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Current Situation in Japan

Test positives nationally:



National Reproduction Rate - Reff (R 0.79)

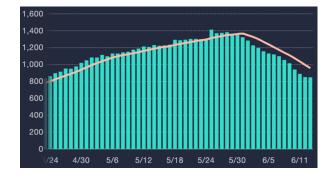


COVID19 cases continue to fall and have been below 2,000 per day on most days for the past week, as compared to a peak of 7,057 infections on the 12th of May (the highest number of infections for the current fourth wave). The effective reproduction rate has been at or below 0.8 for more than two weeks as regional states of emergency have taken effect across most of urban Japan.

Although Tokyo, Osaka and 8 other prefectures remain under emergency rules, it seems highly likely that these will be allowed to expire on the 20th of June (Sunday of this week). Less strict primary prevention measures currently in place in Gifu, Mie and the three prefectures adjoining Tokyo are similarly due to end this week.

Occupancy of hospital beds in general and in particular of COVID19 designated intensive care beds has fallen steadily through this month and mortality likewise appears to have peaked, daily COVID19 deaths having dropped from over 100 in late May to approximately 75 at present (7-day average).

Critical Illness (Nationwide)- daily total

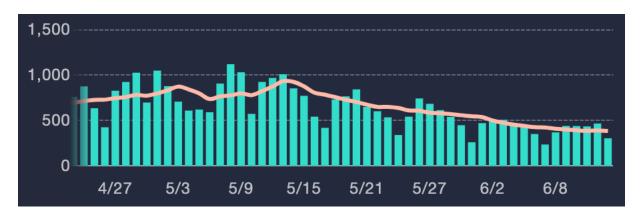


Mortality (Nationwide) - daily



Current Situation in Tokyo & the Kanto Region

Tokyo daily cases (R 0.93)



Kanagawa prefecture (R 1.02)



Saitama prefecture (R 0.84)



Chiba prefecture (R 0.91)

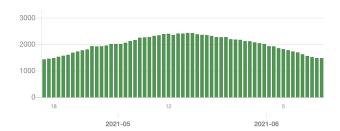


New infections are falling in Tokyo as is the case across the country. However, the rate of reduction remains markedly slower than most of the remainder of Japan. At the height of the current wave, both Tokyo and Osaka reported similar rates of over 1,000 new infections per day. While Osaka has reduced this to below 100, the 7-day average for Tokyo is presently closer to 400. This does suggest that there is a greater potential for a resurgence in contagion in the capital, especially with the Olympics due to begin 33 days after the state of emergency expires.

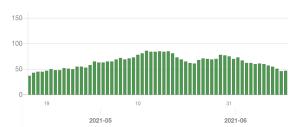
In the surrounding areas of the Kanto region, infections are likewise gradually trending down though here too, not as quickly as in many other parts of Japan. Outside of Tokyo, Kanagawa has typically had the most difficulty in controlling COVID19 outbreaks due to its denser, more urban composition. Cases here are now stable and are running at a similar level to Tokyo on a per capita basis.

Hospital Care and Testing in Tokyo

Number of hospital patients

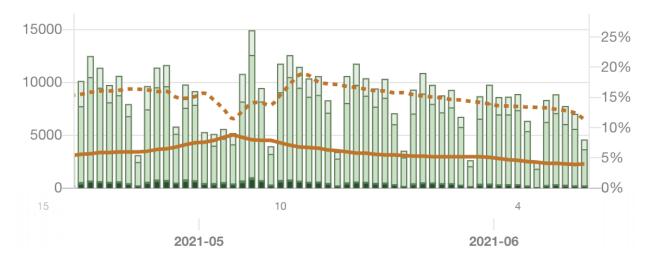


Number of critically ill patients



Pressure on medical resources remains relatively light. The number of available hospital beds remains the same at 5,594, of which 1,436 (26%) are presently occupied. The rate of occupancy of ICU beds is significantly lower, with 46 (12%) out of an available total of 373 currently in use. Surge capacity is therefore available in the event of an abrupt increase in infections.

Testing for COVID 19

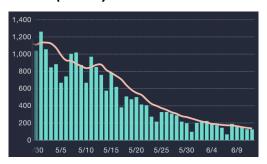


Rates of testing have declined further, against a background of an ongoing drop in the percentage of positive test results, now reported as 4.0%, from a peak of 8.8% in May.

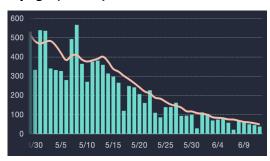
Regional Situation

Infections in Kansai continue to fall and in Osaka, have now dropped to below 100 per day.

Osaka (R 0.81)



Hyogo (R 0.70)

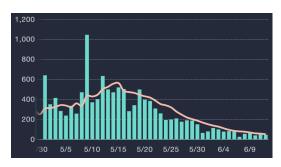


Aichi (Nagoya) and Fukuoka, both remain under a state of emergency. In both, infections are falling though in Aichi the slower downward trend is more similar to that seen in Tokyo.

Aichi (R 0.72)



Fukuoka (R 0.65)



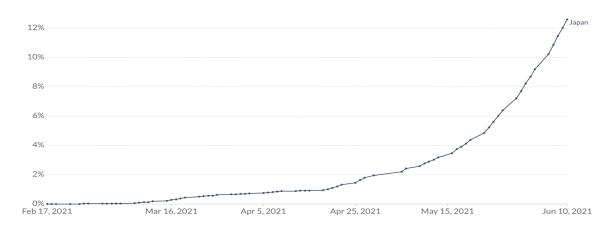
Okinawa was the last part of Japan to be seriously affected by the fourth wave and for the past three weeks has had the highest per capita rates of infection. This outbreak now appears to be under control but in this prefecture the case for extension of the state of emergency is perhaps the strongest.

Okinawa (R 0.73)



COVID-19 Vaccination in Japan

Vaccine doses administered (cumulative, nationwide, percentage)



Following Prime Minister Suga's announcement that all residents will be vaccinated by November, Japan has continued its acceleration of vaccinations; over 23 million doses given in total. Approximately 17.5 million people have received their first dose, of who approximately 6 million have received their second. More large-scale inoculation centres are being set up in Nara, Hyogo, Nagasaki, Akita Odate and Gifu. Regarding the Kanto region, the Ministry of Defense will inoculate civil servants from the 14th due to vacancy in reservations. Following the inoculations of people over the age of 65, the next target group will vary with location, some looking to inoculate those with underlying diseases and elderly care facility staff and others planning to inoculate by age in descending cohorts. In Tokyo, many wards have announced their the vaccination schedules; Shibuya-ku, Shinjuku-ku, Koto-ku, Nerima-ku and Minato-ku are planning to distribute coupons to people over the age of 12 by the end of June.

Further details of the government's plans are available on the website of the Prime Minister's office: https://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/headline/kansensho/vaccine.html

References and Resources

Reported Caseload Graphs and data sourced from MHLW as reported by Toyo Keizai and the Tokyo metropolitan government –

https://toyokeizai.net/sp/visual/tko/covid19/en.html https://stopcovid19.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/en/https://www.stopcovid19.jp/#Tokyohttps://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/special/coronavirus/vaccine/progress/ *Resources*

How to get help if you suspect that you have COVID19 (Tokyo residents) https://stopcovid19.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/en/flow

FAQ: How foreign residents can get coronavirus vaccinations in Japan https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20210212/p2a/00m/0na/046000c