

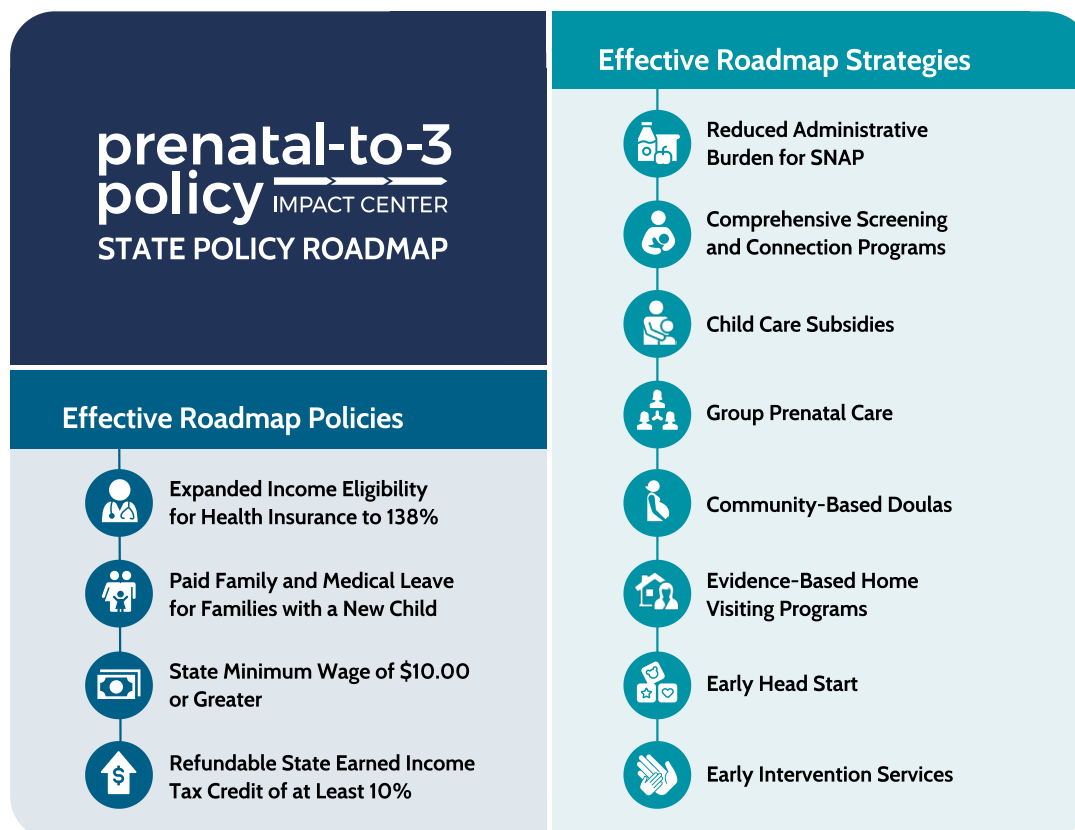
5 Years of Progress on the Prenatal-to-3 State Policy Roadmap



MISSISSIPPI







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, Mississippi has taken little legislative action to adopt and implement effective prenatal-to-3 policies. Mississippi 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.

Mississippi began providing Medicaid funding for comprehensive screening and connection programs and took steps to increase access to child care subsidies. The state also continued support for Early Intervention services and policies to reduce administrative burden for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).



Because of state and federal investments, a parent earning the minimum wage with two children in Mississippi has approximately \$27,700 in total resources available to them in 2024, up from \$26,000 in 2020.

Mississippi: 5-Year Policy Progress Summary

Policy	2020 to 2024	Progress Summary
Expanded Income Eligibility for Health Insurance	26% of the FPL  27% of the FPL	Mississippi has not expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Only parents earning up to 27% of the FPL are eligible for Medicaid coverage; childless adults are not eligible for Medicaid. An estimated 123,000 uninsured adults would become eligible for Medicaid if the state opted to expand coverage.
Paid Family and Medical Leave for Families with a New Child	0 weeks  0 weeks	Mississippi does not have a statewide paid family and medical leave program.
State Minimum Wage of \$10.00 or Greater	\$7.25 per hour  \$7.25 per hour	Mississippi's state statute does not specify a state minimum wage, therefore the 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	Mississippi does not have a state EITC.
<div>  State met Roadmap threshold prior to October 1, 2020 </div> <div>  State implemented a policy at or above the Roadmap threshold between October 1, 2020 and October 1, 2024 </div>		



Mississippi: 5-Year Strategy Progress Summary

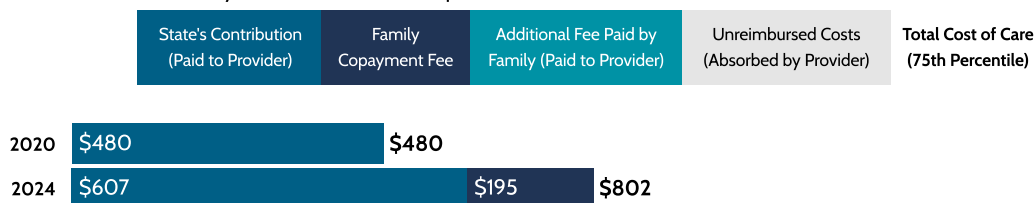


In 2024, Mississippi began using Medicaid and state funds to support DULCE, an evidence-based **comprehensive screening and connection program**.



