

# More healthcare space

Hospitals and care centres for the aged to have more beds and places.

	Capacity at end-2011	Capacity in December 2015	Targeted capacity by 2020	% increase
Acute hospitals	6,900 beds	<b>8,100 beds</b>	<b>9,500 beds</b>	▲ 38%
Community hospitals	800 beds	<b>1,400 beds</b>	<b>2,900 beds</b>	▲ 263%
Nursing home care	9,400 beds	<b>12,000 beds</b>	<b>17,000 beds</b>	▲ 80%
Community care	2,100 day places	<b>3,500 day places</b>	<b>6,200 day places</b>	▲ 195%
Home care	3,800 home places	<b>6,900 home places</b>	<b>10,000 home places</b>	▲ 163%
Palliative home care	3,800 places	<b>5,150 places</b>	<b>6,000 places</b>	▲ 58%



- 1.4 million Singaporeans, including the Pioneer Generation, have benefited from Chas, a scheme that offers healthcare subsidies for low- to middle-income Singaporeans
- 900 GP and 650 dental clinics participate in Chas.
- About 2,000 healthcare professionals joined the sector between 2014 and 2015. This brings the total increase in the number of these professionals since 2011 to 11,000, or 55% of the 20,000 needed between 2011 and 2020.



## MEDIAN WAIT TIMES

### At most hospitals (for subsidised outpatients):

- Routine MRI scan: **2 to 3.5 weeks**
- Routine CT scan: **1 to 3 weeks**

### At polyclinics:

- Consultations  
2011: **32 minutes**  
2015: **14 minutes**

- Waiting times for urgent conditions (e.g. suspected cancers): **Around 1 week**

### New appointments at specialist outpatient clinics (SOCs):

- Subsidised patients: **29 days**
- Private patients: **8 days**

### Measures to reduce wait times at SOC's:

- Reduce "no-show" visits by improving appointment system
- Work with GPs and polyclinics to refer only appropriate patients
- Added capacity at new developments (e.g. NUH Medical Centre)