

The State of Pennsylvania'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.

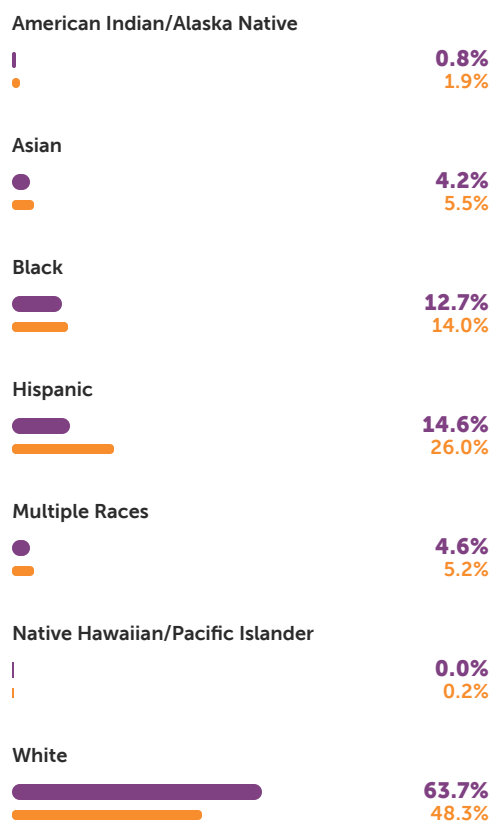
Demographics

■ Pennsylvania ■ National Average

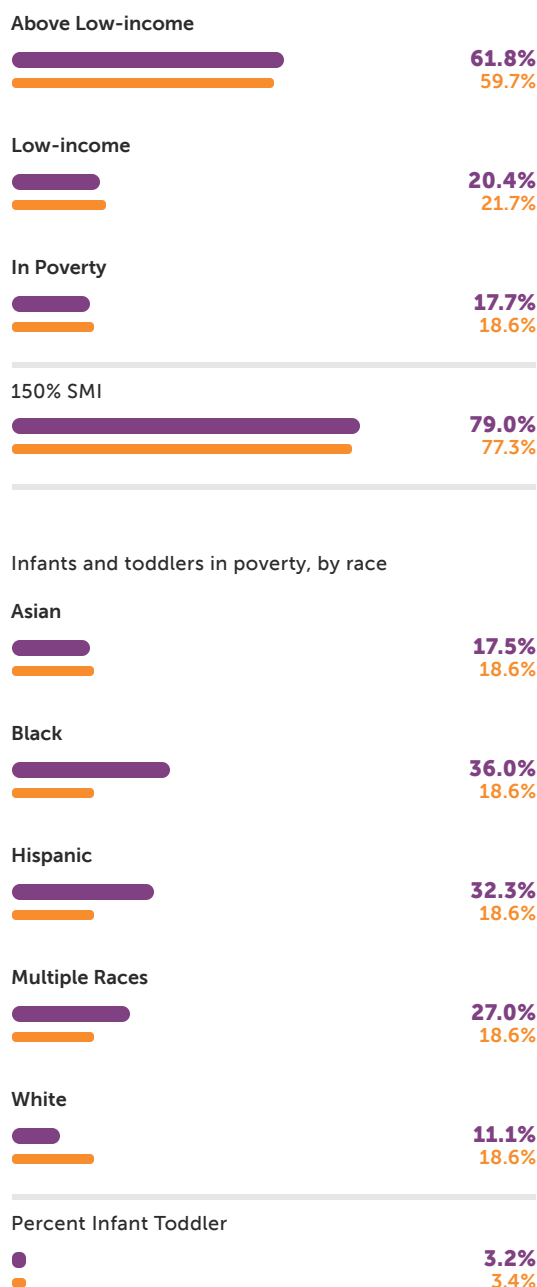
Infants and toddlers in Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania is home to 406,678 babies, representing 3.2 percent of the state's population. As many as 38.2 percent live in households with incomes less than twice the federal poverty line (in 2020, about \$52,400 for a family of four), placing them at economic disadvantage. The state's youngest children are diverse and are raised in a variety of family contexts and household structures.

