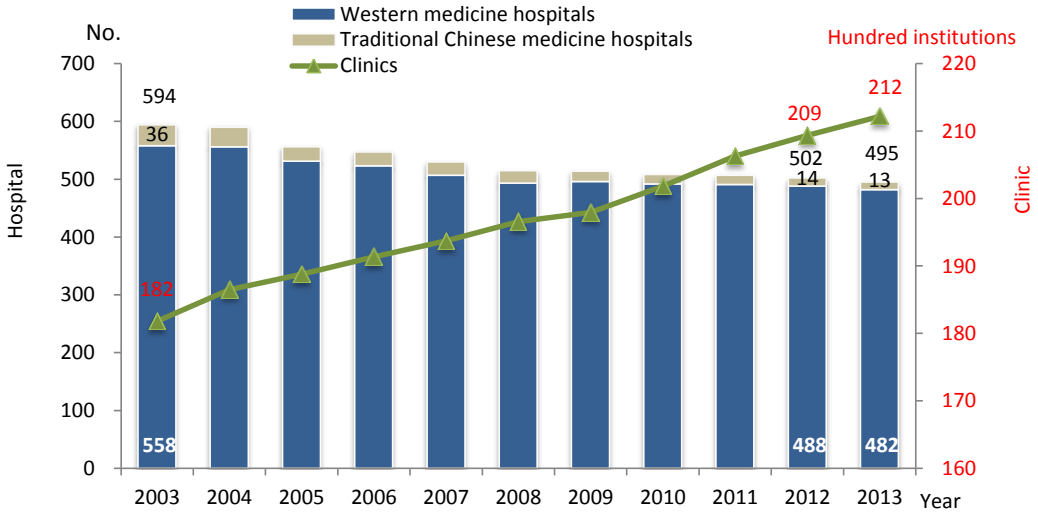
Statistical Analysis of Current Status and Service Volume of Medical Care Institutions in 2013

I. Current Status of Medical Care Institutions

1. Number of hospitals and clinics

(1) The number of hospitals and clinics increased by 1.3% from last year, but the number of hospitals dropped by 7.

Fig. 1 No. of hospitals and clinics over the years



By the end of 2013, there were a total of 21,713 hospitals and clinics, representing an increase of 276 or 1.3% from last year; among them, 495 were hospitals, representing a decrease of 7 or 1.4% from last year, and 21,218 were clinics, representing an increase of 283 or 1.4% from last year.

Compared with 2003, the number of hospitals and clinics increased by 2,936 or 15.6%; hospitals reduced by 99 or 16.7%, and clinics increased by 3,035 or 16.7%.

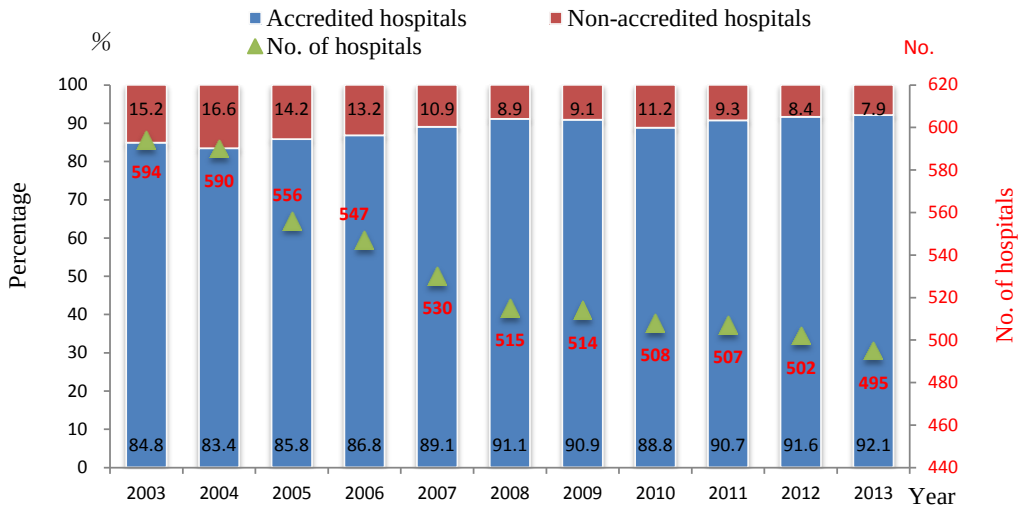
Table 1 Number of hospitals and clinics by professional category

Unit: Institution

End of year	No. of institutions	Hospitals			Clinics			
		Total	Western medicine	Traditional Chinese medicine	Total	Western medicine	Traditional Chinese medicine	Dentistry
2013	21,713	495	482	13	21,218	11,105	3,548	6,565
2012	21,437	502	488	14	20,935	10,997	3,462	6,476
2003	18,777	594	558	36	18,183	9,565	2,729	5,889
2013 vs 2012 % increase/ decrease	1.3	-1.4	-1.2	-7.1	1.4	1.0	2.5	1.4
2013 vs 2003 % increase/ decrease	15.6	-16.7	-13.6	-63.9	16.7	16.1	30.0	11.5

(2) In 2013, 92% of the hospitals were accredited, representing an increase of 7.3 percentage points compared with 2003.

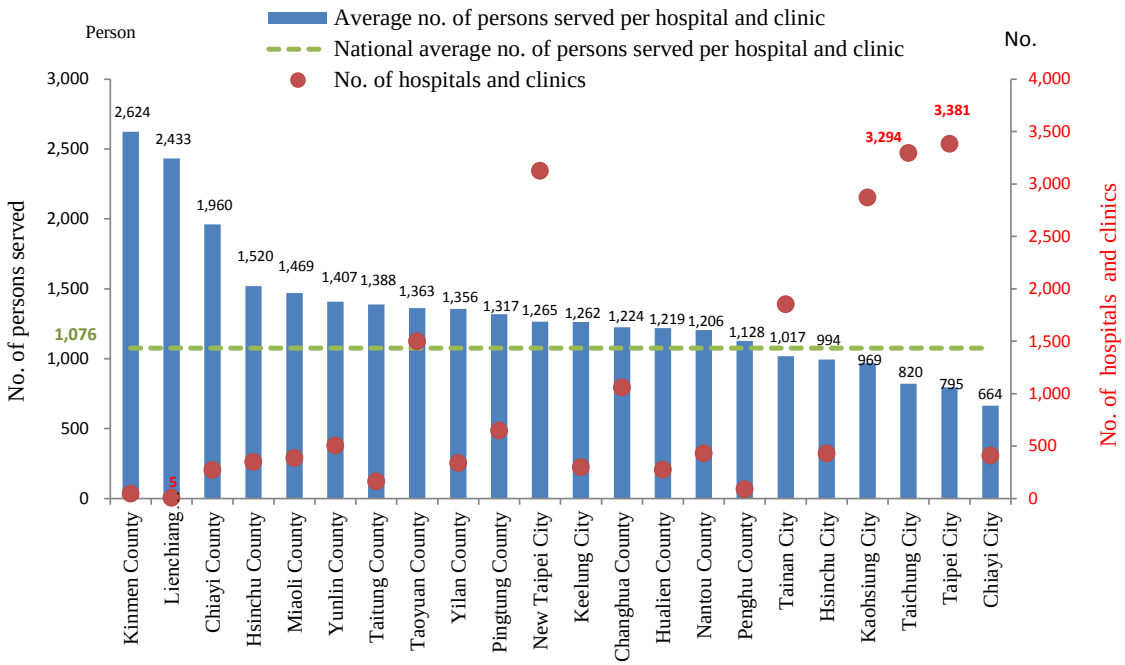
Fig. 2 Percentage of accredited hospitals over the years



By the end of 2013, there were a total of 456 accredited hospitals (i.e., 92.1%), representing an increase of 0.5 percentage points from last year, and an increase of 7.3 percentage points from 2003. The number of hospitals recorded a year-on-year drop, but the percentage of accredited hospitals showed an increasing trend.

(3) Kinmen County had the highest average patients served per hospital and clinic, and Chiayi City had the lowest.

Fig. 3 Average no. of persons served per hospital and clinic in 2013 by county/city



By the end of 2013, Taipei City had the greatest number of hospitals and clinics, amounting to 3,381, followed by Taichung City with 3,294 institutions, and Lienchiang County had the least number, totaling 5. The national average number of patients served per hospital and clinic was 1,076, and only 6 counties/cities had an average below this, with Chiayi City recording the lowest number of 664 patients.

(4) The greatest increase in the number of clinics was recorded in Taipei City and the greatest increase in the number of hospitals was in Hualien County in the past decade.

