

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 1,313,421, which increased by 0.4% (5,202) since last year.

Among them, average number of inpatients of “Psychiatric hospitals” per day is 235,372, which decreased by 0.3% and that in “General hospitals” is 1,077,965, which increased by 0.5% since last year.

Viewing the average number of inpatients per day in hospitals by type of bed, average number of inpatients is 75,908 in “Psychiatric beds”, 692,891 in “General beds”, and 306,132 in “Long-term care beds”. Among “Beds for long-term care”, average number of inpatients per day in “Beds for long-term nursing care” is 76,701.

Additionally, average number of newly admitted inpatients per day is 40,437, and average number of discharged patients per day is 40,445.

Average number of inpatients per day in medical clinics with beds for long-term care is 10,745. Among them, average number of inpatients in beds for long-term nursing care is 4,139 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

(Reference) Statistics Table 12 Yearly Trend of Annual Number of Patients and Average Number of Patients per Day by Type of Hospital and Type of Bed

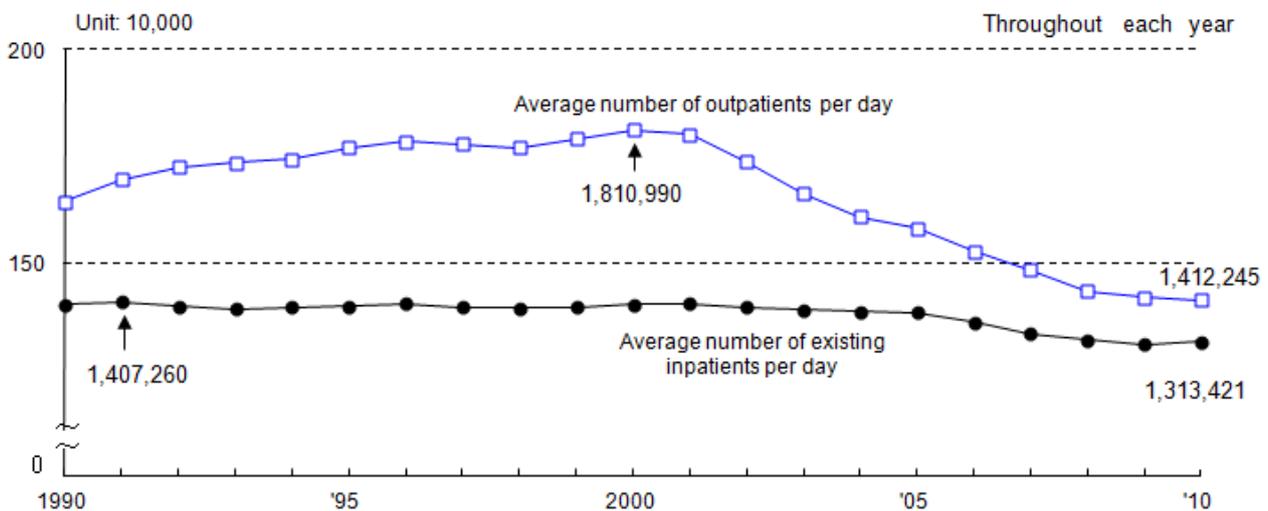
Table 1 Average Number of Inpatients, Newly Admitted Inpatients and Discharged Patients per Day

	Throughout each year								
	Average number of existing inpatients per day			Average number of newly admitted patients per day			Average number of discharge patients		
	2010	2009	Yr/Yr Increase/Decrease percentage	2010	2009	Yr/Yr Increase/Decrease percentage	2010	2009	Yr/Yr Increase/Decrease percentage
Hospitals			%			%			%
Total	1 313 421	1 308 219	0.4	40 437	39 391	2.7	40 445	39 395	2.7
Psychiatric hospitals	235 372	236 052	△ 0.3	699	690	1.3	704	695	1.3
General hospitals	1 077 965	1 072 080	0.5	39 737	38 701	2.7	39 741	38 700	2.7
Psychiatric beds	75 908	77 072	△ 1.5	328	322	1.9	336	331	1.5
Infectious diseases beds	50	49	2.0	5	7	△ 28.6	5	7	△ 28.6
Tuberculosis beds	2 983	3 266	△ 8.7	42	46	△ 8.7	42	45	△ 6.7
General beds	692 891	684 236	1.3	38 382	37 355	2.7	37 814	36 801	2.8
Beds for long-term care	306 132	307 458	△ 0.4	979	971	0.8	1 543	1 516	1.8
(Among them)									
Beds for long-term nursing care	76 701	82 973	△ 7.6	160	176	△ 9.1	202	220	△ 8.2
General clinics with beds for long-term care									
Beds for long-term care	10 745	11 748	△ 8.5	69	75	△ 8.0	92	102	△ 9.8
(Among them)									
Beds for long-term nursing care	4 139	4 590	△ 9.8	33	37	△ 10.8	38	41	△ 7.3

Note: 1) Total number of hospitals includes tuberculosis sanatoria

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 month.

Figure 1 Yearly Trend of Average Number of Patients per Day



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

(2) Average number of outpatients per day

Average number of outpatients per day is 1,412,245, which decreased by 0.3% (4,600) since last year.

Among them, average number of outpatients per day in “Psychiatric hospitals” is 56,597, which increased by 2.9% since last year, and in “General hospitals” is 1,355,643, which decreased by 0.5% since last year. (Table 2 and Figure 1)

Average number of outpatients per day per 100,000 population is 1,102.8, which decreased by 8.4 since last year (1,111.2).

