

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

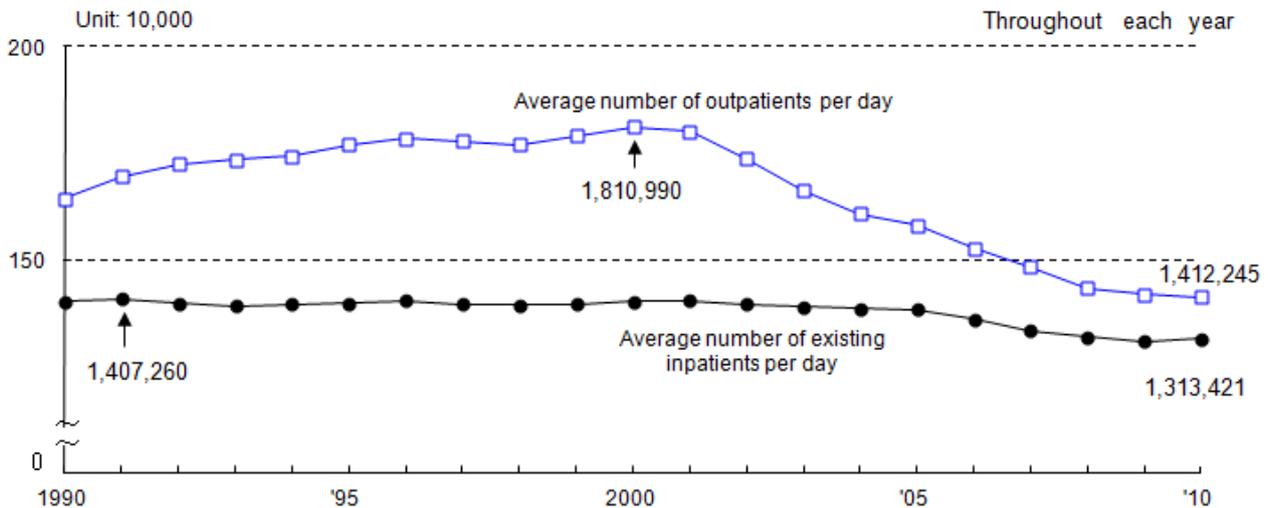
Table 1 Average Number of Inpatients, Newly Admitted Inpatients and Discharged Patients per Day

| | 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)

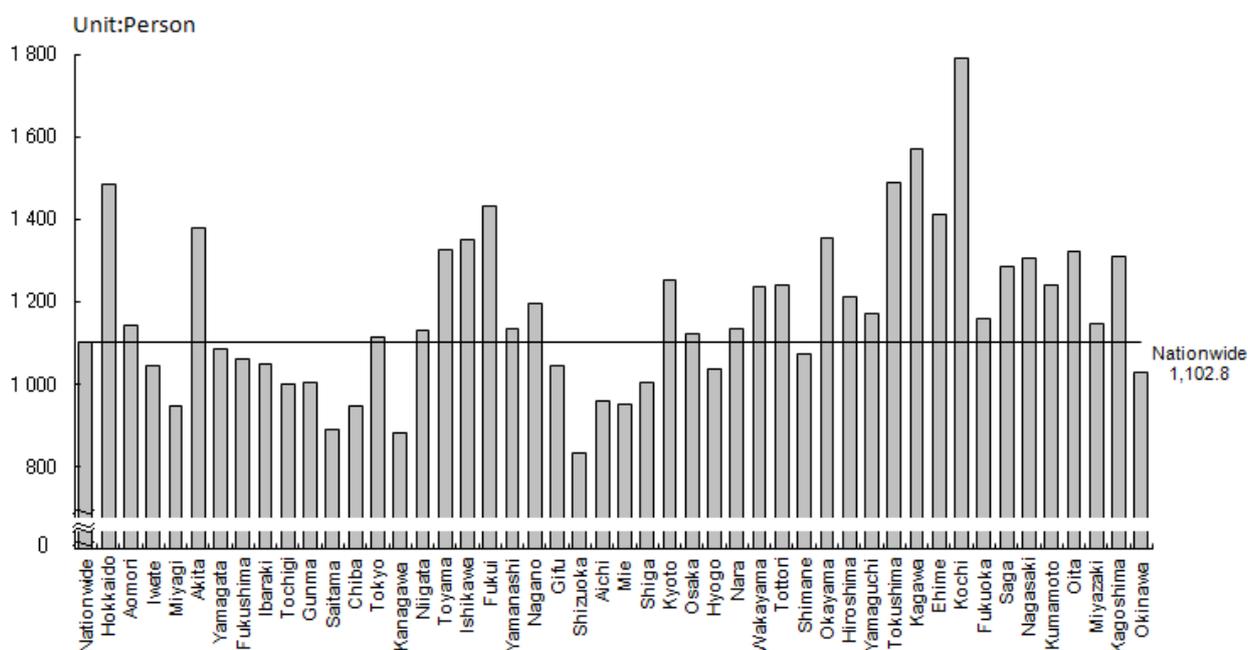
Table 2 Average Number of Outpatients per Day

