VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS

DATA FROM THE NATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

Methods and Response Characteristics

National Natality Survey United States, 1963

Description of sources of information and methods used in the 1963 National Natality Survey and a discussion of response characteristics, nonresponse, and imputation of data.

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IN THIS REPORT the methods and procedures used in the 1963 National Natality Survey are described and selected findings on response and completeness of the data are presented. The 1963 survey was designed primarily to provide national estimates of the amount and type of exposure to ionizing radiation experienced by women during pregnancy. Information was also obtained on selected socioeconomic characteristics of families in which births occurred.

The national sample consisted of approximately 4,100 birth records selected from current shipments received in the National Center for Health Statistics from each of the birth registration areas of the United States. Information in addition to that on the birth record was obtained by mail survey of the mother, the hospital where the child was born, the attending physician, and other physicians and dentists who may have treated the mother during pregnancy. National estimates based upon the survey were prepared using a post-stratified ratio estimate procedure. Estimates of error due to sampling were prepared by means of a replication technique.

About 86 percent of the mothers included in the survey returned the questionnaire. The response rate by age of mother varied between 86 and 90 percent except among those under 20 years of age, of whom only 76 percent responded. Response of mothers varied markedly by color. Not only was the response rate lower for nonwhite than for white mothers, but more followup was required to achieve the level of response. An inverse relationship was observed between family income—as well as education of mother—and the number of attempts to obtain response.

Nonresponse to items on the questionnaires returned by mothers was minimal in most instances and accounted for no more than 3 percent for any single item. The principal problem of incompleteness in returned questionnaires arose from failure to obtain information about family income; this problem was found disproportionately among mothers under 25 years and among mothers having their first child or their fifth child or more.

The total response rate for physicians, dentists, and medical facilities was more than 90 percent. Response from sources questioned about white mothers was higher than that from sources reporting about nonwhite mothers. All items on the questionnaire returned by physicians, dentists, and medical facilities were complete with few exceptions.

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METHODS AND RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS

NATIONAL NATALITY SURVEY, 1963

Gooloo S. Wunderlich, Division of Health Records Statistics

INTRODUCTION

This is the first of a series of reports based on data obtained in the National Natality Survey from a probability sample of 4,000 families in which births occurred during the year 1963.

Annual birth statistics for the United States derived from information reported on the birth record alone are not sufficient to meet the increasing needs for natality and related data in public health, demography, and other related fields. Data collected in the 1963 National Natality Survey should permit preparation of estimates of births and of families having births by characteristics not previously available in national statistics. As a result, answers to many social and economic questions about matters relating to the health of the population in the United States may be made available.

The 1963 natality survey, conducted by the Division of Health Records Statistics in part under contract with the Division of Radiological Health, Public Health Service, was designed primarily to provide national estimates of the amount and type of exposure to ionizing radiation, particularly X-ray, experienced by women during pregnancy. Information was also obtained on selected socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the families in which births occurred during 1963.

This report describes the methods and procedures used in the 1963 National Natality Survey as well as selected findings on response and completeness of the data. The discussion which follows is divided into three main sections. The

first section describes the procedures and methods used in the survey; the second section discusses response characteristics; and the third deals with nonresponse and imputation of missing data.

SURVEY PROCEDURES AND METHODS

Sources of Data

Survey procedures included a questionnaire mailed to each mother selected in the sample, to the attendant at birth, and to the hospital reported as the place of birth. These sources of information are identified on the birth record itself and are referred to in this report as primary sources.

Each of these primary sources was requested to identify other physicians, dentists, or medical facilities from whom the mother received any care during the year prior to the birth of her child. These additional sources of information are referred to as secondary sources. Questionnaires were also mailed to these secondary sources. Regardless of whether they were primary or secondary, the same information was obtained from all medical and dental sources. Information on X-ray examinations or treatments was obtained from physicians, dentists, and medical facilities only; the questionnaire sent to each mother was limited to the identification of the physicians and dentists from

whom she received care and to selected socioeconomic and demographic information.

The Questionnaires

Facsimilies of the questionnaires used in the survey as well as of the birth certificate are shown in Appendix II.

The questionnaire sent to physicians differed only slightly from that sent to institutions. The respondent to this questionnaire was asked if the mother had received any examination or treatment by X-ray during the 12 months preceding the birth of her child. If so, he was asked to give the number of such examinations, the date on which each such examination was performed. the major class of equipment used, the type of examination, the primary body area exposed to radiation, the number of exposures taken, whether the examination was performed by the respondent or by some other physician or institution, and the name and address of such other physician or institution. Whether the mother had received an X-ray examination or not, the respondent to this questionnaire was asked to report the number of times the mother had been seen for medical care during the 12 months prior to the birth of the child and the dates of the first and the last visit during that period.

The questionnaire sent to dentists was similar to that sent to physicians and institutions, except that fewer questions were asked about the X-ray examinations, because dental X-rays are more easily classified without the need for additional questions.

The questionnaire sent to mothers was different in content from the questionnaire for dentists and physicians. This questionnaire asked for information on selected socioeconomic characteristics of the mother and the family, such as the educational attainment of the mother and father, the father's employment status at the time the child was born, the employment status of the mother during pregnancy, and the family income during the preceding calendar year. The mother was also asked to identify the attendant at birth as well as the physicians, dentists, clinics, and hospitals where she may have received care during the year prior to the birth of her child.

Collection of Data

Data for the 1963 National Natality Survey were collected primarily by mail.

For mothers, followup procedures consisted of a certified mailing 2 weeks after the initial mailing and a regular first-class mailing 3 weeks after the certified mail. Telephone or personal interviews were conducted by Bureau of the Census interviewers with mothers who did not respond after all three mailings and who lived in one of the field survey areas of the Current Population Survey program of the Bureau of the Census. These procedures resulted in a response rate of 86.4 percent from mothers included in the survey.

Followup procedures for physicians, dentists, and institutions were similar to those for mothers, with two differences: (1) The first followup was by first-class mail, and the second followup was by certified mail. (2) No telephone or personal interviews were conducted after the three mailings. The total response rate from these sources was more than 90 percent.

Processing of Data

The completed questionnaires were edited and coded in accordance with predetermined specifications. The questionnaires were checked for completeness and for consistency of response to eliminate "impossible" response for each item. If the reported data were inadequate for certain essential items, further mail inquiries were made specifically for these items. Approximately 13 percent of the questionnaires returned by mothers did not pass editing criteria for one or more items and required further inquiry. Acceptable response was increased from 87.3 percent to 92.7 percent as a result of these additional inquiries (table A).

Responses from physicians, dentists, and medical facilities were edited and evaluated in a manner similar to that used for questionnaires returned by mothers. In the process of editing these questionnaires, missing data on an X-ray examination from one respondent could sometimes be obtained from a report of the same examination provided by another responding physician or medical facility. Approximately 15 percent of the questionnaires returned by physicians and 20 percent of those returned by medical facilities

Table A. Proportion of responses considered acceptable before and after additional inquiries were made: 1963 National Natality Survey

Type of source	Total number of	respons	of total e edited ptable
	respondents	Original response	Final response
Mothers Physicians Medical facilities Dentists	3,218 4,164 4,327 1,320	87.3 85.1 80.5 96.9	92.7 90.4 92.4 97.1

required further inquiry. Acceptable response from physicians and medical facilities was increased to 90.4 percent and 92.4 percent, respectively, as a result of these additional inquiries. In contrast, almost all questionnaires received from dentists were acceptable (table A).

After the edited and coded data were transcribed on punchcards the data were processed on electronic computers. This included assignment of weights and carrying out internal edits, consistency checks to eliminate errors in editing, coding, or processing, and imputation for missing data.

Sample Design

The sampling frame for the 1963 National Natality Survey was the file of microfilms of birth records received each month by the National Center for Health Statistics from the 54 birth registration areas of the United States. As a general rule, for each registration area these microfilm images are assigned a number prior to or during filming of the birth record. Each thousand consecutive images are defined as a "reel" and assigned a reel number starting from zero. Within each reel, the images are numbered from 1 to 1,000.

The sampling for the survey was based on a probability design which made use of these preassigned reel and image numbers on the birth records. Each reel of the microfilm copies of the birth certificates constituted a primary sampling unit. Within each reel one record was chosen on a random selection basis. Thus, a sample of 1 out of 1,000 births was selected from the monthly shipment of records from the registration areas.

