

PROC REPORT She Wrote - Taking the Mystery Out of Batch Report Writing

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Introduction

PROC REPORT, as described in the *SAS Guide to the REPORT Procedure* is a powerful windowing procedure that allows you to design custom reports in a prompted, menu-driven environment. However, many of us are constrained by our sites in the use of interactive SAS, and some of the rest of us have been using SAS in the batch environment for so long that we prefer working that way. Whatever your reasons, the same power that is available in the interactive environment is available to you in batch; it just takes a little time and learning some of the "tricks" to make it work.

Compared with PROC PRINT

PROC PRINT is the old standard workhorse that many of us have used over the years to produce printed listings. PROC REPORT takes features from PROC MEANS and PROC TABULATE and combines them with PROC REPORT to generate printed reports. So what are some of the major differences that you will see between PROC PRINT and PROC REPORT.

1. PROC PRINT requires you to pre-sort the data set if you want it printed in a certain order. PROC REPORT does not require that the data be pre-sorted and it gives you control over the order of rows with the ORDER= option.
2. PROC PRINT prints repeated values of variables on every row of the report unless it is specifically suppressed by combining the BY and ID statements. For ORDER variables in PROC REPORT, the default is to print the value on only the first row on which it appears.
3. PROC PRINT gives you little or no control on the placement of values and column headers. PROC REPORT gives you substantial control on column headers, allows column headers to span multiple columns, allows you to define the width and spacing between columns.
4. In order to underline column headers, you need to hard-code the line. With the use of the HEADLINE option in PROC REPORT, you automatically have column headers underlined.
5. A variable must exist in the input data set in order to appear on a report generated by PROC PRINT. In PROC REPORT, you can use data step-like language to derive COMPUTED variables.

Determining the Layout of the Report

The COLUMNS statement arranges the columns of the report. The report contains a column for each variable in the COLUMNS statement. Column headers can span multiple columns of reports and can be defined as "headers over headers" (See Illustration C.)

Columns specifications can be constructed as follows:

1. A single report item equals a single column.
2. Two report items separated by a comma. The left most variable determines the column header. If the right variable is an analysis variable, a computed variable, or a statistic, then its values fill the column. Otherwise the column is filled with the frequencies for the right variable.
3. A single report item and an alias. A single column is created, but an alias allows you to use two different define statements for the same variable.

The DEFINE statement designates the characteristics of the specified item. DEFINE includes a number of useful usages including:

1. The ORDER= option specifies the order the variables will appear in on the report with no pre-sorting required. By default, PROC REPORT orders ORDER variables in formatted order. This is very important to note because most SAS procedures order variables in internal order. SAS Institute has indicated that they might change this default in the future in order to be consistent with other SAS procedures. Therefore, it is extremely important to explicitly specify the ORDER= option.

The ORDER= option can be set to

DATA	as ordered on the data set
FORMATTED	formatted values (default)
FREQ	in ascending frequency
INTERNAL	PROC SORT sequence - especially if you are ordering dates.

2. The column header for that specific column can be designated - or left totally blank by definition (See Illustration B.)
3. The width of the column, the spacing between the column and the one immediately to its left and the format of the value in the column can be explicitly defined using the WIDTH=, SPACING=, and FORMAT= options. (See Illustration A.)

A DEFINE statement must refer to one of the following:

1. A variable on the input data set.
2. A computed variable.
3. An alias from the COLUMNS statement
4. A statistic

A DEFINE statement can classify any of these items as an ACROSS variable, an ANALYSIS variable, a COMPUTED variable, a DISPLAY variable, a GROUP variable, or an ORDER variable.

For variables on the input data set, however, SAS assumes the following defaults in the absence of an explicit definition.

1. Character variables are assumed to be DISPLAY variables.
2. Numeric variables are assumed to be ANALYSIS variables computing the SUM statistic.

