

1. DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITALS
2. NUMBER OF BEDS PER 100,000 POPULATION  
NUMBER OF MEDICAL DOCTORS PER 100,000 POPULATION
3. DEATHS BY CAUSES
4. DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

**1. Distribution of Hospitals**

The total number of medical facilities in Japan as of December 1, 1986 was 136,242. Of these, hospitals numbered 9,699 (7.1%), general clinics 79,369 (58.3%) and dental clinics 47,174 (34.6%).

Classified by kind, there were 8,613 general hospitals (with departments such as those for internal medicine) (88.0%), and special facilities dealing with mental diseases, contagious diseases, tuberculosis and leprosy (12.0%).

By founder, corporation and private hospitals numbered 7,837 which was the largest number, while prefectural and municipal hospitals numbered 1,370, national hospitals, 342 and university-affiliated hospitals, 150.

There were 3,733 facilities designated as emergency hospitals whose purpose is to administer emergency treatment. By prefecture, the number of emergency hospitals was largest in Tōkyō with 386 and smallest in Okinawa with 11.

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

**[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]**

Each dot represents the location of a hospital. However, in areas where hospitals are densely distributed, one dot represents a specific number (1-50) 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 1,816,194. Of these, the number of general beds in hospitals was 1,117,700 (61.5%) and the number of beds per hospital was 158.1. The number of beds in general clinics was 282,046 (15.5%), and the number of beds per clinic with beds was 11.0.

The average number of beds per 100,000 population was 1,150.4 (the number of general beds in hospitals: 918.6, in general clinics: 231.8). By prefecture, the average was high in Kōti, Iisikawa and Tokushima, and low in Saitama and Kanagawa which are on the outskirts of large cities.

The total number of patients in hospital for the year of 1986 was 477,311,303; of these the number of patients in general beds was 339,353,648. The average number of patients in hospital per day was 1,307,702, of which the number of patients in general beds was 929,736 (71.1%).

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

**2. Number of Medical Doctors Per 100,000 Population**

The total number of medical doctors assigned to medical facilities as of December 31, 1986 was 191,346. Of these, there were 171,015 male doctors (89.4%) and 20,331 female doctors (10.6%). There were also 356 doctors who were also qualified as dentists and 1,948 foreign doctors. Their average age was 47.3.

The largest group was that aged 30-39 years with 54,678 doctors, accounting for 28.6% of the total number of medical doctors in the whole country. In younger age groups, there were many hospital workers, whereas in older age groups, there were many hospital founders.

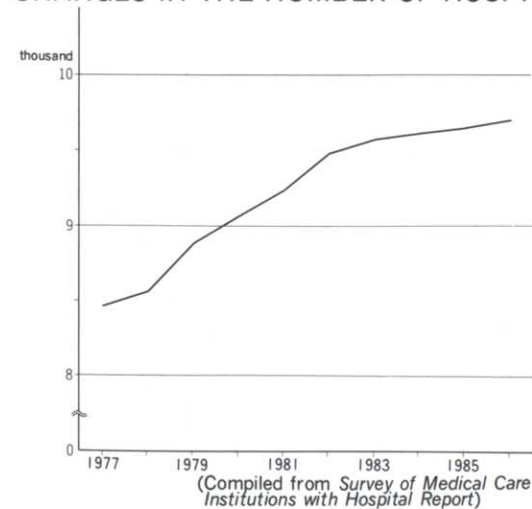
The average number of medical doctors per 100,000 population was 150.5. By prefecture, it was highest in Tōkyō with 2,066 and lowest in Saitama with 94.6.

The total number of dentists assigned to medical facilities was 66,797. Of these, there were 58,180 male dentists (87.1%), 8,617 female dentists (12.9%) and 545 foreign dentists. Their average age was 45.2.

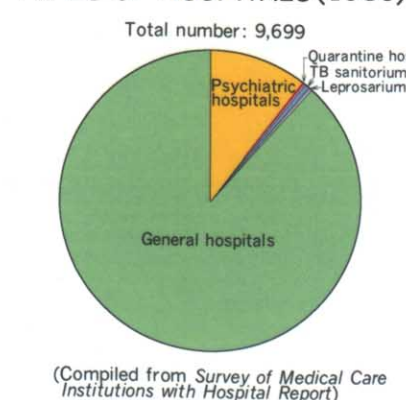
The average number of dentists per 100,000 population was 53.3. By prefecture, it was highest in Tōkyō with 91.9 and lowest in Okinawa with 31.8.

