

# Summary of Completed Surveys and Data Collection Systems

## National Center for Health Statistics, 2017

### Aging

#### Supplement on Aging (SOA), 1984

The SOA was conducted as a supplement to the 1984 National Health Interview Survey. The study included participants aged 55 years and over 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 population.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/lsoa/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 aged 70 years and over 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.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/lsoa/lsoa1.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 aged 70 years and over to determine whether there were changes in the level of disability among older persons between 1984 and the mid-1990s.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/lsoa/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.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/lsoa/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.

[https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/nhis\\_disability.htm](https://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.

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

#### NHANES Epidemiologic Follow-up Study (NHEFS), 1982–1984, 1986, 1987, and 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.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/nhefs/nhefs.htm>

## **NHANES National Youth Fitness Survey (NNYFS), 2012**

The NNYFS was conducted to collect data on physical activity and fitness levels in U.S. children aged 3–15 years. The survey provided an evaluation of their health and fitness levels through interviews and fitness tests.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nnvfs.htm>

## **Provider Surveys**

### **National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS), 1965–2010**

The NHDS was a national probability survey designed to meet the need for information on characteristics of inpatients discharged from nonfederal short-stay hospitals in the United States.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhds.htm>

### **National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS), 1973–1974, 1977, 1985, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2004**

The NNHS was a continuing series of national sample surveys of nursing homes, their residents, and 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.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nnhs.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.

[https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/elec\\_prods/subject/nhpi.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/elec_prods/subject/nhpi.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 was designed to provide descriptive information on home health and hospice agencies, their staffs, services, and patients.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhhcs.htm>

### **National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery (NSAS), 1994–1996 and 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.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsas.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.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nnas.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.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhhas.htm>

### **National Survey of Residential Care Facilities (NSRCF), 2010**

The NSRCF was a first-time national data collection effort to gather information about the characteristics of residential care facilities, including assisted living residences, board and care homes, congregate care, enriched housing programs, homes for the aged, personal care homes, and shared housing establishments.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsrcf.htm>

### **National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) Physician Workflow Survey, 2011–2013**

The NAMCS Physician Workflow Survey was conducted as a NAMCS supplement and represents a 3-year initiative to survey office-based physicians about their experience in, and perceptions of adopting and using electronic health record systems.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db236.htm>

### **National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) Supplement of Primary Care Policies for Managing Patients with High Blood Pressure, High Cholesterol, or Diabetes, 2016**

The NAMCS primary care supplement was conducted to document clinical guidelines and protocols used when treating patients for high blood pressure, high cholesterol, or diabetes.

### **National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) Supplement on Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services, 2016**

The NAMCS supplement was a survey of office-based physicians to examine cultural and linguistic competency, provision, training, and awareness among office-based physicians designed to provide national and regional estimates.

[https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ahcd/namcs\\_participant.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ahcd/namcs_participant.htm)

## **Vital Records**

### **National Maternal and Infant Health Survey (NMIHS), 1988 and 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.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/nmihs.htm>

### **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.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/nmfs.htm>

## **Health 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.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/misc/employer.pdf>

### **National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)—National Health Care Interview Survey, 2013**

The National Health Care Interview Survey was conducted as a follow-back survey of 2012 NHIS respondents to focus on the effects of the Affordable Care Act and measure health insurance access to care and utilization, and health behaviors.

## **National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)—National Health Care Coverage Survey, 2015**

The National Health Care Coverage Survey was an abbreviated version of the NHIS to focus on the Affordable Care Act, collecting data on health insurance and access to care and utilization.

## **State and Local Area Integrated Telephone Survey (SLAITS)**

### **National Survey of Early Childhood Health (NSECH), 2000**

The NSECH survey focused on the delivery of pediatric care to families with children under age 3 years and the promotion of young children's health by families in their homes.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/slaits/nsech.htm>

### **National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN), 2001, 2005–2006, and 2009–2010**

The CSHCN survey assessed the prevalence and impact of special health care needs among children in the United States, and to evaluate change over time. The survey explored the extent to which children with special health care needs had medical homes, adequate health insurance, access to needed services, and adequate care coordination.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/slaits/cshcn.htm>

### **National Asthma Survey (NAS), 2003**

The NAS examined the health and 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.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/slaits/nas.htm>

### **National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH), 2003, 2007, and 2011–2012**

The NSCH examined the physical and emotional health of children aged 0–17 years. Special emphasis was placed on factors that may relate to wellbeing of children, including medical homes, family interactions, parental health, school and after-school experiences, and safe neighborhoods.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/slaits/nsch.htm>

### **Survey of Adult Transition and Health (SATH), 2007**

The SATH was a nationwide survey looking at the health of young people who were aged 19–23 years in 2007 and whose parents were originally interviewed in 2001 in a previous SLAITS health survey when the subjects were aged 14–17. 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.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/slaits/sath.htm>

### **National Survey of Adoptive Parents (NSAP), 2007**

The NSAP provided nationally representative estimates on the characteristics, pre-adoption experiences, and post-adoption support experiences of families of adopted children aged 0–17 years. These children were identified in other SLAITS surveys as being adopted through the U.S. foster care system, domestic private adoption agencies, or international adoption.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/slaits/nsap.htm>

### **National Survey of Adoptive Parents of Children with Special Health Care Needs (NSAPSN), 2008**

The NSAPSN survey focused on the delivery of pediatric care to families with children under 3 years and the promotion of young children's health by families in their homes.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/slaits/nsapsn.htm>

### **National Survey Children in Non-Parental Care (NSCNC), 2013**

The NSCNC provided nationally representative estimates on the characteristics, living arrangements, and service accessibility of noninstitutionalized children who were living apart from their parents (in foster care, grandparent care, or other non-parental care) and who were aged 0–16 years in 2011–2012.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/slaits/nscnc.htm>

**National Survey of the Diagnosis and Treatment of ADHD and Tourette Syndrome (NS-DATA), 2014**

The NS-DATA was a survey about children aged 2–15 years old in 2011–2012 who had ever been diagnosed with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder or Tourette syndrome. Parents and guardians were asked about the emergence of symptoms, the context of the original diagnosis, the providers who made the diagnoses, the children’s current diagnostic status, current symptoms and level of impairment, and the types of clinical treatments, interventions, and educational services received.

[https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/slait/ns\\_data.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/slait/ns_data.htm)