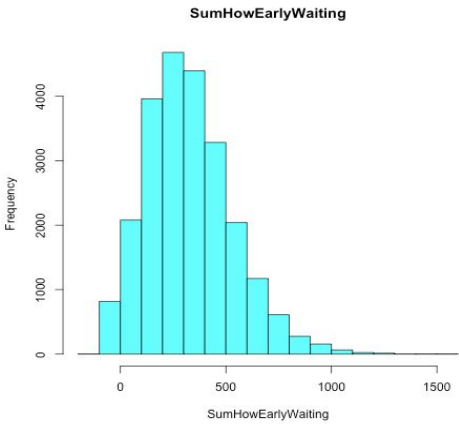
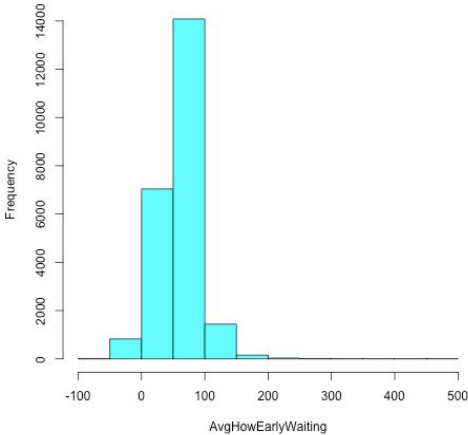
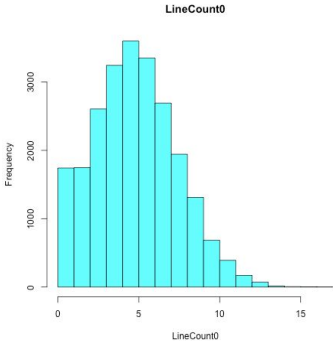
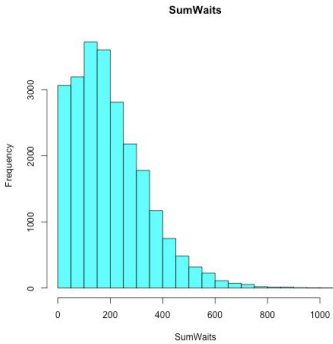
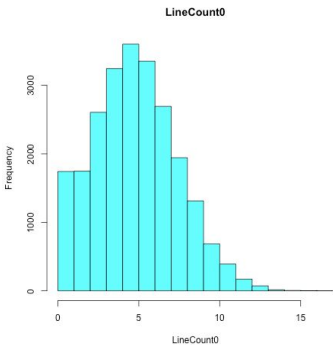
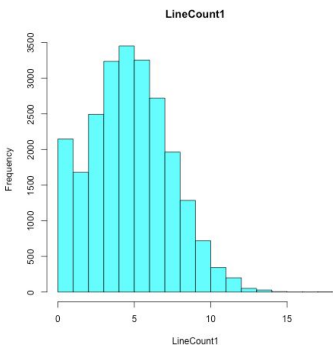
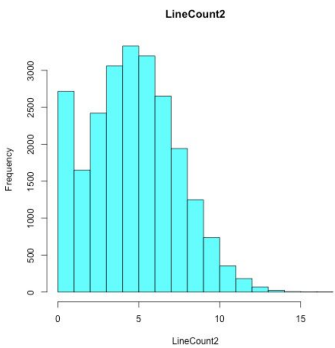
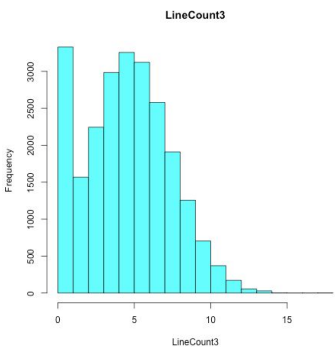
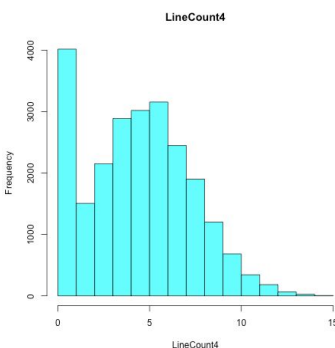
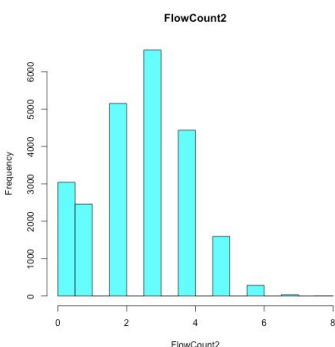


Najahme
Marika
Khalid
Jonah

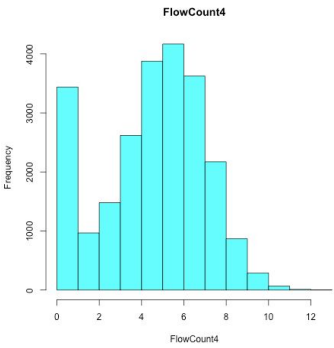
Attribute Name	Histogram	Comments	Should We Use It? Yes/No
x_ArrivalDTTM Arrival time of patient.			
x_ScheduledDTTM Scheduled time of patient's exam.			
x_BeginDTTM Begin time for the patient's exam.			
SumHowEarlyWaiting Sum of how early the patients in line are for their appointment.		Slightly Right-skewed- this graph has a nice distribution. Shows the sum of	Yes, worth keeping - I would like to get rid of this variable. I don't think it's necessary to have the sum and the average of how early waiting.-which pts is most significant?
AvgHowEarlyWaiting Average of how early the patients in line are for their appointment.		Left-skewed- not much variation in this data.	worth keeping for calculations

<p>LineCount0Strict</p> <p>Number of patients in line with scheduled times after current time.</p>	<p>LineCount0</p> 	Right-skewed-	
<p>SumWaits</p> <p>Sum of the wait times for patients in line.</p>	<p>SumWaits</p> 	Right-skewed -	
<p>LineCount0</p> <p>Number of patients in line measured when a patient arrives.</p>	<p>LineCount0</p> 	Right-Skewed Most commonly there is between 4-5 patients ahead at arrival	
<p>LineCount1</p> <p>Number of patients in line measured 15 minutes before a patient arrives.</p>	<p>LineCount1</p> 	Right -Skewed	

<p>LineCount2</p> <p>Number of patients in line measured 30 minutes before a patient arrives.</p>	 <p>LineCount2</p>	Right-Skewed	
<p>LineCount3</p> <p>Number of patients in line measured 45 minutes before a patient arrives.</p>	 <p>LineCount3</p>	Right-Skewed	
<p>LineCount4</p> <p>Number of patients in line measured 60 minutes before a patient arrives.</p>	 <p>LineCount4</p>	Right-Skewed	
<p>FlowCount2</p> <p>Number of patients starting exams in the 30-minute window before patient arrived.</p>	 <p>FlowCount2</p>	Closest to normal curve	

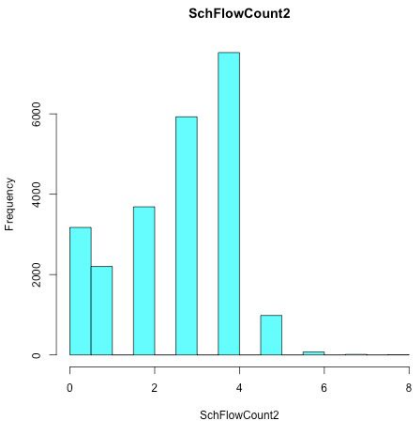
FlowCount4

Number of patients starting exams in the 60-minute window before patient arrived.



