

State policies that promote health, education, and strong families can help the early development and school readiness of America's youngest citizens. This profile highlights Washington's policy choices alongside other data related to the well-being of young children.

## Health and Nutrition

States can support young children's development by making key policy choices in early health and development. This section of ITO highlights states' policy choices for supporting young children's wellbeing: 1) Access to and continuity of health care, including state Medicaid/CHIP eligibility levels and coverage of legal immigrant children; 2) Parents' access to health care, including for low-income pregnant women, and access to a medical home for young children; and 3) Preventive screening and assessment, including adherence to recommended schedules for well-child visits.

## Early Care and Education

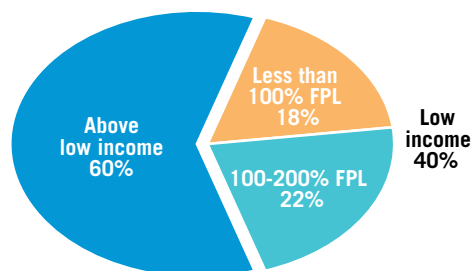
States make important decisions about the early care and education services they provide to young children and families. This section of ITO highlights states' key policy choices that affect children's development and parents' ability to work: 1) Access to childcare, including subsidy eligibility levels and reimbursement rates; and 2) States' investment in Head Start, Early Head Start, pre-kindergarten, child care centers' class size and student-teacher ratios and investment in infant/toddler specialist networks and credentials and Quality Rating Improvement Systems.

## Parenting and Economic Supports

States make critical policy choices that help low-income parents effectively support young children's healthy development. This section of ITO spotlights states' policy choices related to important economic supports for low-income families with young children: 1) TANF requirements for parents of young children; and 2) Income support policies including tax relief, earned income and dependent care tax credits, as well as child support disregards.

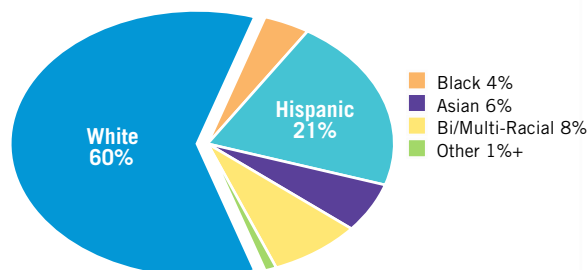
## Young children (under age 6)<sup>1</sup>: 521,853

### Young children by income, 2009<sup>1</sup>



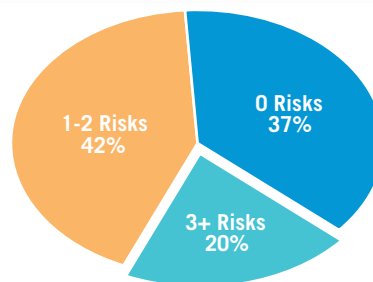
Among young low-income children, 8% live in extreme poverty (less than 50% FPL).

### Young children by race/ethnicity, 2009<sup>1</sup>



+ "Other" represents all racial/ethnic groups with very small sample sizes

### Exposure to multiple risk factors\* among young children, 2009<sup>2</sup>



\* Risk factors include any combination of the following: single parent, living in poverty, linguistically isolated, parents have less than a high school education, and parents have no paid employment.

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

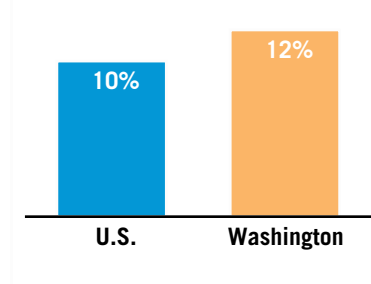
### State Choices to Promote Access

Income eligibility limit for public health insurance (Medicaid/CHIP) at or above 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL). [2010]<sup>3</sup>