The number of medical doctors refers to the total number of medical doctors who live in Japan, possess the Japanese medical doctor's registration and are assigned to medical facilities (excluding dentists).

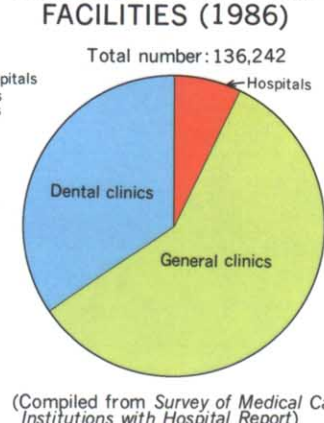
**CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF HOSPITALS**



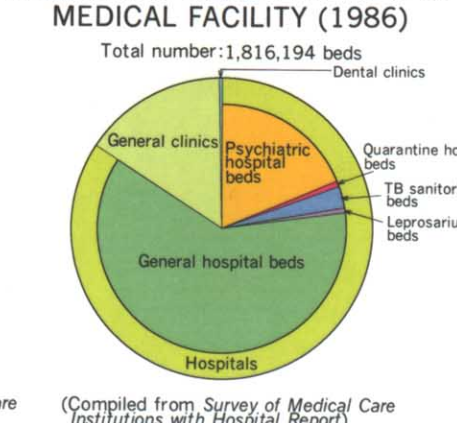
**TYPES OF HOSPITALS (1986)**



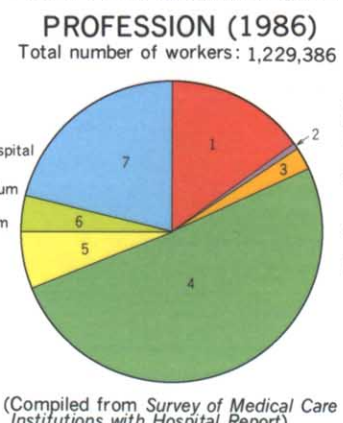
**NUMBER OF MEDICAL FACILITIES (1986)**



**NUMBER OF BEDS PER TYPE OF MEDICAL FACILITY (1986)**



**HOSPITAL WORKERS BY PROFESSION (1986)**



**3. Deaths by Causes**

The total number of deaths caused by diseases in Japan for the year 1986 was 692,795, of which men totaled 367,597 and women 325,198. The number of deaths decreased by 3,094 compared with the previous year. By prefecture, the number was highest in Tōkyō with 58,797 and lowest in Tottori with 4,609.

The following diseases accounted for 61.8% of the total number of causes of deaths, becoming "three principal death-causing diseases": death by malignant growths, accounting for 191,654 deaths, heart disease accounting for 142,581 and cerebro-vascular disease accounting for 129,289.

As classified by prefecture, the biggest cause of death in every prefecture was malignant growths. As for the second most common cause, it varied depending on the region. Heart disease was the second biggest cause of death in 34 prefectures: Hokkaidō, the prefectures west of southern Kantō district and Okinawa. Cerebro-vascular disease was the second biggest cause of death in 13 prefectures: the prefectures in the Tōhoku district and in the northern Kantō district, Toyama prefecture and Simane prefecture.

Gastro-enteritis and tuberculosis now rank lower as causes of death, but used to be placed in the first ranking, and were called 'national diseases'. The ranking of the causes of deaths has changed in accordance with the change in people's living conditions.

The average number of deaths caused by diseases per 100,000 population was 621. By prefecture, it was highest in Kōti with 857 and lowest in Kanagawa with 454.

Deaths by causes refers to the total number of deaths classified by the cause of death recorded on the death certificates of the deceased (causes of death are classified by international standards).

**[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]**

The deceased refers to a Japanese who died of disease during the two periods from January 1 to December 31, 1976 and January 1 to December 31, 1986 in Japan and was reported to the chief of a Si, Ku, Mati or Mura by January 14, 1977 or January 14, 1987.