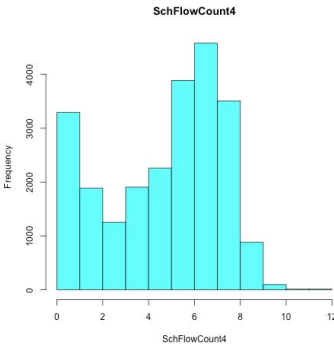
SchFlowCount2

Number of patients scheduled in the 30-minute window before patient arrived.



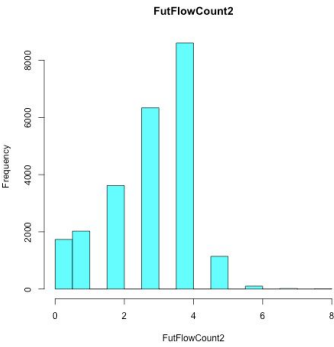
SchFlowCount4

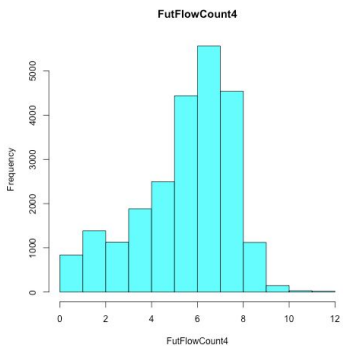
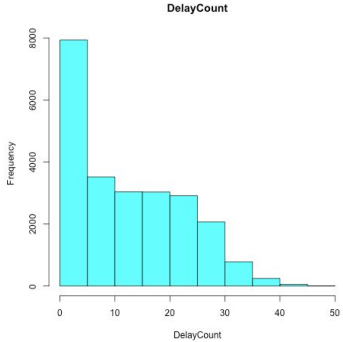
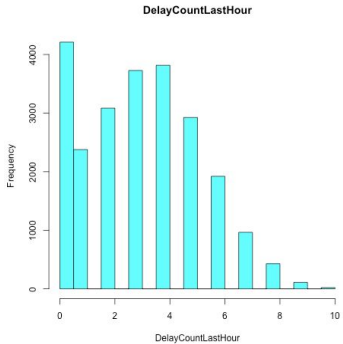
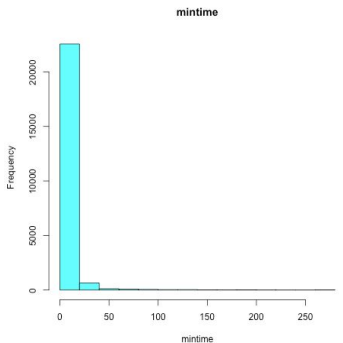
Number of patients scheduled in the 60-minute window before patient arrived.

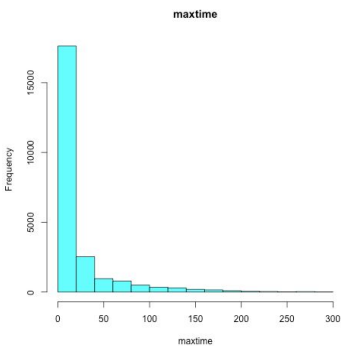
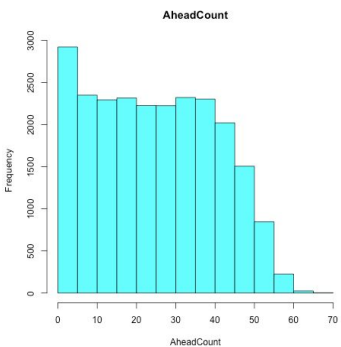
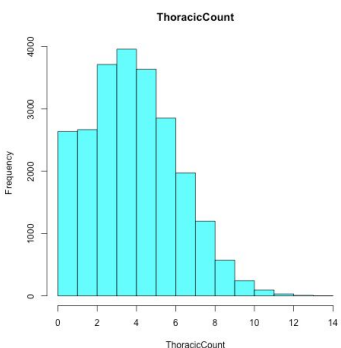
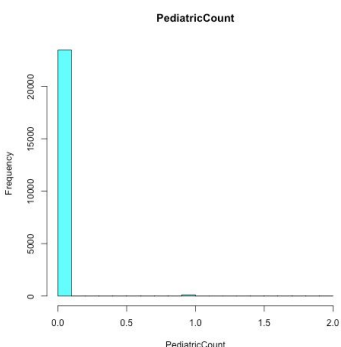


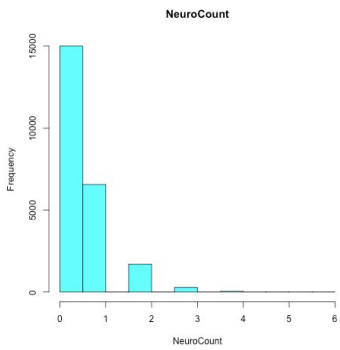
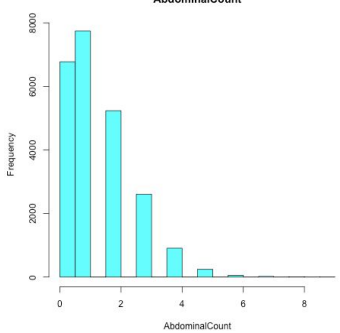
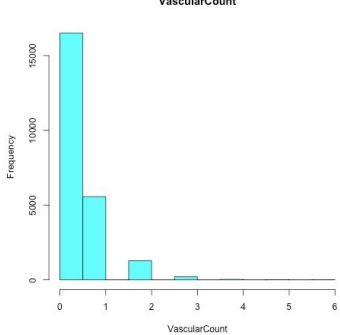
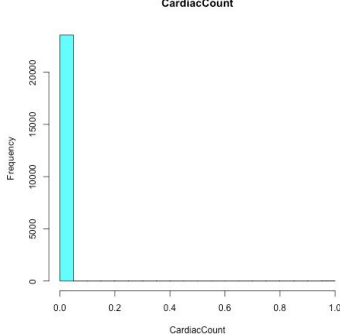
FutFlowCount2

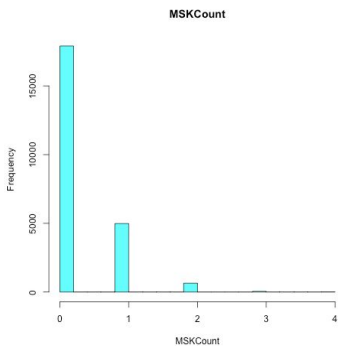
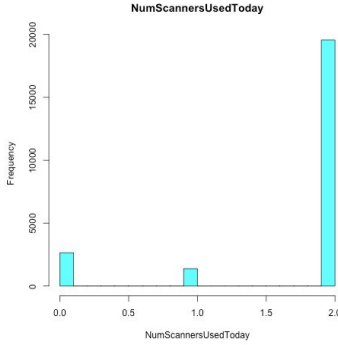
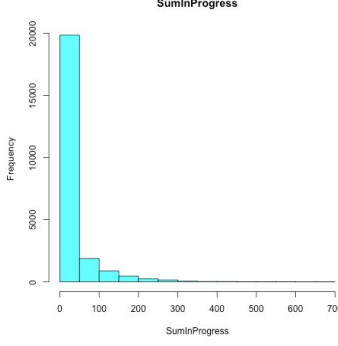
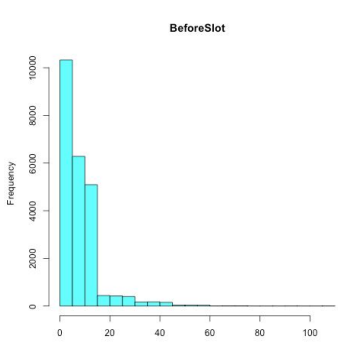
Number of patients scheduled in the 30-minute window after patient arrived.

