

2026 Prenatal-to-3 State Policy Roadmap

Methods and Sources

Effective Strategies

EVIDENCE-BASED HOME VISITING PROGRAMS

What are evidence-based home visiting programs and why are they important?

All references for this section are provided in the Notes and Sources section at the bottom of each webpage. Additionally, search the [Prenatal-to-3 Policy Clearinghouse](#) for an ongoing inventory of rigorous evidence reviews, including more information on evidence-based home visiting programs.

What impact do evidence-based home visiting programs have?

The following studies meet standards of strong causal evidence to demonstrate the impacts of home visiting for the health and wellbeing of young children and their families:

- A. Casillas, K. L., Fauchier, A., Derkash, B. T., & Garrido, E. F. (2016). Implementation of evidence-based home visiting programs aimed at reducing child maltreatment: A meta-analytic review. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 53, 64–80. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2015.10.009>
- B. Sama-Miller, E., Akers, L., Mraz-Espósito, A., Coughlin, R. & Zukiewicz, M. (2019). *Home visiting evidence of effectiveness review: Executive summary*. OPRE Report 2019-93. https://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/2019-09/HomeVEE_Executive_Summary_2019_B508.pdf
- C. Filene, J. H., Kaminski, J. W., Valle, L. A., & Cachat, P. (2013). Components associated with home visiting program outcomes: A meta-analysis. *Pediatrics*, 132, S100–S109. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2013-1021H>
- D. Nievar, M. A., Van Egeren, L. A., & Pollard, S. (2010). A meta-analysis of home visiting programs: Moderators of improvements in maternal behavior. *Infant Mental Health Journal*, 31, 499–520. <https://doi.org/10.1002/imhj.20269>
- E. Michalopoulos, C., Faucetta, K., Hill, C. J., Portilla, X. A., Burrell, L., Lee, H., Duggan, A., & Knox, V. (2019). *Impacts on family outcomes of evidence-based early childhood home visiting: Results from the mother and infant home visiting program evaluation*. OPRE Report 2019-07. Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, US Department of Health and Human Services. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/mihope_impact_report_final20_508.pdf
- F. Faucetta, K., Michalopoulos, C., Portilla, X., and Saunders, K. (2023). *Checking in with Families in the Mother and Infant Home Visiting Program Evaluation*. OPRE Report 2023-140. Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://www.mdrc.org/work/publications/checking-families-mother-and-infant-home-visiting-program-evaluation>

How and why do evidence-based home visiting programs vary across states?

In the absence of an evidence-based state policy, we present choices that states can make to more effectively provide evidence-based home visiting programs to families who need the services. We consider the strength of evidence-based home visiting programs using the following lever:

- Uses Medicaid reimbursement for home visiting services and specifically targets funding for HomVEE programs with favorable impacts on parenting.

To assess if a state serves a high share of eligible infants and toddlers, we calculated the percentage of children under age 3 in a state participating in home visiting programs, using data from the National Home Visiting Resource Center's (NHVRC) 2025 Home Visiting Yearbook and population-level estimates from the 2023-2024 American Community Survey. For additional details regarding this calculation, see the information for Measure 1 below.

We also used research conducted by the National Academy for State Health Policy to capture states that use Medicaid funding to support components of their home visiting programs.

Additionally, we performed an electronic search using Quorum State between September 15, 2025 and August 15, 2026 to assess legislative progress pertaining to home visiting, specifically related to new state appropriations or designating new funding models to support state home visiting programs. The main search strategy used combinations of keywords for proposed bills related to home visiting ("home visiting" OR "home visitor"), OR (MIECHV OR "maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting"), OR HomVEE, OR (home visiting AND Medicaid), OR (home visiting AND HRSA), OR "evidence-based home visiting"). Because we distinguish between high-touch and targeted home visiting programs versus low-touch and universally available comprehensive screening and connection programs, bills proposing "universal home visiting" are typically considered comprehensive screening and connection programs and are included in that section of the 2025 Prenatal-to-3 State Policy Roadmap. Policy research staff conducted searches, analyzed results for relevant state legislation, and summarized state's efforts around home visiting programs at the state level.

This section also contains the sources for the information presented in the individual state Roadmaps.