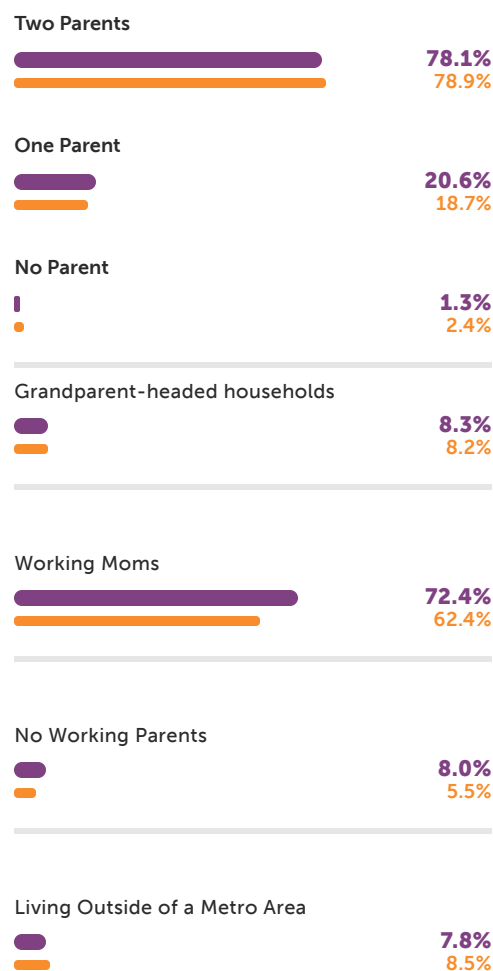
Race/ethnicity of infants and toddlers



Poverty status of infants and toddlers



Family Structure



Population Infant Toddler



**Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.*

Note: N/A indicates Not Available

How are Pennsylvania'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.

Pennsylvania falls in the Improving Outcomes (O) 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. Pennsylvania performs better than national averages on key indicators, such as the percentages of mothers reporting less than favorable mental health and babies receiving recommended vaccinations. The state is performing worse than national averages on indicators such as the percentages of uninsured babies in families with low income and babies with a medical home.

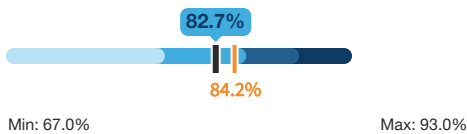
Key Indicators of Good Health

● Pennsylvania ● National Avg

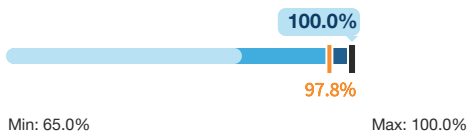
Eligibility limit (% FPL) for pregnant women in Medicaid



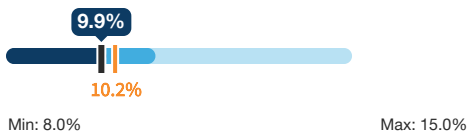
Infants ever breastfed **NR**



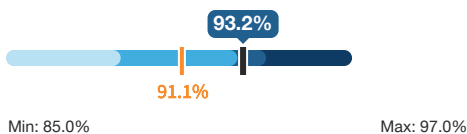
WIC Coverage



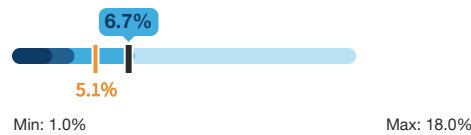
Babies born preterm



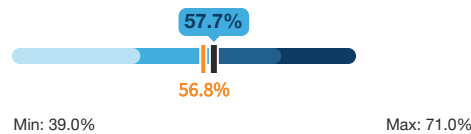
Preventive medical care received



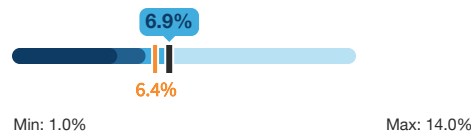
Uninsured low-income infants and toddlers



