

**MANAGING FOR RESULTS**

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT**

Prepared for

**THE SENATE BUDGET AND TAXATION COMMITTEE**

And

**THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE**

In Accordance With  
State Finance and Procurement Article  
Section 3-1002

**DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT**

**T. ELOISE FOSTER, SECRETARY**

**JANUARY 2014**

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# INTRODUCTION

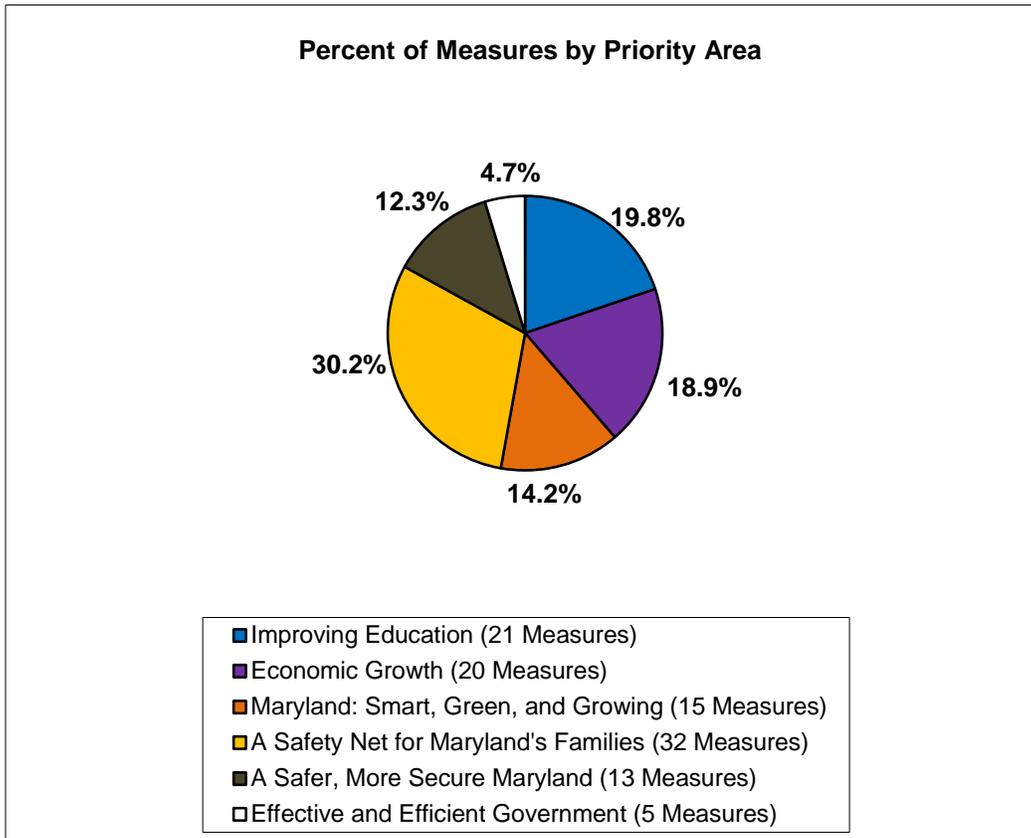
The State Finance & Procurement Article, §3-1002 (E) requires the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to provide an annual report to the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee and the House Appropriations Committee discussing the State's progress toward achieving the goals outlined in the Managing for Results (MFR) State Comprehensive Plan (the State Plan). The Plan is available on the DBM Web site at: [http://dbm.maryland.gov/agencies/Documents/MFR\\_documents/MFRStateComprehensivePlan.pdf](http://dbm.maryland.gov/agencies/Documents/MFR_documents/MFRStateComprehensivePlan.pdf).

Data concerning each of the performance measures included in the State Plan are presented within the following priority areas around which the Plan is structured:

- Improving Education
- Economic Growth
- Maryland: Smart, Green, and Growing
- A Safety Net for Maryland's Families
- A Safer, More Secure Maryland
- Efficient and Effective Government

**Chart 1** below shows the distribution of the measures for each of these priorities.

**Chart 1**



## SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

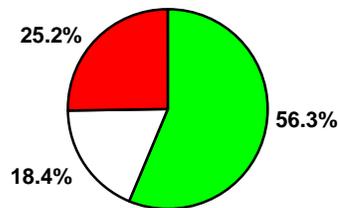
As shown in the following table, performance for each measure has been categorized as favorable, stable, or unfavorable based on the most recent five years of data.<sup>1</sup> Five years of comparable data are not available for all measures. The percent change for measures with less than five years of data is calculated using available data.

Favorable Performance (Change >10%)
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)

**Chart 2** summarizes overall performance for measures in the State Plan. The majority of measures are moving in a favorable direction (56.3%). Performance is stable for 18.4% of measures. When combined, 74.7% of measures are either moving in a favorable direction or are stable.

**Chart 2**

**Performance Summary**

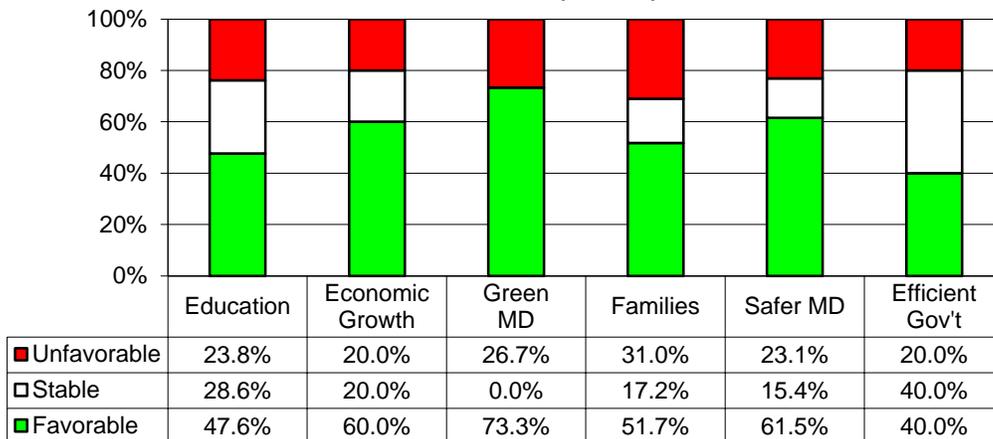


■ Favorable	□ Stable	■ Unfavorable
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A summary of performance by priority area is shown in **Chart 3**. In each priority area, the majority of performance measures are stable or moving in a favorable direction. With the exception of Efficient Government and Education, each priority area has 50% or more measures moving in a favorable direction.

**Chart 3**

**Performance by Priority Area**



Both a summary table and a detailed presentation of performance are included in the following pages for each priority area. Unless otherwise indicated, data is by State fiscal year.

<sup>1</sup> For determining trends when the beginning value is zero, the difference between zero and the ending value is calculated rather than a percent change.

## **IMPROVING EDUCATION**

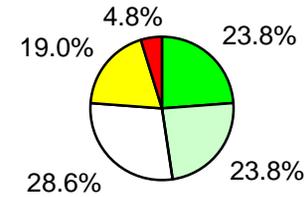
### **ENSURING A SUCCESSFUL FUTURE FOR OUR CHILDREN AND OUR STATE BY PROVIDING QUALITY EDUCATION AND MAKING COLLEGE EDUCATION MORE AFFORDABLE FOR MARYLAND FAMILIES**

**GOAL:** Quality education in Maryland will expand opportunities for all Marylanders to have access to quality jobs, succeed in the workforce, and create strong communities.

Maryland will focus on continuing to improve K-12 education, expanding higher educational opportunities for all, and creating an educated workforce which is key to building and maintaining a strong economy.

## EDUCATION

Status	Number of Indicators	Percent
Favorable Performance (Change >10%)	5	23.8%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	5	23.8%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	6	28.6%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	4	19.0%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	1	4.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100%</b>



Agency/ Data Source	Indicator						4 Year Change
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
MSDE	<a href="#">Percent of students entering Kindergarten demonstrating Full Readiness on the Work Sampling System Kindergarten Assessment (2009 - 2013)</a>	73%	78%	81%	83%	82%	12.3%
MSDE	<a href="#">Percent of students scoring proficient or better in Reading – Grade 3 – Total all groups (2009 - 2013)</a>	84.9%	84.0%	85.1%	85.0%	82.6%	-2.7%
MSDE	<a href="#">Percent of students scoring proficient or better in Reading – Grade 8 – Total all groups (2009 - 2013)</a>	80.2%	80.4%	82.7%	80.8%	81.0%	1.0%
MSDE	<a href="#">Percent of students scoring proficient or better in English (2009 - 2013.)</a>	86.6%	83.7%	85.2%	86.4%	86.4%	-0.2%
MSDE	<a href="#">Percent of students scoring proficient or better in Math – Grade 3 – Total all groups (2009 - 2013)</a>	84.3%	86.0%	86.3%	87.8%	82.2%	-2.5%
MSDE	<a href="#">Percent of students scoring proficient or better in Math – Grade 8 – Total all groups (2009 - 2013)</a>	65.8%	65.4%	66.1%	69.3%	67.0%	1.8%
MSDE	<a href="#">Percent of students scoring proficient or better in Algebra (2009 - 2013)</a>	88.8%	87.9%	87.9%	87.9%	88.3%	-0.6%
MSDE	<a href="#">High School Graduation Rate (2010 - 2012)</a>		81.97	82.82	83.57		2.0%
MSDE	<a href="#">Percent of children in grades 9 through 12 who drop out of school in an academic year (2010 - 2012)</a>		11.93%	11.22%	10.22%		14.3%

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>4 Year Change</b>
MSDE	<a href="#">School Progress Index (2012 – 2013)</a>				87.9%	63.9%	-27.3%
MSDE	<a href="#">Percent of core academic subject classes staffed with highly qualified teachers (2009 - 2013)</a>	88.5%	91.7%	92.4%	93.1%	93.8%	6.0%
MSDE	<a href="#">Percent of Maryland schools that are safe as defined by COMAR 13A.08.01.18B(5) (2009 - 2013)</a>	99.0%	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%	99.4%	0.4%
MHEC	<a href="#">Six year graduation rate of first-time, full-time students at public four-year colleges and universities (all groups) (2009 - 2013)</a>	64.3%	64.7%	64.1%	63.3%	61.6%	-4.2%
MHEC	<a href="#">Percent of bachelor's degrees awarded to racial/ethnic minorities at public and private Maryland colleges and universities (2009 - 2013)</a>	31.5%	31.6%	31.8%	32.7%	34.4%	9.2%
MHEC	<a href="#">Number of community college students who transfer to a Maryland public four-year campus (2009 - 2013)</a>	8,690	9,046	8,582	9,801	9,807	12.9%
MHEC	<a href="#">Percent of Maryland median family income required to cover tuition and fees at Maryland public four-year institutions (2009 - 2013)</a>	10.4%	8.6%	8.7%	9.4%	11.1%	6.7%
MHEC	<a href="#">Percent of Maryland median family income required to cover tuition and fees at Maryland community colleges (2009 - 2013)</a>	4.6%	3.9%	4.0%	4.3%	2.5%	-45.7%
MHEC	<a href="#">Number of graduates in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) from Maryland's public and private higher educational institutions (2009 - 2013)</a>	10,341	10,341	11,277	11,592	11,345	9.7%
MHEC	<a href="#">Number of graduates in teaching from Maryland's public and private higher educational institutions (2009 - 2013)</a>	2,492	2,349	2,451	2,491	2,555	2.5%
MHEC	<a href="#">Number of graduates in nursing from Maryland public and private higher educational institutions (2009 - 2013)</a>	2,993	3,217	3,429	3,748	4,097	36.9%
MHEC	<a href="#">Percent of teacher candidates from Maryland public and private higher educational institutions who pass Praxis II (2009 - 2013)</a>	97.0%	96.0%	98.0%	99.0%	100.0%	3.1%

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**  
**PROVIDING QUALITY K-12 EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL MARYLAND RESIDENTS SO THAT THEY CAN CONTRIBUTE TO, SUCCEED, AND PROSPER IN THE WORKFORCE**

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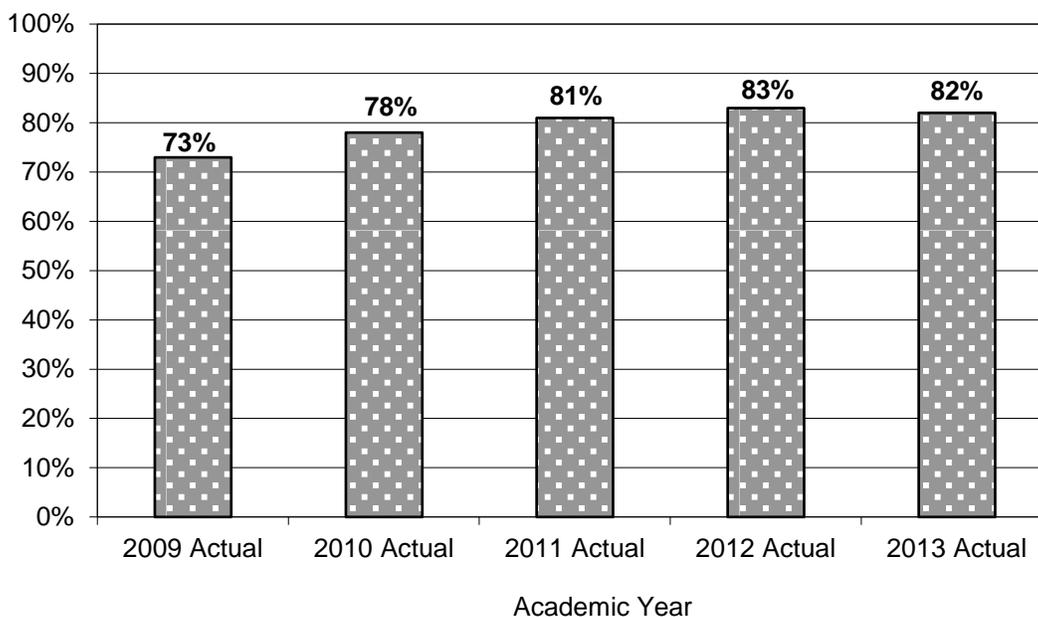
**CHILDREN ENTERING SCHOOL READY TO LEARN**

**Indicator 1.1:** Percent of students entering kindergarten demonstrating Full Readiness on the Maryland Model for School Readiness (MMSR) Kindergarten Assessment<sup>1</sup>

**Target:** By the 2013-2014 academic year, 86% of children enter kindergarten ready to learn.

**How are we doing?** The MMSR Kindergarten Assessment evaluates what each child knows and is able to do in seven Domains of Learning<sup>2</sup>. The percent of kindergarten students in Maryland evaluated by their teachers as “fully ready” increased by 13.7% from 2009 to 2012. Performance remained stable from 2012 to 2013 with 82% of kindergarten students evaluated by their teachers as “fully ready” in 2013. Overall, there has been an increase of 12.3% since 2009. Progress in kindergarten readiness has been made across subgroups and domains since 2001-2002.<sup>3</sup> State strategies to improve school readiness are focused on the quality of teaching personnel, the quality of early care and education programs, and increased awareness and involvement of families in the early education of their children.<sup>4</sup>

**Percent of Students Entering Kindergarten Demonstrating  
"Full Readiness"**



<sup>1</sup> The Maryland Model for School Readiness (MMSR) Kindergarten Assessment is administered by local public schools, and data are collected by the Maryland State Department of Education.

<sup>2</sup> The seven Domains of Learning are Language and Literacy, Mathematical Thinking, Scientific Thinking, Social Studies, the Arts, Physical Development, and Social and Personal Development. Full readiness is defined as consistently demonstrating skills, behaviors, and abilities that are needed to successfully meet kindergarten expectations in these seven developmental and curricular domains. Getting Ready, The 2010-2011 Maryland School Readiness Report, Maryland State Department of Education

<sup>3</sup> FY 2015: Managing for Results Program Performance, Office of the State Superintendent, Maryland State Department of Education

<sup>4</sup> Children Entering School Ready to Learn, 2010-2011 Maryland Model for School Readiness, Maryland State Department of Education

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**CHILDREN SUCCEEDING IN SCHOOL**

Percent of students scoring proficient<sup>5</sup> or better by grade and content area:

**Indicators 1.2 – 1.3:** Reading – Grade 3 & Grade 8 - Total all groups

**Indicator 1.4:** English – Total all groups

**Indicators 1.5 – 1.6:** Mathematics – Grade 3 & Grade 8 – Total all groups

**Indicator 1.7:** Algebra – Total all groups

**Target:** By 2016-2017, the percentage of non-proficient students will be reduced by 50 percent or better in English/language arts and mathematics on the Maryland School Assessment (MSA) and the High School Assessments (HSA).<sup>6</sup>

**How are we doing?** The Maryland School Assessment (MSA) was established in 2002 to meet the requirements of the 2001 Federal No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB).<sup>6</sup> The MSA test produces a score that describes how well a student masters the reading and math content specified in the Maryland Content Standards. Each child receives a score in each content area that categorizes performance as basic, proficient, or advanced.

The percent of third grade students scoring proficient or better in reading remained stable from 2009 to 2012, and declined by 2.8% from 2012 to 2013. The percent of eighth grade students scoring proficient or better in reading remained stable from 2009 through 2013. The percent proficient or better in math is far less for eighth grade students than for third grade students. From 2009 through 2012, third grade math improved by 4.2%, and then declined by 6.4%. During this same timeframe, eighth grade math increased by 5.3%.with a decline of 3.3% from 2012 to 2013. The transition to the new Common Core State Standards<sup>7</sup>, as well as the elimination of the modified assessment for special education may have contributed to the declines in performance.<sup>8</sup>

The High School Assessments (HSA) are end-of-course tests that all students take after they complete the appropriate high school level course. Passing the HSA exams is one of several ways students may meet the Maryland High School Assessment requirement for graduation. The achievement of minimum academic standards not only affects graduation, but also affects adult achievement, future academic pursuits, and life skills.<sup>9</sup> The percent of students passing English declined by 3.3% from 2009 to 2010. By 2012, the percent passing English had returned to the 2009 level, and remained at the 2012 level in 2013. Proficiency in algebra has remained stable from 2009 through 2013.

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<sup>5</sup> Proficient is a realistic and rigorous level of achievement indicating proficiency in meeting the needs of students.

<sup>6</sup> In May 2012, Maryland received a waiver from NCLB mandates. Under the flexibility plan, the State will “reset the annual progress goals for the next six years on a trajectory toward 2017, at which time each individual school is expected to reduce its percentage of non-proficient students by half – for each subgroup as well as for all students.” Maryland Gains Flexibility From No Child Left Behind Requirements, Press Release, Maryland State Department of Education, May 29, 2012

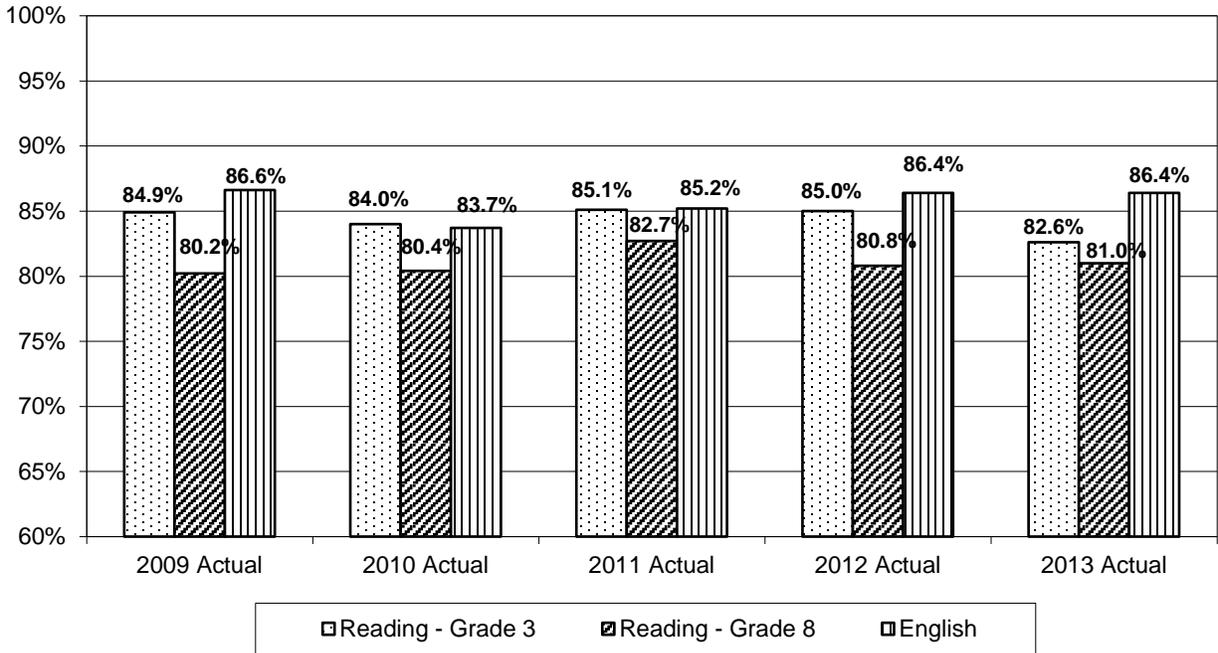
<sup>7</sup> These standards form the foundation for Maryland’s new state curriculum. The new curriculum will be implemented in Maryland schools in the 2013-2014 school year. The common core state standards will enable development and implementation of comprehensive assessment systems to measure student performance against the common core state standards that will replace existing testing systems. The new tests will be field tested during the 2013-2014 school year, and will be fully implemented in the 2014-2015 school year. School Improvement in Maryland, MD Common Core Curriculum Frameworks, Maryland’s New State Curriculum, <http://mdk12.org/instruction/commoncore/index/html>; Common Core State Standards Initiative, Frequently Asked Questions, <http://www.corestandards.org/frequently-asked-questions>

<sup>8</sup> Fiscal year 2015 Managing for Results Program Performance, Office of the State Superintendent, State Department of Education

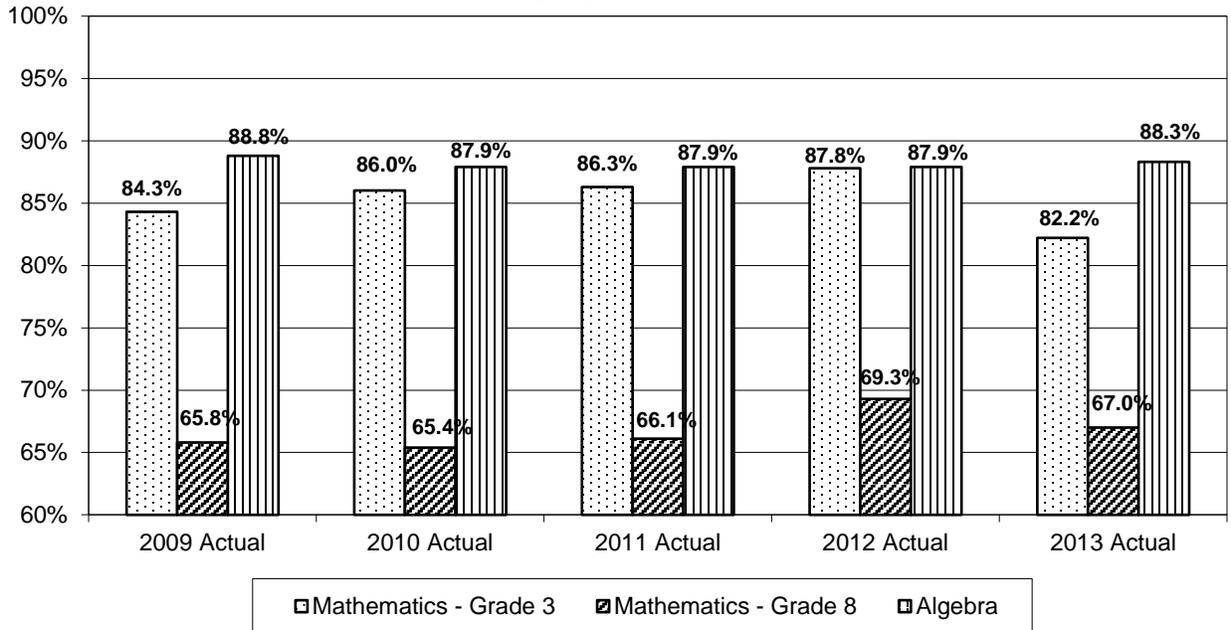
<sup>9</sup> Maryland Results for Child Well Being 2011

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**Percent of Students Scoring Proficient or Better in Reading  
 and Passing English (All Students)**



**Percent of Students Scoring Proficient or Better in Math  
 and Passing Algebra (All Students)**



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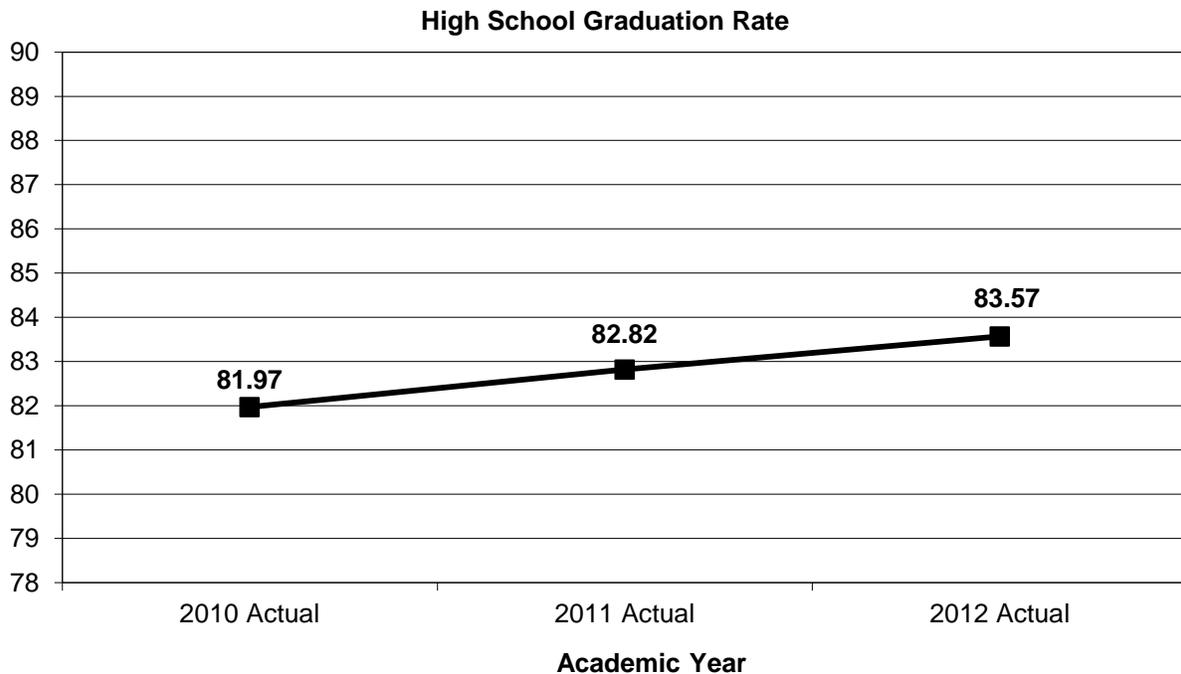
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**CHILDREN COMPLETING SCHOOL**

**Indicator 1.8:** High School Graduation Rate (Cohort Rate)

**Target:** By 2016-2017, schools, school systems, and the State will improve student performance in accordance with No Child Left Behind and the approved Maryland ESEA (Elementary and Secondary Education Act) Flexibility Request.

