

Data Sets

Data Set C.1 SENIC

The primary objective of the Study on the Efficacy of Nosocomial Infection Control (SENIC Project) was to determine whether infection surveillance and control programs have reduced the rates of nosocomial (hospital-acquired) infection in United States hospitals. This data set consists of a random sample of 113 hospitals selected from the original 338 hospitals surveyed.

Each line of the data set has an identification number and provides information on 11 other variables for a single hospital. The data presented here are for the 1975–76 study period. The 12 variables are:

Variable Number	Variable Name	Description
1	Identification number	1–113
2	Length of stay	Average length of stay of all patients in hospital (in days)
3	Age	Average age of patients (in years)
4	Infection risk	Average estimated probability of acquiring infection in hospital (in percent)
5	Routine culturing ratio	Ratio of number of cultures performed to number of patients without signs or symptoms of hospital-acquired infection, times 100
6	Routine chest X-ray ratio	Ratio of number of X-rays performed to number of patients without signs or symptoms of pneumonia, times 100
7	Number of beds	Average number of beds in hospital during study period
8	Medical school affiliation	1 = Yes, 2 = No
9	Region	Geographic region, where: 1 = NE, 2 = NC, 3 = S, 4 = W
10	Average daily census	Average number of patients in hospital per day during study period
11	Number of nurses	Average number of full-time equivalent registered and licensed practical nurses during study period (number full time plus one half the number part time)
12	Available facilities and services	Percent of 35 potential facilities and services that are provided by the hospital

Reference: Special Issue, "The SENIC Project," *American Journal of Epidemiology* 111 (1980), pp. 465–653. Data obtained from Robert W. Haley, M.D., Hospital Infections Program, Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.