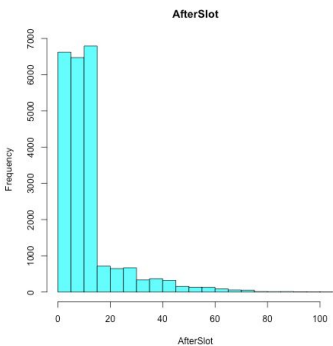
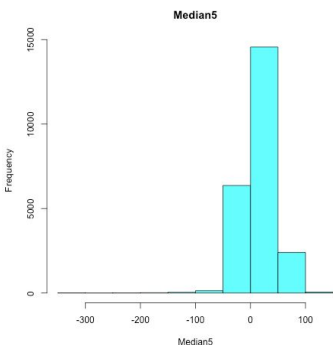
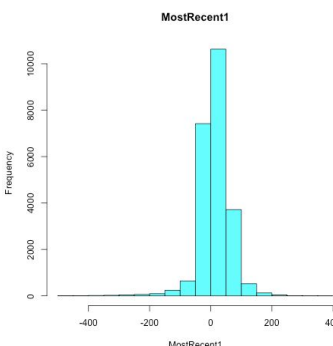
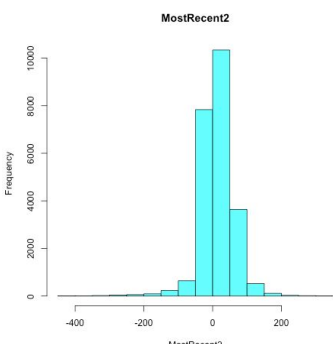


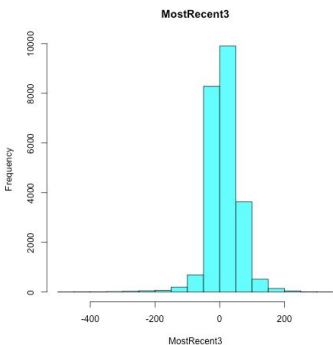
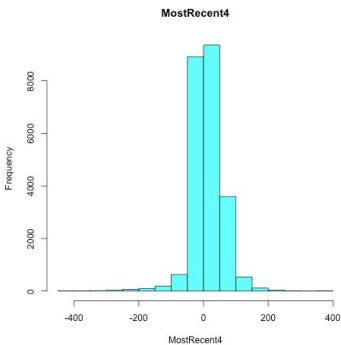
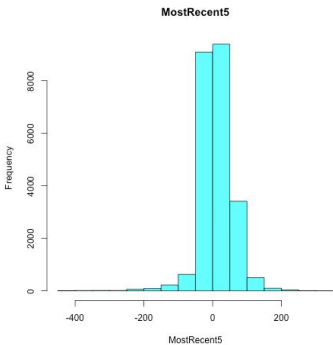
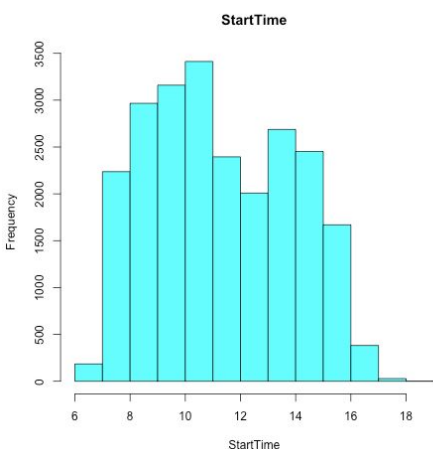
<p>FutFlowCount4</p> <p>Number of patients scheduled in the 60-minute window after patient arrived.</p>	<p>FutFlowCount4</p>  <p>This histogram shows the frequency of patients scheduled in the 60-minute window after arrival. The x-axis represents the count (0 to 12), and the y-axis represents the frequency (0 to 5000). The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, peaking at a count of 7 with a frequency of approximately 5000.</p>		
<p>DelayCount</p> <p>Number of delayed exams up to current time of day.</p>	<p>DelayCount</p>  <p>This histogram shows the frequency of delayed exams up to the current time of day. The x-axis represents the count (0 to 50), and the y-axis represents the frequency (0 to 8000). The distribution is right-skewed, with a peak at a count of 0 with a frequency of approximately 8000.</p>		
<p>DelayCountLastHour</p> <p>Number of delayed exams in last hour.</p>	<p>DelayCountLastHour</p>  <p>This histogram shows the frequency of delayed exams in the last hour. The x-axis represents the count (0 to 10), and the y-axis represents the frequency (0 to 4000). The distribution is right-skewed, with a peak at a count of 0 with a frequency of approximately 4000.</p>		
<p>Mintime</p> <p>Minimum wait time for the day.</p>	<p>mintime</p>  <p>This histogram shows the frequency of minimum wait times for the day. The x-axis represents the wait time (0 to 250), and the y-axis represents the frequency (0 to 20000). The distribution is highly right-skewed, with a peak at a wait time of 0 with a frequency of approximately 20000.</p>	<p>This graph does not offer any significant findings.</p>	<p>No</p>

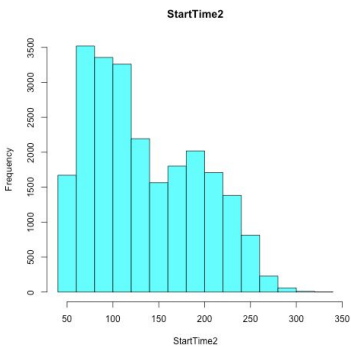
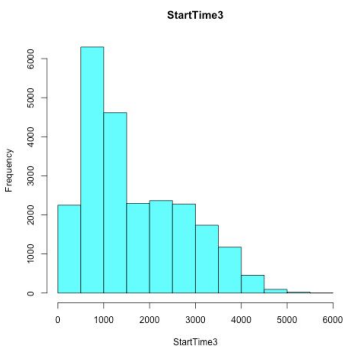
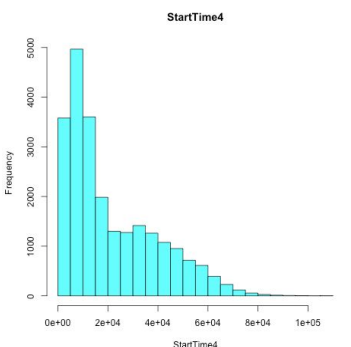
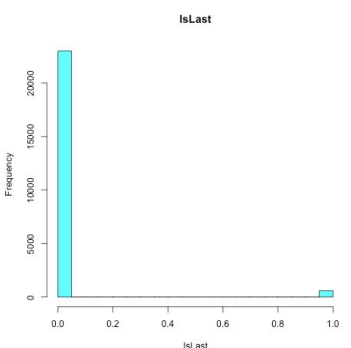
<p>Maxtime</p> <p>Maximum wait time for the day.</p>			Np
<p>AheadCount</p> <p>Number of patients scheduled before current patient for the day.</p>			NO
<p>ThoracicCount</p> <p>Number of patients waiting for thoracic exam.</p>		By far the most common special exam type, this variable is affecting the size of the line more often than not	Yes
<p>PediatricCount</p> <p>Number of patients waiting for pediatric exam.</p>		Pediatric patients are super rare, enough that it probably isn't worth including them as a factor	No, unless as part of a calculated field