**How are we doing?** The graduation rate is an indicator of school progress. Completion of high school program requirements indicates students' potential readiness for post-secondary education and/or employment.<sup>10</sup> The U.S. Department of Education required all states to change the way they report the graduation rate by implementing a four year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate at the state, district, and high school levels following the 2010-2011 academic year.<sup>11</sup> The four year adjusted cohort high school graduation rate has remained stable from 2010 to 2012.



<sup>10</sup> Maryland Results for Child Well Being 2009

<sup>11</sup> Using the Adjusted Cohort Rate provides more accurate data, allows for comparisons across states, and ensures that students who drop out are not counted as transfers. The cohort is a group of students who entered ninth grade for the first time in a specific school year, Implementing Graduation Counts, State Progress to Date 2010, National Governors' Association Center for Best Practices, December 2010; Maryland State Department of Education fiscal year 2011 Data Definition and fiscal year 2013 MFR Performance Discussion

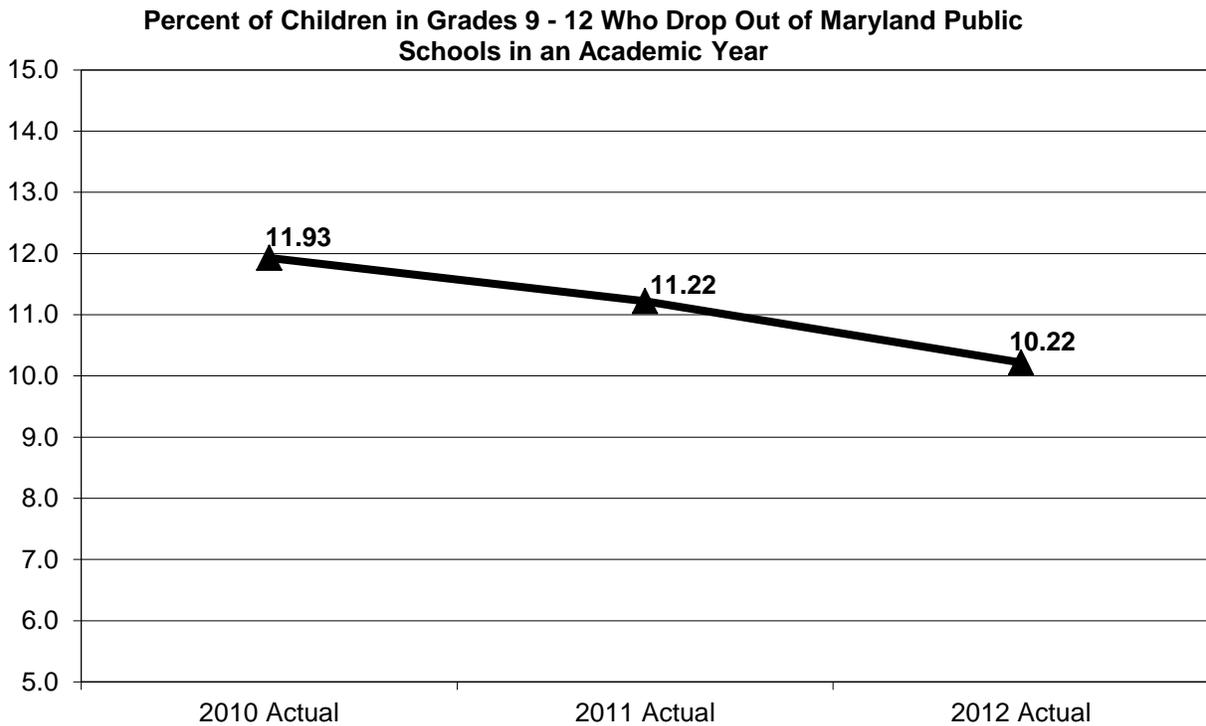
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**

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**Indicator 1.9:** Percent of high school dropouts (Cohort Rate)<sup>12</sup>

**Target:** By 2016-2017, schools, school systems, and the State will improve student performance in accordance with No Child Left Behind and the approved Maryland ESEA Flexibility Request

**How are we doing?** Failure to complete high school is closely linked with decreased employment opportunities, low pay and limited paths to advancement.<sup>13</sup> High school dropouts have unemployment rates that are nearly three times higher than individuals with bachelor’s degrees.<sup>14</sup> The State changed the way it reports the dropout rate to comply with a U.S. Department of Education requirement to implement a 4 year Adjusted Cohort dropout rate.<sup>15</sup> 2010 is the new base year. The 4 Year Adjusted Cohort dropout rate declined by 14.3% from 2010 to 2012.



<sup>12</sup> The 4-year Adjusted Cohort dropout rate reflects how many students who began ninth grade for the first time in a given year dropped out of high school over the four years of school (grades 9 through 12).

<sup>13</sup> Maryland Results for Child Well Being 2009

<sup>14</sup> Alliance for Excellent Education, Issue Brief, May 2011 – Saving Now and Saving Later: How High School Reform Can Reduce the Nation’s Wasted Remediation Dollars; data source Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Education Pays” accessed January 5, 2011

<sup>15</sup> The Cohort Rate is a more precise measurement that accounts for students who may “drop out” of school but re-enroll and graduate.

## KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1

### PROVIDING QUALITY K-12 EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL MARYLAND RESIDENTS SO THAT THEY CAN CONTRIBUTE TO, SUCCEED, AND PROSPER IN THE WORKFORCE

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#### SCHOOLS PROMOTING HIGH LEVELS OF LEARNING

**Indicator 1.10:** Percent of schools that improved performance according to the State's Federally approved and updated accountability system (School Progress Index - SPI)<sup>16</sup>

**Target:** By 2016-2017, schools, school systems, and the State will improve student performance in accordance with No Child Left Behind and the approved Maryland Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Flexibility Request.

**How are we doing?** Under Maryland's "School Progress" plan, each school is measured against its own improvement targets, and must work to strengthen achievement across all subgroups of students.<sup>17</sup> The 2011-2012 school year began a new baseline, and schools and systems will work to cut in half over the next six years the percentage of students not scoring at proficient levels on the assessment exams. In 2012, 87.9 percent of schools improved performance according to the State's Federally approved and updated accountability system. The percentage declined by 27.3% from 2012 to 2013. The transition to the new Common Core State Standards may have contributed to the decline in performance.

To continue to improve performance, the Maryland Department of Education will fully implement the innovative Maryland Breakthrough Center approach for transforming low-performing schools and school systems. The Center provides support in classroom instruction, leadership, and support services.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Maryland has a new accountability system that replaces AYP (adequate yearly progress), and takes into account growth, gap reduction, college and career readiness, and achievement to give a more accurate picture of a school's performance and progress. The School Progress Index is a continuous scale based on indicators of adequacy. Each indicator is individually weighted based on importance in assessing overall school progress. Measures within indicators are also individually weighted. Within these measures are annual measurable objectives (AMO) that set performance targets to assess the progress of schools and subgroups. Every Maryland public school must address the needs of any subgroup of students that fails to meet the AMO's, which are set by school rather than against a statewide target. 2012 Maryland Report Card, Maryland State Department of Education; Maryland Gains Flexibility From No Child Left Behind Requirements, Press Release, Maryland State Department of Education, May 29, 2012

<sup>17</sup> Maryland Continues to Make Progress on Graduation, News Release, October 31, 2012, Maryland State Department of Education

<sup>18</sup> MFR Performance Discussion fiscal year 2015, Maryland State Department of Education, October 2013

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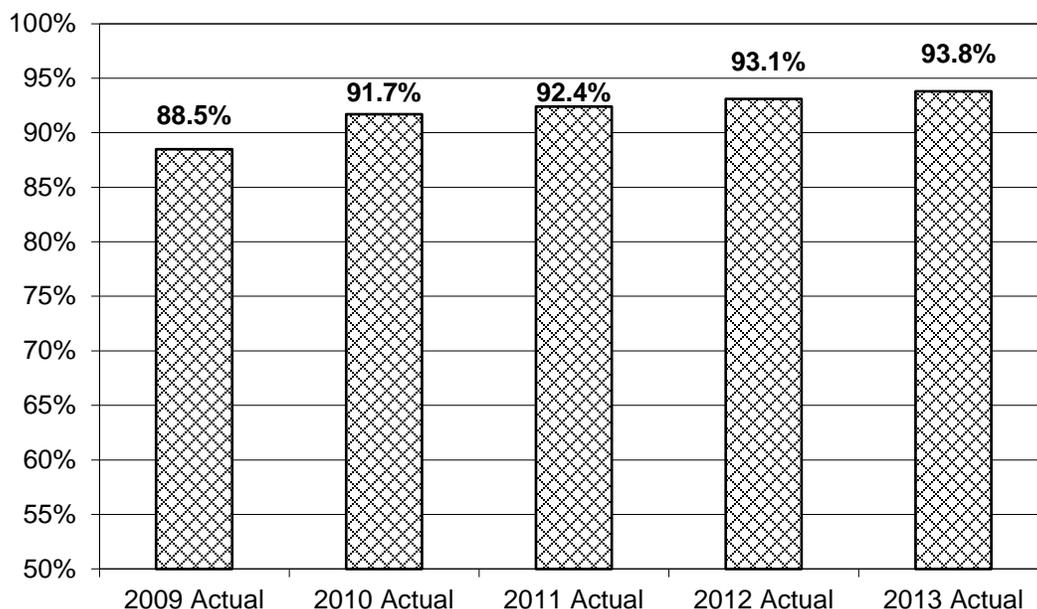
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**Indicator 1.11:** Percent of core academic subject classes staffed with highly qualified teachers

**Target:** 100% by June 30, 2014

**How are we doing?** Under NCLB, states are required to measure the extent to which all students have highly qualified teachers. As defined by NCLB, highly qualified teachers must meet minimum requirements both in content knowledge and teaching skills. Teachers must have a bachelor's degree, full state certification, and demonstrate content knowledge in the subjects they teach.<sup>19</sup> Research shows that teacher effectiveness has a greater impact on student achievement than any other reform under a school's control.<sup>20</sup> The percent of core academic subject classes staffed with highly qualified teachers increased 6% from 2009 to 2013. Maryland has developed Teacher Professional Development Standards that are intended to guide efforts to improve professional development for all teachers.<sup>21</sup>

**Percent of Core Academic Subject Classes Staffed With Highly Qualified Teachers**



<sup>19</sup> 2011 Maryland Report Card; also see

<http://www.msp.msde.state.md.us/TeacherQualificationsOverview.aspx?PV=33:99:AAAA:1:N:0:14:1:1:1:1:1:3>, Maryland State Department of Education

<sup>20</sup> Building a Grad Nation, Progress and Challenge in Ending the High School Dropout Epidemic, A Report by Civic Enterprises, Everyone Graduates Center at Johns Hopkins University, and America's Promise Alliance, November 2010

<sup>21</sup> School Improvement in Maryland, Maryland Teacher Professional Development Standards, Maryland State Department of Education Web site, [http://mdk12.org/instruction/professional\\_development/teachers\\_standards.html](http://mdk12.org/instruction/professional_development/teachers_standards.html)

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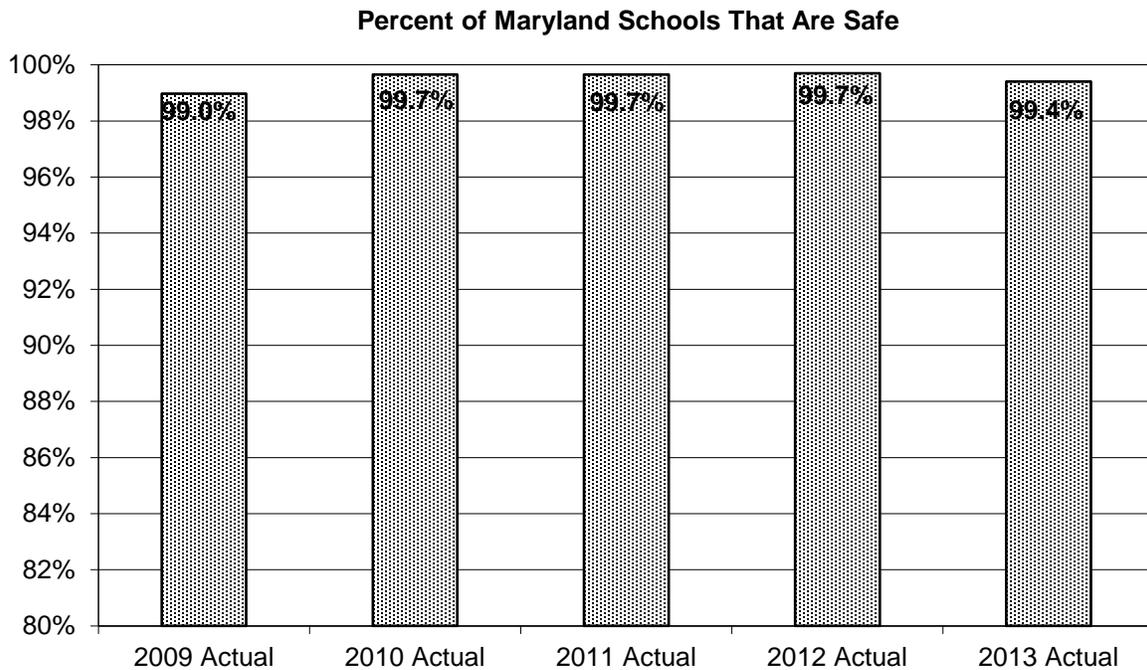
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**SCHOOLS PROVIDING SAFE AND PROFESSIONAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS THAT ENHANCE  
EDUCATIONAL QUALITY**

**Indicator 1.12:** Percent of Maryland schools that are safe as defined by COMAR 13A.08.01.18B(5)

**Target:** By June 30, 2014, 99 percent of Maryland’s schools will be safe.

**How are we doing?** A safe school is a school that is not on probationary status or designated as persistently dangerous. Beginning with fiscal year 2014, the budget included funding to create a Center for School Safety within the Department of State Police. Law enforcement and public school personnel will work together to implement a comprehensive approach to school safety, including formulation of best practices, developing emergency response plans, and auditing of school safety plans. The percent of Maryland schools that are safe as defined by COMAR has remained constant from 2009 to 2013, ranging from 99% at the lowest to a high of 99.7%. In 2013, four schools were on probationary status, twice as many as in 2012. Four schools were persistently dangerous, one more than in 2012.



**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**

**PROVIDING QUALITY K-12 EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL MARYLAND RESIDENTS SO THAT THEY CAN CONTRIBUTE TO, SUCCEED, AND PROSPER IN THE WORKFORCE**

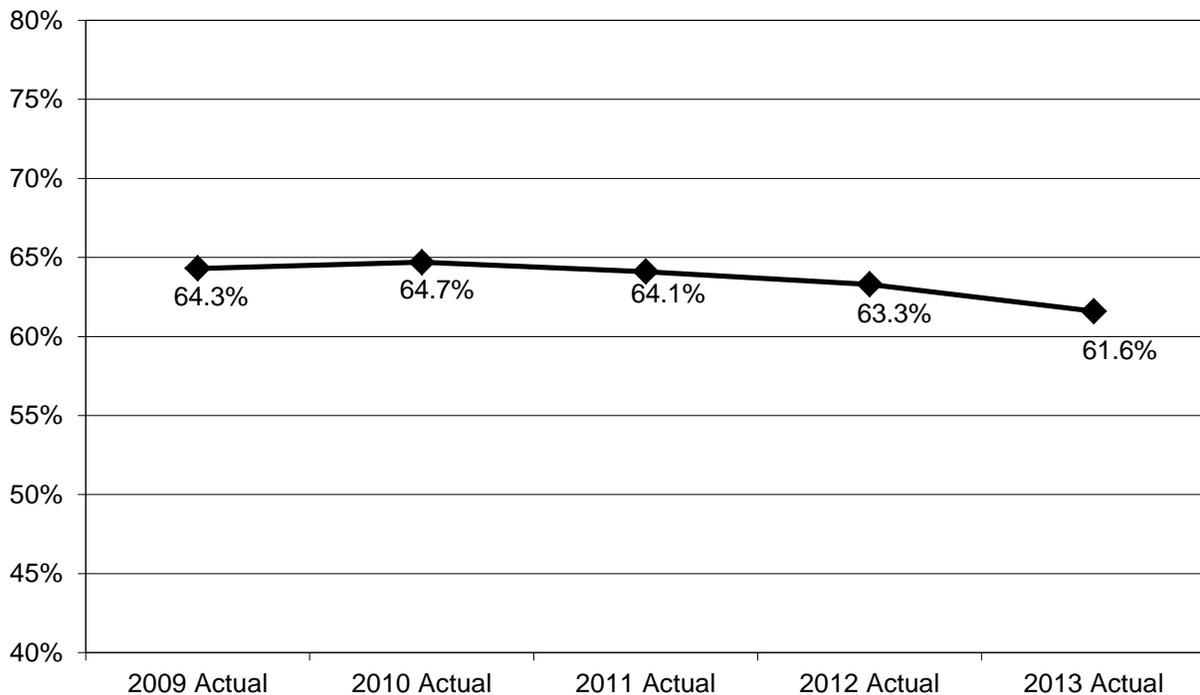
**PROMOTING ACCESS AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION**

**Indicator 1.13:** Six year graduation rate of first-time, full-time students at Maryland public four-year colleges and universities (all groups)

**Target:** 67% by 2018

**How are we doing?** Completion of post-secondary education is linked to increased employment opportunities, earning power, and opportunities for advancement. The six year graduation rate remained stable from 2009 through 2012, reaching an all-time high of 64.7% in 2010. The six year graduation rate declined by 2.7% from 2012 to 2013, and overall by 4.2% from 2009 to 2013. The second-year retention rates suffered with the onset of the 2007-2008 economic crisis, but have begun to recover which suggests that the 67 percent goal may be attained shortly after 2013.<sup>22</sup> The recession's impact on college affordability for many students is a factor in achieving the target for the six year graduation rate.<sup>23</sup> Initiatives geared toward improving degree attainment include redesigning developmental courses; developing alternative transfer pathways; and assisting near-completers to attain bachelor's degrees.<sup>24</sup>

**Six Year Graduation Rate of First-Time, Full-Time Students at Public Four Year Colleges and Universities**



<sup>22</sup> Maryland Higher Education Commission(MHEC), MFR Performance Discussion, fiscal year 2013 MFR Submission

<sup>23</sup> Maryland Higher Education Commission(MHEC), MFR Performance Discussion, fiscal year 2014 MFR Submission

<sup>24</sup> Maryland Higher Education Commission(MHEC), MFR Strategies, fiscal year 2015 MFR Submission

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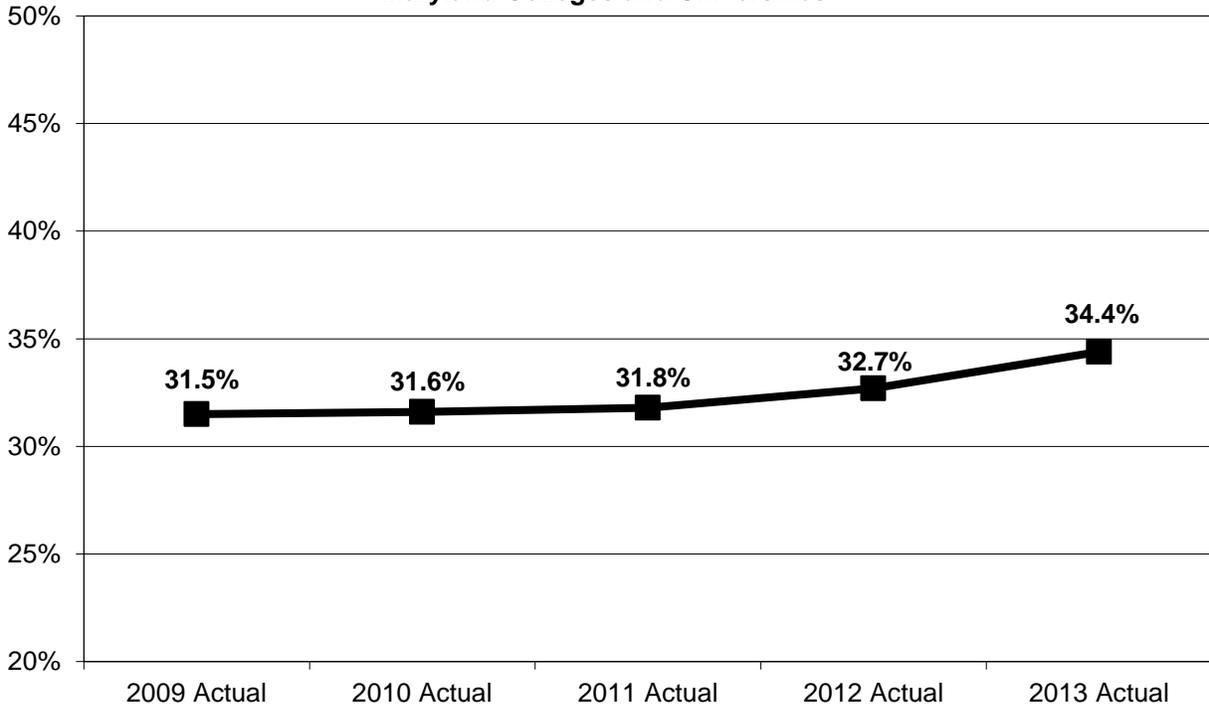
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**Indicator 1.14:** Percent of bachelor's degrees awarded to racial/ethnic minorities at public and private Maryland colleges and universities

