U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service   National Vital Statistics Division

Vital Statistics
INSTRUCTION MANUAL

CODING AND PUNCHING

GEOGRAPHIC AND PERSONAL PARTICULARS

FOR

BIRTHS OCCURRING IN 1961

WASHINGTON   REVISED AUGUST 14, 1961

IV. LIVE BIRTH PROCEDURES

Microfilm images of birth certificates received from reporting agencies will cover all births occurring in 1961, but only a 50-percent sample of the images will be coded and punched. The images to be punched are those with image numbers terminating in an even digit (0,2,4,6,8).

Completed punched cards, prepared in accordance with NVSD specifications, are furnished by four reporting areas in addition to the microfilm.

A. General Instructions

Each lot of images or transcripts will be processed separately in the code-punching and verifying operations. The unit supervisor will issue lots, with accompanying Lot Control Records, to clerks performing the various operations. As each operation is completed, the Lot Control Record, containing appropriate entries made by the clerk, will be returned to the supervisor.

For each work lot, after not more than 100 cards have been punched and before each lot is turned in, the code punchers will "needle" the first five columns of their cards (Year, Principal Month of Occurrence, and Reel Number) and column 47 (eject) to determine if these columns have been correctly punched.

The following rules will be applied in handling deletions, duplicates, missing image numbers, repeated images, unnumbered images, and correction documents.

Correction documents.--There may be images of various documents containing corrected or additional information to birth certificates and carrying the same image number as the record to which it relates. These images will appear either preceding or following the certificate of birth. The corrected or additional information for specific items will be coded from these correction document images.

Repeated images or transcripts.--Where more than one image or transcript appears for the same certificate, punch only one card. For States reporting on transcripts, make a notation on the Lot Control Record indicating the duplicate transcript as a deletion to be made to the Checklist count. Attach duplicate transcripts to the Lot Control Record.

Duplicate image numbers.--Where the same image number has been used for different images, code each image, using the same image number for both, indicating in pencil, A, B, C, and etc., at the top of the card. Make a notation on the Lot Control Record indicating the image as an addition to be made to the Checklist count.

Missing image numbers.--Note all missing image numbers (odd or even) on the Lot Control Record indicating the place of occurrence for each image.

Unnumbered images.--For an additional unnumbered image(s) if the number of the image immediately preceding it is an even number, use that number for the unnumbered image(s), indicating in pencil A, B, C, and etc., at the top of the card. If the preceding number is an uneven number, do not punch the unnumbered image(s).

Deletions.--Do not punch a card for images or transcripts of certificates not to be included in natality statistics for 1961 (births in other years or fetal death certificates). Make a notation on the Lot Control Record for each such record, indicating that it is a deletion to be made to the Checklist count. For States reporting on microfilm, make transcript copies of all fetal death certificates and attach them to the Lot Control Record. For States reporting on transcripts, remove fetal death transcripts from the file and attach them to the Lot Control Record.

Illegible entries.--Illegible entries encountered in the preparation of punched cards will be coded and punched as follows:

The coding clerk will punch the appropriate code for all items on the certificate which can be read and assign the appropriate code for items where present coding rules provide assignment of codes when information is lacking (such as sex, month, and place of residence). For any item for which the code cannot be determined, she will assign the appropriate code for the "unknown" category.

Illegible images.--When illegible even-numbered images are encountered, substitute odd-numbered legible images of certificates for occurrences within the same county. The odd number of the substitute certificates will be punched into the card. Make a notation on the Lot Control Record of image numbers for all substitute certificates. If certificates for the same county of occurrence are not available for substitution, consult the supervisor.

B. Preparation of Punched Cards

Program card.--A program card will be prepared for each work lot. Proper punching in this program card controls the automatic operations for the corresponding columns of the cards being punched. Improperly punched program cards will result in numerous operator errors.

The control punching required in the program card depends on the columns to be skipped or duplicated for a work lot.