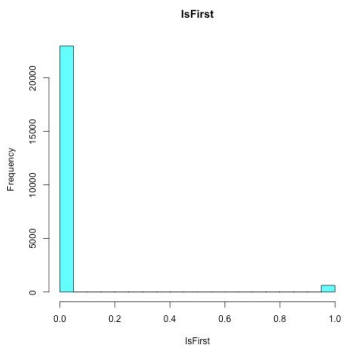
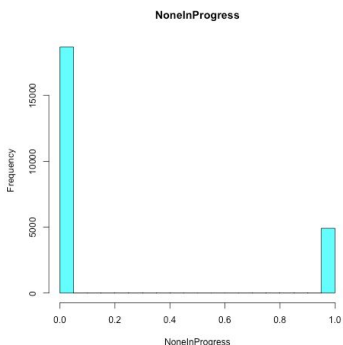
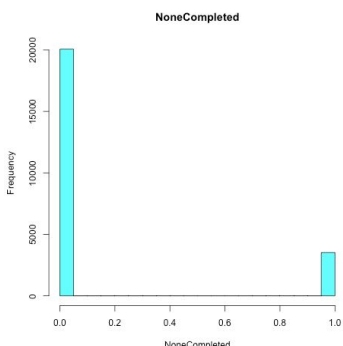
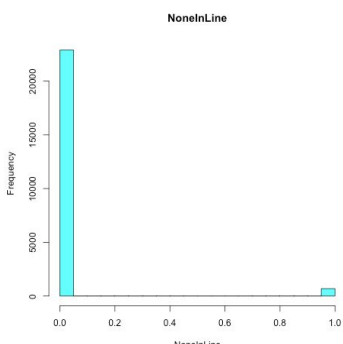
<p>NeuroCount</p> <p>Number of patients waiting for neuro exam.</p>	 <p>Frequency</p> <p>NeuroCount</p>	<p>Usually zero, but can range up to 6</p>	<p>Probably only as part of a calculated field</p>
<p>AbdominalCount</p> <p>Number of patients waiting for abdominal exam.</p>	 <p>Frequency</p> <p>AbdominalCount</p>	<p>More often nonzero than zero, can range up to 9</p>	<p>Yes; I think it could be worth adding a calculated field to include all of the special exam types together</p>
<p>VascularCount</p> <p>Number of patients waiting for vascular exam.</p>	 <p>Frequency</p> <p>VascularCount</p>	<p>Usually zero, can range up to 6</p>	<p>Calculated field</p>
<p>CardiacCount</p> <p>Number of patients waiting for cardiac exam.</p>	 <p>Frequency</p> <p>CardiacCount</p>	<p>Either zero or 1, and very rarely 1</p>	<p>Calculated field</p>

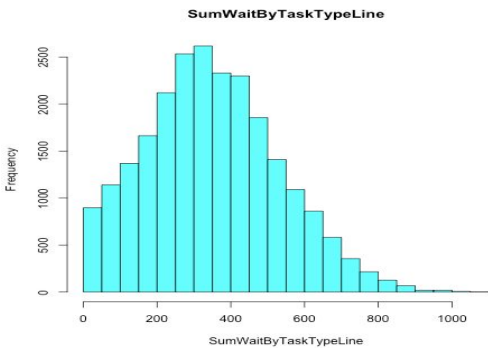
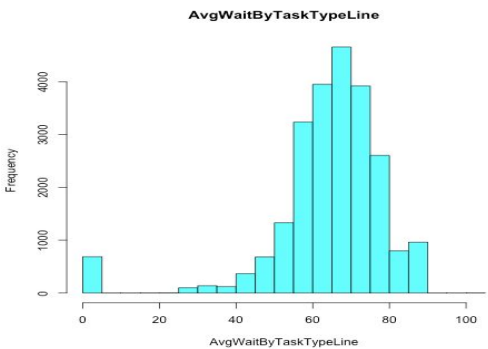
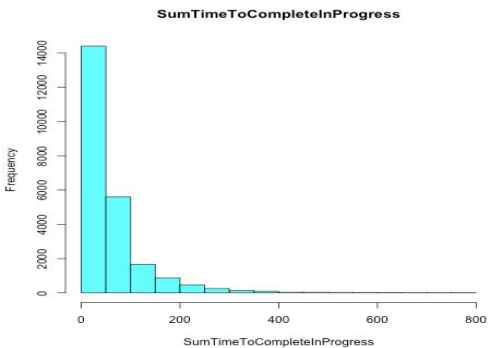
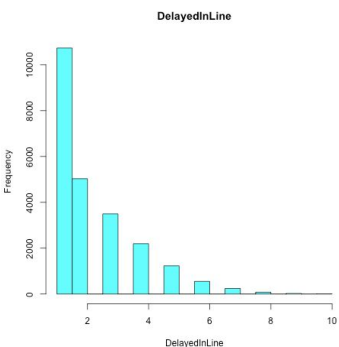
<p>MSKCount</p> <p>Number of patients waiting for musculoskeletal exam.</p>	 <p>Frequency</p> <p>MSKCount</p>	Usually zero, can range up to 4	Calculated field
<p>NumScannersUsedToday</p> <p>Number of scanners in facility that have been used on that day.</p>	 <p>Frequency</p> <p>NumScannersUsedToday</p>	Only two total scanners available, and they are usually both used. Doesn't give us much information about anything in particular	No
<p>SumInProgress</p> <p>Sum of length of time exams have been in progress.</p>	 <p>Frequency</p> <p>SumInProgress</p>	Overwhelmingly 0-50 min of in-progress exams, but range is up to 671. I would be curious to see if this correlates closely with number of special exams for the day.	No, but could help us decide whether the number of special exams is worth using or not
<p>BeforeSlot</p> <p>Time since last appointment slot.</p>	 <p>Frequency</p> <p>BeforeSlot</p>	Usually 0-5 minutes, ranges up to 106. I don't think this is super useful because it doesn't actually tell us much about how many patients have been coming in	No