A review of the increase/decrease in the average numbers of hospitals and clinics per 10,000 population in each county/city in the past decade finds that most counties and cities showed a decrease in the number of hospitals and an increase in that of clinics, with the exceptions of Kinmen County and Lienchiang County showing a decrease in the numbers of both hospitals and clinics, and Hualien County and Nantou County showing an increase in the numbers of both hospitals and clinics. Of all the counties/cities, Taipei City recorded the greatest increase in the number of clinics, and Hualien County recorded the greatest increase in the number of hospitals. The percentage increase/decrease in the numbers of hospitals and clinics in Yunlin County and Hsinchu City was below the national average.

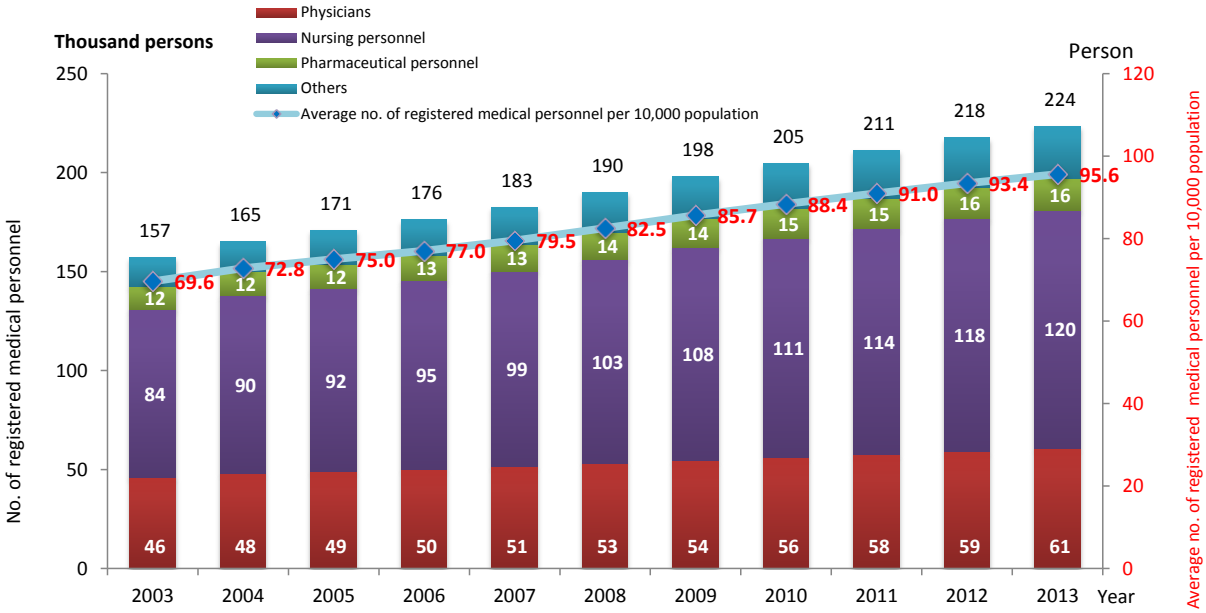
Fig. 4 Average percentage increase/decrease of hospitals and clinics per 10,000 population by county/city – 2013 vs. 2003

Note: The coordinates (-19.4, 12.9) at the crossing of the axes represent the national average percentage increase/decrease of hospitals and the national average percentage increase/decrease of clinics per 10,000 population.

2. Numbers of registered medical personnel in hospitals and clinics

(1) Nursing personnel and physicians had the greatest increase in terms of the average number of registered medical personnel per 10,000 population

Fig. 5 No. of registered medical personnel in hospitals and clinics over the years



Note: "Others" include medical radiological technologists (technicians), medical technologists (technicians), physical therapists (physical therapy technicians), occupational therapists (occupational therapy technicians), dieticians, registered professional midwives (midwives), dental assistants, as well as clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, and respiratory therapists added in 2005, and speech therapists, audiologists, and certified dental technicians added in 2009.

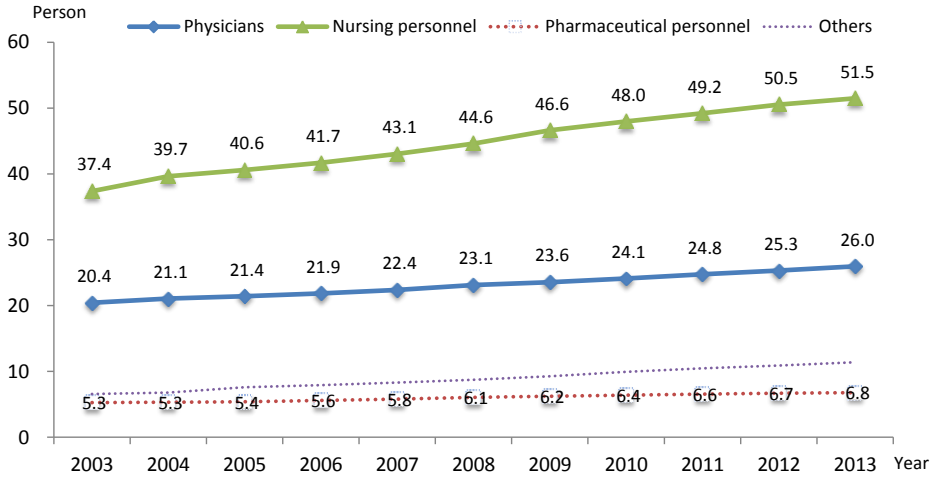
By the end of 2013, registered medical personnel totaled 223,511 persons, representing an increase of 5,730 persons or 2.6%, and an increase of 66,123 persons or 42.0% compared with 2003.

Increases were seen in the numbers of all kinds of registered medical personnel. Among them, there were 60,688 physicians, which increased by 1,617 persons or 2.8% from last year; 120,344 nursing personnel, which increased by 2,540 persons or 2.2% from last year; and 15,837 pharmaceutical personnel, which increased by 243 persons or 1.6% from last year.

Compared with 2003, the number of physicians increased by 14,525 or 31.5%; that of nursing personnel increased by 35,852 or 42.4%; and that of pharmaceutical personnel increased by 3,938 or 33.1%.

The average number of registered medical personnel per 10,000 population showed a steady growth. The number was 95.6 persons in 2013, representing an increase of 2.2 persons from last year. Compared with 2003, there was an increase of 26.0 persons, of which the number of physicians increased by 5.6, that of nursing personnel increased by 14.1, and that of pharmaceutical personnel increased by 1.5.

Fig. 6 Average no. of registered medical personnel per 10,000 population in medical care institutions over the years

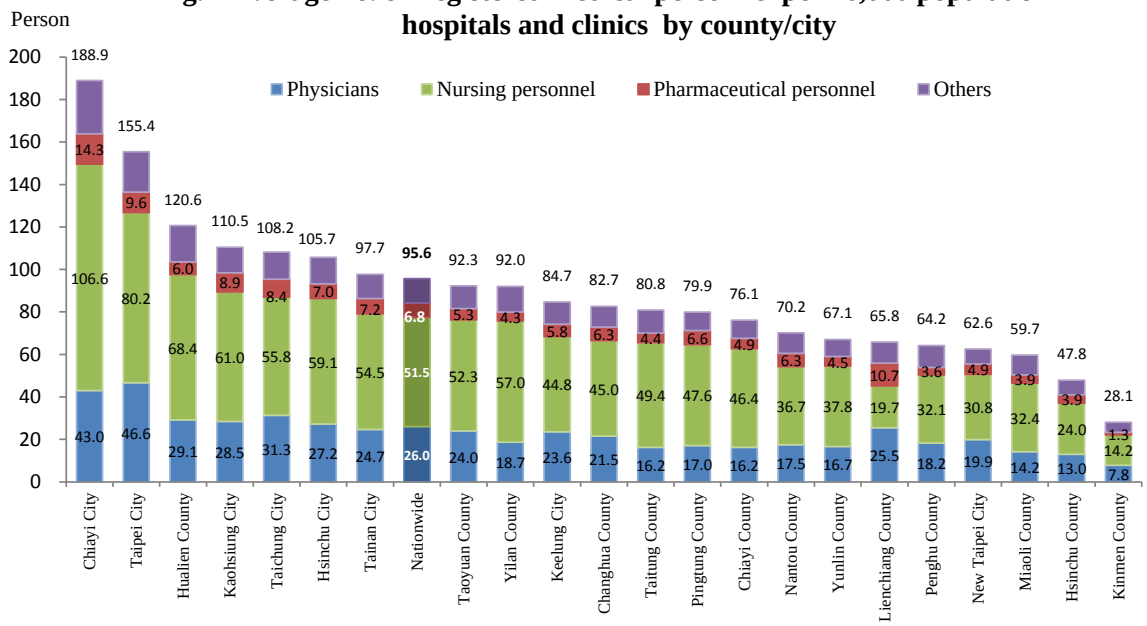


(2) Chiayi City had the highest and Kinmen County had the lowest average number of registered medical personnel per 10,000 population

By the end of 2013, the average number of registered medical personnel per 10,000 population was 95.6, with 7 counties/cities above the national average. Chiayi City had the highest average number of 188.9 persons, followed by Taipei City with an average number of 155.4 persons; among those counties/cities with a number below the national average, Kinmen County had the lowest number of 28.1 persons.

