

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [NIF](#) on Aug 9, 2026

Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS)

RRID:SCR_008904

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS) (RRID:SCR_008904)

Resource Information

URL:

http://centerforaging.duke.edu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=115&Itemid=152

Proper Citation: Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS)
(RRID:SCR_008904)

Description: The project has been collecting detailed panel data about the health, disability, demographic, family, socioeconomic, and behavioral risk-factors for mortality and healthy longevity of the oldest old, with a comparative sub-sample of younger elders, to examine the factors in healthy longevity. The baseline survey was conducted in 1998 and the follow-up surveys with replacement to compensate for deceased elders were conducted in 2000, 2002, 2005, and 2008. For each centenarian, one near-by octogenarian (aged 80-89) and one near-by nonagenarian (aged 90-99) of pre-designated age and sex were interviewed. Near-by is loosely defined it could be in the same village or street if available, or in the same town or in the same county or city. The idea was to have comparable numbers of male and female octogenarians and nonagenarians at each age from 80 to 99. In 2002, the study added a refresher sub-sample of 4,845 interviewees aged 65-79, and a sub-sample of 4,478 adult children (aged 35-65) of the elderly interviewees aged 65-110 in eight provinces. Comparative study of intergenerational relationships in the context of rapid aging and healthy longevity between Mainland China and Taiwan is possible. At each wave, the longitudinal survivors were re-interviewed, and the deceased interviewees were replaced by additional participants. Data on mortality and health status before dying for the 12,136 elders aged 65-112 who died between the waves were collected in interviews with a close family member of the deceased. The study also included interviews and follow-ups with 4,478 elderly interviewees' children aged 35-65. * Dates of Study: 1998-2005 * Study Features: Longitudinal, International * Sample Size: ** 1998: 8,993 ** 2000: 11,199 ** 2002: 16,064 ** 2005: 14,923 Links * Data Archive, http://www.geri.duke.edu/china_study/CLHLS6.htm * ICPSR, <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACDA/studies/03891>

Abbreviations: CLHLS

Synonyms: Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey

Resource Type: database, data or information resource

Keywords: health, longevity, chinese, male, female, late adult human, interview, adult, middle adult human, longitudinal, international, disability, demographic, family, socioeconomic, behavior, risk-factor

Related Condition: Aging, Healthy

Funding: NIA ;
UNFPA ;
China National Foundation for Social Sciences

Availability: The 1998 baseline and 2000, 2002, 2005 follow-up healthy longevity survey data are now available here pending signature of a data use agreement:
http://www.geri.duke.edu/china_study/CLHLS6.htm.

Resource Name: Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS)

Resource ID: SCR_008904

Alternate IDs: nlx_151432

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080250+0000

Record Last Update: 20260808T190424+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS).

No alerts have been found for Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS).

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 1 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [NIF](#) .

Yi Y, et al. (2016) A reverse factual analysis of the association between smoking and memory decline in China. International journal for equity in health, 15(1), 130.