If your data set includes only numeric variables, you must explicitly define one as a DISPLAY variable. Otherwise, all you will get will be a one line summary of the sums of the numeric (assumed to be ANALYSIS) variables.

DEFINE Variable Types

DISPLAY	Refer to as variable name in a detail report - shows variables as they appear on the data set.
ORDER	Refer to as variable name in a detail report - shows variables as they appear on the data set in formatted order unless explicitly defined in some other order
GROUP	Refer to as variable name in a summary report - creates report rows based on the discrete values of this variable.
ANALYSIS	Refer to by compound name in either a detail or a summary report. The default is SUM unless explicitly defined.
ACROSS	Refer to as column number (for example, <code>_c3_</code> is the third column of the report from left to right.
COMPUTED	Refer to as the variable name in a detail or summary report - used to calculate report variables not contained on the input data set.

Summary Values and Break Lines

Breaks can occur after breaks in ORDER or GROUP variables or at the beginning or end of the report and are controlled by the BREAK and RBREAK statements. One of the nice things about PROC REPORT is the ability to compute a summary value at the beginning of the report and to use it throughout the report to generate percentages. (See Illustration C)

Break lines are executed in this order

1. Overlining (or double overlining) of the columns that appear in the SUMMARY line - or that would appear if there is no SUMMARIZE option.
2. Summary line - contains the value of the break variable and all of the group or order variables to its left. Statistics, analysis variables, and computed numeric values are summarized with a default of SUM.
3. Underlining (or double underlining) of the same columns that would be overlined by the overline option.

4. Skipped line

5. Page Break

If you have specified a LINE statement for a custom break in a COMPUTE block, it follows the underlining.

Conclusion

PROC REPORT contains a number of useful features which can make list data, summarize and tabulate data, and make visually appealing reports. It should be a part of every SAS programmer's report-writing toolkit.

References

SAS Technical Report P-258 Using the REPORT Procedure in a Non-Windowing Environment, SAS Institute, Cary, NC.

Yindra, Chris. Getting out of the Mouse Trap PROC REPORT Workshop. SUGI 20.

SAS Guide to Report Writing: Examples. SAS Institute, Cary, NC.

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Illustration A

- HEADLINE underlines all column headers.
 -HEADSKIP writes a blank line beneath HEADLINE's line.
 -SPACING=1 prints 1 space between columns. The default is 2.

-COLUMNS statement contains describes the arrangements of the columns in the report

-DEFINE statements are used to define GROUP, ANALYSIS, and COMPUTED variables. Column headers and formats are defined. The SPACING= option on the DEFINE statement overrides the option specified in the REPORT statement and controls the number of spaces between this column and the one to its left. The WIDTH controls the width of the column REPORT uses to print.

-COMPUTE statements for the COMPUTED variables.

-BREAK occurs AFTER the GROUP variables. SKIP writes a blank line. OL creates a single overline to appear over the summary line, while DOL creates a double overline. SUMMARIZE writes sums for the ANALYSIS and numeric COMPUTED variables.