Field definition (12).--A "12" hole should be punched in every column except the first (left-hand position) of every field to be skipped, duplicated, or manually punched. These 12's serve to continue to the end of a field any skip or duplication started within that field. Several consecutive fields to be automatically skipped or duplicated should be programmed as a single field. A single field should not be programmed with a 12 code.

The 12's are punched in the program card for manually punched fields to permit occasional skipping or duplicating. This skipping or duplicating is started by key depression and is carried across the field by the 12's.

Automatic skip (11).--An "11" punch in the first column of any field automatically starts a skip, which is continued over that field by the 12's punched in the remaining columns of the field. If a single column is to be automatically skipped, it is punched with an 11.

Automatic duplication (0).--A zero punched in the first column of any field automatically starts duplication, which is continued over that field by the 12's punched in the remaining columns of the field. If a single column is to be automatically duplicated, it is punched with a zero.

The first card for each lot must be punched manually with the automatic skip and duplicate switch off. Then the switch is turned on and the codes in each succeeding card is automatically duplicated from the preceding card.

Punch one card for each record on which the NVSD identifying number terminates in an even digit (0,2,4,6,8) in accordance with instructions for the items outlined below:

Multiple births.--When coding plural births for any item left blank, check the certificate for the mate and carry forward the information for any item in which information can be transferred.

Data year (column 1)

Duplicate 1 in column 1 of all cards.

Principal month of occurrence, delays, and exceptions (columns 2-3)

(1) <u>Principal month of occurrence (column 2)</u>.--This item will be duplicated for all States except Massachusetts. Punch the codes indicated for the item entered in the upper left-hand corner of the Lot Control Record. For States submitting more than one month in a shipment, punch the code indicated for the last month entered:

January--------1	July-----------7
February-------2	August---------8
March----------3	September------9
April----------4	October--------0
May------------5	November-------X
June-----------6	December-------V

(NOTE.--Column 3 will be left blank for all cards coded as specified above.)

(2) <u>Delays</u>.--All records received after the principal month of December for a data year are considered delays and will be coded as follows:

Column 2 (principal month of occurrence) will be left blank.

Column 3 (delayed shipments) will be coded and punched as follows:

First delayed shipment----------1
Second delayed shipment---------2
Third delayed shipment----------3
(etc.)

(3) <u>Exceptions</u>.--All records received for the State of Massachusetts will be coded and punched as follows:

Shipment number (columns 2-3):
Shipment Number 1--------------01
Shipment Number 2--------------02
Shipment Number 3--------------03
(etc.)

Reel and image number or transcript number (columns 4-8)

For all States except Virgin Islands reporting on microfilm, punch the reel number in columns 4-5 and the image number in columns 6-8. For reel numbers 100 through 199, punch the tens and units digits of reel number in columns 4-5, and overpunch <u>X</u> in column 4. For reel numbers 200 through 299, punch the tens and units digits of reel number in columns 4-5, and overpunch <u>V</u> in column 4. For reel numbers 300 or over, punch the tens and units digits of reel number in columns 4-5, and overpunch <u>V</u> in column 5. For States reporting on transcripts, punch the number stamped on transcript by NVSD.

Place of birth (columns 9-15)

For States reporting on microfilm, the State and county code is shown on the target filmed immediately preceding or beside the first image of each county. With the exception of Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Alaska, when punching place of birth for 1961, code-punchers will punch only the State and county code appearing on the target. Punch the State and county code in the first card for each county and duplicate for the remainder of the area. Population-size code (column 13) and city identification code (columns 14-15) will not be punched. When punching Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, or Alaska, and when verifying New York City, the full seven-digit code will be punched for place of occurrence as indicated on the target.

For States reporting on microfilm, examine the entry on each image to verify that it has been filmed within its proper area. When the certificate is filmed behind the wrong county target, reallocate to the proper county and code accordingly. These reallocations should be entered on the Lot Control Record for Checklist adjustment. In cases where images have been consistently filmed behind the wrong county target, consult the supervisor, who in turn will notify the State.