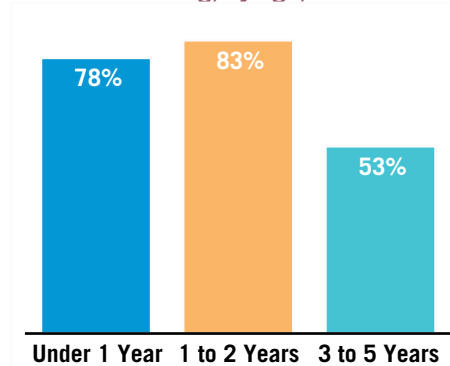
- Children <1 year  
*State eligibility set at 300% FPL (Separate State CHIP Program)*
- Children ages 1-5 years  
*State eligibility set at 300% FPL (Separate State CHIP Program)*
- Pregnant women  
*State eligibility set at 185% FPL (Medicaid)*
- Immigrant children <1 year  
*200% FPL - covers all legal and most undocumented*
- Immigrant children 1-5 years  
*200% FPL - covers all legal and most undocumented*
- Immigrant pregnant women  
*200% FPL - covers all legal and most undocumented immigrants*
- Provide lawfully residing immigrant children with Medicaid/CHIP coverage without 5-year waiting period [2010]<sup>4</sup>
- Provide lawfully residing pregnant immigrant women with Medicaid/CHIP coverage without 5-year waiting period [2010]<sup>4</sup>
- Provide temporary coverage to pregnant women under Medicaid until eligibility can be formally determined. [2010]<sup>5</sup>
- Provide temporary coverage to children under Medicaid or CHIP until eligibility can be formally determined. [2010]<sup>3</sup>
- Include at-risk children in the definition of eligibility for IDEA Part C. [2009]<sup>5</sup>
- Do not require redetermination of eligibility for Medicaid/CHIP more than once a year [2010]<sup>3</sup>

*True for Medicaid and CHIP*

Young children who lack health insurance, 2009<sup>1</sup>

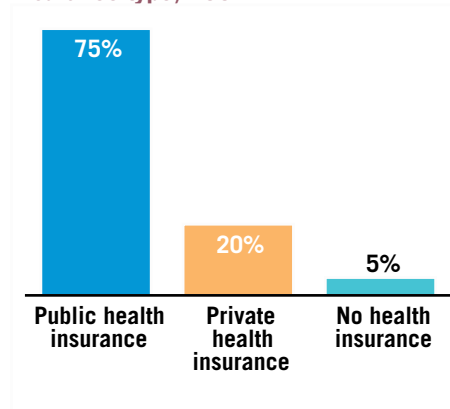


Percent of eligible children who received at least one EPSDT\* screening, by age, 2008<sup>6</sup>



\* Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT)

Percent of low-income children with a medical home, by insurance type, 2007<sup>7</sup>



## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

### State Choices to Promote Quality

EPSDT screening periodicity schedule meets recommendations of American Academy of Pediatrics [FY 2009]<sup>8</sup>

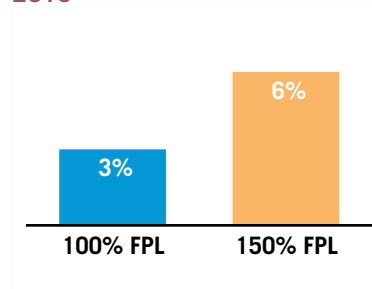
- 7 Screenings for children <1 year  
*State requires 5 screens. 83% of eligible screens were completed in 2009.*
- 4 Screenings for children 1-2 years  
*State requires 2 screens. 100% of eligible screens were completed in 2009.*
- 3 Screenings for children 3-5 years  
*State requires 3 screens. 64% of eligible screens were completed in 2009.*
- Require newborn screening for the 29 metabolic deficiencies/disorders recommended by the March of Dimes [2011]<sup>9</sup>  
*27 universally required by law or rule; screen for hearing deficiency universally offered but not required.*

## EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

### State choices to promote access

- Set the income eligibility limit for child care subsidies at or above 200% FPL. [2010]<sup>10</sup>  
*A family of three is eligible up to \$36,624, or 200% FPL. This is an increase from 192% FPL in 2009.*
- Child care subsidy reimbursement rate meets the recommended 75th percentile of the market rate for two consecutive years [2010]<sup>11</sup>
- Redetermine the eligibility for child care subsidies no more than once per year [2010]<sup>11</sup>  
*Eligibility redetermined every six months.*
- Supplement Early Head Start with state or other federal funds. [2008]<sup>12</sup>
- Fund a pre-kindergarten program and/or supplement Head Start. [2010]<sup>13</sup>  
*\$54,716,348 for pre-kindergarten*

Monthly child care co-payment fees as a percent of income for a family of three with one child in care, 2010<sup>14</sup>



### State choices to promote quality

- Require one adult for every 8 4-year-olds, and a maximum class size of 16 in child care centers. [2008]<sup>15</sup>  
*Child care regulations require one adult for every 10 children, and the maximum class size is 20.*
- Require one adult for every four 18-month-olds, and a maximum class size of eight in child care centers. [2008]<sup>15</sup>  
*Child care regulations require one adult for every 7 children, and the maximum class size is 14.*
- Allocate state or federal funds for a network of infant/toddler specialists that provide assistance to child care providers. [2010]<sup>16</sup>  
*Allocate CCDF funds to finance ITSN.*
- Have early learning standards or developmental guidelines for infants and toddlers. [2010]<sup>17</sup>
- Have an infant/toddler credential. [2010]<sup>18</sup>
- Require through regulation that infants and toddlers in child care centers be assigned a consistent primary caregiver. [2008]<sup>15</sup>
- Have implemented a statewide Quality Rating Improvement System (QRIS) [2010]<sup>19</sup>  
*QRIS is being piloted*

