average length of stay by type of bed

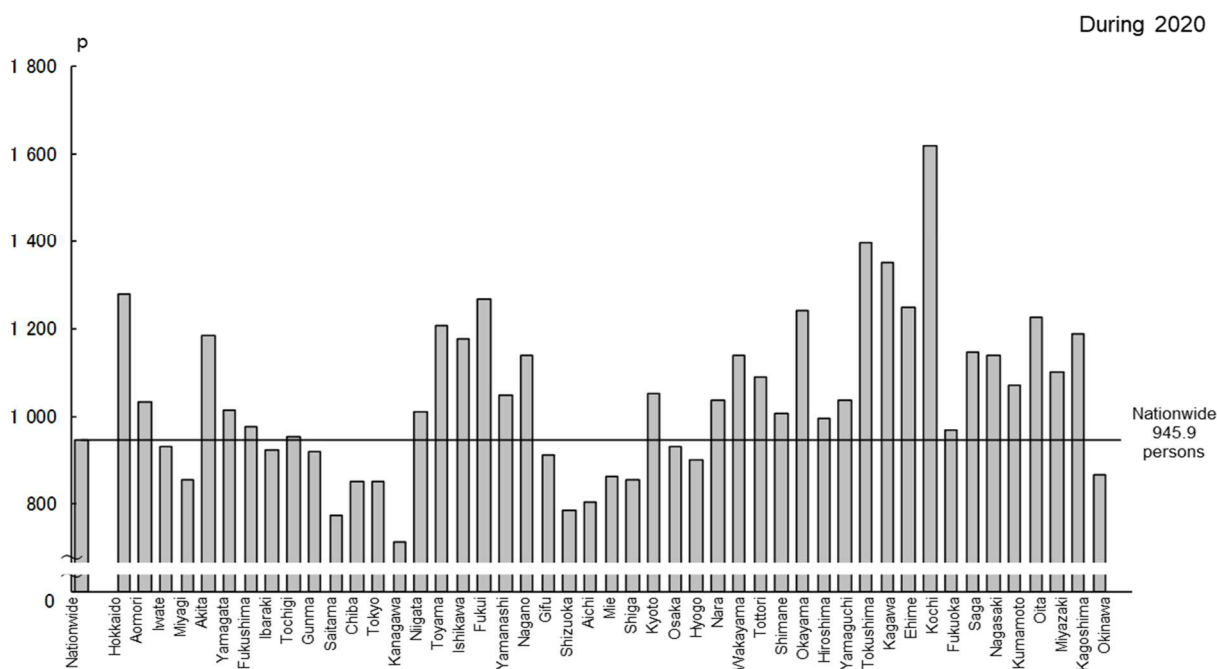
Statistics Table 18 Average number of patients per day per 100,000 population by prefecture or designated city/special ward/core city (regrouped)

Table 2 Average number of outpatients in hospitals per day

	Average number of outpatients per day		Change YoY (%)
	2020	2019	
Hospitals	p	p	%
Total	1 193 205	1 324 829	△ 9.9
Psychiatric hospitals	55 697	58 405	△ 4.6
General hospitals	1 137 508	1 266 423	△ 10.2

Note: Because of the Torrential rain in July 2020, one hospital in Kumamoto Prefecture (Kuma medical zone) was unable to report data of June and July 2020, which is not included in the total.

Figure 2 Average number of outpatients in hospitals per day per 100,000 population by prefecture



Note: Because of the Torrential rain in July 2020, one hospital in Kumamoto Prefecture (Kuma medical zone) was unable to report data of June and July 2020, which is not included in the total.

(3) Average number of inpatients in hospitals per day per 100,000 population by prefecture

Looking at the national average number of inpatients per day per 100,000 population by type of bed, “All beds” decreased by 54.4 beds from the previous year (978.2) to 923.8, “Psychiatric beds” had 218.7 inpatients down by 4.3 from the previous year (223.0) whereas “Long-term care beds” had 200.4 down by 14.4 from the previous year (214.8). “General beds” had 502.0 inpatients, 37.2 down from the previous year (539.2).