The national sample included a total of 4,096 births for the year 1963. Of these 4,096 births, 214 were reported as illegitimate on the birth record. However, legitimacy is reported in only 35 of the 54 registration areas in the United States. Hence, a procedure was developed to infer legitimacy on the basis of indirect evidence on the birth certificate for the 19 registration areas not reporting this item. Thus, if on the birth record the surname of the father was different from the surname of the child or if the surname of the father was not reported on the birth record, the birth was imputed to be illegitimate. On the basis of this procedure 102 births in the sample were inferred to be illegitimate in addition to those mentioned above. Table 1 shows the distribution of the births selected in the sample by the legitimacy status (both reported and inferred), age of mother, and color.

These 316 illegitimate births plus an additional 54 births were excluded from the survey of mothers.^a Thus, the final sample included in

^aThe State of Missouri withdrew from the survey after June 1963. Thus, 45 births selected in the sample from Missouri for the period July through December 1963 were excluded from the survey. 9 additional births were excluded from the survey either because residence was outside the United States or because no usable mailing address was available.

Table B. Total number of births in the United States and the number in the survey of mothers: 1963 National Natality Survey

Item	Size
Total count of births in the United States	4,098,000
Number of births selected in the sample	4,096
Number of births excluded from survey:	
Number of illegitimate births Number of births from Missouri: July-December 1963 Other	316 45
Number of births included for the survey of mothers	3,726

the survey of mothers was 3,726 births. Table B shows the original sample and the final sample used for the survey of mothers.

In contrast with the survey of mothers, in which illegitimate births were excluded, medical inquiries were sent in all instances where a medical source of information was identified. Hence, statistics relating to radiation exposure which did not require information provided by the mother relate to all births selected in the sample.

Estimation

Statistics based on the survey are estimates prepared by the use of a post-stratified ratio estimation procedure. The purpose of ratio estimation is to take into account available relevant information in the estimation process, thereby reducing the variability of the estimate. This procedure was carried out for each of the following 24 groups:

Group	Age	Live-birth order	Group	Age	Live-birth order
	<u>White</u>			Nonwhite	
1 2	Under 20 years Under 20 years	1 2+	15 16	Under 20 years Under 20 years	1 2+
3 4 5	20-24 years 20-24 years 20-24 years	1 2 3+	17 18	20 - 24 years 20 - 24 years	1-2 3+
6 7 8 9	25-29 years 25-29 years 25-29 years	1 2 3-4 5+	19 20 21	25-29 years 25-29 years 25-29 years	1-2 3-4 5+
10 11 12	25-29 years 30-34 years 30-34 years 30-34 years	1-2 3-4 5+	22 23 24	30-34 years 30-34 years 35 years or more	1-4 5+ ALL
13 14	35 years or more 35 years or more	1-4 5+			

For each group, the ratio of the number of births in the United States in 1963 based on a 50-percent sample to the number of births in the sample in that group was determined.² These 24 ratios comprised the sample weights used in estimating national totals for each of the 24 groups. The effect of this ratio adjustment was to make the estimates from the sample consistent with the complete count of births with respect to the population of all births as well as for the groups used in the estimation procedure.

Thus, estimates of characteristics from the sample are produced using the following formula:

$$X' = \sum_{i=1}^{24} \frac{x_i}{y_i} Y_i$$

where

X' is the estimate of the characteristic obtained by use of ratio estimation.

x; is the count of sample births with the characteristic in the *i*th group.

 y_i is the count of all sample births in the *i*th group, and

 Y_i is the total number of births in the *i*th group based on the 50-percent sample.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the statistics derived from this survey are estimates based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained had a survey covering all births in 1963 been conducted using the same questionnaires and procedures. As in all surveys, in addition to sampling errors, survey results are subject to measurement errors which include, among others, those errors resulting from errors in conceptual formulation, ambiguities in definitions and in the questionnaire construction, coding errors, biases due to nonresponse or incomplete response, mistakes in editing, and tabulation errors.

The probability design of the sample for the survey makes possible the calculation of sampling

errors. The standard error is a measure of the sampling variation in the survey statistics that occurs by chance because only a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample differs from the value obtained from a survey of the entire population by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error. The standard error of a difference between two sample estimates is approximately the square root of the sum of squares of each standard error considered separately. This formula represents the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics, although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases.

The variance of a statistic depends not only on the design of the sample, but also on the distribution of the statistic itself; the variance is greater for measurements which are highly variable from one individual to another, and lower for measurements which are less variable. Since the estimates of the sampling error are obtained from the sample data, they are themselves subject to sampling error, which may be large in some instances.

Estimates of sampling variability for the statistics derived from this survey were based on 20 random half-sample replications. This technique yields overall variability through observation of variability among random subsamples of the total sample. It reflects both the error that arises from sampling and a part of the measurement error, but it does not measure any systematic biases in the data. A general discussion of the development and evaluation of a replication technique for estimating variance has been published elsewhere. However, the procedures and computations required to estimate variances by this method in the 1963 natality survey are briefly described below.

For the survey, each record from the entire file of records was assigned systematically to a random group between 1 and 40. Twenty pairs of random groups were created from these 40 groups. A half sample was formed by randomly selecting one group from each of the 20 pairs. This process was repeated until 20 "replicate half samples"

Table C. Composition of the 20 half-sample replicates

Half- sample replicates								R	lando	m gr	oups	inc	lude	đ						
1	1	3	6	8	9	11	13	15	18	19	22	23	26	28	30	32	33	35	38	40
2	1	4	6	7	9	11	13	16	17	20	21	24	26	28	30	31	33	36	37	40
3	2	4	5	7	9	11	14	15	18	19	22	24	26	28	29	31	34	35	37	40
4	2	3	5	7	9	12	13	16	17	20	22	24	26	27	29	32	33	.35	38	40
5	1	3	5	7	10	11	14	15	18	20	22	24	25	27	30	31	33	36	38	40
6	1	3	5	8	9	12	13	16	18	20	22	23	25	28	29	31	34	36	37	40
7	1	3	6	7	10	11	14	16	18	20	21	23	26	27	29	32	34	35	37	40
8	1	4	5	8	9	12	14	16	18	19	21	24	25	27	30	32	33	35	37	40
9	2	3	6	7	10	12	14	16	17	19	22	23	25	28	30	31	33	35	37	40
10	1	4	5	8	10	12	14	15	17	20	21	23	26	28	29	31	33	35	38	40
11	2	3	6	8	10	12	13	15	18	19	21	24	26	27	29	31	33	36	37	40
12	1	4	6	8	10	11	13	16	17	19	22	24	25	27	29	31	34	35	38	40
13	2	4	6	8	9	11	14	15	17	20	22	23	25	27	29	32	33	36	37	40
14	2	4	6	7	9	12	13	15	18	20	21	23	25	27	30	31	34	35	38	40
15	2	4	5	7	10	11	13	16	18	19	21	23	25	28	29	32	33	36	38	40
16	2	3	5	8	9	11	14	16	17	19	21	23	26	27	30	31	34	36	38	40
17	1	3	6	7	9	12	14	15	17	19	21	24	25	28	29	32	34	36	38	40
18	1	4	5	7	10	12	13	15	17	19	22	23	26	27	30	32	34	36	37	40
19	2	3	5	8	10	11	13	15	17	20	21	24	25	28	30	32	34	35	37	40
20	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	. 18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40

were formed from which variance estimates were derived. The composition of the 20 half samples shown in table C was determined by an orthogonal plan.

After the composition of each of the half samples was determined, all the estimation procedures used to produce the final estimates from the entire sample were applied separately to each of the resulting half samples.

An estimated variance $S_{x'}^2$ of an estimated statistic x' of the parameter X is obtained by applying the following formula:

$$S_{x'}^2 = \frac{1}{20} \sum_{i=1}^{20} (x_i'' - x')^2$$

where

x' is the estimate of X based on the entire sample, and

 $\mathbf{x}_{i}^{"}$ is the estimate of X based on the *i*thhalf sample.

Standard errors of published statistics will be presented along with the analysis of the data collected from the survey.

RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS

Response From Mothers

A total response rate of 86.4 percent was obtained from the 3,726 mothers included in the survey. Approximately 45.3 percent of the mothers responded to the original mailing. The certified mail followup added 29.0 percent, and the second

Table D. Response received from mothers, physicians, medical facilities, and dentists, by mailing waves: 1963 National Natality Survey

Response status	Mothers	Physicians	Medical facilities	Dentists
Number included in survey	3,726	4,474	4,432	1,360
		Per	cent	
Total response	86.4	93.1	97.6	97.0
Response to original mail	45.3 29.0 6.8 5.1	66.5 17.6 9.0	77.4 15.3 4.9	81.2 11.5 4.3
Nonresponse	13.6	6.9	2.4	3.0

mail followup brought in an additional 6.8 percent of the total response received. Personal visits or telephone followup by Bureau of the Census interviewers added another 5.1 percent to the total response (table D).

