

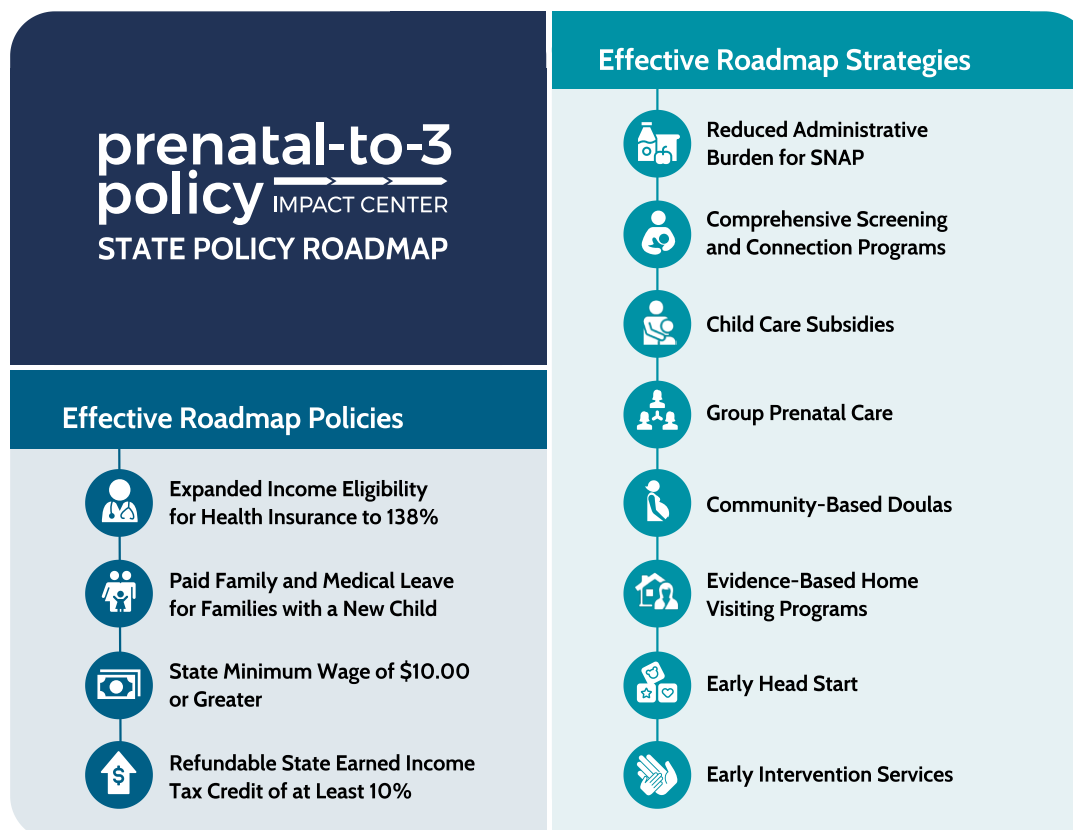
5 Years of Progress on the Prenatal-to-3 State Policy Roadmap



NEW HAMPSHIRE




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, New Hampshire has taken little legislative action to adopt and implement effective prenatal-to-3 policies. New Hampshire is one of 12 states that has implemented one of four effective Roadmap policies.

New Hampshire newly implemented Medicaid coverage for community-based doula services and took steps to increase access to child care subsidies. The state continued to support evidence-based home visiting programs, 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 New Hampshire has approximately \$23,300 in total resources available to them in 2024, up from \$22,200 in 2020.

New Hampshire: 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	New Hampshire 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 → 0 weeks	New Hampshire does not have statewide paid family and medical leave, but does have a paid family and medical leave program for eligible state employees. Private employees and individuals may opt in.
State Minimum Wage of \$10.00 or Greater	\$7.25 per hour → \$7.25 per hour	New Hampshire's state minimum wage is set in state statute as equal to the federal minimum wage, which is currently \$7.25 per hour.
Refundable State Earned Income Tax Credit of at Least 10% of the Federal Credit	No EITC → No EITC	New Hampshire does not have a state EITC or a state income tax, which is the typical mechanism used to finance and provide administrative structure for a state EITC.
<div>  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 </div>		



New Hampshire: 5-Year Strategy Progress Summary

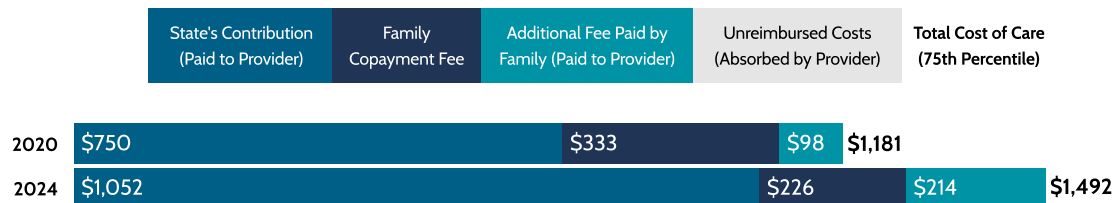


New Hampshire is in the process of implementing Medicaid coverage for **community-based doula services**.