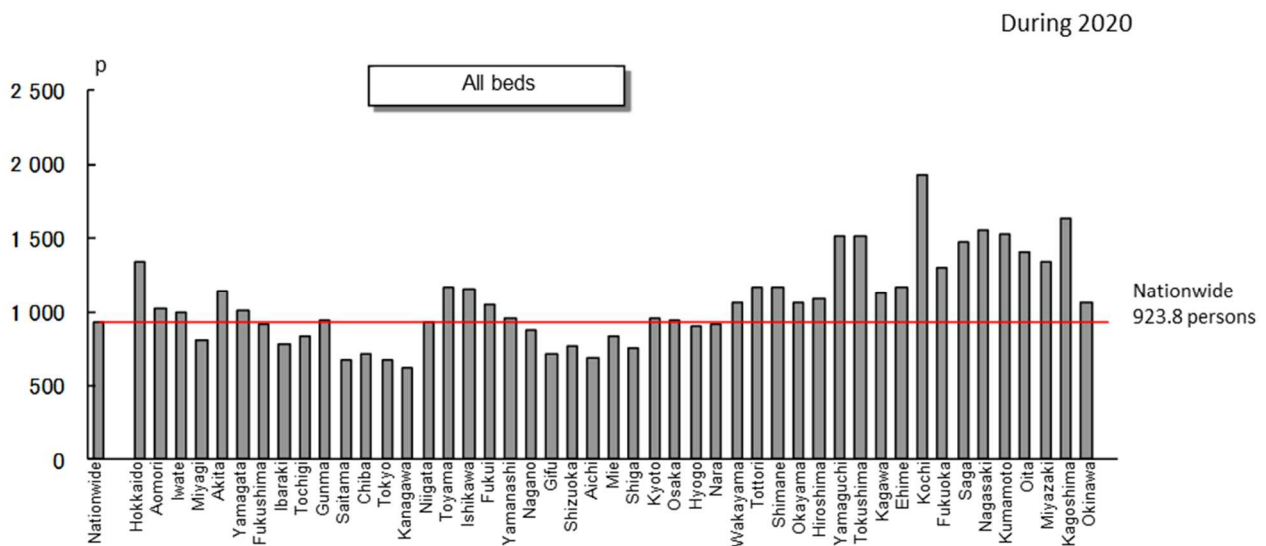
By prefecture, the largest number of inpatients in “All beds” was found in Kochi (1,928.3) and Kagoshima (1,637.4) followed. The smallest numbers were found in Kanagawa (615.3) and Saitama (669.2). The largest number of inpatients in “Psychiatric beds” was found in Kagoshima (522.1) and Nagasaki (489.2) followed. The smallest numbers were found in Kanagawa (124.2) and Tokyo (132.7). The largest number of inpatients in “Long-term care beds” was found in Kochi (647.0) and Yamaguchi (508.2) followed. The smallest numbers were found in Miyagi (117.1) and Gifu (119.5). The largest number of inpatients in “General beds” was found in Kochi (848.8) and Oita (800.5) followed. The smallest numbers were found in Kanagawa (363.0) and Saitama (368.4). (Figure 3)