**Target:** 38% by 2018

**How are we doing?** In the past 10 years, the proportion of racial and ethnic minorities enrolled at Maryland postsecondary institutions increased from 35% to 40%.<sup>25</sup> From 2009 through 2013, the percent of bachelor's degrees awarded to racial/ethnic minorities at Maryland colleges and universities increased by 9.2%. From 2012 to 2013, the percentage of degrees awarded to racial/ethnic minority students increased by 5.2%, accounting for more than half of the increase from 2009 to 2013. Minority students earned close to one third of all bachelor's degrees awarded at Maryland public and independent campuses in each year from 2009 through 2013. MHEC will continue to work with the Historically Black colleges and universities to revise and refine the summer bridge programs and other initiatives funded with Access and Success funds.<sup>26</sup>

**Percent of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Racial/Ethnic Minorities at Maryland Colleges and Universities**



<sup>25</sup> Fiscal year 2015 MFR Performance Discussion, Maryland Higher Education Commission

<sup>26</sup> Fiscal year 2015 MFR Strategies, Maryland Higher Education Commission

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**

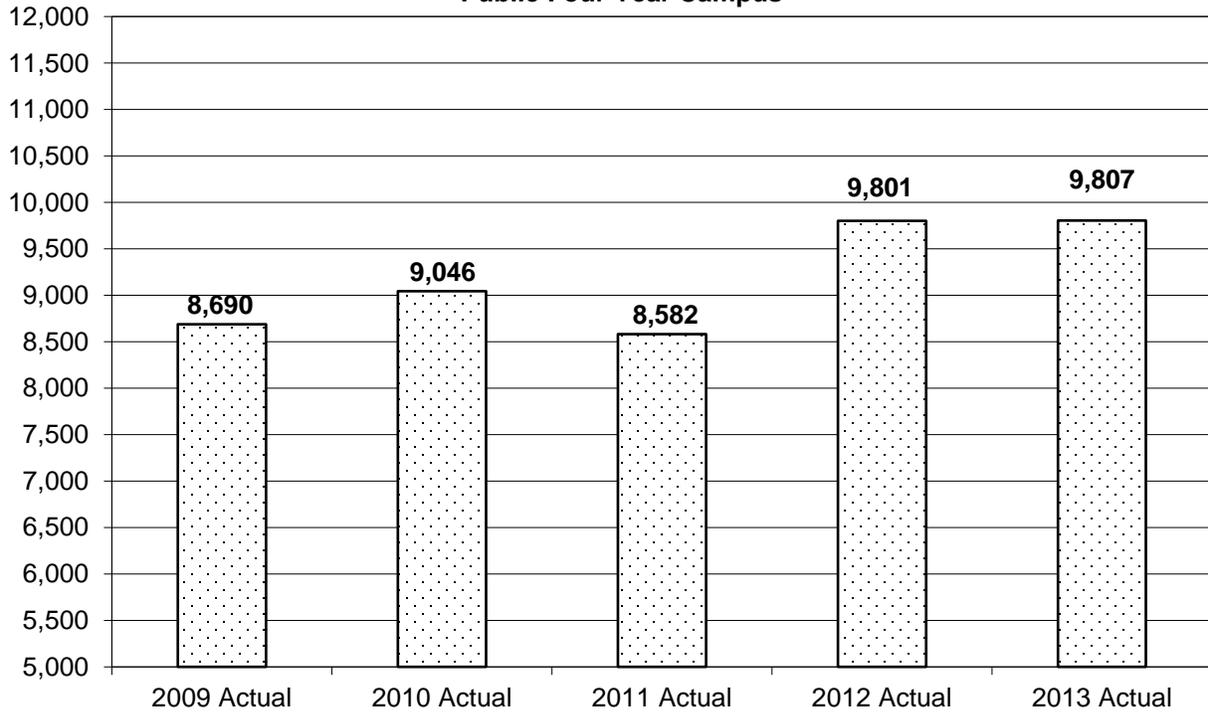
**PROVIDING QUALITY K-12 EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL MARYLAND RESIDENTS SO THAT THEY CAN CONTRIBUTE TO, SUCCEED, AND PROSPER IN THE WORKFORCE**

**Indicator 1.15:** Number of community college students who transfer to a Maryland public four-year campus

**Target:** 11,000 by 2018

**How are we doing?** Maryland has made much progress in eliminating barriers to community college transfer to a Maryland public four-year campus, including facilitating strong articulation agreements related to the transfer of credits such as those earned for Associate of Arts in Teaching and Associate of Science in Engineering. The number of community college students who transfer to a Maryland public four-year campus increased by 12.9% from 2009 to 2013. Community colleges play a pivotal role in Maryland’s efforts to improve degree completion and workforce preparation. In 2011 Maryland secured a grant from Complete College America to underwrite efforts to improve degree completion, particularly through the redesign of remedial mathematics courses.<sup>27</sup> MHEC continues to work collaboratively with higher education institutions to support initiatives connected with the Complete College grant, particularly those designed to improve outcomes in remedial courses.<sup>28</sup>

**Number of Community College Students Who Transfer to a Maryland Public Four Year Campus**



<sup>27</sup> Fiscal year 2013 MFR Performance Discussion, Maryland Higher Education Commission

<sup>28</sup> Fiscal year 2015 MFR Strategies, Maryland Higher Education Commission

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**

**PROVIDING QUALITY K-12 EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL MARYLAND RESIDENTS SO THAT THEY CAN CONTRIBUTE TO, SUCCEED, AND PROSPER IN THE WORKFORCE**

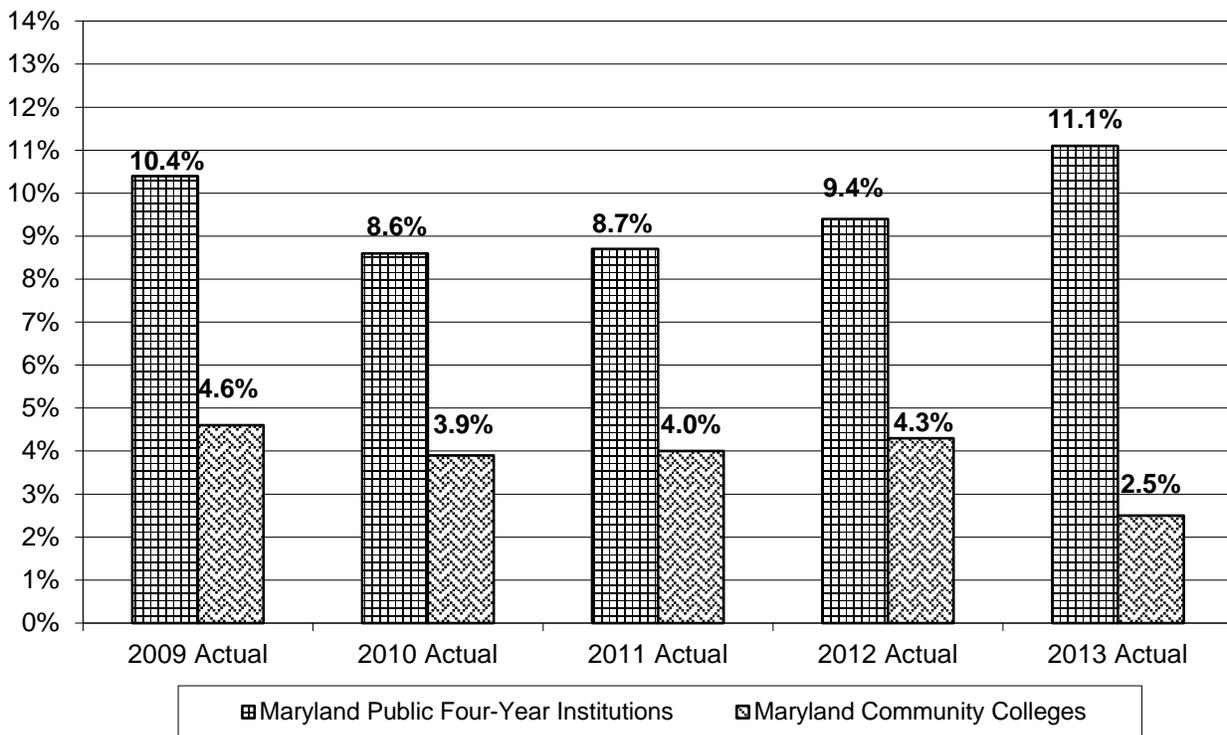
**Indicator 1.16:** Percent of Maryland median family income required to cover tuition and fees at Maryland public four-year institutions

**Indicator 1.17:** Percent of Maryland median family income required to cover tuition and fees at Maryland community colleges

**Target:** By fiscal year 2018, below 10% for public four-year institutions and at or below 4% for community colleges

**How are we doing?** The State is committed to ensuring that more Marylanders have access to its postsecondary institutions, and keeping colleges and universities affordable is a major part of this effort. Maryland continues to be one of the lowest ranked states with regard to tuition and fees.<sup>29</sup> This is primarily due to the Governor freezing tuition at public four year colleges and universities from fiscal year 2007 through 2010, and capping growth in tuition for in-state undergraduates at the University System of Maryland at 3% or less in subsequent years. Legislation that passed during the 2010 legislative session created a Tuition Stabilization Account to protect students and families from facing double digit tuition hikes as they had in the past.<sup>30</sup> In fiscal year 2013, five years ahead of schedule, the State reached its goal for community college affordability with the percent of median family income required to cover tuition and fees falling below 4%. Sluggish growth in median family income has resulted in a less favorable trend for public four year institutions.

**Percentage of Median Family Income Required to Cover Tuition and Fees**



<sup>29</sup> Fiscal year 2015 MFR Performance Discussion, Maryland Higher Education Commission

<sup>30</sup> One Maryland, A Message from the Governor, Governor O'Malley Signs Education Reform Legislation, May 5, 2010

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**

**PROVIDING QUALITY K-12 EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL MARYLAND RESIDENTS SO THAT THEY CAN CONTRIBUTE TO, SUCCEED, AND PROSPER IN THE WORKFORCE**

**PRODUCING A HIGHLY EDUCATED AND SKILLED WORKFORCE THAT MEETS THE NEEDS OF MARYLAND'S GROWING ECONOMY**

**Indicator 1.18:** Number of graduates from Maryland's public and private higher educational institutions in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM)

**Indicator 1.19:** Number of teacher candidates prepared by Maryland's public and private higher educational institutions

**Indicator 1.20:** Number of graduates from Maryland's public and private higher educational institutions in nursing

**Targets:** By 2018, above 13,000 STEM graduates

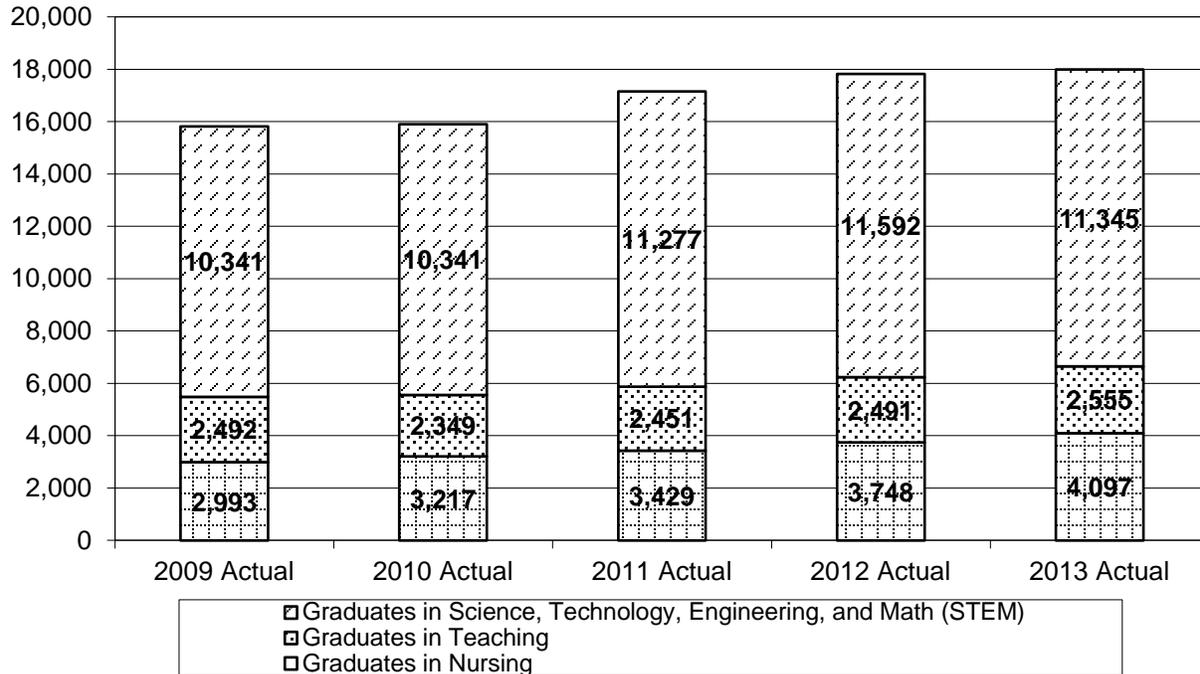
By 2018, above 3,250 teacher candidates

By 2018, 4,300 nursing graduates

**How are we doing?** Identifying workforce shortages and determining how to best meet them is important to maintaining a strong economy. Nearly 2,200 more students graduated with degrees in nursing, teaching, or a STEM field in fiscal year 2013 than in fiscal 2009, an increase of 13.7%. Over that timeframe, the largest growth occurred in nursing with 1,104 more graduates in fiscal 2013 followed by STEM with 1,004 more graduates in fiscal year 2013.

The STEM and Competitiveness Initiative launched by the University System of Maryland (USM) focuses on developing strategies that “strengthen STEM education at the K-12 level, prepare a highly skilled workforce for STEM-based jobs, and promote the innovation and entrepreneurship necessary to position Maryland for leadership in today’s global knowledge economy.”<sup>31</sup> Additionally, Governor O’Malley launched the comprehensive Maryland STEM Innovation Network to promote the delivery of high quality STEM education at all levels throughout the State. The Nurse Support Program II, one strategy addressing the nursing shortage, funds initiatives to expand the number of bedside nurses in the State by increasing nursing graduates.<sup>32</sup>

**Numbers of Graduates in Shortage Professions from Maryland's Higher Educational Institutions**



<sup>31</sup> NEA Press Release, NEA names Maryland's Martin O'Malley America's Greatest Education Governor, July 6, 2010

<sup>32</sup> Fiscal year 2013 MFR Performance Discussion, Maryland Higher Education Commission

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**

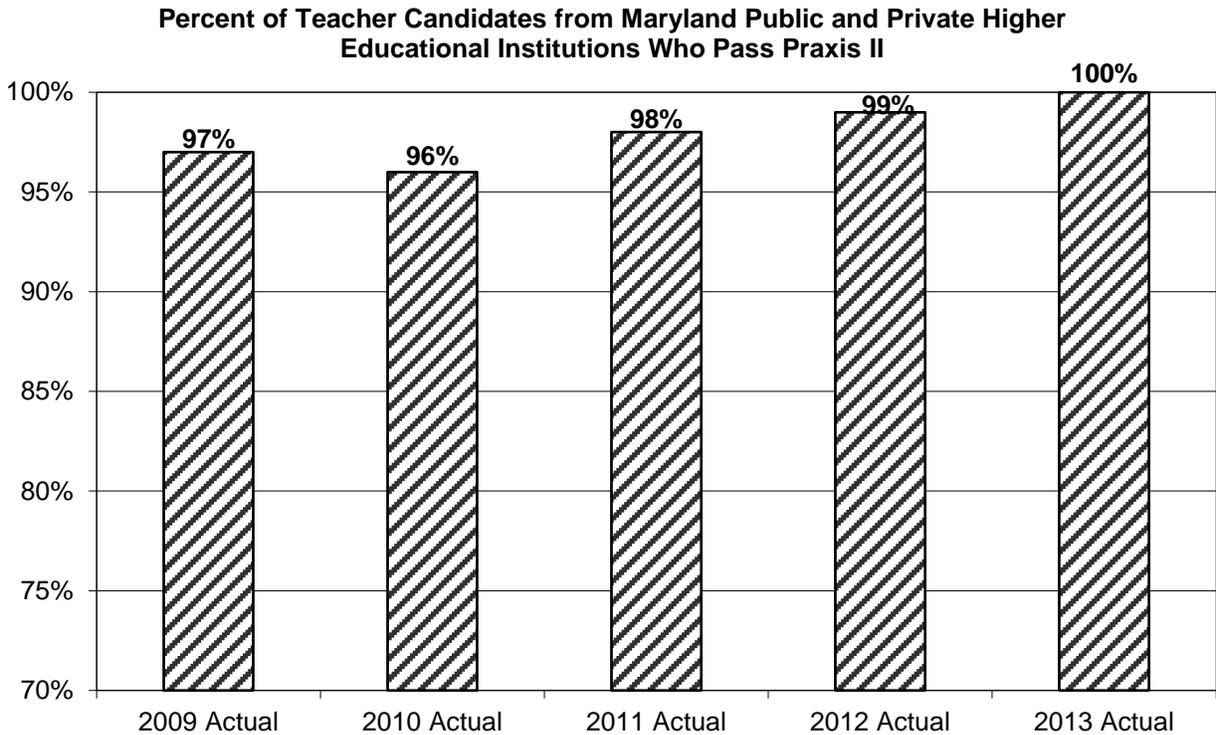
**PROVIDING QUALITY K-12 EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL MARYLAND RESIDENTS SO THAT THEY CAN CONTRIBUTE TO, SUCCEED, AND PROSPER IN THE WORKFORCE**

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**Indicator 1.21** Percent of teacher candidates from Maryland public and private higher educational institutions who pass Praxis II

**Target:** 98% of teacher candidates pass Praxis II in 2017

**How are we doing?** From 2009 to 2012, nearly all teacher candidates from Maryland public and private higher educational institutions passed the Praxis II certification examination. The percent of teacher candidates who pass Praxis II remained stable over those four years. For the first time, 100% of teacher candidates passed Praxis II in 2013.



## **ECONOMIC GROWTH**

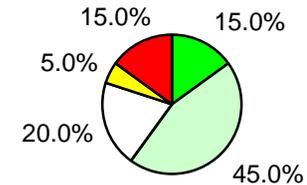
### **EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR MARYLAND'S FAMILIES AND BUSINESSES WHILE BUILDING WORKFORCE DRIVEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**Goal:** Strengthen Maryland's economic competitiveness and continued economic growth, and expand opportunities for all Marylanders to succeed in quality jobs.

Maryland will focus on maintaining a robust economy and improving economic competitiveness.

## ECONOMIC GROWTH

Status	Number of Indicators	Percent
Favorable Performance (Change >10%)	3	15.0%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	9	45.0%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	4	20.0%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	1	5.0%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	3	15.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>



Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	4 Year Change
U.S. Commerce BEA	<a href="#">Maryland's growth in total real gross domestic product (in millions of chained [2005] dollars) (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	\$258,729	\$255,757	\$264,321	\$268,418	\$274,930	6.3%
		<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	
FFIS	<a href="#">State Economic Momentum Index (2009 - 2013)</a>	0.28	1.16	-0.32	0.29	0.19	-32.1%
MDOT	<a href="#">Maryland Port Administration total general cargo tonnage, (millions) (2009 - 2013)</a>	7.8	7.6	8.7	9.3	9.6	23.1%
MDOT	<a href="#">Annual BWI Marshall passenger growth rate - Number of passengers (2008 - 2012)</a>	21.0	21.9	22.4	22.7	22.4	6.7%
MDOT	<a href="#">Number of non-stop markets served by BWI Marshall Airport (2009 - 2013)</a>	70	72	75	76	73	4.3%
DBED Comptroller	<a href="#">Total State sales tax revenue attributable to tourism (millions) (data for 2008 is not comparable to subsequent years) (2009 - 2013)</a>	\$346.3	\$342.0	\$359.5	\$377.5	\$381.4	10.1%

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>4 Year Change</b>
DBED	<a href="#">Average employment in bioscience establishments in MD (2008 - 2012)</a>	32,552	33,049	33,602	34,001	34,316	5.4%
DBED	<a href="#">Number of bioscience establishments operating in MD (2008 - 2012)</a>	1,557	1,654	1,752	1,838	1,926	23.7%
MDOT	<a href="#">Percent of State system roadway mileage with acceptable ride quality (2008 - 2012)</a>	86%	87%	86%	86%	86%	0.0%
MDOT	<a href="#">Percent of bridges on Maryland State Highway Administration portion of the National Highway System that will allow all legally loaded vehicles to safely traverse (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	0.0%
MDOT	<a href="#">Percent of MD State Highway Administration Network in overall preferred maintenance condition (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	81.7%	86.9%	85.8%	82.2%	85.1%	4.2%
		<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	
MDOT	<a href="#">Total number of passenger trips per service mile traveled for bus and rail transit (2009 - 2013)</a>	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.6	4.0%
U.S. DOL/BLS	<a href="#">Ratio between Maryland's unemployment rate and the U.S. rate (2009 - 2013)</a>	0.7614	0.7614	0.7817	0.8205	0.8931	17.3%
DLLR	<a href="#">Percent change in Maryland employment from 2001 baseline (12 month average) (2009 - 2013)</a>	1.57%	0.83%	1.90%	5.77%	7.37%	369.4%
DLLR	<a href="#">Rate that adult employment trainees enter employment (2009 - 2013)</a>	77.8%	77.3%	76.8%	81.5%	79.5%	2.2%
DLLR	<a href="#">WIA adult program participant employment retention rate (2009 - 2013)</a>	86.6%	87.0%	88.1%	87.5%	89.6%	3.5%

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>4 Year Change</b>
U.S. Commerce BEA	<a href="#">Annual Percent change in Maryland per capita personal income (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	6.30%	-1.11%	1.64%	4.71%	2.70%	-57.1%
U.S. Census	<a href="#">Home ownership (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	70.6	69.6	68.9	69.7	68.5	-3.0%
		<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	
MDP	<a href="#">Percent of "other" investment leveraged by the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit in the rehabilitation of historic commercial properties (2009 - 2013)</a>	80%	80%	80%	80%	85%	6.3%
MDP	<a href="#">Percent of private investment leveraged by the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit for restoration and preservation of historic residential properties (2009 - 2013)</a>	80%	80%	80%	81%	79%	-1.3%

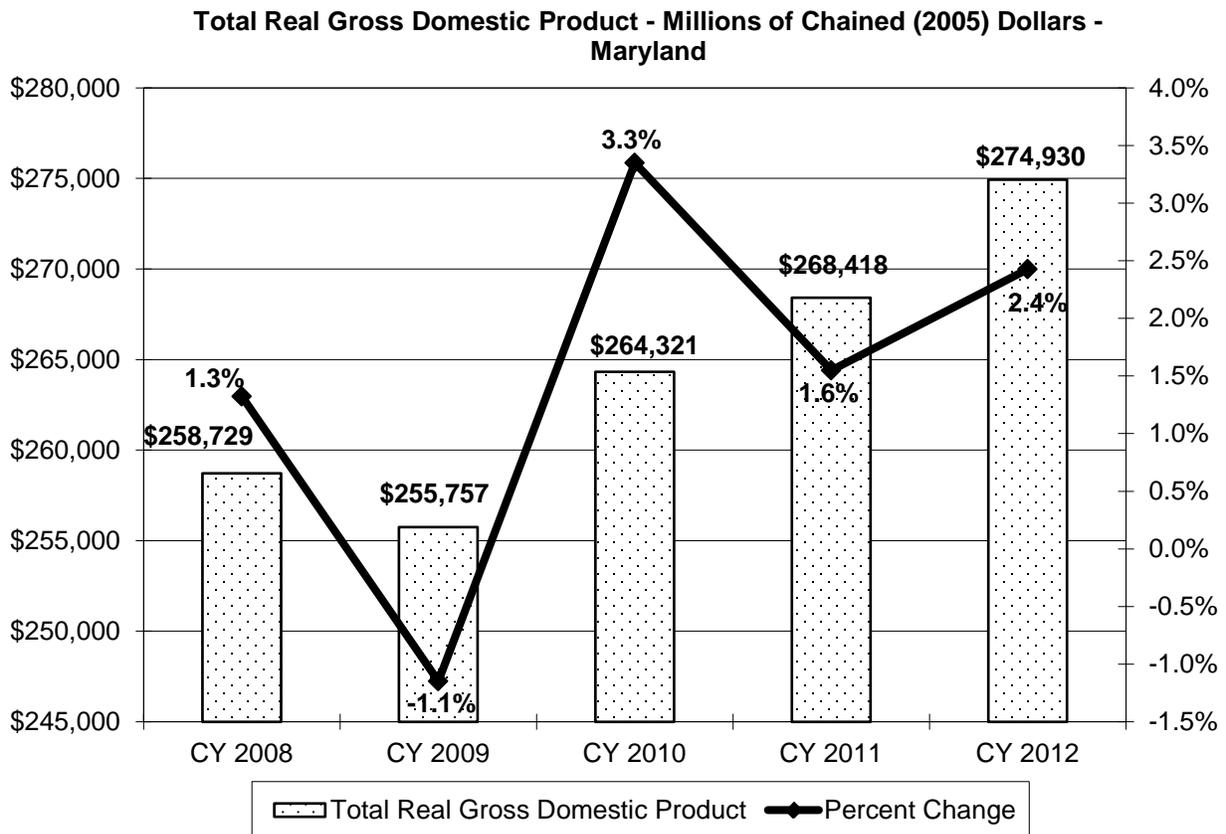
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

**STIMULATING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CREATING JOBS**

**Indicator 1.1:** Growth in total real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maryland (millions of chained 2005 dollars)

**Target:** Steady growth in the total GDP in Maryland

**How are we doing?** Total real GDP by state is an inflation-adjusted measure of each state's production, wherever sold, that is based on national prices for the goods and services produced within that state. The all industry total includes all private industries and government. The total Real GDP in Maryland declined by 1.1% from 2008 to 2009 in contrast to a decline of 3.3% in the total U.S. Real GDP by State. Maryland's 2010 real GDP increased by 3.3% over 2009, compared to the U.S. growth rate of 2.4% during that same time frame. Over the period of 2008 to 2012, Maryland's total real gross domestic product grew by 6.3%, compared to 3.2% growth nationwide.



