



## Oregon Policy Points At-A-Glance

These policy choices are directly from ZERO TO THREE's Self - Assessment Toolkit. See Toolkit for details.

GOOD HEALTH	Oregon meets? YES	NO	No. of States with this Policy
<b>Physical Health</b>			
G13. Income eligibility for Medicaid/CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program) is at or above 200% of the federal poverty level for pregnant women.		X	25 states
G14. State provides temporary coverage for pregnant women until Medicaid eligibility can be fully determined.		X	32 states
G15. Income eligibility for Medicaid/CHIP is at or above 200% of the federal poverty level for children from birth to 5 years old.	X		46 states
G16. State provides temporary coverage for children until Medicaid/CHIP eligibility can be fully determined.		X	17 states
G17. State requires newborn screening for the Recommended Uniform Screening Panel (metabolic, endocrine, hemoglobin and other disorders).		X	8 states
G18. State requires that children receiving Medicaid and/or CHIP have a medical home.	X		Data not available
G19. State has adopted its own Medicaid definition of "medical necessity" that is specific to children.		X	8 states
G20. State provides Medicaid reimbursement for early childhood oral health			

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assessments performed in medical settings	X		
G21. EPSDT (Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment) periodicity schedule for preventive pediatric health care meets American Academy of Pediatrics recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seven screenings for children less than 1 year old</li> <li>• Four screenings for 1- to 2-year-olds</li> <li>• Three screenings for 3- to 5-year-olds</li> </ul>	1- to 2-year-olds: <b>Yes</b> 3- to 5-year-olds: <b>Yes</b>	Children less than 1 year: <b>No</b>	Less than 1 year old: 15 states 1-2 year olds: 44 states 3-5 year-olds: 51 states
G22. State policy requires regular schedule of immunizations and well-child visits for all maltreated infants and toddlers.	X		12 states
G23. State has adopted Medicaid expansion as part of the Affordable Care Act.	X		28 states
<b>Developmental Screening</b>			
G24. State Medicaid program requires standardized developmental screening as part of well-child visits.	X		14 states
G25. State provides Medicaid reimbursement for use of a standardized developmental screening tool, in addition to the regular payment for a well-child visit.	X		26 states
G26. State policy requires a regular schedule of developmental monitoring/screening for all maltreated infants and toddlers.	X		14 states
<b>Social-emotional health</b>			
G27. State has a mechanism in place to ensure that clinicians can diagnose infant-toddler mental health conditions and receive Medicaid or other health insurance payment for appropriate treatment.	X		Data not available

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G28. State Medicaid program recommends or requires that pediatric primary care clinicians use a standardized screening tool to assess social-emotional and behavior issues.	X		Data not available
G29. State provides Medicaid reimbursement for use of standardized screening tool for social-emotional and behavior issues, in addition to the regular payment for a well-child visit	X		Data not available
G30. State requires a regular schedule of mental health/behavioral screening for all maltreated infants and toddlers.	X		Yes
G31. State has a policy in place to promote maternal depression screening at prenatal visits, after birth, and/or at a well-child visit.	X		Data not available
G32. State has adopted early childhood mental health competencies to build the capacity of professionals working with young children in addressing mental health needs.		X	26 states

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<b>STRONG FAMILIES</b>	Oregon meets? YES	NO	No. of States with this Policy
<p>S14. TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Exempt single parents from the work requirement until youngest child is at least 1 year old.</li> <li>● Reduce the work requirement to 20 hours or less for single parents with children less than 6 years old.</li> <li>● Offer exemptions and/or extensions of the TANF benefit time limit for women who are pregnant or caring for a child less than 6 years old.</li> </ul>		<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>25 states</p> <p>30 states</p> <p>19 states</p>
<p>S15. State has a state minimum wage that exceeds the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour.</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>29 states</p>
<p>S16. State exempts single-parent families with children less than 3 years old below the poverty level from personal income tax.</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>41 states</p>
<p>S17. State offers a refundable state earned income tax credit.</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>20 states</p>
<p>S18. State offers a refundable state dependent care tax credit.</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>11 states</p>
<p><b>Home visiting/parent education</b></p>			
<p>S19. State has statewide centralized or coordinated intake system(s) to help connect families to an appropriate home visiting or parent education program.</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>4 states have centralized statewide intake. Another 7 states have a Statewide system of</p>