Age of Mother, Color, and Live-Birth Order

As certain key characteristics of the families included in the survey are available on the birth record itself and not from the survey questionnaire, it is possible to show the relationship of these variables to the response rate.

The response rate by age of mother varied between 85.8 and 89.8 percent except among those under 20 years of age, of whom only 76.4 percent responded. Mothers under 20 years of age, compared with the older mothers, also had a relatively low response to the first mail (table 2).

Response in the survey varied markedly by color. About 88 percent of the white mothers, compared with 78 percent of the nonwhite mothers, responded to the survey questionnaire. Not only was the response rate lower for nonwhite than for white mothers, but more followup was required to achieve this level of response (fig. 1). This color difference prevailed, in general, for all age

groups, but it was most pronounced for mothers 20-29 years of age.

Of the total response received, 54.7 percent for the white mothers, compared with 36.0 percent for the nonwhite mothers, was obtained by the first mail (table E). Only 5.1 percent of the total response for white compared with 12.1 percent

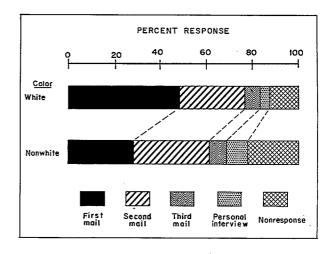


Figure 1. Cumulative percent response, by number of mailing for white and nonwhite mothers.

Table E. Cumulative percent of responding mothers, by number of mailing and color: 1963 National Natality Survey

Color	Number of	Cumulative percent of respondents by mailing							
	respondents	First mail	Second mail	Third mail	Personal interview				
All mothers	3,218	52.4	86.2	94.1	100.0				
White	2,821 397	54.7 36.0	87.2 78.6	94.9 87.9	100.0 100.0				

for nonwhite mothers was obtained by personal interview after three attempts to obtain response by mail.

Differences in response rates by live-birth order were marginal (table 3). The response pattern by live-birth order for white mothers was similar to that observed for white and nonwhite combined. For nonwhite mothers, however, the response rate decreased as live-birth order increased to a low of 71.8 percent for third birth; it then increased slightly for fourth birth or more. Not only was the response rate lower for nonwhite mothers having their third child than for the other nonwhite mothers, but more followup was required (fig. 2).

Socioeconomic Characteristics

As stated earlier in this report, data were obtained in the survey on selected socioeconomic characteristics of families in which a birth occurred during 1963. Two such characteristics are the education of the mother and the income of the family during the preceding calendar year. A discussion of differences in response rates according to these socioeconomic characteristics is not possible since the data needed for such rates are contained in the questionnaire itself and are therefore unknown for families who did not respond to the survey questionnaire. However, a discussion of the relationship of these characteristics to the number of mailings required to obtain response to the survey is presented.

Table 4 shows a definite relationship between the income of the family and the number of attempts to obtain response. As the family income increased, the number of successive mailings required to obtain response decreased. Thus, 42.4 percent of the respondents with family income of less than \$3,000, compared with 61.4 percent of those with an income of \$7,000 or more, responded to the original mailing. At the other extreme, a personal interview after three attempts to obtain response by mail was required for 9.3 percent of the respondents with family income of

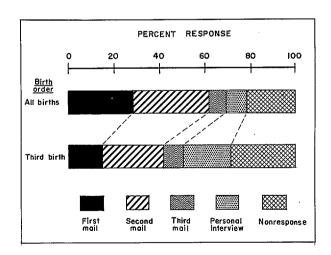


Figure 2. Cumulative percent response for nonwhite mothers, by number of mailing and live-birth order.

Table F. Percent distribution of surveyed mothers, by age for respondents and nonrespondents to the survey: 1963 National Natality Survey

Age of mother	То	tal	Respo	ndents	Nonrespondents		
Tige of Mother	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All ages	3,726	100.0	3,218	100.0	508	100.0	
Under 20 years	488 1,252 1,056 549 381	13.1 33.6 28.3 14.7 10.2	373 1,074 948 486 337	11.6 33.4 29.5 15.1 10.4	115 178 108 63 44	22.6 35.0 21.3 12.4 8.7	

less than \$3,000 as compared with only 2.5 percent of those with \$7,000 or more.

When respondents were further classified by age of mother, this relationship prevailed in all age groups. The difference in response by income, especially to the original mailing, became more pronounced as age of mother increased.

The number of successive mailings required to obtain response was also inversely related to the educational attainment of the mother (tables 5 and 6). This relationship prevailed over all age groups as well as over all birth-order groups.

Response From Medical and Dental Sources

A total response rate of 93.1 percent was obtained from the 4,474 physicians included in the survey. Of these physicians, 66.5 responded to the original mailing; an additional 17.6 percent responded to the second mailing, and 9.0 percent, to the third mailing. Response patterns from medical facilities and dentists were similar to the pattern observed for physicians. The response rate was 97.6 percent for the 4,432 facilities and 97.0 percent for the 1,360 dentists included in the survey (table D).

Reporting of the medical X-ray examinations was relatively independent of the mother. However, the identification of dentists as sources of information for dental X-ray examinations was completely dependent on the reports from mothers; as a result there was underreporting of dental X-ray visits due to the number of mothers not surveyed and to the number who did not respond.

Tables 7 and 8 show response rates from medical and dental sources by color and age of mother. Response rates from these sources varied by color of mother. Response from the physicians, medical facilities, and dentists questioned about white mothers was higher than that obtained from these sources reporting about nonwhite mothers. This color difference in response rates prevailed for each mailing. Variation in response by color was more pronounced for dentists than for physicians and medical facilities. Response rates from both physicians and dentists were about the same by the age of the mother for whom they were reporting. Slight differences were observed in response from dentists by age of mother.

NONRESPONSE AND IMPUTATION OF MISSING DATA

Failure to obtain response represents one of the main sources of error in a survey. The extent of nonresponse and imputation of missing data in the 1963 natality survey are discussed below in terms of the sources of information used in the survey to obtain information.

Mothers

A total of 508 mothers, or 13.6 percent, had not responded after all followup procedures were completed. A large proportion of this nonresponse was accounted for by mothers in the younger ages. Almost 57.6 percent of the 508 mothers not responding, compared with 45.0 percent of the respondents, were less than 25 years of age (table F).

Table G. Percent of respondents for whom specified items were not ascertained, by age of mother and live-birth order: 1963 National Natality Survey

Age of mother and live-birth order	Total number of respondents	Family income	Education of mother	Education of father	Mother's employment status	Father's employment status
				nt not asce		
Tota1	3,218	3.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.7
Age of mother Under 20 years 20-24 years 25-29 years 30-34 years and over Live-birth order	373 1,074 948 486 337	6.2 3.0 1.8 3.3 3.9	0.1 0.3 0.6 0.3	0.3 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2	0.1 0.4	0.8 0.8 0.3 1.4 0.3
First	864 777 595 409 573	4.2 2.1 2.4 2.2 4.5	0.2 0.5 0.9	0.2 0.4 1.3 1.0	0.5	0.6 0.4 1.0 0.7

Besides these mothers who represented "unit nonresponse" in the survey, missing information on returned questionnaires also affects the quality of data derived from the survey.b Nonresponse to items on questionnaires returned by mothers was minimal in most instances and accounted for no more than 3.1 percent for any single item. Table G shows the percent not ascertained for specified items by age of mother and live-birth order. The principal problem of incompleteness in the returned questionnaires arose from failure to obtain information about the total income of the family, a problem which was found disproportionately among mothers under 25 years of age and among mothers who were having their first child or their fifth child or more.

In order to reduce the effect of nonresponse on the estimates, statistics derived from the survey of mothers were adjusted for unit nonresponse by imputing to nonrespondents the

characteristics of "similar" respondents. Similar respondents were mothers who responded to later mailings within each of the 24 age-of-mother, color, and live-birth-order groups shown on page 4. Two assumptions are inherent in this imputation procedure. The three birth record characteristics-age of mother, color, and livebirth order—are available for responding as well as nonresponding mothers and are related to the socioeconomic variables on the questionnaire sent to mothers; and the nonrespondents would be more like those who responded to the later mailings than those to the first mail. The latter assumption is based on the pattern of response by mailing waves observed in relation to the education and income level of the respondents.

Thus, an array of known values was established in the computer using the respondents to later mailings within the 24 homogeneous groups as the known population of similar respondents from which values were imputed to the non-response records. Values in the cells of the array were continually replaced by successive known values as the file of records was processed; as a nonresponse record was read, values from the

b28 of the 3,218 respondents returned the questionnaires substantially incomplete; for the purposes of processing the data, these respondents were treated in the same manner as unit nonrespondents.

appropriate cell of the array were imputed to the nonresponse record.