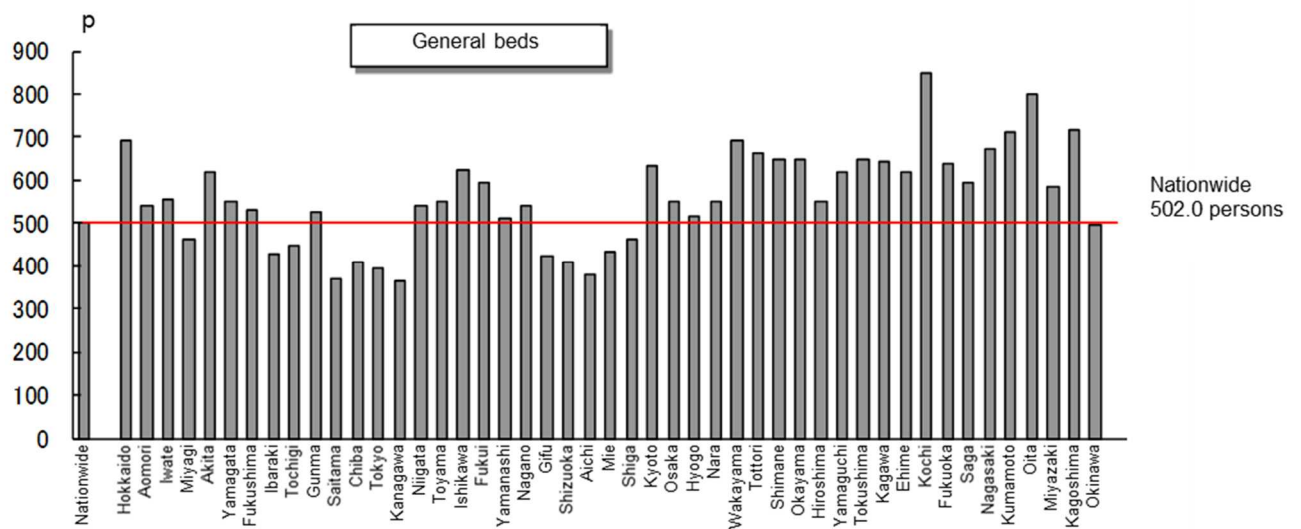
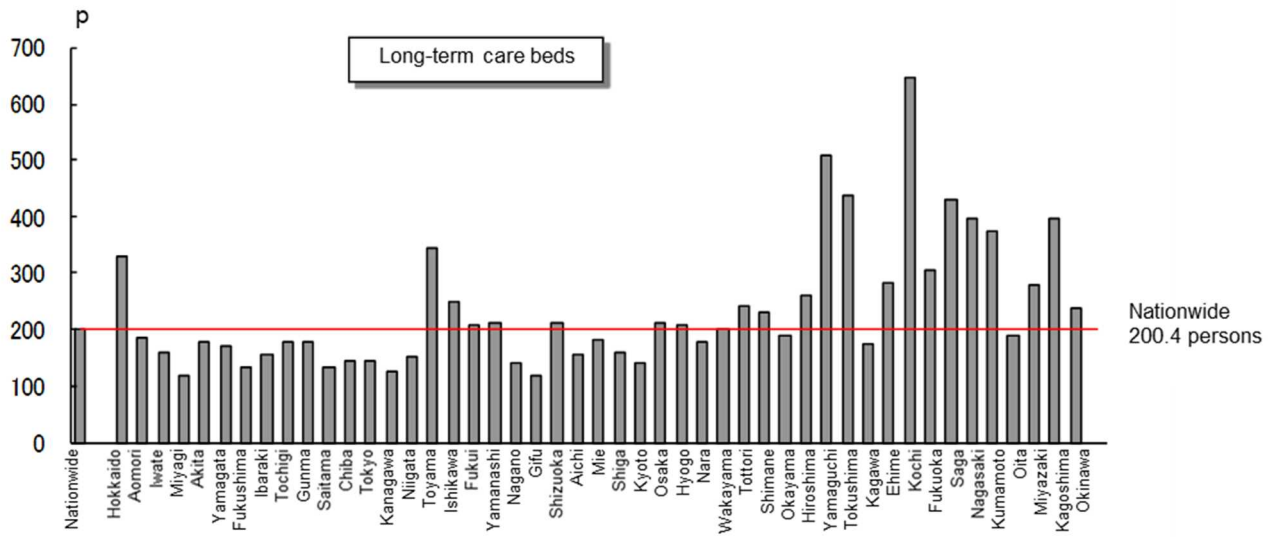
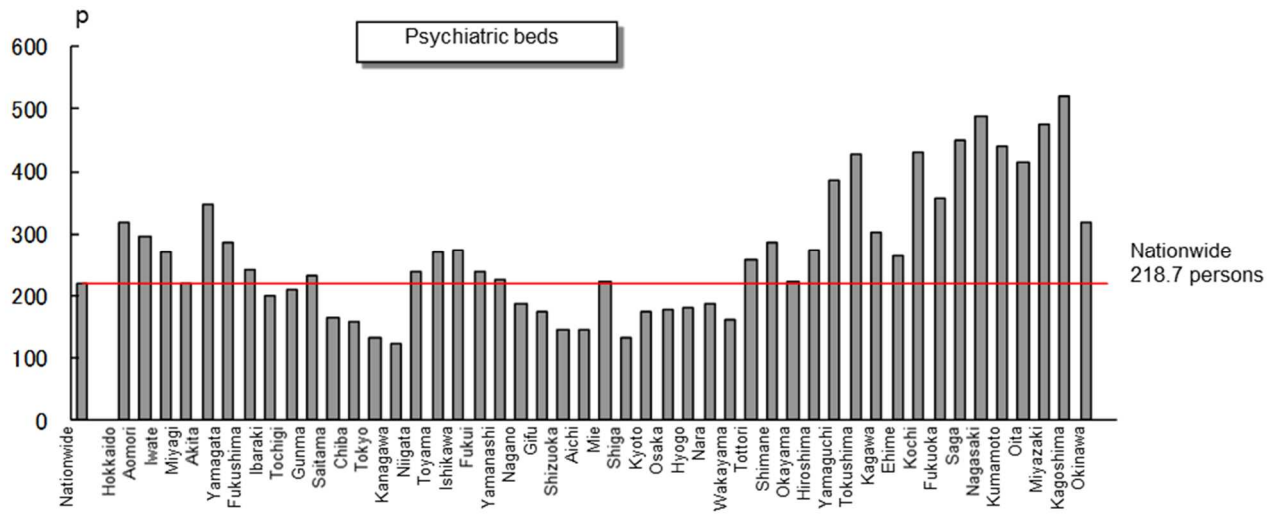
(Reference)