The average number of physicians was 26.0 per 10,000 population, with 6 counties/cities above the national average. Taipei City had the highest average number of 46.6 persons, followed by Chiayi City with an average number of 43.0 persons. The average number of nursing personnel was 51.5 per 10,000 population, with 9 counties/cities above the national average. Chiayi City had the highest average number of 106.6 persons, followed by Taipei City with an average number of 80.2 persons.

Fig. 7 Average no. of registered medical personnel per 10,000 population in hospitals and clinics by county/city



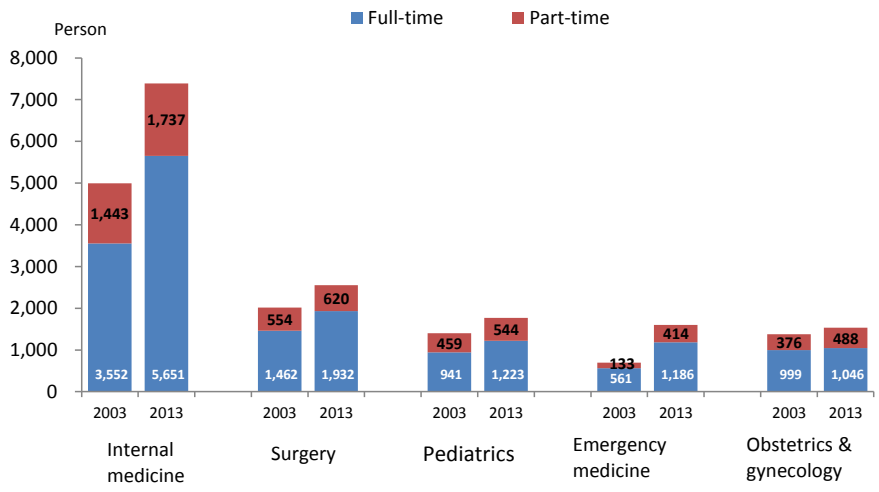
(3) Number of full-time medical specialists in hospitals increased by 45.8% in the past decade

By the end of 2013, the number of full-time medical specialists in hospitals was 20,544, representing an increase of 951 or 4.9% from last year, and an increase of 6,449 or 45.8% from 2003.

Breakdown by specialty showed that the number of full-time internal medicine specialists was 5,651, representing an increase of 286 or 5.3% from last year; the number of surgeons was 1,932, representing an increase of 42 or 2.2% from last year; the number of pediatricians was 1,223, representing an increase of 34 or 2.9% from last year; the number of emergency medicine specialists was 1,186, representing an increase of 88 or 8.0% from last year; the number of obstetricians and gynecologists was 1,046, representing an increase of 30 or 3.0% from last year; and the numbers of specialists in other departments all accounted for less than 5%.

Compared with 2003, internal medicine specialists increased by 2,099 persons or 59.1%; surgeons increased by 470 persons or 32.1%; pediatricians increased by 282 persons or 30.0%; emergency medicine specialists increased by 625 persons or 1.1 times; and obstetricians and gynecologists increased by 47 persons or 4.7%.

Fig. 8 No. of full-time medical specialists in hospitals – 2013 vs. 2003



(4) The percentage of full-time medical specialists in hospitals was approximately 71%, with Veterans General Hospitals having the highest percentage of 90%

By the end of 2013, the percentage of full-time medical specialists in hospitals was 70.9%, representing an increase of 0.2 percentage points from last year. Among public hospitals, Veterans General Hospitals had the highest full-time percentage (88.8%), followed

by civilian clinics of military hospitals (76.1%); among non-public hospitals, medical foundations had the highest full-time percentage (79.0%), followed by hospitals affiliated with public-interest corporations (73.3%).

Compared with 2003, the percentage of full-time medical specialists in hospitals increased by 1.7 percentage points. Among public hospitals, hospitals affiliated with public agencies recorded the greatest increase in the percentage (24 percentage points); among non-public hospitals, only hospitals affiliated with public-interest corporations and hospitals of medical foundations recorded an increase in the percentage, whereas all other hospitals recorded a decrease in the percentage.

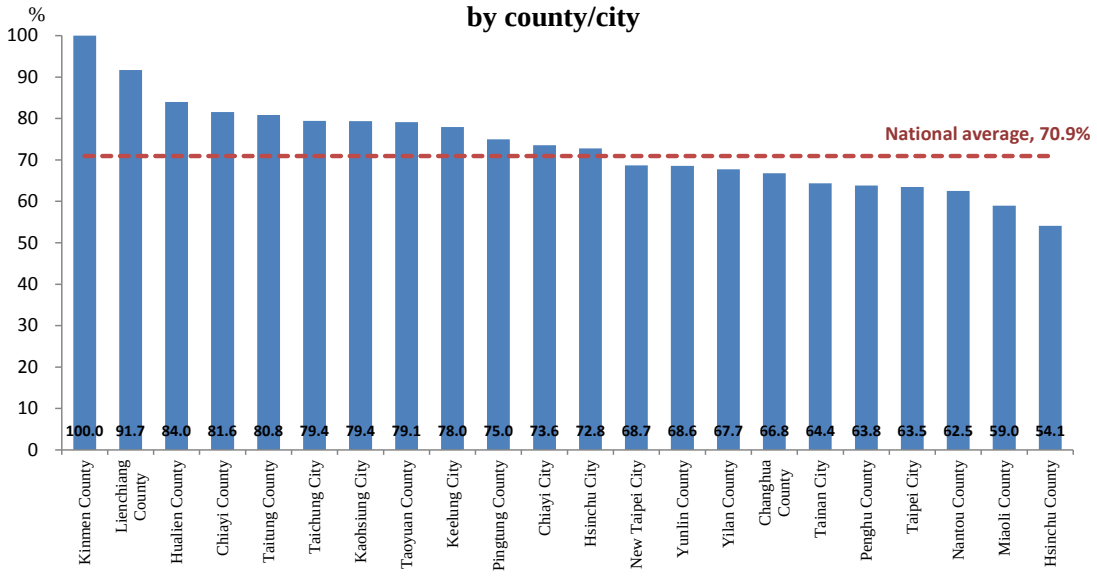
Table 2 Percentage of full-time medical specialists in hospitals by ownership

Unit: %

End of year	Total	Public hospitals							Non-public hospitals						
		Sub-total	Veterans General Hospitals	Military Hospitals (Civilian Clinics)	Ministry-affiliated and Municipal Hospitals	County and City Hospitals	Hospitals Affiliated with Public Medical Schools	Hospitals Affiliated with Public Agencies	Sub-total	Hospitals Affiliated with Medical Foundations	Hospitals Affiliated with Medical Care Foundations	Hospitals Affiliated with Religious Organizations	Hospitals Affiliated with Private Medical Schools	Hospitals Set Up by Public-Interest Corporations	Other Private Hospitals
2013	70.9	69.2	88.8	76.1	75.4	69.0	49.9	36.5	71.8	79.0	66.2	64.4	71.4	73.3	59.9
2012	70.7	69.3	88.9	75.3	76.8	70.0	49.0	36.5	71.4	78.6	66.9	70.3	69.4	69.5	60.0
2003	69.2	68.8	93.1	77.5	71.6	51.2	45.9	12.5	69.4	76.6	…	71.1	72.8	70.4	61.0
2013 vs 2012 percentage point increase/ decrease	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.8	-1.4	-1.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	-0.7	-5.9	2.0	3.8	-0.1
2013 vs 2003 percentage point increase/ decrease	1.7	0.4	-4.3	-1.4	3.8	17.8	4.0	24.0	2.4	2.4	--	-6.7	-1.4	2.9	-1.1

Breakdown by county/city showed that 12 counties/cities had the percentage of full-time medical specialists in hospitals above the national average, with Kinmen County having 100.0%; among counties/cities with the percentage below the national average, Hsinchu County had the lowest of all, standing at 54.1%.