Sources:

State	Sources
All States	1. Administration for Children & Families. (n.d.). <i>Positive Parenting Practices. Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness</i>. Retrieved on July 1, 2026, from Model Search Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness 2. National Home Visiting Resource Center. (2025). <i>2025 Home Visiting Yearbook</i>. James Bell Associates and the Urban Institute Retrieved on March 31, 2026, from https://nhvrc.org/yearbook/2025-yearbook/ 3. US Census Bureau. (2024-2025). <i>2023-2024 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)</i> [Data set]. https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/microdata.html 4. Thompson, V., & Hasan, A. (2023). <i>Medicaid Reimbursement for Home Visiting Services</i>. National Academy for State Health Policy. Retrieved on September 1, 2024, from https://nashp.org/medicaid-reimbursement-for-home-visiting-services/
Alabama	(no additional sources)
Alaska	(no additional sources)
Arizona	1. H.B. 2828, 57th Leg., Reg. Sess. (Ariz. 2026).
Arkansas	1. (no additional sources)
California	1. A.B. 607, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Cal. 2026).
Colorado	1. H.B. 1349, 75th Leg., Second Reg. Sess., (Colo. 2026). 2. H.B. 1410, 75th Leg., Second Reg. Sess., (Colo. 2026).

State	Sources
Connecticut	1. S.B. 1, Leg., Reg. Sess. (Conn. 2026).
Delaware	1. H.B. 335, 153rd Gen. Assem., Reg. Sess. (Del. 2026).
District of Columbia	(no additional sources)
Florida	(no additional sources)
Georgia	1. Georgia Early Education Alliance for Ready Students. (2026, April 14). <i>How will Georgia's newest laws and budget items affect families with young children? The GEEARS team weighs in.</i> https://geears.org/news/how-will-georgias-newest-laws-and-budget-items-affect-families-with-young-children-the-geears-team-weighs-in/
Hawaii	(no additional sources)
Idaho	1. S.B. 1454, 68 th Leg., Second Reg. Sess. (Idaho 2026).
Illinois	1. Start Early. (2026, June 1). <i>Our response to the approved Illinois Fiscal Year 2027 state budget.</i> https://www.startearly.org/post/our-response-to-the-approved-illinois-fiscal-year-2027-state-budget/
Indiana	1. H.B. 1001, 124th Gen. Assem., Reg. Sess., (Ind. 2026).
Iowa	1. S.F. 2488, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Iowa 2026).
Kansas	(no additional sources)
Kentucky	(no additional sources)
Louisiana	1. H.B. 1, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess., (Lou. 2026).
Maine	(no additional sources)
Maryland	(no additional sources)
Massachusetts	1. H.B. 5500, 195th Leg., Reg. Sess. (Mass. 2026).
Michigan	(no additional sources)
Minnesota	1. H.F. 2, 94 th Leg., Reg. Sess. (Minn. 2025).
Mississippi	1. S.B. 2559, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess., (Miss. 2026).
Missouri	(no additional sources)
Montana	(no additional sources)
Nebraska	1. L.B. 1071, 109th Leg., Second Reg. Sess., (Neb. 2026).
Nevada	(no additional sources)
New Hampshire	1. H.B. 2, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.H. 2026)
New Jersey	(no additional sources)
New Mexico	1. H.B. 2, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess., (N.M. 2026).
New York	1. S.B. 2121, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2026). 2. A.B. 6029, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2026). 3. S.B. 3669, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2026). 4. A.B. 10924, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2026).
North Carolina	1. H.B. 1120, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.C. 2026).
North Dakota	(no additional sources)
Ohio	(no additional sources)
Oklahoma	(no additional sources)
Oregon	(no additional sources)
Pennsylvania	1. H.B. 2400, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Pa. 2026).
Rhode Island	1. H.B. 7127, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess. (R.I. 2026). 2. H.B. 7796, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess. (R.I. 2026).
South Carolina	(no additional sources)
South Dakota	(no additional sources)
Tennessee	1. S.B. 2153, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Tenn. 2026). 2. H.B. 2313, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Tenn. 2026).
Texas	(no additional sources)
Utah	(no additional sources)

State	Sources
Vermont	(no additional sources)
Virginia	1. H.B. 30, 2026 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Va. 2026).
Washington	(no additional sources)
West Virginia	(no additional sources)
Wisconsin	(no additional sources)
Wyoming	(no additional sources)

Data were collected for measure 1 to assess how states vary in their implementation of evidence-based home visiting programs. The datasets, calculations, and sources referenced for each state are listed below.