RBREAK produces a summary at the end of the report. DUL creates a double underline under the summary line.

```
PROC REPORT HEADLINE HEADSKIP SPACING=1 DATA=EPISODE;
```

```
COLUMNS PR_STATE LENGRP VISITGRP  
COUNT BILLCHG ELIGCHG PAIDCHG VISITS  
VISRATE CHGVIS CHGEPIS;
```

```
DEFINE PR_STATE / GROUP 'PROVIDER/STATE' FORMAT=$2. WIDTH=8;  
DEFINE LENGRP / GROUP 'LENGTH OF EPISODE';  
DEFINE VISITGRP / GROUP 'NUMBER OF VISITS';  
DEFINE COUNT / ANALYSIS '# OF/EPIS' SUM FORMAT=6. SPACING=3;  
DEFINE BILLCHG / ANALYSIS 'BILLED/CHARGES' SUM FORMAT=8.;  
DEFINE ELIGCHG / ANALYSIS 'ELIGIBLE/CHARGES' SUM FORMAT=8.;  
DEFINE PAIDCHG / ANALYSIS 'PAID/CHARGES' SUM FORMAT=8.;  
DEFINE VISITS / ANALYSIS '# OF/VISITS' SUM FORMAT=6.;  
DEFINE VISRATE / COMPUTED 'VISITS/PER EPIS' FORMAT=5.1 WIDTH=7;  
DEFINE CHGVIS / COMPUTED 'BILLED/PER/VISIT' FORMAT=7.2 WIDTH=7;  
DEFINE CHGEPIS / COMPUTED 'BILLED/PER/EPIS' FORMAT=7.2 WIDTH=7;
```

```
COMPUTE VISRATE;  
VISRATE=VISITS.SUM/COUNT.SUM;  
ENDCOMP;  
COMPUTE CHGVIS;  
CHGVIS=BILLCHG.SUM/VISITS.SUM;  
ENDCOMP;  
COMPUTE CHGEPIS;  
CHGEPIS=BILLCHG.SUM/COUNT.SUM;  
ENDCOMP;
```

```
BREAK AFTER LENGRP / SKIP OL SUMMARIZE;  
BREAK AFTER PR_STATE / SKIP SUMMARIZE DOL;
```

```
RBREAK AFTER / SKIP SUMMARIZE DOL DUL;
```

```
TITLE 'CHIROPRACTOR EPISODES OF CARE';  
TITLE2 'PAID VISITS ONLY - TOTAL VISITS=887251';  
TITLE3 'CHIRO VISITS INCURRED 01JAN92 - 21DEC94 AS OF 21DEC94';
```

20:19 Tuesday, August 8, 1995 1

CHIROPRACTOR EPISODES OF CARE
PAID VISITS ONLY - TOTAL VISITS=887251
CHIRO VISITS INCURRED 01JAN92 - 21DEC94 AS OF 21DEC94

PROVIDER STATE	LENGTH OF EPISODE	NUMBER OF VISITS	# OF EPIS	BILLED CHARGES	ELIGIBLE CHARGES	PAID CHARGES	# OF VISITS	VISITS PER EPIS	BILLED PER VISIT	BILLED PER EPIS
AK	SAME DAY	1 VISIT	5	1184	1148	693	5	1.0	236.80	236.80
AK	SAME DAY		5	1184	1148	693	5	1.0	236.80	236.80
	1 TO 15 DAYS	2 VISITS	2	302	302	38	4	2.0	75.50	151.00
		4-5 VISITS	2	650	639	392	9	4.5	72.22	325.00
AK	1 TO 15 DAYS		4	952	941	431	13	3.3	73.23	238.00
	16 TO 30 DAYS	2 VISITS	1	160	160	128	2	2.0	80.00	160.00
AK	16 TO 30 DAYS		1	160	160	128	2	2.0	80.00	160.00
=====			=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
AK			10	2296	2249	1251	20	2.0	114.80	229.60
AL	SAME DAY	1 VISIT	555	195202	164680	123284	555	1.0	351.71	351.71
AL	SAME DAY		555	195202	164680	123284	555	1.0	351.71	351.71
	1 TO 15 DAYS	2 VISITS	192	42510	41375	21188	384	2.0	110.70	221.41
		3 VISITS	77	17259	16992	8815	231	3.0	74.71	224.14
		4-5 VISITS	72	25729	24916	12273	321	4.5	80.15	357.35
		6-10 VISITS	25	11190	11072	4875	168	6.7	66.60	447.58
		11-20 VISITS	1	425	425	340	11	11.0	38.64	425.00
AL	1 TO 15 DAYS		367	97113	94780	47492	1115	3.0	87.10	264.61
	16 TO 30 DAYS	2 VISITS	31	25168	25093	21002	62	2.0	405.94	811.87
		3 VISITS	18	17384	17268	14093	54	3.0	321.92	965.77
		4-5 VISITS	38	12031	11868	4339	167	4.4	72.04	316.61
		6-10 VISITS	54	24450	23690	12768	424	7.9	57.66	452.77
		11-20 VISITS	7	6711	6620	4054	90	12.9	74.57	958.71
AL	16 TO 30 DAYS		148	85743	84539	56255	797	5.4	107.58	579.35
	31 - 60 DAYS	2 VISITS	32	7506	7439	3932	64	2.0	117.29	234.57
		3 VISITS	26	19935	19620	16777	78	3.0	255.58	766.75
		4-5 VISITS	40	22085	21677	13481	176	4.4	125.48	552.11
		6-10 VISITS	46	24096	23305	12324	352	7.7	68.45	523.82
		11-20 VISITS	34	33733	32294	17799	480	14.1	70.28	992.15
		21-50 VISITS	4	8365	8247	6848	90	22.5	92.94	2091.25