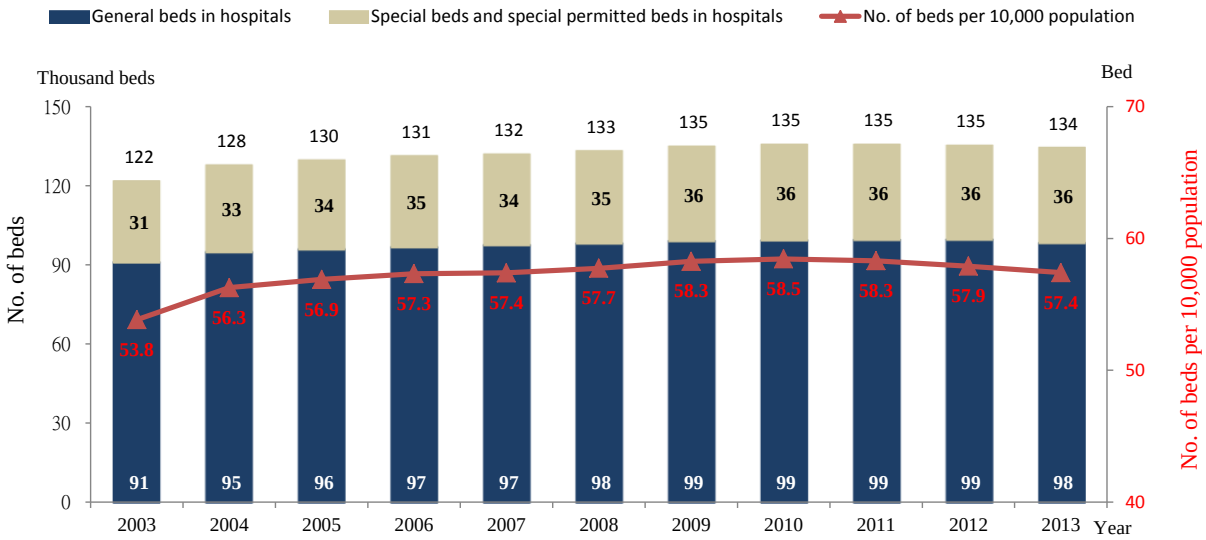
Fig. 9 Percentage of full-time medical specialists in hospitals in 2013 by county/city



3. Number of beds in hospitals

(1) The average number of beds in hospitals per 10,000 population dropped by 0.5 from last year

Fig. 10 No. of beds in hospitals over the years



By the end of 2013, the number of beds in hospitals totaled 134,197, representing a drop of 805 or 0.6% from last year, but an increase of 12,499 or 10.3% compared with 2003. Among them, general beds in hospitals totaled 98,131, representing a drop of 1,259 beds or 1.3% from last year, but an increase of 7,229 beds or 8.0% compared with 2003; special beds in hospitals totaled 36,063, representing a drop of 451 beds or 1.3% from last year, but an increase of 5,267 beds or 17.1% compared with 2003.

In 2013, the average number of beds in hospitals per 10,000 population was 57.4, representing a drop of 0.5 from last year, but an increase of 3.6 from 2003.

(2) Psychiatric beds increased by 27.8% in the past decade.

By the end of 2013, among general beds in hospitals, most were acute general beds, totaling 72,692 beds (74.1%), which had decreased by 1,184 or 1.6% from last year, but increased by 3,147 or 4.5% compared with 2003; acute psychiatric beds amounted to 7,404 and chronic psychiatric beds amounted to 13,808, totaling 21,212 beds, which had increased by 129 or 0.6% from last year, and increased by 4,612 or 27.8% from 2003.

Table 3 Number of general beds in hospitals

Unit: bed, %

End of year	Total	Acute beds		Chronic beds		
		Acute general beds	Acute psychiatric beds	Chronic general beds	Chronic psychiatric beds	Others
2013	98,131	72,692	7,404	3,939	13,808	288
	(100.0)	(74.1)	(7.5)	(4.0)	(14.1)	(0.3)
2012	99,390	73,876	7,188	4,083	13,895	348
	(100.0)	(74.3)	(7.2)	(4.1)	(14.0)	(0.4)
2003	90,902	69,545	5,552	4,320	11,048	437
	(100.0)	(76.5)	(6.1)	(4.8)	(12.2)	(0.5)
2013 vs 2012 % increase/ decrease	-1.3	-1.6	3.0	-3.5	-0.6	-17.2
2013 vs 2003 % increase/ decrease	8.0	4.5	33.4	-8.8	25.0	-34.1

(3) Hemodialysis beds increased by 29.6% in the past decade

By the end of 2013, hemodialysis beds accounted for the majority of special beds in hospitals, totaling 9,012 or 25%, which represented an increase of 77 beds or 0.9% from last year, and an increase of 2,059 beds or 29.6% from 2003; chronic respiratory care beds totaled 6,318, representing a drop of 270 beds or 4.1% from last year, but an increase of 1,925 beds or 43.8% from 2003; palliative care beds totaled 689, representing an increase of 11 beds or 1.6% from last year, and an increase of 436 beds or 1.7 times from 2003; and nursery beds totaled 2,850, representing a drop of 148 beds or 4.9% from last year, and a drop of 1,886 beds or 39.8% from 2003.

Table 4 Number of special beds in hospitals

Unit: bed, %

End of year	Total	Intensive care beds	Burn care beds	Burn intensive care beds	Nursery care beds	Emergency observation beds	Palliative care beds	Chronic respiratory care beds	Subacute respiratory care beds	Acute T.B. beds
2013	36,063	7,074	245	59	1,480	4,102	689	6,318	969	20
	(100.0)	(19.6)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(4.1)	(11.4)	(1.9)	(17.5)	(2.7)	(0.1)
2012	35,612	7,203	307	...	1,538	4,261	678	6,588	924	113
	(100.0)	(20.2)	(0.9)	...	(4.3)	(12.0)	(1.9)	(18.5)	(2.6)	(0.3)
2003	30,796	6,526	358	...	1,823	3,891	253	4,393	...	75
	(100.0)	(21.2)	(1.2)	...	(5.9)	(12.6)	(0.8)	(14.3)	...	(0.2)
2013 vs 2012 % increase/ decrease	1.3	-1.8	-20.2	--	-3.8	-3.7	1.6	-4.1	4.9	-82.3
2013 vs 2003 % increase/ decrease	17.1	8.4	-31.6	--	-18.8	5.4	172.3	43.8	--	-73.3

End of year	Psychiatric intensive care beds	General isolation beds	Positive-pressure isolation beds	Negative-pressure isolation beds	Bone marrow transplantation beds	Ether beds	Nursery beds	Hemodialysis beds	Peritoneal dialysis beds	Others
2013	78	333	136	800	36	1,318	2,850	9,012	10	534
	(0.2)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(2.2)	(0.1)	(3.7)	(7.9)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)
2012	66	...	...	...	...	1,335	2,998	8,935	...	666
	(0.2)	...	...	...	...	(3.7)	(8.4)	(25.1)	...	(1.9)
2003	...	...	...	...	...	1,211	4,736	6,953	...	577
	...	...	...	...	...	(3.9)	(15.4)	(22.6)	...	(1.9)
2013 vs 2012 % increase/ decrease	18.2	--	--	--	--	-1.3	-4.9	0.9	--	-19.8
2013 vs 2003 % increase/ decrease	--	--	--	--	--	8.8	-39.8	29.6	--	-7.5

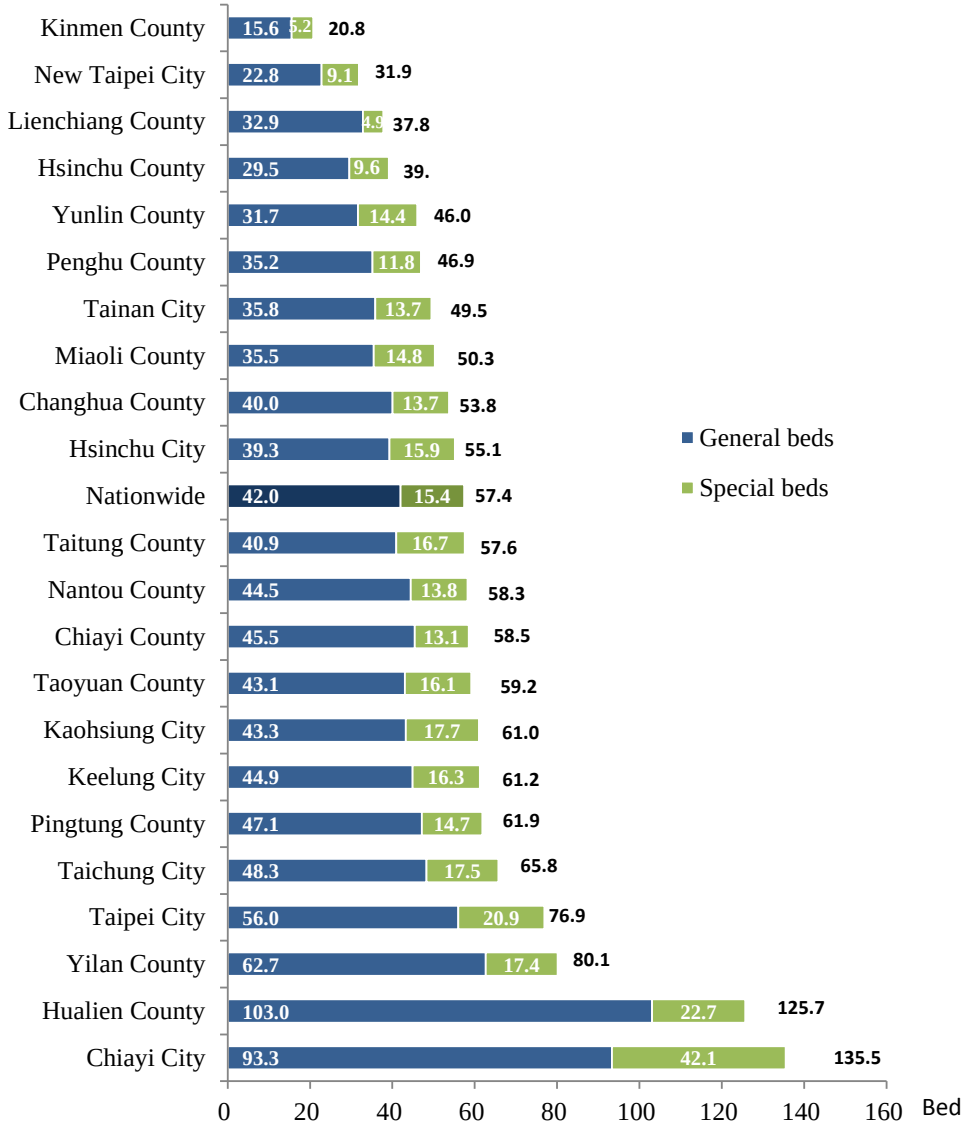
Remark: Starting from 2013, respiratory care bed was renamed as chronic respiratory care bed, and the respiratory care center was renamed as subacute respiratory care bed.

