**Hospital ER Dashboard – Data Field Descriptions**

* **Patient ID**  
  A unique alphanumeric identifier assigned to each individual patient. It is used as the primary key to differentiate between patient records and maintain confidentiality during data handling and analysis.
* **Patient Admission Date**  
  The exact date (and possibly time) when the patient was admitted to the emergency department. This data helps in identifying trends such as peak ER activity periods, seasonal admission fluctuations, and overall emergency response metrics.
* **Patient First Initial**  
  Represents the first letter of the patient’s given name. This is typically used to anonymize data while still allowing some form of reference, especially in compliance with data privacy standards like HIPAA or GDPR.
* **Patient Last Name**  
  Indicates the patient’s surname. When anonymization is applied, this field may be encoded or abbreviated. It can still offer insights for demographic or sociocultural analysis when necessary.
* **Patient Gender**  
  Specifies the patient’s gender identity, commonly categorized as Male, Female, or Other/Nonbinary. This field supports demographic segmentation and analysis of healthcare usage and outcomes by gender.
* **Patient Age**  
  The age of the patient at the time of emergency room admission, expressed numerically. This enables age-based analysis to identify common health concerns across different age groups and patient demographics.
* **Patient Race**  
  Reflects the patient's racial or ethnic background as self-declared. This information is key for studying healthcare equity, disparities in access, and outcomes among diverse racial and ethnic populations.
* **Department Referral**  
  Identifies the medical department (e.g., Neurology, Cardiology, Pediatrics) to which the patient was referred from the ER. This metric helps track referral patterns and guides decisions regarding staffing and resource planning.
* **Patient Admin Flag**  
  A boolean (True/False) indicator that shows whether the patient was formally admitted to the hospital following the ER visit.
* **True**: Patient was admitted for continued treatment or observation.
* **False**: Patient was discharged, transferred, or treated as an outpatient.
* **Patient Satisfaction Score**  
  A numerical rating (often on a scale of 1–5 or 1–10) reflecting the patient's experience and satisfaction with ER services. This metric is vital for assessing service quality and identifying improvement areas.
* **Patient Wait Time**  
  Denotes the duration between the patient's arrival at the ER and the time they were first seen by a medical professional. It is a critical measure of ER efficiency and patient service experience.
* **Patient Case Manager (CM)**  
  The assigned case manager responsible for overseeing the patient's care during their ER visit. This role involves ensuring timely interventions, coordination of services, and discharge planning. Analysis can provide insight into case load management and patient outcomes.