

proposed data collection projects, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed projects or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, call the CDC Reports Clearance Officer on (404) 498-1210.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Send comments to Anne O'Connor, CDC Assistant Reports

Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

**Proposed Project:** Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Methodological Study—New—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (CDC). CDC intends to conduct a methodological study in the Spring of 2004 to assess the effects of setting and mode of survey administration on the reporting of health-risk behaviors among adolescents, and thereby, to provide methodological guidance for future surveys, especially surveys of adolescents. In 2000, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) commissioned five expert papers written on the topic "Examining Substance Abuse Data Collection Methodologies." The papers focused on the YRBS, the National Survey on Drug Use and Health

(NSDUH, formerly the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, or NHSDA), and Monitoring the Future (MTF). A consensus among the authors was that disparate results across the studies are most likely a product of methodological differences across the surveys. This YRBS Methodological Study is designed to measure the extent to which the prevalence of health-risk behaviors among students varies by whether the survey is administered in schools vs. students' homes (setting), and by whether the survey is administered using paper-and-pencil questionnaire booklets vs. computer-assisted self-interviewing (mode). Approximately 5,376 high school students will be given questionnaires in one of the four setting/mode combinations. Elucidation of the impact of these factors on prevalence will assist in reducing response effects and improving the quality of the YRBS data. There are no costs to respondents.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hrs.)	Total burden (in hrs.)
High school students .....	5,376	1	45/60	4,032
School administrators .....	104	1	45/60	78
Total .....				4,110

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-03-77]

#### Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

In compliance with the requirement of section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed projects or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and

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**Proposed Project:** Hemophilia Treatment Center Laboratory Survey—New—National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Up to two million women in the United States may have an inherited bleeding disorder and not know it. Many women learn to

live with the problems their bleeding causes, such as heavy periods, and not realize that they could have a bleeding disorder. Other women may have more serious bleeding problems such as hemorrhages after childbirth or surgery, and some have hysterectomies to end their heavy periods. With proper diagnosis, women with bleeding disorders could avoid these complications and surgeries. Management of bleeding in these women can decrease heavy periods and can improve quality of life.

The most common bleeding disorder is called Von Willebrand disease (VWD). VWD is caused by a deficiency or defect in the body's ability to make a protein, von Willebrand factor, which helps blood clot. The symptoms of VWD can range in severity; however, 90 percent of people who have this disease have the mild form. VWD occurs in men and women equally, but women are more likely to notice the symptoms of VWD due to heavy or abnormal bleeding during their menstrual periods and after childbirth. There are many gynecological and physical causes for heavy periods, such as endometriosis, thyroid problems and cancer; however,