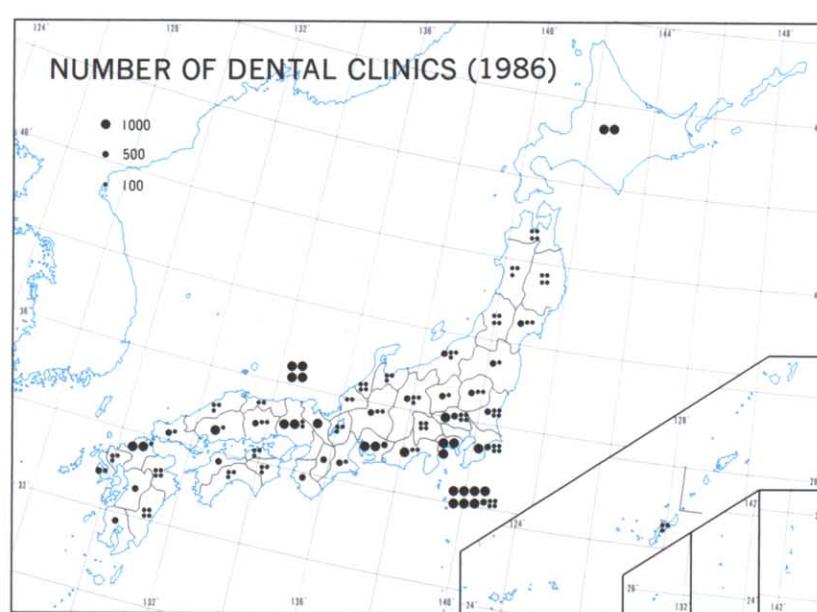
Deaths resulting from car accidents, suicides, stillbirths and deaths of newborn babies (within 4 weeks of birth) and infants (within one year of birth) are not included.

**4. Distribution of Social Welfare Institutions**

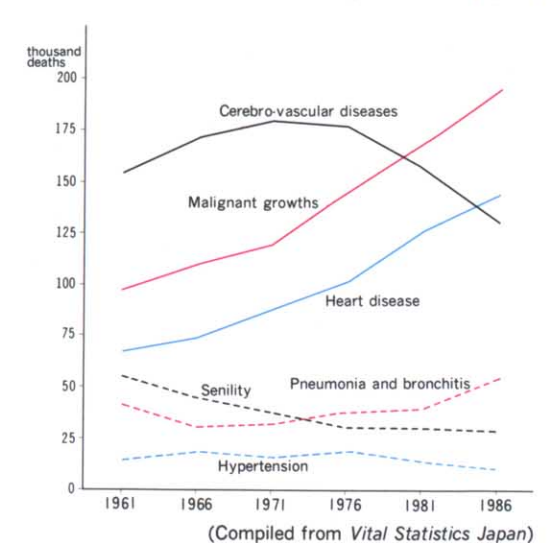
The social welfare institutions in Japan as of October 1, 1986 totaled 48,366. Of these, there were 22,879 nursery institutions, 10,418 children's welfare institutions, 4,787 old-age welfare institutions for the elderly and 1,221 facilities for the mentally-retarded. By prefecture, the number of institutions was largest in Tōkyō with 3,499 and lowest in Saga with 392.

There were 30,232 public institutions and 18,134 private institutions. The accommodation capacity of these institutions was 2,577,788 persons. These are classified as follows: nursery institutions, 2,049,821 persons; institutions for the elderly, 212,885 persons; and others, 315,082 persons.

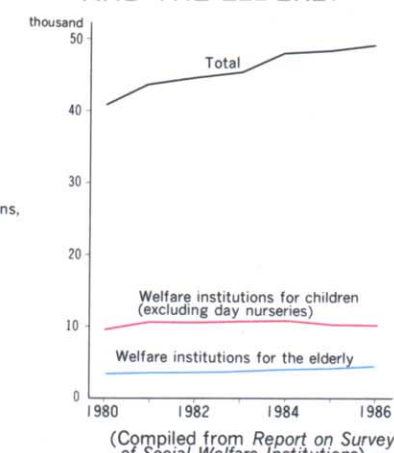
The workers employed by these institutions totaled 558,665, of which female workers totaled 427,957 or 76.6%.



**CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS BY CAUSE**



**TOTAL NUMBER OF WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN AND THE ELDERLY**



**NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND EMPLOYEES AT SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS**







