National Conference on Health Statistics





Edward Sondik August 7, 2012

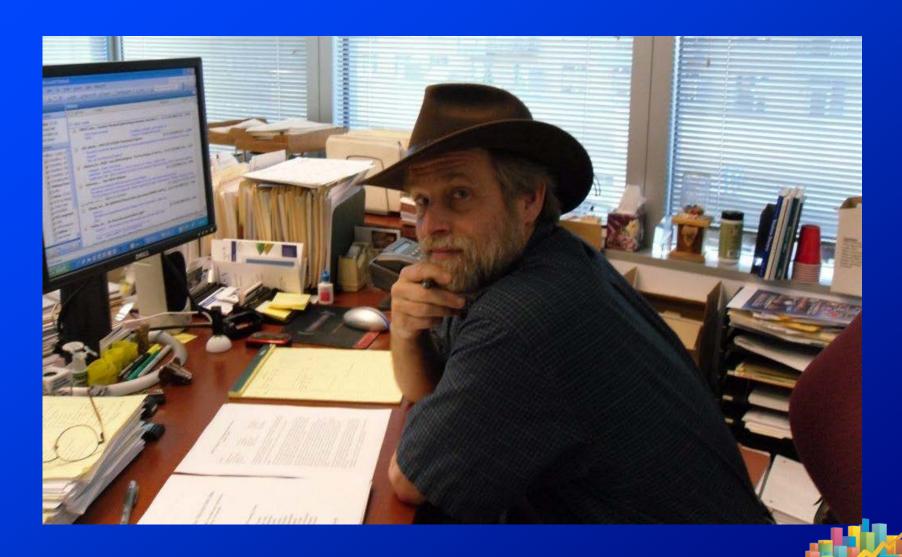
Program

- Tuesday-Wednesday
 - ProgramSessions
 - Brown-bag meet the staff @ 12:30
 - Exhibits and Posters
- Thursday in Hyattsville –
 - NHIS Hands-on

- Plenary Sessions
 - This Morning
 - Katherine Wallman
 - Harold Luft
 - Wednesday
 - Lisa Simpson
 - Mohammad Akhter
 - Pamela Hyde







Legacy

- Quality
- Innovation





Legacy

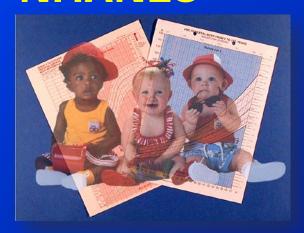
- Quality
- Innovation
- Vital Statistics
- ORM
- NHANES





Legacy

- Quality
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Legacy

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Mentor and Friend



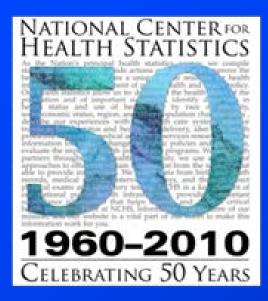


Innovation:

- Changes and
- Challenges



Congressional Mandate



National Center for Health Statistics

Sec. 306 [242k] (a) There is established in the Department of Health and Human Services the National Center for Health Statistics (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Center") which shall be under the direction of a Director who shall be appointed by the Secretary. The Secretary, acting through the Center, shall conduct and support statistical and epidemiological activities for the purpose of improving the effectiveness, efficiency, and quality of health services in the United States.

- (b) In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary, acting through the Center-
 - (1) shall collect statistics on—

(A) the extent and nature of illness and disability of the namulation of the

NCHS "shall conduct and support statistical and epidemiological activities for the purpose of improving the effectiveness, efficiency, and quality of health services in the United States."

prices and cost, the sources of payments for health care services, and Federal, State, and local governmental expenditures for health care services, and (H) family formation, growth, and dissolution;