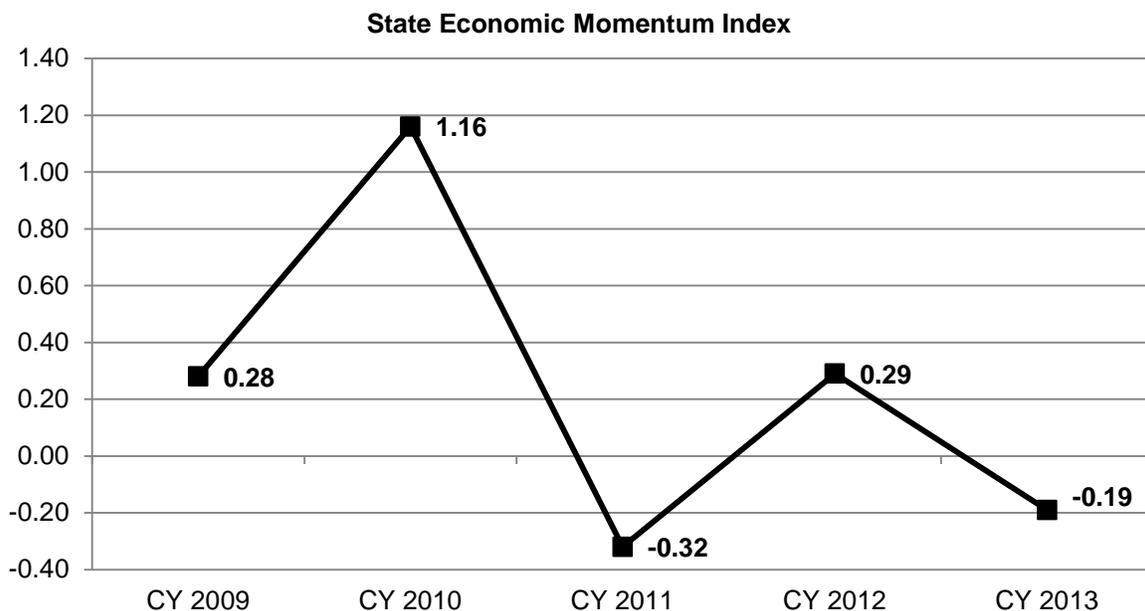
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**  
**IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

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**Indicator 1.2:** Maryland State Economic Momentum Index<sup>1</sup>

**Target:** Steady improvement in economic growth

**How are we doing?** The State Economic Momentum Index ranks states based on their most recent performance in three key measures of economic vitality: personal income growth, employment growth and population growth. Measures of the most recent one-year changes in these three components are averaged and each state's score is expressed as a percent above or below the national average which is set at zero.<sup>2</sup> Maryland's economy continued to improve in 2009 to 0.28% above the national average (19<sup>th</sup> in the nation). Maryland benefited from the initial flow of Federal stimulus funds<sup>3</sup>, and as of March 2010 Maryland exceeded the national average by 1.16% (2<sup>nd</sup> in the nation behind North Dakota), one of only three states that exceeded the national average by more than 1%. Maryland's economic momentum declined in 2013, losing .48 percentage points (165.5%) over March 2012, slipping to 21<sup>st</sup> in the nation on the Index. Due to Maryland's proximity to the nation's capital, the impact of the Federal sequestration, furloughs, and the threat of a Federal government shutdown disproportionately harmed Maryland's economic recovery. The Governor's five-year economic development plan - Charting Maryland's Economic Path – continues to provide direction to move Maryland's economy forward.



<sup>1</sup> The Index is updated each calendar quarter. Data is taken from the Federal Funds Information for States' (FFIS) publication "State Policy Reports" issued in March of each year. FFIS obtains state personal income data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, employment statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and population counts and estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau

<sup>2</sup> State Policy Reports, Federal Funds Information for States

<sup>3</sup> State Policy Reports, Vol. 27, Issue 6, March 2009, Index of State Economic Momentum

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

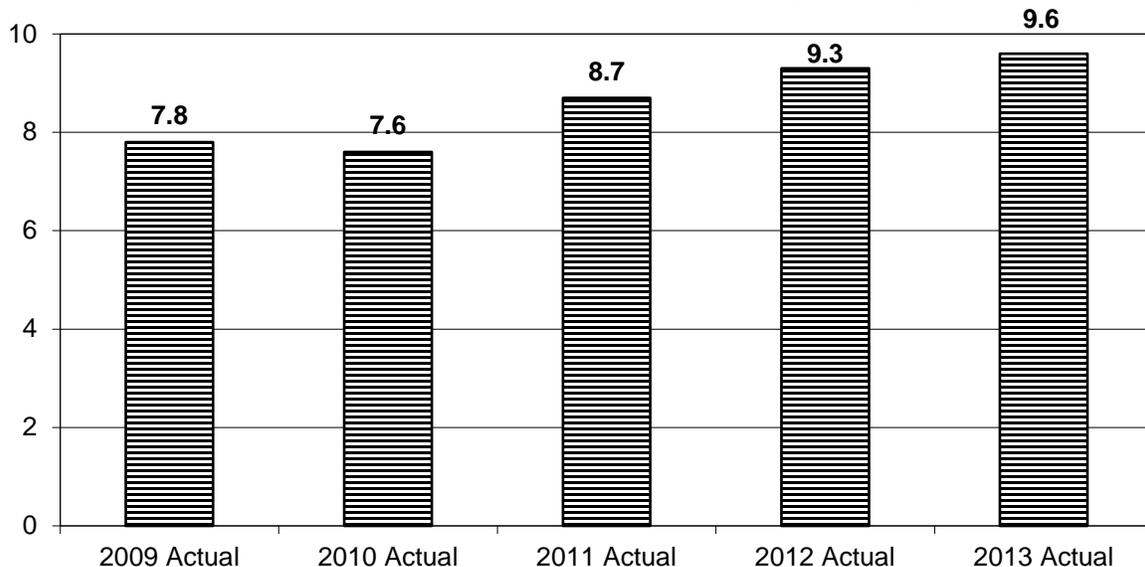
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**Indicator 1.3:** Maryland Port Administration (MPA) total general cargo tonnage (millions)

**Target:** Grow MPA General Cargo by 3% per year

**How are we doing?** General cargo includes foreign and domestic waterborne cargo - it does not include bulk commodities, container tare weight, empty containers, or domestic non-waterborne cargo.<sup>4</sup> “The annual total tonnage moving across MPA’s terminals is a gross outcome measure of the attractiveness of MPA’s infrastructure and facilities. Although there is a correlation between facilities and cargo volumes, there are many factors outside MPA’s influence that impact the movement of freight, i.e. national and world economic trends, labor costs (here and at competing ports), value of the U.S. dollar, rail and highway service and rates, prolonged weather phenomena, and changes in vessel sizes.<sup>5</sup> Total general cargo tonnage declined by 2.6% from fiscal year 2009 to 2010 principally due to the global recession and a plunge in U.S. auto sales.<sup>6</sup> General cargo tonnage rebounded in 2011, and grew steadily in 2012 and 2013. The increase in cargo overall from 2010 to 2011 marked the greatest increase of growth by any major U.S. port in 2011.<sup>7</sup> In 2012, the Port ranked 13<sup>th</sup> in the nation for total foreign cargo for both public and private terminals at the Port, moving up from 15<sup>th</sup> in 2009. The greatest percentage gains at MPA terminals were in imported roll-on/roll-off equipment and exported autos. The Port of Baltimore remained the number one port in the nation for handling roll on/roll off cargo, imported forest products, imported gypsum, and imported sugar. Baltimore is second in the nation in handling international automobiles.<sup>8</sup> Total general cargo increased again by 3.2% from 2012 to 2013. The Port is an economic engine in Maryland, generating about 16,700 direct jobs, and about 120,000 jobs that are linked to Port activities.<sup>9</sup>

**Maryland Port Administration Total General Cargo Tonnage (Millions)**



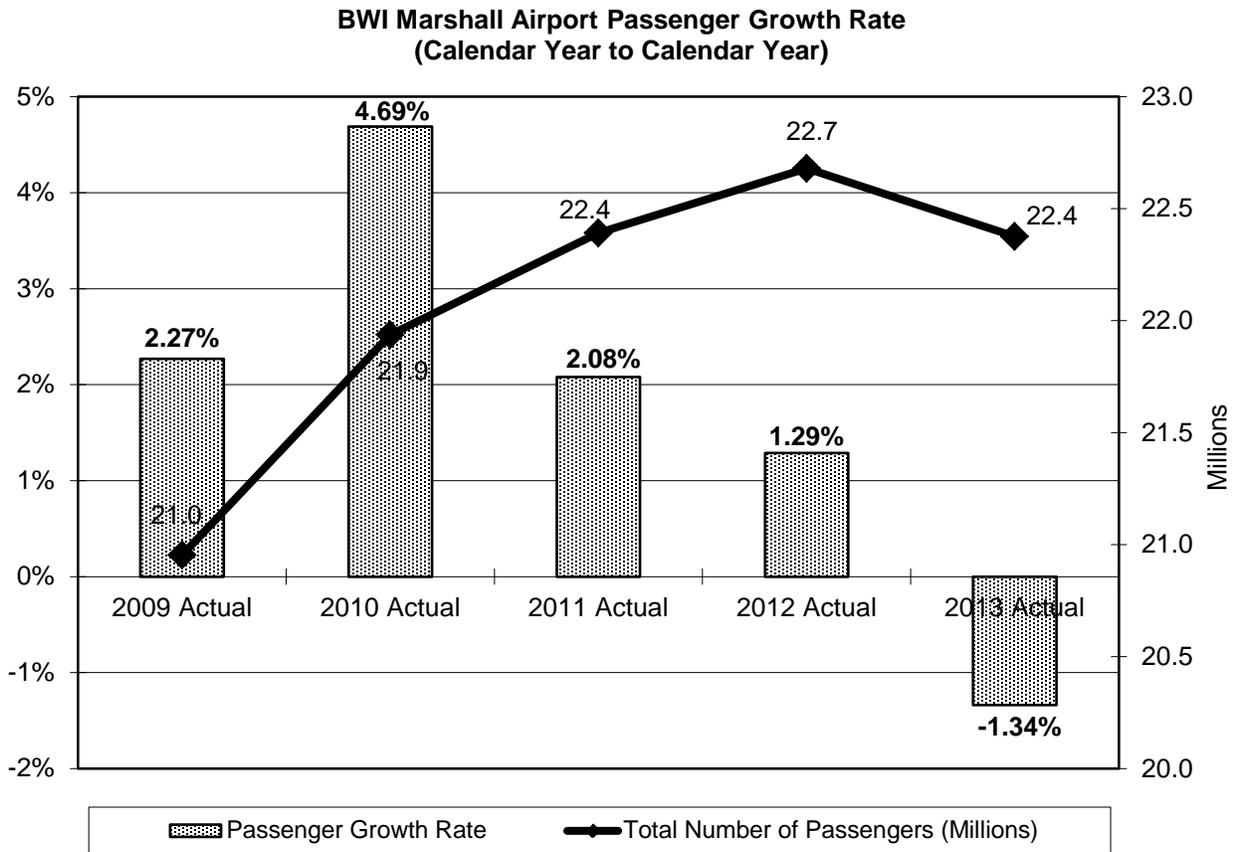
<sup>4</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation 2010 - 2012 Annual Attainment Reports on Transportation System Performance, and Maryland Port Administration fiscal year 2012 MFR Performance Measure Profile  
<sup>5</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation, Maryland Port Administration, FY 2015 MFR budget book submission; Maryland Department of Transportation 2012 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance  
<sup>6</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation 2010 - 2012 Annual Attainment Reports on Transportation System Performance  
<sup>7</sup> Port of Baltimore saw largest growth among all major U.S. Ports in 2011, Port’s Nearly 38 Million Tons of Cargo was 15 Percent Increase From 2010; Many Other Records Set - Maryland Port Administration Press Release, April 23, 2012  
<sup>8</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation 2012 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance  
<sup>9</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation 2012 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

**Indicator 1.4:** Annual Baltimore Washington International (BWI) Marshall Airport passenger growth rate

**Target:** Increased passenger usage of BWI Marshall

**How are we doing?** BWI Marshall Airport has weathered the recession better than other airports largely due to low cost carrier competition. BWI Marshall Airport and San Francisco International were the only two “large hub” airports to experience passenger growth in 2009.<sup>10</sup> The passenger growth rate more than doubled from 2009 to 2010. After experiencing more modest growth in 2011 and 2012, BWI Marshall lost 300,000 passengers in 2013. Renewed passenger growth will be facilitated by a major renovation of BWI Marshall Airport which will streamline security check-ins, eliminate a major passenger bottleneck, and give its number one carrier room to grow.



<sup>10</sup> The Baltimore Sun, article about the Southwest merger, September 28, 2010; Confirmed by Maryland Department of Transportation, Maryland Aviation Administration, October 11, 2010

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

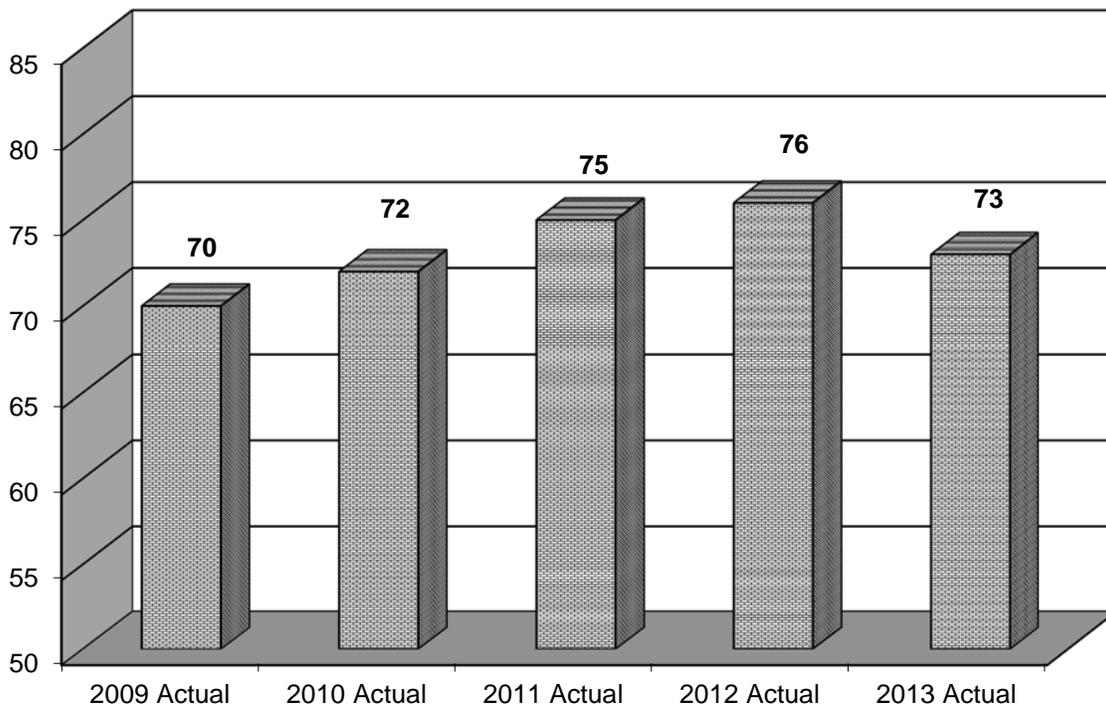
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**Indicator 1.5:** Number of non-stop markets served by BWI Marshall Airport

**Target:** Average number of domestic and international nonstop markets served at or above 70 per year

**How are we doing?** The number of non-stop markets served by BWI Marshall steadily increased by an overall 8.6% from 2009 to 2012, bringing the number to 76, six more non-stop markets served than in 2009. BWI Marshall's two largest carriers, Southwest and AirTran, continued to initiate service in new markets, and AirTran continued to increase international presence at BWI Marshall. Those two carriers merged in 2011 making possible more travel destination options, including service to small domestic cities and access to international markets in the Caribbean and Mexico. The number of non-stop markets served declined by three (3.9%) from 2012 to 2013. BWI Marshall will continue to focus marketing and awareness campaigns on the advantages of using the airport including easy parking, attractive concessions, and accessible ground transportation options. Staff will meet with targeted airlines to promote air service opportunities to BWI Marshall, and promote BWI Marshall as a convenient gateway to Washington, D.C.<sup>11</sup>

**Number of Non-Stop Markets Served by BWI Marshall Airport**



<sup>11</sup> 2011 and 2012 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance, Maryland Department of Transportation

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

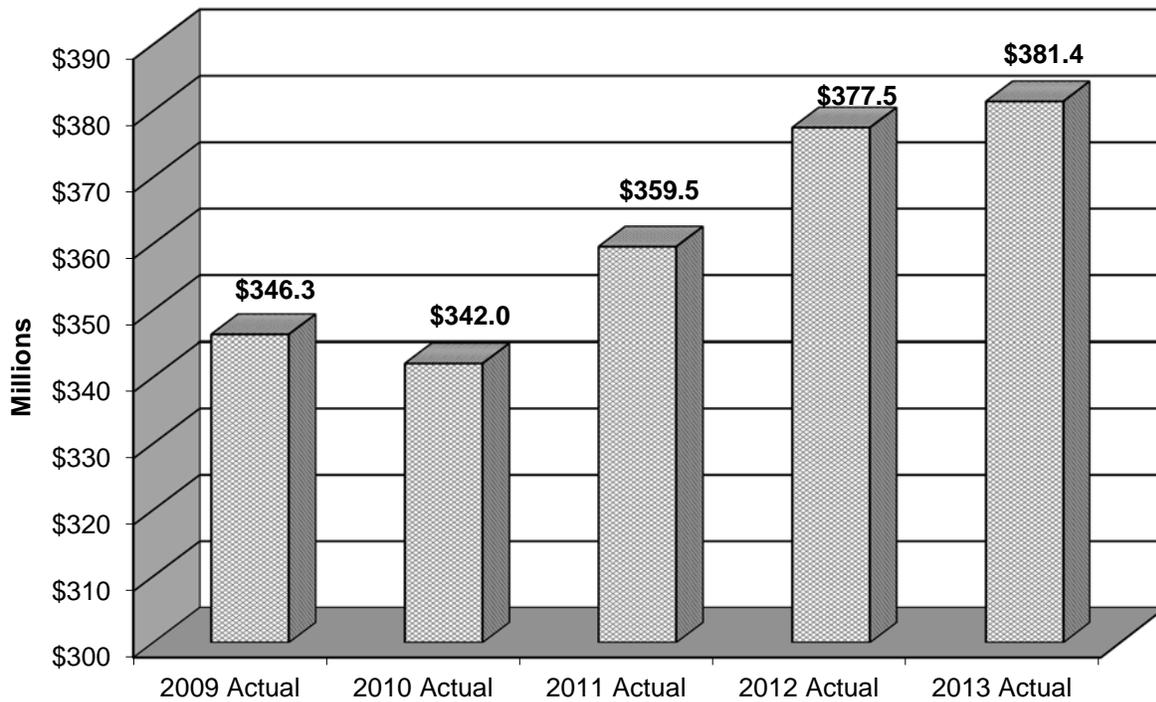
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**Indicator 1.6:** Total State sales tax revenue attributable to tourism (millions)

**Target:** Increased economic impact from tourism

**How are we doing?** The Comptroller of Maryland and the Department of Business and Economic Development (DBED) have identified tax classification codes to identify tourism tax revenues, as well as percentages of revenues in each of the categories that are attributable to tourism. Total State sales tax revenue attributable to tourism remained stable between 2009 and 2010, increased by 5.1% in 2011, and an additional 5% in 2012. Total State sales tax revenue attributable to tourism remained stable between 2012 and 2013. The overall increase from 2009 to 2013 was 10.1%.<sup>12</sup> Transportation and food account for the largest share of visitor spending, followed by spending on lodging, shopping, and entertainment.<sup>13</sup>

**State Sales Tax Revenue Attributable to Tourism (Millions)**



<sup>12</sup> 2012 and 2013 revenues were adjusted to account for the increase in the alcohol tax.

<sup>13</sup> Tourism Marketing & Development Plan, Fiscal Year 2012, Maryland Tourism Development Board and the Office of Tourism Development

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**  
**IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

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**Indicator 1.7 – 1.8:** Percent change over five years in the number of bioscience/life science establishments operating in Maryland

**Indicator 1.8:** Percent change over five years in average employment in bioscience/life science establishments in Maryland

**Target:** Steady growth in the bioscience/life science sector

**How are we doing?** These indicators include private bioscience/life science sector establishments and employment based on standard industry categories. The four bio industry sub-sectors included in the bio/life science definition for these two indicators are (1) Research, Testing and Medical Laboratories, (2) Medical Devices and Equipment, (3) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, and (4) Agricultural Feedstock and Chemicals. There is not a universally accepted definition of life sciences. The definition used for these indicators is based on one presented by Battelle Technology Partnership Practice because it is balanced between overly broad definitions and the relatively narrow approach employed by some.<sup>14</sup> Over 1,900 private sector establishments are directly involved in life sciences work in Maryland. Maryland's concentration of research universities, Federal agencies, and several Fortune 500 corporations position Maryland as a national leader not only in life sciences but in the broader STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) related industries.<sup>15</sup>

Increased numbers of Research, Testing and Medical Laboratories continue to drive growth in the Bio sector. The number of private establishments in this sub-sector has increased 25.7%, and private employment in this sub-sector has increased 4.6% over the period of 2008 to 2012. Overall, private employment in the Bio sector has increased 5.4% from 2008 to 2012, and the number of establishments has increased 23.7%. The data shows that Maryland's growth in Life Sciences has continued even during down economic times.

Maryland has a number of initiatives in place to support growth in technology, bioscience in particular. Governor O'Malley has made significant investments in bioscience including creation of the Biotechnology Center in 2009, and doubling of funding available through the Biotechnology Investment Incentive Tax Credit Program that allows for a tax break for investors in qualified biotechnology companies. Other resources supportive of Maryland's bioscience industry include the Maryland Technology Incubator Program run by the Maryland Technology Development Corporation (TEDCO); the Maryland Technology Enterprise Institute (Mtech) of the University of Maryland that educates the next generation of technology entrepreneurs, creates successful technology ventures, and connects companies with university resources to help them succeed<sup>16</sup>; and InvestMaryland that is aimed at creating a public-private partnership to fuel venture capital investment in Maryland's "Innovation Economy" such as bioscience companies.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> In its Life Sciences Maryland report (Life Sciences Maryland: Jobs Analysis & Economic Impact Report 2011, Maryland Department of Business & Economic Development, [http://www.choosemaryland.org/aboutdbed/Documents/ProgramReports/Life\\_Sciences\\_Maryland.pdf](http://www.choosemaryland.org/aboutdbed/Documents/ProgramReports/Life_Sciences_Maryland.pdf)), DBED defines private sector life sciences as "life sciences activity at establishments or facilities located in Maryland, owned by a non-academic private firm or organization, and based on standard industry categories (North American Industrial Classification System – NAICS – used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) to reflect core life science activities." Data regarding academic and federal bioscience establishments are not reported by NAICS codes, and therefore are not included in these indicators. Data for this report have been revised based on this definition.