Measure 1: Estimated percentage of children under age 3 served by evidence-based home visiting programs

Definition:

The percentage of children under age 3 served by home visiting programs out of all children under age 3 in families with incomes below 150% of FPL.

Notes:

- Numerator:** total number of children under age 3 who were served by home visiting in 2024. (Data in the home visiting yearbook are presented with the total number of children served by home visiting and the percentage of those children who were under age 3. We multiplied the percentage of children under age 3 by the total number of children served to get the number of children under age 3 who were served by home visiting.)
- Denominator:** the sample of children under the age of 3 whose family poverty value was below 150% of the federal poverty level (FPL) from the 2023-2024 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).
- We used the 150% FPL cutoff as a proxy for the high-priority eligibility criteria typically used across home visiting programs (e.g., pregnant women, mothers under 21, single/never married mothers, parents with less than a high school education, and families with incomes below 100% FPL).
- Sample size estimates were calculated in Stata 19 using person-level weights. Given the age and income limits imposed on the sample (children under age 3 living in families below 150% FPL) and the estimates by state, two years of ACS data were combined to improve data quality and accuracy and all weights were appropriately adjusted to account for the combined years of data.
- Estimates are impacted by both the numerator and denominator. For example, a state's value of the percent of children served by evidence-based home visiting programs could decrease both because of decreases to the numerator (fewer children served by evidence-based home visiting programs) or increases to the denominator (more children in near poverty). Annual estimates should be compared conservatively, because two factors drive changes in the overall estimate of the percent of children served by home visiting.
- Children living in group quarters or whose family poverty status was not available (e.g., foster children or children who were unrelated to the head of household) were excluded from the calculation.
- The US Census calculation of poverty is based on the total income of all individuals aged 15 or older who are related to the head of household through marriage, birth or adoption. Income from cohabiting partners who are not married and unrelated children (including foster children) are not included in the calculation of family income. This family income is compared to federal poverty thresholds based on related family size and composition. This family income is compared to federal poverty thresholds based on related family size and composition (*povpip*).¹

¹ US Census Bureau (n.d.). *How the Census Bureau measures poverty*. As of August 26, 2020. Retrieved on September 9, 2021 from <https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/poverty-measures.html>

8. We considered weighted estimates of the count of children living in families below 150% FPL with a relative standard error of 30% or greater as having questionable reliability. The relative standard error for all states' estimates was below this threshold.
9. The Home Visiting Yearbook typically gathers data directly from programs; however, in Iowa the state agency sends its data to the Home Visiting Yearbook. Data from Iowa includes participation information from evidence-based programs and locally developed programs that are accredited by the state. Minnesota and Oklahoma also provide some data to the Home Visiting Yearbook in addition to the data the programs provide.
10. The Home Visiting Yearbook includes data from 12 of the 20 models identified by HomVEE as having favorable impacts on parenting. This count includes two programs, Maternal Infant Health Outreach Worker (MIHOW) and Play and Learning Strategies (PALS)-Infant, which are new to the Yearbook this year. Of the 12 programs included in the NHVRC Yearbook, only nine are evidence-based program models that fit within our scope (i.e., operate in the US, designed for parents of infants and toddlers, are considered "high touch in service delivery). Early Start (New Zealand) does not operate in the US, and Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters (HIPPY) services children between the ages of 3 and 5. Family Connects is considered "low touch" in service delivery and aligns more closely with comprehensive screening and connection programs. Maine does not have any income requirements to determine eligibility for home visiting. Generally, the state measures the reach of its program by comparing the number of families who enroll in a year to the number of new births.
11. Since the FY 2017-2018 budget appropriation, Indiana has allocated \$5 million to its Nurse-Family Partnership home visiting program every year. This new and sustained allocation likely explains the significant increase (~50%) in percent of children under age 3 in families with incomes of less than 150% of the FPL in Indiana's home visiting programs the data shows between 2018 and 2019 service data.
12. Data from the Michigan Infant Health Program (MIHP), one of the largest home visiting programs in Michigan, was not included in the National Home Visiting Yearbook prior to 2020 because it was not yet determined as evidence-based through the HOMVEE process. Once it was added to the HOMVEE platform, it was included in the 2020 Home Visiting Yearbook.
13. For 2024, MIHOW did not report any child level data for Mississippi. Although data show that the state did not serve any children, it is likely that the state did serve children under 3 in 2024.