| | 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

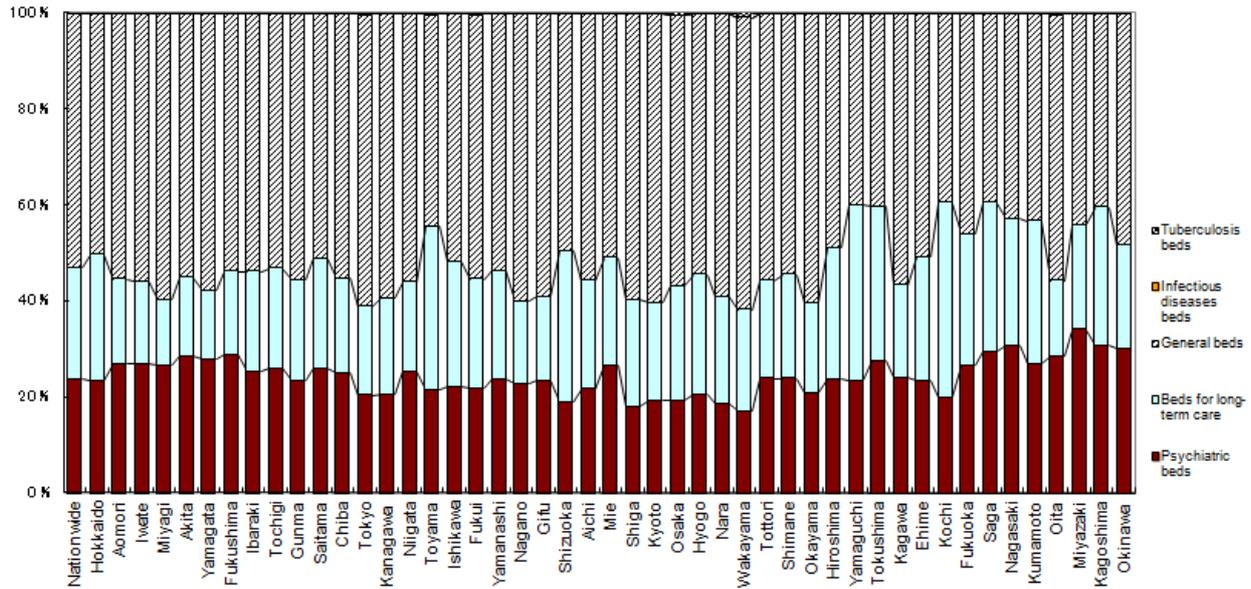
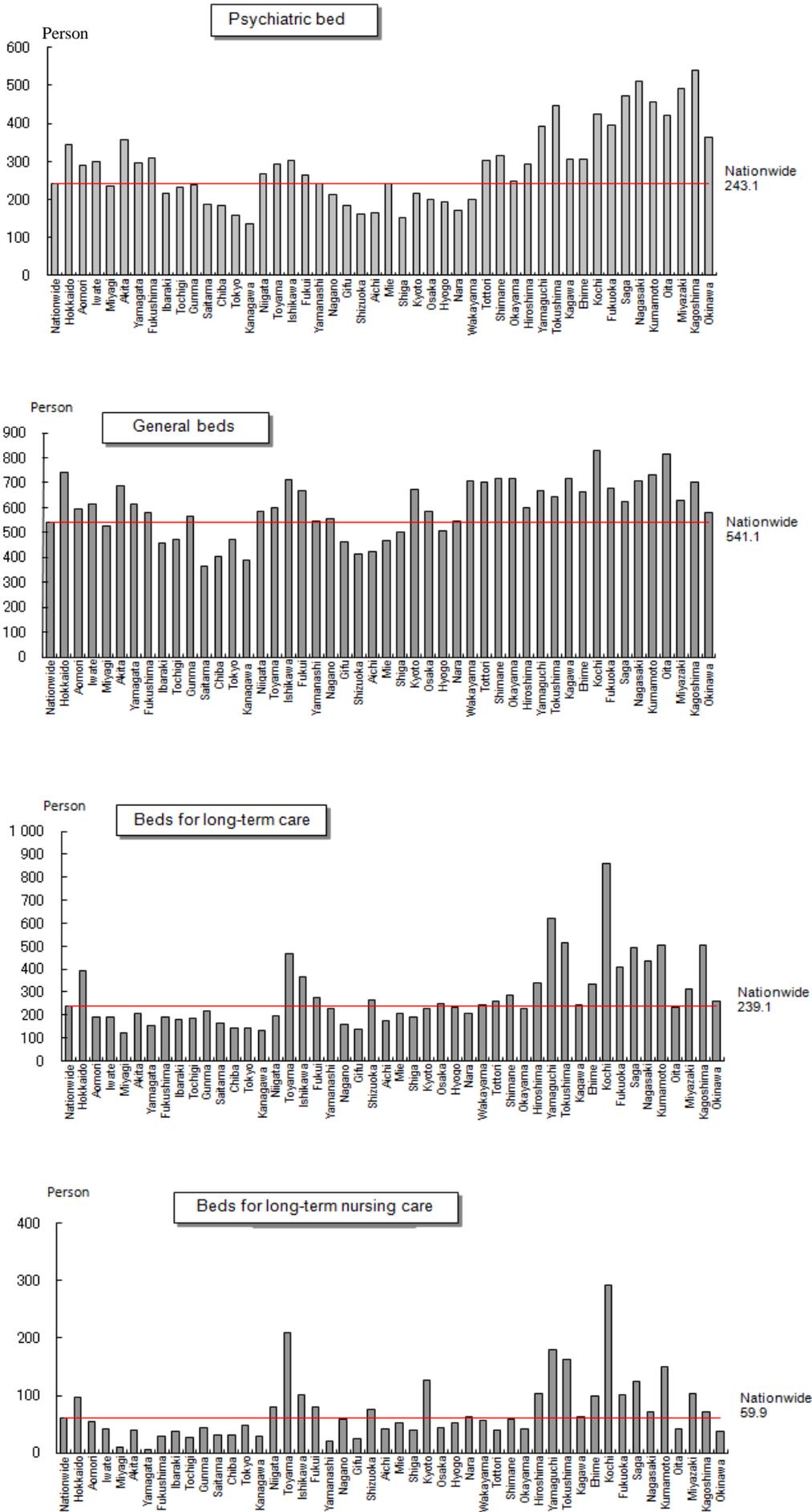