Data are also adjusted for item nonresponse. Imputation procedures for missing data on questionnaires returned by mothers were based on the premise that "the presence of several correlated variables permits a reasonably good prediction of the missing variable..."

Thus, missing data for items on employment of father, education of father, and family income were imputed on the computer on the same principle as for unit nonresponse, that is, imputation was made by assigning within homogeneous groups the characteristics of respondents to later mailings with known data to those respondents with missing data. The array by age of mother, color, and live-birth order used for imputation of unit nonresponse was also used for imputation of missing data on employment of father. Missing information on education of father and family income was imputed using the following arrays:

1. For education of father:

Age of father	Yea comp1	rs o eted			er
	Under 8	8 - 11	12	13- 15	16+
Under 20 years					

2. For family income:

Age of father	Yea compl	rs o eted			r
Age of father	Under 8	8 - 11	12	13- 15	16+
Under 20 years					

Missing data on employment status of mother during pregnancy for three cases and on education of mother for eight cases were imputed arbitrarily.

Physicians, Dentists, and Medical Facilities

The nonresponse rate for medical and dental sources was much lower than that for mothers. Only 6.9 percent of the physicians, 2.9 percent of the dentists, and 2.4 percent of the medical facilities included in the survey did not respond after all followup procedures were completed (table 7).

All items on the questionnaires returned by physicians, dentists, and medical facilities were complete with the exception of 1 instance for type of equipment used, 2 relating to the primary body area, and 12 relating to the number of films.

No imputation for unit nonresponse was undertaken because of the relatively low nonresponse rate and the high probability of a given X-ray examination's being reported by more than one source. The few cases enumerated above for which information was missing were adjusted manually with the aid of professional medical opinion.

Birth Records

With the exception of color of child for births selected from New Jersey, age of father. and completed weeks of pregnancy, information on the birth record was in most cases complete. During 1962, the item on color of child was removed from the New Jersey birth record. Although this item was replaced in late 1962. almost all births occurring during 1963 were registered on birth records not containing the question on color. Thus, information on color of child was missing on approximately 100 records from New Jersey selected in the sample. Imputation for color of child was carried out by means of a procedure using detailed geographic information on place of residence of mother and proportion of nonwhite population in that location according to the 1960 census.

In addition, information on completed weeks of pregnancy was unknown on 214 birth records; number of previous fetal deaths was unknown for 92 records; and age of father was missing

on 255 records. Imputation for these items was also carried out on the computer by substituting known values within the homogeneous groups created by the age, color, and live-birth-order

array described earlier. For items such as birth weight, sex of child, and birthplace of mother, where the number of unknown cases was small, imputation was made arbitrarily.

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DETAILED TABLES

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Table 1. Number of births selected in the sample, by legitimacy status, color, and age of mother: 1963 National Natality Survey

	Total		Legitimat		Illegitimate		
Color and age of mother	Total in sample	Total	Reported	Inferred	Total	Reported	Inferred
Total			Numb	er of birt	hs		
 All ages	4,096	3,780	2,529	1,251	316	214	102
Under 20 years	640	498	346	152	142	102	40
20-24 years	1,375	1,276	850	426	99	63	36
25-29 years	1,103	1,067	714	353	36	25	11
30-34 years	578	551	354	197	27	17	10
35 years and over	400	388	265	123	12	7	5
White							
All ages	3,391	3,268	2,166	1,102	123	79	44
Under 20 years	482	432	297	135	50	33	17
20-24 years	1,150	1,111	735	376	39	25	14
25-29 years	935	918	613	305	17	11	6
30-34 years	480	468	296	172	12	6	6
35 years and over	344	339	225	114	5	4	1
Nonwhite							
All ages	705	512	363	149	193	135	58
Under 20 years	158	66	49	17	92	69	23
20-24 years	225	165	115	50	60	38	22
25-29 years	168	149	101	48	19	14	5
30-34 years	98	83	58	25	15	11	4
35 years and over	56	49	40	9	7	3	4

Table 2. Percent distribution of surveyed mothers, by response status according to color and age of mother: 1963 National Natality Survey

Color and age of mother	Number of mothers							
	included in survey	Total re- spondents	First mail	Second mail	Third mail	Personal interview	respondents	
<u>Total</u>		Percent distribution						
All ages	3,726	86.4	45.3	29.2	6.8	5.1	13.6	
Under 20 years	488	76.4	35.0	27.7	6.6	7.2	23.6	
20-24 years	1,252	85.8	45.6	27.6	6.5	6.1	14.2	
25-29 years	1,056	89.8	48.5	30.2	7.7	3.4	10.2	
30-34 years	549	88.5	45.5	32.2	5.8	4.9	11.5	
35 years and over	381	88.5	48.0	29.1	6.8	4.5	11.5	
White	:							
All ages	3,218	87.7	48.0	28.5	6.7	4.4	12.3	
Under 20 years	423	77.1	35.0	27.2	7.3	7.6	22.9	
20-24 years	1,088	87.7	48.4	27.7	6.5	5.1	12.3	
25-29 years	910	91.8	51.9	29.8	7.4	2.7	8.2	
3 <u>0</u> -34 years	465	88.2	49.7	29.5	5.4	3.7	11.8	
35 years and over	332	89.2	50.0	28.3	6.6	4.2	10.8	
Nonwhite								
All ages	508	78.1	28.1	33.3	7.3	9.4	21.9	
Under 20 years	65	72.3	35.4	30.8	1.5	4.6	27.7	
20-24 years	164	73.2	26.8	26.8	6.7	12.8	26.8	
25-29 years	146	77.4	27.4	32.9	9.6	7.5	22.6	
30-34 years	84	90.5	22.6	47.6	8.3	11.9	9.5	
35 years and over	49	83.7	34.7	34.7	8.2	6.1	16.3	

Table 3. Percent distribution of surveyed mothers, by response status according to color and live-birth order: 1963 National Natality Survey

Respondents by number of mailing								
Color and live-birth order	Number of mothers included in survey	Total re- spondents	First mail	Second mail	Third mail	Personal interview	Non- respondents	
<u>Total</u>		Percent distribution						
All birth orders	3,726	86.4	45.3	29.2	6.8	5.1	13.6	
First birth	986	87.6	50.0	27.4	5.5	4.9	12.4	
Second birth	906	85.8	45.1	29.7	6.4	4.5	14.2	
Third birth	676	88.0	44.5	28.7	8.4	6.4	12.0	
Fourth birth	475	86.1	46.3	28.8	5.7	5.3	13.9	
Fifth birth and over	683	83.9	38.8	31.8	8.3	5.0	16.1	
White								
All birth orders	3,218	87.7	48.0	28.5	6.7	4.4	12.3	
First birth	898	88.3	50.9	26.9	5.6	4.9	11.7	
Second birth	814	86.6	46.4	29.7	6.8	3.7	13.4	
Third birth	598	90.1	48.3	28.9	8.4	4.5	9.9	
Fourth birth	403	87.8	48.9	29.0	5.2	4.7	12.2	
Fifth birth and over	505	85.1	44.2	28.5	7.9	4.6	14.9	
Nonwhite								
All birth orders	508	78.1	28.1	33.3	7.3	9.4	21.9	
First birth	88	80.7	39.8	31.8	4.5	4.5	19.3	
Second birth	92	78.3	33.7	29.3	3.3	12.0	21.7	
Third birth	78	71.8	15.4	26.9	9.0	20.5	28.2	
Fourth birth	72	76.4	31.9	27.8	8.3	8.3	23.6	
Fifth birth and over	178	80.3	23.6	41.0	9.6	6.2	19.7	

Table 4. Percent distribution of respondents in the survey of mothers, by number of mailing according to age of mother and family income during preceding year: 1963 National Natality Survey

