The State of Washington's Babies 🖤



Where children are born can affect their chances for a strong start in life. Babies need good health, strong families, and positive early learning experiences to foster their healthy brain development and help them realize their full potential.

This state profile provides a snapshot of how infants, toddlers, and their families are faring in each of these three policy domains. Within each domain, view data for selected child, family, and policy indicators compared to national averages. The profile begins with a demographic description of the state's babies and families to offer the broadest context for exploring what may be very different experiences of the state's youngest children.

Demographics

Washington National Average

Infants and toddlers in Washington

Washington is home to 253,126 babies, representing 3.3 percent of the state's population. As many as 30.6 percent live in households with incomes less than twice the federal poverty line (in 2021, about \$55,000 for a family of four¹), placing them at economic disadvantage. The state's youngest children are diverse and are raised in a variety of family contexts and household structures.

1. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Children. https://www.census.gov/data/tables/timeseries/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html

Race/ethnicity of infants and toddlers		Poverty status of infants and toddlers		Family Structure
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.1% 0.8%	Above Low-income	69.4 % 61.1%	Two Parents
Asian	9.2 % 5.5%	Low-income	16.6% 20.3%	One Parent
Black	4.3 % 14.0%	In Poverty	14.0% 18.6%	No Parent
Hispanic	22.8 % 26.2%	In Deep Poverty**	7.9% 9.6%	Grandparent-hea
Multiple Races	9.9% 5.2%	150% SMI	74.4% 78.0%	Living Outside of
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander I	0.9% 0.2%	Infants and toddlers in poverty, by race		Parent Work Statu
White	51.8% 48.2%	Asian	20.5% 38.1%	Working Moms
Percent Infant Toddler	3.3%	Black *	7.9% 9.7%	No Working Parents
Population Infant Toddler	3.3%		45.1% 35.4%	In poverty, no working
0	253,126 11,034,857	Hispanic	25.2% 24.8%	At least one parent wo
		Multiple Races	11.2% 17.0%	In poverty, at least one
		White	7.7% 11.8%	

	Two Parents	
9.4%		83.3%
1.1%		77.6%
	One Parent	
6.6%		12.0%
0.3%		19.9%
	No Parent	
		4.00/

4.8%
2.5%

Grandparent-headed	households
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	7.8%
-	8.1%

ving Outside of a Metro Area

5.1% 8.3%

rent Work Status

Working Moms	
	66.4%
	62.0%
No Working Parents	
•	3.0%
-	6.2%
In poverty, no working parents *	
	21.2%
	24.5%
At least one parent works full time	
	80.1%
	75.8%
In poverty, at least one parent works fu	ull time *
	40.8%
	35.0%

*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting. **Subset of "In Poverty" Note: N/A indicates Not Available

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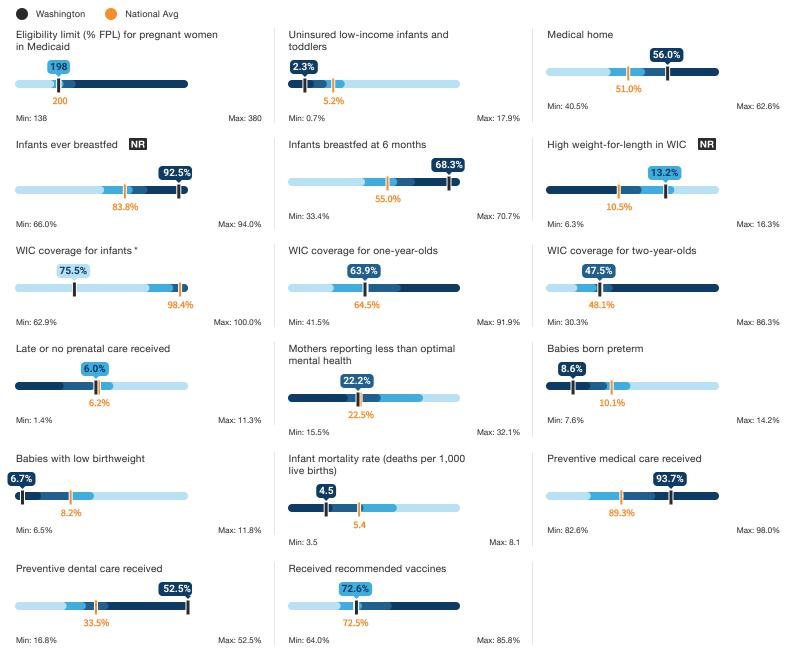
Good Health

How are Washington's babies faring in Good Health?

Supporting babies' and mothers' physical and mental health provides the foundation for infants' lifelong physical, cognitive, emotional, and social well-being. Babies' brains grow rapidly in the first years of life, and, in these early years, the brain works with other organs and organ systems to set the stage for subsequent development and health outcomes. Equitable access to good nutrition during the prenatal period and first years of life is key to ensure that babies receive the nourishment and care they need for a strong start in life. Strengthening equitable access to integrated, affordable maternal, pediatric, and family health care is also essential to meeting babies' and families' health and developmental needs.