(4) Chiayi City has the highest average number of beds per 10,000 population

By the end of 2013, the average number of beds in hospitals per 10,000 population was 57.4, with 10 counties/cities having a number above the national average. Of the counties/cities with over 100 beds on average, Chiayi City had the highest number of beds totaling 135.5, followed by Hualien County totaling 125.7.

With regards to general beds, Hualien County had the highest average number of beds totaling 103.0, while Kinmen County had the lowest average number of 15.6 beds. In terms of special beds, Chiayi City had the highest average number of beds totaling 42.1, while Lienchiang County had the lowest at 4.9 beds.

Fig. 11 Average number of beds per 10,000 population in hospitals in 2013 by county/city



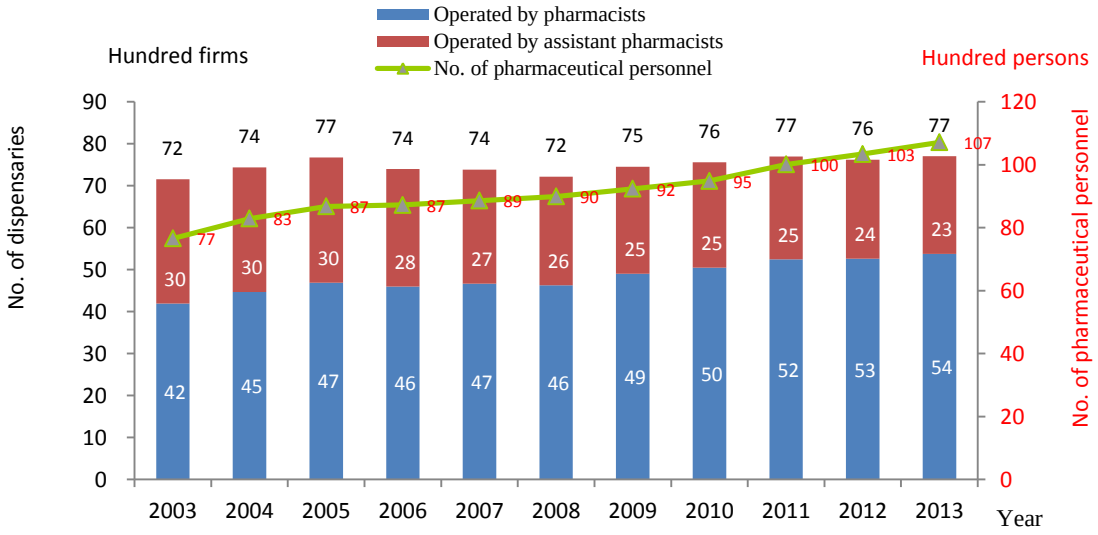
4. Other medical care institutions

(1) The number of dispensaries operated by pharmacists increased, and that of dispensaries operated by assistant pharmacists decreased; pharmaceutical personnel recorded a year-on-year rise.

By the end of 2013, the number of dispensaries amounted to 7,701, representing an increase of 81 or 1.1% from last year, and an increase of 546 or 7.6% from 2003. Among them, the number of dispensaries operated by pharmacists was 5,379, representing an increase of 1,186 or 28.3% from 2003, while the number of firms operated by assistant pharmacists was 2,322, representing a drop of 640 or 21.6% from 2003.

By the end of 2013, pharmaceutical personnel affiliated with dispensaries totaled 10,714 persons, representing an increase of 372 persons or 3.6% from last year, and an increase of 3,057 persons or 39.9% from 2003, showing a year-on-year rise.

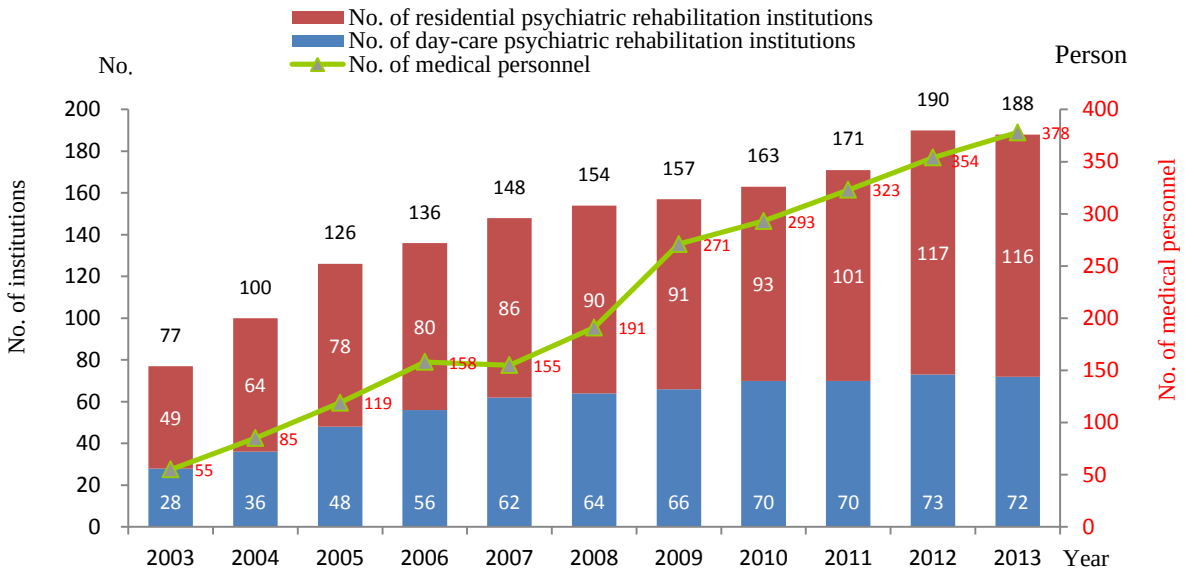
Fig. 12 No. of dispensaries and pharmaceutical personnel over the years



(2) The number and manpower of psychiatric rehabilitation institutions increased year by year, except a decrease in the number of institutions by 2 in 2013

By the end of 2013, there were 188 psychiatric rehabilitation institutions, which were 2 institutions or 1.1% less than last year, but 111 institutions or 1.4 times more than in 2003. Medical personnel totaled 378, representing an increase of 24 persons or 6.8% from last year, and an increase of 323 persons or 5.9 times from 2003. Compared with 2003, a significant growth was seen in both the number and manpower of institutions. Among them, day-care psychiatric rehabilitation institutions increased 1.6 times, and their manpower grew 9.2 times; residential psychiatric rehabilitation institutions increased 1.4 times, and their manpower grew 4.5 times.

Fig. 13 No. of psychiatric rehabilitation institutions and medical personnel over the years



II. Medical Service Volume of Hospitals

1. Average Daily Service Volume

(1) Compared with 2003, the average daily medical service volume per hospital increased for all items except the number of inpatient physical examinations which reduced.

In 2013, the average daily service volume per hospital included outpatient service totaling 829.2 visits, which increased by 54 or 7.0% from last year; emergency service totaling 39.3 visits, which reduced by 1.6 or 4.0% from last year; hemodialysis service totaling 29.6 visits, which increased by 1.2 or 4.5%; surgery totaling 11.9 operations, which increased by 0.4 or 3.8% from last year. Except the decrease in emergency service, the volume of all other services increased.