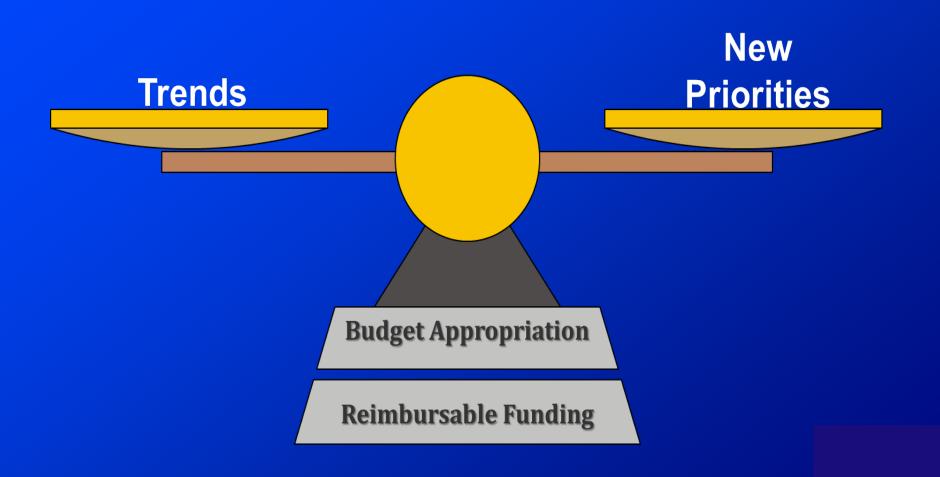
(2) shall undertake and support (by grant or contract) research, demonstrations, and evaluations respecting new or improved methods for obtaining current data on the matters referred to in paragraph (1);

Congressional Mandate

... addresses the full spectrum of health concerns

Congressional Mandate

... addresses the full spectrum of health concerns



A Few of the Health Concerns ...











... Drivers to Innovation











An Extraordinary Focus on Data

- Open Government Initiative
 - Transparency
 - Data use by the public
 - Focus on the community level and personal decision-making
- HHS Leadership:
 - Committed to strengthening data systems and supporting and promoting the use of government data resources



An Extraordinary Focus on Data

- Open Government Initiative A Myriad of Health Issues
 Transparency

 - Data use by the public
 Focus on the public
 In the public and the public personal decision-making
- HHS Leadership:
 - Committed to strengthening data systems and supporting and promoting the use of government data resources



Other Drivers Toward Innovation

Changes/evolution in health care

Competitive forces

Information technology

The flood of new data ("Big Data")

Research and policy needs



Other Drivers Toward Innovation

Changes/evolution — ACA —

Competitive forces

Information technology

The flood of new data ("Big Data")

Research and policy needs



We have Responded ...



We have Responded ...

Some Examples →



Health Care Program

- NAMCS / number of State estimates (Thank you ACA)
- More in-depth information on hospital care (Our new National Hospital Care Survey)
- New capabilities in ambulatory care assessment (Follow-back and DAWN)

Timeliness

- NHANES released within 9 months
- NHIS -- Quarterly releases with full year within 6 months
- Health Care targeting 10 months



Vital Statistics

- Vital statistics –
 preliminary data
 (90%+) within 9
 months An advance
 from our "Good to
 Great" partnership
 with NAPHSIS
- Working toward development of vital statistics model law



Assuring Availability of National Clinical Measures

- Oral health
- Measures of environmental exposure
- 'Million Hearts' data
 - Blood Pressure, Cholesterol, CVD practice (NAMCS)
 - Obesity
- The National Youth Fitness Survey



National Clinical Measures





National Clinical Measures



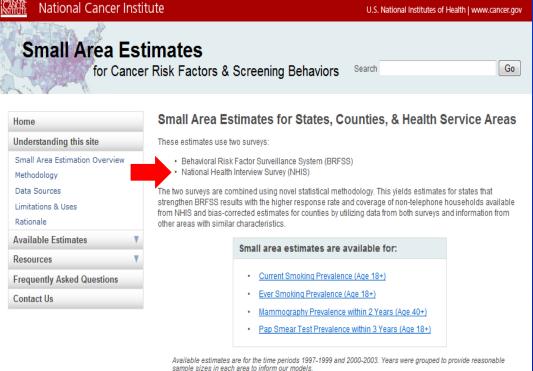


Expanding our focus on diversity

- Expanding the Asian subsample
- Developing a protocol to support self-identification of the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual community
- Expanding state estimates
- R & D on small area estimation



Expanding our focus on diversity



- Expanding the Asian subsample
- protocol to support self-identification of the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual community
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- Health Indicator
 Warehouse and
 HealthData.gov
- Health Data Interactive
- Data briefs (at 100 and counting ...)
- Health US content, editions and tools
- Interactive Health US





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Dissemination

July 2010: 40 published

July 2012: 100 published



Managert D. Carroll, M.S.P.H.: Brian K. Kit, M.D., M.P.H.: and David A. Lacher, M.D., M.Ed.

Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2009–2010

Just over 13% of U.S. adults had high total cholesterol. meeting the Headthy People 2010 objective of 17% or less for high total cholesterol Rowever, the obsective was no achieved by women aged 40

From 1999 through 2010, the percentage of adults aged 20 and over with high total cholestesol declined by

Approximately 12% of women and 31% of men had low high-density lapoprotein duclesterol in the 2009-2010

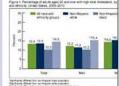
fairfu of adolts were screeped for cholesterol in the preceding 5 years. However, screening rates ranged from 71% in nonauc white women to 50%

High total cholesterol and low high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol are major risk factors for coronary heart disease, including heart attacks (1–5). To identify persons who may be at risk of developing coronary heart disease, the Adult Treatment Panel of the National Cholesterol Education Program recommends that adults be screened for cholestered (6). This repor presents the most secent prevalence estimates of high total cholesterol, low HDL cholesterol, and cholesterol screening. Trends over the last 12 years for high total cholesterol are also presented. Auxilyin it based only on measured

cholesterol and does not take uno account whether medicat ein cholesterol * National Health and Netrition Exc

What percentage of adults aged 20 and over had cholesterol during 2009-2010? An estimated 13 4% of adults used 20 and over had both total

2009-2010 (Figure 1). The percentage with high total cholest



Key findings Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2005-

and unitwated dental carter and 75% had exacting dental

for all age groups, however, for all age groups, however, there was lettle difference in dental senteration prevalence to poverty level for children and adolescents aged 5–19 years.

 Treasty-serves percent of children and adolescents are 5-19 years had at least one dental sealant.

 Nearly 30% of non-Hirp black adults had not lost a pensanen took conparel with 51% for non-Hirpanic whate and 52% for Mexican

Almost 23% of adults aged

NCHS Data Brief # No. 96 # May 2012

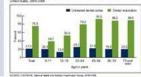
Selected Oral Health Indicators in the United States, 2005-2008

Bruce A. Dye, D.D.S., M.P.H.; Xianfen Li, M.S.; and Eugenio D. Beltrán-Aguilar, D.M.D., M.S., Dr.P.H.

the population. Dental carse: both summated and treated and tooth lies: are key indicators of scal health and are used to monitor ocal health status in the United States and internationally (1,2). Although prevalence of dental names has been declining in the United States, the integratude of the decline has varied across different population groups during the past two decades (3). Tooth loss also has been declining in the United States (3), unittly due to improvements in treatment modelines, putient artificies segarding tooth preservation, and better prevention (4). Plante-like contings (dental osalium) have been applied to the cheming surfaces of children's teeth to prevent tooth decry and to some extent toofs loss. This report describes the prevalence of universed describ cories, existing dental enforctions, dental sealants, and toofs loss in the United States by age, rare and ethnicity, and powerly level in 2005-2005

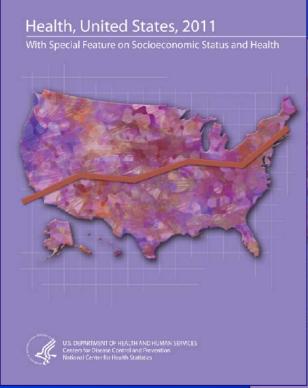
Nutrition Examination Survey

Untreated dental caries and dental restoration preva varied by age.



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- **Health Data** Interactive
 - Data briefs (at 100 and counting ...)
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- Interactive *Health* US







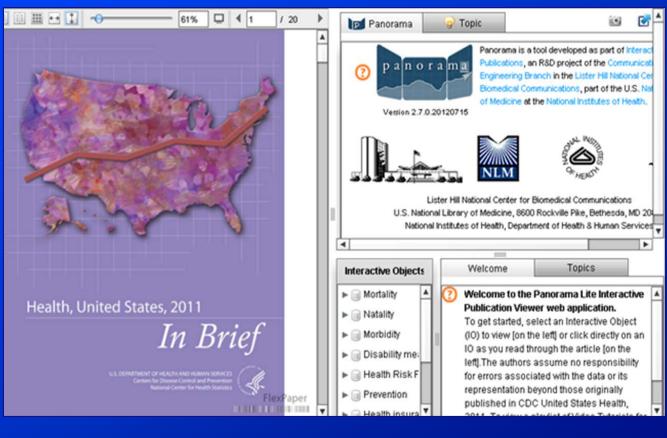
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Innovation in Health, US