	T							
Age of mother and family income	Number	Respondents by number of mailing						
and family income	of respondents	Total re- spondents	First mail	Second mail	Third mail	Personal interview		
All ages	_		Percent	distrib	oution			
All incomes	3,218	100.0	52.4	33.8	7.9	5.9		
Under \$3,000 \$3,000-\$4,999 \$5,000-\$6,999 \$7,000 and over	632 814 794 849 129	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	42.4 50.0 58.1 61.4	37.5 35.5 30.5 30.9	10.8 7.2 7.4 5.3	9.3 7.2 4.0 2.5		
Under 20 years		,	:					
All incomes	373	100.0	45.8	36.2	8.6	9.4		
Under \$3,000 \$3,000-\$4,999 \$5,000-\$6,999 \$7,000 and over	165 124 43 13 28	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	44.2 50.8 55.8 *	36.4 33.1 34.9 *	8.5 9.7 - *	10.9 6.5 9.3 *		
<u>20-24 years</u>								
All incomes	1,074	100.0	53.2	32.1	7.6	7.1		
Under \$3,000	231 323 284 193 43	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	45.0 54.5 59.9 57.5	35.1 31.3 29.2 33.7	11.7 5.9 5.6 5.7	8.2 8.4 5.3 3.1		
<u>25-29 years</u>								
All incomes	948	100.0	54.0	33.6	8.5	3.8		
Under \$3,000	116 223 268 318 23	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	36.2 48.0 58.2 63.2	42.2 38.6 29.5 29.6	12.9 8.1 10.4 5.7	8.6 5.4 1.9 1.6		
All incomes	486	100.0	51.4	36.4	6.6	5.6		
Under \$3,000	66 93 128 183 16	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	37.9 43.0 55.5 60.7	39.4 41.9 33.6 33.3	12.1 6.5 7.0 3.3	10.6 8.6 3.9 2.7		
35 years and over								
All incomes	337	100.0	54.3	32.9	7.7	5.0		
Under \$3,000	54 51 71 142 19	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	44.4 41.2 56.3 66.9	38.9 43.1 31.0 23.2	7.4 7.8 8.5 6.3	9.3 7.8 4.2 3.5		

Table 5. Percent distribution of respondents in the survey of mothers, by number of mailing according to age and years of school attended by mother: 1963 National Natality Survey

	N 1	Respo	ndents b	y number	of mai	ling			
Age and years of school attended by mother	Number of respondents	Total re- spondents	First mail	Second mail	Third mail	Personal interview			
All ages			Percent distribution						
Total	3,218	100.0	52.4	33.8	7.9	5.9			
None or elementaryHigh school:	326	100.0	35.9	40.8	13.5	9.8			
1-3 years	694 1,454 708 36	100.0 100.0 100.0	42.9 56.8 62.2	37.5 32.1 30.2	8.9 6.8 5.5	10.7 4.3 2.1			
<u> </u>	070								
	373	100.0	45.8	36.2	8.6	9.4			
None or elementary	37	100.0	*	*	*	*			
1-3 years	160 152 19 5	100.0 100.0 100.0	39.4 52.6 *	40.6 32.9 *	7.5 8.6 *	12.5 5.9 *			
20-24 years									
Total	1,074	100.0	53.2	32.1	7.6	7.1			
None or elementaryHigh school:	54	100.0	31.5	42.6	16.7	9.3			
1-3 years 4 years or more College-l year or more Not available	218 534 257 11	100.0 100.0 100.0	45.1 56.2 59.9	30.0 32.2 31.5	11.1 6.0 5.4	13.8 5.6 3.1			
25-29 years									
Total	948	100.0	54.0	33.6	8.5	3.8			
None or elementaryHigh school:	98	100.0	33.7	40.8	14.3	11.2			
1-3 years4 years or more	175 434 232 9	100.0 100.0 100.0	40.0 57.8 66.8	45.1 31.6 25.9	8.0 8.5 6.0	6.9 2.1 1.3			
30-34 years Tota1	486	100.0	51.4	36.4	6.6	5.6			
None or elementary	72	100.0	33.3	44.4	13.9	8.3			
High school: 1-3 years 4 years or more College-1 year or more Not available	85 195 131 3	100.0 100.0 100.0	45.9 56.9 58.0	35.3 32.8 37.4	8.2 5.1 3.8	10.5 5.1 0.8			
35 years or over									
Total	337	100.0	54.3	32.9	7.7	5.0			
None or elementaryHigh school:	65	100.0	36.9	40.0	13.8	9.2			
1-3 years4 years or more	57 139 69 7	100.0 100.0 100.0	49.1 60.4 66.7	36.8 30.9 24.6	8.8 5.0 4.3	5.3 3.6 4.3			
	<u> </u>	••••	•••	•••	•••				

Table 6. Percent distribution of respondents in the survey of mothers, by number of mailing according to live-birth order and years of school attended by mother: 1963 National Natality Survey

								
Live-birth order and years of	Number of	Respondents by number of mailing						
school attended by mother	respondents	Total re- spondents	First mail	Second mail	Third mail	Personal interview		
All live births			Percent	distrib	ution			
Total	3,218	100.0	52.4	33.8	7.9	5.9		
None or elementary	326	100.0	35.9	40.8	13.5	9.8		
1-3 years	694 1,454 708 36	100.0 100.0 100.0	42.9 56.8 62.1	37.5 32.1 30.2	8.9 6.8 5.5	10.7 4.3 2.1		
First birth								
Total	864	100.0	56.9	31.3	6.3	5.6		
None or elementaryHigh school:	32	100.0	*	*	*	*		
1-3 years4 years or more	145 429 250 8	100.0 100.0 100.0	40.7 60.1 63.2	38.6 30.1 28.4	7.6 5.1 6.4	13.1 4.7 2.0		
Second birth								
Total	777	100.0	52.6	34.6	7.5	5.3		
None or elementaryHigh school:	44	100.0	38.6	40.9	9.1	11.4		
1-3 years	152 372 200 9	100.0 100.0 100.0	40.1 54.8 62.5	38.8 33.9 31.5	10.5 7.3 4.5	10.5 4.0 1.5		
Third birth	:							
Total	595	100.0	50.6	32.6	9.6	7.2		
None or elementaryHigh school:	62	100.0	22.6	45.2	16.1	16.1		
1-3 years4 years or more	142 262 126 3	100.0 100.0 100.0	43.0 56.9 60.3	36.6 29.4 29.4	10.6 8.0 7.1	9.8 5.7 3.2		
Fourth birth Total	409	100.0	53.8	33.5	6.6	6.1		
None or elementary	40	100.0	52.5	27.5	12.5	7.5		
High school: 1-3 years 4 years or more College-l year or more Not available	104 198 64	100.0 100.0 100.0	51.9 53.0 60.9	27.9 37.4 32.8	6.7 6.6 3.1	13.5 3.0 3.1		
Fifth birth and over	3	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		
Total	573	100.0	46.2	37.9	9.9	5.9		
None or elementary	148	100.0	32.4	43.9	14.9	8.8		
High school: 1-3 years 4 years or more College-l year or more Not available	151 193 68 13	100.0 100.0 100.0	41.7 57.0 61.8	42.4 31.1 32.3	8.6 8.3 4.4	7.3 3.6 1.5		

Table 7. Percent distribution of surveyed physicians, medical facilities, and dentists, by response status according to age of mother: 1963 National Natality Survey

	Number	Respondents	s by numl	per of ma	Non-	
Type of source and age of mother	in the survey	Total re- spondents	First mail	Second mail	Third mail	respondents
Physician			Percer	nt distri	bution	
All ages	4,474	93.1	66.5	17.6	9.0	6.9
Under 20 years	597	94.0	66.5	17.6	9.9	6.0
20-24 years	1,484	92.5	66.5	17.6	8.4	7.5
25-34 years	1,926	93.2	66.7	17.6	8.9	6.8
35 years and over	467	93.1	65.7	18.0	9.4	6.9
Medical facility						•
All ages	4,432	97.6	77.4	15.3	4.9	2.4
Under 20 years	681	98.1	76.5	15.7	5.9	1.9
20-24 years	1,522	97.2	76.3	15.7	5.2	2.8
25-34 years	1,813	97.8	79.3	14.1	4.4	2.2
35 years and over	416	97.4	74.5	18.3	4.6	2.6
Dentist						
All ages	1,360	97.1	81.2	11.5	· 4.4	2.9
Under 20 years	101	94.1	72.3	18.2	8.0	5.9
20-24 years	445	96.9	79.6	12.1	5.2	3.1
25-34 years	676	97.3	83.6	10.5	3.2	2.7
35 years and over	138	98.6	81.9	12.3	4.4	1.4

Table 8. Percent distribution of surveyed physicians, medical facilities, and dentists, by response status according to color of mother: 1963 National Natality Survey

	Number	Responden	Non-			
Type of source and color of mother	in the survey	Total re- spondents	First mail	Second mail	Third mail	respondents
Physician			Percen	t distrib	oution	
Total	4,474	93.1	66.5	17.6	9.0	6.9
White	4,012	93.5	67.8	17.0	8.7	6.5
Nonwhite	462	89.2	55.2	22.7	11.3	10.8
Medical facility						
Total	4,432	97.6	77.4	15.3	4.9	2.4
White	3,685	98.0	78.5	15.0	4.5	2.0
Nonwhite	747	95.7	72.0	17.0	6.7	4.3
Dentist						
Total	1,360	97.1	81.2	11.5	4.4	2.9
White	1,275	97.7	82.4	11.2	4.1	2.3
Nonwhite	85	87.1	63.5	15.3	8.3	12.9

APPENDIX I

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Age of mother.—Age of mother is recorded or derived from entries on the birth certificate.