Statistics Table 17 Trends of average number of patients per day per 100,000 population, rate of bed use and average length of stay by type of bed

Statistics Table 18 Average number of patients per day per 100,000 population by prefecture or designated city/special ward/core city (regrouped)

Figure 3 Average number of inpatients in hospitals per day per 100,000 population by prefecture





2 Rate of bed use

The rate of use of beds at hospitals was 77.0% down by 3.5 points from the previous year.

By type of bed, the rate of use was 84.8% for "Psychiatric beds" down by 1.1 points from the previous year, and 85.7% for "Long-term care beds" down by 1.6 points. It was 71.3% for "General beds" down by 5.2 points. Also, the rate of use was 88.1% for "Beds for long-term nursing care" down by 2.6 points.

At medical clinics with long-term care beds, the rate of use was 51.2% for "Long-term care beds" and 68.1% for "Long-term nursing care beds." (Table 3)

(Reference) Statistics Table 17 Trends of average number of patients per day per 100,000 population, rate of bed use and average length of stay by type of bed

Table 3 Rate of bed use by type of bed

	Rate of bed use		Change YoY
	2020	2019	
	%	%	
Hospitals			
All beds	77.0	80.5	△ 3.5
Psychiatric beds	84.8	85.9	△ 1.1
Infectious diseases beds	114.7	3.8	110.9
Tuberculosis beds	31.5	33.2	△ 1.7
Long-term care beds	85.7	87.3	△ 1.6
General beds	71.3	76.5	△ 5.2
Long-term nursing care beds	88.1	90.7	△ 2.6
Clinics with long-term care beds			
Long-term care beds	51.2	54.1	△ 2.9
Long-term nursing care beds	68.1	70.1	△ 2.0

Notes: 1) The data is rounded off to the first decimal place.

2) Number of existing inpatients indicates the number of patients who are in bed at 24:00, regardless the number of beds permitted (designated).

Since the number of existing inpatients in the Infectious diseases beds includes the number of existing inpatients in general beds as emergency response, the rate of bed use may exceed 100%.

3 Average length of stay

(1) Average length of stay by type of bed

The average length of stay in hospitals was 28.3 days, 1.0 day longer than the previous year.

By type of bed, the average length of stay was 277.0 days for “Psychiatric beds”, 11.2 days longer than a year earlier and 135.5 days for “Long-term care beds”, 0.4 days shorter. It was 16.5 days for “General bed”, 0.5 days longer than the previous year. Also, the average length of stay was 287.7 days for “Long-term nursing care beds”, 13.7 days shorter than the previous year.