Compared with 2003, outpatient service increased by 253.2 visits or 43.9%; emergency service increased by 11.2 visits or 40.0%; hemodialysis service increased by 11.5 visits or 63.5%; surgery increased by 3.6 operations or 44.0%; except the decrease in inpatient physical examinations , the volume of all other services increased.

In 2013, the percentage of caesarian section rate in hospitals was 34.1%, which was up 0.2 percentage points from last year, and up 1.4 percentage points from 2003.

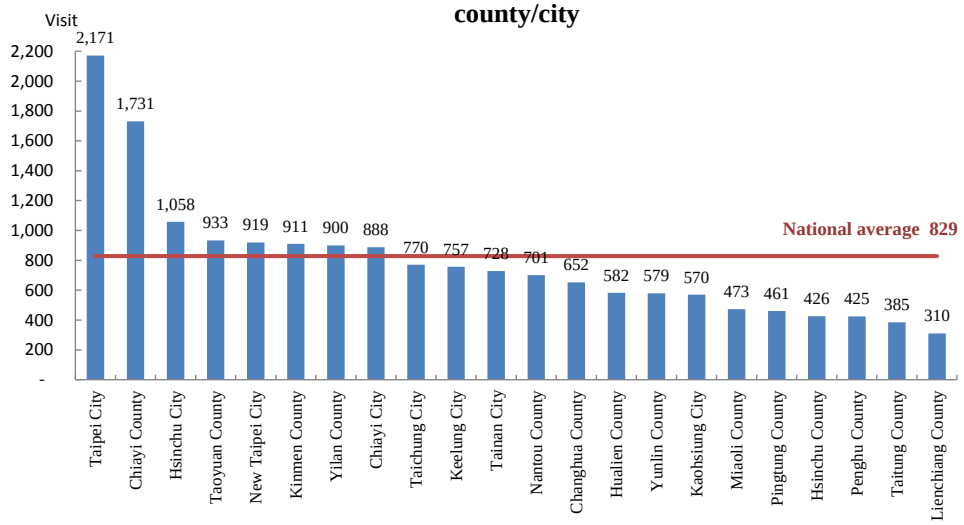
Table 5 Average daily medical service volume per hospital

Unit: Visit, %

Year	Average daily service volume					No. of surgical operations			Caesarian section rate
	Outpatient service	Emergency service	Outpatient physical examination	Inpatient physical examination	Hemodialysis	Total	Outpatient	Inpatient	
2013	829.2	39.3	29.2	0.3	29.6	11.9	6.2	5.7	34.1
2012	775.2	40.9	29.0	0.2	28.4	11.5	5.8	5.6	33.9
2003	576.0	28.1	18.7	0.3	18.1	8.3	4.2	4.1	32.7
2013 vs 2012 % increase/ decrease	7.0	-4.0	0.9	11.5	4.5	3.8	5.8	1.7	0.2
2013 vs 2003 % increase/ decrease	43.9	40.0	56.1	-9.7	63.5	44.0	46.9	41.1	1.4

(2) Taipei City had the greatest average daily outpatient service volume per hospital

Fig. 14 Average daily outpatient service per hospital in 2013 by county/city



In 2013, the average daily outpatient service volume per hospital was 829 visits, with 8 counties/cities having a number above the national average. Taipei City had the greatest average daily outpatient service volume of 2,171 visits per hospital, followed by Chiayi County's 1,731 visits; Lienchiang County had the smallest average daily outpatient service volume of 310 visits per hospital.

(3) Chiayi County had the greatest average daily emergency service volume per hospital

In 2013, the average daily emergency service volume per hospital was 39.3 visits, with 8 counties/cities above the average, and Chiayi County having the highest average of 81 visits; the average daily hemodialysis service volume was 29.6 visits, with 8 counties/cities above the average, and Chiayi County having the highest average of 65.5 visits; the average daily surgery volume was 11.9 operations, with 5 counties/cities above the average, and Taipei City having the highest average of 34 operations.

The average percentage of caesarian section rate in hospitals was 34.1%, with 10 counties/cities above the average, and Taitung County and Kinmen County having a particularly high average exceeding 40%.

Table 6 Average daily medical service volume per hospital in 2013 by county/city

Unit: Visit, %

County/City	Emergency visits	Hemodialysis	Surgical operation	Caesarian section rate
Nation-wide	39.3	29.6	11.9	34.1
New Taipei City	36.9	27.0	9.3	30.9
Taipei City	74.5	50.6	34.0	35.1
Taichung City	34.3	28.7	11.6	34.3
Tainan City	43.0	27.3	12.4	39.3
Kaohsiung City	26.8	19.9	8.1	39.5
Yilan County	54.0	33.2	11.2	30.2
Taoyuan County	50.6	46.6	15.8	32.0
Hsinchu County	33.8	21.4	5.0	35.6
Miaoli County	25.9	27.1	6.5	32.4
Changhua County	29.7	23.8	9.9	31.4
Nantou County	37.9	33.0	7.5	31.2
Yunlin County	32.5	28.0	7.8	31.2
Chiayi County	81.0	65.5	28.9	27.7
Pingtung County	30.2	27.6	5.5	38.6
Taitung County	37.2	16.9	4.6	41.9
Hualien County	35.1	19.5	9.6	26.6
Penghu County	37.7	22.1	3.7	26.0
Keelung City	44.9	33.8	10.6	39.7
Hsinchu City	79.1	34.8	18.3	26.2
Chiayi City	38.4	39.0	11.2	35.0
Kinmen County	69.8	27.4	6.0	40.7
Lienchiang County	20.4	0.5	0.2	-

2. Average length of stay

(1) In terms of general beds, chronic psychiatric beds recorded the greatest increase in the length of stay; in terms of special beds, chronic respiratory care beds recorded the greatest increase

Table 7 Average length of stay in general beds of hospitals

Unit: day

Year	Total	Acute beds		Chronic beds		
		Acute general beds	Acute psychiatric beds	Chronic general beds	Chronic psychiatric beds	Others
2013	9.2	6.7	36.7	17.7	300.9	5.8
2012	9.1	6.8	35.5	17.6	265.5	6.4
2003	9.4	7.1	29.9	24.4	223.3	585.1
2013 vs 2012 Increase/ decrease in days	0.1	-0.1	1.2	0.1	35.4	-0.6
2013 vs 2003 Increase/ decrease in days	-0.2	-0.4	6.8	-6.7	77.6	-579.3

In 2013, the average length of stay in general beds was 9.2 days, which increased by 0.1 days from last year, with the greatest increase of 35.4 days recorded for chronic psychiatric beds. Compared with 2003, the average length of stay in general beds decreased by 0.2 days, but the length of stay in psychiatric beds increased, with the greatest increase (77.6 days) seen in chronic psychiatric beds.

In 2013, the average length of stay in special beds was 10.1 days, which increased by 0.1 days from last year. Among beds recording increased length of stay, the greatest increase was seen in chronic respiratory care beds, showing an increase of 23.8 days; among beds recording decreased length of stay, the greatest decrease was seen in acute T.B. beds, showing a decrease of 10.5 days. Compared with 2003, the average length of stay in special beds increased by 0.7 days, also with the greatest increase of 97.0 days seen for chronic respiratory care beds.

Table 8 Average length of stay in special beds of hospitals

Unit: day

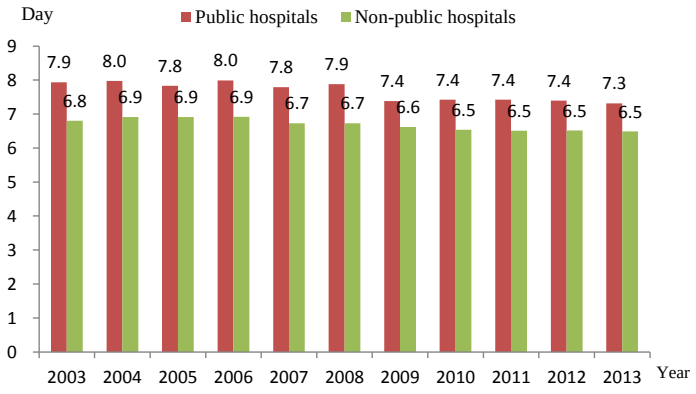
Year	Total	Intensive care beds	Burn care beds	Burn intensive care beds	Infant care beds	Nursery beds	Palliative care beds	Chronic respiratory care beds
2013	10.1	7.1	9.5	10.0	5.7	3.4	11.9	163.2
2012	10.0	7.3	9.4	…	5.8	3.4	11.2	139.4
2003	9.4	9.4	11.4	…	7.4	3.8	13.4	66.2
2013 vs 2012 Increase/ decrease in days	0.1	-0.2	0.1	--	-0.1	-	0.7	23.8
2013 vs 2003 Increase/ decrease in days	0.7	-2.3	-1.9	--	-1.7	-0.4	-1.5	97.0

Year	Subacute respiratory care beds	Acute T.B. beds	Psychiatric intensive care beds	General isolation beds	Positive-pressure isolation beds	Negative-pressure isolation beds	Bone marrow transplantation beds
2013	25.5	12.9	42.8	9.6	7.6	8.4	8.2
2012	26.8	23.4	33.8	…	…	…	…
2003	…	76.9	…	…	…	…	…
2013 vs 2012 Increase/ decrease in days	-1.3	-10.5	9.0	--	--	--	--
2013 vs 2003 Increase/ decrease in days	--	-64.0	--	--	--	--	--

(2) Average length of stay in acute general beds of public hospitals were higher than those of non-public hospitals

In 2013, the average length of stay in acute general beds of public hospitals was 7.3 days, which was 0.1 days less than last year, and 0.6 days less than in 2003. The average length of stay in acute general beds of non-public hospitals was 6.5 days, which was the same as last year, and 0.3 days less than in 2003. Comparing public hospitals and non-public hospitals, public hospitals recorded an average length of stay in acute general beds longer than non-public hospitals in all years, but the gap was narrowing down.