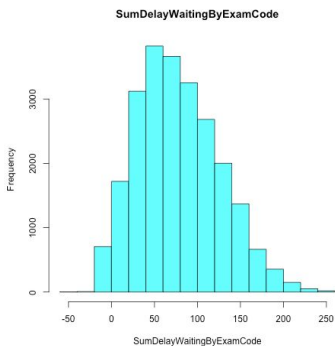
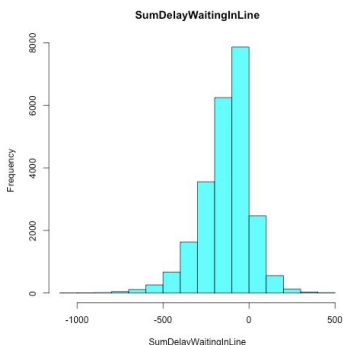
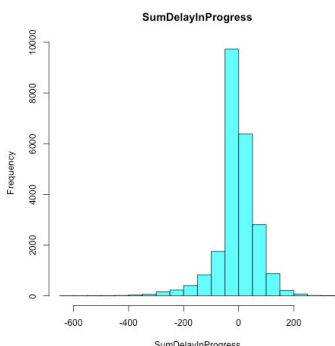
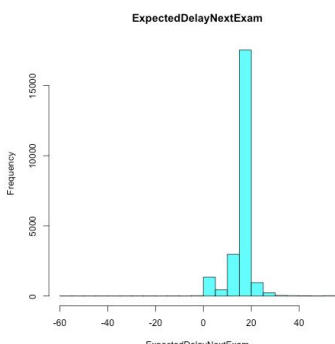
<p>AfterSlot</p> <p>Time until next appointment slot.</p>		<p>Slightly more spread between 0-15 minutes than BeforeSlot, but otherwise a similar distribution</p>	<p>Could be useful to have another calculated field here- average of BeforeSlot and AfterSlot, to capture how much “cushion” a patient has between other scheduled people coming in</p>
<p>Median5</p> <p>Median delay/wait time for 5 most recent customers.</p>		<p>Could be better represented with more bins, but I think this will be useful as a factor showing in general what kind of wait times are being experienced</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>MostRecent1</p> <p>Delay/wait time for most recent patient.</p>		<p>All of these MostRecent columns have the same distribution as Median5 and even more so the same as each other</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>MostRecent2</p> <p>Delay/wait time for 2nd most recent patient.</p>		<p>“”</p>	<p>No</p>

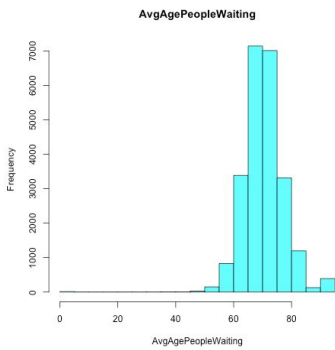
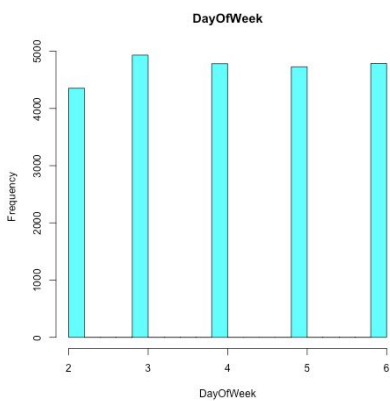
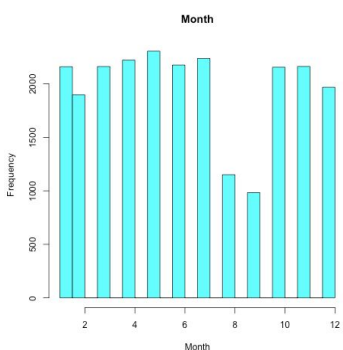
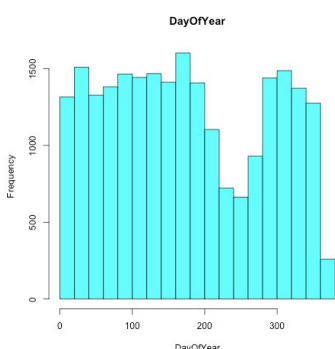
<p>MostRecent3</p> <p>Delay/wait time for 3rd most recent patient.</p>	 <p>A histogram titled 'MostRecent3' showing the frequency distribution of the delay/wait time for the 3rd most recent patient. The x-axis is labeled 'MostRecent3' and ranges from -400 to 200. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 10000. The distribution is centered around 0, with a peak frequency of approximately 9000.</p>	<p>""</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>MostRecent4</p> <p>Delay/wait time for 4th most recent patient.</p>	 <p>A histogram titled 'MostRecent4' showing the frequency distribution of the delay/wait time for the 4th most recent patient. The x-axis is labeled 'MostRecent4' and ranges from -400 to 400. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 8000. The distribution is centered around 0, with a peak frequency of approximately 7500.</p>	<p>""</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>MostRecent5</p> <p>Delay/wait time for 5th most recent patient.</p>	 <p>A histogram titled 'MostRecent5' showing the frequency distribution of the delay/wait time for the 5th most recent patient. The x-axis is labeled 'MostRecent5' and ranges from -400 to 200. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 8000. The distribution is centered around 0, with a peak frequency of approximately 7500.</p>	<p>""</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>StartTime</p> <p>Hour of arrival.</p>	 <p>A histogram titled 'StartTime' showing the frequency distribution of the hour of arrival. The x-axis is labeled 'StartTime' and ranges from 6 to 18. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 3500. The distribution shows a peak frequency of approximately 3400 around 10:00, with a secondary peak around 14:00.</p>	<p>Makes sense that patients are pretty spread throughout the day, but this will help us determine which times of day are busiest</p>	<p>Yes</p>

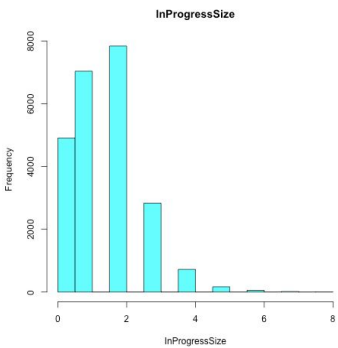
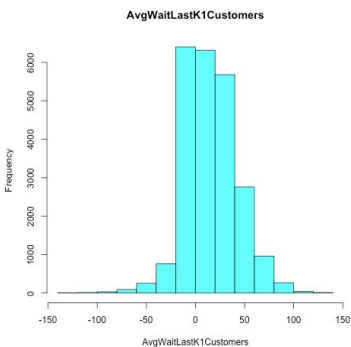
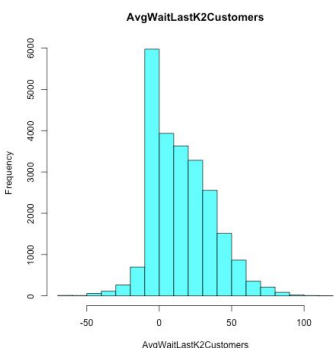
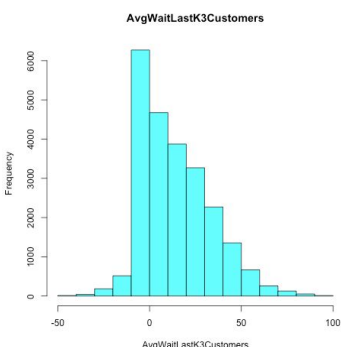
<p>StartTime2</p> <p>2nd power of hour of arrival to account for nonlinear trends.</p>	 <p>A histogram titled 'StartTime2' showing the frequency distribution of the 2nd power of the hour of arrival. The x-axis is labeled 'StartTime2' and ranges from 50 to 350. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 3500. The distribution is unimodal and slightly right-skewed, with a peak frequency of approximately 3400 at a value of 75.</p>	<p>Probably not useful unless we use a model that explicitly requires it</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>StartTime3</p> <p>3rd power of hour of arrival to account for nonlinear trends.</p>	 <p>A histogram titled 'StartTime3' showing the frequency distribution of the 3rd power of the hour of arrival. The x-axis is labeled 'StartTime3' and ranges from 0 to 6000. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 6000. The distribution is unimodal and right-skewed, with a peak frequency of approximately 6200 at a value of 500.</p>	<p>""</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>StartTime4</p> <p>4th power of hour of arrival to account for nonlinear trends.</p>	 <p>A histogram titled 'StartTime4' showing the frequency distribution of the 4th power of the hour of arrival. The x-axis is labeled 'StartTime4' and ranges from 0e+00 to 1e+05. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 5000. The distribution is unimodal and right-skewed, with a peak frequency of approximately 4800 at a value of 1e+04.</p>	<p>""</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>IsLast</p> <p>Last scheduled patient for the day.</p>	 <p>A histogram titled 'IsLast' showing the frequency distribution of the 'IsLast' variable. The x-axis is labeled 'IsLast' and ranges from 0.0 to 1.0. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 20000. The distribution is highly skewed towards 0.0, with a peak frequency of approximately 22000 at 0.0, and a very small frequency at 1.0.</p>	<p>Boolean value- I don't think we need to remove last patients, because they will still have a wait time affected by the people ahead of them- just need to keep in mind that we cannot use AfterSlot for these patients</p>	<p>No</p>