## PARENTING AND ECONOMIC SUPPORTS

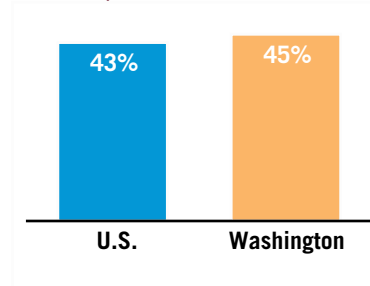
### State choices to promote effective parenting

- Provide option to extend Medicaid coverage for family planning to otherwise ineligible low-income women [2011]<sup>20</sup>  
*Eligibility based on income up to 200% FPL, includes men. NY also extends eligibility to women losing coverage postpartum.*
- Exempt single parents on TANF from work requirements until the youngest child reaches age 1. [2009]<sup>21</sup>  
*Parent must return to work when child is 4 months*
- Reduce the TANF work requirement to 20 hours or less for single parents with children under age 6 [2009]<sup>22</sup>
- Operate a statewide home visiting program. [2007]<sup>23</sup>

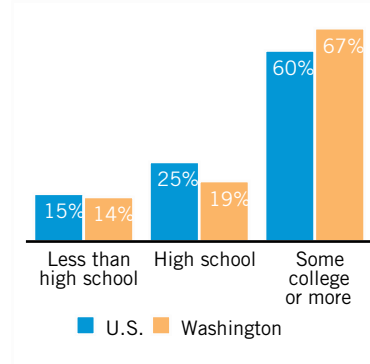
### State choices to support family economic security

- Establish a state minimum wage that exceeds the federal minimum wage (\$7.25/hr). [2011]<sup>24</sup>  
\$8.67
- Exempt single-parent families of three below the poverty level from personal income tax. [2009]<sup>25</sup>  
*No state income tax.*
- Offer a refundable state Earned Income Tax Credit. [2010]<sup>26</sup>  
*10% of federal Earned Income Tax Credit (in 2012).*
- Offer a refundable state dependent care tax credit. [2011]<sup>27</sup>  
*WA does not have a Child and Dependent Care Tax credit.*
- Keep copayments for child care subsidies below 10% of family income for families of three at 150% FPL [2010]<sup>28</sup>
- Allow families on TANF to receive some or all of their child support payment without reducing TANF cash assistance. [2009]<sup>29</sup>  
*Allows and disregards \$100 for once child and \$200 for two or more children.*
- Offer exemptions and/or extensions of the TANF benefit time limit for women who are pregnant or caring for a child under age 6. [2009]<sup>22</sup>

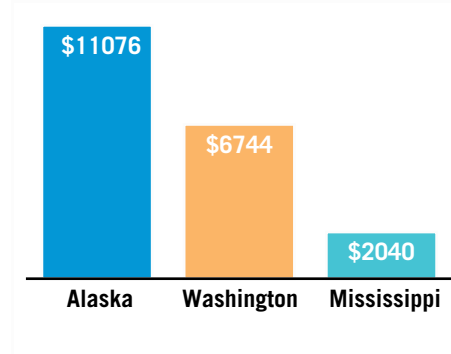
Low-income young children with a parent employed full-time, 2009<sup>1</sup>



Education levels of mothers with young children, 2009<sup>1</sup>



Maximum annual TANF benefit for a family of 3, 2009<sup>22</sup>



This profile is a product of NCCP's *Improving the Odds for Young Children* initiative. It is funded through NCCP's participation in The Birth to Five Policy Alliance, sponsored by the Buffett Early Childhood Fund. The information represents the most recent 50-state data sources and will be updated with the release of new data. See [www.nccp.org/improvingtheodds](http://www.nccp.org/improvingtheodds) for other state profiles.

## DATA NOTES AND SOURCES

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4. Some states might offer this coverage through Medicaid alone, or through Medicaid and CHIP Heberlein, Martha; Brooks, Tricia; Guyer, Jocelyn; Artiga, Samantha; and Stephens, Jessica. 2011. *Holding Steady, Looking Ahead: Annual Findings of a 50-State Survey of Eligibility Rules, Enrollment and Renewal Procedures, and Cost Sharing Practices in Medicaid and CHIP, 2010-2011* Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. <http://www.kff.org> (accessed February 16, 2011)
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