Viewing these numbers by prefecture, average number of outpatients per day per 100,000 population is the largest in Kochi (1,791.4), and Kagawa follows (1,571.3). Average number of outpatients per day per 100,000 population is the smallest in Shizuoka (831.6), and Kanagawa follows (882.1). (Figure 2)

(Reference) Statistics Table 12 Yearly Trend of Annual Number of Patients and Average Number of Patients per Day by Type of Hospital and Type of Bed

Statistics Table 13 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 14 Average Number of Patients per Day per 100,000 Population by Prefecture – the 20 major Cities/Core Cities (Among them)

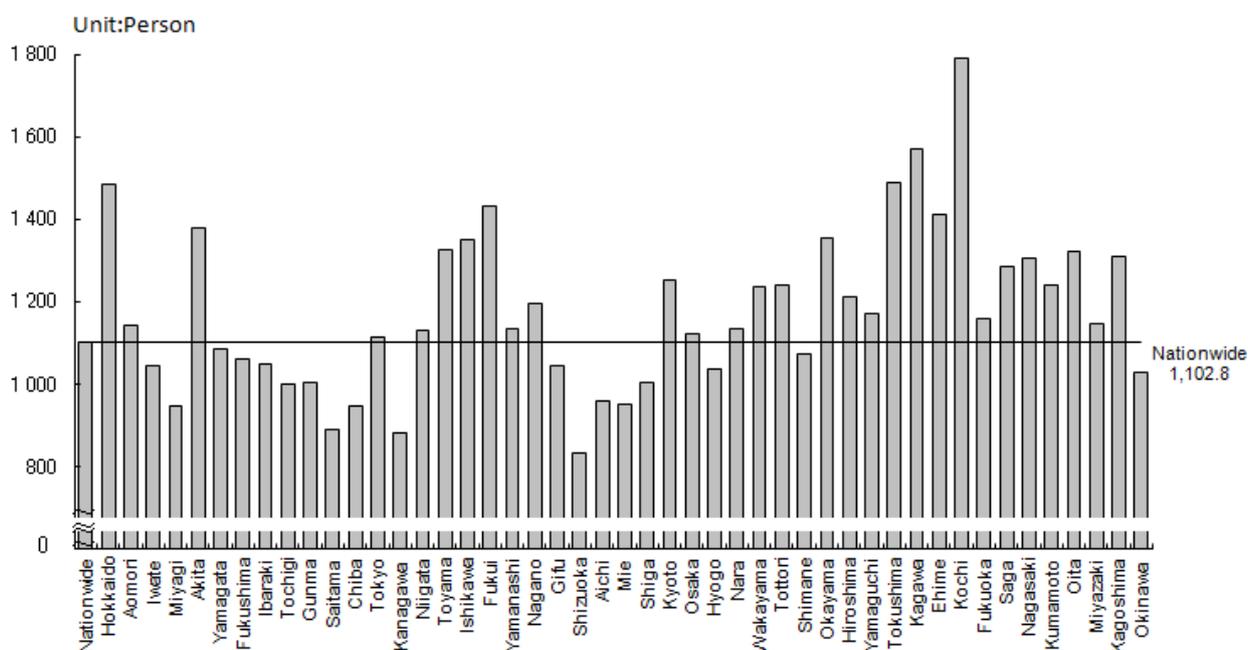
Table 2 Average Number of Outpatients per Day

	Average number of outpatients per day		Yr/Yr Increase/Decrease percentage
	2010	2009	
Hospitals			%
Total	1 412 245	1 416 845	Δ 0.3
Psychiatric hospitals	56 597	55 018	2.9
General hospitals	1 355 643	1 361 821	Δ 0.5

Note: Total includes tuberculosis sanitaria.

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

Throughout 2010



(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 23.7%, “Beds for long-term care” makes up 23.3%, and “General beds” makes up 52.8%.

When these percentages are viewed by prefecture, the highest percentage in “Psychiatric beds” is in Miyazaki (34.1%), the highest percentage in “Beds for long-term care” is in Kochi (40.6%), and the highest percentage in “General beds” is in Wakayama (60.9%) (Figure 3).

Viewing the average number of inpatients per day per 100,000 population by type of bed, “Psychiatric beds” is 243.1, which decreased by 2.5 since last year (245.6), “General beds” is 541.1, which increased by 4.5 since last year (536.6), and “Beds for long-term care” is 239.1, which decreased by 2.0 since last year (241.1).

When this numbers are viewed by prefecture, the largest number in “Psychiatric beds” is in Kagoshima (539.0) and Nagasaki (510.1) follows. The smallest number in “Psychiatric beds” is in Kanagawa (135.3), and Shiga (151.1) follows. The largest number in “General beds” is in Kochi (831.2), and Oita (815.5) follows. The smallest number in “General beds” is in Saitama (365.8), and Kanagawa (389.7) follows. The largest number in “Beds for long-term care” is in Kochi (861.5), and Yamaguchi (619.0) follows. The smallest number in “Beds for long-term care” is in Miyagi (120.7), and Kanagawa (131.6) follows. The largest number in “Beds for long-term nursing care” is in Kochi (291.6), and Toyama(208.1) follows. The smallest number in “Beds for long-term nursing care” is in Yamagata (5.3), and Miyagi(10.9) follows (Figure 4).

