1. Distribution of Hospitals

The total number of medical facilities in Japan as of December 31, 1986 was 136,242. Of these, hospitals numbered 66,281 (53.1%); general clinics 70,269 (51.6%) and dental clinics 4,719 (3.5%).

Classified by kind, there were 6,053 general hospitals, 6,053 hospitals, and 1,981 clinics with mental diseases, contagious diseases, tuberculosis and beriberi (12.5%).

By type and corporation, private hospitals numbered 33,977 which was the largest number, while prefectural and municipal hospitals numbered 15,574, national hospitals 3,525 and university affiliated hospitals 1,450.

There were 2,073 facilities designated as emergency hospitals whose purpose is to administer emergency treatment. By prefecture, the number of emergency hospitals was largest in Tokyo with 396 and smallest in Okinawa with 11.

A hospital is referred to here, to a general medical facility with more than 20 beds under the Medical Law.

[Details Points of the Legend and Map Completion.]

Each dot represents the location of a hospital. In areas where hospitals are densely distributed, one dot represents a specific number (0-100) of facilities.

2. Number of Beds Per 100,000 Population

The number of beds in medical facilities in Japan as of October 1, 1986 was 1,393,294. Of these, the number of general beds in hospitals was 1,257,766 (89.7%), and the number of beds per general hospital was 58.1.

The average number of beds per 100,000 population was 1,218.4; the number of general beds in hospitals was 1,183,686 (98.3%). By prefecture, the average was highest in the Kanto district and lowest in the Hokkaido district.

There were 179 beds per 100,000 population in the Kanto district as of October 1, 1986. The number of patients in hospitals for the year of 1986 was 17,217,329, and the number of patients per general bed was 14,774.4.

The number of beds refers to the total number of general beds in hospitals and clinics.

3. Deaths by Causes

Deaths by causes numbered 673,785 in Japan in the year 1986. Of these, 330,537 were due to cancer, 103,814 due to strokes, 27,290 due to pneumonia, 43,010 due to heart disease, and 38,550 due to accidents.

The cause of death was specified by the cause of death recorded on the death certificate of the decedent (causes of death were classified by the International Classification of Diseases).

[Details Points of the Legend and Map Completion.]

The decedent refers to a Japanese who died of disease during the two periods from January 1 to December 31, 1986 in Japan, and was reported to the chief of a St. Hot, Main or Other by January 14, 1987.

Deaths resulting from car accidents, suicide, childbirth and deaths of newborn babies (within 6 weeks of birth) and infants (within one year of birth) are not included.

4. Distribution of Social Welfare Institutions

The social welfare institutions in Japan as of October 1, 1986 totaled 4,364. Of these, there were 17,087 welfare institutions, 10,656 children's welfare institutions, 4,797 old age welfare institutions for the elderly and 1,271 facilities for the mentally retarded.

The number of beds of institutions is based on the number of beds in the facilities of institutions in 1986.

The number of beds in facilities is based on the number of beds in the facilities of institutions in 1986.