Fig. 15 Average length of stay in acute general beds over the years by ownership



(3) Hualien County recorded the longest average length of stay in general beds of hospitals

In 2013, the average length of stay in general beds was 9.2 days, with 13 counties/cities above the average, and Hualien County recording the longest average of 17.1 days. Among these, the average length of stay in acute general beds was 6.7 days, with 9 counties/cities above the average, and Kinmen County recording the longest average of 9.4 days; the average length of stay in special beds was 10.1 days, with 12 counties/cities above the average, and Yunlin County recording the longest average of 15.3 days.

Table 9 Average length of stay in hospitals in 2013 by county/city

Unit: day

County/city	General beds		Special beds
		Acute general beds	
Nation-wide	9.2	6.7	10.1
New Taipei City	11.1	7.5	13.9
Taipei City	7.8	6.9	8.5
Taichung City	8.4	6.3	10.4
Tainan City	8.2	6.4	11.4
Kaohsiung City	8.4	6.8	11.2
Yilan County	9.5	6.5	7.9
Taoyuan County	9.6	7.2	8.1
Hsinchu County	14.2	5.3	12.3
Miaoli County	11.4	6.7	12.8
Changhua County	9.5	6.0	10.1
Nantou County	14.9	6.4	11.4
Yunlin County	8.7	6.8	15.3
Chiayi County	10.0	7.2	9.3
Pingtung County	9.4	6.3	8.4
Taitung County	9.0	6.6	14.7
Hualien County	17.1	7.0	7.4
Penghu County	11.3	6.7	4.8
Keelung City	10.8	8.7	12.2
Hsinchu City	6.9	6.3	6.6
Chiayi City	7.9	5.5	10.7
Kinmen County	13.1	9.4	5.1
Lienchiang County	5.9	5.9	-

3. Occupancy rate

(1) The occupancy rate increased by 2.1 percentage points for general beds and 10.9 percentage points for special beds compared with 2003.

Table 10 Occupancy rate of general beds in hospitals

Unit: %

Year	Total	Acute beds		Chronic beds		
		Acute general beds	Acute psychiatric beds	Chronic general beds	Chronic psychiatric beds	Others
2013	70.6	67.3	78.3	47.6	90.5	62.6
2012	70.4	67.6	79.9	46.2	87.4	57.4
2003	68.5	64.8	82.8	55.6	89.1	92.8
2013 vs 2012 percentage point increase/ decrease	0.2	-0.3	-1.6	1.4	3.1	5.2
2013 vs 2003 percentage point increase/ decrease	2.1	2.5	-4.5	-8.0	1.4	-30.2

In 2013, the occupancy rate of general beds was 70.6%, representing an increase of 0.2 percentage points from last year and an increase of 2.1 percentage points from 2003. Comparison of different bed types with last year showed that occupancy rates of all acute beds decreased, and those of all chronic beds increased.

The occupancy rate of special beds was 65.7%, representing a decrease of 3.2 percentage points from last year; compared with 2003, the occupancy rate increased by 10.9 percentage points. Except for burn care beds and acute T.B. beds which showed decrease in occupancy rates, the occupancy rates of all other bed types increased, particularly that of chronic respiratory care beds, which showed the greatest increase of 18.4 percentage points.

Table 11 Occupancy rate of special beds in hospitals

Unit: %

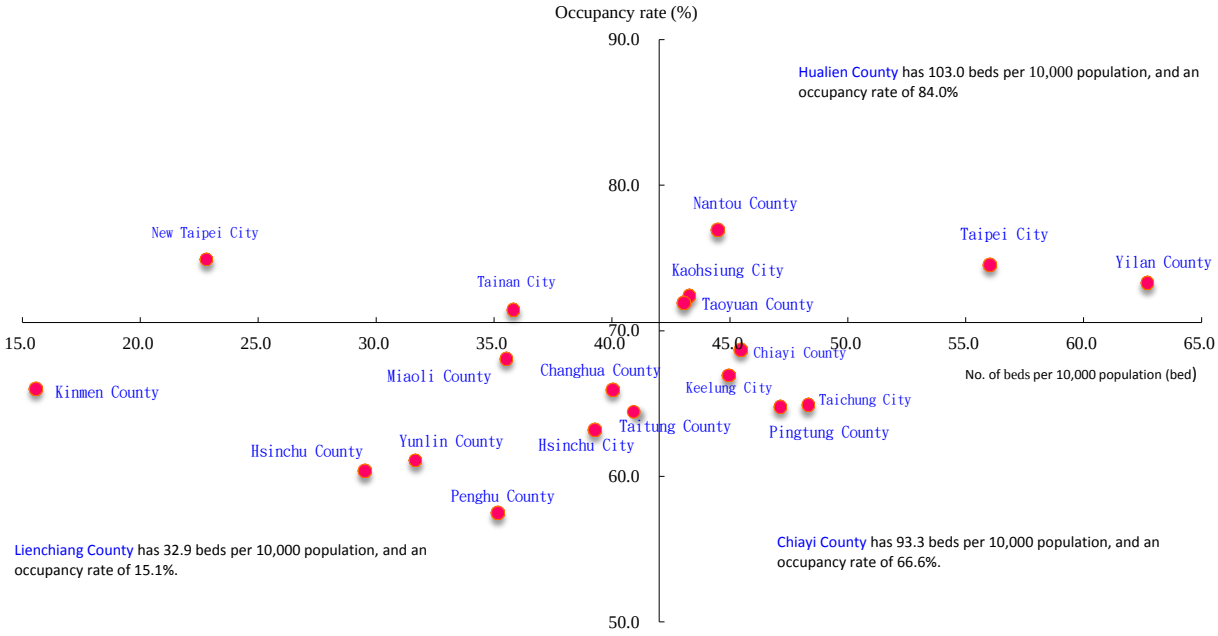
Year	Total	Intensive care beds	Burn care beds	Burn intensive care beds	Infant care beds	Nursery beds	Palliative care beds	Chronic respiratory care beds
2013	65.7	72.1	41.1	52.7	55.2	42.5	59.2	79.9
2012	68.9	72.8	45.6	…	60.5	47.7	56.3	79.3
2003	54.8	70.2	44.1	…	43.1	32.0	57.7	61.5
2013 vs 2012 percentage point increase/ decrease	-3.2	-0.7	-4.5	--	-5.3	-5.2	2.9	0.6
2013 vs 2003 percentage point increase/ decrease	10.9	1.9	-3.0	--	12.1	10.5	1.5	18.4

Year	Subacute respiratory care beds	Acute T.B. beds	Psychiatric intensive care beds	General isolation beds	Positive-pressure isolation beds	Negative-pressure isolation beds	Bone marrow transplantation beds
2013	65.7	10.8	79.9	32.3	39.7	31.1	42.2
2012	68.8	24.4	83.9	…	…	…	…
2003	…	88.5	…	…	…	…	…
2013 vs 2012 percentage point increase/ decrease	-3.1	-13.6	-4.0	--	--	--	--
2013 vs 2003 percentage point increase/ decrease	--	-77.7	--	--	--	--	--

(2) Hualien County had the highest occupancy rate of general beds; New Taipei City had the highest occupancy rate of special beds

Looking into individual counties/cities, there were 8 counties/cities with an occupancy rate of general beds above the average; Hualien County had the highest rate (84.0%) and Lienchiang County had the lowest rate (15.1%). Taking into consideration the general bed resources and occupancy rate, it was found that Chiayi City, Taichung City, Pingtung County, Chiayi County, and Keelung City had the average numbers of general beds per 10,000 population above the national average, but occupancy rates below the national average.

