2022 Prenatal-to-3 State Policy Roadmap

MICHIGAN

prenatal-to-3 policy IMPACT CENTER RESEARCH FOR ACTION AND OUTCOMES

> VANDERBILT Peabody College

A Roadmap to Strengthen Your State's Prenatal-to-3 System of Care

The Prenatal-to-3 State Policy Roadmap provides guidance to state leaders on the most effective investments states can make to ensure all children thrive from the start. Grounded in the science of the developing child and based on comprehensive reviews of the most rigorous evidence available, the Roadmap provides detailed information on five effective policies and six effective strategies that foster the nurturing environments infants and toddlers need, and that reduce longstanding disparities in access and outcomes among racial and ethnic groups and socioeconomic statuses.

The Roadmap is an annual guide for each state to:

- Assess the wellbeing of its infants and toddlers and prioritize state PN-3 policy goals;
- Identify the evidence-based policy solutions proven to impact PN-3 policy goals;
- Monitor states' adoption and implementation of the 11 effective Roadmap policies and strategies;
- Track the impact that policy changes have on improving the wellbeing of children and families and reducing disparities between racial and ethnic groups.



Few States Are Doing It All, But Many Are Moving Forward

Six states have adopted and fully implemented all five effective policies. This year, Connecticut and Washington joined California, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, and New Jersey in fully implementing all five Roadmap policies.

Explore Michigan's Roadmap for detailed status, data, and comparisons

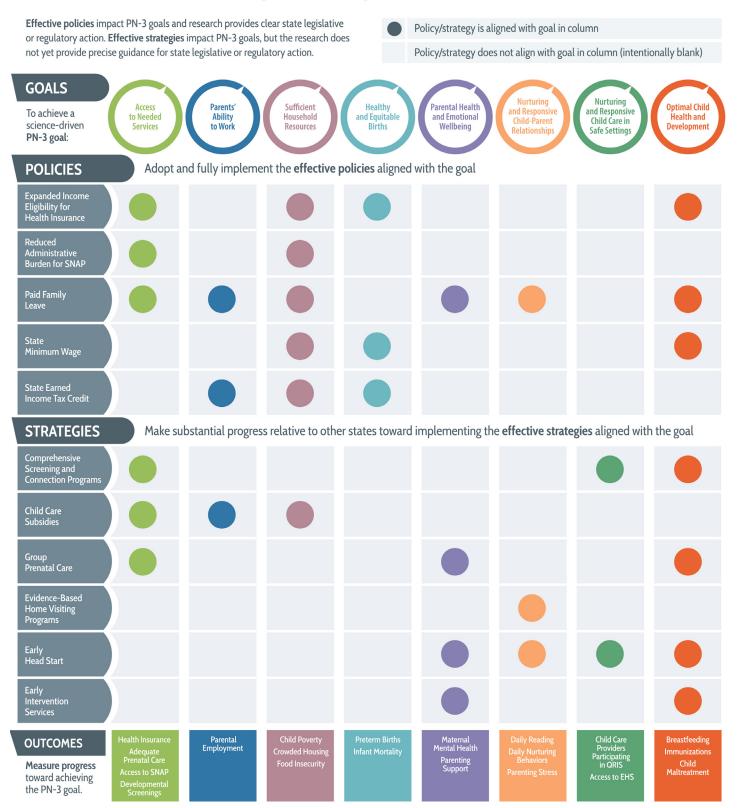


pn3policy.org/roadmap/mi



Prenatal-to-3 State Policy Roadmap

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To date, states have lacked clear guidance on how to effectively promote the environments in which children can thrive. This Prenatal-to-3 State Policy Roadmap identifies the 11 most effective evidence-based investments that states can make to foster equitable opportunities for infants and toddlers.