Usual residence of mother (columns 16-22)

Codes for this item are found in the Geographic Code Manual (1960 edition). Following are the rules for coding:

For certificates which contain State, county, and city entries in the residence item:

1. If there is a notation of "rural" in the residence item, code to the balance of the county named regardless of a check-box entry.

2. If not noted as "rural," refer to check-boxes indicating inside or outside city limits and code as follows:

   a. If checked inside, refer to the Geographic Code Manual to determine whether the city entry is listed in the Manual.

      (1) If the city entry is a listed city or an inclusion of a listed city, assign the code given in the Manual.

      (2) If the city entry is not a listed city or an inclusion of a listed city, assign the code given in the Manual for balance of the county named.

   b. If checked outside, code to the balance of the county named.

   c. If there is no check-box entry, refer to the farm residence and address line of the residence item:

      (1) If place of residence is checked as being on a farm, code to the balance of the county.

(2) If the entry for "address" contains post office notations of R.F.D., Star Route, Route No. (Rt.), Rural Delivery (RD), Rural Route (RR), or Highway No., code to the balance of the county named.

(3) If the entry for "address" does not contain the post office notations specified in item (2) above, assign residence to the city entry unless residence is checked as being on a farm.

3. In isolated cases, the city named as place of residence may not be located in the county of residence shown on the certificate. In such cases, code place of residence to the city entry and ignore the county entry.

4. When the name of a State, county, or city entered on the address line of the certificate is different from the State, county, or city entered on the lines provided for these entries, such entries on the address line will be ignored. In these cases, the entries are assumed to indicate mailing address and not actual residence address.

5. If county of residence is given and two cities are given on the city line, check to determine if one is an inclusion. If not, code to the city with the smallest population.

For certificates which do not contain complete information in the residence item:

1. If no entry at all appears for usual residence of mother, the place of residence is assumed to be the same as the place of birth.

2. If county of residence is given, and city of residence is omitted or indicated as unknown, code place of residence as the rural part of the county of residence.

3. If county of residence is not given, the code will be determined in accordance with the following rules:

   a. If city or town of residence is indicated as rural, code as follows:

      (1) If the city or town of residence is an independent city, code to the balance of the adjacent county.

      (2) If the city of residence is coextensive with a county, code to the city.

      (3) If the city or town of residence is not one of the above, code the place of residence as the rural part of the county in which the R.F.D. post office is located.

b. If the entry for city or town of residence is not noted as "rural," refer to the list of cities and inclusions in the manual to determine whether the stated place of residence is a listed city or an inclusion of a listed city.

    (1) If the entry for city or town of residence cannot be found in the Manual as a listed city or an inclusion, refer to the latest Atlas. Apply the following rules in interpreting notations given after place names in the Atlas:

        (a) If the notation "part of _____" appears, consider the entry to be an inclusion of the city named.

        (b) If the notation "rural" and "mail to _____" or "no pop." and "mail to_____" appears and not noted as "part of," code to the balance of the county named.

        (c) If only the notation "mail to _____" or "population included with _____" appears, code to the balance of the named county. ("Population included with" refers to an unincorporated place.)

        (d) If the notation "Station," "Branch of _____" or "Rural Station" appears with no indication of "Part of _____," code to balance of the named county.

        (e) If the notation "Station of _____ P.O." appears, consider the entry to be an inclusion of the city named.

        (f) If the entry cannot be found in the Atlas, refer to the Postal Guide. In interpreting entries in the Postal Guide, note that postal stations (unless otherwise specified as rural), general delivery, and post-office box numbers are established within the corporate limits of cities, while branches of post offices are maintained outside the corporate limits.

        (g) If the entry for city or town cannot be found in the Atlas or Postal Guide, consider place of residence to be the same as place of birth and code accordingly.

    (2) If the listed city of residence is located in two counties, assign the city code for that part of the city located in the county which contains most of the city's population. If rural is indicated after such a city and county of residence is not given, code to the balance of that county which contains most of the city's population.

