

## The SENIC Data Set

These data were obtained as part of the Study on the Efficacy of Nosocomial Infection Control (SENIC) to determine whether infection surveillance and control programs have reduced the rates of nosocomial (hospital-acquired) infection in US hospitals. This data set consists of a random sample of n=113 hospitals selected from the original N=338 hospitals surveyed. Each hospital is given an ID number, and is measured on 11 other variables.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Description
ID	Identification Number	1 – 113
X1	Length of Stay	Average length of stay of all patients in the hospital (measured in days)
X2	Age	Average age of patients (in years)
X3	Infection Risk	Average estimated probability of acquiring infection in hospital (in percent)
X4	Routine Culturing Ratio	Ratio of number of cultures performed to number of patients without signs or symptoms of hospital-acquired infection, times 100
X5	Routine Chest X-ray Ratio	Ratio of number of X-rays performed to number of patients without signs or symptoms of pneumonia, times 100
X6	Number of Beds	Average number of beds in hospital during study period
X7	Medical School Affiliation	1=Yes, 2=No
X8	Region	Geographic Region, where 1=NE 2=NC 3=S 4=W
X9	Average Daily Census	Average number of patients in hospital per day during study period
X10	Number of Nurses	Average number of full-time equivalent registered and licensed practical nurses during study period (number of full-time + ½ number of part-time)
X11	Available Facilities & Services	Percent of 35 potential facilities and services that are provided by the hospital