

4 Definitions

(1) Type of Medical Care Institution

Hospital

A place where medical doctors or dentists provide health care and dental care, with inpatient facilities for 20 or more patients.

Medical clinic

A place where medical doctors or dentists provide health care and dental care (excludes those providing only dental care), with no inpatient facilities or with inpatient facilities for 19 or less patients.

Dental clinic

Place where dentists provide dental care, with no inpatient facilities or with inpatient facilities for 19 or less patients.

(2) Type of Hospital

Psychiatric hospitals:	Hospitals with only psychiatric beds
Tuberculosis sanatoriums:	Hospitals with only tuberculosis beds
General hospitals:	Hospitals excluding those listed above (also excluding infectious disease hospitals until 1998)

(3) Type of Bed

Psychiatric beds:	Beds for patients with mental disorders.
Infectious diseases beds:	Beds for treatment of patients with Type I or Type II infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis), infectious diseases such as new-type influenza, specified infectious diseases or new-type infectious diseases, stipulated by the Law concerning the Prevention of Infectious Disease and Medical Care for Patients of Infections (Law No. 114, 1998).
Tuberculosis beds:	Beds for patients with tuberculosis.
Beds for long-term care:	Beds in hospitals (excluding psychiatric beds, infectious diseases beds, and tuberculosis beds) and medical clinics mainly used for patients requiring long-term care.
General beds:	Beds other than psychiatric beds, infectious diseases beds, tuberculosis beds and beds for long-term care.
Beds for long-term nursing care:	Beds for long-term care pertaining to an appointment as service provider of a designated long-term nursing care sanatorium by the prefectural governors prescribed by the Long-Term Care Insurance Act.

(4) Classification of establishing organs

Classification of establishing organizations in the outline text and statistics tables is as follows:

Outline Text (Major Groups)	Statistics Tables (Minor Groups)
National Government	MHLW, National Hospital Organization, National University Corporation, Japan Labour Health and Welfare Organization, and Others (National Organizations) * National Hospital Organization, National University Corporation, and Japan Labour Health and Welfare Organization are regarded as National Government in application of Medical Care Act in each relevant act.
Public Organizations	Prefectures, Municipalities, Local Incorporated Administrative Agencies, Japanese Red Cross, Saiseikai Imperial Gift Foundation, Hokkaido Social Service Association, National Welfare Federation, and Federation of National Health Insurance,
Social Insurance Bodies	All Japan Federation of Social Insurance Associations, Employees' Pension Welfare Corporation, Seamen's Insurance Association, Health Insurance Societies and their Federations, Mutual aid Associations and their Federations, and National Health Insurance Societies
Medical Corporations	Medical Corporations
Individuals	Individuals
Others	Other corporations excluding those listed above such as Public Interest Corporations, Private University Corporations, Social Welfare Corporations, etc.

(5) Inpatients

24-hour residents of all types of hospital beds and beds for long-term care in medical clinics.

(6) Newly admitted patients and discharged patients

Newly admitted patients and discharge patients within the month including those who were discharged within the day of admission.

(7) Outpatients

Total number of outpatients without differentiating first-visit, following-visit, home-visit, or traveling-visit. Patients are regarded as outpatient to each clinical specialty when one patient is consulted in two or more clinical specialties and different medical records are entered for each clinical specialty.

(8) Average number of inpatients (per day)

$$\frac{\text{Total number of inpatients in the year}}{\text{Number of days in the year} *}$$

*365 days in 2009

(9) Average number of outpatients (per day)

$$\frac{\text{Total number of outpatients in the year}}{\text{Number of days in the year} *}$$

(10) Rate of bed use

$$\frac{\text{Total number of inpatients in the year}}{\text{Sum of Jan to Dec of (Number of dates in the month} \times \text{Number of beds at the end of the month)}} \times 100$$

(11) Average length of stay of inpatients

$$\frac{\text{Total number of inpatients in the year}}{1/2 \times (\text{Number of newly admitted patients of the year} + \text{Number of discharged patients of the year})}$$

The following formula is used for beds for long-term care

$$\frac{\text{Total number of inpatients in the year}}{1/2 \times \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Annual number of} \\ \text{newly admitted} \\ \text{patients} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{Annual number of} \\ \text{patients transferred} \\ \text{from other wards in} \\ \text{the same institution} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{Annual number} \\ \text{of discharged} \\ \text{patients} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{Annual number of} \\ \text{patients transferred} \\ \text{to other wards in the} \\ \text{same institution} \end{array} \right)}$$

The following formula is used for beds for long-term nursing care

$$\frac{\text{Total number of inpatients in the year}}{1/2 \times \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Annual number of} \\ \text{newly admitted} \\ \text{patients} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{Annual number of} \\ \text{patients transferred} \\ \text{from other beds than} \\ \text{beds for long-term} \\ \text{nursing care in the} \\ \text{same institution} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{Annual number} \\ \text{of discharged} \\ \text{patients} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{Annual number of} \\ \text{patients transferred} \\ \text{to other beds than} \\ \text{beds for long-term} \\ \text{nursing care in the} \\ \text{same institution} \end{array} \right)}$$

(12) Medical care professionals

Medical care professionals currently working as of 24:00 hours of 1st Oct are counted by type of qualification.

(13) Conversion into full-time

Weekly total hours worked as each profession are divided by weekly full-time working hours of the medical care institution.

$$\frac{\text{Weekly working hours of medical care professionals}}{\text{Weekly working hours as full-time set by the medical care institution}}$$