

II Hospital Report

1 Number of Patients

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

The average number of existing inpatients per day in hospitals across Japan in 2014 was 1,261,181, down by 1.1% from the previous year.

Among them, 223,843 inpatients were accommodated by “Psychiatric hospitals” down by 1.3% from the previous year whereas “General hospitals” had 1,037,337 down by 1.1% from a year earlier.

Looking at the number of existing inpatients per day in general hospitals by type of bed, “Psychiatric beds” had 71,979 inpatients, “Beds for long-term care” 293,386, and “General beds” 669,741. Among “Beds for long-term nursing care,” “Beds for long-term nursing care” had 58,219 inpatients.

Additionally, the average numbers of newly admitted inpatients and discharged patients per day were 42,210 and 42,222 respectively.

The average number of inpatients per day on “Beds for long-term care” in medical clinics was 7,357. Among them, 2,819 were on “Beds for long-term nursing care”. (Table 1, Figure 1)

(Reference) Statistics Table 13 Trends 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
During each year

	Average number of existing inpatients per day			Average number of newly admitted patients per day			Average number of discharged patients		
	2014	2013	Change YoY (%)	2014	2013	Change YoY (%)	2014	2013	Change YoY (%)
	Persons	Persons	%	Persons	Persons	%	Persons	Persons	%
Hospitals									
Total ¹⁾	1 261 181	1 275 347	△ 1.1	42 210	41 686	1.3	42 222	41 744	1.1
Psychiatric hospitals	223 843	226 885	△ 1.3	703	703	△ 0.0	714	710	0.6
General hospitals	1 037 337	1 048 455	△ 1.1	41 507	40 983	1.3	41 508	41 033	1.2
Psychiatric beds	71 979	73 182	△ 1.6	338	343	△ 1.5	349	352	△ 0.9
Infectious diseases beds	57	54	5.6	7	6	16.7	6	5	20.0
Tuberculosis beds	2 175	2 304	△ 5.6	34	34	△ 0.0	32	33	△ 3.0
Beds for long-term care	293 386	295 242	△ 0.6	1 047	1 005	4.2	1 631	1 598	2.1
General beds	669 741	677 672	△ 1.2	40 082	39 595	1.2	39 491	39 045	1.1
(Regrouped)									
Beds for long-term nursing care ³⁾	58 219	62 078	△ 6.2	117	125	△ 6.4	149	161	△ 7.5
Medical clinics with beds for long-term care									
Beds for long-term care	7 357	8 143	△ 9.7	50	53	△ 5.7	65	70	△ 7.1
(Regrouped)									
Beds for long-term nursing care ³⁾	2 819	3 099	△ 9.0	22	22	△ 0.0	25	25	△ 0.0

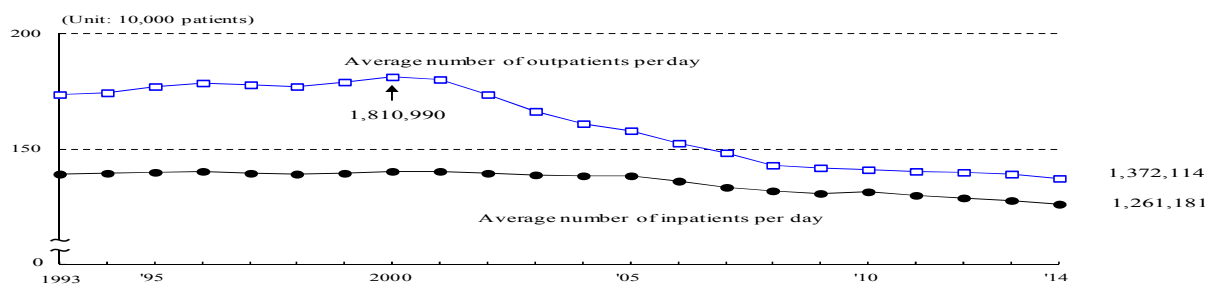
Note: 1) Total number of hospitals in 2013 includes tuberculosis sanatoriums.