(3) If there are two different listed places by the same name which are located in different counties and the county of occurrence is one of these counties, code to the city located in the county of occurrence. Otherwise, code to the county having the largest population.

(4) If the Atlas indicates there are a number of places by the same name in different counties, code to the balance of the county of occurrence, even though the named place does not appear in this county.

(5) If the place of residence is given as a foreign country or a United States Possession, consider place of residence to be the same as place of birth for coding purposes.

(6) If the place of residence is given as New York City, code place of residence as Manhattan Borough.

Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico

Births occurring in Puerto Rico will not be coded for place of residence.

Births occurring in the Virgin Islands to residents of Virgin Islands will be coded to allocate residence within the various geographic areas in the Virgin Islands; however, occurrences within the Virgin Islands to non-residents of the Virgin Islands will be coded to place of occurrence. Occurrences to residents of the Virgin Islands in all areas outside of the Virgin Islands will be coded the same as place of occurrence.

Farm residence (column 23)

Codes for this item are as follows:

```
Yes-------------------------------------------------1
No--------------------------------------------------2
Item not on certificate-------------------------3
Item on certificate unknown or not stated------X
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Apply the following rules in coding:

Code 1 if the box is checked "Yes."

Code 2 if the box is checked "No."

Code 3 if the certificate does not carry the item.

Code X if the certificate carries the item but there is no entry, or an entry of unknown is given.

Sex (column 24)

Punch 1 for male and 2 for female. If sex is omitted or not clearly indicated, apply the following rules:

(1) Determine the sex from the name, if possible.

(2) If the sex cannot be determined from the name, or if the name is not given, or if sex has been reported as "sexless," "undertermined," "monstrosity," etc., refer to the date of birth and punch as follows:

(a) Punch 1 for children born on odd-numbered days.

(b) Punch 2 for children born on even-numbered days.

Number at birth (column 25)

Codes for this item are as follows:

```
Single birth------------------------1
Twin (includes siamese twins)------2
Triplet-----------------------------3
Quadruplet--------------------------4
Quintruplet------------------------5
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If number at birth is not indicated, code as a single birth.

Month of birth (column 26)

Punch in accordance with the following code scheme:

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January----------1          July------------7
February--------2           August----------8
March-----------3           September-------9
April-----------4           October---------0
May-------------5           November--------X
June------------6           December--------V
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If the month of birth is omitted, punch the month of birth given on the preceding image.

Age of father (columns 27-28)

Punch age as stated. If age is omitted or stated as unknown, punch X in column 27 to skip to column 29.

If age is given in combination with +, -, or ?, punch age as stated.

Age of mother (columns 29-30)

Punch age as stated. If age is omitted or stated as unknown, punch X in column 29 to skip to column 31.

If age is given in combination with +, -, or ?, punch age as stated.

Nativity of mother (column 31)

Codes for nativity are as follows:

Native-----------1

Foreign----------2

Unknown----------X

Examine the information given for birthplace of mother and apply the following rules in determining the nativity code:

(1) If the birthplace is given as any place in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, or its outlying areas (American Samoa, Guam, Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands), punch 1.

(2) If the name of a foreign country or place, or the word "foreign" is given, punch 2.

(3) If the birthplace is omitted or unknown, and race is stated as Negro, Indian, Aleut, Eskimo, Hawaiian, or Part-Hawaiian, punch 1.

(4) If birthplace of mother is omitted or unknown, and race is other than those listed in (3) above, punch according to the birthplace of the father, if shown. If the birthplace of the father is omitted or is indicated as unknown, punch X.

Race of child (column 32)

The codes for race of child are as follows:

White (includes Mexican, Puerto Rican, and all other Caucasian)---------------------------	1
Negro--	2
Indian (includes American and Alaskan Indians)---	3
Chinese--	4
Japanese---	5
Aleut--	6
Eskimo---	7
Filipino---	8
Other nonwhite---------------------------------------	9
Hawaiian---	0
Part-Hawaiian--	V

The code for this item is derived from the information given for race of parents. The race classification of each parent must be considered separately in coding the race of the child.