(Reference) Statistics Table 13 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 14 Average Number of Patients per Day per 100,000 Population by Prefecture – the 20 major Cities/Core Cities (Among them)

Statistics Table 16 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 2010

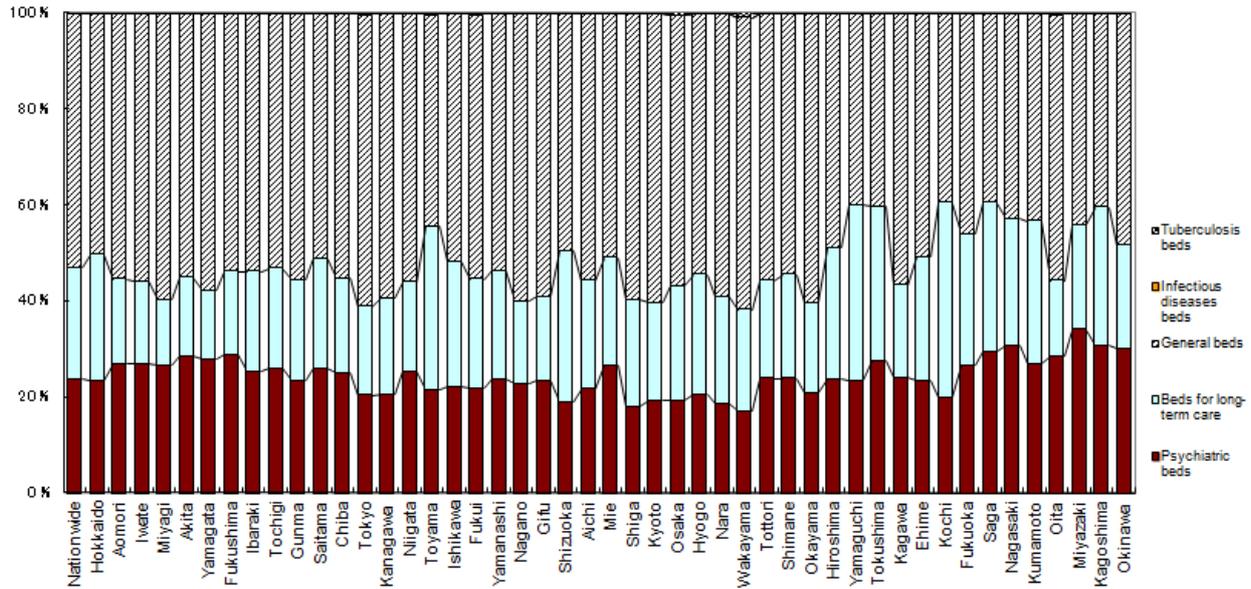
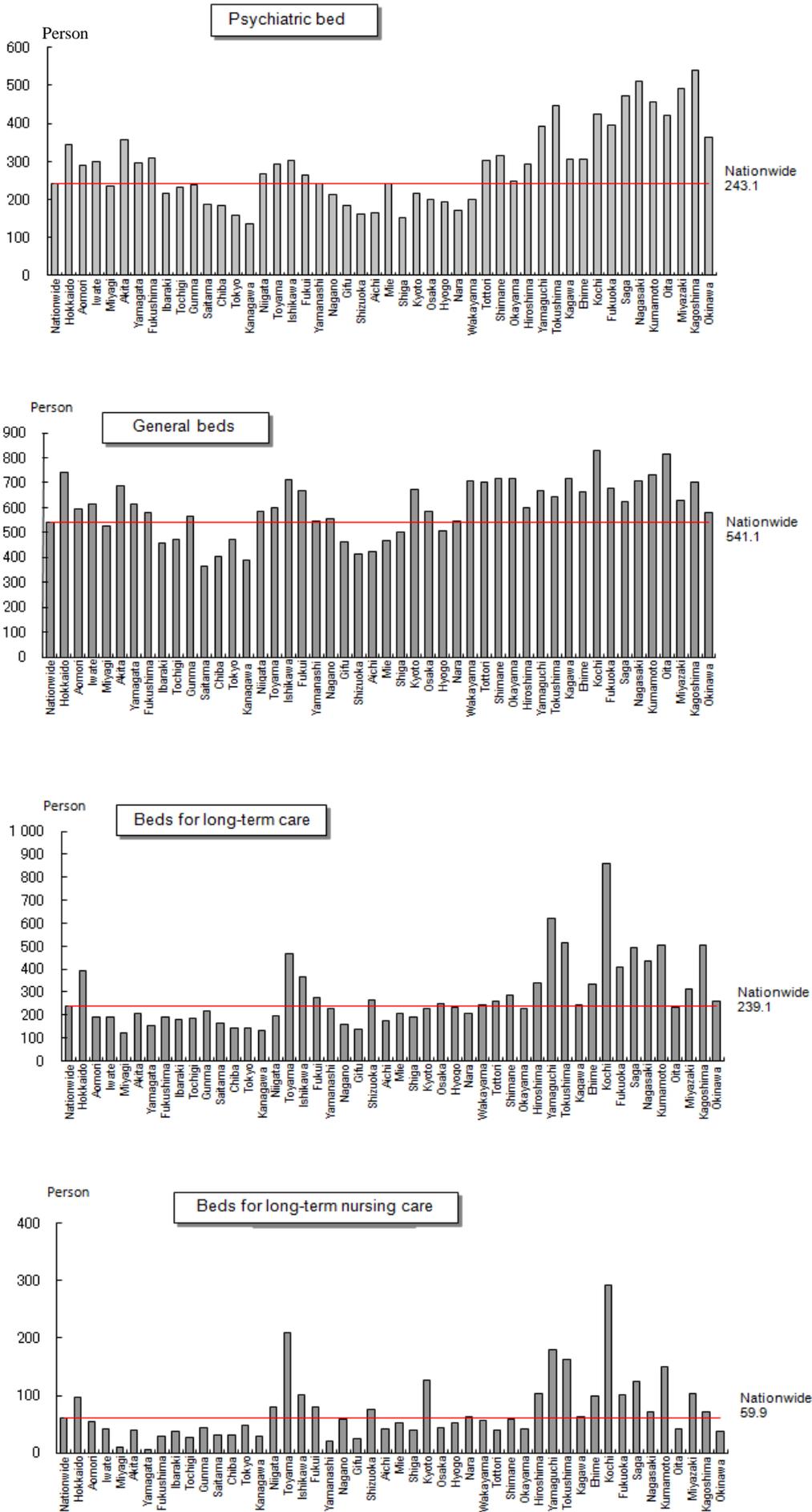


