

SUMMARY OF COMPLETED SURVEYS AND DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

National Center for Health Statistics

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AGING

Supplement on Aging (SOA) 1984

The SOA was conducted as a supplement to the 1984 National Health Interview Survey. The study included participants 55 years of age and older to characterize the health and social status of the group, and to provide information on how psychosocial and environmental factors interact with health factors to influence the aging.

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/isoa/soa1.htm>

Longitudinal Study of Aging (LSOA) 1984-1990

The SOA served as the baseline for the LSOA, a prospective study with a nationally representative sample of persons 70 years of age and older at the time of their 1984 SOA interview. The LSOA followed the cohort of older persons through three follow-up interviews conducted in 1986, 1988, and 1990.

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/isoa/soa1.htm>

Second Supplement on Aging (SOA II) 1994-1996

The SOA II replicated the first SOA roughly 10 years later with a new cohort of persons 70 years of age and older to determine whether there were changes in the level of disability among older persons between 1984 and the mid-1990s. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/isoa/soa2.htm>

Second Longitudinal Study of Aging (LSOA II) 1994-1996

The LSOA II, a prospective study with a nationally representative sample from the SOA II, followed a cohort of older persons through two follow-up interviews, conducted in 1997-1998 and 1999-2000, to determine whether there had been changes in disability and impairment among older persons between the 1980s and 1990s. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/isoa/soa2.htm>

DISABILITY

National Health Interview Survey on Disability (NHIS-D) 1994-1995

The NHIS-D was conducted to meet overlapping data needs of four DHHS offices to provide a useful set of measures while maintaining a balance between the social, administrative, and medical considerations involved in disability measurement. The NHIS-D was not limited to one definition of disability; therefore, it allowed analysts from varying programs to combine data items in different ways to meet specific agency or program needs. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/nhis_disability.htm

NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY

National Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HHANES) 1982-1984

The HHANES was a one-time health examination survey focused on three major subgroups of the Hispanic population – Mexican Americans in the southwest, Cubans in Miami (Dade County), Florida, and Puerto Ricans in the New York City area. Hispanics were included in past health and nutrition examinations, but not in sufficient numbers to produce estimates of the health of Hispanics in general, or specific data for subgroups.

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/hhanes.htm>

NHANES Epidemiologic Follow-up Study (NHEFS) 1982-1984; 1986, 1987, 1992

The NHEFS was designed to investigate the relationship between clinical, nutritional, and behavioral factors assessed in the first National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (1971-1975), and subsequent morbidity, mortality, and hospital utilization, as well as changes in risk factors, functional limitation, and institutionalization. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/nhefs/nhefs.htm>



PROVIDER SURVEYS

National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery (NSAS) 1994-1996; 2006

The NSAS provided the only national data on ambulatory surgical care in hospital-based and freestanding ambulatory surgery centers. Efforts are now underway to include ambulatory surgery centers in the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsas.htm>

National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) 1965-2008

The NHDS was a national probability survey designed to meet the need for information on characteristics of inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals in the United States. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhds.htm>

National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS) 1973-74, 1977, 1985, 1995, 1997, 1999 and 2004

The NNHS was a continuing series of national sample surveys of nursing homes, their residents, and their staff. Although each of these surveys emphasized different topics, they all provided some common basic information about nursing homes, their residents, and staff. All nursing homes included in this survey had at least three beds and were either certified (by Medicare or Medicaid) or had a state license to operate as a nursing home. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nnhs.htm>

National Nursing Assistant Survey (NNAS) 2004

The NNAS was the first national study of nursing assistants working in nursing facilities in the U.S. The survey looked at the important role of nursing assistance in providing long-term care services for the growing elderly and chronically ill population, and provided new information needed to recruit, retain, and expand the paraprofessional long-term care workforce. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nnas.htm>

National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS) 1992-1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2007

The 2007 NHHCS was one in a continuing series of nationally representative sample surveys of U.S. home health and hospice agencies. It is designed to provide descriptive information on home health and hospice agencies, their staffs, their services, and their patients. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhhcs.htm>

National Home Health Aide Survey (NHHAS) 2007

The NHHAS was the first national probability survey of home health aides, designed to provide national estimates of home health aides employed by agencies that provide home health and/or hospice care. The survey was conducted as a supplement to the 2007 National Home and Hospice Care Survey. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhhas.htm>

National Health Provider Inventory (NHPI) 1991

The NHPI is a comprehensive national listing of health care facilities, including nursing homes, home health agencies, hospices, and licensed residential care facilities. Data in the inventory include information on the services, location, staff, and other characteristics of the facilities and provides a sampling frame of facilities for other health care provider surveys. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/elec_prods/subject/nhpi.htm

VITAL RECORDS

National Mortality Follow-back Survey (NMFS) 1993

The NMFS was conducted using a sample of U.S. residents who died in a given year to supplement the death certificate with information from a person familiar with the decedent's life history. The information, sometimes enhanced by administrative records, provided a unique opportunity to study the etiology of disease, demographic trends in mortality, and other health issues. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/nmfs.htm>

National Maternal and Infant Health Survey (NMIHS) 1988; 1991

The NMIHS collected data needed by Federal, State, and private researchers to study factors related to poor pregnancy outcomes, including low birthweight, stillbirth, infant illness, and infant death. The survey expanded on information available for birth, fetal death, and infant death vital records and was the first national survey that included data on the three pregnancy outcomes simultaneously. A longitudinal follow-up study was conducted in 1991 to obtain additional information about respondents from the 1988 survey. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/nmihs.htm>

INSURANCE

National Employer Health Insurance Survey (NEHIS) 1994

The NEHIS was the first federally sponsored survey designed to produce state estimates of employer-sponsored health insurance. The objective was to measure state and national levels of health insurance spending by employers; to provide baseline data at the state and national levels for monitoring trends in the employment-based health insurance system; and to provide data for prospective policy analysis of the effects of health care reform. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/misc/employer.pdf>

STATE AND LOCAL AREA INTEGRATED TELEPHONE SURVEY

National Survey of Early Childhood Health (NSECH) 2000

Questions on the survey focused on the delivery of pediatric care to families with children under 3 years of age and the promotion of young children's health by families in their homes. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/slait/nsech.htm>

National Asthma Survey (NAS) 2003

The NAS examined the health, socioeconomic, behavioral, and environmental predictors that relate to better control of asthma. The study explored the content of care and health care expenditures of persons with asthma. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/slait/nas.htm>

Survey of Adult Transition and Health (SATH) 2007

The NSATH was a nationwide survey looking at the health of young people who were 19 to 23 years old in 2007, whose parents were originally interviewed in 2001 in a previous SLAITS health survey when the subjects were 14 to 17 years old. The goal of the follow-up survey was to examine their current health care needs and transition from pediatric health care providers to adult health care providers.