Determining race of parent.--Examine the information given for race of father and mother separately, and apply the following rules to determine the race classification for each parent:

(1) If the racial entry is a mixture of Hawaiian with any other race, consider the parent Part-Hawaiian.

(2) Where other racial combinations are involved (that is, not involving Hawaiian):

(a) If the racial entry is a mixture of white with any other race, consider the parent as belonging to the nonwhite race.

(b) If the racial entry is a mixture of Negro with any other race, consider the parent as Negro.

(c) If the racial entry is a mixture of any of the nonwhite races listed above, consider the parent as other nonwhite, except as stated in (a) and (b) above.

(3) If the racial entry is "C," "Col.," "Black," "Brown," or "A.A.," "Afro-American," and the birthplace is the United States, consider the parent's race as Negro. If birthplace of parent is not in the United States, code as other nonwhite.

(4) If the racial entry is given as "Mixed," consider parent as other nonwhite.

(5) If the racial entry of the parent is "Indian" and his or her birthplace is the United States (excluding Hawaii), or is not stated, consider the parent's race as American Indian; but if the birthplace is Hawaii or is outside the United States, consider the parent's race as Asiatic Indian (other nonwhite). If the racial entry is the name of an Indian tribe in the United States, consider the parent's race as Indian regardless of place of birth. The most common Indian tribes in the United States are: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Dakota, Hopi, Iroquois, Navaho, Seminole, Shawnee, Shoshone, and Ute. (See "Registration of Vital Events Among Indians," Vital Statistics—Special Reports, Vol. 33, No. 6, for complete list of Indian tribes in the United States.)

(6) If the racial entry is "Yellow," "Oriental," or "Mongolian," consult supervisor. The race will be determined from the name if possible. If race cannot be determined from the name and birthplace is given as China or Japan, consider the parents as belonging to the race indicated by this information. If birthplace is not China or Japan, consider the parent's race as "other nonwhite."

(7) If the racial entry for either parent is not clearly identifiable as one of the races in the code scheme, consult the supervisor.

Coding race of child.--After the race classification of each parent has been determined, apply the following rules in coding the race of child:

(1) In cases of mixed parentage, if either paren is Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian, code V for race of child.

(2) If one parent is white and the other nonwhite, code race of child as that of the nonwhite parent (except as stated in rule 1).

(3) If either parent is Negro, code 2 for race of child (except as stated in rule 1).

(4) If parents are of a different nonwhite race (except as stated in rules 1 and 3), code race of child the same as race of father. (For example, if father is Chinese and mother is Indian, race of child is coded 4, Chinese.)

(5) If the racial entry for one parent is omitted or unknown, code race of child as the race given for other parent.

(6) If the racial entry for both parents is omitted or unknown, code 1 (white).

Number of children (columns 35-38)

The data to be punched in columns 35-38 are computed from information supplied on the image for other children now living; other children born alive, but now dead; and children stillborn.

In punching this item, apply the following rules:

(1) An entry of "adoption" should not be counted.

(2) An entry of dash (—) in all items is considered <u>zero</u>.

(3) An entry of zero (0) in all items is considered <u>zero</u>.

(4) An entry of <u>X</u> in all items is considered <u>zero</u>.

(5) A blank in all items is considered <u>zero</u>.

(6) Any combinations of the above should be referred to the supervisor.

(7) Entries of <u>?</u>, <u>unk</u>, or other such entries are considered unknown; an entry of # is considered a blank.

(8) When coding plural births, check the certificate for first-born to determine if this certificate has been included in the total children born alive. If the total specified on all certificates reads the same, <u>plus 2</u> when coding second born, <u>plus 3</u> when coding third born, and etc.

<u>Number of children born alive (columns 35-36)</u>.--Punch the sum of the entries for other children now living; and other children born alive, but now dead; plus 1. If the sum is determined to be unknown in accordance with the rules listed above, punch <u>X</u> in column 35 to skip to column 37.

