1. DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITALS

2. NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS PER 10,000 INHABITANTS

1. Distribution of Hospitals

As of December 1, 1974, there were 4,273 hospitals (medical facilities with more than 20 beds). Of these, national hospitals (including those of three public corporations and others) numbered 436, public hospitals 1,864, corporation and private hospitals 6,598. They included 110 university-affiliated hospitals, together with national, public and corporate hospitals. By kind, there were 889 psychiatric hospitals, 110 tuberculosis hospitals, 16 leprosaria, 30 isolation hospitals and 7,189 general hospitals.

The number of beds in the general hospitals with more than 20 beds was 265,520, of which there were 82,001 dental clinics.

The total number of hospitals and general clinics (excluding dental clinics) per 10,000 population was large in Tokai and Kyushu prefectures with more than 10 but small in Ibaraki, Saitama, Fukuoka and Okinawa prefectures with less than 5. The number of hospital beds per 10,000 population was 104.2 on the national average. The number was over 150.8 beds in Saitama, Osaka, Tokushima and Fukuoka prefectures, 50.1 in Saitama Prefecture and 41.1 in Okinawa Prefecture.

Safest Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The hospital, as referred to here, is a medical facility with more than 20 beds. The psychiatric hospital, tuberculosis hospital, leprosaria and isolation hospitals are special hospitals equipped with beds for their respective purposes. The general hospital is a hospital which does not fall under the above categories.

The clinic, as referred to here, is a medical facility with less than 20 beds. Of the clinics, the general clinic is a facility where medicine is practiced under the management of a physician or physicians, whereas a dental clinic is a facility where dentistry is practiced under the management of a dentist or dentists.

2. Number of Physicians Per 10,000 Inhabitants

As of December 1, 1974, there were 118,900 physicians (excluding dentists), of these 118,000 were actually assigned to medical facilities (excluding those in Okinawa Prefecture).

By line of duty, the physicians assigned to medical facilities consisted of 10,800 hospital doctors (9.3%), 5,000 clinic doctors (4.3%), 2,000 hospital workers (1.7%), excluding those assigned to medical education and training institutions, 8,000 clinic workers (7.0%), and 11,800 workers (10.2%) of the hospitals attached to medical education and training institutions.

The number of dentists as of December 31, 1974 was 30,000, the ratio of dentists to 10,000 population standing at 2.7.

Safest Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

In this map, the ratio of the number of physicians assigned to medical facilities to the population is classified by St. Mary and others. The number of physicians is based on the data available from the places of their assignment and does not include that of dentists.

For Okinawa Prefecture, the number of physicians in 1973 was quoted from the Okinawa Prefectural Statistical Yearbook (1972 edition). The number of physicians cited here represents the data on the number of physicians per population for the northern, central and southern districts of Okinawa, Miyako and Yonezaki.

Sources
NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS PER 10,000 INHABITANTS

(1970)

- No physicians
- Less than 2
- 2 and over but less than 4
- 4 and over but less than 6
- 6 and over but less than 8
- 8 and over but less than 10
- 10 and over but less than 12
- 12 and over

Prefectural boundary
St. Mt. and Muro boundary
Ko boundary in TIRU
Ko boundary in Government influence designated city

Status as of December 31, 1970
Average for the whole country: 10.9

1:4,000,000