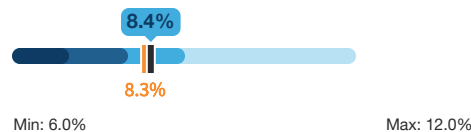
Infants breastfed at 6 months **NR**



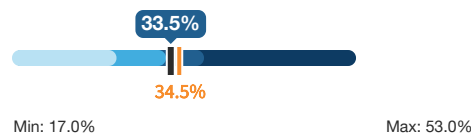
Late or no prenatal care received



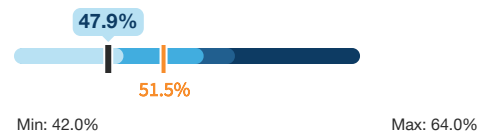
Babies with low birthweight



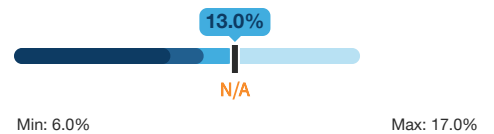
Preventive dental care received



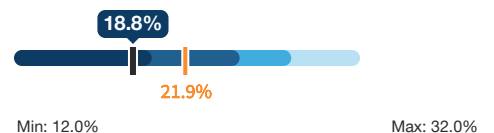
Medical home



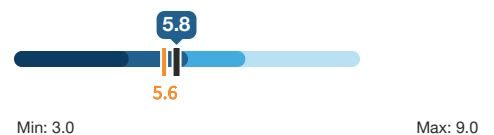
High weight-for-length **NR**



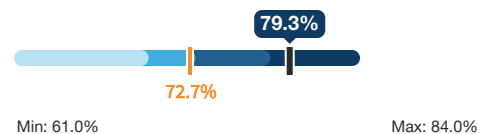
Mothers reporting less than optimal mental health



Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)



Received recommended vaccines



**Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.*

Good Health Policy in Pennsylvania

Medicaid expansion state		Yes	✓
CHIP maternal coverage for unborn child option	NR	No	✗
Postpartum extension of Medicaid coverage		No law beyond mandatory 60 days	
Pregnant workers protection		No protections	
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

All Good Health Indicators for Pennsylvania

State IndicatorNational Avg

Health Care Coverage and Affordability

Eligibility limit (% FPL) for pregnant women in Medicaid	220.0 200.0	Uninsured low-income infants and toddlers	6.7% 5.1%
Medical home	47.9% 51.5%		

Nutrition

Infants ever breastfed	NR	82.7% 84.2%	Infants breastfed at 6 months	57.7% 56.8%
High weight-for-length	NR	13.0% NA	WIC coverage	100.0% 97.8%

Maternal Health

Late or no prenatal care received	6.9% 6.4%	Maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 live births)	NR	NA 20.1
Mothers reporting less than optimal mental health	18.8% 21.9%			

Children’s Health

Babies born preterm	9.9% 10.2%	Babies with low birthweight	8.4% 8.3%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.8 5.6	Preventive dental care received	33.5% 34.5%
Preventive medical care received	93.2% 91.1%	Received recommended vaccines	79.3% 72.7%

Note: N/A indicates Not Available.

How are Pennsylvania'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 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.

Pennsylvania falls in the Reaching Forward (R) 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 infant/toddler maltreatment rate and the percentage of babies who exit foster care in less than 12 months. Pennsylvania is doing worse than the national average on the percentage of babies who experience food insecurity and babies who have had two or more adverse experiences.