New Hampshire increased the initial income eligibility limit for **child care subsidies** from 52% of the state median income in 2020 to 85% in 2024. The state also reduced copayments for a family of 3 at 150% of the federal poverty level from 12% to 7% of family income and increased child care subsidy reimbursement rates for infants in center-based care by 18%.

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.



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



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



New Hampshire continues to implement all three key policy levers to expand access to **Early Intervention (EI) services** – allowing very low birthweight as a diagnosable or at-risk qualification, allowing at-risk for delay as a qualifier, and eliminating family fees.



New Hampshire took little action to provide additional supports for **comprehensive screening and connection programs, group prenatal care, or Early Head Start**.

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 NEW HAMPSHIRE'S ROADMAP

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



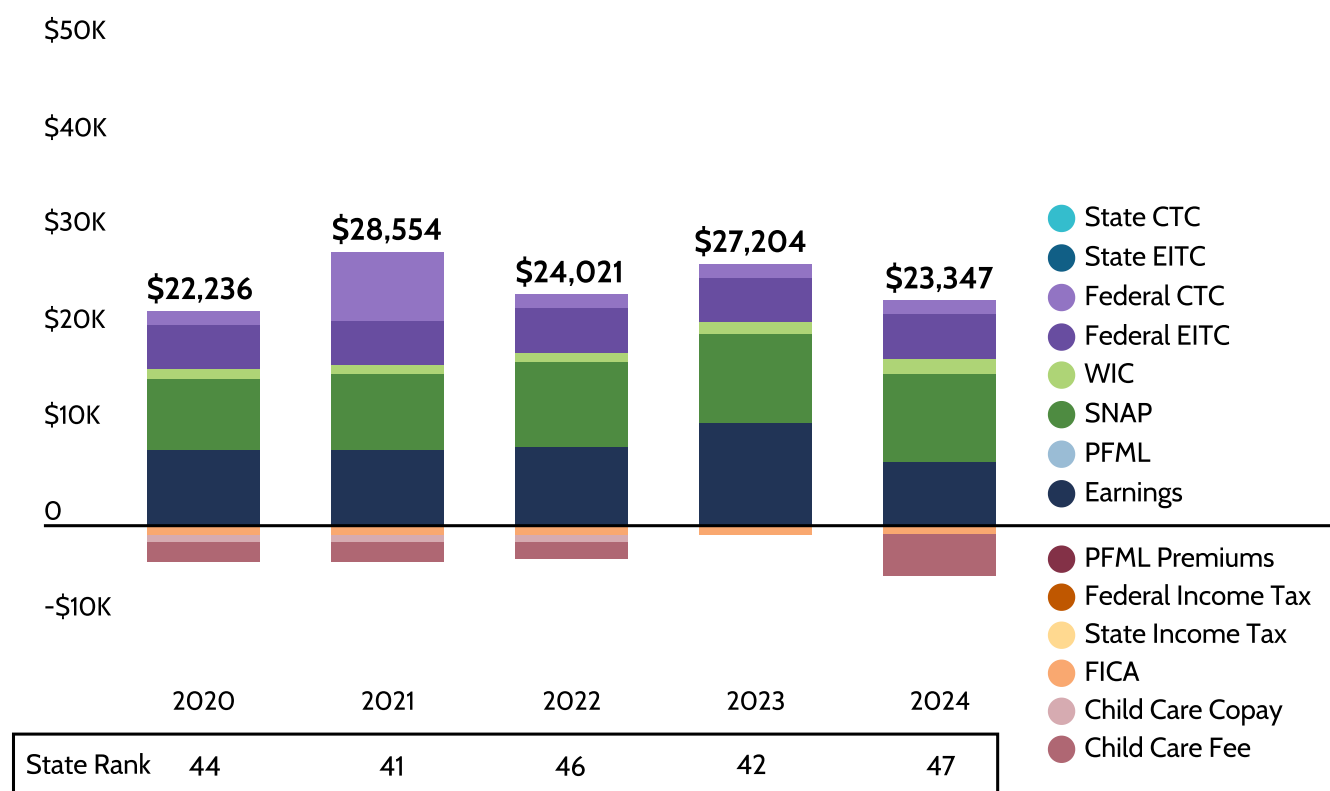
State policy choices do not operate in isolation from one another. Instead, they interact with each other and federal policies to create a system of support for children and families that varies significantly state-by-state. Our Policy Impact Calculator demonstrates this variation and illustrates the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

In New Hampshire, a parent earning the minimum wage with two children has \$23,347 in total resources available to them in 2024, up from \$22,236 in 2020.

- Change in total resources due to state policies: - \$1,336
- Change in total resources due to federal policies: + \$2,447

New Hampshire'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.