Table 2. Registries and Vital Statistics					
Data Source	Tobacco-Related Indicators	Sampling Frame	Methodology (a), Frequency (b), Years Completed (c)	Comments	Contact
Birth Certificate Data  Provides data on tobacco use by pregnant women.	<ul><li>Topics:</li><li>■ Indicators vary by state.</li><li>■ Smoking during pregnancy.</li></ul>	State level.  Subjects:  Women who recently gave birth.	a) Varies by state. Certificates completed by physicians, registered nurse, or patient at hospitals and clinics. Information may be obtained in person or based on patient's chart. b) Varies by state. c) Data is available since 1989 for some states.	Tobacco use may be under-reported.  May be used at the sub-state level (i.e., counties, health districts).	State health departments.
Cancer Registry Data  ■ Provides incidence data on smoking-related cancers.  ■ Comprehensive, timely, and accurate data about cancer incidence, stage at diagnosis, first course of treatment, and deaths.	<ul> <li>Topics:</li> <li>Indicators vary by state, since there are no national standards on reporting tobacco use history.</li> <li>■ Smoking status.</li> <li>■ Use of other tobacco products.</li> </ul>	State level.  Subjects: Adults and children.	<ul> <li>a) Passive surveillance system from hospitals, physicians' offices, thera- peutic radiation facilities, freestanding surgical centers, and pathology laboratories. Data are collected in person.</li> <li>b) Varies by state.</li> </ul>	The registry systems vary across states.  There is potential for under-reporting since physicians complete the forms and may not have access to patients' full medical records.	North American Association of Central Cancer Registries. www.naaccr.org Cancer Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (888) 842-6355. www.cdc.gov/CANCER/npcr
<ul> <li>Death Certificate Data</li> <li>Provides data on causes of death.</li> <li>Used to assess tobacco-related mortality.</li> </ul>	Topics:  Data on tobacco use varies by state.  ■ ICD codes. ■ Tobacco use status.	State level.  Subjects: Deceased adults and children.	<ul> <li>a) Certificates completed by physicians at hospitals and clinics.</li> <li>Demographics provided by the funeral director.</li> <li>b) Federal efforts to standardize reporting began in 1946 in Bureau of the Census and moved to the National Center for Health Statistics in 1950.</li> </ul>	Possible under-reporting of tobacco use because of physician bias.  May be used at the sub-state level (i.e., counties, health districts) or in SAMMEC for estimates of state impact.	National Center for Health Statistics, Cancer Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (301) 458-4681. www.cdc.gov/nchs

Table 2