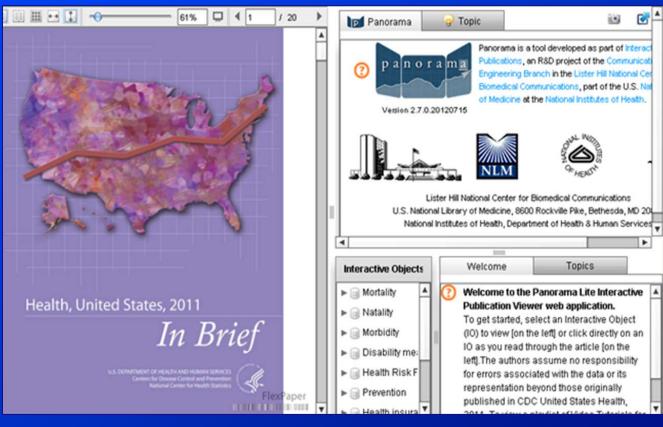




Interactive Health US 2011, In Brief







Developed by the National Library of Medicine in collaboration with NCHS

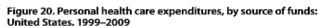
The Interactive Health US 2011, In Brief

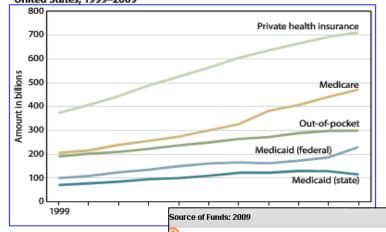
Source of Funds

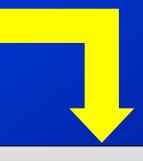
Out-of-pocket spending for personal health care expenditures grew less rapidly than Medicare, Medicaid, and private insurance spending from 1999 to 2009.

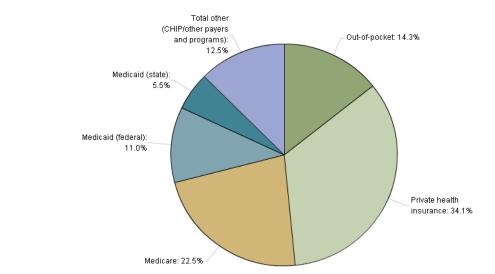
Between 1999 and 2009, total personal health care expenditures grew from \$1.1 trillion to \$2.1 trillion. During this period, the average annual growth in Medicare expenditures was 9%, for Medicaid and private insurance 7%, and for out-of-pocket spending 5%. In 2009, 34% of personal health care expenditures were paid by private health insurance, 23% by Medicare, 17% by Medicaid, 14% out of pocket, and less than 1% by the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, Health, United States, 2011, Table 129. Data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, National Health Expenditure Accounts (NHEA).







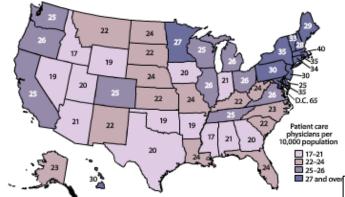


The Interactive Health US 2011, In Brief

Health Care Resources

Patient Care Physicians per Population

Figure 19. Patient care physicians per 10,000 population, by state: United States, 2009



The number of patient care physicians per 10,000 population in the United States in 2009 ranged from a high of 40 in Massachusetts to a low of 17 in Idaho and Mississippi.

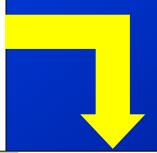
On average, there were 25 patient care physicians per 10,000 population in the United States in 2009. The New England states, Mid-Atlantic states, District of Columbia, Maryland, Hawaii, and Minnesota were in the highest quartile (27 or more patient care physicians per 10,000 population). States in the lowest quartile (17–21 patient care physicians per 10,000 population) included parts of the South and some of the Mountain states, along with lowa and Indiana.

