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









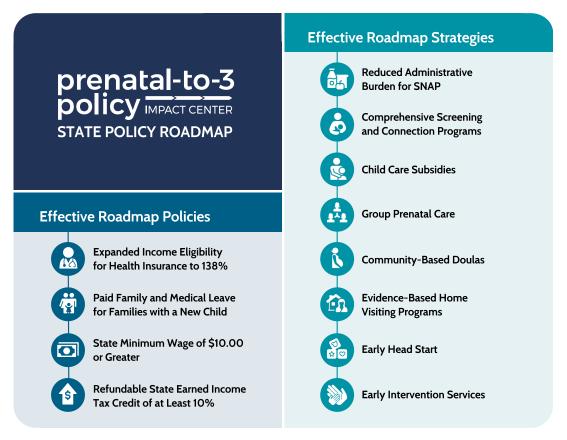




WISCONSIN

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

Wisconsin 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, Early Intervention services, and policies to reduce administrative burdens for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).



Because of state and federal investments, a parent earning the minimum wage with two children in Wisconsin has over \$23,200 in total resources available to them in 2024, down from \$23,800 in 2020.



Wisconsin: 5-Year Policy Progress Summary

Policy Progress Summary 2020 to 2024 Wisconsin has not expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act; however, parents and childless adults earning up to 100% of **Expanded Income Eligibility** 100% -100% of the FPL the FPL are eligible for Medicaid coverage. An estimated 15,000 for Health Insurance uninsured adults would become eligible for Medicaid if the state opted to fully expand Medicaid coverage. Paid Family and Medical Leave Wisconsin does not have a statewide paid family and medical for Families with a New Child leave program. Wisconsin's state statute specifies a minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour, State Minimum Wage of \$10.00 or Greater which is equal to the federal minimum wage. Wisconsin has a refundable state EITC that varies in generosity based Refundable State Earned 4% Income Tax Credit of at Least of the federal on the number of dependents. The a maximum benefit is nearly \$169 the federal 10% of the Federal Credit credit for a household with one child 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



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Wisconsin: 5-Year Strategy Progress Summary



Wisconsin increased the initial income eligibility limit for **child care subsidies** from 53% of the state median income in 2020 to 57% in 2024. The state also reduced child care subsidy copayments for a family of 3 at 150% of the federal poverty level from 9% of family income to 8% and increased reimbursement rates for infants in center-based care by 24% during this period.

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.





Wisconsin continues to implement key policy levers to reduce administrative burden for SNAP - offering simplified reporting for all families and online case management services.



Families in Wisconsin do not have access to any of the three evidence-based **comprehensive screening and connection programs**. Families do, however, have access to an alternative program model, Welcome Baby.



Wisconsin does not cover and reimburse for **community-based doula** services under Medicaid, but one of the state's Medicaid managed care organization covers doula services through a partnership with a community-based organization in the state.



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



Wisconsin continues to allocate state funding to support Early Head Start, a key state policy lever to promote access to EHS.



Wisconsin continues to use very low birthweight as a diagnosable or at-risk qualification for **Early Intervention (EI) services**, a key state policy lever to increase access to EI.



Wisconsin 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.



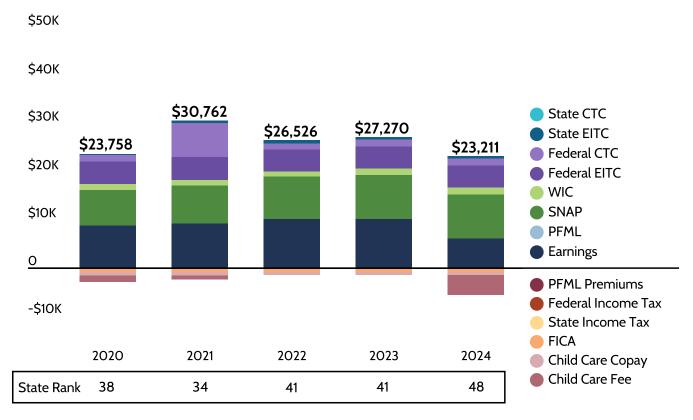
State policy choices do not operate in isolation from one another. Instead, they interact with each other and federal policies to create a system of support for children and families that varies significantly state-by-state. Our Policy Impact Calculator demonstrates this variation and illustrates the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

In Wisconsin, a parent earning the minimum wage with two children has \$23,211 in total resources available to them in 2024, down from \$23,758 in 2020.

- · Change in total resources due to state policies: \$2,454
- · Change in total resources due to federal policies: + \$1,907

Wisconsin'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 <u>Policy Impact Calculator</u> and <u>Methods and Sources</u>.

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.