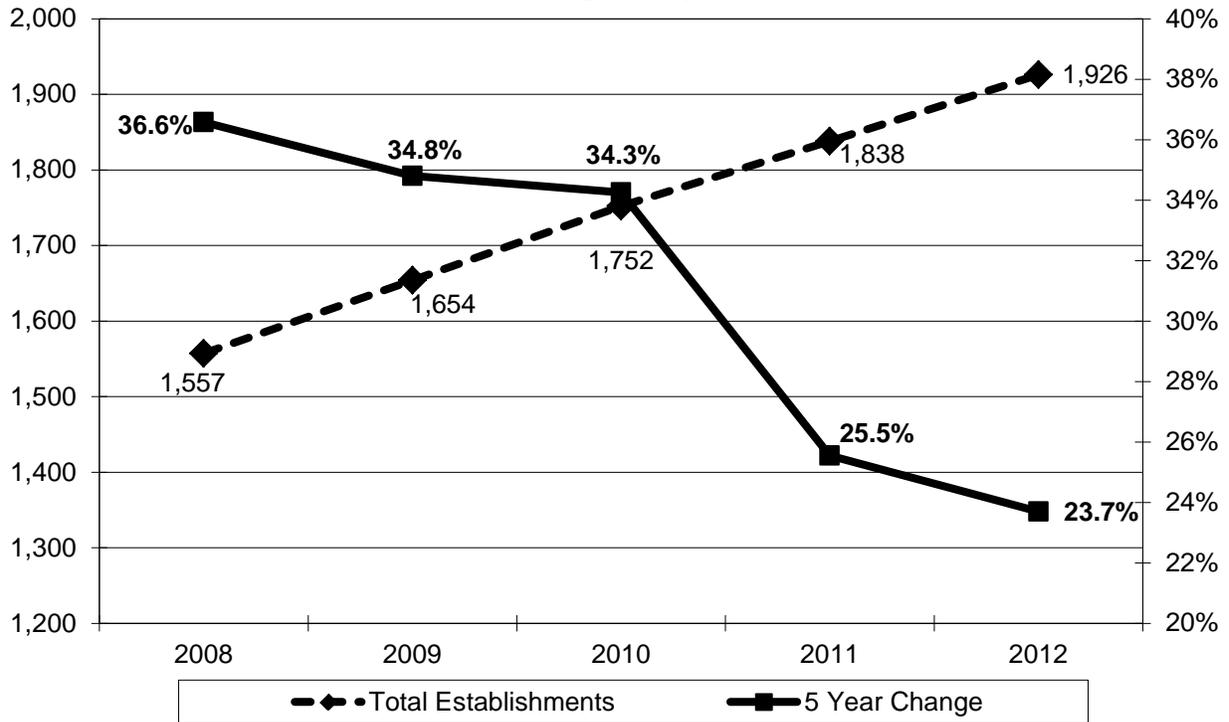
<sup>15</sup> Economic Pulse, An Overview of Maryland's Economic Indicators, November 30, 2011; The Best Cities for Technology Jobs, Forbes magazine, November 18, 2011; Enterprising States, May 2010, U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber Foundation

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.mtech.umd.edu/>

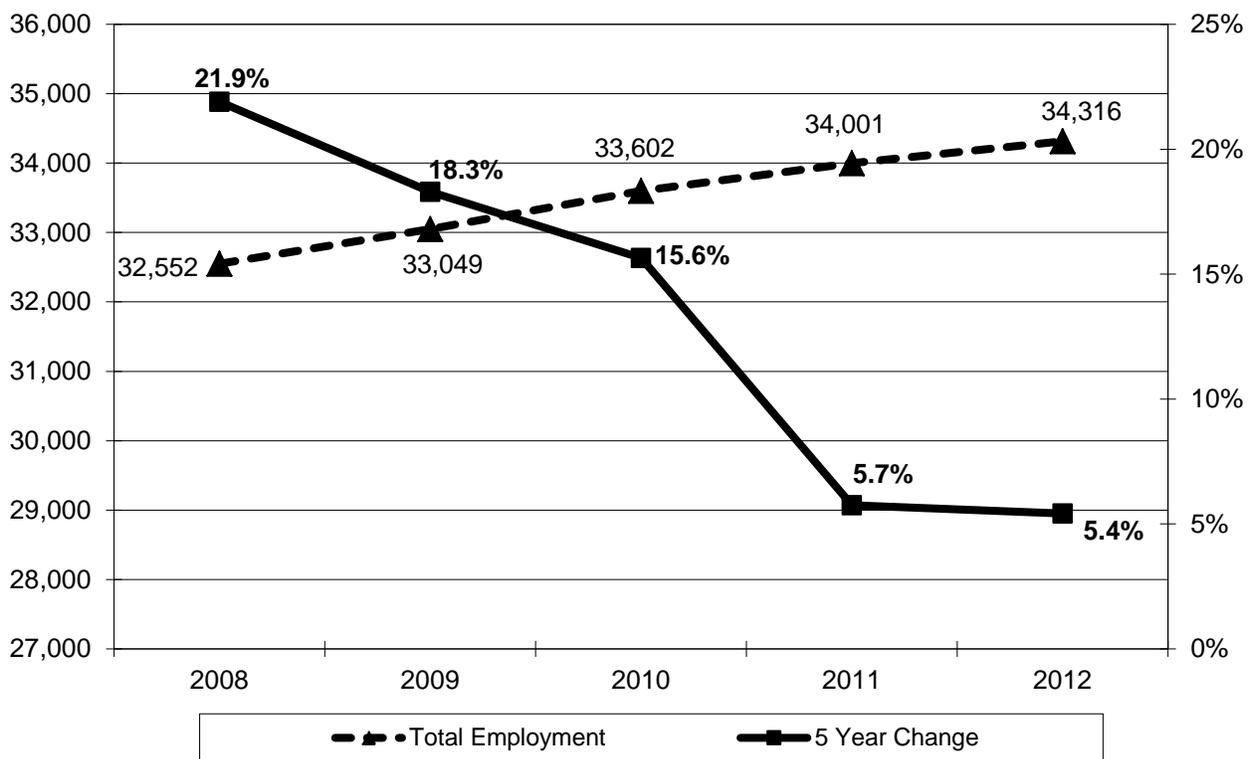
<sup>17</sup> Press release, June 1, 2010, "Governor Martin O'Malley Announces *InvestMaryland* Proposal to Spur Jobs, Investments in Maryland's Innovation Economy"

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

**Percent Change in Number of Bioscience Establishments  
Operating in Maryland**



**Percent Change in Average Employment  
in Bioscience Establishments Operating in Maryland**



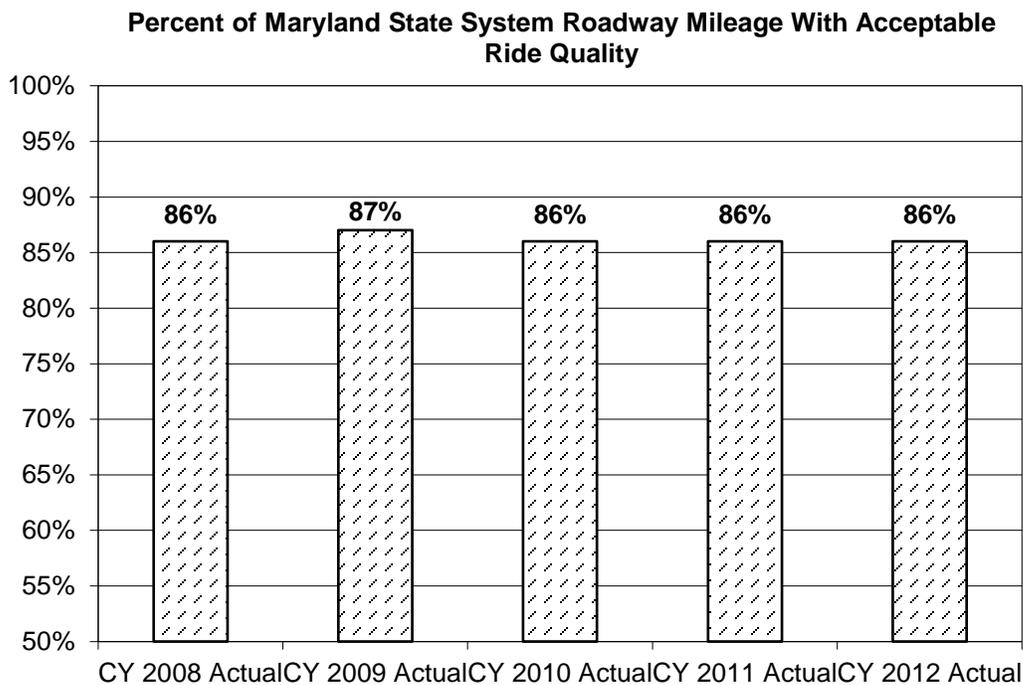
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

**IMPLEMENTING A COMPREHENSIVE TRANSPORTATION POLICY THAT CONTRIBUTES TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, JOB GROWTH, AND QUALITY OF LIFE, AS WELL AS PROTECTS THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE HEALTH OF NEIGHBORHOODS AND RESIDENTS**

**Indicator 1.9:** Percent of State system roadway mileage with acceptable ride quality<sup>18</sup>

**Target:** At least 84% with acceptable ride quality

**How are we doing?** Driving on roads in disrepair increases consumer costs by accelerating vehicle deterioration and depreciation and increasing needed maintenance, fuel consumption and tire wear.<sup>19</sup> Road condition is affected by many factors, including weather, traffic volume and vehicle type, the presence or absence of an effective preventive maintenance program, and population density.<sup>20</sup> State system roadway mileage with acceptable ride quality ratings has remained stable from 2008 through 2012. State system roadway mileage with acceptable ride quality condition is due to the cumulative effect of increased investment in pavement maintenance, and implementation of business plan strategies to maintain ride quality condition of the roadway mileage with limited resources. Additional projects were funded when American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds were available.<sup>21</sup> Future strategies include expanding the use of recycled materials, and implementing the SHA and Federal Highway Administration approved Pavement Preservation Program that will strategically utilize system preservation activities.<sup>22</sup>



<sup>18</sup> Acceptable ride quality is defined as the percent of roadway network in very good, good and fair condition in terms of the five Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) condition states for ride quality. Ride quality is represented by the International Roughness Index (IRI).

<sup>19</sup> TRIP, a national transportation research group report "Bumpy Roads Ahead: America's Roughest Rides and Strategies to Make our Roads Smoother", October 2013

<sup>20</sup> State Comparative Performance Measurement, Transportation, a national report from the Council of State Governments, 2009

<sup>21</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration FY 2012 and FY 2013 MFR Performance Discussions

<sup>22</sup> 2012 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance, Maryland Department of Transportation

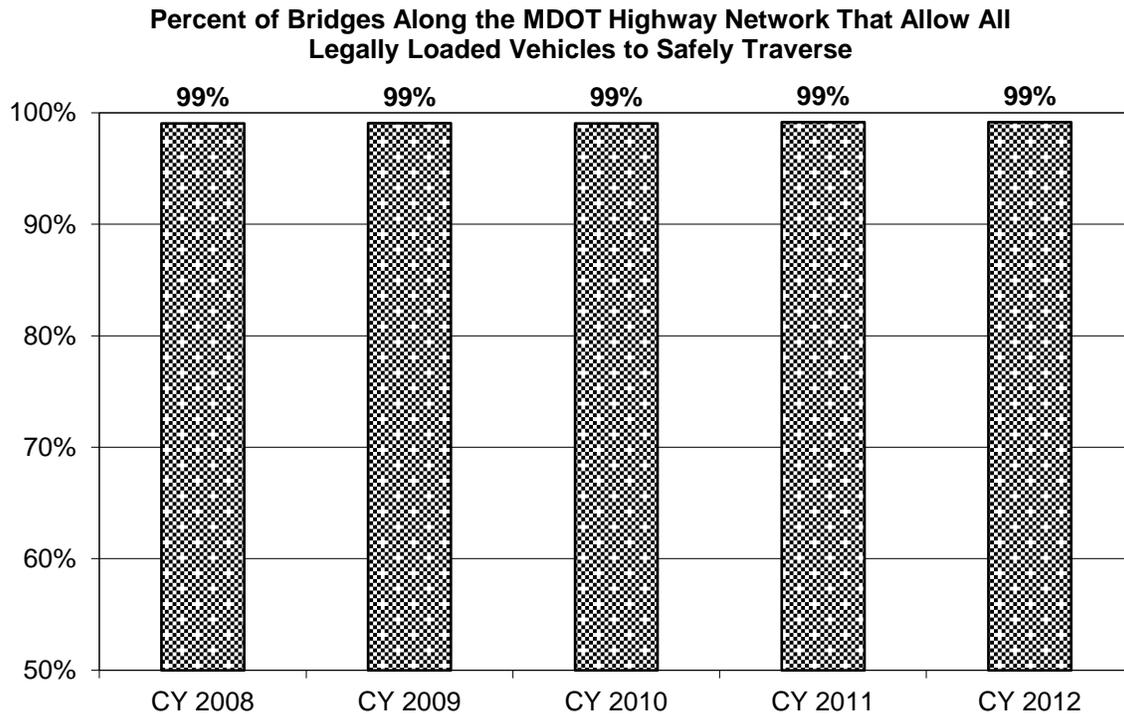
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**  
**IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

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**Indicator 1.10:** Percent of bridges along the MDOT highway network that will allow all legally loaded vehicles to safely traverse<sup>23</sup>

**Target:** 100% of bridges allow all legally loaded vehicles to safely traverse

**How are we doing?** Road condition not only impacts transportation (ride quality, commute times, fuel consumption, and vehicle maintenance costs), but also commerce and safety.<sup>24</sup> Maintaining bridges along the MDOT highway network free from weight restrictions, and improving the condition of bridges across the State are priority areas of investment for SHA and the Maryland Transportation Authority. SHA coordinates an aggressive maintenance program which employs up to twelve contractor construction crews working continuously throughout the year to keep bridges safe. Over the period of 2008 through 2012, 99% of Maryland's bridges allowed all legally loaded vehicles to safely traverse.



<sup>23</sup> Data reflects Federal reporting in April of each year.

<sup>24</sup> State Comparative Performance Measurement, Transportation, a national report from the Council of State Governments

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**  
**IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

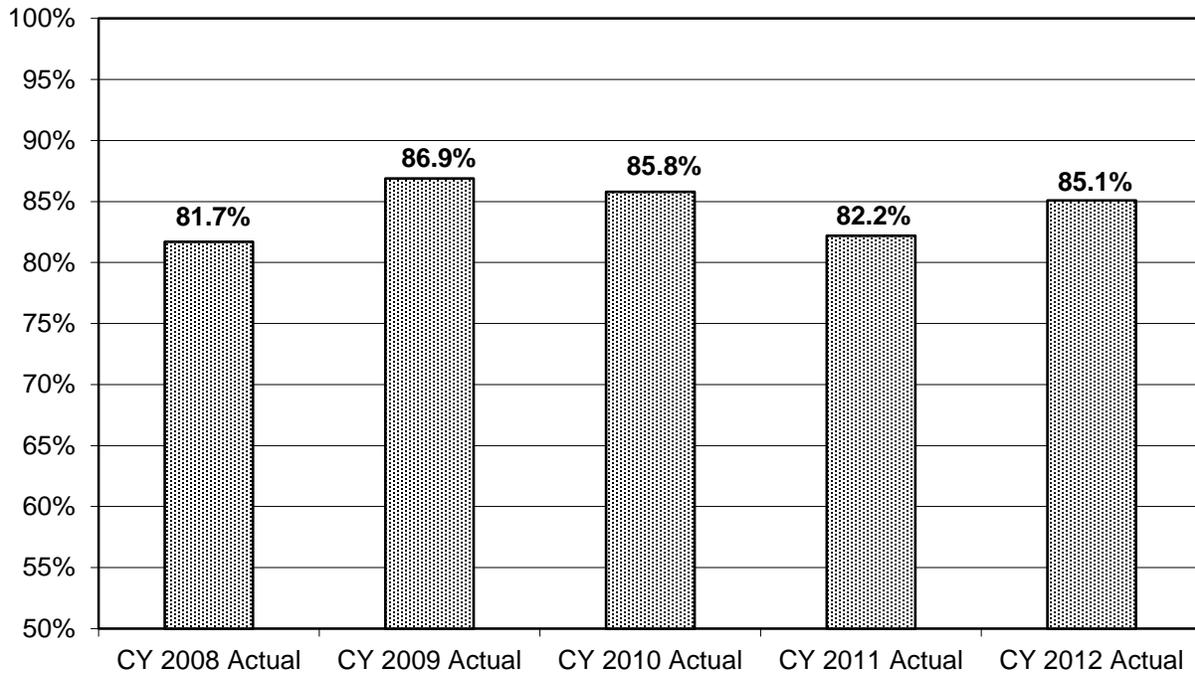
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**Indicator 1.11:** Percent of the Maryland State Highway Administration Network in overall preferred maintenance condition

**Target:** 84% in overall preferred maintenance condition

**How are we doing?** The overall condition of the State Highway Administration Network reflects how well asset management strategies, improved operations, and technology have sustained the quality and safety of existing roadways.<sup>25</sup> A Composite Level of Service is assessed using the Maryland Condition Assessment Reporting System (MCARS). Twenty-one maintenance elements in four categories are assessed. The categories are shoulder, drainage, traffic control/safety, and roadside. Actual maintenance conditions are compared against desired conditions.<sup>26</sup> Maryland's performance has fluctuated between 82% and 87% over the past five years due in part to the availability of funding for maintenance. Actions taken during the 2013 legislative session to enhance the revenue available for transportation projects should lead to improved performance in the future.

**Percentage of the Maryland State Highway Administration Highway Network in Overall Preferred Maintenance Condition**



<sup>25</sup> 2012 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance, Maryland Department of Transportation

<sup>26</sup> Managing for Results Performance Measure Profile Fiscal Year 2012, State Highway Administration, Maryland Department of Transportation

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

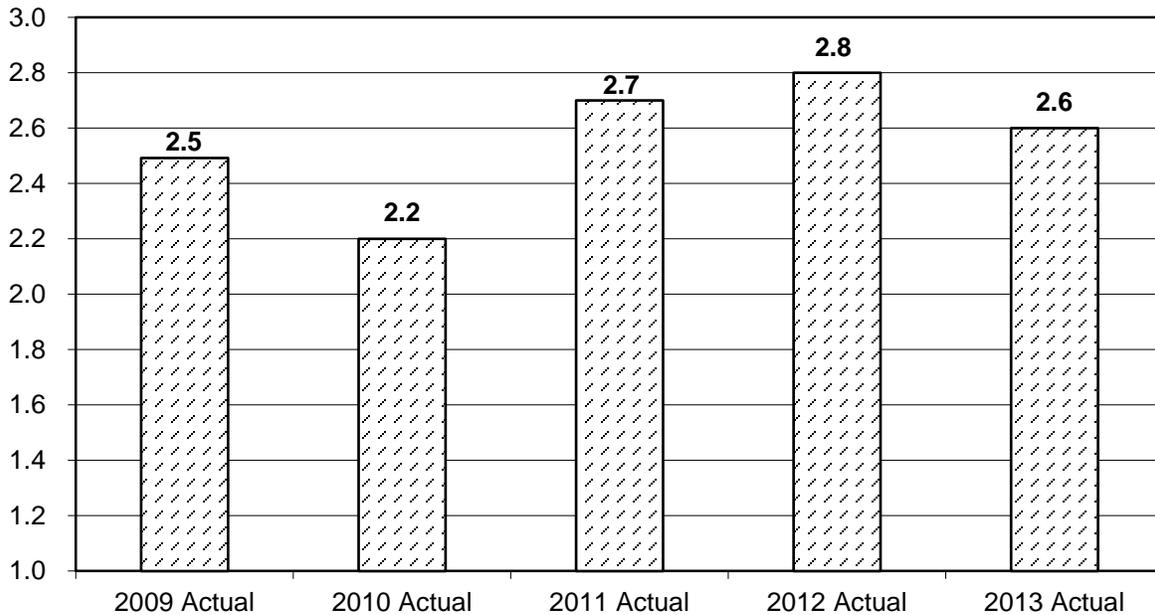
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**Indicator 1.12:** Total number of passenger trips per service mile traveled for bus and rail transit<sup>27</sup>

**Target:** Double transit ridership in Maryland by 2020

**How are we doing?** During 2009, high gas prices were a disincentive to driving, and an incentive to use public modes of transportation. Ridership on most modes declined in 2010 due to a decrease in fuel prices, the economy and exceptional snow events in December 2009 and in February 2010.<sup>28</sup> Ridership rebounded in 2011 and 2012 before dipping in 2013. Creating a sustainable transit system to reduce highway congestion, and increasing transit ridership continue to be major priorities of the O'Malley Brown administration. Strategies to improve ridership include improved scheduling, expanded customer information services, and increased service availability. An additional MTA strategy to increase utilization is to expand partnerships with employers, government agencies and educational institutions by enrolling riders in Commuter Choice Maryland and the College Pass Program.<sup>29</sup> The Department of Transportation has the Transit Modernization Program (TMP) to modernize the entire MTA transit system throughout the State. The Bus Network Improvement Project is a key component of TMP, and is a project to develop a plan for updating and improving MTA's bus service. This project will provide recommendations for implementation in August 2014, and will provide the groundwork for a five year multi-phase improvement plan.

**Total Number of Passenger Trips Per Service Mile Traveled  
for Bus and Rail Transit**



<sup>27</sup> A service mile is each mile for which a transit vehicle is in service and accepting customers, i.e. generating revenue. This measure is derived by dividing the total passenger trips by total revenue (service) miles traveled, Maryland Transit Administration Performance Measure Profile, FY 2012; beginning with 2011 data, this measure is calculated using a weighted average rather than a straight average which adjusts the results by a tenth of a point, Fiscal year 2014 MFR budget book submission, Maryland Transit Administration

<sup>28</sup> 2011 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance, Maryland Department of Transportation

<sup>29</sup> Maryland Transit Administration FY 2012 and FY 2013 MFR Strategies

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

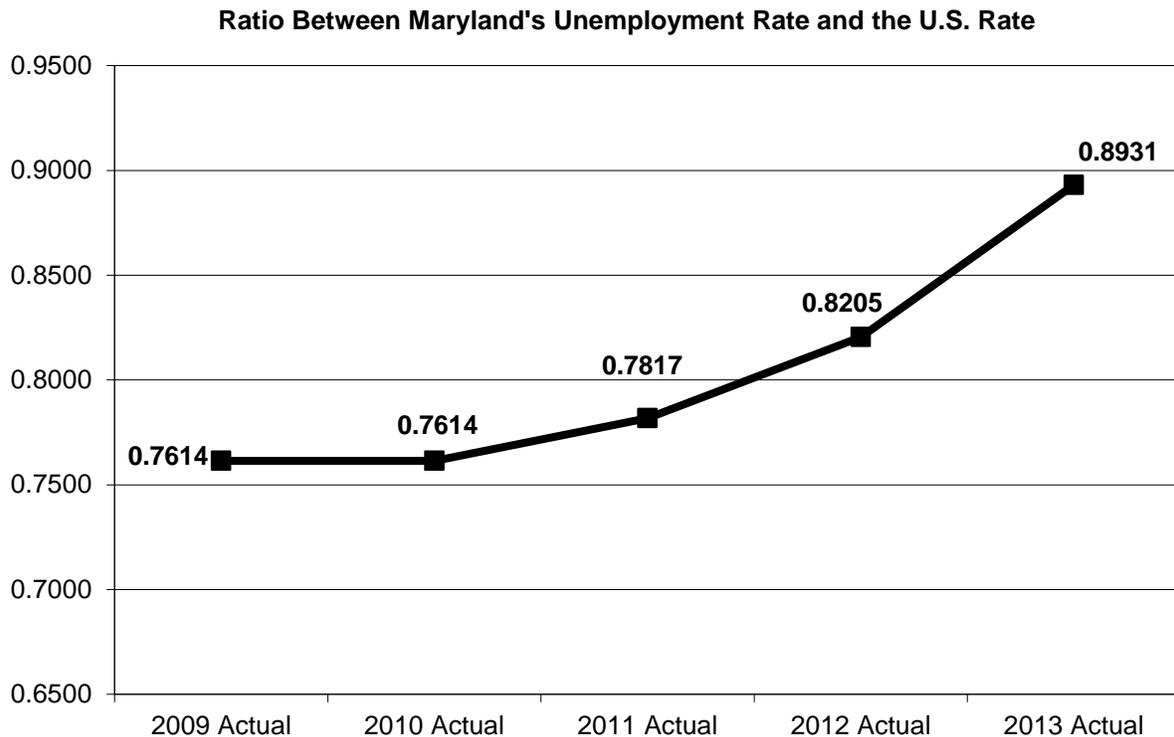
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**CREATING STRONG VIABLE COMMUNITIES, REVITALIZING DECLINING NEIGHBORHOODS, AND  
GROWING MARYLAND'S MIDDLE CLASS BY EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL MARYLAND  
RESIDENTS TO CONTRIBUTE TO, SUCCEED AND PROSPER IN THE WORKFORCE**

**Indicator 1.13:** Ratio between Maryland's unemployment rate and the U.S. rate

**Target:** Increased employment

**How are we doing?** Maryland's unemployment rate has continued to compare favorably to the U.S. unemployment rate, ranging from 10.7% to 23.9% below the average 12 month U.S. rate during the period of November 2008 through October 2013. Over the last two twelve month periods ending in October, the Maryland average unemployment rate was 18.0% and 10.7% below the U.S. unemployment rate.



