IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	
Name:	**Patients waiting in the emergency department for a hospital bed**
Calculation:	Number of emergency inpatients (EIPs):[15] $H_i = \frac{\sum(\text{minute-by-minute counts of all EIPs in hour i})}{60 \text{ minutes}}$ $\text{Avg(EIP)} = \frac{\sum(H_i)}{\text{Total number of hours per month/quarter}}$ Where H_i is the average hourly count of all EIPs and $Avg(EIP)$ is the average monthly/quarterly count of all EIPs per hour. Metric: Average number of emergency inpatients (EIPs) per hour
Description:	**EIP:** An emergency patient who has been admitted to the hospital (decision to admit time) but has not moved to an inpatient bed (ED last contact time). **Decision to admit time:** When an admission order or request is completed in an information system. If the admission order time is unknown, the request for an inpatient bed or admission time from the inpatient record is recorded as the decision to admit time. **Emergency department last contact time:** The last time there is a recorded emergency department entry in a patient's chart.
Data source:	**Primary** ▪ Emergency Department Information System (EDIS) ▪ Regional Emergency Department Information System (REDIS) ▪ Sunrise Clinical Manager (SCM) **Secondary** ▪ National Ambulatory Care Reporting System (NACRS)
Assumptions:	The data is comparable between NACRS and EDIS/REDIS/SCM.
Exclusions:	Patients are excluded if their total emergency department length of stay is greater than 168 hours (7 days) or a recognized data entry error occurred.[16]

[15] An emergency patient who has been admitted to the hospital but has not moved to an inpatient bed.
[16] E.g., if the patient's total emergency department length of stay is less than 0 hours.

Limitations:	1. Final disposition (i.e., whether patients are recorded as admitted or discharged) can differ between the primary data sources (EDIS, REDIS, SCM) and the secondary data source (NACRS). These discrepancies may influence comparability between the regional sites, which rely heavily on NACRS data, and the Calgary and Edmonton sites. 2. Patients might leave before the last contact time is recorded or stay in the emergency department for a variable amount of time after the emergency department last contact time. These times would not be captured.

Alberta Health Services, Analytics. “ED Census Summary.” (2024) [Dashboard showing the average number of patients, per hour, in the emergency department waiting for a hospital bed, by month and facility]. *AHS Tableau Reporting Platform*. Retrieved from https://tableau.ahs.ca