

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

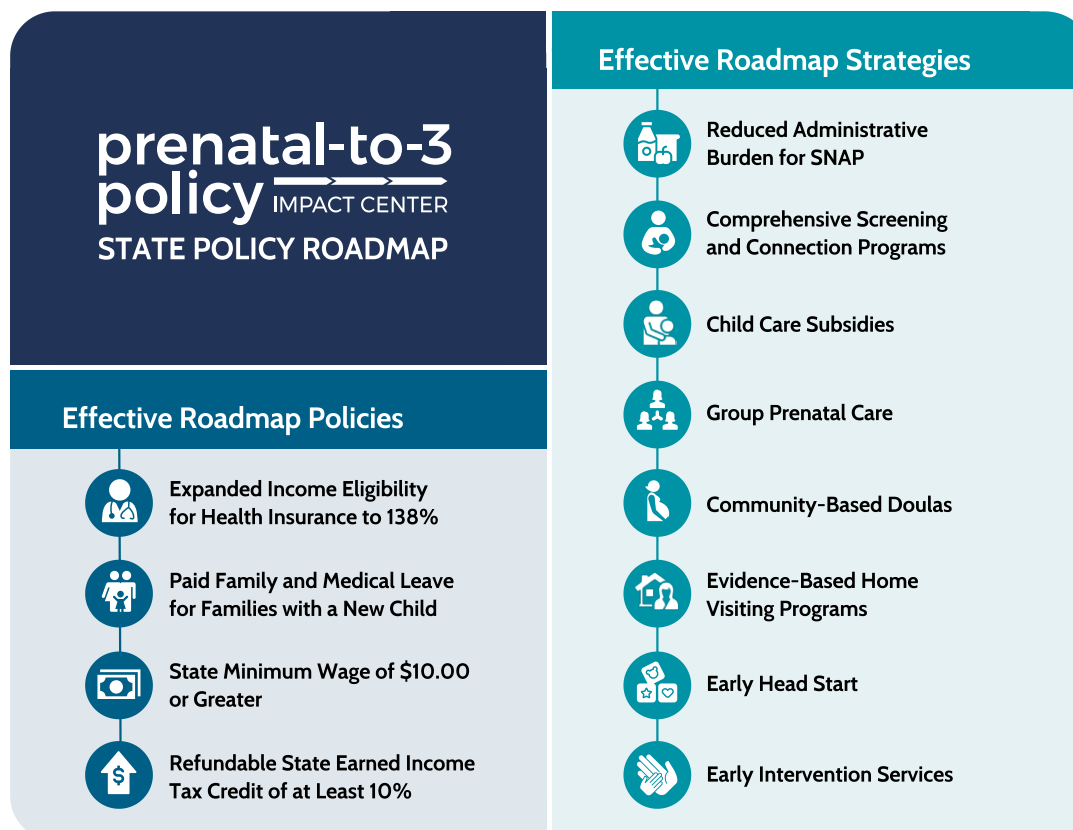


GEORGIA





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, Georgia has taken little legislative action to adopt and implement effective prenatal-to-3 policies. Georgia is one of eight states that has not implemented any of the four effective Roadmap policies, leaving families with limited access to effective supports during the prenatal-to-3 period.

Georgia reduced administrative burden for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) by offering 12-month certification periods for all families, began offering an enhanced Medicaid reimbursement rate for group prenatal care, and took steps to increase access to child care subsidies. The state also continued support for Early Head Start.


Because of state and federal investments, a parent earning the minimum wage with two children in Georgia has approximately \$22,300 in total resources available to them in 2024, up from \$17,000 in 2020.



Georgia: 5-Year Policy Progress Summary

| Policy | 2020 to 2024 | Progress Summary |
|---|---|--|
| Expanded Income Eligibility for Health Insurance | 35% of the FPL  100% of the FPL | Georgia has not expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Contingent on meeting a work requirement, childless adults and parents earning up to 100% of the FPL are eligible for Medicaid coverage. Otherwise only parents earning up to 30% of the FPL are eligible for Medicaid coverage; childless adults are not eligible. An estimated 359,000 Georgians in total would be eligible for Medicaid if the state opted to expand Medicaid eligibility under the ACA. |
| Paid Family and Medical Leave for Families with a New Child | 0 weeks  0 weeks | Georgia does not have a statewide paid leave and medical leave program, but the state does provide paid parental leave to eligible state employees. |
| State Minimum Wage of \$10.00 or Greater | \$7.25 per hour  \$7.25 per hour | Georgia state statute specifies a \$5.15 minimum wage, therefore, the state minimum wage defaults to the federal minimum of \$7.25 per hour. |
| Refundable State Earned Income Tax Credit of at Least 10% of the Federal Credit | No EITC  No EITC | Georgia does not have a state EITC. |

 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



Georgia: 5-Year Strategy Progress Summary



Georgia continues to implement key policy levers to **reduce administrative burden for SNAP** - offering simplified reporting for all families, providing online case management services, and extending certification periods for all families to 12 months in 2023.