Color.—Color is recorded or derived from entries on the birth certificate for color or race as white or nonwhite. The category "white" includes births to parents classified as white, Mexican, or Puerto Rican. Nonwhite births include births to parents classified as Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Aleut, Eskimo, Hawaiian, or part-Hawaiian.

· Live-birth order.—Live-birth order is derived from entries on the birth certificate and refers to the number of children born alive to the mother.

Legitimacy status.—For States reporting legitimacy data on the birth record, legitimacy status of a birth is recorded from entries on the birth certificate; for States not reporting legitimacy on the birth record, it is inferred from other evidence on the birth certificate. The following 16 States did not report legitimacy statistics on the birth record in 1963: Arizona, Arkansas,

California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, and Vermont.

Family income.—Family income refers to the total of all income received during the preceding year by all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption and living in the household when the baby was born. Income from all sources is included, such as wages, salaries, unemployment compensation, and help from relatives.

Educational attainment.—The categories of educational attainment shown in this report refer to the highest grade of regular school attended.

Medical facility.—Medical facility refers to a hospital, clinic, or other institution where the mother may have received care during the year prior to the birth of her child.

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APPENDIX II SOURCE FORMS

Standard Certificate of Live Birth

rorm approved. Budget Bureau No. 68-R374.2

	STATE OF		CE	RTIFICATE C	DE TIME	BIRTH	BIRTI	H. No.			
	1. PLACE OF BIRTH a. COUNTY				2. USUAL a. STAT	RESIDENCE	OF MO	ther (When	e does moth	er live?)	
128811	6. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION					TOWN, OR LOC	ATION		-		
GPO : 1955	c. NAME OF (If not HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION	in hospital, give	street address)		d. STRE	ET ADDRESS					
ľ	d. IS PLACE OF BIRTH INS	SIDE CITY LIMITS	7		e. IS RE	SIDENCE INSIDE	CITY LI	IMITS?	f, IS	RESIDENCE OF	N A FARM?
L	YES NO				YE	s 🗌 nol				YES 🔲	№ 🗌
	3. NAME (Type or print) 4. SEX 5a. THIS BI	First		Middle		Last					7
ı	ਹੈ 4. SEX 5a. THIS BI	RTH		5b. IF TWIN OR TRIF	LET, WAS C	HILD BORN		6. DATE	Month	Day	Year
L	SINGLE	TWIN	TRIPLET [tst 🗌	2D 🗌	3D		BIRTH			
SERVICE	7. NAME 4 9. AGE (At time of this	First		Middle		Last		8.	COLOR OR R	ACE	
HEALTH SE	9. AGE (At time of this	birth) YEARS	10, BIRTHPLACE (Sta	te or foreign country	y) 11a.	USUAL OCCUPA	TION	116	. KIND OF B	USINESS OR IN	DUSTRY
12. MAIDEN NAME First Middle 14. AGE (At lime of this birth) 15. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country)					Last 13. COLOR OR RACE						
	14. AGE (At time of this	t birth)	15. BIRTHPLACE (Sta.	te or foreign country)	16. PREVIOUS	DELIVER	RIES TO MOTH	ER (Do NO2	r include this b	irth)
WELFAR	YEARS					a. How many OTHE of the dren were born alive now dead?		THER chil- slive but are	c. How many (fetuses born de lime after cond	fetal deaths ad at ANY reption)f	
N. AN	18. MOTHER'S MAILING ADD	RESS								L	
ξ		. SIGNATURE				186. ATTENDA	NT AT B	BIRTH			
3	I hereby certify that this child				M. D. D. O. MIDWIFE OTHER (Specify)						
1	was born alive on the date stated above.	. ADDRESS					18d. DA	ATE SIGNED			
. 1	19. DATE RECD. BY LOCAL RI	EG. 20. F	EGISTRAR'S SIGNATUR	E			21. DA7	TE ON WHICH	GIVEN NAMI	E ADDED	
1									BY	(.	Registrar)
			FOI	(This section MU							
3	22a. LENGTH OF PREGNANCY		, WEIGHT AT BIRTH	23. LEGITIMATE							
Ī	COMPLETED LB. OZ. YES NO NO										
730 MEY. 11 58	(SPACE FOR ADDITION OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH ITEMS BY INDIVIDUAL STATES)										
				<u> </u>							

956 REVISION OF STANDARD CERTIFICATE

Survey Questionnaire for Mothers



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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1.

The U. S. Public Health Service is doing a national study to find out how much and what kinds of medical and dental care women are receiving during the year before the birth of a child. Nothing is known about the extent of the care received by expectant mothers, even though such care is of the greatest importance for the future health of both mother and baby. A knowledge of what is actually happening throughout the Nation will go a long way in helping to improve the health of mothers and babies.

The information needed for this study will be based on the experience of the mothers of 4,000 babies out of the 4 million born during 1963. These mothers were selected as a random sample of all mothers who have a baby, and you are one of those so selected. We are therefore asking you to answer the questions on the following pages of this form, and to return it to us in the enclosed envelope which requires no postage.

Please notice that in the first part of the form the questions ask about every doctor, dentist, hospital, or clinic from which you received any care during the entire year before your baby was born. Your answers should not be just for the care connected with pregnancy, but for any and all medical and dental care or checkups during these 12 months.

All information about you and your baby will be kept completely confidential. Your answers will be used for health research only and for no other purpose. As you might expect, it is particularly important that we receive your answers and those of all the other 4,000 mothers, since each of you really represents 1,000 mothers.

Your cooperation in this study is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

O. K. Sagen, Fh. D., Chief National Vital Statistics Division National Center for Health Statistics

Name of Child	
Date of Birth	File Number

SURVEY OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE

	PART I. SOURCES OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL CAR	E DURING ONE	-YEAR PERIOD BEFORE CHILDBIRTH				
below a	provide the information requested about the physician, chiropractor or who attended you at the recent of your child.		ou seen by a dentist during this ur period?				
Name		, c	omplete a section below				
Adda	ess		or each dentist.				
City	(town) and State	1	Name				
	many times were you seen by this tor during the one-year period?	ī	Address				
2. Were yo	ou seen by any other physician		City (town) and State				
	ropractor during the one-year before the recent birth of wild?		How many times were you seen by this dentist during the one-year period?				
	S		Name				
	mplete a section below for ch doctor or chiropractor.	п	Address City (town) and State				
	Name		How many times were you seen by this				
, _T	Address		dentist during the one-year period?				
_	City (town) and State	4. During this one-year period, were you treated or examined in a clinic or hospital not reported above? (Include health checkups at work, visits to mobile health units, etc.) [YES [NO (Go on to next page)]					
	How many times were you seen by this doctor during the one-year period?						
	Name	1					
п	Address		mplete a section below for each ace where you were treated or examined.				
	City (town) and State		Name				
•	How many times were you seen by this doctor during the one-year period?	ı	Address City (town) and State				
	Name		orty (town) and otate				
III	Address		Name				
***	City (town) and State	п п	Address				
	How many times were you seen by this doctor during the one-year period?		City (town) and State				

25

PIEASE GO ON TO PART II -

PART II. RELAT	ED INFORMATION		
Were you employed outside your home at any time during your recent pregnancy?	4. Was your husband employed at the time of your child's birth?		
TES (Answer a and NO (Go on to D below) Question 2),	☐YES → Was he working (check one) ☐PART-TIME?		
a. Did you work full-time at all during your recent pregnancy?			
The did you stop working full time?	5. What kind of work was your husband doing at the time of your child's birth? (If he was not working then, please give information for his last job)		
When did you stop working full-time? Wonth Day Year	GIVE FULL DESCRIPTION (For example: grocery clerk, auto mechanic, elementary school teacher)		
19			
b. Did you work part-time at all during your recent pregnancy?			
When did you stop working part-time?	6. What was the total income of your family during		
Wonth Day Year_	1962? (Include all income such as wages, salaries, unemployment compensation, help from relatives,		
19	etc., received by all members of the family living with you when your baby was born)		
What was the highest grade (or year) of regular school that you ever attended? (Circle highest grade attended)	□#ONE □\$#,000 - \$#,999		
NONE 0	UNDER \$1,000		
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 1 2 3 % 5 6 7 8	\$1,000 - \$1,999		
HIGH SCHOOL 1 2 3 4	\$2,000 - \$2,999 \$10,000 - \$14,999 \$3,000 - \$3,999 \$15,000 OR OVER		
COLLEGE 1 2 3 4 5 6+			
Did you COMPLETE this grade? TYES WO	7. Where did you live when your baby was born? (Please give your home address)		
3. What was the highest grade (or year) of regular school that your husband ever attended?	Number and Street		
(Circle highest grade attended)	City (town) and State		
NONE 0	County		
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			
HIGH SCHOOL 1 2 3 4	Is this place on a city lot (or in an		
COLLEGE 1 2 3 4 5 6+	apartment building)?		
Did he COMPLETE this grade? TES NO	TYES NO		
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63			
	(Name and address of person completing this form)		

PLEASE USE BACK PAGE FOR COMMENTS

Survey Questionnaire for Physicians



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Your assistance is needed in a small but important sample survey conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service with the approval of your State Health Department. The primary purpose of this survey is to estimate how often mothers are exposed to ionizing radiation in the year preceding a birth. The survey will also provide useful data on the extent to which expectant mothers avail themselves of medical care. The mothers on whom data are being collected were identified from a random sample of about 4,000 births out of the 4 million occurring in the United States during 1963.