**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**  
**IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

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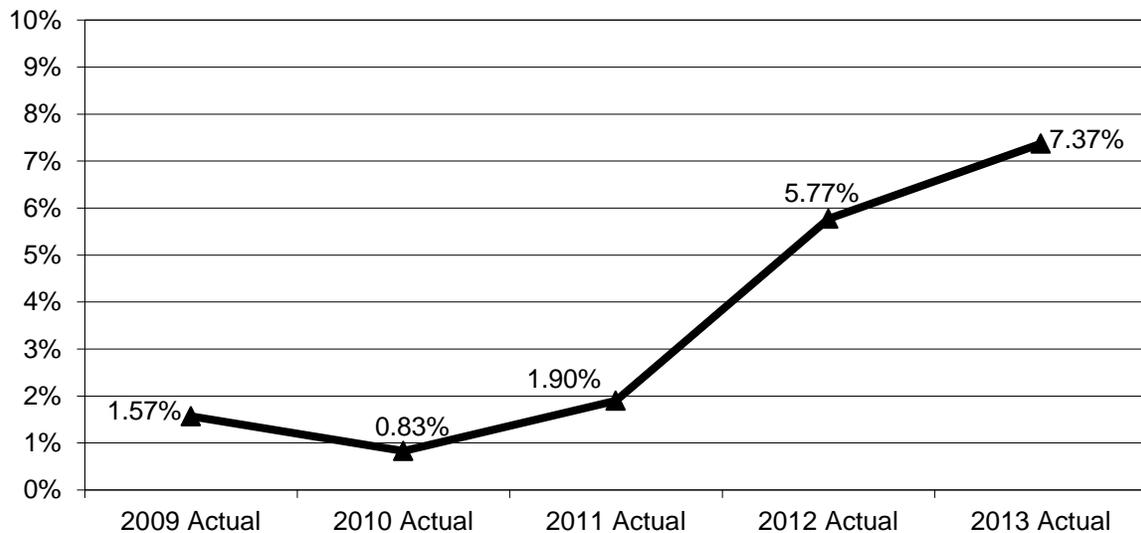
**Indicator 1.14:** Percent change in Maryland employment from 2001 baseline (12 month average)

**Target:** Maintain or increase growth in Maryland employment

**How are we doing?** The national economic downturn significantly impacted Maryland's labor market in 2009. Maryland's 2009 employment was only 1.57% over the 2001 baseline. There was virtually no employment growth in 2010. In 2011 there was slight growth of 1.9% from the 2001 baseline, with employment returning to slightly more than the 2009 level. Two thousand twelve brought healthy growth of 3.9 percentage points above 2011, with 5.77% growth over 2001. A report by the Maryland Department of Business and Economic Development stated that the mid-Atlantic region has recovered the jobs lost in the recession faster than other regions, with Maryland achieving the eighth fastest rate of job recovery in the nation over the period of 2009 through 2012, and the ninth highest job growth rate in the nation in 2011.<sup>30</sup> Growth in employment continued to accelerate in 2013, increasing by 7.37% above the 2001 baseline. Because of the significant federal employment base in Maryland, economic stability may continue to be threatened by the impact of the January 2013 federal sequestration, the on-going need for continuing resolutions for the Federal budget and for raising the Federal debt ceiling, and contention in Congress over the Federal budget.

The O'Malley Brown administration is focusing on a variety of initiatives to create more jobs in Maryland. One way that Maryland is creating jobs is to offer a number of targeted tax credit programs such as tax credits for Enterprise Zones and Research and Development Tax Credits. A major workforce development initiative launched in March 2010 is Skills2Compete-Maryland which works to align job creation efforts with the skills-training needed for Maryland's workforce to fill those jobs.<sup>31</sup> The Skills2Compete agenda has been put into practice with the Employment Advancement Right Now (EARN) program, passed during the 2013 legislative session to develop public-private partnerships to identify and fill gaps in workforce training. Each of the FY 2014 and 2015 budgets include \$4.5 million for planning and implementation grants to create these training programs. The Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation upgraded the MD Workforce Exchange to new technology which aggregates every job search website, every employer website, and every job posting in Maryland to provide a more dynamic virtual One Stop Employment Center. The Maryland Workforce Exchange provides Maryland job seekers with more resources and improved access to job openings.<sup>32</sup> Another initiative launched by the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation is the Maryland Workforce Dashboard, an interactive tool allowing jobs and skills training seekers to view supply and demand information on Maryland's workforce, educational and training opportunities.

**Percent Change in Maryland Employment from 2001 Baseline  
(12 Month Average - Nov. of Prior Year to Oct. of Current Year)**



<sup>30</sup> Maryland's Economic Strength, October 2012, Maryland Department of Business and Economic Development

<sup>31</sup> One Maryland, A Message from the Governor, Building a World-Class Workforce, March 2, 2010

<sup>32</sup> The Workforce Exchange may be found at: <https://mwejobs.maryland.gov/>

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

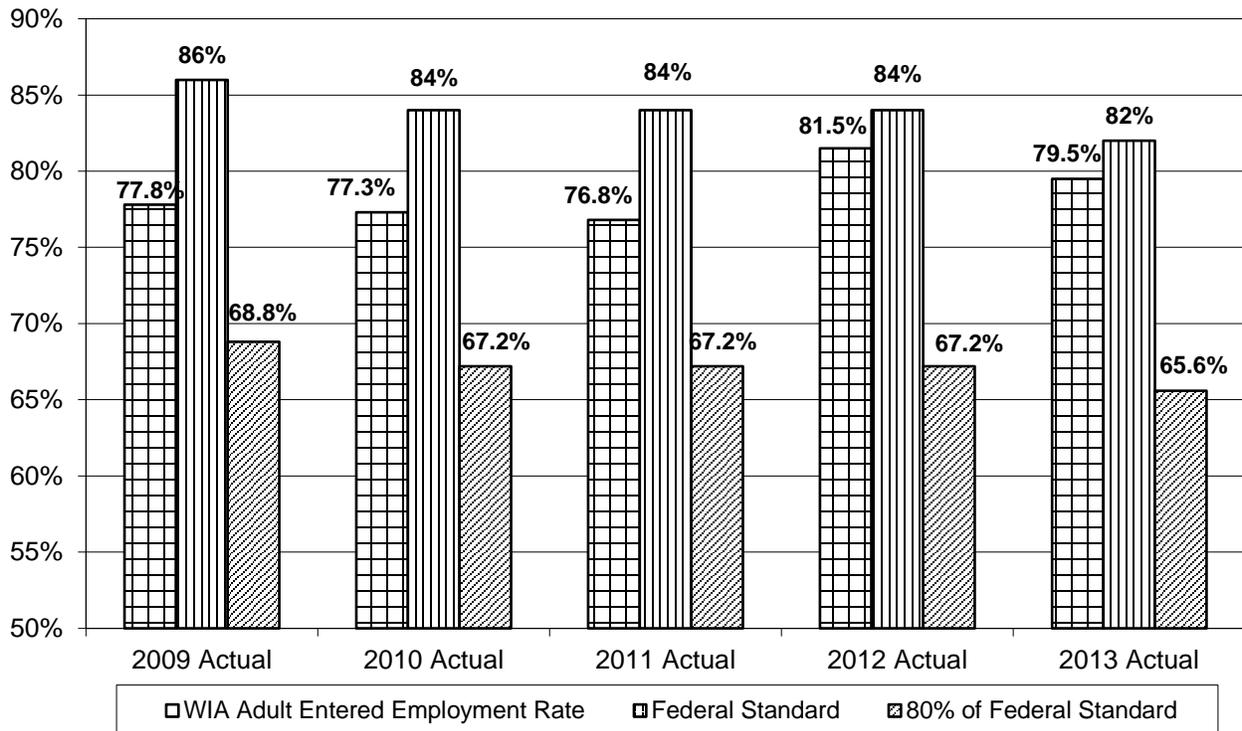
**Indicator 1.15:** Rate that Workforce Investment Act (WIA) adult employment trainees enter employment

**Indicator 1.16:** Workforce Investment Act adult program participant employment retention rate

**Target:** Meet or exceed the Federal standard for entered and retained employment

**How are we doing?** The entered employment and employment retention rates have remained relatively stable over the last five years. Performance in 2013 for both measures surpassed 2009 levels. Entered employment fell short of the negotiated Federal standard during the timeframe of 2009 through 2013. However, entered employment was only 2.5 percentage points below the standard in 2013. The employment retention rate exceeded the negotiated Federal standard in 2010 through 2013, and nearly met the standard in 2009. The U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL), Employment and Training Administration (ETA) considers attainment by the states of 80% or more of the Federal standard as acceptable performance.<sup>33</sup> Therefore, although the entered employment and employment retention rates were below the negotiated Federal standard during the years stated above, the rates were well within the acceptable range of 80% of the negotiated standard for all years 2009 through 2013. An effort which will enhance attainment of employment is the Skills2Compete initiative that involves establishing a relationship with the WIA One-Stop Job Services Centers. This relationship will contribute to increasing the number of Marylanders who receive skills training.

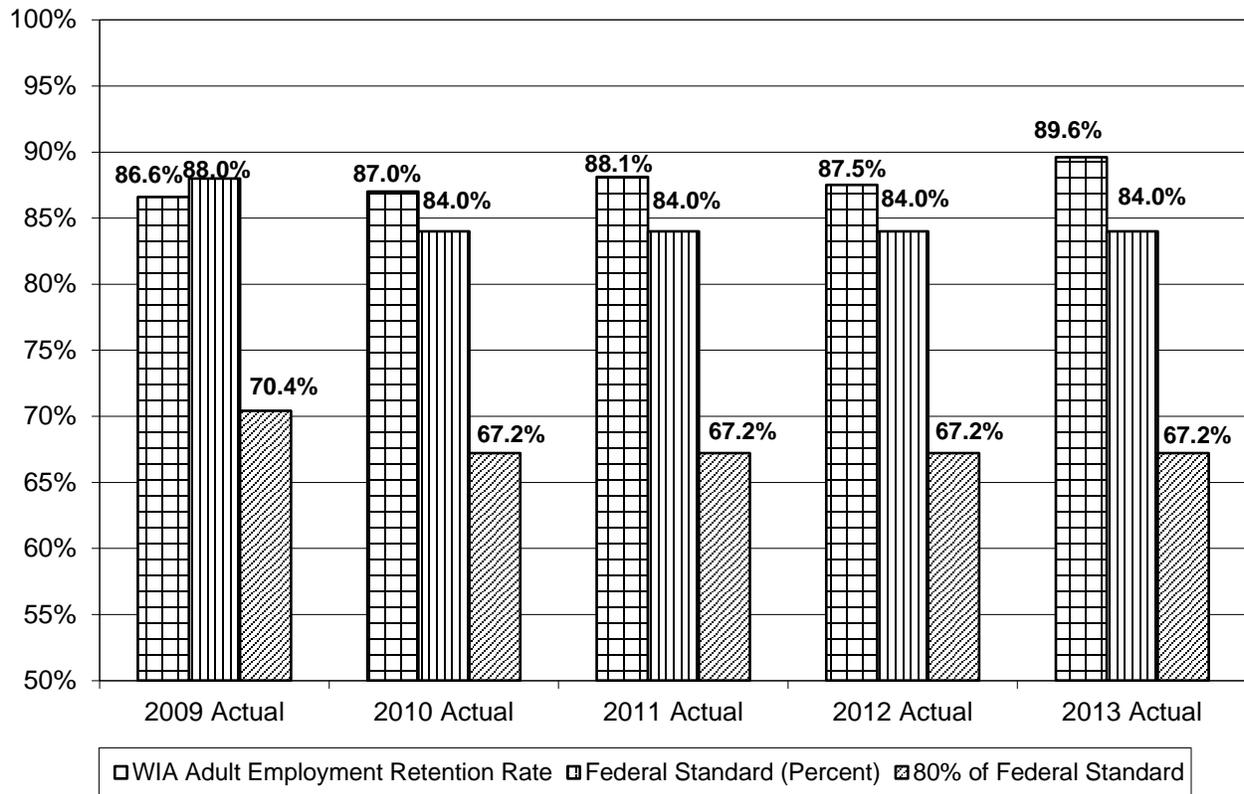
**Rate that WIA Adult Employment Trainees Enter Employment**



<sup>33</sup> Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY

WIA Adult Program Participant Employment Retention Rate



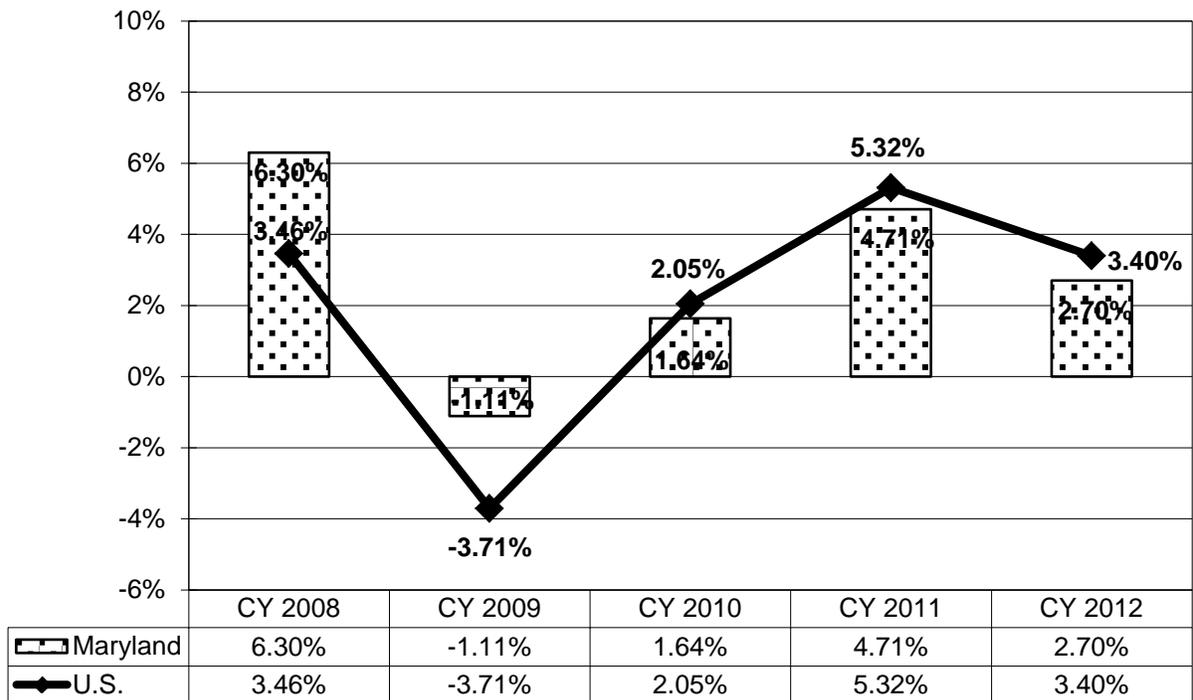
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

**Indicator 1.17:** Annual percent change in Maryland per capita personal income (estimated)<sup>34</sup>

**Target:** Increased per capita personal income

**How are we doing?** Annual estimates of per capita personal income are an indicator of economic well-being of the residents of a state. Maryland's per capita personal income has significantly exceeded (by \$8,000 to \$10,000) the national per capita personal income for each year 2008 through 2012. Maryland has a large Federal employment base, as well as an economic concentration in industries such as information and business, and professional services that frequently require college and advanced degrees,<sup>35</sup> and therefore pay higher salaries. While Maryland's per capita personal income declined by 1.11% in 2009, the U.S. per capita personal income declined by more than three times that, signaling greater strength in Maryland's economy during the recession. In 2009, Maryland's per capita personal income of \$49,238 was 20.1% higher than the national average. In 2010, the change in Maryland's per capita personal income came out of negative territory, and the average Maryland per capita personal income increased by \$806 (1.64%) over the 2009 level. The U.S. percent increase was greater at 2.05%. Per capita personal income improved even more in 2011, both nationally (5.32%) and in Maryland (4.71%). During calendar year 2012, the rate of growth slowed for both Maryland (2.7%) and the nation (3.4%). The percent change in per capita personal income from 2009 to 2012 was greater for the nation (11.1%) than for Maryland (9.3%).

**Annual Percent Change in Per Capita Personal Income**



<sup>34</sup> Personal income is income received by persons from all sources. It is the sum of net earnings by place of residence, property income, and personal current transfer receipts - U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, News Release, State Personal Income: Second Quarter 2010, September 20, 2010.

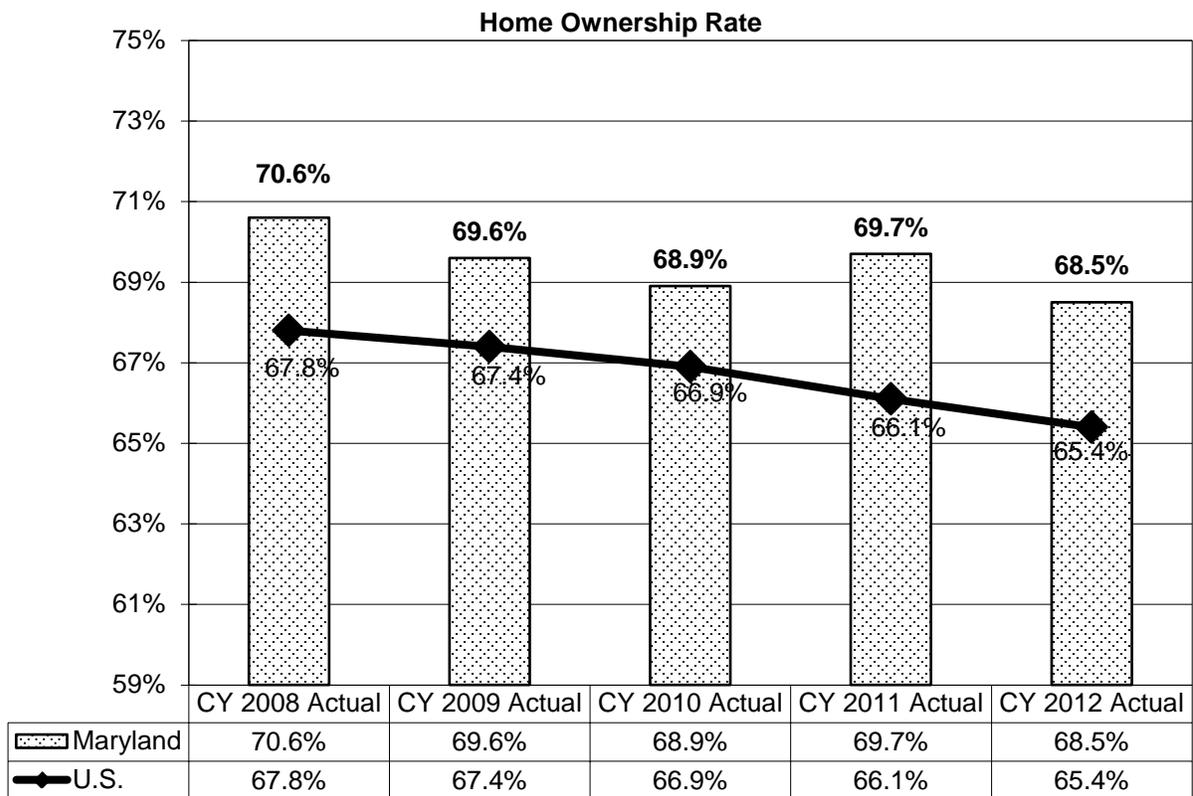
<sup>35</sup> Moody's Investors Service, Moody's assigns Aaa rating to Maryland's \$728 million General Obligation State and Local Facilities Loan of 2012, Second Series, July 18, 2012

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

**Indicator 1.18:** Home ownership (estimated)

**Target:** Increased home ownership

**How are we doing?** Despite the recession, home foreclosure crisis, and changes in lending practices, home ownership in Maryland experienced a very slow decline of 1% to 1.7% each year from 2008 to 2012 with the exception of 2011 which had a slight increase of 1.2%. Home ownership in Maryland was 3.0% lower in 2012 than in 2008, while home ownership in the nation was 3.5% lower. Although both Maryland and the nation have experienced a slow decline in homeownership over the last five years, Maryland's home ownership rate has exceeded the U.S. rate by 2.0 to 3.6 percentage points each year. Foreclosure mediation legislation, foreclosure reform laws that extend time for a solution to foreclosure, and changing the foreclosure process protect those Marylanders fortunate enough to own their own homes.



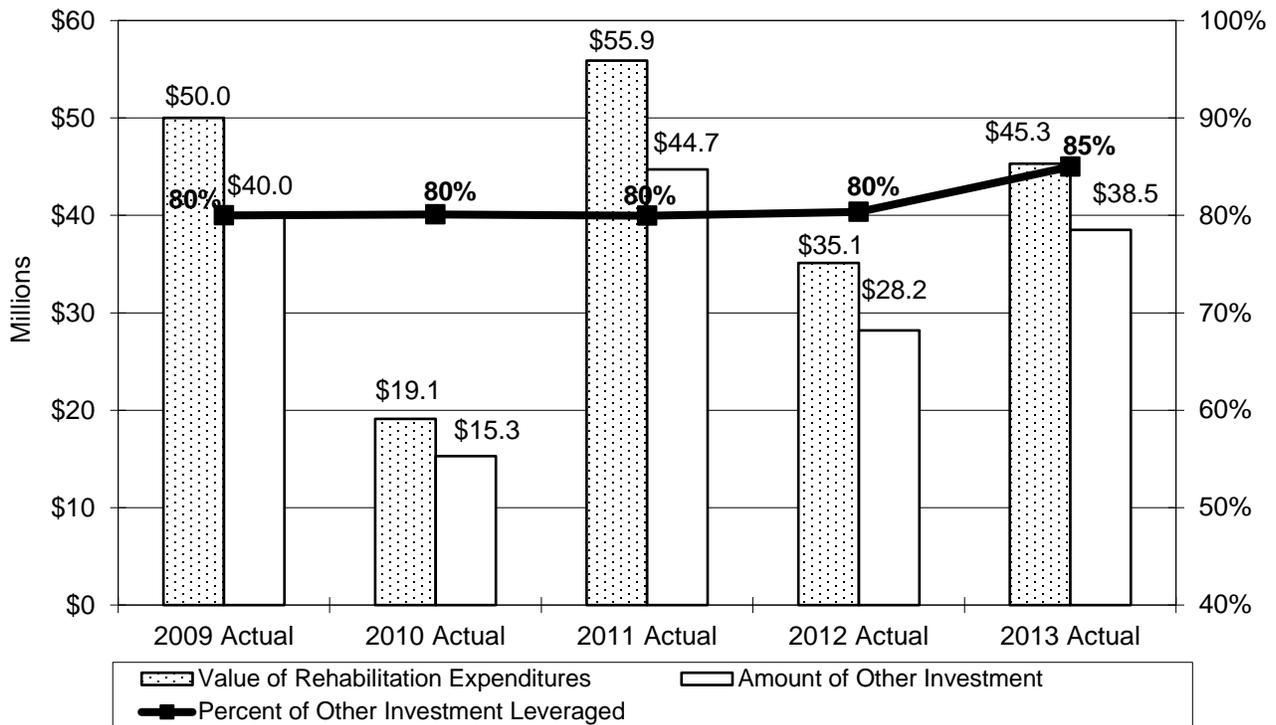
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

**Indicator 1.19:** Value of commercial rehabilitation expenditures approved for the State Sustainable Communities Rehabilitation Tax Credit (SCTC) for restoration and preservation of historic properties, and percent of “other” investment (millions)

**Target:** Other investment of at least 80% per project

**How are we doing?** The Maryland Sustainable Communities Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program is administered by the Maryland Historical Trust and provides Maryland income tax credits based on a percentage of the qualified capital costs expended in the rehabilitation of “certified historic structures” and non-historic “qualified rehabilitated structures.” Legislation enacted during the 2010 legislative session expanded eligibility for the credit to qualified rehabilitated non-historic commercial buildings located in a Main Street Maryland Community, or beginning in fiscal year 2012, a sustainable community as defined by statute.<sup>36</sup> The 2010 changes also included a 5% increase in the 20% credit available to historic projects which qualify as high performance structures (LEED Gold certified or equivalent).<sup>37</sup> The percent of other investment leveraged by the SCTC for rehabilitation of historic commercial properties remained stable from 2009 through 2012, and increased by 6.3% to 85% in 2013, achieving the performance target for each of the last 5 years.