Washington falls in the Working Efficiently (W) tier for the Good Health domain. A state's ranking is based on indicators of maternal and child health, including health care coverage, prenatal care, birth outcomes, and receipt of recommended preventive care as well as nutrition and mental health. Washington performs better than national averages on key indicators, such as the percentage of babies breastfed at 6 months and babies receiving preventive dental care. The state is performing close to or better than the national averages for the Good Health indicators used in the ranking.

Key Indicators of Good Health



*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

Good Health Policy in Washington Medicaid expansion state

Medicaid expansion state	Yes 🗸
CHIP maternal coverage for unborn child option NR	Yes 🗸
Postpartum extension of Medicaid coverage	Law covering all pregnant people for 1 year post-partum
Pregnant workers protection	Limited coverage: State employees and private employees with exceptions
State Medicaid policy for maternal depression screening in well-child visits	Required
Medicaid plan covers social-emotional screening for young children	Yes 🗸
Medicaid plan covers IECMH services at home	Yes 🗸
Medicaid plan covers IECMH services at pediatric/family medicine practices	Yes 🗸
Medicaid plan covers IECMH services in early childhood education settings	Yes 🗸
Note: N/A indicates Not Available	

State Indicator

National Avg

All Good Health Indicators for Washington

Health Care Coverage and Affordability			
R Eligibility limit (% FPL) for pregnant women in Medicaid	198.0 200.0	W Uninsured low-income infants and toddlers	2.3% 5.2%
W Medical home	56.0% 51.0%		
Nutrition			
Infants ever breastfed NR	92.5% 83.8%	W Infants breastfed at 6 months	68.3% 55.0%
High weight-for-length in WIC NR	13.2% NA	G WIC coverage for infants	75.5% 98.4%
R WIC coverage for one-year-olds	63.9% 64.5%	• WIC coverage for two-year-olds	47.5% 48.1%
Maternal Health			
R Late or no prenatal care received	6.0% 6.4%	Maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 live births)	NA 23.8
O Mothers reporting less than optimal mental health	21.8% 21.9%		
Children's Health			
Babies born preterm	8.6% 10.1%	Babies with low birthweight	6.7% 8.2%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	4.5 5.4	Preventive dental care received	52.5% 33.5%
W Preventive medical care received	93.7% 89.3%	Received recommended vaccines	72.6% 72.5%

Note: N/A indicates Not Available.



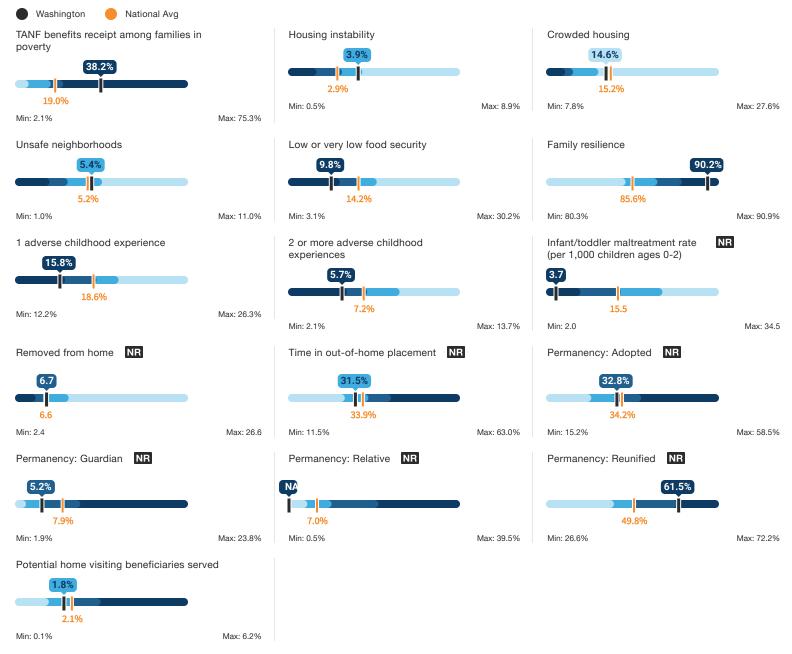
Strong Families

How are Washington's babies faring in Strong Families?

Young children develop in the context of their families, where stability, safety, and supportive relationships nurture their growth. All families may benefit from parenting supports, but families with low income and in historically marginalized communities of color face additional challenges that impact their babies' immediate and future well-being. Many policies can be designed to address these disparities by race, ethnicity, and income, including the provision of safe and stable housing, home visiting services, family-friendly employer policies, economic support for families with low income, and tax credits that benefit families with young children.