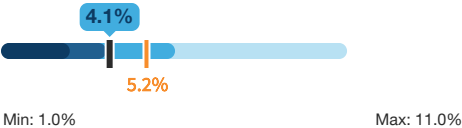
Key Indicators of Strong Families

● Pennsylvania ● National Avg

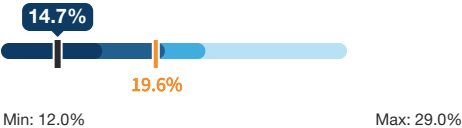
TANF benefits receipt among families in poverty



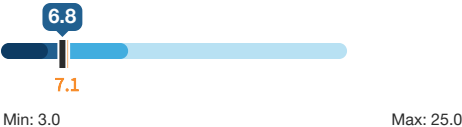
Unsafe neighborhoods



1 adverse childhood experience



Removed from home NR



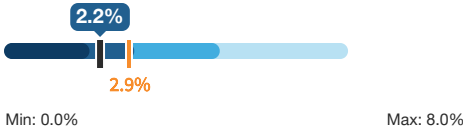
Permanency: Guardian NR



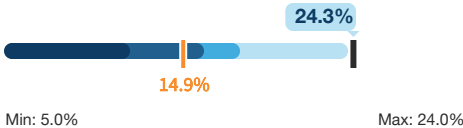
Potential home visiting beneficiaries served



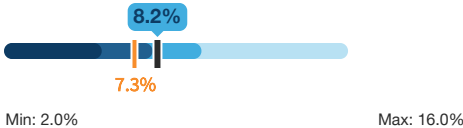
Housing instability



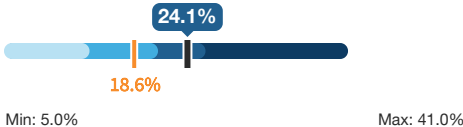
Low or very low food security



2 or more adverse childhood experiences



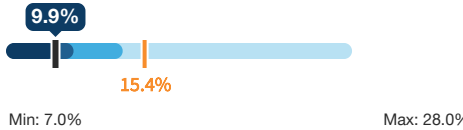
Time in out-of-home placement



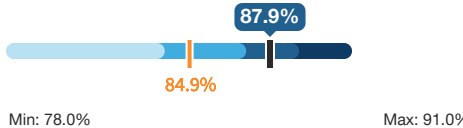
Permanency: Relative NR



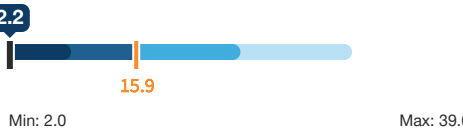
Crowded housing



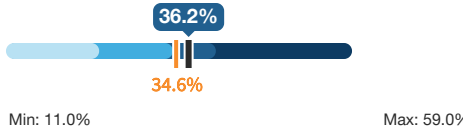
Family resilience



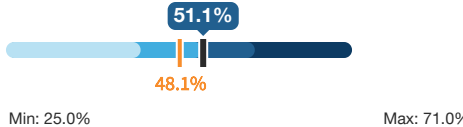
Infant/toddler maltreatment rate (per 1,000 children ages 0-2) NR



Permanency: Adopted NR



Permanency: Reunified NR



*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

Strong Families Policy in Pennsylvania

Paid family leave	No	✗
Paid sick time that covers care for child	No	✗
TANF work exemption	No	✗
State child tax credit	No	✗
State Earned Income Tax Credit	No	✗

Note: N/A indicates Not Available

All Strong Families Indicators for Pennsylvania

State IndicatorNational Avg

Basic Needs

<div>W</div> TANF benefits receipt among families in poverty	24.8% 18.5%	<div>O</div> Housing instability	2.2% 2.9%
<div>O</div> Crowded housing	9.9% 15.4%	<div>O</div> Unsafe neighborhoods	4.1% 5.2%
<div>G</div> Low or very low food security	24.3% 14.9%		