Figure 4 Number of Inpatients per Day per 100,000 Population by Prefecture

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

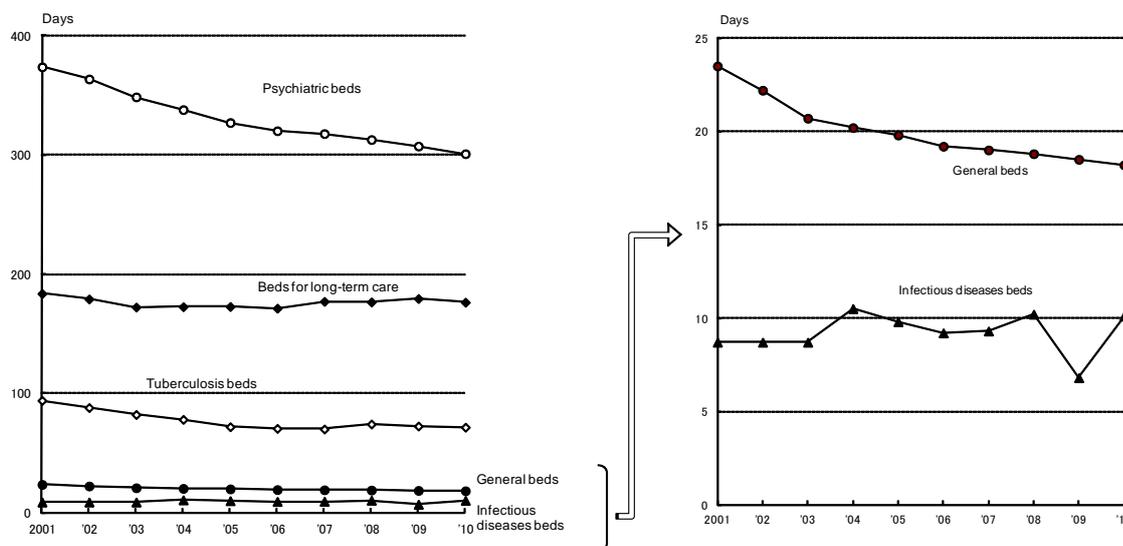
Table 4 Average Length of Stay by Type of Bed

| (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

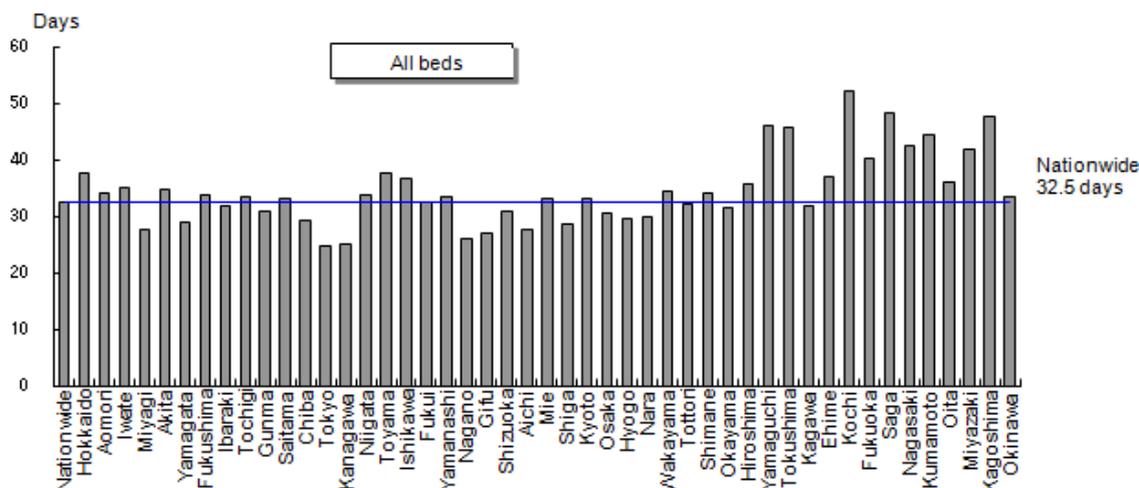
| | All beds | | Psychiatric beds | | General beds | | Beds for long-term care | | Beds for long-term nursing care | |
|----------------------|-----------|------|------------------|-------|--------------|------|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Nationwide | 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 | |