Illustration B

- PANELS option creates columns of data. One column is completely filled vertically before the next column is started. By default, PROC report creates one "panel" per page.

```
PROC REPORT PANELS=20 DATA=FLAG;
```

- COLUMNS statement contains just one variable. If this were the only variable on the data set, a COLUMNS statement would not be necessary.

```
COLUMNS CD_PROC;
```

-The DEFINE statement includes a "label" for the variable CD_PROC of ' '. By using blanks, no column header is produced on the report.

```
DEFINE CD_PROC / FORMAT=$5. ' ';
```

```
TITLE ' PROCEDURES WHICH ARE FLAGGED FOR INAPPROPRIATE';
TITLE2 'USE OF SURGICAL ASSISTANT';
```

PROCEDURES WHICH ARE FLAGGED FOR INAPPROPRIATE
USE OF SURGICAL ASSISTANT

A0010	A0392	A4328	A4616	A4860	A9160	E0130	E0238	E0453	E0746	E0977	E1224	E1620
A0020	A0394	A4329	A4617	A4870	A9170	E0135	E0239	E0455	E0747	E0978	E1225	E1625
A0021	A0396	A4330	A4618	A4880	A9180	E0141	E0241	E0457	E0749	E0979	E1226	E1630
A0030	A0398	A4335	A4619	A4890	A9190	E0142	E0242	E0459	E0750	E0980	E1227	E1632
A0040	A0420	A4338	A4620	A4900	A9260	E0143	E0243	E0460	E0751	E0990	E1228	E1635
A0050	A0422	A4340	A4621	A4901	A9270	E0145	E0244	E0462	E0753	E0991	E1230	E1636
A0060	A0424	A4344	A4622	A4905	A9290	E0146	E0245	E0480	E0755	E0992	E1240	E1640
A0070	A0888	A4346	A4623	A4910	A9300	E0147	E0246	E0500	E0776	E0993	E1250	E1699
A0080	A2000	A4347	A4624	A4912	B4034	E0153	E0249	E0550	E0781	E0994	E1260	E1700
A0090	A4190	A4351	A4625	A4913	B4035	E0154	E0250	E0555	E0782	E0995	E1270	E1701
A0100	A4200	A4352	A4626	A4914	B4036	E0155	E0251	E0560	E0783	E0996	E1280	E1702
A0110	A4202	A4354	A4627	A4918	B4081	E0156	E0255	E0565	E0791	E0997	E1285	G0001
A0120	A4203	A4355	A4630	A4919	B4082	E0157	E0256	E0570	E0840	E0998	E1290	G0002
A0130	A4204	A4356	A4631	A4920	B4083	E0158	E0260	E0575	E0850	E0999	E1295	G0003
A0140	A4205	A4357	A4635	A4921	B4084	E0160	E0261	E0580	E0860	E1000	E1296	G0004
A0150	A4206	A4358	A4636	A4927	B4150	E0161	E0265	E0585	E0870	E1001	E1297	G0005
A0160	A4207	A4359	A4637	A5051	B4151	E0162	E0266	E0600	E0880	E1031	E1298	G0006
A0170	A4208	A4361	A4640	A5052	B4152	E0163	E0270	E0601	E0890	E1050	E1300	G0007
A0180	A4209	A4362	A4641	A5053	B4153	E0164	E0271	E0605	E0900	E1060	E1310	G0008