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			regional/local intake systems.
S20. State has core competencies for parent education/home visiting professionals.	X		11 states
<b>Child welfare</b>			
S21. State requires frequent visitation with birth parents for infants and toddler in out-of-home care (foster/kinship care) when safe and appropriate.	X		15 states require visitation at least once a week
S22. State policy requires more frequent case reviews for infants and toddlers in out-of-home placements than for older children.		X	4 states
S23. State policy requires more frequent permanency hearings for infants and toddlers in out-of-home placements than for older children.		X	6 states
S24. For infants and toddlers in out-of-home placements, state policy specifically promotes keeping young children in their first placement.	X		39 states
S25. State initiates concurrent planning as soon as possible (or within 24 hours of removal) to ensure that infants and toddlers in out-of-home placement are expeditiously moved into permanent placement.		X	14 states
<b>Family leave</b>			
S26. State has paid family leave policy providing full or partial replacement of wages after birth or adoption.		X	3 states
S27. State has a policy requiring employers to provide paid sick leave that allows parents to take paid time off when a child is sick.	X		4 states

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<b>POSITIVE EARLY LEARNING EXPERIENCES</b>	Oregon meets? YES	NO	No. of States with this Policy
<b>Early intervention</b>			
P12. State includes at-risk children in the definition of eligibility for IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act) Part C Early Intervention program.		X	6 states
<b>Child care</b>			
P13. Family eligibility for child care subsidies is at or above 200% federal poverty level (FPL).		X	14 states
P14. State child care reimbursement rates are at or above the recommended 75th percentile of the market rate.	X		1 state meets criteria for all programs; some meet these criteria for certain quality-rated programs
P15. States offer higher subsidy reimbursement rates to programs providing infant-toddler care than to programs serving older children to help defray the higher cost of care.	X		21 states
P16. Child care subsidy copayments do not exceed 7.2% of family income for families at 100% FPL.		X	35 states
P17. State meets recommendations of Stepping Stones Caring for Our Children in group size and ratio requirements for infants and toddlers in licensed center-based and family child care.		X	3 states meet recommended ratio of 3:1 for infants in centers. 12 states meet the recommended ratio of 4:1 for toddlers in centers.

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P18. State has implemented a statewide early care and education QRIS that includes quality indicators specifically for programs serving infants and toddlers.		X	41 states have a statewide QRIS
P19. State policy requires that there is a primary caregiver for every infant and toddler in child care centers.		X	24 states include this requirement in licensing; one state addresses this through QRIS.
P20. State policy promotes or requires that child care centers offer activities that actively encourage and support infants' and toddlers' exploration of the environment.	X		14 states include this requirement in licensing; four states address this through QRIS.
P21. State policy promotes or requires that center-based programs offer a variety of opportunities for interaction with parents throughout the year.	X		2 states require through licensing; 20 states address this through QRIS.
P22. State has early learning guidelines for infants and toddlers.	X		48 states
P23. State has developed or adopted core knowledge and competencies for early care and education providers, including those who work with infants and toddlers.	X		38 states 5 of these states have developed or adopted specific knowledge and competencies for infant-

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			toddler providers.
P24. State has developed or adopted an infant-toddler professional credential.	X		28 states
P25. State requires or encourages infant-toddler professional development that is credit-based and includes career pathways that lead to higher education degrees.	X		
P26. State has a workforce registry or other data system to track the qualifications and professional development of the early care and education workforce.	X		