

5 Years of Progress on the Prenatal-to-3 State Policy Roadmap




OREGON





The **Prenatal-to-3 State Policy Roadmap** guides state leaders on the most effective investments to ensure all children thrive from the start. Since the 2020 Roadmap, Oregon has newly implemented a paid family and medical leave program and increased the state minimum wage. Oregon is one of 10 states that has implemented all four effective Roadmap policies.

Oregon reduced administrative burden for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) by assigning 12-month certification periods to all families, increased its Medicaid reimbursement rate for community-based doula services, and took steps to increase access to child care subsidies. The state also continued support for comprehensive screening and connection programs, evidence-based home visiting programs, Early Head Start, and Early Intervention services.









Because of state and federal investments, a parent earning the minimum wage with two children in Oregon has approximately \$43,300 in total resources available to them in 2024, up from \$32,600 in 2020.









Effective Roadmap Policies

-  Expanded Income Eligibility for Health Insurance to 138%
-  Paid Family and Medical Leave for Families with a New Child
-  State Minimum Wage of \$10.00 or Greater
-  Refundable State Earned Income Tax Credit of at Least 10%

Effective Roadmap Strategies

-  Reduced Administrative Burden for SNAP
-  Comprehensive Screening and Connection Programs
-  Child Care Subsidies
-  Group Prenatal Care
-  Community-Based Doulas
-  Evidence-Based Home Visiting Programs
-  Early Head Start
-  Early Intervention Services

Oregon: 5-Year Policy Progress Summary

Policy	2020 to 2024	Progress Summary
 Expanded Income Eligibility for Health Insurance	138% of the FPL → 138% of the FPL	Oregon expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act in 2014; thus, childless adults and parents earning up to 138% of the FPL are eligible for Medicaid coverage.
 Paid Family and Medical Leave for Families with a New Child	0 weeks ↑ 12 weeks	Oregon fully implemented a paid family and medical leave program in September 2023. The program provides up to 12 weeks of paid leave to bond with a new child.
 State Minimum Wage of \$10.00 or Greater	\$12.00 per hour ↑ \$14.70 per hour	Oregon's minimum wage increased \$2.70 per hour between 2020 and 2024, resulting in a \$5,616 increase in annual earnings.
 Refundable State Earned Income Tax Credit of at Least 10% of the Federal Credit	12% of the federal credit → 12% of the federal credit	Oregon has a refundable state EITC equal to 12% of the federal credit for families with dependents under age 3 and 9% for other filers. The maximum benefit is over \$505 for a household with one child under age 3 in tax year 2024.
 State met Roadmap threshold prior to October 1, 2020	 State implemented a policy at or above the Roadmap threshold between October 1, 2020 and October 1, 2024	



Oregon: 5-Year Strategy Progress Summary



Oregon began assigning 12-month certification periods to all families, not just most, in 2024 and continues to offer online case management services, two key state policy levers to **reduce administrative burden for SNAP**.

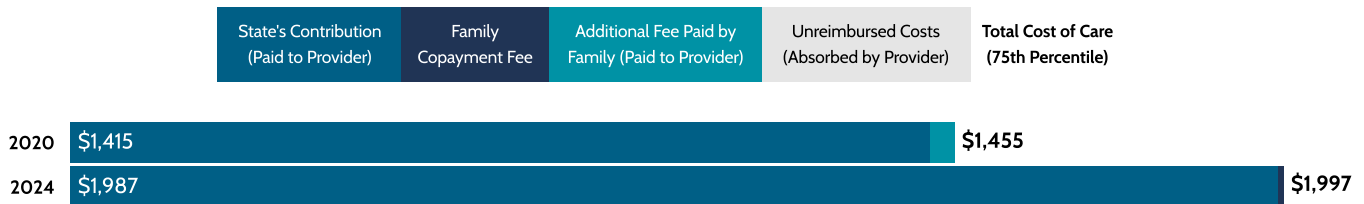


Oregon continues to support **community-based doulas** by providing Medicaid coverage for doula services and, in 2022, increased the reimbursement rate for doulas up to \$1,505 total.



Oregon increased **child care subsidy** reimbursement rates for infants in center-based care by 41% between 2020 and 2024.

In the figure below, the total cost of child care is based on the cost associated with the equal access target (or 75th percentile), which includes the amount the state provides as a subsidy, the family's required copayment contribution, the additional fee, if allowed, and any unreimbursed cost to providers.



In 2019, Oregon passed legislation to implement Family Connects, an evidence-based **comprehensive screening and connection program**, statewide. Implementation slowed due to COVID-19, but the expansion continues. Oregon continues to support Family Connects through Medicaid and direct state funding. Families in the state also have access to HealthySteps.



Oregon uses Medicaid funding to support **evidence-based home visiting programs** in the state.



Oregon continues to allocate state funding to support the Oregon Prenatal to Kindergarten program—a statewide program with similar quality and performance standards as EHS—and **Early Head Start**, a key state policy lever to promote access to EHS.



Oregon continues to eliminate family fees for **Early Intervention (EI) services**, a key state policy lever to increase access to EI. In 2024, Oregon legislators enacted a bill which increases the EI budget for Fiscal Year 2025 by over \$22.1 million to accommodate caseload growth.