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

3) Beds for long-term nursing care is included in beds for long-term care.

Figure 1 Yearly Trend of Average Number of Patients in Hospitals per Day

During each year



Note: Regarding total 11 hospitals (1 from Kesen medical zone of Iwate prefecture, 1 from Miyako medical zone of Iwate prefecture, 2 from Inshinomaki medical zone of Miyagi prefecture, 2 from Kesennuma medical zone of Miyagi prefecture, and 5 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.

(2) Average number of outpatients per day

The average number of outpatients in hospitals per day was 1,372,114, down by 1.3% from the previous year. Among them, 57,047 were outpatients of “Psychiatric hospitals”, up by 0.2% from a year earlier whereas “General hospitals” saw a decline by 1.3% to 1,315,066. (Table 2, Figure 1)

The average number of outpatients per day per 100,000 population was 1,079.7, 12.2 fewer than the previous year (1,091.9).

By prefecture, the average number of outpatients per day per 100,000 population was the largest in Kochi (1,725.0), and Tokushima followed (1,496.2). The smallest averages were found in Shizuoka (831.4) and Kanagawa followed (865.4). (Figure 2)

(Reference) Statistics Table 13 Trends of Annual Number of Patients and Average Number of Patients per Day by Type of Hospital and Type of Bed

Statistics Table 14 Yearly 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 15 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

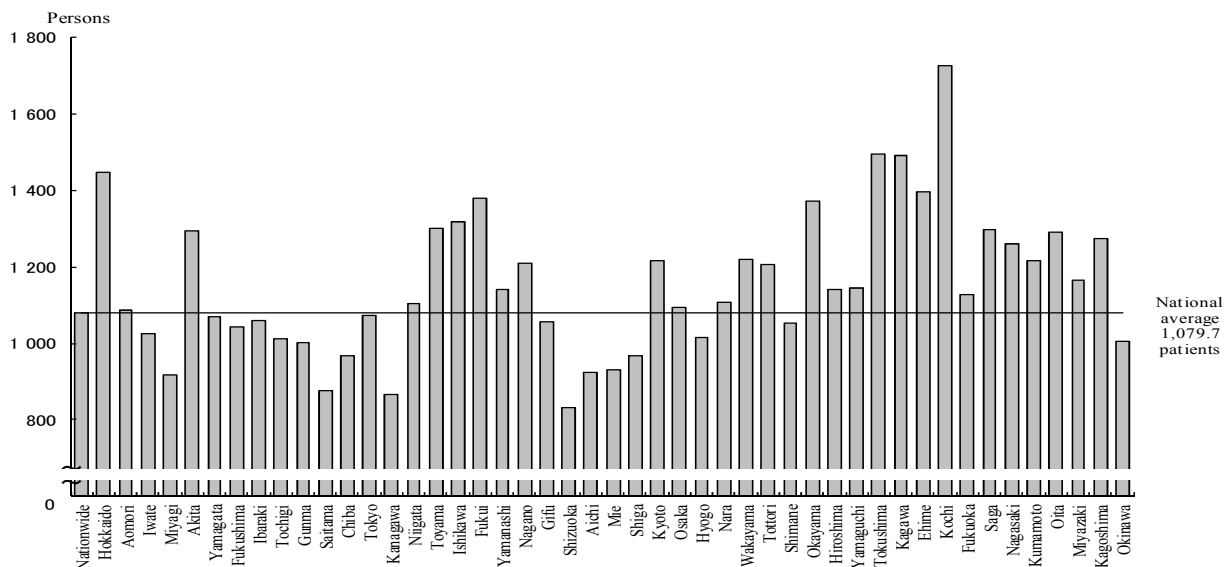
During each year

	Average number of outpatients per day		YoY Change (%)
	2014	2013	
	Person	Person	%
Hospitals			
Total 1)	1 372 114	1 389 983	Δ 1.3
Psychiatric hospitals	57 047	56 927	0.2
General hospitals	1 315 066	1 333 055	Δ 1.3

Note: 1) Total of 2013 includes tuberculosis sanitarium.