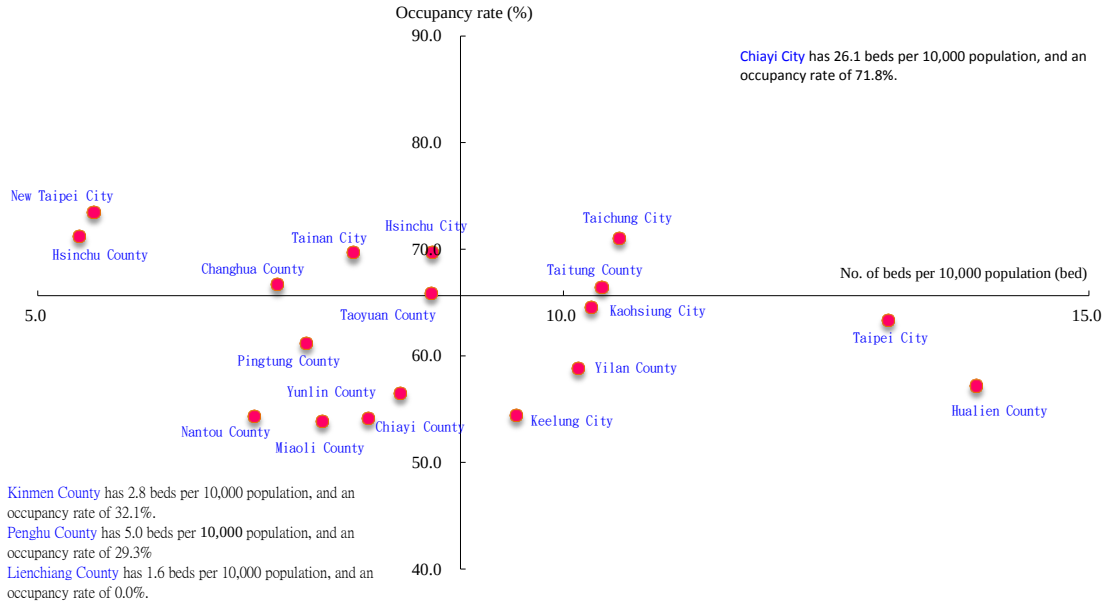
Fig. 16 No. of general beds per 10,000 population and occupancy rates in 2013 – by county/city



Note: The coordinates (42.0, 70.6) at the crossing of the axes represent the national average no. of general beds per 10,000 population and national average occupancy rate.

There were 9 counties/cities with an occupancy rate of special beds above the national average; New Taipei City had the highest rate of 73.5%. Taking into consideration the special bed resources and occupancy rate, it was found that Hualien County, Taipei City, Kaohsiung City, Yilan County, Keelung City had the average numbers of special beds per 10,000 population above the national average, but occupancy rates below the national average.

Fig. 17 No. of special beds per 10,000 population and occupancy rates in 2013 – by county/city



Notes: 1. The coordinates (9.0, 65.7) at the crossing of the axes represent the national average no. of special beds per 10,000 population and national average occupancy rate.
2. The number of special beds per 10,000 population does not include ether beds, emergency observation beds, other observation beds, hemodialysis beds, and peritoneal dialysis beds; these 5 types of beds do not count for the occupancy rate.

III. Current Status and Service Volume of Nursing Institutions

1. Nursing homes

Nursing homes showed a year-on-year rise in service volume.

By the end of 2013, there were 472 nursing homes in total, representing an increase of 25 homes or 5.6% from last year, and an increase of 232 homes or 96.7% from 2003; there were 33,101 beds, representing a 1.7-fold increase compared with 2003; length of stay in the year amounted to 9,127,038 man-days, representing a 1.8-fold growth compared with 2003; new visits of stay in the year totaled 24,242, representing an increase of 71.4% from 2003. In the past decade, year-on-year rises were seen in the number of homes and beds, as well as nursing service volume, and the occupancy rate maintained above 70%.

Table 12 Statistics of nursing homes' service volume

Year	No. of homes	No. of beds	Length of stay (man-day)	New visits of stay (person)	Occupancy rate (%)
2013	472	33,101	9,127,038	24,242	75.5
2012	447	30,447	8,373,670	22,471	75.4
2003	240	12,418	3,229,700	14,144	71.3
2013 vs 2012 % increase/ decrease	5.6	8.7	9.0	7.9	0.1
2013 vs 2003 % increase/ decrease	96.7	166.6	182.6	71.4	4.2

2. Psychiatric nursing homes

The occupancy rate of psychiatric nursing homes maintained above 70% in the past 6 years.

Since psychiatric nursing homes were launched in 2007, the number grew from 17 to 32, and the number in this year increased by 3 from last year. In 2013, the number of beds was 2,757, representing a 1.1-fold growth compared with 2007; length of stay in the year amounted to 804,193 man-days, representing a 1.3-fold increase compared with 2007; new visits of stay in the year totaled 1,126, representing an increase of 29.3% from 2007; the occupancy rate was 79.9%, and it maintained above 70% in the past 6 years.

Table 13 Statistics of psychiatric nursing homes' service volume

Year	No. of homes	No. of beds	Length of stay (man-day)	New visits of stay (person)	Occupancy rate (%)
2013	32	2,757	804,193	1,126	79.9
2012	29	2,512	707,313	1,047	77.1
2003	17	1,303	348,592	871	73.3
2013 vs 2012 % increase/ decrease	10.3	9.8	13.7	7.5	2.8
2013 vs 2003 % increase/ decrease	88.2	111.6	130.7	29.3	6.6

Remark: Psychiatric nursing homes have come into existence since 2007.

3. Postpartum nursing care institutions

The number of postpartum nursing care institutions and the average length of stay per person showed year-on-year rises.

By the end of 2013, there were 171 postpartum nursing care institutions, representing an increase of 23 institutions or 15.5% from last year; the number of beds was 6,582, representing an increase of 964 or 17.2% from last year; the average length of stay was 19.4 days, representing an increase of 0.6 days from last year; the occupancy rate was 50.5%, representing a drop of 2.2 percentage points from last year. Compared with 2003, the number of institutions showed a 4.2-fold growth, the number of beds showed a 5.3-fold growth, the average length of stay increased by 4.1 days, and the occupancy rate increased by 22.6 percentage points. The number of postpartum nursing care institutions and beds, as well as the average length of stay per person all showed year-on-year rises.

Table 14 Statistics of postpartum nursing care institutions' service volume

Year	No. of institutions	No. of beds	Length of stay (man-day)	New visits of stay (person)	Average length of stay (day)	Occupancy rate (%)
2013	171	6,582	1,214,223	62,687	19.4	50.5
2012	148	5,618	1,080,049	57,376	18.8	52.7
2003	33	1,042	105,945	6,940	15.3	27.9
2013 vs 2012 % increase/ decrease	15.5	17.2	12.4	9.3	0.6	-2.2
2013 vs 2003 % increase/ decrease	418.2	531.7	1046.1	803.3	4.1	22.6

4. Home care and day care institutions

The number of home care institutions increased by 1.8% from last year; and the number of day care institutions was the same as that in last year.

By the end of 2013, there were 507 home care institutions, which increased by 9 institutions or 1.8% from last year, and increased by 84 institutions or 19.9% from 2003. Visitors totaled 817,573, representing a 1.4-fold growth from 2003; new admissions totaled 40,667 persons, representing a 1.1-fold growth from 2003. Service volume in terms of both visitors and new admissions to home care institutions showed year-on-year rises.

Table 15 Statistics of home care institutions' service volume

Year	No. of institutions	No. of visitors	New admission cases (person)
2013	507	817,573	40,667
2012	498	765,707	39,904
2003	423	345,482	19,472
2013 vs 2012 % increase/ decrease	1.8	6.8	1.9
2013 vs 2003 % increase/ decrease	19.9	136.6	108.8

The number of day care institutions stayed the same as that from last year, and the number of care man-days in the year totaled 33,846 man-days, representing an increase of 7,196 man-days or 27.0% from last year; the number of new recipients of care and utilization rate dropped compared with last year. Compared with 2003, the number of institutions reduced by 10 or 40.0%, the number of care man-days increased by 30.4%, the number of new recipients of care reduced by 66.8%, and the utilization rate increased by 13.5 percentage points.

Table 16 Statistics of day care institutions' service volume

Year	No. of institutions	No. of admissions (person)	Care man-days (man-day)	No. of new recipients of care (person)	Utilization rate (%)
2013	15	375	33,846	100	33.4
2012	15	292	26,650	112	33.8
2003	25	482	25,947	301	19.9
2013 vs 2012 % increase/ decrease	-	28.4	27.0	-10.7	-0.4
2013 vs 2003 % increase/ decrease	-40.0	-22.2	30.4	-66.8	13.5