

4. Definitions

(1) Types of medical care institutions

Hospital: A place where physicians or dentists provide health care or dental care, with inpatient facilities for 20 or more patients.

Medical clinic: A place where physicians 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 fewer patients.

Dental clinic: A place where dentists provide dental care, with no inpatient facilities or with inpatient facilities for 19 or fewer patients.

(2) Types of hospital

Psychiatric hospitals: Hospitals with only psychiatric beds.

General hospitals: Hospitals excluding psychiatric hospitals (also, excluded infectious disease hospitals until 1998 and tuberculosis sanatoriums until 2012.)

(3) Medical educational institutions

Hospitals and branch hospitals established accompanied by the provision of medical or dental education stipulated in the "School Education Act" (Act No. 26 of 1947), including hospitals affiliated with university research institutes.

(4) 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 "Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients of Infectious Diseases" (Act No. 114, 1998).

Tuberculosis beds: Beds for patients with tuberculosis

Long-term care beds : 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 long-term care beds

Long-term nursing care beds: Beds for long-term care pertaining to an appointment as service prefectural governors' designation of recuperative medical care facilities for the elderly requiring long-term care prescribed by the "Long-Term Care Insurance Act, which remains in effect pursuant to the provision of Article 130-2, paragraph (1) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act Revising a Portion of Health Insurance Act, etc." (Act No. 83 of 2006)

* "Long-term care beds" includes "Long-term nursing care beds."

(5) Classification of establishing organizations

Establishing organizations included in the Summary Report text and statistics tables are classified as follows:

Summary Report text (Major Groups)	Statistics Tables (Minor Groups)
National government	MHLW, National Hospital Organization, National University Corporation, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Japan, National Research Center for Advanced and Specialized Medical Care, Japan Community Health care Organization, and others (National Organizations) * National Hospital Organization, National University Corporation, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Japan, and Japan Community Health care Organization are regarded as National Government in application of Medical Care Act in each relevant act.

Public medical institutions	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 Organizations
Social insurance bodies	Health Insurance Societies and their Federations, Mutual aid Associations and their Federations, and National Health Insurance Societies
Medical corporations	Medical corporations
Individuals	Individuals
Others	Public Interest Corporations, Private University Corporations, Social Welfare Corporations, Medical Co-op, companies, and other corporation

(6) Emergency care systems

Primary system (medical care institutions providing medical care to emergency patients of a mild degree at night and holidays)

Holiday/night emergency medical centers which accept emergency patients with relatively minor injuries/symptoms, and systems for doctors on duty run by local medical associations who take turns to provide medical care

Secondary system (emergency medical care institutions for patients requiring hospitalization)

24-hour emergency hospitals providing care including psychiatric emergency service, and facilities participating in a hospital-group rotation system

Emergency medical service centers

Advanced emergency medical service centers are included.

(7) Psychiatric emergency care systems

Psychiatric emergency medical care institutions specified in “Regarding implementation of the project for development of psychiatric emergency medical care systems” (Notice No. 0526001 issued by Department of Health and Welfare for Persons with Disabilities on May 26, 2008)

(8) Training for new nursing staff

New nursing staff

New nursing staff mainly refers to public health nurses, midwives, nurses, and assistant nurses who are employed for the first time after being licensed.

Training guidelines for new nursing staff (“Revised edition” February 2014)

Guidelines aimed at development of systems which enable any medical institutions irrespective of their functions and scale accepting new nursing staff to provide training in order to ensure that new nursing staff can acquire basic clinical practice capabilities based on “Review Meeting’s Report on Training for New Nursing Staff (February 14, 2011)”

(9) Inpatients

Residents of all types of hospital beds and long-term care beds in medical clinics, who are in bed at 24:00.

(10) Newly admitted patients and discharged patients

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

(11) 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.

(12) Average number of inpatients per day

Total number of inpatients in the year

Number of days in the year*

* 366 days in 2020

(13) Average number of outpatients per day

Total number of outpatients in the year

Number of days in the year*

(14) Rate of bed use

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

(15) Average length of stay

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

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

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

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

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

(16) Health professionals

Health professionals employed as of 24:00 hours of 1st October are counted by type of qualification.

(17) Conversion into full-time equivalent

Actual working hours of health professionals per week (except overtime) are divided by weekly regular full-time working hours of the medical care institution.

$$\frac{\text{Actual working hours of health professionals per week}}{\text{Weekly regular working hours of full-time workers set by the medical care institution}}$$