A0190	A4210	A4363	A4642	A5054	B4154	E0165	E0272	E0606	E0910	E1065	E1350	G0009
A0200	A4211	A4364	A4643	A5055	B4155	E0166	E0273	E0607	E0920	E1066	E1353	G0010
A0210	A4212	A4367	A4644	A5061	B4156	E0167	E0274	E0608	E0930	E1069	E1355	G0015
A0215	A4213	A4397	A4645	A5062	B4164	E0175	E0275	E0609	E0935	E1070	E1372	G0016
A0220	A4214	A4398	A4646	A5063	B4168	E0176	E0276	E0610	E0940	E1083	E1375	G0017
A0221	A4215	A4399	A4647	A5064	B4172	E0177	E0277	E0615	E0941	E1084	E1377	G0018
A0222	A4216	A4400	A4648	A5065	B4176	E0178	E0280	E0621	E0942	E1085	E1378	G0019
A0223	A4220	A4402	A4649	A5071	B4178	E0179	E0290	E0625	E0943	E1086	E1379	G0020
A0225	A4244	A4404	A4650	A5072	B4180	E0180	E0291	E0627	E0944	E1087	E1380	G0021
A0300	A4245	A4421	A4655	A5073	B4184	E0181	E0292	E0628	E0945	E1088	E1381	G0025
A0302	A4246	A4454	A4660	A5074	B4186	E0182	E0293	E0629	E0946	E1089	E1382	H5300
A0304	A4247	A4455	A4663	A5075	B4189	E0184	E0294	E0630	E0947	E1090	E1383	J0110
A0306	A4250	A4460	A4670	A5081	B4193	E0185	E0295	E0635	E0948	E1091	E1384	J0120
A0308	A4253	A4465	A4680	A5082	B4197	E0186	E0296	E0650	E0950	E1092	E1385	J0150
A0310	A4256	A4470	A4690	A5093	B4199	E0187	E0297	E0651	E0951	E1093	E1400	J0170
A0320	A4259	A4480	A4700	A5102	B4216	E0188	E0305	E0652	E0952	E1100	E1401	J0190
A0322	A4260	A4490	A4705	A5105	B4220	E0189	E0310	E0655	E0953	E1110	E1402	J0205
A0324	A4262	A4495	A4712	A5112	B4222	E0191	E0313	E0660	E0954	E1130	E1403	J0210
A0326	A4263	A4500	A4714	A5113	B4224	E0192	E0325	E0665	E0958	E1140	E1404	J0220
A0328	A4265	A4510	A4730	A5114	B5000	E0193	E0326	E0666	E0959	E1150	E1405	J0230
A0330	A4270	A4550	A4735	A5119	B5100	E0194	E0350	E0667	E0961	E1160	E1406	J0240
A0340	A4300	A4554	A4740	A5121	B5200	E0196	E0352	E0668	E0962	E1170	E1510	J0256
A0342	A4305	A4556	A4750	A5122	B9000	E0197	E0424	E0669	E0963	E1171	E1520	J0280

Illustration C

- HEADLINE underlines all column headers.
 -HEADSKIP writes a blank line beneath HEADLINE's line.

-COLUMNS statement contains describes the arrangements of the columns in the report. The column headers are provided by the text in quotation marks. The underscores extend the column header to cover the columns that it spans.

-DEFINE statements are used to define GROUP, ANALYSIS, and COMPUTED variables.