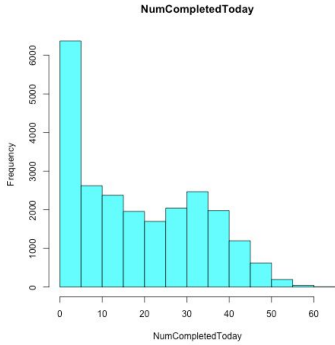
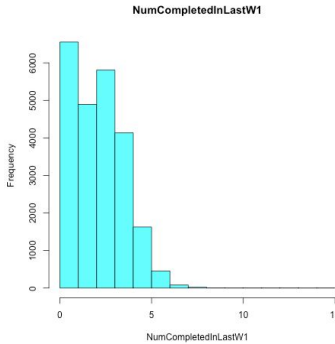
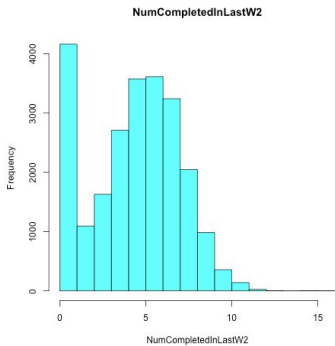
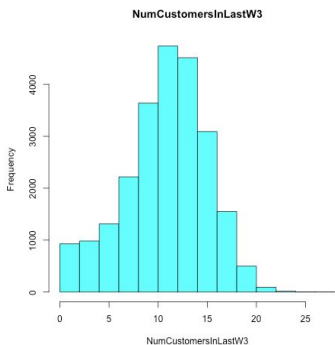
<p>IsFirst</p> <p>First scheduled patient for the day.</p>		<p>Boolean value- I think these are outliers that we need to remove. The first patients of the day will almost always have unusually low wait times</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>NoneInProgress</p> <p>No exams in progress.</p>		<p>Boolean value- interesting that there are so many more instances of this than of the patient being the first of the day. I think this should be a useful indicator</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>NoneCompleted</p> <p>No exams completed that day.</p>		<p>This histogram summarizes discrete data (patient complete the exam = 1 and the patient does not complete the exam =0)</p>	<p>Yes, from this histogram we can see that the number of patients who have not completed the exam that day approximately 20000, which may request patients to come again on other days leading to an increase in the scheduled patients on these days, thus the number of patients in line of those days will increase.</p>
<p>NoneInLine</p> <p>No patients in line.</p>		<p>This histogram summarizes discrete data (patient non-inline=1 and patient inline =0)</p>	<p>Yes, from the histogram we can see that the number of patients non-inline and also the patients who are inline, which is extremely high, and this will affect the wait time</p>

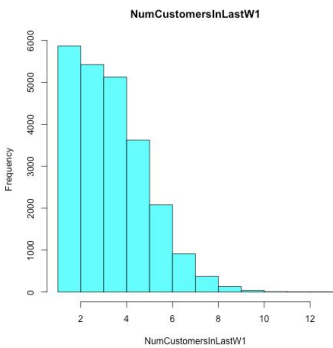
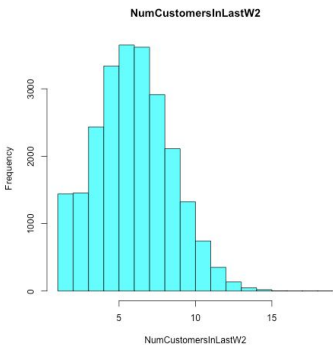
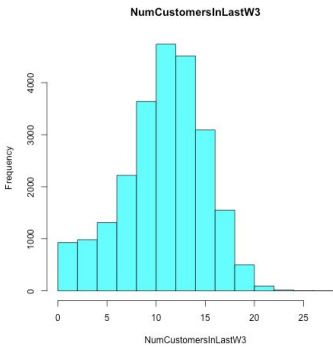
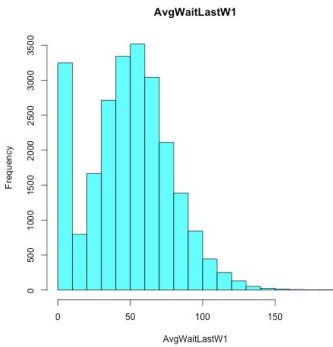
<p>SumWaitByTaskTypeLine</p> <p>Sum of waits of patients in line by exam type.</p>		<p>This histogram summarizes continuous data, and it almost has a bell shape which tells us the majority of patients wait for between 200 and 400.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>AvgWaitByTaskTypeLine</p> <p>Average waits of patients in line by exam type.</p>		<p>This histogram summarizes continuous data, and it has a random distribution.</p>	<p>No, we can get the average from the previous column (SumWaitByTaskTypeLine)</p>
<p>SumTimeToCompleteInProgress</p> <p>The sum of the expected times to complete of the exams in progress</p>		<p>This histogram summarizes continuous data, and it has a right-skewed distribution.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>DelayedInLine</p> <p>The number of patients in line who are delayed.</p>		<p>This histogram summarizes continuous data, and it has a right-skewed distribution.</p>	<p>Yes, this increases the wait time for an individual.</p>