Washington falls in the Working Efficiently (W) tier of states when it comes to indicators of Strong Families. The state's ranking in this domain reflects indicators on which it is performing better than the national average, such as the percentage of babies who have had two or more adverse experiences and babies who live in families that report being resilient. Washington is doing worse than the national average on indicators such as the percentage of babies experiencing housing instability (moved 3 or more times).

Key Indicators of Strong Families



*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

Strong Families Policy in Washington

Paid family leave	Yes	V
Paid sick time that covers care for child	Yes	✓
TANF work exemption	Yes	✓
State child tax credit	No	×
State Earned Income Tax Credit	Yes	✓
Note: N/A indicates Not Available		

All Strong Families Indicators for Washington State Indicator National Avg **Basic Needs** W TANF benefits receipt among families in poverty **R** Housing instability 38.2% 3.9% 2.9% 19.0% **R** Unsafe neighborhoods G Crowded housing 14.6% 5.3% 15.2% 5.0% W Low or very low food security 9.8% 14.2% **Child Well-being and Resilience** W Family resilience 90.2% 1 adverse childhood experience NR 15.8% 85.6% 18.6%

2 or more adverse childhood experiences	5.7% 7.2%	Infant/toddler maltreatment rate (per 1,000 children ages 0-2)	NR 3.7 15.5
Removed from home NR	6.7 6.6	Time in out-of-home placement NR	31.5% 33.9%
Permanency: Adopted NR	32.8% 34.2%	Permanency: Guardian NR	5.2% 7.9%
Permanency: Relative NR	NA 7.0%	Permanency: Reunified NR	61.5% 49.8%
R Potential home visiting beneficiaries served	1.8% 2.1%		

Note: N/A indicates Not Available.

Positive Early Learning Experiences

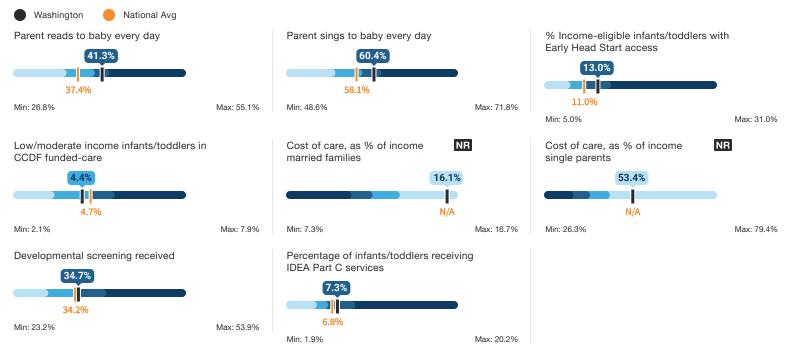


How are Washington's babies faring in Positive Early Learning?

Infants and toddlers learn through interactions with the significant adults in their lives and active exploration of enriching environments. The quality of babies' early learning experiences at home and in other care settings can impact their cognitive and social-emotional development as well as early literacy. High-quality early childhood care can strengthen parents' interactions with their children in the home learning environment and support parents' ability to go to work or attend school. Equitable access to high-quality care across factors like race, ethnicity, and income, ensures all infants and toddlers have the opportunity for optimal development. However, disparities in access to high-quality care remain across many states and communities in the United States.

Washington scores in the Reaching Forward (R) tier for Positive Early Learning Experiences. The state's ranking in this domain reflects indicators on which it is performing better than the national average, such as the percentage of parents who sing to their babies daily. The state is performing close to or better than the national averages for the positive early learning indicators used in the ranking. Beginning with the 2022 profile, infant care costs as a percentage of the state's median income for single and married parents are not factored into the ranking.

Key Indicators of Positive Early Learning Experiences



*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

Positive Early Learning Experiences Policy in Washington Adult/child ratio

Adult/child ratio	EHS standards met for 1 of 3 age groups
Level of teacher qualification required by the state beyond a high school diploma	No credential beyond a high school diploma
Group size	EHS standards met for 1 of 3 age groups
Infant/toddler professional credential NR	Yes 🗸
Families above 200% of FPL eligible for child care subsidy	No 🗙
State reimburses center-based child care	No 🗙
At-risk children included in Part C eligibility definition NR	No 🗙
Note: N/A indicates Not Available	

All Positive Early Learning Experiences Indicators for Washington

• 5	State Indicator	National Avg
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Activities that Support Early Learning

Parent reads to baby every day	41.3% 37.4%	• Parent sings to baby every day	60.4% 58.1%
Access to Early Learning Programs			
% Income-eligible infants/toddlers with Early Head Start access	13.0% 11.0%	R Low/moderate income infants/toddlers in CCDF-funded care	4.4% 4.7%
Cost of care, as % of income married families NR	16.1% NA	Cost of care, as % of income single parents NR	53.4% NA
Early Intervention			
O Developmental screening received	34.7% 34.2%	• Percentage of infants/toddlers receiving IDEA Part C services	7.3% 6.8%
Timeliness of Part C services NR	96.2% NA		

Note: N/A indicates Not Available.