-COMPUTE statements for the COMPUTED variables. COMPUTE BEFORE creates a summary variable before the report is generated. COMPUTE BEFORE *group variable* creates a summary variable as the value of the group variable changes.

BREAK occurs AFTER the GROUP variables. SKIP writes a blank line. OL creates a single overline to appear over the summary line, while DOL creates a double overline. SUPPRESS suppresses the printing of the value of the group variable.

RBREAK produces a summary at the end of the report. DOL creates a double overline and UL creates a single underline.

```
PROC REPORT MISSING HEADLINE HEADSKIP DATA=ALLSUMM;
```

```
COLUMNS LOS DRGTYPE DRG ('_DISCHARGE STATUS_' ROUTINE FACILITY  

  AGAINST HOMEHLTH DIED ALLDSCHG) ('_PERCENTAGE_' PCT_TYPE  

  PCT_LOS PCT_ALL CPCT_ALL);
```

```
DEFINE LOS / GROUP 'LENGTH/OF/STAY' FORMAT=$6.;  

DEFINE DRGTYPE / GROUP 'DRG/TYPE' FORMAT=$4.;  

DEFINE DRG / GROUP 'DRG' FORMAT=$DRGFM.;  

DEFINE ROUTINE / ANALYSIS 'ROUT' FORMAT=5.;  

DEFINE FACILITY / ANALYSIS 'OTH/FAC' FORMAT=4.;  

DEFINE AGAINST / ANALYSIS 'NOT/MED/ADV' FORMAT=4.;  

DEFINE HOMEHLTH / ANALYSIS 'HOME/HLTH' FORMAT=4.;  

DEFINE DIED / ANALYSIS 'DIED' FORMAT=4.;  

DEFINE ALLDSCHG / ANALYSIS SUM 'ALL' FORMAT=5.;  

DEFINE PCT_TYPE / COMPUTED 'OF/DRG/TYPE' FORMAT=5.1;  

DEFINE PCT_LOS / COMPUTED 'OF/LOS' FORMAT=5.1;  

DEFINE PCT_ALL / COMPUTED 'OF/ALL/DSCHG' FORMAT=5.1;  

DEFINE CPCT_ALL / COMPUTED 'CUM/OF/ALL/DSCHG' FORMAT=5.1;  

COMPUTE BEFORE ;  

  COMPDSH=ALLDSCHG.SUM;  

  ENDCOMP;  

COMPUTE BEFORE DRGTYPE;  

  COMPDRG=ALLDSCHG.SUM;  

  ENDCOMP;  

COMPUTE BEFORE LOS;  

  COMPLOS=ALLDSCHG.SUM;  

  ENDCOMP;  

COMPUTE PCT_TYPE;  

  PCT_TYPE=ALLDSCHG.SUM/COMPDRG * 100;  

  IF PCT_TYPE GT 100 THEN PCT_TYPE=.;  

  ENDCOMP;  

COMPUTE PCT_LOS;  

  PCT_LOS=ALLDSCHG.SUM/COMPLOS * 100;  

  IF PCT_LOS GT 100 THEN PCT_LOS=.;  

  ENDCOMP;  

COMPUTE PCT_ALL;  

  PCT_ALL=ALLDSCHG.SUM/COMPDSH * 100;  

  IF DRG NE ' ' THEN CUME + PCT_ALL;  

  ENDCOMP;  

COMPUTE CPCT_ALL;  

  CPCT_ALL=CUME;  

  ENDCOMP;
```

```
BREAK AFTER DRGTYPE / SKIP SUPPRESS SUMMARIZE OL;  

BREAK AFTER LOS / SKIP SUPPRESS SUMMARIZE DOL;
```

```
RBREAK AFTER / SUPPRESS SUMMARIZE DOL UL;
```