At medical clinics with long-term care beds, the average length of stay was 107.6 days for “Long-term care beds” and 150.7 days for “Long-term nursing care beds.” (Table 4, Figure 4)

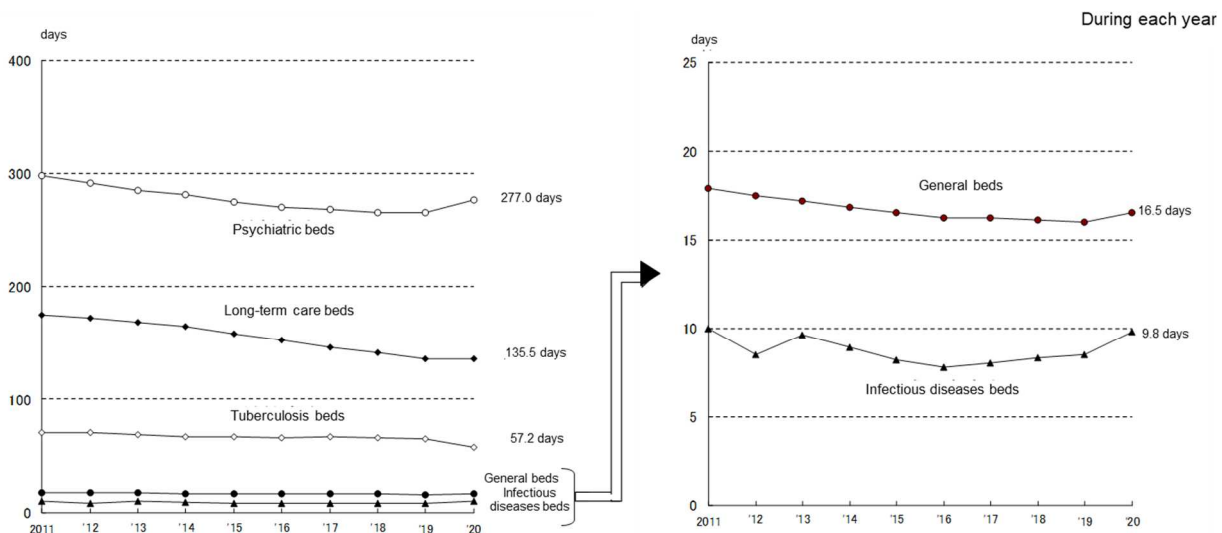
(Reference) Statistics Table 17 Trends of average number of patients per day per 100,000 population, rate of bed use and average length of stay by type of bed

Table 4 Average length of stay by type of bed

	Average length of stay		YoY Change
	2020	2019	
Hospitals			
All beds	28.3	27.3	1.0
Psychiatric beds	277.0	265.8	11.2
Infectious diseases beds	9.8	8.5	1.3
Tuberculosis beds	57.2	64.6	△ 7.4
Long-term care beds	135.5	135.9	△ 0.4
General beds	16.5	16.0	0.5
Long-term nursing care beds	287.7	301.4	△ 13.7
All beds excluding long-term nursing care beds	27.9	26.7	1.2
Clinics with long-term care beds			
Long-term care beds	107.6	99.9	7.7
Long-term nursing care beds	150.7	140.1	10.6

Note: 1) See page 5 for the formula to calculate average length of stay.
 2) Because of the Torrential rain in July 2020, one hospital in Kumamoto Prefecture (Kuma medical zone) was unable to report data of June and July 2020, which is not included in the total.

Figure 4 Trends of average length of stay in hospitals by type of bed



Note) Regarding a total of 11 hospitals (one from Kesen medical zone of Iwate prefecture, one from Miyako medical zone of Iwate prefecture, two from Inshinomaki medical zone of Miyagi prefecture, two from Kesennuma medical zone of Miyagi prefecture, and five from Soso medical zone of Fukushima prefecture), the report for March 2011 counted only the numbers of patients reported due to the Great East Japan Earthquake.
 Because of the Kumamoto earthquakes, one hospital in Kumamoto Prefecture (Aso medical zone) was unable to report data of April 2016, which is not included in the total.
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 Because of the Torrential rain in July 2020, one hospital in Kumamoto Prefecture (Kuma medical zone) was unable to report data of June and July 2020, which is not included in the total.