Figure 4 Number of Inpatients per Day per 100,000 Population by Prefecture

Throughout 2010



2 Rate in Use of Beds

Rate in use of beds at hospitals is 82.3%, which increased by 0.7 point since last year.

Viewing this rate by type of bed, use of “Psychiatric beds” is 89.6%, which decreased by 0.3 point since last year, use of “General bed” is 76.6%, which increased by 1.2 point since last year, use of “Beds for long-term care” is 91.7%, which increased by 0.5 point since last year, and use of “Beds for long-term nursing care” is 94.9%, which increased by 0.4 point since last year.

Rate in use of “Beds for long-term care” at medical clinics is 70.2%, use of “Beds for long-term nursing care” at medical clinics is 79.9% (Table 3).

(Reference) Statistics Table 13 Yearly Trend of Average Number of Inpatients 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

	Throughout each year		
	Rate of Bed Use		Yr/Yr Increase/Decrease
	2010	2009	
	%	%	
Hospitals			
All beds	82.3	81.6	0.7
Psychiatric beds	89.6	89.9	Δ 0.3
Infectious diseases beds	2.8	2.8	0.0
Tuberculosis beds	36.5	37.1	Δ 0.6
General beds	76.6	75.4	1.2
Beds for long-term care	91.7	91.2	0.5
Beds for long-term nursing care	94.9	94.5	0.4
General clinics with beds for long-term care			
Beds for long-term care	70.2	70.5	Δ 0.3
Beds for long-term nursing care	79.9	80.6	Δ 0.7

3 Average Length of Stay

(1) Average length of stay by type of bed

Average length of stay in hospitals is 32.5 days, shortened by 0.7 day since last year.

Viewing this length by type of bed, average length of stay in “Psychiatric beds” is 301.0 days, shortened by 6.4 days since last year, and in “General beds” is 18.2 days, shortened by 0.3 day since last year. Average length of stay in “Beds for long-term care” is 176.4 days, shortened by 3.1 days since last year, and in “Beds for long-term nursing care” is 300.2 days, lengthened by 1.4 days.

Average length of stay in medical clinics with beds for long-term care in “Beds for long-term care” is 104.2 days, and in “Beds for long-term nursing care” is 99.8 days. (Table 4 and Figure 5)

(Reference) Statistics Table 13 Yearly Trend of Average Number of Patients per 100,000 Population, Rate of Bed Use and Average Length of Stay by Type of Bed

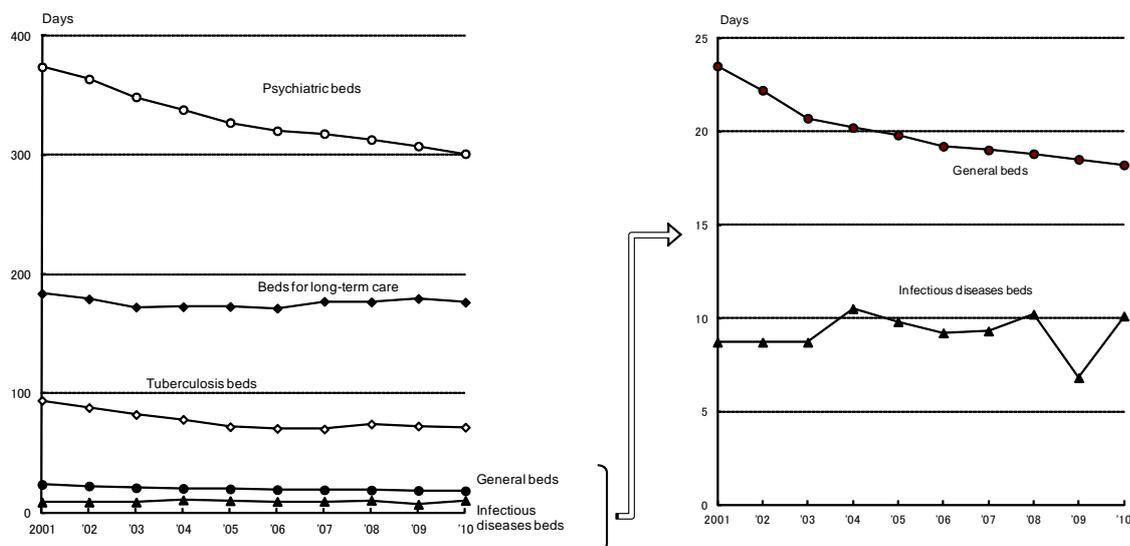
Table 4 Average Length of Stay by Type of Bed