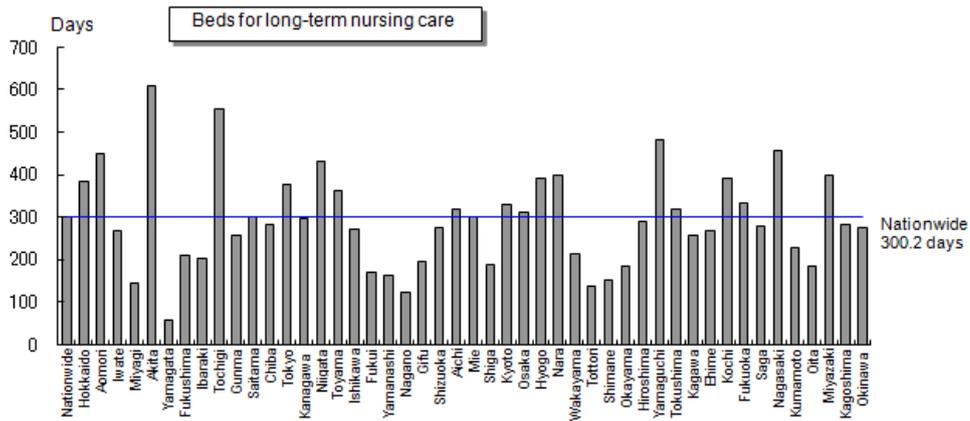
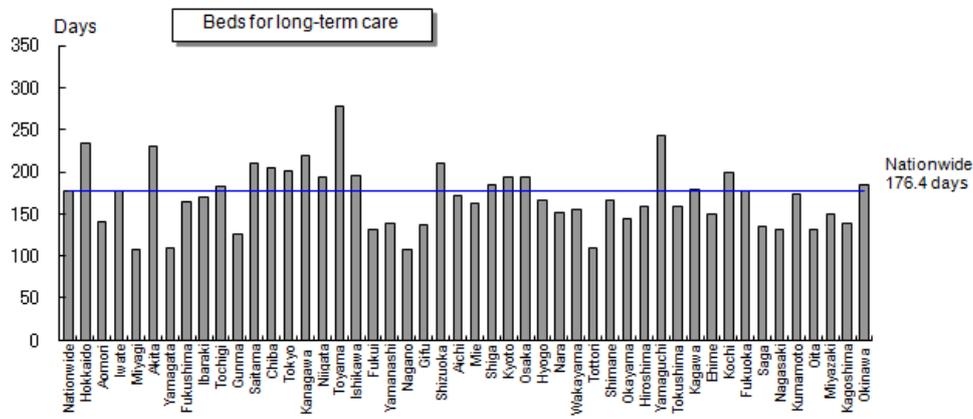
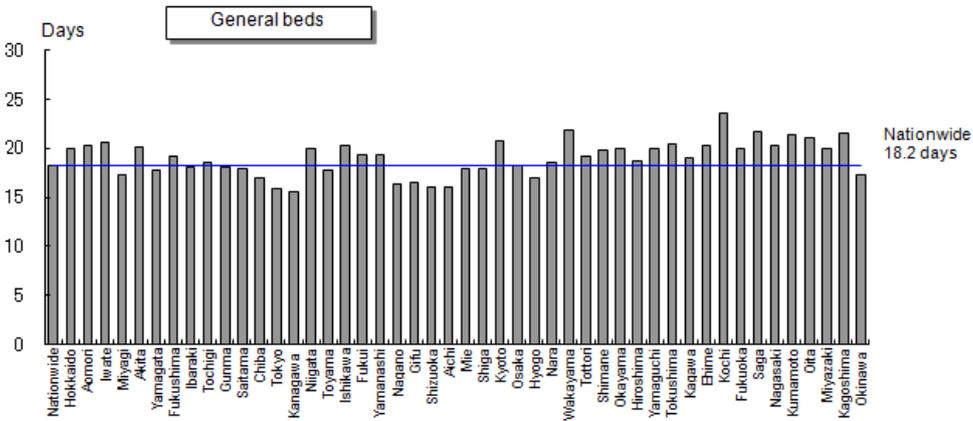
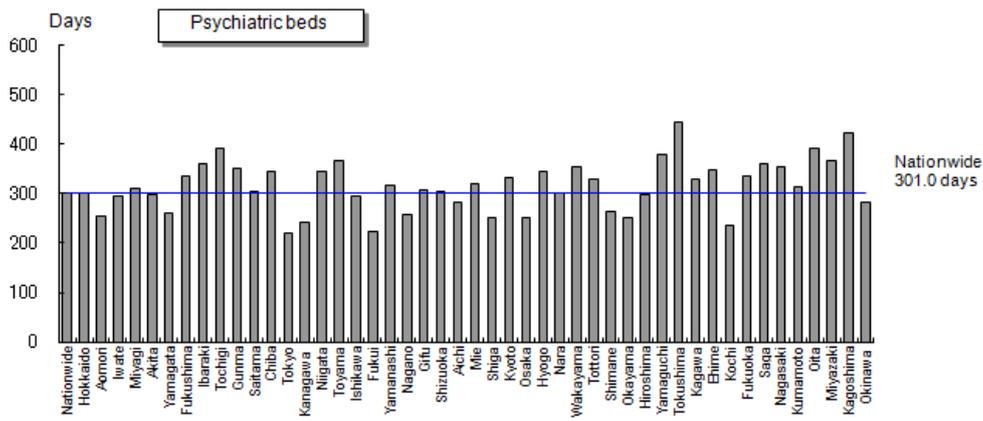
Note: 1)Refer to page 4 for formula to calculate average length of stay.