Sources:

1. National Home Visiting Resource Center. (2025). *2025 Home Visiting Yearbook*. James Bell Associates and the Urban Institute. Retrieved on March 31, 2026, from <https://nhvrc.org/yearbook/2025-yearbook/>
2. US Census Bureau. (2024-2025). *2023-2024 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)* [Data set]. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/microdata.html>
3. I. Stalberg, Maternal and Child Health Director, Vermont Department of Health, personal communication, July 8, 2021.
4. J. Horras, Iowa Department of Public Health, personal communication, July 12, 2021.
5. C. Kinderman, Indiana Department of Health, personal communication, July 29, 2021.
6. E. Whitham, Maine Children's Trust, personal communication, May 18, 2021.
7. T. Kostelec, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, personal communication, July 6, 2021.
8. A. Meisch, National Home Visiting Resource Center, personal communication, September 27, 2023.

Measure 2: Medicaid reimbursement to support evidence-based home visiting services with positive impacts on parenting.

Definition:

State uses Medicaid reimbursement for home visiting services and specifically targets funding for HomVEE programs with favorable impacts on parenting.

Sources:

State	Sources
All States	1. Thompson, V., & Hasan, A. (2023). <i>Medicaid Reimbursement for Home Visiting Services</i> . National Academy for State Health Policy. Retrieved on September 1, 2024, from https://nashp.org/medicaid-reimbursement-for-home-visiting-services/
Alabama	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2022, March 12). Alabama State Plan Amendment (SPA) 21-0010. https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/spa/downloads/AL-21-0010.pdf 2. Alabama Medicaid. (n.d.). Nurse-Family Partnership. Retrieved on August 1, 2024, from https://medicaid.alabama.gov/content/5.0_Managed_Care/5.3_Nurse-Family_Partnership.aspx
Arkansas	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2022, November 1). <i>Arkansas 1115(a) Demonstration Project Number 11-W-00365/4</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/section-1115-demonstrations/downloads/ar-arhome-ca-11012022.pdf
California	1. Johnson Group Consulting, Inc. (January 2019). <i>Medicaid Financing for Home Visiting: The State of State's Approaches</i> . Georgetown Center for Children and Families. Retrieved on August 1, 2024, from https://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Medicaid-and-Home-Visiting.pdf
Colorado	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2009, June 8). <i>Colorado State Plan Amendment (SPA) 07-104</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/State-resource-center/Medicaid-State-Plan-Amendments/Downloads/CO/07-02-09-CO-07-014-Att.pdf 2. Colorado Department of Health Care Policy & Financing. (n.d.). Nurse Home Visitor Program Billing Manual. Retrieved on August 1, 2024, from https://hcpf.colorado.gov/nvhp-manual
Delaware	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (2024, May 17). <i>Delaware Section 1115(a) Demonstration Project Number 111-W-00036/4</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/section-1115-demonstrations/downloads/de-dshp-dmntn-appvl-05172024.pdf
Florida	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2022, May 25). <i>Florida Section 1115 Demonstration Project Number 21-W-00069/4</i> . https://ahca.myflorida.com/content/download/20392/file/FL_MMA_Approval_Package_20220525.pdf 2. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. (n.d.). Healthy Start – Home Visiting. Retrieved on August 1, 2024, from https://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/effectiveness/Healthy%20Start-Home%20Visiting/In%20Brief
Idaho	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2024, May 22). <i>Idaho State Plan Amendment (SPA) 23-0012</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/spa/downloads/ID-23-0012.pdf 2. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. (n.d.). About Home Visiting. Retrieved on August 1, 2024, from https://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/services-programs/children-families/about-home-visiting
Illinois	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2024, December 4). <i>Illinois State Plan Amendment (SPA) 24-0008</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/spa/downloads/IL-24-0008.pdf
Kentucky	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2013, December 20). <i>Kentucky State Plan Amendment (SPA) 13-020</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/State-resource-center/Medicaid-State-Plan-Amendments/Downloads/KY/KY-13-020-ABPSPA.pdf 2. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. (n.d.). Health Access Nurturing Development Services (HANDS) Program. Retrieved on August 1, 2024, from https://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/effectiveness/Health%20Access%20Nurturing%20Development%20Services%20%28HANDS%29%20Program
Maryland	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2022, July 15). <i>Maryland State Plan Amendment (SPA) 22-0005</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/spa/downloads/MD-22-0005.pdf
Massachusetts	1. S. Pascal. The Children's Trust Massachusetts, personal communication, July 3, 2024.
Michigan	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2009, September 24). <i>Michigan State Plan Amendment (SPA) 09-007</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/State-resource-center/Medicaid-State-Plan-Amendments/Downloads/MI/MI-09-007-Ltr.pdf 2. Michigan Department of Health and Human Services. (2024). Maternal Infant Health Program, About Us. Retrieved on August 1, 2024, from https://www.michigan.gov/mihp/about-us