<u>Total number of children born (columns 37-38)</u>.--Punch the sum of other children now living; other children born alive, but now dead; and children stillborn. If the sum is determined to be unknown in accordance with rules listed above, punch <u>X</u> in column 37 to skip to column 39.

Attendant at birth (column 39)

Codes for this item are as follows:

```
All births occurring in hospitals or institutions-- 1
Births not in hospitals or institutions:
    Attended by physician----------------------------- 2
    Attended by midwife------------------------------- 3
    Attended by other and not specified-------------- 4
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Examine the information given for hospital or institution, and the certification of the attendant, and apply the following rules in determining the code:

(1) If the birth occurred "in ambulance," "en route," etc., code attendant as stated on the certificate.

(2) If the birth occurred "on admission" or "on entry" to hospital or institution, code 1.

(3) If a hospital name is given under "place of birth," code 1 regardless of any other information that may be given for attendant.

(4) If name of a "home," "clinic," or "center" is given as "place of birth," refer to information for person in attendance. Code 1 (hospital) if attendant is identified as a physician (M.D.), osteopath (D.O.), intern, or extern. If attendant is given as midwife or other, code 3 or 4, respectively.

(5) For births occurring at street addresses or named places (for example, doctors' offices) which cannot be identified as hospitals, institutions, "homes," or clinics, refer to the prepared list of names and addresses for the State, and code as indicated. If the entry cannot be found in the list, consider the birth as occurring outside of a hospital, and code according to information given for attendant at birth.

(6) If no hospital or institution name is given under "place of birth," and no information appears under attendant, code 4.

(7) If birth did not occur in a hospital, refer to information for person in attendance.

    (a) Osteopaths (D.O.'s), coroners identified as M.D.'s interns, and externs are classified as physicians; if attendant is identified as such, code 2.

    (b) Coroners (not M.D.'s), chiropractors, medical students, members of family, nurses, R.N.'s, ambulance stewards, registrars, etc., are coded as other; if attendant is identified as such, code 4.

(8) If "no attendant," "arrived after child was born," etc., are given, code on the basis of person signing the certificate as the attendant at birth.

(9) If entry does not indicate a professional or other classifiable status for the attendant or his name is given with no status indicated, check twenty certificates to determine if a certificate can be found indicating professional status of the attendant. If the professional status cannot be determined, code 4.

Length of pregnancy (columns 40-41)

This item will be reported in weeks or months. Apply the following rules in coding and punching:

(1) If entry is in weeks, punch as shown. Ignore fractions if given. If number of weeks is 10 or less, assume the entry to be months, and punch in accordance with rule (2).

(2) If entry is in months (other than lunar), convert to weeks according to the following schedule. Designations of fractions of one-half or more should be taken into account by adding 2 weeks. If entry is in months and weeks, convert the months to weeks, and add to the result the weeks as given. For example, an entry of 4 months, 3 weeks would be punched as 21 weeks.

> 4 months = 18 weeks   8 months = 35 weeks
> 5 months = 22 weeks   9 months = 40 weeks
> 6 months = 26 weeks   10 months
> 7 months = 31 weeks   or more = 44 weeks

(3) If the entry is in lunar months, convert to weeks on the basis of 4 weeks to a month.

(4) If the entry is for an interval of time period (for example, 27-34 weeks, or 7-8 months), punch the number of weeks indicated, as the beginning of the period stated.

(5) If the entry is "full term," "normal," or "term - 36 weeks," code as 40 weeks.

(6) If the entry is "premature," but weeks or months are not stated, code VV.

(7) If there is no entry, or if the entry is "unknown," punch X in column 40 to skip to column 42.