According to our records, the mother named below was seen or treated by you at some time during the year prior to the recent birth of her child. We ask your cooperation in answering the questions on the following pages, which relate to the medical care she received during the one-year period preceding childbirth. The exact dates covered by this period are shown below. Information is needed on each exposure to ionizing radiation this woman experienced during this period, irrespective of its relationship to pregnancy.

Since the survey is based on only a small sample of mothers, it is particularly important that we obtain full information on each. A postage-free envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying. You may be assured that your report will be held in strictest confidence and used only for statistical research.

Your cooperation in this study is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

O. K. Sagen, Ph. D., Chief National Vital Statistics Division

National Center for Health Statistics

P

Name of Mother	Maiden Name		
Address	Place of Birth of Child		
City-State	Date of Birth	File Number	
PERIOD COVERED BY THIS SURVEY: FROM	то -		

SURVEY OF RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

PART I	. RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS	OR TREATMENTS DURING ONE-YEAR PERIOD BEFORE CHILDBIRTH					
To your knowledge, was the mother examined or treated by X-ray or fluoroscope at any time during the one-year period before childbirth as specified at the bottom of the preceding page?							
NO (Skip to Part II on last page)							
TYES - How many radiological examinations or treatments							
did she receive during this one-year period?							
	(numi	(Complete section(s) below, then go on to last page) ber)					
the ONE-YE. If the SAM. If more th In reporti	 Complete a separate section below for EACH radiological examination or treatment performed during the ONE-YEAR PERIOD, whether or not related to pregnancy. If the SAME TYPE of procedure was performed MORE THAN ONCE, please report EACH SEPARATELY. If more than one procedure was performed on the SAME DATE, please report EACH SEPARATELY. In reporting NUMBER OF EXPOSURES, please include those which may have been technically unsatisfactory. 						
▶ If necessa	▶ If necessary, continue on a separate sheet.						
	SECTION 1. FIRST RADIOLOGICA	L EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT DURING ONE-YEAR PERIOD					
	1. Type of radiological equipment used? (check one)	☐ DIAGNOSTIC RADIOGRAPHY ☐ DIAGNOSTIC FLUOROSCOPY ☐ DIAGNOSTIC PHOTOFLUOROGRAPHY ☐ X-RAY THERAPY					
	2. Primary area of body exposed?						
(month)	3. Type of service rendered to mother? (check one)	☐ PELVIHETRY ☐ INTRAVEHOUS PYELOGRAM ☐ PLACENTOGRAPHY ☐ OTHER (specify) ☐ ROUTINE CHEST					
(day)	4. Number of exposures?	(include those technically unsatisfactory)					
(year)	5. Place where examination or treatment was performed?	OR Name of physician, hospital or clinic Address City-State					

SI	ECTION 2. SECOND RADIOLOGICA	AL EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT DURING ONE-YEAR PERIOD
Date of	1. Type of radiological equipment used? (check one)	☐ DIAGNOSTIC RADIOGRAPHY ☐ DIAGNOSTIC FLUOROSCOPY ☐ DIAGNOSTIC PHOTOFLUOROGRAPHY ☐ X-RAY THERAPY
examination or treatment?	2. Primary area of body exposed?	
(month)	3. Type of service rendered to mother? (check one)	☐ PELVIMETRY ☐ INTRAVENOUS PYELOGRAM ☐ PLACENTOGRAPHY ☐ OTHER (specify) ☐ ☐ ROUTINE CHEST .
(day)	4. Number of exposures?	(number) (include those technically unsatisfactory)
(year)	5. Place where examination or treatment was performed?	DONE AT MY OWN OFFICE OR Name of physician, hospital or clinic Address City-State
	ECTION 3. THIRD RADIOLOGICA	AL EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT DURING ONE-YEAR PERIOD
Date of	1. Type of radiological equipment used? (check one)	☐ DIAGNOSTIC RADIOGRAPHY ☐ DIAGNOSTIC FLUOROSCOPY ☐ DIAGNOSTIC PHOTOFLUOROGRAPHY ☐ X-RAY THERAPY
examination or treatment?	2. Primary area of body exposed?	
(month)	3. Type of service rendered to mother? (check one)	☐ PELVIMETRY ☐ INTRAVENOUS PYELOGRAM ☐ PLACENTOGRAPHY ☐ OTHER (specify) ☐ ☐ ROUTINE CHEST
(day)	4. Number of exposures?	(include those technically unsatisfactory)
(year)	5. Place where examination or treatment was performed?	DONE AT MY OWN OFFICE OR Name of physician, hospital or clinic Address City-State
. SI	ECTION 4. FOURTH RADIOLOGICA	AL EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT DURING ONE-YEAR PERIOD
Date of	1. Type of radiological equipment used? (check one)	☐ DIAGNOSTIC RADIOGRAPHY ☐ DIAGNOSTIC FLUOROSCOPY ☐ DIAGNOSTIC PHOTOFLUOROGRAPHY ☐ X-RAY THERAPY
examination or treatment?	2. Primary area of body exposed?	
(month)	3. Type of service rendered to mother? (check one)	☐ PELYIMETRY ☐ INTRAVENOUS PYELOGRAH ☐ PLACENTOGRAPHY ☐ OTHER (specify) ☐ ROUTINE CHEST
(day)	4. Number of exposures?	(include those technically unsatisfactory)
(year)	5. Place where examination or treatment was performed?	DONE AT MY OWN OFFICE OR Name of physician, hospital or clinic Address City-State
PHS-4425-1 (page 2) 4-63		(OVER)

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one ple On dur	w many times did you se-year period? (If excesse give best estimate) what date did you see ring the one-year peri	her for the cod?	Numbe	r of times	5. If you referred this patient to another physician or to a hospital or clinic, please give names and addresses of physicians or institutions to which referred. Name Address City-State
dur On	ring the one-year peri	od? Month her for the	first ti	me Year	Name Address City-State
dur On	ring the one-year peri	od? Month her for the	Day	Year	Address City-State
dur On	ring the one-year peri	od? Month her for the	Day	Year	City-State
dur On	ring the one-year peri	od? Month her for the	Day	Year	
. On	what date did you see	Month her for the			
		her for the			Name
			lact #:-	19	Name
			lact +:-		
				10	Address
			1430 1111		
		Month	Day	Year	City-State
		MOULII	Day	rear	
		L		19	6. If this patient was seen or treated during the
nam	this patient was refe mes and addresses of r hospitals.				one-year period by any other physician, hospital or clinic not reported above or on the previous page, please give names and addresses.
Nat	me				Name
Add	idress				Address
Cit	ty-State				City-State
C11	ty-State				City-State
Nan	me				Name
Add	dress				Address
Ċ.	ty-State				City-State
					City-State

COMMENTS

GP 0 943134

Survey Questionnaire for Medical Facilities



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Your assistance is needed in a small but important sample survey conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service with the approval of your State Health Department. The primary purpose of this survey is to estimate how often mothers are exposed to ionizing radiation in the year preceding a birth. The survey will also provide useful data on the extent to which expectant mothers avail themselves of medical care. The mothers on whom data are being collected were identified from a random sample of about 4,000 births out of the 4 million occurring in the United States during 1963.

According to our records, the mother named below was seen or treated at your institution at some time during the year prior to the recent birth of her child. We ask your cooperation in answering the questions on the following pages, which relate to the medical care she received during the one-year period preceding childbirth. The exact dates covered by this period are shown below. Information is needed on each exposure to ionizing radiation this woman experienced during this period, irrespective of its relationship to pregnancy.