| Michigan Roadmap Summary | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Effective Roadmap Policy 2022 Policy Snapshot | | | | | | |
| Expanded Income Eligibility for Health Insurance | Michigan is one of 39 states that has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act; thus, parents earning up to 138% of the FPL are eligible for Medicaid coverage in MI. | | | | | |
| Reduced Administrative Burden for SNAP | 2 Michigan offers all three policies to reduce administrative burden (12-month recertification intervals, simplified reporting, and at least an online application) to most families. | | | | | |
| Paid Family Leave Program of at Least 6 Weeks | Michigan does not have a statewide paid family leave program. | | | | | |
| State Minimum Wage of \$10.00 or Greater | 7.87 The current state minimum wage in Michigan is \$9.87, with scheduled annual increases until January 1, 2031, when the wage reaches \$12.05. | | | | | |
| Refundable State Earned Income Tax Credit of at Least 10% | % Michigan has a refundable state EITC equal to 6% of the federal credit. | | | | | |
| State has adopted and fully implemented the policy 🔄 State has newly adopted and fully implemented the policy since October 1, 2021 | | | | | | |
| Effective Roadmap Strategy | ctive Roadmap Strategy 2022 Strategy Snapshot | | | | | |
| Comprehensive Screening | | | | | | |
| and Connection Programs | Families had access to 0 evidence-based comprehensive screening and connection programs in Michigan in 2021. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | programs in Michigan in 2021. Michigan's base reimbursement rates cover 134.9% of the true cost of providing base- | | | | | |
| Child Care Subsidies | programs in Michigan in 2021. Michigan's base reimbursement rates cover 134.9% of the true cost of providing base- quality care for infants in center-based care. | | | | | |
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Prenatal-to-3 Outcomes to Measure Impact

| Policy Goal | Outcome Measure | Worst State | | | Best State |
|--|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| Access to Needed Services | % Low-Income Women Uninsured | 47.8% | | 11.3% MI | • 3.8% |
| | % Births to Women Not Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care | 23.3% • | | 13.3% MI | • 5.1% |
| | % Eligible Families with Children < 18 Not Receiving SNAP | 26.7% • | | • | 2.0% |
| | % Children < 3 Not Receiving Developmental Screening | 73.9% | 62.5% MI | • | 40.2% |
| Parents' Ability to Work | % Children < 3 Without Any Full-Time Working Parent | 39.0% | 27.1% MI | • | 14.8 % |
| Sufficient Household Resources | % Children < 3 in Poverty | 33.1% | 19.6% MI | • | 8.6% |
| | % Children < 3 Living in Crowded Households | 35.8% • | | 13.5% MI | 8.6% |
| | % Households Reporting Child Food Insecurity | 16.7% • | 7.1% MI | • | • 0.8% |
| Healthy and Equitable Births | % Babies Born Preterm (< 37 Weeks) | 14.2% • | 10.2% MI | • | ——• 7.6% |
| | # of Infant Deaths per 1,000 Births | 8.3 | 6.5 MI | • | 3 .7 |
| Parental Health and Emotional Wellbeing | % Children < 3 Whose Mother Reports Fair/Poor Mental Health | 12.6% 11.4% | | • | — 2.3% |
| | % Children < 3 Whose Parent Lacks Parenting Support | 23.5% • | | 11.4% | ——• 5.4% |
| Nurturing and Responsive Child- Parent Relationships | % Children < 3 Not Read to Daily | 75.4% | | 60.2% | 47.7% |
| | % Children < 3 Not Nurtured Daily | 51.7% | | • | ——• 27.6% |
| | % Children < 3 Whose Parent Reports Not Coping Very Well | 45.0% • | | 30.3% MI | • 20.8% |
| Nurturing and Responsive Child Care in Safe Settings | % Providers Not Participating in QRIS^ | 97.6% • | 51.4% MI | • | • 0.0% |
| | % Children Without Access to EHS | 96.2% • | | 89.2% MI | • 69.0% |
| Optimal Child Health and Development | % Children Whose Mother Reported Never Breastfeeding | 34.0% | 19.7% MI | • | 6.0% |
| | % Children < 3 Not Up to Date on Immunizations | 36.0% 31.3% | b | • | 14.2% |
| | Maltreatment Rate per 1,000 Children < 3 | 34.7 • | 22.1 MI | • | • 1.9 |