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

During 2014



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

Looking at the percentage distribution of the average number of inpatients in hospitals per day by type of bed, “Psychiatric beds” makes up 23.5%, “Beds for long-term care” 23.3%, and “General beds” 53.1%.

By prefecture, the highest percentage in “Psychiatric beds” was found in Miyazaki (34.5%), the highest percentage in “Beds for long-term care” Kochi (40.4%), and the highest percentage in “General beds” Wakayama (61.3%) (Figure 3).

Looking at the average number of inpatients per day per 100,000 population by type of bed, “Psychiatric beds” had 232.8 inpatients down by 2.9 from the previous year (235.7) whereas “Beds for long-term care” had 230.9 down by 1.0 from the year earlier (231.9). “General beds” had 527.0 inpatients 5.4 fewer than the previous year (532.4).

By prefecture, the largest number of inpatients on “Psychiatric beds” was found in Kagoshima (528.2) and Nagasaki (502.1) followed. The smallest numbers were found in Kanagawa (130.4) and Shiga (141.8). The largest number of inpatients on “Beds for long-term care” was found in Kochi (838.5), and Yamaguchi (631.2) followed. The smallest numbers were found in Miyagi (113.6) and Kanagawa (134.0). The largest number of inpatients on “General beds” was found in Kochi (822.2), and Oita (809.2) followed. The smallest numbers were found in Saitama (363.1) and Kanagawa (380.8). The largest number of inpatients on “Beds for long-term nursing care” was found in Kochi (267.4), and Toyama (183.7) followed. The smallest numbers were found in Yamagata (1.5) and Miyagi (7.0). (Figure 4)

(Reference) Statistics Table 14 Yearly 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 15 Average Number of Patients per Day per 100,000 Population by Prefecture or Designated City/Special Ward/Core City (Regrouped)

Statistics Table 17 Percentage Distribution of Average Number of Inpatients per Day by Prefecture and Type of Bed

Table 3 Percentage Distribution of Average number of Inpatients per Day by Prefecture and Type of Bed