(Unit: Days)	Average length of stay		Throughout each year
	2010	2009	Yr/Yr Increase/Decrease
Hospitals			
All beds	32.5	33.2	△ 0.7
Psychiatric beds	301.0	307.4	△ 6.4
Infectious diseases beds	10.1	6.8	3.3
Tuberculosis beds	71.5	72.5	△ 1.0
General beds	18.2	18.5	△ 0.3
Beds for long-term care	176.4	179.5	△ 3.1
Beds for long-term nursing care	300.2	298.8	1.4
All beds excluding beds for long-term nursing care	30.7	31.3	△ 0.6
General clinics with beds for long-term care			
Beds for long-term care	104.2	104.2	△ 0.0
Beds for long-term nursing care	99.8	101.2	△ 1.4

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

Throughout each year



Note: 1) Data of "General beds" are of "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 "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 (52.3 days) has the longest length and Tokyo (24.9 days) has the shortest length in “All beds”. In “Psychiatric beds”, Tokushima (444.7 days) has the longest length and Tokyo (219.5 days) has the shortest length. In “General beds”, Kochi (23.6 days) has the longest length and Kanagawa (15.5 days) has the shortest length. In “Beds for long-term care”, Toyama (277.2 days) has the longest length and Nagano (106.9 days) has the shortest length. In “Beds for long-term nursing care”, Akita (609.8 days) has the longest length and Yamagata (56.0 days) has the shortest length (Table 5 and Figure 6).

(Reference) Statistics Table 15 Rate of Beds Use and Average Length of Stay by Prefecture - the 20 major Cities/Core Cities (Among them)

Table 5 Average Length of Stay in Hospitals

(Unit: Days)

Throughout 2010

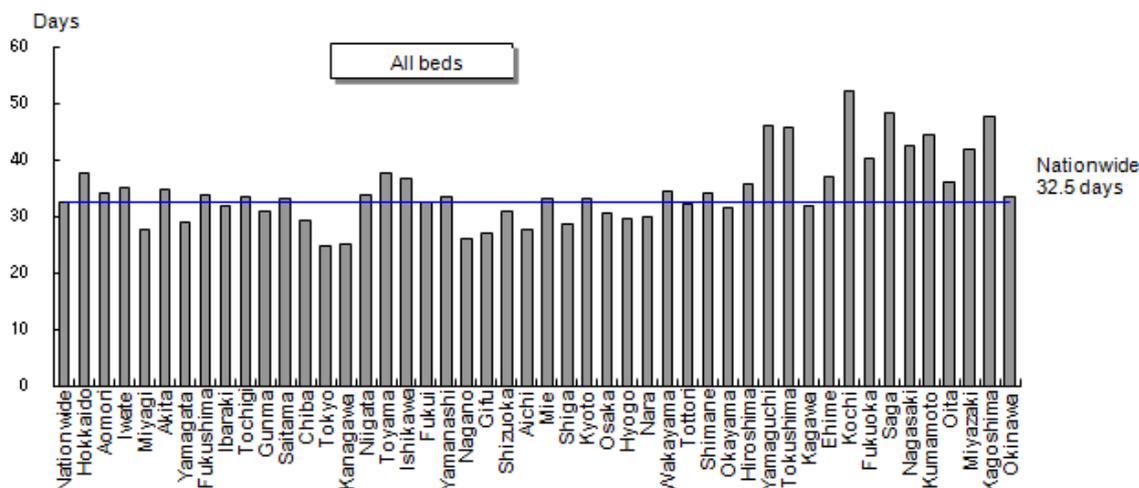
	All beds		Psychiatric beds		General beds		Beds for long-term care		Beds for long-term nursing care	
Nationwide	32.5		301.0		18.2		176.4		300.2	
Long prefectures	Kochi	52.3	Tokushima	444.7	Kochi	23.6	Toyama	277.2	Akita	609.8
	Saga	48.3	Kagoshima	423.4	Wakayama	21.9	Yamaguchi	242.4	Tochigi	555.6
	Kagoshima	47.8	Oita	392.2	Saga	21.7	Hokkaido	234.7	Yamaguchi	482.9
	Yamaguchi	46.1	Tochigi	392.2	Kagoshima	21.5	Akita	230.8	Nagasaki	457.3
	Tokushima	45.7	Yamaguchi	380.1	Kumamoto	21.3	Kanagawa	219.7	Aomori	450.7
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	
Short prefectures	Aichi	27.6	Osaka	249.8	Nagano	16.4	Gunma	125.4	Shimane	153.0
	Gifu	26.9	Kanagawa	240.6	Shizuoka	16.1	Tottori	109.7	Miyagi	142.8
	Nagano	26.0	Kochi	236.4	Aichi	16.1	Yamagata	108.8	Tottori	135.4
	Kanagawa	25.1	Fukui	221.6	Tokyo	15.8	Miyagi	107.6	Nagano	123.4
	Tokyo	24.9	Tokyo	219.5	Kanagawa	15.5	Nagano	106.9	Yamagata	56.0
(Longest - Shortest)	27.4		225.2		8.1		170.3		553.8	