Oregon took little action to provide additional supports for **group prenatal care**.

Notes: A teal icon indicates that a state made progress to increase access to an effective strategy since the 2020 Roadmap. A gray icon indicates maintenance of state efforts or little progress.

EXPLORE OREGON'S ROADMAP
pn3policy.org/pn-3-state-policy-roadmap-5-yrs/OR



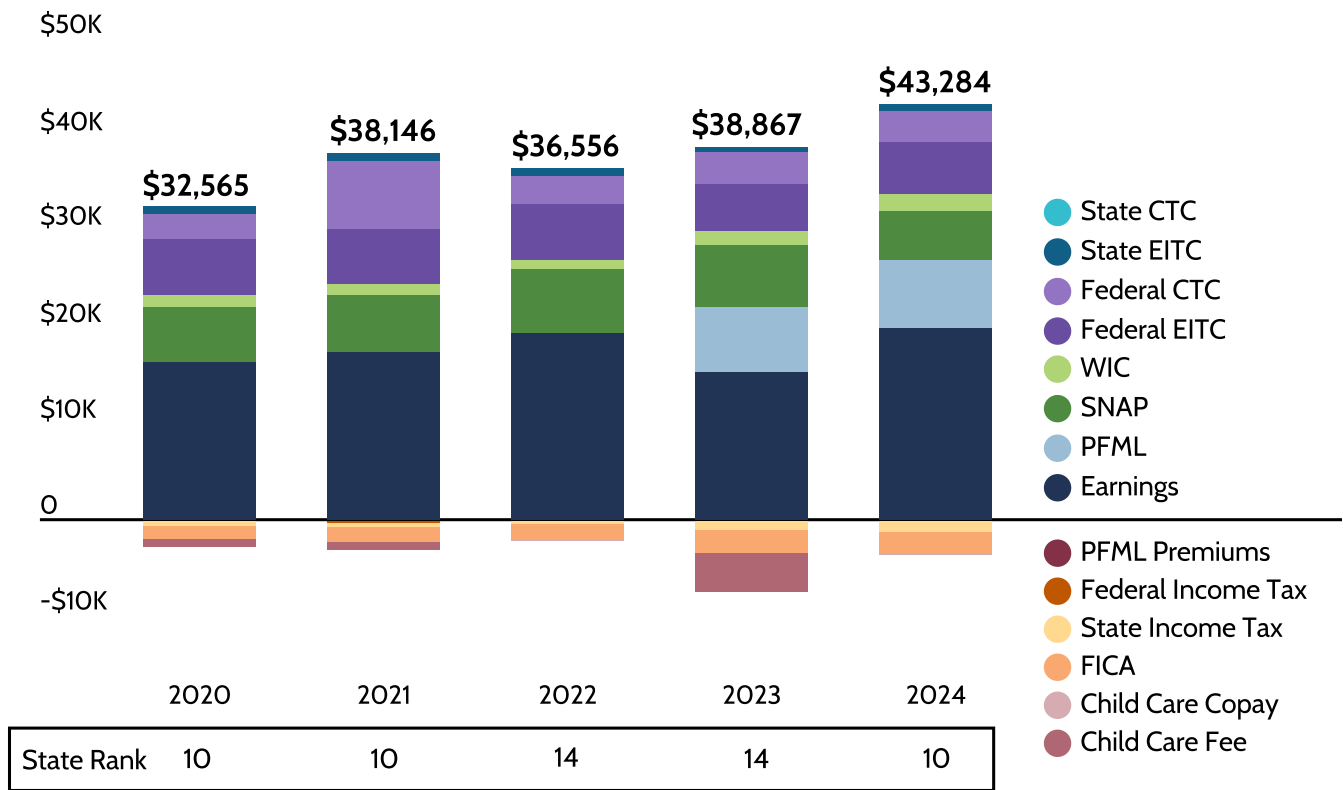
State policy choices do not operate in isolation from one another. Instead, they interact with each other and federal policies to create a system of support for children and families that varies significantly state-by-state. Our Policy Impact Calculator demonstrates this variation and illustrates the impact of policy choices on family resources over time.

In Oregon, a parent earning the minimum wage with two children has \$43,284 in total resources available to them in 2024, up from \$32,565 in 2020.

- Change in total resources due to state policies: + \$11,378
- Change in total resources due to federal policies: - \$659

Oregon's Policy Choices Impact Family Resources

Family resources, accounting for minimum wage, paid family & medical leave, child care expenses, federal & state benefits



To the extent possible, data reflect state policies as of October 1st & that tax year. All earnings, benefits (both federal and state), and child care costs are based on a family of three comprised of a single parent working a full-time, minimum wage job for 9 months with 12 weeks of maternity leave. The family includes two children (an infant and a toddler) in full-time, center-based child care. For detailed source notes and additional information see our [Policy Impact Calculator](#) and [Methods and Sources](#).

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE POLICY IMPACT CALCULATOR
pn3policy.org/policy-impact-calculator-5yrs



WE'RE HERE TO HELP. Contact us to inquire about our state services at pn3center@vanderbilt.edu or submit a request for our services at pn3policy.org/state-services.