**Value of Commercial Rehabilitation Expenditures Approved for the State Sustainable Communities Rehabilitation Tax Credit (SCTC) - Millions**



<sup>36</sup> Major Issues Review 2007-2010, Department of Legislative Services

<sup>37</sup> Maryland Department of Planning, November 8, 2011

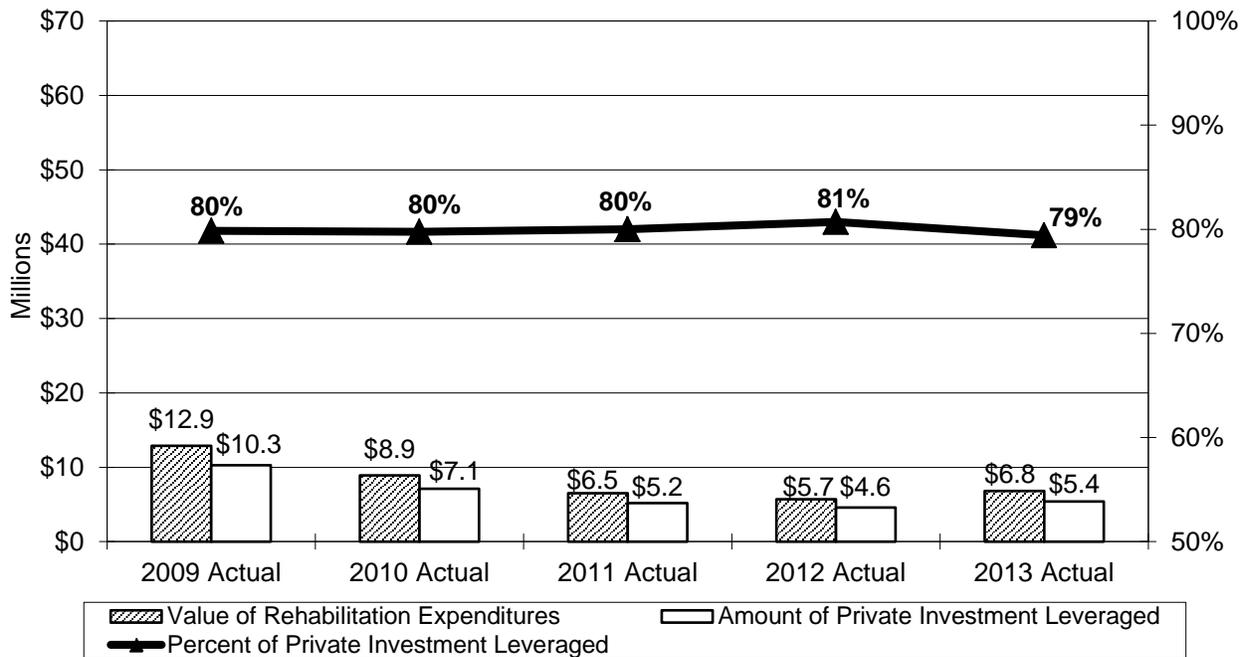
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

**Indicator 1.20:** Value of residential rehabilitation expenditures approved for the State Sustainable Communities Rehabilitation Tax Credit (SCTC) for restoration and preservation of historic properties, and percent of private investment (millions)

**Target:** Private investment of at least 80% per project

**How are we doing?** The percent of private investment leveraged by the SCTC for rehabilitation of single family, owner-occupied historic residential properties remained stable from 2009 through 2012, achieving the performance target for each year 2009 through 2011, and exceeding the target by one percentage point in 2012. The percent of private investment dropped by two percentage points to 79% in 2013, one point below the target.

**Value of Residential Rehabilitation Expenditures Approved for the State Sustainable Communities Rehabilitation Tax Credit (SCTC)**



## **MARYLAND: SMART, GREEN AND GROWING**

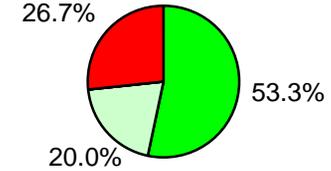
### **PROTECTING AND PRESERVING OUR QUALITY OF LIFE AND OUR NATURAL RESOURCES FOR A CLEANER AND HEALTHIER MARYLAND**

**GOAL:** All Marylanders will live in a healthy environment and enjoy a revitalized Chesapeake Bay and Maryland's open spaces.

Maryland will focus on protecting and preserving the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we use, and the energy we consume for today and for generations to come.

**MARYLAND: SMART, GREEN AND GROWING**

Status	Number of Indicators	Percent
Favorable Performance (Change >10%)	8	53.3%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	3	20.0%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	0	0.0%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	0	0.0%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	4	26.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>



Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	4 Year Change
UMCES EcoCheck	<a href="#">Chesapeake Bay Habitat Health Index- MD (CY 2008 - CY 2011)</a>	41%	45%	40%	33%		-19.5%
DNR	<a href="#">Acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	42,481	47,286	40,192	34,424	24,512	-42.3%
		<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	
DNR	<a href="#">Dredge survey index of stock size - crabs (2009 - 2013)</a>	43	67	52	79	32	-25.6%
DNR	<a href="#">Oyster biomass index (2009 - 2013)</a>	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.6	77.8%
		<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	
DNR	<a href="#">Estimated nitrogen load to the Chesapeake Bay from Maryland (in million lbs.) (2008 - 2012)</a>	54.36	52.12	52.76	50.15	49.96	-8.1%
		<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	
MDA	<a href="#">Acres of cover crops planted (2009 - 2013)</a>	238,839	206,810	381,257	402,000	413,826	73.3%
		<b>2004</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	
MDE	<a href="#">Waters impaired by nutrients per the Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality (2004 - 2012)</a>	97	85	75	62	20	-79.4%

Data Source	Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	4 Year Change
MDE	<a href="#">Percent of Marylanders served by public water systems in significant compliance with all new and existing regulations (2009 - 2013)</a>	87%	80%	83%	92%	98%	12.6%
		<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	
MDE	<a href="#">3 year average of days the 8 hour ozone standard was exceeded (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	41.0	32.3	28.3	27.0	33.3	-18.8%
		<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	
MDE	<a href="#">Percent of oil-contaminated sites cleaned-up (2009 - 2013)</a>	94.7%	96.0%	96.0%	96.8%	97.1%	2.5%
DNR	<a href="#">Total acres preserved by all land preservation programs (2009 - 2013)</a>	1,415,394	1,441,233	1,454,887	1,474,405	1,483,036	4.8%
DGS	<a href="#">Percent change from the base year (fiscal year 2008) in energy consumption by all State government facilities (owned and leased) (2009 -2013 - shows difference rather than percent change)</a>	0.00%	-3.61%	-6.68%	-8.67%	-11.05%	-11.05%
		<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	
MEA	<a href="#">Percent change in per capita electricity consumption compared to the 2007 baseline (12.32 megawatt hours) in megawatt hours (2008 - 2012)</a>	-2.23%	-3.94%	-1.50%	-5.11%	-9.05%	305.8%
		<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	
MEA DBM	<a href="#">Percent of newly purchased light duty vehicles in the State vehicle fleet that are hybrid or alternative fueled vehicles (2009 - 2013)</a>	23.0%	26.8%	31.5%	71.0%	55.6%	141.7%
MEA	<a href="#">Percent change from the prior year in number of alternative fuel vehicles and hybrid-electric vehicles registered in Maryland (2009 - 2013)</a>	28%	-15%	49%	53%	15%	-46.4%

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**  
**SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND**  
**PROTECTING AND PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF MARYLAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES**

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**RESTORING THE HEALTH OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY AND ITS LIVING RESOURCES**

**Indicator 1.1:** Chesapeake Bay Habitat Health Index for Maryland<sup>1</sup>

**Target:** Chesapeake Bay Program goals achieved

**How are we doing?** The Chesapeake Bay Habitat Health Index measures the progress of three water quality indicators and three biotic indicators<sup>2</sup> toward scientifically derived ecological thresholds or goals. The six indicators are combined into one overarching Bay Health Index. The health of the Chesapeake Bay is reported annually in the Chesapeake Bay Report Card. The data presented in the graph on the next page are for the Maryland portion<sup>3</sup> of the Chesapeake Bay and Bay-wide. As shown in the graph, the scores for the Maryland portion of the Bay have followed the same trend as the Bay-wide scores from 2005 to 2011, with Maryland's grade ranging from a high of C- in 2009 and a low of D in 2011. In 2010 the health of the overall Bay as well as the Maryland portion of the Bay declined for the first time since 2006. Between 2009 and 2010, Maryland's score dropped by five percentage points returning to the 2008 score of C -, and the score for overall health of the Bay declined by four percentage points, also to a score of C -. The overall health of the Maryland portion of the Bay declined for the second year in a row in 2011. The overall grade declined by seven percentage points from C- in 2010 to a D in 2011, which indicates poor health. Factors contributing to this decline are the same as those that impacted the entire Bay in 2011 – a hot dry summer, followed by two major storms that brought high levels of sediments and nutrients to the Bay as well as decreasing water salinity. The 2012 Bay Report Card data represents a significant change in the reporting method.<sup>4</sup> Bay-wide data for 2012 show overall health improving to 47% (C). Every indicator except aquatic grasses improved in 2012. Total nitrogen seems to be improving over time, while aquatic grasses have been declining for several years. Data for 2012 for the Maryland component reporting regions has not been received.

The varying primary nitrogen sources (for example agriculture and point sources) and the Bay health scores highlight the need for targeted implementation of best management practices. Some of the most important best management practices being undertaken in agriculture and urban areas include cover crops, septic upgrades, stormwater management control, and enhanced nutrient removal through upgraded wastewater treatment plants.<sup>5</sup> Legislation was adopted in 2012 to address the Bay's long standing water pollution problems by increasing the funding for sewage plant upgrades; requiring the State's nine largest counties and Baltimore City to raise funds to control their polluted runoff; and imposing limits on rural development using septic systems. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is leading a major initiative to establish and oversee achievement of a strict "pollution diet" known as a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), that will drive actions to clean local waters and the Chesapeake Bay.<sup>6</sup> Maryland, as well as the other five jurisdictions in the Bay watershed, has prepared Phase I and Phase II Watershed Implementation Plans (WIP) detailing how the State will accomplish its portion of the pollution diet. These Plans identify how the Bay jurisdictions will achieve nutrient and sediment clean-up goals.

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<sup>1</sup> Data and analyses are from the annual Chesapeake Bay Report Cards produced by Chesapeake EcoCheck, a partnership between the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science (UMCES) – <http://ian.umces.edu/ecocheck/report-cards/chesapeake-bay/>

<sup>2</sup> The three water quality indicators are chlorophyll a, dissolved oxygen, and water clarity; the three biotic indicators are submerged aquatic vegetation, Benthic Index of Biotic Integrity, and Phytoplankton Index of Biotic Integrity.

<sup>3</sup> It is not possible to completely separate Maryland data from Bay reporting regions. Three of the regions include parts of Virginia - Lower Eastern Shore, Mid Bay, and Potomac River. Per the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, in the broad scheme, Maryland data is not affected much by including data for parts of Virginia.

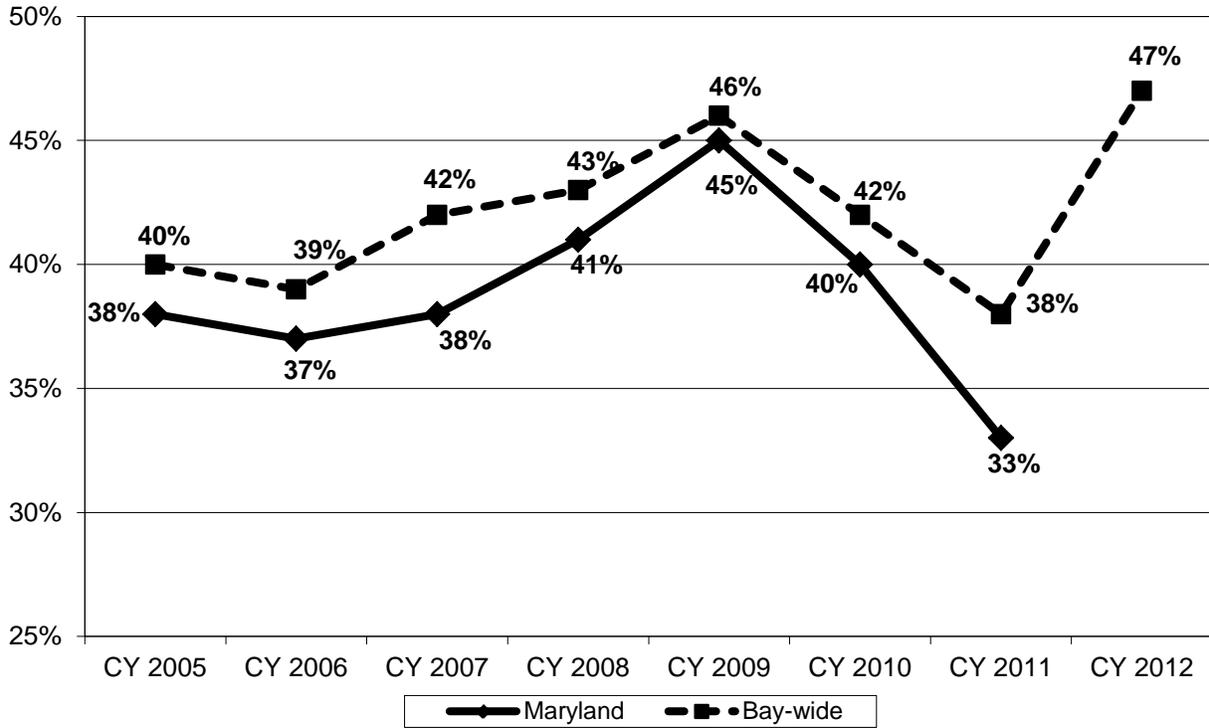
<sup>4</sup> Dropped one indicator and added two new indicators, added a flow adjustment to factor out some of the year to year variability in flows which can bias the Report Card, and developed a trajectory index.

<sup>5</sup> Overview – 2010 Chesapeake Bay Report Card – Chesapeake EcoCheck

<sup>6</sup> Maryland's Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategy Statewide Implementation Plan of January 2008 indicated if the water quality standards are not met by 2010, a Bay TMDL will be developed that will set pollutant loading limits for all sources within the watershed. The EPA, working with its state partners, developed the Bay TMDL, a tool of the Federal Clean Water Act which identifies the necessary pollution reductions from major sources of nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment, and sets binding limits on nutrient and sediment pollution. <http://www.epa.gov/chesapeakebaytmdl/>

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND  
PROTECTING AND PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF MARYLAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES**

**Chesapeake Bay Habitat Health Index**



**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**  
**SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND**  
**PROTECTING AND PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF MARYLAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES**

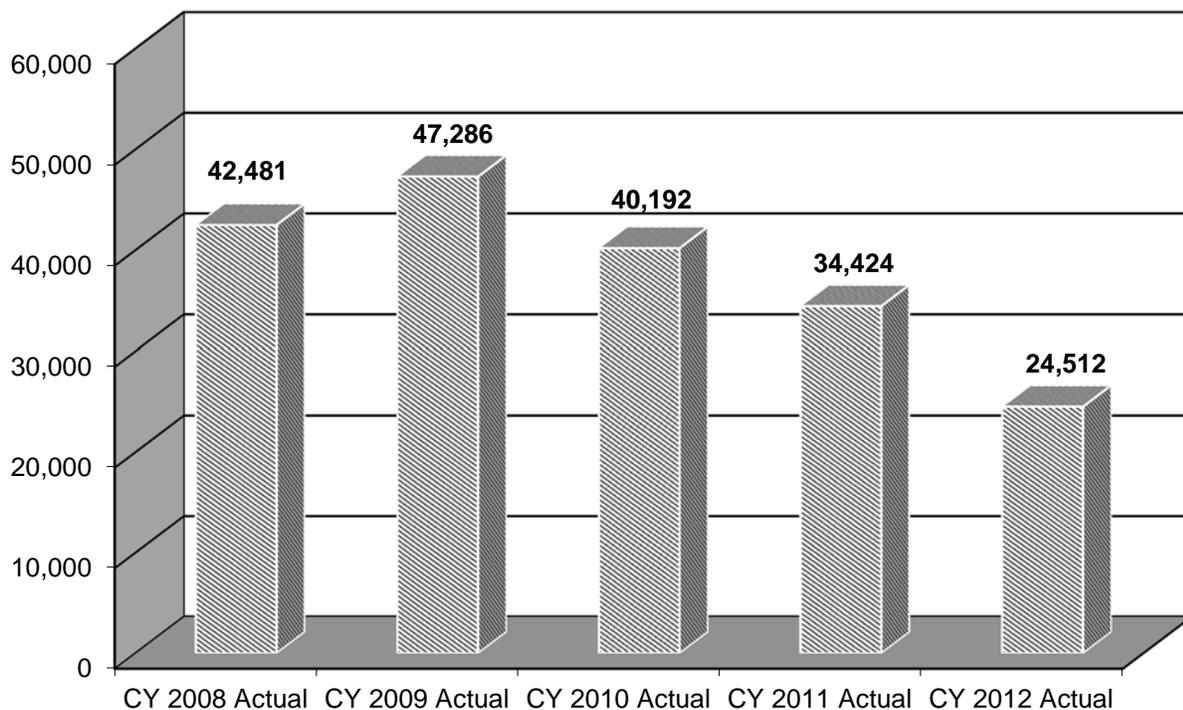
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**Indicator 1.2:** Acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV)

**Target:** 114,000 acres of SAV - Chesapeake 2000 Bay Agreement

**How are we doing?** Bay grasses are a key indicator of Chesapeake Bay health because of their sensitivity to small changes in water pollution.<sup>7</sup> Not only are aquatic grasses, or SAV, one of the most important habitats in the Chesapeake Bay, bay grasses can improve water clarity.<sup>8</sup> Other important ecological roles of SAV include stabilizing sediment at the bottom of the water column; releasing oxygen which is essential to underwater organisms such as fish; inhibiting wave action that erodes shorelines; and absorbing excess nutrients. Factors that affect growth of bay grasses include excess nutrients that can cause increases in algae which affect the amount of available light for the grasses to grow.<sup>9</sup> Unfavorable weather including extreme heat, heavy rain and tropical storms also impact SAV abundance. A photographic survey of all shallow waters of the Bay is annually conducted and analyzed to determine estimates of the extent of SAV in the Bay. SAV increased 11.3% from 2008 to 2009. This increase is principally due to expansion of coverage in the freshwater areas of the Bay, and recovery of eelgrass in Maryland's lower Bay.<sup>10</sup> SAV declined in 2010 for the first time in four years, and continued to decline in 2011 and 2012. SAV is anticipated to rebound to 32,000 acres in 2013. Actual data for 2013 will be available in spring 2014. Bay grass restoration has been a continuing effort over time. Working through the Chesapeake and Coastal Bays Trust Fund, Governor Martin O'Malley is bringing together citizens, businesses, and local, state and federal government agencies to reduce polluted runoff.

**Acres of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation**



<sup>7</sup> John Griffin, former Secretary, Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR), DNR press release, April 27, 2010, "Governor O'Malley Announces Maryland Bay Grasses Continued to Expand in 2009"

<sup>8</sup> 2009 Chesapeake Bay Report Card, Eco-Check

<sup>9</sup> Maryland Department of Natural Resources Web site, October 2010

<sup>10</sup> Department of Natural Resources, December 6, 2010

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**  
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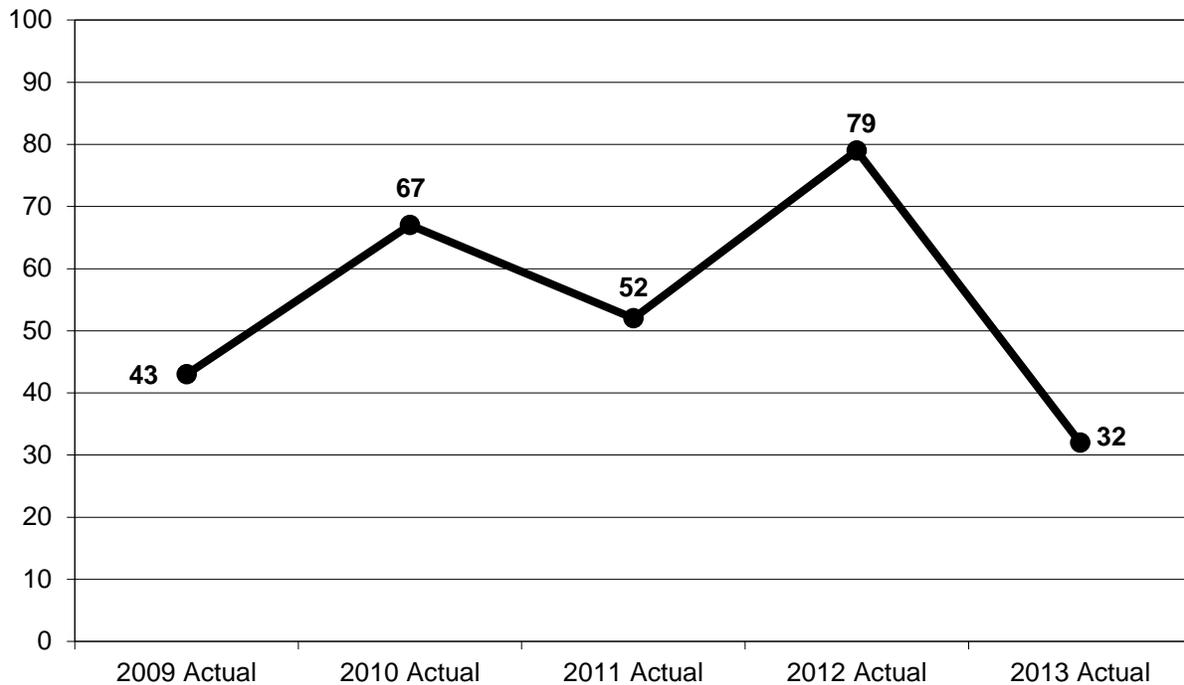
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**Indicator 1.3:** Dredge Survey Index of stock size (crabs) – estimated

**Target:** Improved viability of the blue crab population

**How are we doing?** Total stock size refers to the total number of crabs of all sizes in the over-wintering crab population, i.e. crab density. The data is derived from the annual Bay-wide winter dredge survey conducted by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. Indices of stock size are average catches per tow, after the catches have been corrected for the efficiency of the dredge gear and overwintering mortality.<sup>11</sup> The Index value declined by 25.6% over the five year period from 2009 to 2013, with fluctuating values during the intervening years. After reaching a 19 year high in 2012,<sup>12</sup> the Maryland blue crab population dropped below the 2009 level in 2013, declining 59.5% from 2012. The blue crab population can vary dramatically from year to year. Crabs are vulnerable to extreme cold, particularly prolonged cold winter temperatures. Bills were passed during the 2011 legislative session that increased enforcement authority and penalties for certain egregious violations of striped bass, oyster and blue crab rules. Legislation passed in 2012 aimed at the Bays water pollution problems including curtailing septic pollution, allowing upgrades to sewage treatment plants, and enabling local governments to reduce polluted storm water runoff.<sup>13</sup> In 2012, DNR facilitated the initiation of a Blue Crab commercial fishery harvest accountability pilot. Commercial harvest tracking is critical to well managed fisheries and can provide flexibility for harvesters. The pilot continued during 2013.<sup>14</sup>

**Dredge Survey Index of Stock Size**



<sup>11</sup> Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Service, Data Definition and Control Procedures, fiscal year 2012 and 2013

<sup>12</sup> Office of the Governor, More Blue Crabs newsletter, May 3, 2012

<sup>13</sup> Office of the Governor, More Blue Crabs newsletter, May 3, 2012

<sup>14</sup> Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Service, MFR Performance Discussion, fiscal year 2015

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**  
**SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND**  
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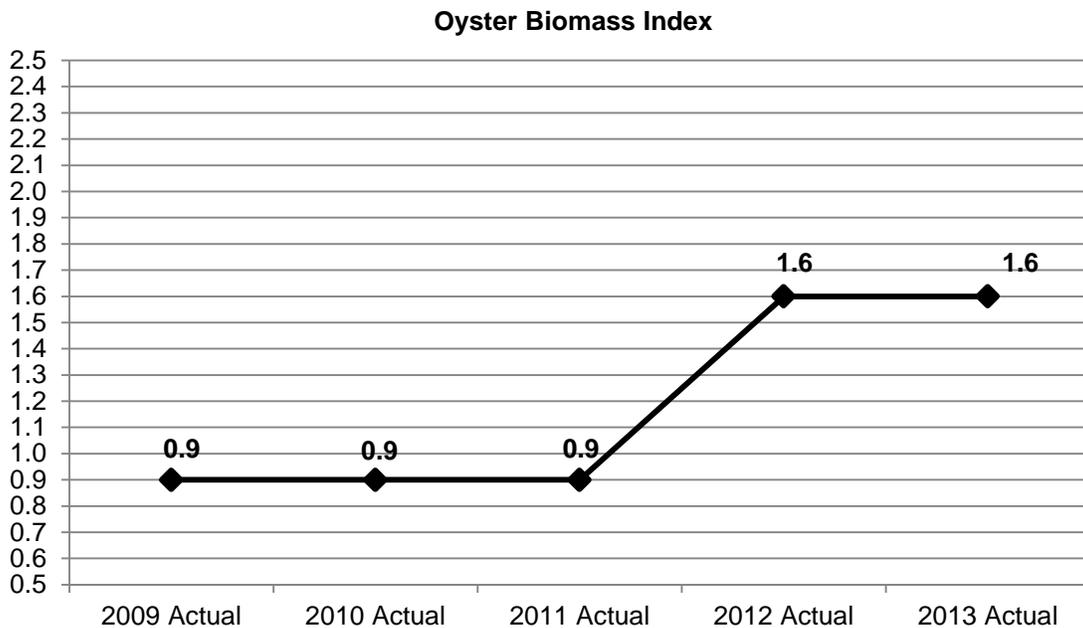
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**Indicator 1.4:** Oyster Biomass Index<sup>15</sup>

**Target:** Improved viability of oysters

**How are we doing?** The Oyster Biomass Index measures the status of the oyster population. The biomass of an oyster is its living tissue, not including the shells. As the Bay's oyster population improves or declines, so does the biomass. The Maryland Department of Natural Resources samples selected oyster bars each year, assesses the amount of oyster biomass in the samples, and calculates an Index based on this data.<sup>16</sup> The Oyster Biomass Index remained stable at 0.9 from 2009 through 2011. The Oyster Biomass Index increased 77.8% to 1.6 in 2012, showing an increase in the health of the oyster population. The Biomass Index remained stable at the 2012 level in 2013.