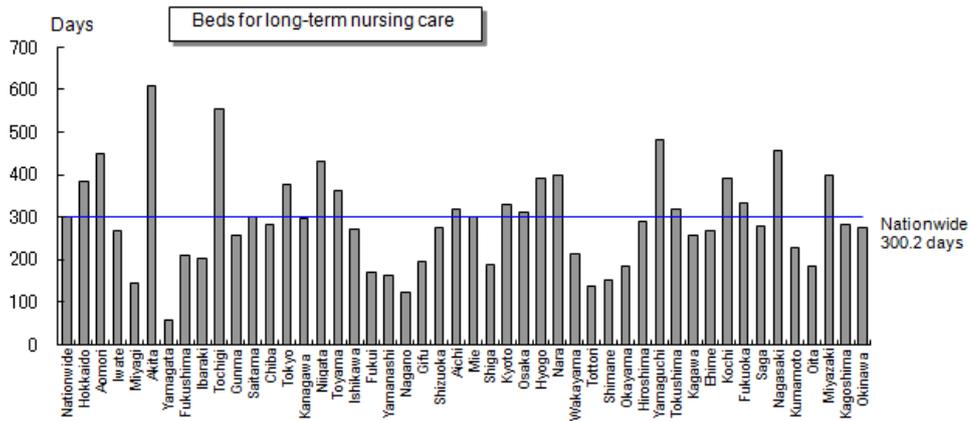
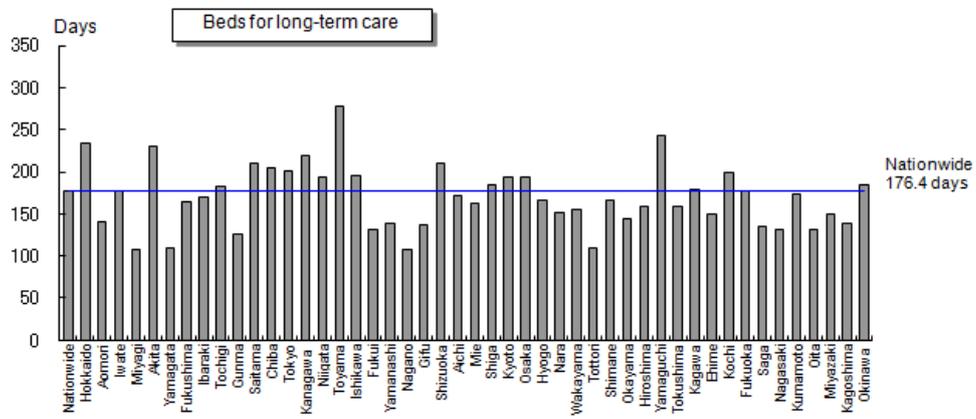
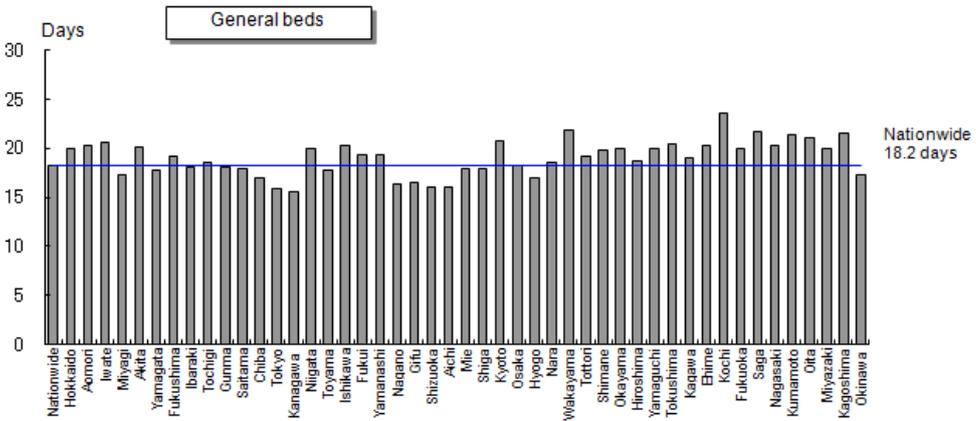
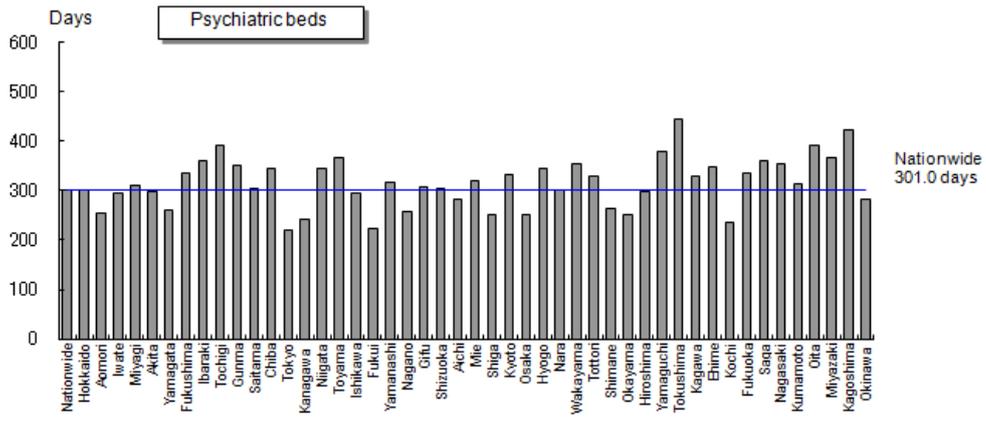
Note: 1)Refer to page 4 for formula to calculate average length of stay.