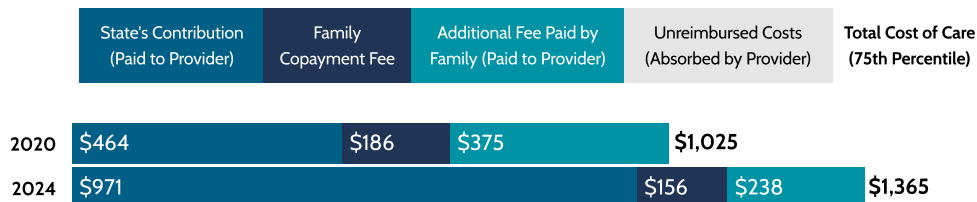


In 2024, Georgia began offering an enhanced Medicaid reimbursement rate of \$30 per patient, per visit, for up to 10 visits to incentivize **group prenatal care**. However, only one managed care organization (MCO) in Georgia, CareSource, currently utilizes this rate.



Georgia increased **child care subsidy** reimbursement rates for infants in center-based care by 73% 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.



Georgia continues to serve as an **Early Head Start**-Child Care Partnership grantee, a key state policy lever to promote access to EHS.



Georgia took little action to provide additional supports for **comprehensive screening and connection programs, community-based doulas, or Early Intervention (EI) services**, or to use Medicaid funding to support **evidence-based home visiting programs**.

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 GEORGIA'S ROADMAP

pn3policy.org/pn-3-state-policy-roadmap-5-yrs/GA



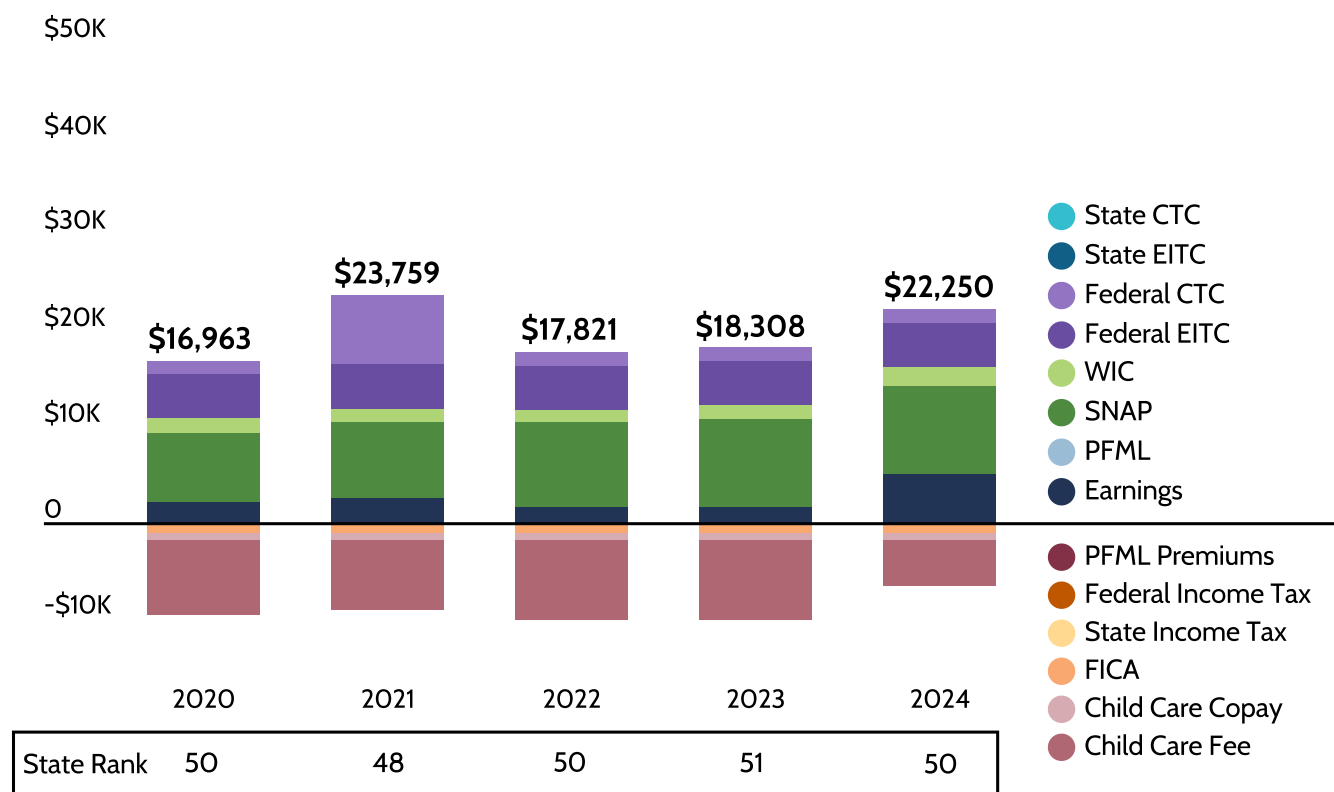
State policy choices do not operate in isolation from one another. Instead, they interact with each other and federal policies to create a system of support for children and families that varies significantly state-by-state. Our Policy Impact Calculator demonstrates this variation and illustrates the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

In Georgia, a parent earning the minimum wage with two children has \$22,250 in total resources available to them in 2024, up from \$16,963 in 2020.

- Change in total resources due to state policies: + \$3,057
- Change in total resources due to federal policies: + \$2,230

Georgia'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.