(2) Average length of stay in hospitals by prefecture

By prefecture, the average length of stay in hospitals was longest in Kochi (42.5 days) and shortest in Tokyo (22.9 days) for “All beds.” For “Psychiatric beds”, Yamaguchi (447.3 days) was the longest and Tokyo (199.9 days) the shortest. For “Long-term care beds”, Toyama (213.2 days) was the longest and Nagasaki (90.7 days) the shortest. For “General beds”, Kochi (21.2 days) was the longest and Aichi (14.0 days) the shortest. (Table 5, Figure 5)

(Reference) Statistics Table 19 Rate of bed use and average length of stay by prefecture or designated city/special ward/core city (regrouped)

Table 5 Average length of stay in hospitals

(Unit: day)

During 2020

	All beds		Psychiatric beds		Long-term care beds		General beds	
Nationwide	28.3		277.0		135.5		16.5	
Long-stay prefectures	Kochi	42.5	Yamaguchi	447.3	Toyama	213.2	Kochi	21.2
	Saga	41.3	Oita	428.2	Hokkaido	192.7	Kumamoto	20.0
	Kagoshima	40.0	Toyama	369.1	Ishikawa	173.5	Wakayama	19.6
	Yamaguchi	39.0	Nagasaki	367.0	Kanagawa	166.1	Kagoshima	19.5
	Kumamoto	38.5	Kagoshima	358.8	Saitama	161.9	Oita	19.4
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	
Short-stay prefectures	Gifu	24.7	Kanagawa	239.9	Nara	102.3	Gifu	15.3
	Nagano	24.0	Osaka	229.6	Yamagata	101.8	Miyagi	15.1
	Aichi	23.7	Nagano	229.2	Tottori	99.8	Tokyo	14.3
	Kanagawa	23.0	Shiga	224.2	Oita	95.4	Kanagawa	14.3
	Tokyo	22.9	Tokyo	199.9	Nagasaki	90.7	Aichi	14.0
(Longest - Shortest)	19.6		247.4		122.5		7.2	

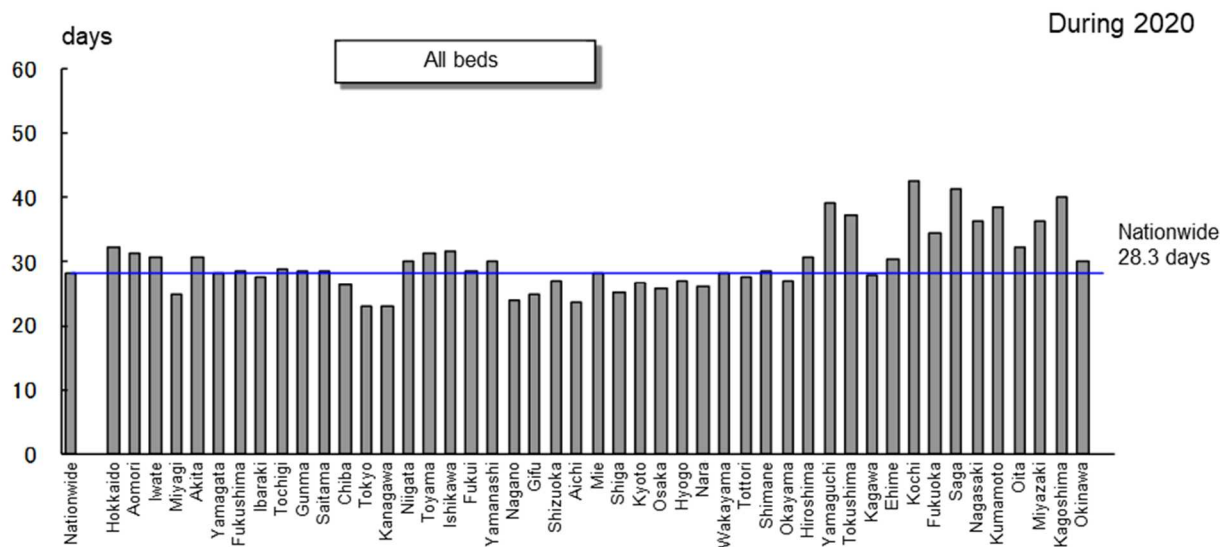
Note: 1) See page 5 for the formula to calculate average length of stay.