During 2014

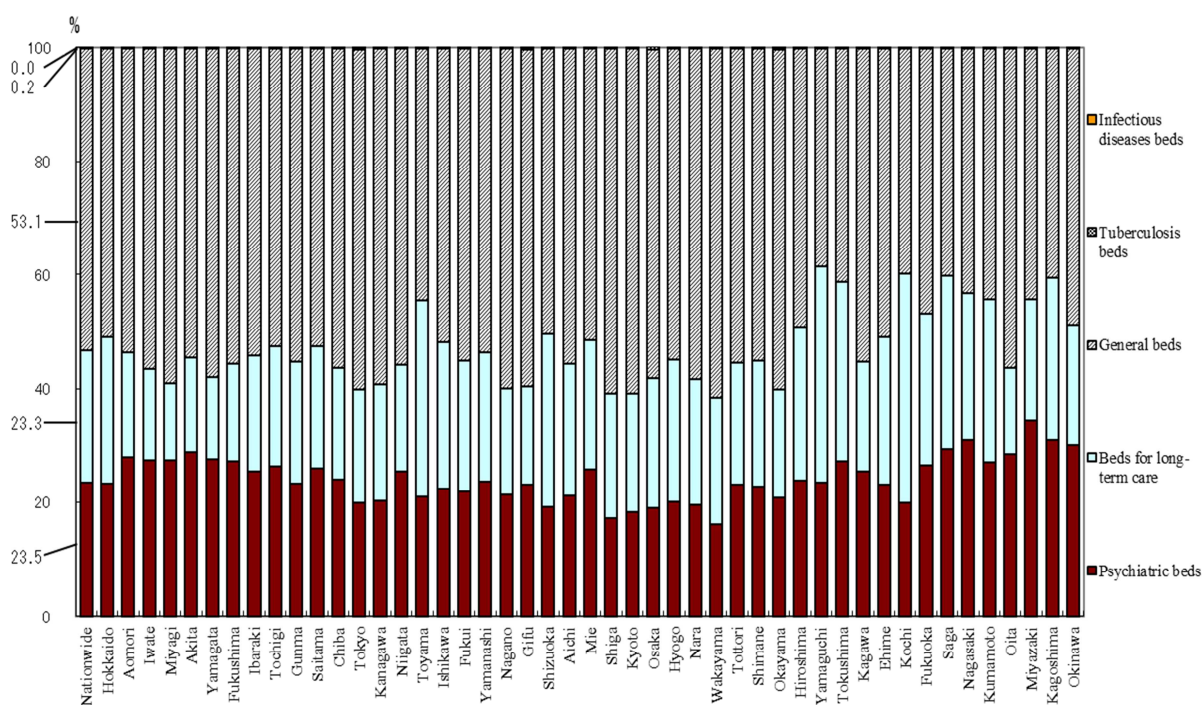
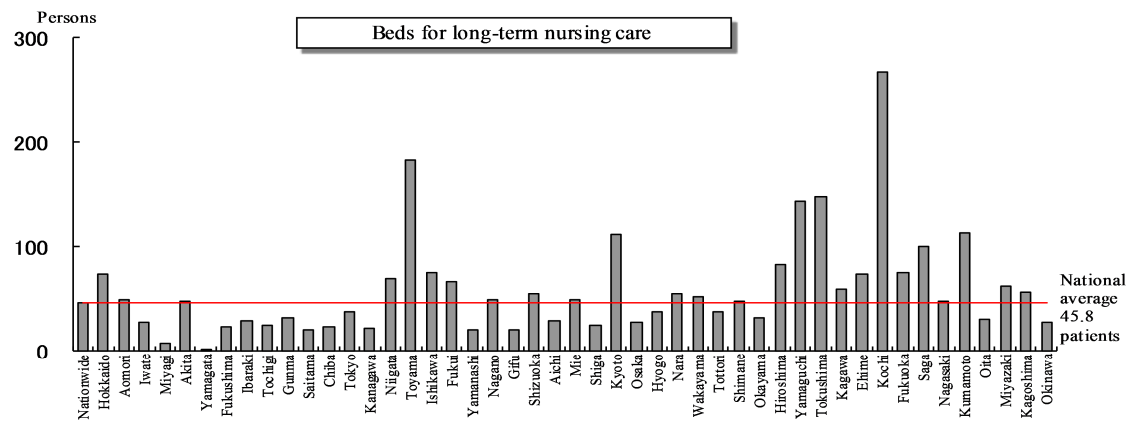