Weight at birth (columns 42-44)

Birth weight will be reported in pounds and/or ounces or in grams. Apply the following rules in coding and punching:

(1) If weight is given in pounds and ounces, punch the entry for pounds in column 42, and the entry for ounces in columns 43-44. For weight of 10 pounds or more, code and punch as follows:

(a) If weight is 10 lbs. 0 oz. to 10 lbs. 15 ozs., punch V in column 42 and ounces as stated in columns 43-44.

(b) If weight is 11 lbs. 0 oz., punch VV0 in columns 42-44.

(c) If weight is 11 lbs. 1 oz. or more, punch VVI in columns 42-44.

(2) If fractional ounces are given, round to the nearest ounce, that is, fractions of "1/2 oz." or more have the weight of a full ounce, while fractions of less than "1/2 oz." are dropped. For example: (a) 5 lbs. 7 1/2 ozs. is coded 5 lbs. 8 ozs.; (b) 4 lbs. 3 1/4 ozs. is coded 4 lbs. 3 ozs.

(3) If ounces are not given, punch 00 in columns 43-44.

(4) If there is no entry for the item, or the item is not on the certificate, or is indicated as unknown, punch X in column 42 to skip to column 45.

(5) If the entry is "immature," or "too small to weigh," and weight is not stated, punch VVV.

(6) If weight is given in ounces less than 16 and length of pregnancy "full term," or "normal," or "36 weeks or more," assume the entry to be pounds and punch accordingly. If entry is 16 or greater, assume to be ounces and convert to pounds.

(7) If weight is less than a pound, punch 0 in column 42 and punch ounces as shown.

(8) If weight is given in grams, convert according to the following schedule:

500 grams or less = 1 lb. 1 oz.	2,501-2,750 grams = 6 lbs. 1 oz.
501-1,000 grams = 2 lbs. 3 ozs.	2,751-3,000 grams = 6 lbs. 9 ozs.
1,001-1,250 grams = 2 lbs. 12 ozs.	3,001-3,500 grams = 7 lbs. 11 ozs.
1,251-1,500 grams = 3 lbs. 4 ozs.	3,501-4,000 grams = 8 lbs. 13 ozs.
1,501-1,750 grams = 3 lbs. 13 ozs.	4,001-4,500 grams = 9 lbs. 14 ozs.
1,751-2,000 grams = 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	4,501-5,000 grams = 11 lbs. 0 ozs.
2,001-2,250 grams = 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	5,001 grams or more = 11 lbs. 1 oz.
2,251-2,500 grams = 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	

Legitimacy (column 45)

Codes for this item are as follows:

Legitimate--------------------------------- 1
Illegitimate------------------------------- 2
Legitimacy item not on certificate----- 3
Unknown----------------------------------- X

Coding rules for this item vary in accordance with the manner of indicating the legitimacy status. In the majority of States, boxes are provided on the certificate for indicating whether the child was legitimate or illegitimate, and the following rules apply in coding certificates for these States:

(1) If "yes" or "no" in the box for "Legitimate" is checked, code in accordance with the above code scheme.

(2) If legitimacy is indicated as unknown, or is not stated, code X.

(3) If the item for legitimacy does not appear on the certificate, code 3.

In some States, the question on the certificate relates to the marital status of the mother. In coding certificates for these States, apply the following rules:

(1) If "married," "separated," "common law," "Indian marriage," or "marriage annulled" is given, code 1.

(2) If "widowed" or "divorced" is given, no time specified, or given as less than 1 year, code 1; if time is specified as 1 year or more, code 2.

(3) If marital status of mother is given as unmarried, code 2.

(4) If marital status is not given or is indicated as unknown, code X.

Congenital malformations (columns 46)

For States using a "yes" or "no" check-box, apply the following codes:

Yes---1

No--2

Item not on certificate------------------------------3

Unknown or not stated (item on certificate)------X

For States using "Describe any congenital malformation," or by similar wording indicate that no entry is required unless there is a malformation, apply the following codes:

(1) An entry of dash (—) is considered No - Code 2.

(2) An entry of zero (0) is considered No   - Code 2.

(3) An entry of check (✓) is considered No - Code 2.

(4) A blank is considered No - Code 2.

(5) Item not on certificate - Code 3.

Any written entry (such as "premature") should be considered Yes - Code 1.