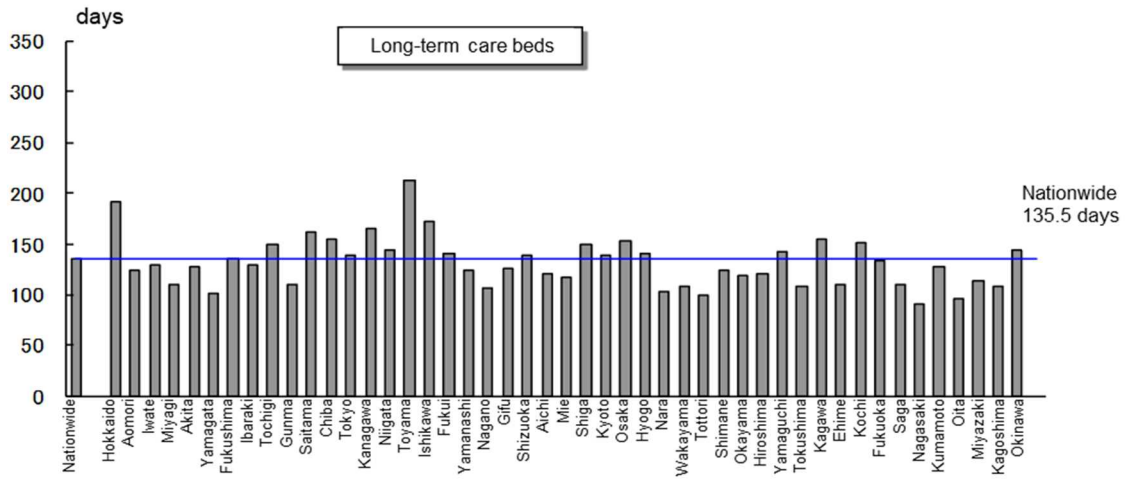
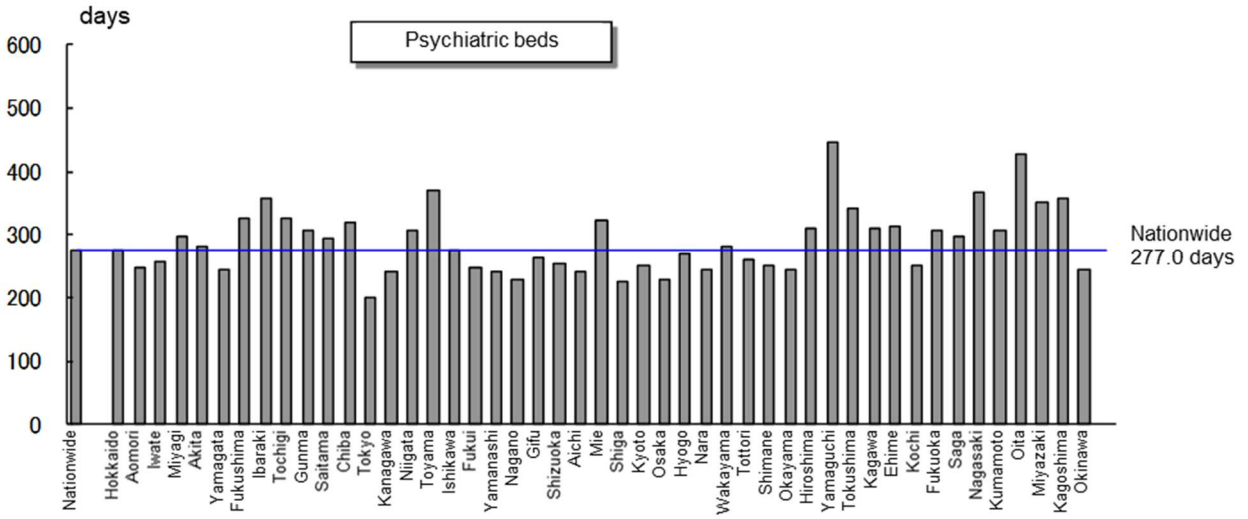
2) The data is rounded off to the first decimal place.

3) If the figures are the same, data is calculated with data before rounding.

4) Because of the Torrential rain in July 2020, one hospital in Kumamoto Prefecture (Kuma medical zone) was unable to report data of June and July 2020, which is not included in the total.

Figure 5 Average length of stay in hospitals by prefecture





Note: Because of the Torrential rain in July 2020, one hospital in Kumamoto Prefecture (Kuma medical zone) was unable to report data of June and July 2020, which is not included in the total.