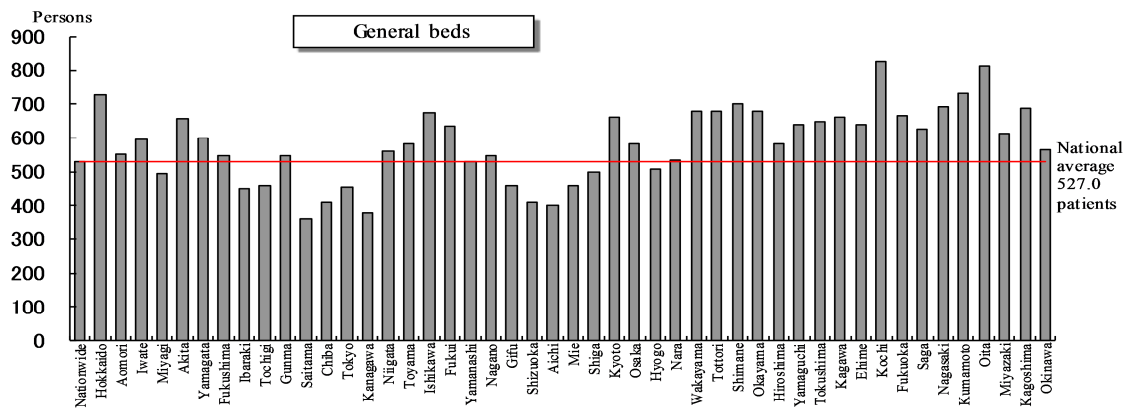
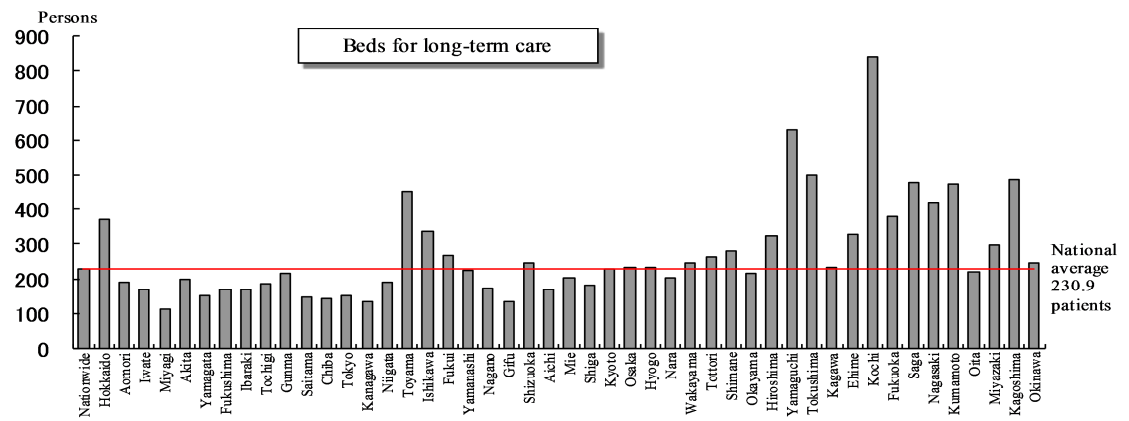
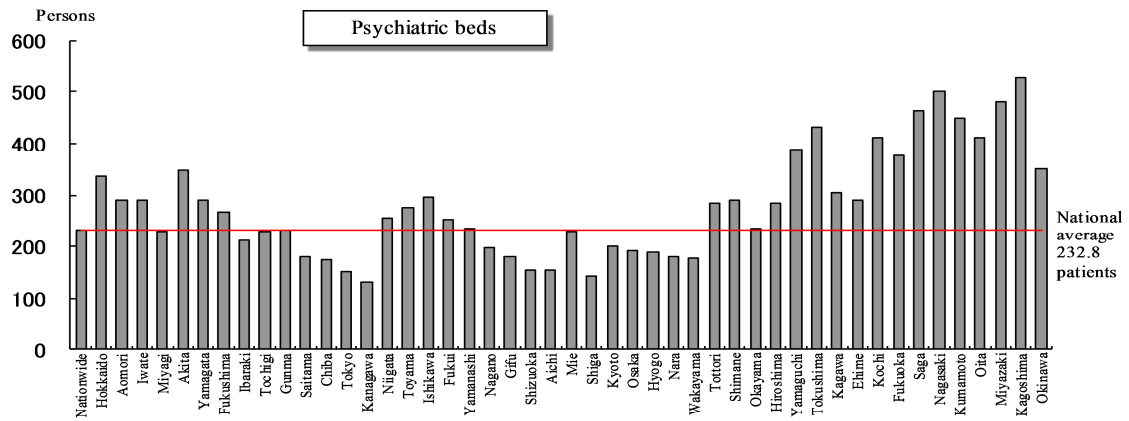