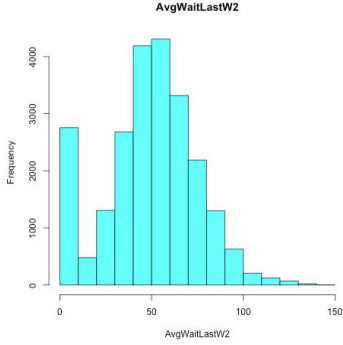
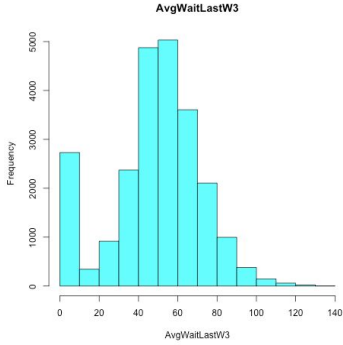
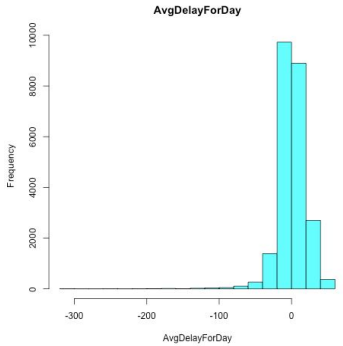
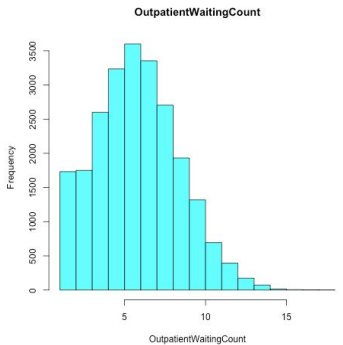
<p>SumDelayWaitingByExamCode</p> <p>Sum of delays of patients in line by exam type.</p>		<p>This histogram summarizes continuous data, and it almost has a bell shape which tells us the majority of delay between 50 and 100</p>	<p>No, it seems like we have similar data showing on the column (SumWaitByTaskTypeLine)</p>
<p>SumDelayWaitingInLine</p> <p>Sum of delays/waits of patients in line.</p>		<p>This histogram summarizes continuous data, and it almost has a bell shape</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>SumDelayInProgress</p> <p>Sum of delays/waits of exams in progress.</p>		<p>This histogram summarizes continuous data, and it almost has a bell shape</p>	<p>No, it seems related to the exam in progress not to the patient waiting time in the waiting room.</p>
<p>ExpectedDelayNextExam</p> <p>Expected delay of the next scheduled exam.</p>		<p>The histogram has a random distribution.</p>	<p>Yes, estimates expected delay for all patients may be significant under the assumption that different examinations require different wait times</p>

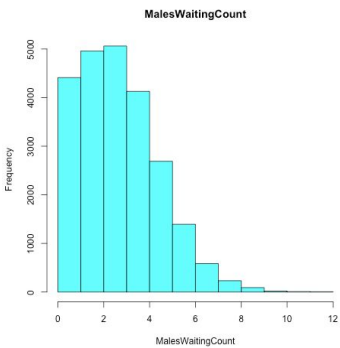
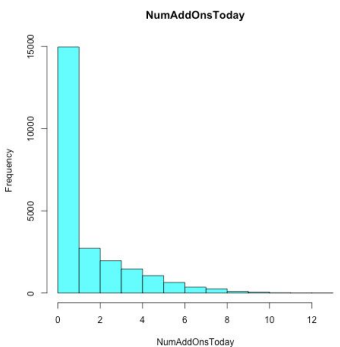
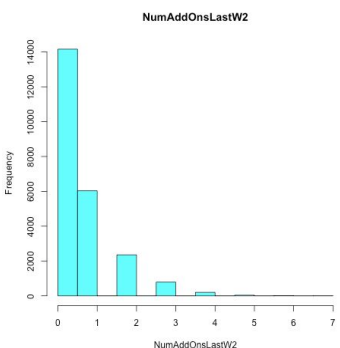
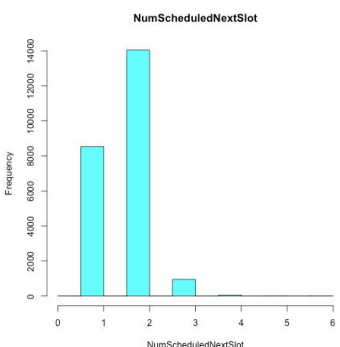
<p>AvgAgePeopleWaiting</p> <p>Average age of the patients in line.</p>		<p>This histogram summarizes continuous data, and it almost has a bell shape</p>	<p>Yes, it is important to recognize the waiting time depending on the patient's age. Elderly patients may take longer with certain tasks (walking to the examination room, changing)</p>
<p>DayOfWeek</p> <p>The day of the week the exam is scheduled.</p>		<p>This histogram looks like uniform distribution, it shows that the number of patients evenly spread out among all values of the day.</p>	<p>Yes, the day of the week can reflect temporal trends in patient processing</p>
<p>Month</p> <p>The month of the year the exam is scheduled.</p>		<p>This histogram is almost uniform distribution,</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>DayOfYear</p> <p>The day of the year the exam is scheduled.</p>		<p>This histogram is almost uniform distribution</p>	<p>Yes, the day of the year can reflect temporal trends in patient processing</p>

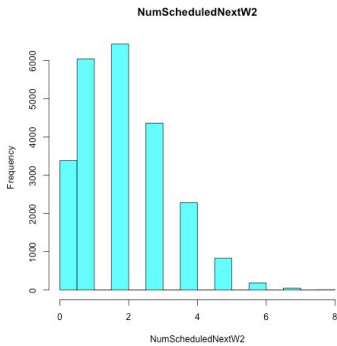
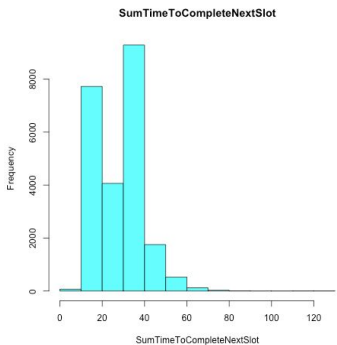
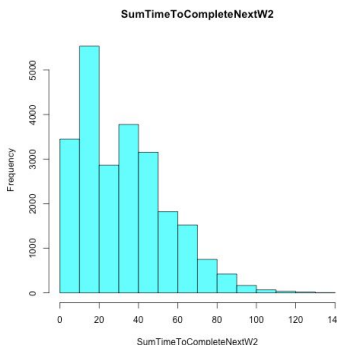
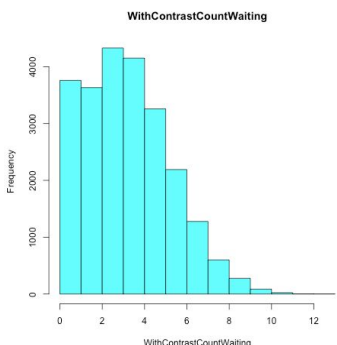
<p>InProgressSize</p> <p>Number of exams in progress for facility.</p>		<p>This histogram is almost a right-skewed distribution</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>AvgWaitLastK1Customers</p> <p>Average wait for the last 2 customers.</p>		<p>This histogram summarizes continuous data, and it almost has a bell shape</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>AvgWaitLastK2Customers</p> <p>Average wait for the last 4 customers.</p>		<p>This histogram summarizes continuous data, and it almost has a right-skewed distribution</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>AvgWaitLastK3Customers</p> <p>Average wait for the last 8 customers.</p>		<p>This histogram summarizes continuous data, and it almost has a right-skewed distribution</p>	<p>No</p>