Since the survey is based on only a small sample of mothers, it is particularly important that we obtain full information on each. A postage-free envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying. You may be assured that your report will be held in strictest confidence and used only for statistical research.

Your cooperation in this study is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours.

O. K. Sagen, Ph. D., Chief National Vital Statistics Division National Center for Health Statistics

Name of Wother	Maiden Name	
Address	Place of Birth of Child	•
City-State	Date of Birth	File Number
PERIOD COVERED BY THIS SURVEY: FROM	то	

SURVEY OF RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

I. RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS	OR TREATMENTS DURING ONE-YEAR PERIOD BEFORE CHILDBIRTH				
ne-year period before childbir □ NO (Skip to Part II on la □ YES → How many radi	ological examinations or treatments ve during this one-year period?				
(num	ber) (Complete section(s) below, then go on to last page)				
AR PERIOD, whether or not					
•	rformed MORE THAN ONCE, please report EACH SEPARATELY.				
 If more than one procedure was performed on the SAME DATE, please report EACH SEPARATELY. In reporting NUMBER OF EXPOSURES, please include those which may have been technically unsatisfactory. If necessary, continue on a separate sheet. 					
SECTION 1. FIRST RADIOLOGICA	L EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT DURING ONE-YEAR PERIOD				
<pre>1, Type of radiological equipment used? (check one)</pre>	DIAGNOSTIC RADIOGRAPHY DIAGNOSTIC FLUOROSCOPY DIAGNOSTIC PHOTOFLUOROGRAPHY X-RAY THERAPY				
Date of examination or treatment? 2. Primary area of body exposed?					
 Type of service rendered to mother? (check one) 	☐ PELVIMETRY ☐ INTRAVEHOUS PYELOGRAM ☐ PLACENTOGRAPHY ☐ OTHER (specify) ☐ ROUTINE CHEST				
4. Number of exposures?	(include those technically unsatisfactory)				
5. Place where examination or treatment was performed?	OR Name of physician; hospital or clinic Address City-State				
	r knowledge, was the mother ene-year period before childbin NO (Skip to Part II on to the series of the series				

s	ECTION 2. SECOND RADIOLOGICA	L EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT DURING ONE-YEAR PERIOD
26	 Type of radiological equipment used? (check one) 	☐ DIAGNOSTIC RADIOGRAPHY ☐ DIAGNOSTIC FLUOROSCOPY ☐ DIAGNOSTIC PHOTOFLUOROGRAPHY ☐ X-RAY THERAPY
Date of examination or treatment?	2. Primary area of body exposed?	
(month)	3. Type of service rendered to mother?	PELVIMETRY INTRAVENOUS PYELOGRAM PLACENTOGRAPHY OTHER (specify) ROUTINE CHEST
(day)	4. Number of exposures?	(include those technically unsatisfactory)
(year)	5. Place where examination or treatment was performed?	OR Name of physician, hospital or clinic Address City-State
S	ECTION 3. THIRD RADIOLOGICAL	EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT DURING ONE-YEAR PERIOD
Date of	l. Type of radiological equipment used? (check one)	☐ DIAGNOSTIC RADIOGRAPHY ☐ DIAGNOSTIC FLUOROSCOPY ☐ DIAGNOSTIC PHOTOFLUOROGRAPHY ☐ X-RAY THERAPY
examination or treatment?	Primary area of body exposed?	
(month)	3. Type of service rendered to mother? (check one)	□ PELYIMETRY □ INTRAVENOUS PYELOGRAM □ PLACENTOGRAPHY □ OTHER (specify) □ ROUTINE CHEST
(day)	4. Number of exposures?	(include those technically unsatisfactory)
(year)	5. Place where examination or treatment was performed?	OR Name of physician, hospital or clinic Address City-State
SE	CTION 4. FOURTH RADIOLOGICAL	L EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT DURING ONE-YEAR PERIOD
Date of	 Type of radiological equipment used? (check one) 	☐ DIAGNOSTIC RADIOGRAPHY ☐ DIAGNOSTIC FLUOROSCOPY ☐ DIAGNOSTIC PHOTOFLUOROGRAPHY ☐ X-RAY THERAPY
examination or treatment?	Primary area of body exposed?	
(month)	3. Type of service rendered to mother?	☐ PELVIHETRY ☐ INTRAVENOUS PYELOGRAM ☐ PLACENTOGRAPHY ☐ OTHER (specify) ☐ ☐ ROUTINE CHEST
(day)	4. Number of exposures?	(include those technically unsatisfactory)
(year)	5. Place where examination or treatment was performed?	OR Name of physician, hospital or clinic Address City-State
PHS-4425-7 (page 2) 4-63	,	(OVER)

	PART II. MED	ICAL CARE REC	EIVED	BY MOTHER	DURING ONE-YEAR PERIOD BEFORE CHILDBIRTH
institution (If exact n 2. On what dat	during the o	atient seen at ne-year period vn, please give n for the firs od?	Pest Numbe	er of times	5. If your institution referred this patient to another hospital or clinic or to a private physician, please give names and addresses of physicians or institutions to which referred. Name
		Month	Day	Year	L
				19	Name
	e was she see one-year peri	n for the last	time		Address City-State
		Month	Day	Year	
please give	names and ad	rred to your indresses of reference	erring		6. If this patient was seen or treated during the one-year period by any other hospital, clinic or physician not reported above or on the previous page, please give names and addresses.
Name			-		Name
Address	· · · · · ·		_		Address
City-State					City-State .
Name					Name
Address					Address
City-State					City-State
					(Name of person completing this form)

COMMENTS

Survey Questionnaire for Dentists



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Your assistance is needed in a small but important sample survey conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service with the approval of your State Health Department. The primary purpose of this survey is to estimate how often mothers are exposed to ionizing radiation in the year preceding a birth. The survey will also provide useful data on the extent to which expectant mothers avail themselves of dental care. The mothers on whom data are being collected were identified from a random sample of about 4,000 births out of the 4 million occurring in the United States during 1963.

According to our records, the mother named below was seen or treated by you at some time during the year prior to the recent birth of her child. We ask your cooperation in answering the questions on the back of this letter, which relate to the dental care she received during the one-year period preceding childbirth. The exact dates covered by this period are shown below.

Since the survey is based on only a small sample of mothers, it is particularly important that we obtain full information on each. A postage-free envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying. You may be assured that your report will be held in strictest confidence and used only for statistical research.

Your cooperation in this study is deeply appreciated.

O. K. Sagen, Ph. D., Chief

National Vital Statistics Division

National Center for Health Statistics

Name of Wother	Maiden Name	
Address	Place of Birth of Child	
City-State	Date of Birth	File Number
PERIOD COVERED BY THIS SURVEY: FROM	. то	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

SURVEY OF DENTAL X-RAY EXAMINATIONS

PART I. DENTAL X-RAY EXAMINATIONS DURING ONE-YEAR PERIOD BEFORE CHILDBIRTH							
To your knowledge, did the patient receive any dental X-ray examinations during the one-year period before childbirth as specified at the bottom of the preceding page?							
. (Skip to Part II below)							
How many dental X-ray examinations did she receive during this one-year period?							
(number)							
Complete a separate	e section i	below efore	for EACH	dental X-ray examination that the pat	ient received		
_				those which may have been technically	unsatisfactory.		
► If πecessary, cont				•			
Date of Examination	Ту	/pe(s)	of X-ray	Exposures (check all that apply)	Number of Exposures		
	□ FUL	L MOUT	н	BITE WING			
(month-day-year)	□отн	ER —	(number)				
	FUL	FULL HOUTH BITE WING			(number)		
(month-day-year)	□отн	ER —					
		r HON					
(month-day-year)				type)	(number)		
PART II. DENTAL CARE RECEIVED BY MOTHER DURING ONE-YEAR PERIOD BEFORE CHILDBIRTH							
1. About how many times did you see the patient during the one-year period? 4. If the patient was seen by another dentist or dental clinic during the one-year period, please							
	Nı	ımber d	of times	give names and addresses below.			
When did you see her for the the one-year period?	2. When did you see her for the first time during the one-year period?						
	Month	Day	Уеаг	City-State			
			19				
3. When did you see her for the last time during the one-year period? Name Address							
	Month	Day	Year	City-State			
PHS-4425-13 (page 2)			19	1			
4-63							
				(Name of person completing t.	his form)		
COMMENTS:				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	GPO 943136		

OUTLINE OF REPORT SERIES FOR VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS

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