Figure 4 Average Number of Inpatients at Hospitals by Prefecture per Day and per 100,000 Population

During 2014



2 Rate of Bed Use

The rate of use of beds at hospitals was 80.3% down by 0.7 points from the previous year.

By type of bed, the rate of use was 87.3% for "Psychiatric beds" down by 0.8 points from the previous year, and 89.4% for "Beds for long-term care" down by 0.5 points. It was 74.8% for "General beds" down by 0.7 points. As well, the rate of use was 92.9% for "Beds for long-term nursing care" down by 0.2 points.

At medical clinics with beds for long-term care, the rate of use was 63.3% for "Beds for long-term care" and 76.0% for "Beds for long-term nursing care." (Table 3)

(Reference) Statistics Table 14 Yearly 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

During each year

	Rate of bed use		Change YoY (%)
	2014	2013	
Hospitals	%	%	
All beds	80.3	81.0	Δ 0.7
Psychiatric beds	87.3	88.1	Δ 0.8
Infectious diseases beds	3.2	3.0	0.2
Tuberculosis beds	34.7	34.3	0.4
Beds for long-term care	89.4	89.9	Δ 0.5
General beds	74.8	75.5	Δ 0.7
Beds for long-term nursing care	92.9	93.1	Δ 0.2
Medical clinics with beds for long-term care			
Beds for long-term care	63.3	64.4	Δ 1.1
Beds for long-term nursing care	76.0	76.2	Δ 0.2

3 Average Length of Stay

(1) Average length of stay by type of bed

The average length of stay in hospitals was 29.9 days, shortened by 0.7 days from the previous year.

By type of bed, the average length of stay was 281.2 days for “Psychiatric beds”, 3.5 days shorter than a year earlier and 164.6 days for “Beds for long-term care”, 3.7 days shorter. It was 16.8 days for “General beds” 0.4 days shorter than a year earlier. As well, the average length of stay was 315.5 days for “Beds for long-term nursing care” 6.9 days longer than the previous year.

At medical clinics with beds for long-term care, the average length of stay was 101.9 days for “Beds for long-term care” and 102.3 days for “Beds for long-term nursing care.” (Table 4, Figure 5)

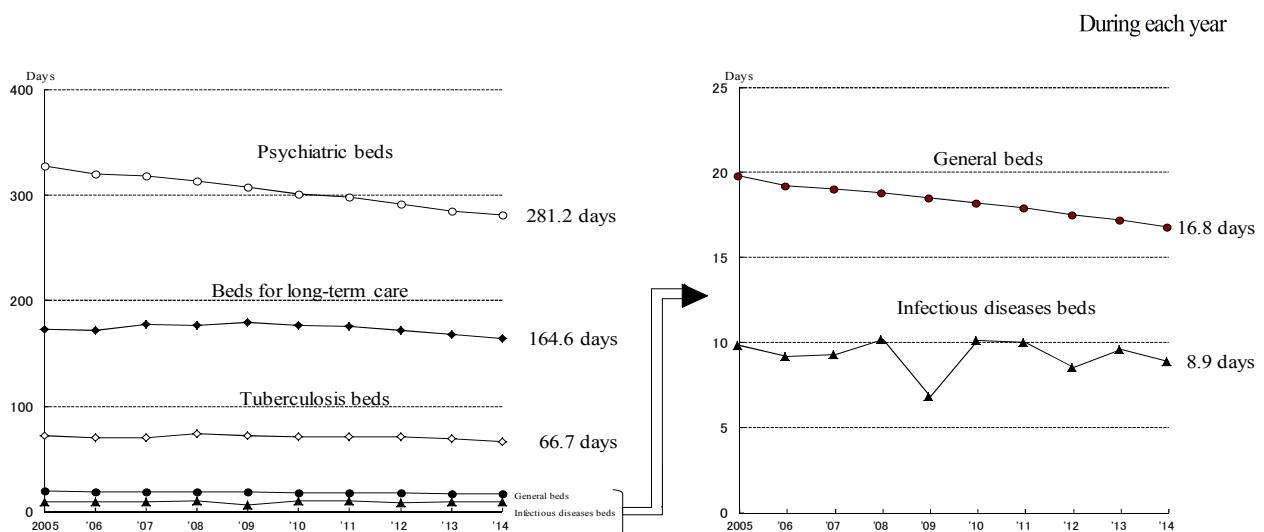
(Reference) Statistics Table 14 Yearly Trends of Average Number of Patients per Day per 100,000 Population, Rate of Bed Use and Average Length of Stay by Type of Bed