Mississippi increased **child care subsidy** reimbursement rates for infants in center-based care by 67% 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.



Mississippi continues to implement a key policy lever to **reduce administrative burden for SNAP** - offering online case management.



Mississippi continues to use very low birthweight as a diagnosable or at-risk qualification for **Early Intervention (EI) services**, as well as eliminate family fees, two of the key state policy levers to increase access to EI. In 2023 and 2024, legislators in the state enacted legislation to establish a task force to develop recommendations on reforming the current early intervention system and laws in Mississippi, with a goal of increasing access to services for children from birth to age 3 through the First Steps Early Intervention Program.



Mississippi took little action to provide additional supports for **group prenatal care**, **community-based doulas**, or **Early Head Start**, 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 MISSISSIPPI'S ROADMAP

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



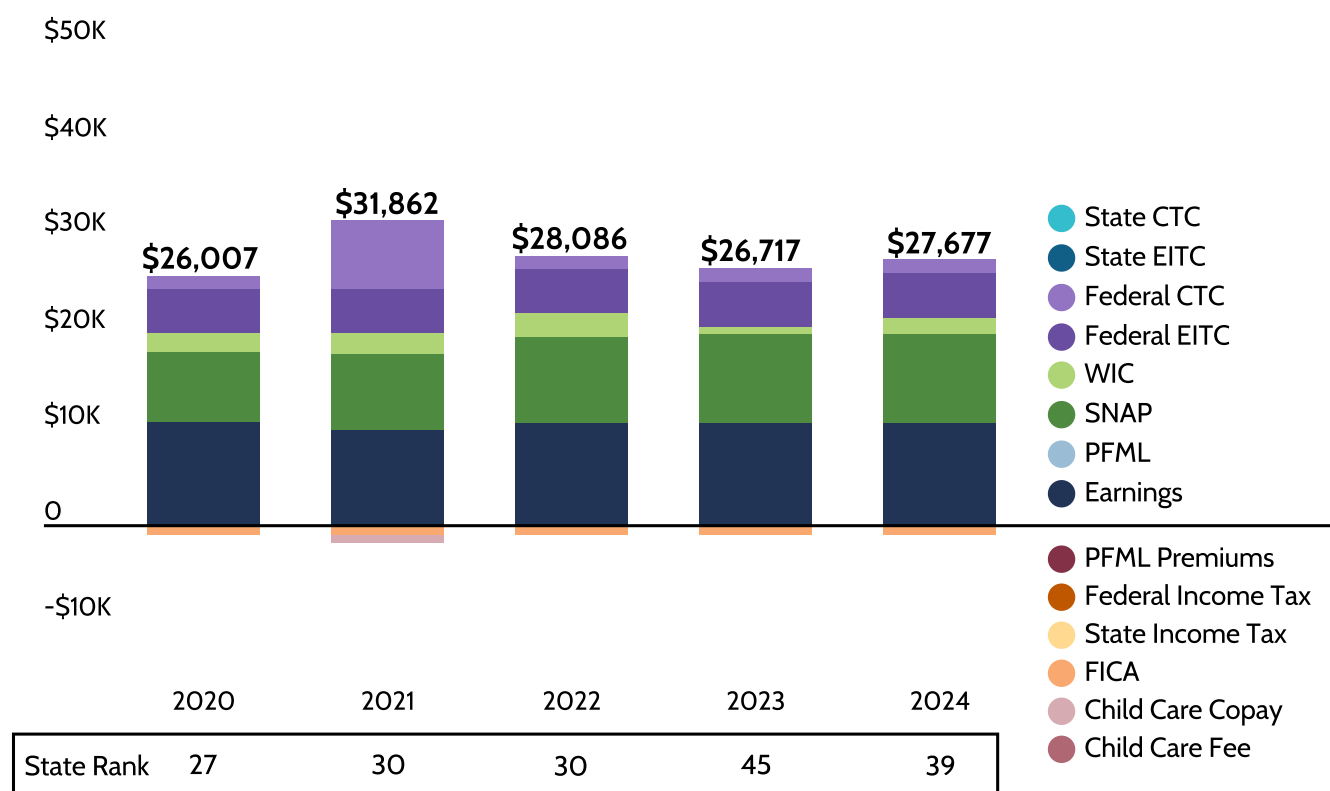
State policy choices do not operate in isolation from one another. Instead, they interact with each other and federal policies to create a system of support for children and families that varies significantly state-by-state. Our Policy Impact Calculator demonstrates this variation and illustrates the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

In Mississippi, a parent earning the minimum wage with two children has \$27,677 in total resources available to them in 2024, up from \$26,007 in 2020.

- Change in total resources due to state policies: \$0
- Change in total resources due to federal policies: + \$1,670

Mississippi'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.