2)When the tenth is a tie, two decimal digits is used.

Figure 6 Average Length of Stay in Hospitals by Prefecture

Throughout 2010





4 Medical Care Professionals

(1) Medical care professionals in hospitals

As of 1st October 2010, total number employments in hospital (includes part-time) is 1,868,255.5.

Viewing the number of medical care professionals in hospitals by profession, "Medical doctors" are 195,368.1, increased by 4,242.8 (2.2%) since last year. Among them, "Medical doctors (Full-time)" are 157,166, increased by 3,823 (2.5%) since last year.

Number of "Nurses" are 682,603.9, increased by 22,461.0 (3.4%) since last year. "Assistant Nurses" are 161,125.8, decreased by 5,420.2 (3.3%) since last year. (Table 6)

Table 6 Number of Medical Care Professionals at Medical Care Institutions by Profession

	As of 1st Oct each year						
	Total				Psychiatric hospitals (Among them)	General hospitals (Among them)	Medical educational institutions (Among them)
	2010	2009	Yr/Yr increase/decrease				
			In number	In percentage (%)			
				%			
				Conversion into full-time			
Total	1 868 255.5	1 820 335.0	47 920.5	2.6	171 051.9	1 697 131.2	182 001.4
Medical doctors	195 368.1	191 125.3	4 242.8	2.2	8 819.2	186 544.4	44 147.0
Full-time	157 166	153 343	3 823	2.5	6 392	150 771	36 771
Part-time	38 202.1	37 782.3	419.8	1.1	2 427.2	35 773.4	7 376.0
Dentists	10 202.8	9 993.1	209.7	2.1	135.9	10 066.9	7 218.0
Full-time	8 248	8 272	△ 24	△ 0.3	55	8 193	5 869
Part-time	1 954.8	1 721.1	233.7	13.6	80.9	1 873.9	1 349.0
Pharmacists	43 294.8	43 113.6	181.2	0.4	3 101.2	40 190.6	4 870.6
Health nurses	4 676.5	4 459.9	216.6	4.9	65.4	4 611.1	787.2
Midwives	19 224.3	18 881.5	342.8	1.8	2.7	19 221.6	2 827.4
Registered nurses	682 603.9	660 142.9	22 461.0	3.4	49 504.7	633 081.4	78 211.9
Practical nurses	161 125.8	166 546.0	△ 5 420.2	△ 3.3	34 404.1	126 711.1	698.0
Nursing aids	196 072.6	193 536.7	2 535.9	1.3	30 779.9	165 276.8	4 664.6
Physical therapists (PT)	47 541.2	42 813.0	4 728.2	11.0	156.7	47 384.5	1 390.0
Occupational therapists (OT)	30 795.0	27 616.0	3 179.0	11.5	5 521.7	25 273.3	634.0
Orthoptists	3 340.3	3 124.5	215.8	6.9	-	3 340.3	630.9
Speech therapists	9 663.1	8 666.2	996.9	11.5	26.2	9 636.9	394.4
Prosthetists	58.6	58.0	0.6	1.0	-	58.6	-
Dental hygienists	4 519.2	4 409.7	109.5	2.5	127.2	4 392.0	994.1
Dental technicians	758.6	767.3	△ 8.7	△ 1.1	5.0	753.6	393.4
Clinical radiologists	38 906.7	38 079.4	827.3	2.2	492.4	38 413.3	4 501.0
Clinical radiographers	247.9	290.7	△ 42.8	△ 14.7	20.4	227.5	1.0
Clinical laboratory technicians	48 986.3	48 055.4	930.9	1.9	949.4	48 035.9	6 737.9
Health laboratory technicians	158.1	164.2	△ 6.1	△ 3.7	6.0	152.1	43.0
Clinical engineering technologists	13 767.0	12 837.8	929.2	7.2	7.0	13 760.0	1 458.2
Acupressure therapists	2 271.9	2 524.1	△ 252.2	△ 10.0	24.4	2 247.5	25.1
Jyudo Therapists	581.5	610.0	△ 28.5	△ 4.7	3.0	578.5	4.0
Registered dietitians	18 284.7	17 825.2	459.5	2.6	1 895.4	16 387.3	1 006.6
Dieticians 2)	5 682.3	5 776.3	△ 94.0	△ 1.6	1 019.0	4 662.3	241.5
Psychiatric social workers	7 454.7	7 154.3	300.4	4.2	5 368.1	2 086.6	95.8
Social workers	5 971.3	5 183.4	787.9	15.2	61.8	5 908.5	263.5
Care workers	33 143.7	30 600.9	2 542.8	8.3	2 228.7	30 915.0	76.0
Other technicians	16 364.5	16 274.9	89.6	0.6	2 442.2	13 922.3	1 211.4
Medical social workers	9 061.7	9 206.0	△ 144.3	△ 1.6	774.6	8 287.1	316.0
Clerical staff	176 279.5	168 145.6	8 133.9	4.8	10 591.4	165 680.6	14 454.9
Other staff	81 848.9	82 353.1	△ 504.2	△ 0.6	12 518.2	69 323.6	3 764.0
				Head count			
Pharmacists	45 699	45 466	233	0.5	3 450	42 246	4 936
Health nurses	4 807	4 580	227	5.0	68	4 739	792
Midwives	20 093	19 671	422	2.1	3	20 090	2 863
Registered nurses	711 987	687 331	24 656	3.6	51 676	660 292	79 166
Practical nurses	174 513	180 421	△ 5 908	△ 3.3	36 034	138 468	743

Note: Total number of hospitals includes tuberculosis sanatoria.

