

About the Data – Child Health Status

Indicator Description

The child health status indicator is an estimate of the percentage of children aged 0–17 years whose overall health is categorized as excellent/very good, good, and fair/poor.

Data Sources

Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. [The National Survey of Children’s Health \(NSCH\)](#), 2016–2021. Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health supported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau.

Data Analysis

The child health status indicator is the estimated percentage of children aged 0–17 years whose parent or caregiver described their child’s overall health as excellent/very good, good, or fair/poor.

The child health status indicator is an estimate based on state-level data weighted to represent California children aged 0–17 years. These data were stratified by age, sex, race/ethnicity, household income, and type of insurance using two years of aggregated data. The 95% confidence interval (CI) presented in the tooltips indicates there is a 95% chance that the range contains the true prevalence or rate in the population.

Denominators include the estimated number of all children aged 0–17 residing in California at the time of the survey. See Category and Subcategory Definitions below for additional inclusion/exclusion criteria.

Data Annotation and Suppression

Rates or percentages should be interpreted with caution if 1) the absolute CI width is greater than 20% of the magnitude of the estimate, 2) the relative CI width is greater than 120% (1.2 times the magnitude of the estimate), or 3) the CI is inestimable due to no sample variance (estimate is exactly 0% or 100%).

In accordance with NSCH guidelines, data are not shown if the unweighted denominator is less than 30.

Category and Subcategory Definitions

Age: Child's age reported by the parent or caregiver at the time of the survey.

Household income: Ratio of the total parent- or caregiver-reported annual family income to the family poverty threshold established by the U.S. Census Bureau. Poverty thresholds are based on the number and age of adults and the number of children under age 18 in a family unit. Individuals in a family whose annual combined income, before taxes, is less than the poverty threshold for the family's size and composition are defined as living in poverty. Missing values were imputed. Poverty ratios are grouped into the following categories: 0–99%, 100–199%, 200–399%, and 400% or more of poverty (or the family poverty threshold). More information is available from: [How the U.S. Census Bureau measures poverty](#)

Race/ethnicity: Race and Hispanic or Latino origin are self-reported by the NSCH participant. Hispanic includes all persons of Hispanic or Latino origin of any race. The remaining groups are of non-Hispanic origin who reported a single race: Asian, Black or African American (Black), or White.

Type of insurance: Parent or caregiver was asked to indicate whether the child was currently covered by any kind of health insurance or health coverage plan.

Sex: Parent or caregiver was asked to indicate whether the child was male or female. Missing values were imputed.

Suggested Citation

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