Table 4 Average Length of Stay by Type of Bed

(Unit: Days)	During each year		
	Average length of stay ¹⁾		Change YOY (%)
	2014	2013	
Hospitals			
All beds	29.9	30.6	Δ 0.7
Psychiatric beds	281.2	284.7	Δ 3.5
Infectious diseases beds	8.9	9.6	Δ 0.7
Tuberculosis beds	66.7	68.8	Δ 2.1
Beds for long-term care	164.6	168.3	Δ 3.7
General beds	16.8	17.2	Δ 0.4
Beds for long-term nursing care	315.5	308.6	6.9
All beds excluding beds for long-term nursing care	28.6	29.2	Δ 0.6
Medical clinics with beds for long-term care			
Beds for long-term care	101.9	105.4	Δ 3.5
Beds for long-term nursing care	102.3	108.1	Δ 5.8

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

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



Note: Regarding total 11 hospitals (1 from Kesen medical zone of Iwate prefecture, 1 from Miyako medical zone of Iwate prefecture, 2 from Inshinomaki medical zone of Miyagi prefecture, 2 from Kesennuma medical zone of Miyagi prefecture, and 5 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.

(2) Average length of hospital stay by prefecture

By prefecture, the average length of hospital stay was longest in Kochi (48.8 days) and shortest in Kanagawa (23.0 days) for “All beds”. For “Psychiatric beds”, Yamaguchi (405.2 days) was the longest and Tokyo (198.9 days) the shortest. For “Beds for long-term care”, Toyama (245.4 days) was the longest and Tottori (97.1 days) the shortest. For “General beds”, Kochi (22.0 days) was the longest and Kanagawa (14.1 days) the shortest. As well, for “Beds for long-term nursing care”, Akita (532.1 days) was the longest and Yamagata (34.8 days) the shortest. (Table 5, Figure 6).

(Reference) Statistics Table 16 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: Days)

During 2014

	All beds		Psychiatric beds		Beds for long-term care		General beds		Beds for long-term nursing care	
Nationwide	29.9		281.2		164.6		16.8		315.5	
Long-stay prefectures	Kochi	48.8	Yamaguchi	405.2	Toyama	245.4	Kochi	22.0	Akita	532.1
	Kagoshima	44.7	Tokushima	400.2	Hokkaido	233.3	Kumamoto	20.5	Yamaguchi	479.8
	Saga	44.2	Oita	400.1	Kanagawa	202.0	Kagoshima	20.2	Hokkaido	455.2
	Yamaguchi	43.4	Kagoshima	380.8	Kyoto	199.0	Saga	20.1	Kochi	440.5
	Kumamoto	42.1	Tochigi	369.7	Yamaguchi	197.1	Wakayama	19.9	Aomori	438.5
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	
Short-stay prefectures	Gifu	25.3	Okayama	236.5	Nagano	116.0	Nagano	15.5	Nagano	135.4
	Aichi	25.1	Aomori	235.2	Yamagata	114.0	Shizuoka	15.5	Gifu	130.7
	Nagano	24.6	Fukui	234.5	Nagasaki	111.6	Aichi	14.7	Miyagi	113.6
	Tokyo	23.1	Kanagawa	234.1	Miyagi	108.1	Tokyo	14.5	Tottori	68.9
	Kanagawa	23.0	Tokyo	198.9	Tottori	97.1	Kanagawa	14.1	Yamagata	34.8
(Longest - Shortest)	25.8		206.3		148.3		7.9		497.3	

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

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

Figure 6 Average Length of Stay in Hospitals by Prefecture

During 2014