DISCHARGES FOR XXXXXXXXXX HOSPITAL
AS REFLECTED BY THE JAN 1991 - JUN 1992 CA HOSP DISCHARGE
DATA BASE

1

LENGTH OF STAY	DRG TYPE	DRG	DISCHARGE STATUS						PERCENTAGE				CUM OF ALL DSCHG
			ROUT	OTH FAC	NOT MED ADV	HOME HLTH	DIED	ALL	OF DRG TYPE	OF LOS	OF ALL DSCHG	OF ALL DSCHG	
0	MED	14-SPECIFIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS EXCEPT TIA	0	0	0	0	7	7	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	
		15-TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACK & PRECEREBRAL OCCLU	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	
		22-HYPERTENSIVE ENCEPHALOPATHY	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	
		24-SEIZURE AND HEADACHE, AGE > THAN 17 WITH CC	0	1	0	0	1	2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	
		25-SEIZURE AND HEADACHE, AGE > THAN 17 W/O CC	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	
		26-SEIZURE AND HEADACHE, AGE 0 - 17	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	
		29-TRAUMATIC STUPOR & COMA < 1HR AGE > 17 W/O CC	5	0	0	0	0	5	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	
		30-TRAUMATIC STUPOR & COMA < 1HR AGE 0 - 17	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	
		32-CONCUSSION, AGE GREATER THAN 17 WITHOUT CC	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	
		33-CONCUSSION, AGE 0 - 17	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	
		34-OTHER DISORDERS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM WITH CC	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	
		65-DYSEQUILIBRIUM	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	
		66-EPISTAXIS	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	
		71-LARYNGOTRACHEITIS	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	
		82-RESPIRATORY NEOPLASM	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	
		87-PULMONARY EDEMA AND RESPIRATORY FAILURE	1	1	0	0	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	
		89-SIMPLE PNEUMONIA & PLEURISY AGE > 17 WITH CC	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	
		90-SIMPLE PNEUMONIA & PLEURISY AGE > 17 W/O CC	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	
		96-BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA AGE > 17 WITH CC	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	
		97-BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA AGE > 17 WITHOUT CC	2	0	1	0	0	3	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	
		98-BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA AGE 0 - 17	2	0	1	0	0	3	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	
		99-RESPIRATORY SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS WITH CC	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	
		100-RESPIRATORY SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS WITHOUT CC	4	0	0	0	0	4	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	
		102-OTHER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DIAGNOSIS W/O CC	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	
		121-CIRC DISRDRS W/AMI,CRDIOVASC COMP;DISCH ALIVE	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	
		122-CIRC DISRDRS W/AMI,W/O CRDVASC COMP;DISCH ALI	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	
		123-CIRCULATORY DISORDERS WITH AMI; EXPIRED	0	0	0	0	12	12	3.1	2.9	0.1	0.4	
		127-HEART FAILURE AND SHOCK	1	1	0	0	5	7	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.4	
		128-DEEP VEIN THROMBOPHLEBITIS	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	
		129-CARDIAC ARREST, UNEXPLAINED	0	0	0	0	3	3	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.4	
		130-PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISORDERS WITH CC	0	1	0	0	3	4	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	
		131-PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISORDERS WITHOUT CC	1	1	0	0	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	
		137-CRDIAC CONGENTL & VASCLR DISRDR, AGE 0 - 17	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	
		138-CRDIAC ARRHYTHMIA & CONDUCTION DISRDR WITH CC	3	0	0	0	3	6	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.5	
		139-CRDIAC ARRHYTHMIA & CONDUCTION DISRDR W/O CC	5	0	0	0	0	5	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.5	
		140-ANGINA PECTORIS	5	16	1	0	0	22	5.6	5.3	0.1	0.6	
		141-SYNCOPE AND COLLAPSE WITH CC	4	0	1	0	0	5	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.7	
		142-SYNCOPE AND COLLAPSE WITHOUT CC	4	0	0	0	0	4	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	
		143-CHEST PAIN	12	2	0	0	0	14	3.6	3.4	0.1	0.8	