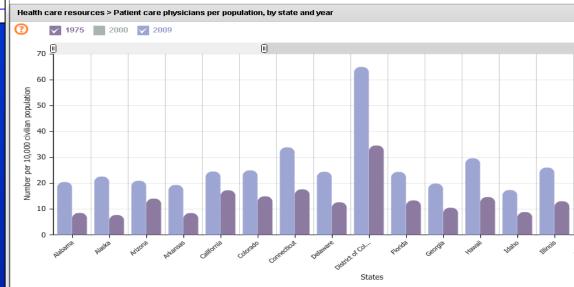
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, Health, United States, 2011, Table 109. Data from the American Medical Association (AMA) and the

opic 💡

🚹 Bar Chart

Panorama





SEARCH

A-Z Index A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P

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Follow the Conference on Facebook

Join our event page to receive the latest updates and stay tuned for interactive discussions with NCHS Senior Leadership. Help spread the word by sharing with friends and colleagues.

Learn More >



FEATURED TOPICS



Dr. Nathaniel Schenker Elected American Statistical Association 2014 President

Dr. Schenker will serve as president-elect in 2013, and become president on January 1, 2014

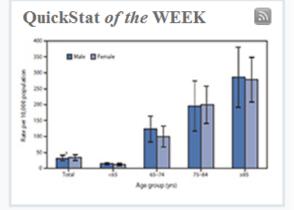
NEXT TOPIC▶

New RELEASES



FastStats: STATISTICS BY TOPIC

FastStats provides quick access to statistics on topics of public health importance and includes:



In 2010, hospitalization rates per 10,000 population for stroke for males and females increased with increasing patient age. For males, the rate per 10,000 ranged from 14.7

Expanding our focus on Administrative Data Sources

- Data linkage
- International classifications
- Electronic Health Records --
 - Monitoring adoption and use
 - As a data source



Expanding our focus on Administrative Data Sources

- 55% of physicians had adopted an EHR system in 2011
- ≈ 75% meet federal "meaningful use" criteria

NCHS Data Brief ■ No. 98 ■ July 2012

Physician Adoption of Electronic Health Record Systems: United States, 2011

Eric Jamoom, Ph.D., M.P.H., M.S.; Paul Beatty, Ph.D.; Anita Bercovitz, Ph.D., M.P.H.; David Woodwell, M.P.H.; Kathleen Palso, M.A.; and Elizabeth Rechtsteiner, M.S.

Key findings

Data from the 2011 Physician Workflow study

- In 2011, 55% of physicians had adopted an electronic health record (EHR) system.
- About three-quarters of physicians who have adopted an EHR system reported that their system meets federal "meaningful use" cuteria.
- Eighty-five percent of physicians who have adopted an EHR system reported being somewhat (47%) or very (38%) satisfied with their system.
- About three-quarters of adopters reported that using their EHR system resulted in enhanced patient care.
- Nearly one-half of physicians currently without an EHR system plan to purchase or use one already purchased within the next year.

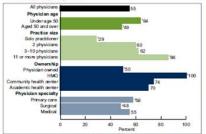
One goal of the federal 2009 Health Information Technology for Economic and Climical Health (HITECH) Act to advance the use of health information technology by providing Medicare and Medicaid incentives to physicians and hospitals that adopt and demonstrate "meaningful use" (MU) of electronic health record (EHR) systems: (1,2). This report presents a nationally representative profile of physician use of EHR systems.

Keywords: electronic health records • health information technology • National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey • physician workflow

Who adopts EHR systems?

 Fifty-five percent of physicians were adopters of EHR systems (see "Definitions"). Among physicians under age 50, 64% were adopters.

Figure 1. Percentage of electronic health record system adoption, by physician age, practice



Officeness in adoption between this coloeginy and all others are adoptionally significant (p < 0.01). Significant difference-between primary case and naryod uportainate (p < 0.01). ADIES. Adoption contexts of physicisms who use a health more disposed to the last all or partially electronic plenduling upole scalely for falling! The excepts includes contributed, office-based physicisms end-excludes nationing the, are achieved option, partialogies. ADIC includes the interference operation and in the contributed of the contributed on the contributed of the c

- Data linkage
- International classifications
 - **Electronic Health Records --**
 - Monitoring adoption and use
 - As a data source



A Look Into the Future

- Use of the internet for data collection
- Explosion of new data sources
 - Merging of data sources
 - Meeting the need for more local data
- Monitoring health over time (longitudinal data)
 - Electronic health records
 - At-home monitoring



Tests, Tests, Tests **Screenings Health** Long term care Surgeries **Doctor visits** Costs **Hospital** stays Obesity X-Rays **ER** Drugs **Immunizations Comparative Treatment** Physical Therapy-**Effectiveness** Death Birth Now



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