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

Figure 6 Average Length of Stay in Hospitals by Prefecture

Throughout 2010





(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 sanatoria | 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 sanatoria | 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 |

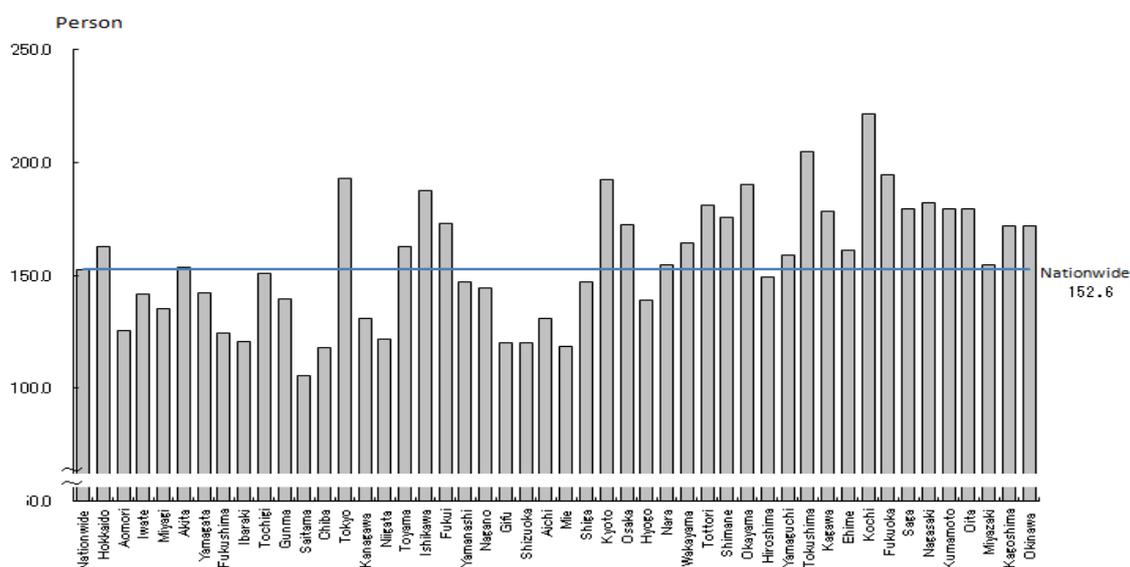
(3) Medical care professionals in hospitals per 100,000 population (converted into full-time) by prefecture

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 |