State	Sources
Minnesota	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2018, September 28). <i>Minnesota State Plan Amendment (SPA) 18-0001</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/State-resource-center/Medicaid-State-Plan-Amendments/Downloads/MN/MN-18-01.pdf
New Hampshire	1. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 167:68-a
New Jersey	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2024, June 20). <i>New Jersey Section 1115(a) Demonstration Project Number 21-00068/2</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/section-1115-demonstrations/downloads/nj-familycare-comp-demo-appvl-attach-p.pdf
New Mexico	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2024, July 25). <i>New Mexico Section 1115(a) Demonstration Project Number 11-W00286/6</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/section-1115-demonstrations/downloads/nm-centennial-care-dmnstrtn-extn-aprvl-07252024.pdf
New York	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2012, September 6). <i>New York State Plan Amendment (SPA) 12-05</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/State-resource-center/Medicaid-State-Plan-Amendments/Downloads/NY/NY-12-05.pdf
North Carolina	1. North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. (2019, March 15). Medicaid and Health Choice Clinical Coverage Policy No: 1M-4. https://medicaid.ncdhhs.gov/documents/files/1m-4/open
North Dakota	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2020, October 7). <i>North Dakota State Plan Amendment (SPA) 20-0023</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/media/file/nd-20-0023.pdf
Ohio	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2012, March 9). <i>Ohio State Plan Amendment (SPA) 10-011</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/State-resource-center/Medicaid-State-Plan-Amendments/Downloads/OH/OH-10-011-Att.pdf
Oklahoma	1. Okla. Admin. Code § 317:30-5-1161
Oregon	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2022, March 17). <i>Oregon State Plan Amendment (SPA) 21-0024</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/spa/downloads/OR-21-0024.pdf 2. Oregon Health Authority. (2023, November 22). <i>State Plan Under Title XIX of the Social Security Medical Assistance Program</i> . https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HSD/Medicaid-Policy/StatePlans/Medicaid-State-Plan.pdf
Rhode Island	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2022, December 12). <i>Rhode Island State Plan Amendment (SPA) 22-0017</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/spa/downloads/RI-22-0017.pdf 2. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2024, March 21). <i>Rhode Island Section 1115(a) Demonstration Project Number 11-W-00242/1</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/section-1115-demonstrations/downloads/ri-comphnsve-dmnstrtn-aprvl.pdf
South Carolina	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2022, January 1). <i>South Carolina Section 1915(b) Waiver Enhanced Prenatal and Postpartum Home Visitation Pilot Project and Managed Care Program</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/section-1115-demo/demonstration-and-waiver-list/83151
Utah	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2024, March 25). <i>Utah State Plan Amendment (SPA) 23-0016</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/spa/downloads/UT-23-0016.pdf
Vermont	1. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2023, October 18). <i>Vermont State Plan Amendment (SPA) 23-0007</i> . https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/spa/VT-23-0007.pdf
Washington	1. Washington State Department of Social and Health Services. (n.d). <i>First Steps</i> . Retrieved on August 1, 2024, from https://www.dshs.wa.gov/esa/social-services-manual/first-steps
West Virginia	1. West Virginia Department of Health. (n.d.). West Virginia Home Visitation Program. Retrieved on August 1, 2024, from https://www.wvdhhr.org/wvhomevisitation/
Wisconsin	1. Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services. (1993, March 8). <i>Wisconsin State Plan Amendment (SPA) 92-031</i> . https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/mandatoryreports/mastateplan/3-1a-case.pdf