(2) Medical care professional in hospitals per 100 beds

Number of medical care professionals (converted into full-time) in hospitals per 100 beds are 117.2, increased by 3.5 since last year (113.7). Among them, number of medical care professionals in psychiatric hospitals per 100 beds are 66.3 and number of medical care professionals in general hospitals per 100 beds are 127.1.

Viewing these numbers by profession, “Medical doctors” are 12.3, increased by 0.4 since last year (11.9). “Nurses” are 42.8, increased by 1.6 since last year (41.2) and “Assistant nurses” are 10.1, decreased by 0.3 since last year (10.4). (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 20 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

Unit: Person		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
2010	Total	117.2	12.3	0.6	2.7	42.8	10.1	2.5	3.1	1.5	41.6
	Psychiatric hospitals	66.3	3.4	0.1	1.2	19.2	13.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	27.4
	Tuberculosis sanitaria	77.8	4.8	-	3.2	19.1	11.4	1.1	1.1	3.2	33.9
	General hospitals	127.1	14.0	0.8	3.0	47.4	9.5	2.9	3.6	1.6	44.4
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

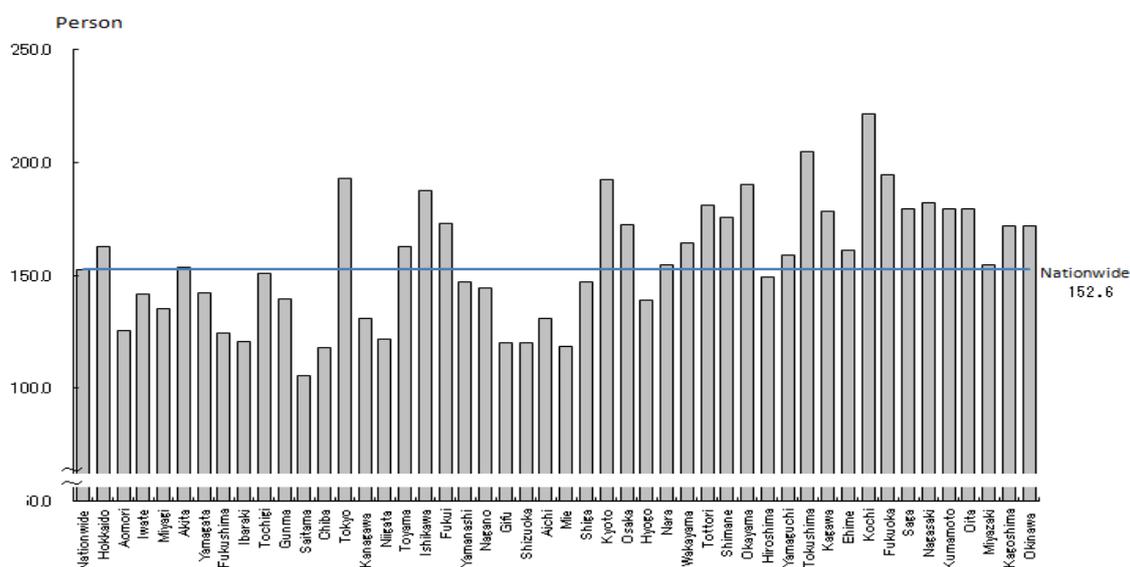
(3) Medical care professionals in hospitals per 100,000 population (converted into full-time) by prefecture

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 (221.6) and Tokushima (204.8) follows. Saitama has the lowest number of medical doctors per 100,000 population (105.6) and Chiba (118.3) follows. (Figure 7)

(Reference) Statistics Table 18 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

As of 1st Oct 2010



(4) Number of Full-time Medical Care Professions in Hospitals per 1 Hospital by Number of beds

Number of medical care professionals (converted into full-time) in hospitals per 1 hospital are 22.5, increased by 0.6 since last year (21.9).

Viewing year-on-year increase and decrease in number of medical care professionals (converted into full-time) in hospitals per hospital by number of beds, With regard to the Type of Bed, "800-899beds" increased most in 15.1. In all segments of less than 400 beds, the number increased over the previous year is below 1.0. (Table 8)

(Reference) Statistics Table 20 Yearly Trend of Number of Full-time Medical Care Professions in Hospitals per 1 Hospital by Number of beds

Table 8 Number of Full-time Medical Care Professions in Hospitals per 1 Hospital by Number of beds

(Unit:Person)	As of 1st Oct each year		
	2010	2009	Yr/Yr Increase
Total	22.5	21.9	0.6
20 - 29 beds	4.8	4.6	0.2
30-39	4.6	4.5	0.1
40-49	4.9	4.8	0.1
50-99	6.6	6.5	0.1
100-149	9.0	8.9	0.1
150-199	13.2	13.0	0.2
200-299	17.9	17.3	0.6
300-399	34.3	33.4	0.9
400-499	57.2	55.1	2.1
500-599	88.4	86.2	2.2
600-699	162.3	155.1	7.2
700-799	184.3	172.6	11.7
800-899	296.2	281.1	15.1
900 £	385.1	378.2	6.9