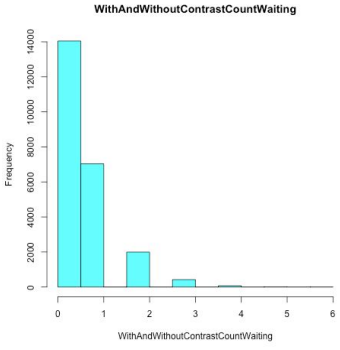
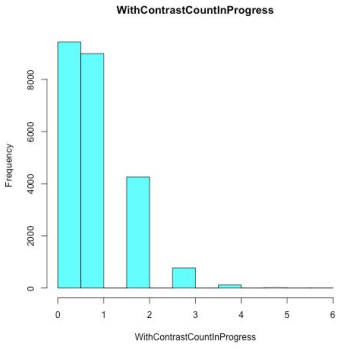
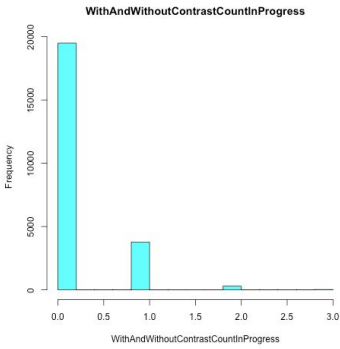
<p>NumCompletedToday</p> <p>Number of exams completed up to current of day.</p>	<p>NumCompletedToday</p>  <p>Frequency</p> <p>NumCompletedToday</p>	Continuous, left skewed	no
<p>NumCompletedInLastW1</p> <p>Number of exams completed in last 30 minutes.</p>	<p>NumCompletedInLastW1</p>  <p>Frequency</p> <p>NumCompletedInLastW1</p>	Continuous, left skewed	yes
<p>NumCompletedInLastW2</p> <p>Number of exams completed in last 60 minutes.</p>	<p>NumCompletedInLastW2</p>  <p>Frequency</p> <p>NumCompletedInLastW2</p>	Continuous, slightly left skewed	yes
<p>NumCompletedInLastW3</p> <p>Number of exams completed in last 120 minutes.</p>	<p>NumCustomersInLastW3</p>  <p>Frequency</p> <p>NumCustomersInLastW3</p>	Continuous, slightly right skewed	yes

<p>NumCustomersInLastW1</p> <p>Number of customers who have arrived in the last 30 minutes.</p>	 <p>NumCustomersInLastW1</p>	Continuous, left skewed	Yes, very
<p>NumCustomersInLastW2</p> <p>Number of customers who have arrived in the last 60 minutes.</p>	 <p>NumCustomersInLastW2</p>	Less relevant than above	yes
<p>NumCustomersInLastW3</p> <p>Number of customers who have arrived in the last 120 minutes.</p>	 <p>NumCustomersInLastW3</p>	Less relevant than above	yes
<p>AvgWaitLastW1</p> <p>Average delay/wait time last 30 minutes.</p>	 <p>AvgWaitLastW1</p>	Potentially very important	yes

<p>AvgWaitLastW2</p> <p>Average delay/wait time last 60 minutes.</p>	<p>AvgWaitLastW2</p> 	<p>Less relevant than above</p>	<p>yes</p>
<p>AvgWaitLastW3</p> <p>Average delay/wait time last 120 minutes.</p>	<p>AvgWaitLastW3</p> 	<p>Less relevant than above</p>	<p>yes</p>
<p>AvgDelayForDay</p> <p>Average delay/wait for patients for that day.</p>	<p>AvgDelayForDay</p> 	<p>Low correlation to wait time</p>	<p>no</p>
<p>OutpatientWaitingCount</p> <p>Number of outpatients waiting in line.</p>	<p>OutpatientWaitingCount</p> 	<p>Probably very important</p>	<p>yes</p>

<p>MalesWaitingCount</p> <p>Number of male patients waiting in line.</p>	 <p>A histogram titled 'MalesWaitingCount' showing the frequency of male patients waiting in line. The x-axis is labeled 'MalesWaitingCount' and ranges from 0 to 12. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 5000. The distribution is right-skewed, with the highest frequency (around 5000) occurring at a count of 2, and frequencies decreasing as the count increases.</p>		no
<p>NumAddOnsToday</p> <p>Number of people who have been added to the schedule for today.</p>	 <p>A histogram titled 'NumAddOnsToday' showing the frequency of people added to the schedule today. The x-axis is labeled 'NumAddOnsToday' and ranges from 0 to 12. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 15000. The distribution is highly right-skewed, with a very high frequency (around 15000) at a count of 0, and frequencies dropping sharply for subsequent counts.</p>	Could be important part of model	Yes
<p>NumAddOnsLastW2</p> <p>Number of people who have been added to the schedule in last 60 minutes.</p>	 <p>A histogram titled 'NumAddOnsLastW2' showing the frequency of people added to the schedule in the last 60 minutes. The x-axis is labeled 'NumAddOnsLastW2' and ranges from 0 to 7. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 14000. The distribution is right-skewed, with the highest frequency (around 14000) at a count of 0, and frequencies decreasing for counts 1 through 7.</p>	“”	yes
<p>NumScheduledNextSlot</p> <p>Number of patients scheduled in next slot.</p>	 <p>A histogram titled 'NumScheduledNextSlot' showing the frequency of patients scheduled in the next slot. The x-axis is labeled 'NumScheduledNextSlot' and ranges from 0 to 6. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 14000. The distribution is right-skewed, with the highest frequency (around 14000) at a count of 2, and frequencies decreasing for counts 1, 3, and 4.</p>	Probably has little to do with wait time	no

<p>NumScheduledNextW2</p> <p>Number of people scheduled in next 60 minutes.</p>	 <p>NumScheduledNextW2</p>	<p>“”</p>	<p>no</p>
<p>SumTimeToCompleteNextSlot</p> <p>Expected time to completion of exams in next slot.</p>	 <p>SumTimeToCompleteNextSlot</p>	<p>What are meant by ‘next’ and ‘slot’</p>	
<p>SumTimeToCompleteNextW2</p> <p>Expected time to completion of exams scheduled in next hour.</p>	 <p>SumTimeToCompleteNextW2</p>	<p>“”</p>	
<p>WithContrastCountWaiting</p> <p>Number of patients waiting for an exam with contrast.</p>	 <p>WithContrastCountWaiting</p>	<p>What does this mean?</p>	

<p>WithAndWithoutContrastCountWaiting</p> <p>Number of patients waiting for an exam with and without contrast.</p>	<p>WithAndWithoutContrastCountWaiting</p> 	Doesn't make sense	
<p>WithContrastCountInProgress</p> <p>Number of exams in progress with contrast.</p>	<p>WithContrastCountInProgress</p> 	See 2 above	
<p>WithAndWithoutContrastCountInProgress</p> <p>Number of exams in progress with and without contrast.</p>	<p>WithAndWithoutContrastCountInProgress</p> 	“”	

We Definitely Want To Remove:

The three timestamp columns

SumHowEarlyWaiting

LineCount1/2/3/4

DelayCount

Mintime

Seven special exam types

NumScannersUsedToday

SumInProgress

*Replace BeforeSlot and AfterSlot with averaged values

MostRecent1/2/3/4/5

StartTime2/3/4

IsFirst

IsLast

NoneInProgress
NoneCompleted
NoneInLine
SumWaitByTaskType
SumDelayWaitingByExamCode
SumDelayInProgress
Month
InProgressSize
AvgWaitLastK1Customers
AvgWaitLastK3Customers
NumCompletedToday
NumCompletedLastW1/2/3
NumCustomersLastW2/3
AvgWaitLast2/3
AvgDelayForDay
MalesWaitingCount
NumAddOnsLastW2
NumScheduledNextSlot
NumScheduledNextW2
SumTimeToCompleteNextW2