Child Well-being and Resilience

<div>O</div> Family resilience	87.9% 84.9%	1 adverse childhood experience	NR	14.7% 19.6%
<div>R</div> 2 or more adverse childhood experiences	8.2% 7.3%	Infant/toddler maltreatment rate (per 1,000 children ages 0-2)	NR	2.2 15.9
Removed from home	NR	Time in out-of-home placement	NR	0.2% %
Permanency: Adopted	NR	Permanency: Guardian	NR	2.9% 8.3%
Permanency: Relative	NR	Permanency: Reunified	NR	51.1% 48.1%
<div>O</div> Potential home visiting beneficiaries served	2.4% 2.1%			

How are Pennsylvania's babies faring in Positive Early Learning Experiences?

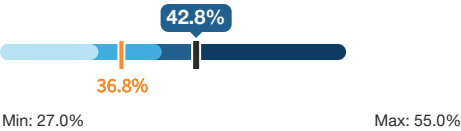
Infants and toddlers learn through interactions with the significant adults in their lives and active exploration of enriching environments. The quality of babies’ early learning experiences at home and in other care settings can impact their cognitive and social-emotional development as well as early 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.

Pennsylvania scores in the Improving Outcomes (O) 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 higher percentage of infants and toddlers who received Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part C services. Pennsylvania is doing worse than the national average on indicators such as the lower percentage of infants and toddlers who received a developmental screening. 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.

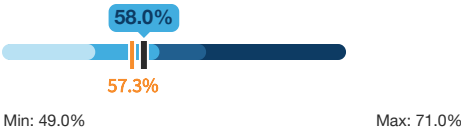
Key Indicators of Positive Early Learning Experiences

● Pennsylvania ● National Avg

Parent reads to baby every day



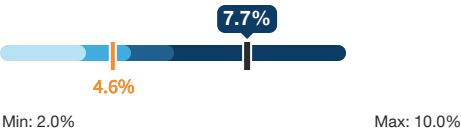
Parent sings to baby every day



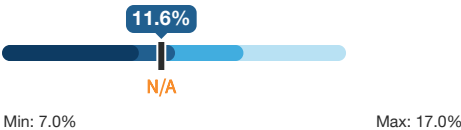
% Income-eligible infants/toddlers with Early Head Start access



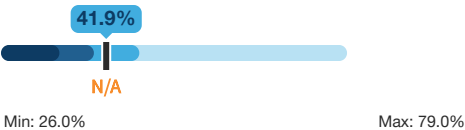
Low/moderate income infants/toddlers in CCDF funded-care



Cost of care, as % of income married families



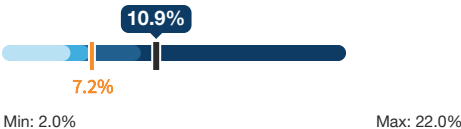
Cost of care, as % of income single parents



Developmental screening received



Percentage of infants/toddlers receiving IDEA Part C services



*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

Positive Early Learning Experiences Policy in Pennsylvania

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 ✖
Group size		EHS Standards met for 1 of 3 age groups
Infant/toddler professional credential	NR	No ✖
Families above 200% of FPL eligible for child care subsidy		No ✖
Allocated CCDBG funds		Yes ✔
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 Pennsylvania

State IndicatorNational Avg



Activities that Support Early Learning

 Parent reads to baby every day	42.8% 36.8%	 Parent sings to baby every day	58.0% 57.3%
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Access to Early Learning Programs

 % Income-eligible infants/toddlers with Early Head Start access	11.0% 11.0%	 Low/moderate income infants/toddlers in CCDF-funded care	7.7% 4.6%
Cost of care, as % of income married families	NR	Cost of care, as % of income single parents	NR
	11.6% NA		41.9% NA

Early Intervention

 Developmental screening received	30.4% 33.8%	 Percentage of infants/toddlers receiving IDEA Part C services	10.9% 7.2%
Timeliness of Part C services	NR		
	97.7% NA		

Note: N/A indicates Not Available.