Major challenges to oyster restoration efforts include illegal harvests, sedimentation, and disease. Oyster habitat is increased through creation of new shell reefs and protected sanctuaries to provide increased numbers and biomass of oysters, and additional brood stock for future natural oyster production. The O'Malley Brown administration is implementing Maryland's Oyster Restoration and Aquaculture Development Plan. As part of the oyster restoration program, the Maryland Department of Natural Resources plants shells and other habitat materials on the Bay bottom to increase and improve habitat to provide increased numbers and biomass of oysters, and additional brood stock for future natural oyster production.



<sup>15</sup> The Chesapeake Bay Program set 1994 as the oyster benchmark - 1994 is the base year with a value of 1. The 10 fold goal for oysters established by the Bay Program represents a 10 fold increase in oysters from 1994. Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Service, Data Definition and Control Procedures, fiscal year 2012

<sup>16</sup> Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Service, Data Definition and Control Procedures, fiscal year 2013

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**  
**SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND**  
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**Indicator 1.5:** Estimated nitrogen load to the Chesapeake Bay from Maryland (in millions of pounds)

**Target:** Less than 50.5 M pounds per year

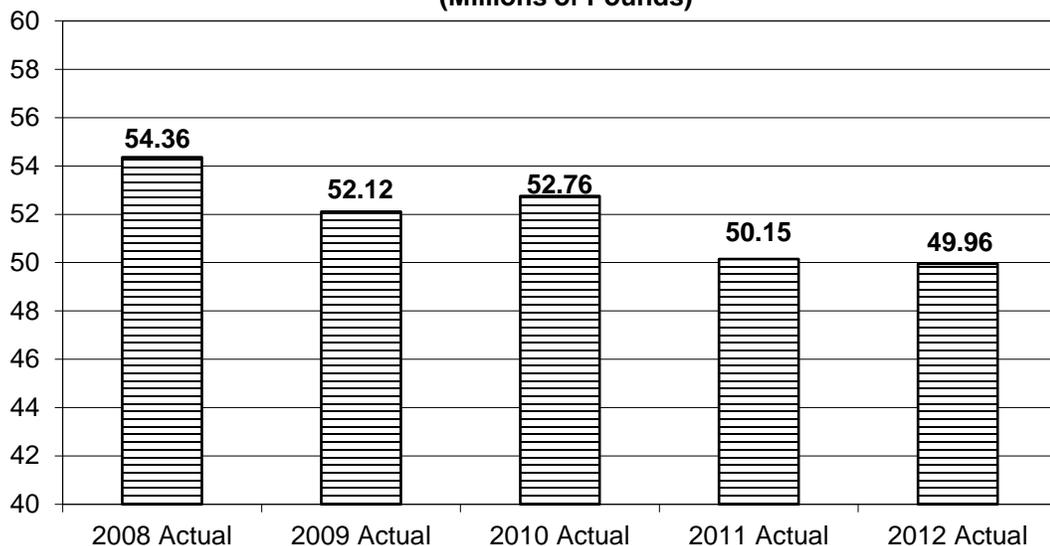
**How are we doing?** The main cause of the Bay's poor water quality and loss of aquatic habitat is elevated levels of two nutrients - nitrogen and phosphorous. Nitrogen occurs naturally in soil, animal waste, plant material, and even the atmosphere. When too much nitrogen enters local rivers, streams and the Bay, it can create harmful conditions by causing more algae to grow, blocking out sunlight and reducing oxygen for Bay grasses, fish, blue crabs, and other Bay life. The top two sources of nitrogen delivered to the Bay come from emissions (from vehicles, industries, agriculture, electric utilities and other sources), and chemical fertilizers.<sup>17</sup> Strategies to reduce nitrogen load include nutrient management plans and key conservation practices (best management practices).

The methodology for calculating estimates of nitrogen load to the Chesapeake Bay changed in 2009, and therefore 2008 data is not comparable to data reported for subsequent years. The particularly wet year in 2010 was significant enough to mask effects of management actions such as plant upgrades for that year. The estimated nitrogen load to the Chesapeake Bay declined by 4.9% from 2010 to 2011, and remained stable in 2012.

Maryland has continued its leadership in Bay restoration through actions such as:

- Being the first state in the watershed to receive federal approval for the Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation program that meets the new EPA regulations and requires comprehensive nutrient management on poultry farms for the first time;
- Being the first State in the watershed to require nutrient removal technology for new and failing septic systems in its Critical Area;
- Creating the Chesapeake Bay 2010 Trust Fund to fund cost-effective projects to reduce non-point source pollution with required monitoring that tracks implementation and progress;
- Achieving a record setting commitment by farmers to plant cover crops – one of the most cost effective nutrient reduction practices available;
- Being the first state in the Watershed to require environmental site design to reduce stormwater runoff on all new development approved after May of 2010; and
- Implementing one of the most progressive set of stormwater requirements for a stormwater (MS4) permit in the Bay Watershed.<sup>18</sup>

**Estimated Nitrogen Load to the Chesapeake Bay From Maryland  
(Millions of Pounds)**



<sup>17</sup> Chesapeake Bay Program - [http://www.chesapeakebay.net/status\\_nitrogensources.aspx?menuitem=19797](http://www.chesapeakebay.net/status_nitrogensources.aspx?menuitem=19797)  
<http://www.chesapeakebay.net/websitesearchresults.aspx?>

<sup>18</sup> Maryland Phase I Watershed Implementation Plan – Executive Summary Submitted Final 12/03/10

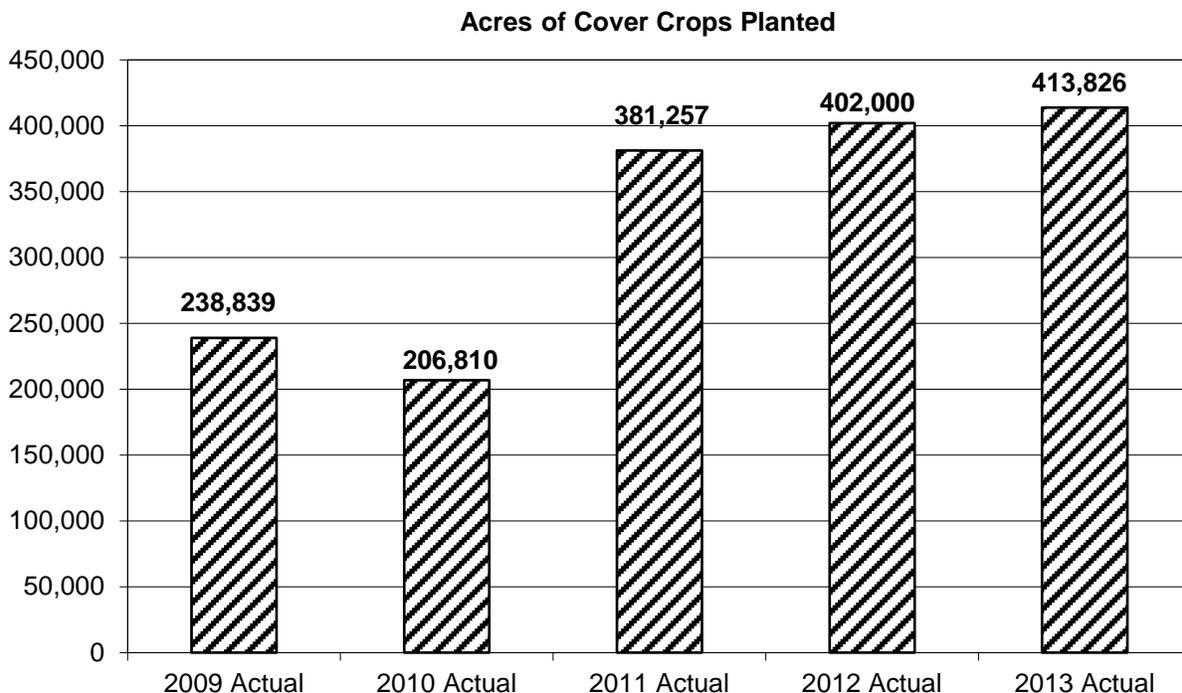
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**  
**SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND**  
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**Indicator 1.6:** Acres of cover crops planted

**Target:** Maryland's Bay restoration goals for nutrient reduction are met

**How are we doing?** Maryland's Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategy Implementation Plan of January 2008 includes an agricultural strategy for improving the health of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Expanding the cover crop program is part of that agricultural strategy, and is one of the O'Malley Brown administration's primary efforts to reduce nutrient and sediment loads to the Chesapeake Bay. Through the Cover Crop Program, farmers plant non-harvested cereal crops on agricultural land to control soil erosion and absorb unused nitrogen and phosphorus remaining in the soil following the fall harvest.<sup>19</sup> The Cover Crop Program provides cost share assistance to farmers to implement this best management practice.<sup>20</sup> Through the cover crop program, the number of acres planted has increased dramatically. A record number of acres of cover crops were planted during 2009 to 2013 (1.6 million acres), increasing by 73.3% during that timeframe, with 2013 representing an all-time high.



<sup>19</sup> Overview, Chesapeake Bay Report Card, 2010, Chesapeake EcoCheck  
[www.eco-check.org/reportcard/chesapeake/2010/overview/](http://www.eco-check.org/reportcard/chesapeake/2010/overview/)

<sup>20</sup> Cost-share support is administered through Maryland Agricultural Water Quality Cost-Share (MACS) program, Maryland's Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategy Implementation Plan, January 2008

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND  
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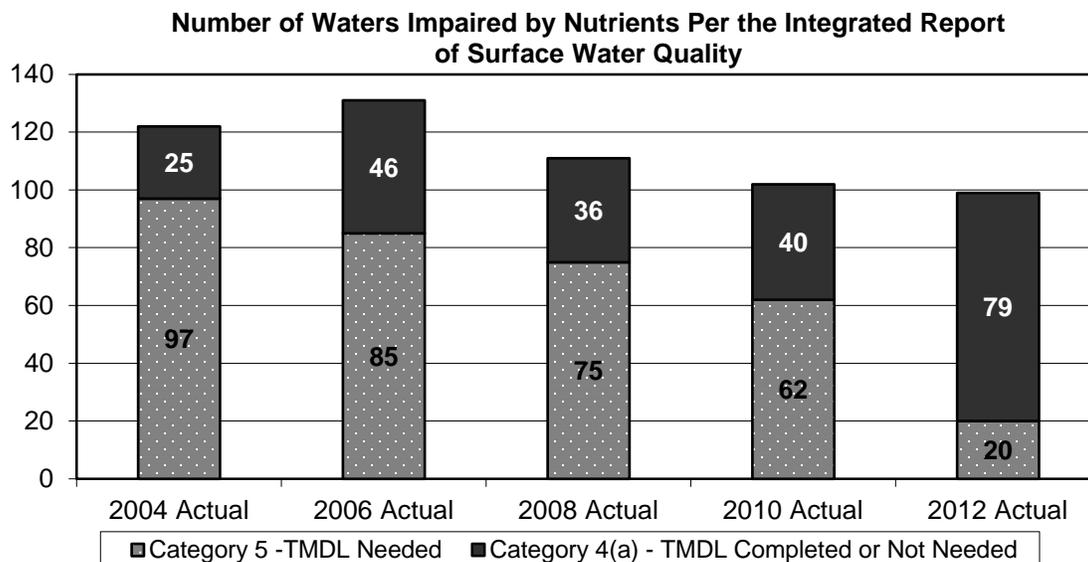
**IMPROVING AND PROTECTING WATER QUALITY AND ENSURING SAFE DRINKING WATER**

**Indicator 1.7:** Number of waters impaired by nutrients per the Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality<sup>21</sup>

**Target:** Commitments to the Chesapeake Bay Program are met

**How are we doing?** The Federal Clean Water Act requires states to identify waters assessed as not meeting water quality standards<sup>22</sup>, and compile a List of Impaired Surface Waters (the historical 303(d) List) that includes impaired waters for which a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is required.<sup>23</sup> A TMDL is the maximum amount of a pollutant that can enter a water body and still allow the water quality standards to be met. In general, TMDLs set pollutant limits for all sources by dividing, or “allocating,” the maximum allowable pollutant loads among those sources. Data for two categories of impaired waters are shown in the following graph - Category 4(a) which includes impaired or threatened waters that do not need or have already completed a TMDL, and Category 5 which includes impaired waters for which a TMDL is required. Waters on the List of Impaired Surface Waters require some restoration action(s) to meet water quality standards - completion of a TMDL allocation is not sufficient to meet water quality standards.

Data shown in the graph below for 2004 and 2006 are not comparable to subsequent years due to a change in the way the data are reported. The number of impaired waters needing a TMDL declined by 17.3% from 2008 to 2010. The number of impaired waters needing a TMDL further declined by 67.7% by 2012. The Maryland Department of the Environment reported that this significant change between 2010 and 2012 is largely the result of the completion of the Chesapeake Bay TMDL which was finalized in December 2010. Since December 2010, Maryland has completed the Phase I WIP, and has finalized with additional updates and refinements the Phase II WIP. MDE has worked extensively with inter-jurisdictional and inter-agency workgroups and committees over the last three years to provide technical expertise and guidance to ensure that the Bay TMDL addressed the nutrient and sediment impairments in all of Maryland’s tidal waters listed as impaired by those pollutants on the State’s Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality.<sup>24</sup> Phase III WIPs will be submitted in 2017 with a focus on ensuring that all practices are in place by 2025 as needed to fully restore the Bay and its tidal waters.



<sup>21</sup> Previously referred to as the 303(d) List which has been combined with the 305(b) Report into a single integrated report

<sup>22</sup> A water quality standard is the combination of a designated use for a particular body of water and the water quality criteria designed to protect that use – Maryland Department of Environment’s Web site about the Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality found at:

<http://www.mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/TMDL/Integrated303dReports/Pages/Programs/WaterPrograms/TMDL/Maryland%20303%20dlist/index.aspx>

<sup>23</sup> In September 2005, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency published revised state water quality standards that Maryland adopted. These standards establish a regulatory framework for the Bay restoration effort through the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocation.

<sup>24</sup> MDE Chesapeake Bay TMDL, Developing the Bay TMDL: A Pollution Diet for the Chesapeake Watershed, <http://www.mde.md.us/programs/water/tmdl/chesapeakebaytmdl/pages/programs>, October 17, 2012

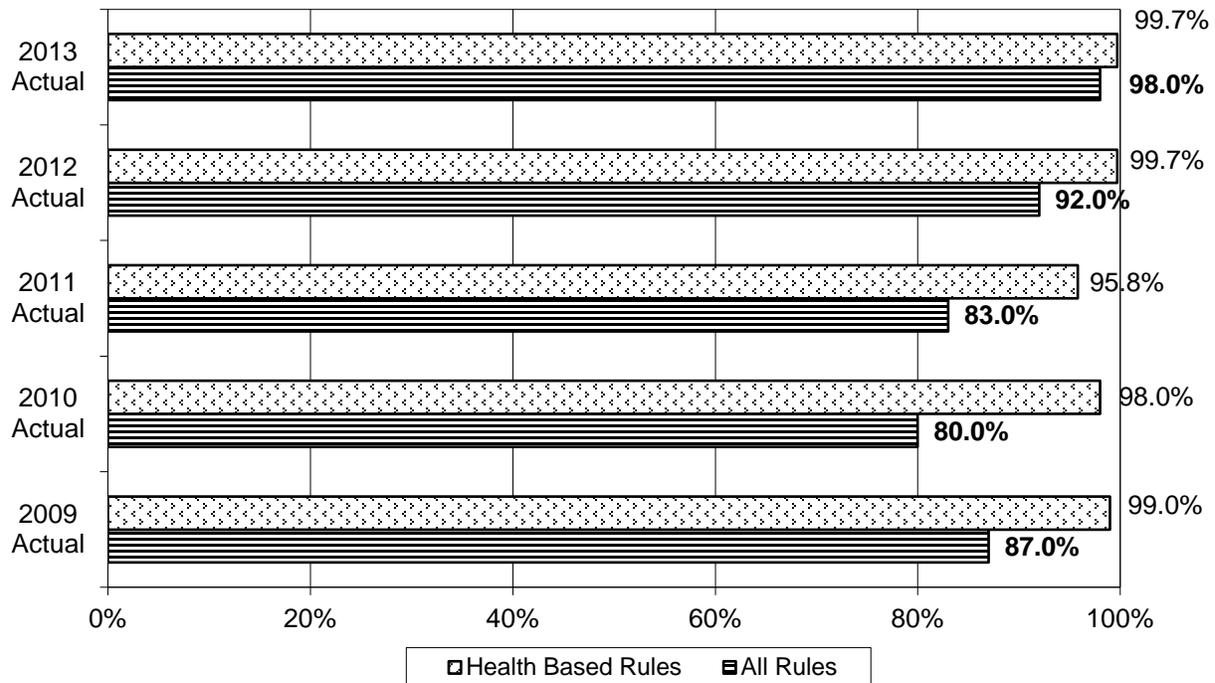
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**  
**SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND**  
**PROTECTING AND PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF MARYLAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES**

**Indicator 1.8:** Percent of Marylanders served by public water systems in compliance with all rules adopted as of 2009<sup>25</sup>

**Target:** At least 97% served by public water systems in compliance with all rules adopted as of 2009

**How are we doing?** Water systems are evaluated for compliance with technical and health-based rules, as well as compliance with health-based drinking water standards. Technical violations include items such as monitoring and reporting of compliance reports, failure to issue public notification, and failure to complete corrective actions for treatment technique requirements. Health-based standards are established for over eighty regulated contaminants such as bacteria, nitrates, arsenic, lead and copper, disinfection byproducts, and radionuclides.<sup>26</sup> EPA and states have adopted the management goal of bringing water supply systems into compliance within five years of the adoption of new regulations.<sup>27</sup> After fluctuating from 2009 to 2011, the percent of Marylanders served by public water systems in compliance with all new and existing regulations rebounded in 2012, increasing 10.8% to 92%. Compliance with all new and existing regulations increased by an additional 6.5% in 2013. From 2009 to 2013, compliance with *health based* rules remained stable between 98% and 99.7% with the exception of 2011 at 95.8%. The 2011 2.2% decline in compliance with health-based standards was a result of one large water system failing to comply with a single drinking water standard for a six month period.<sup>28</sup>

**Percentage of Marylanders Served by Public Water Systems in Compliance  
With All State and Federal Rules**



<sup>25</sup> Beginning with 2009, this measure was revised to reflect all new and existing regulations that have been adopted and implemented since 2002.

<sup>26</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment, e-mail dated November 21, 2011 Re "Data Request – Percent of Marylanders served by public water systems in significant compliance with health-based standards"

<sup>27</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment 2009 Managing for Results Work Plan

<sup>28</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment, e-mail dated November 21, 2011 Re "Data Request – Percent of Marylanders served by public water systems in significant compliance with health-based standards"

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND  
PROTECTING AND PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF MARYLAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES**

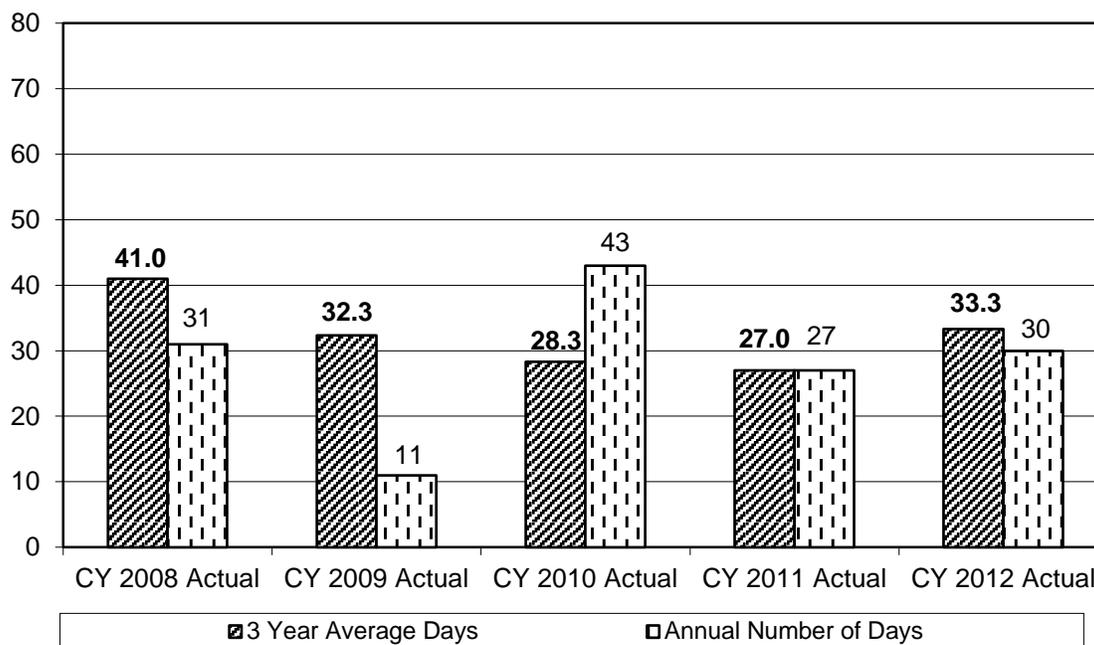
**ENSURING CLEAN AIR**

**Indicator 1.9:** Three year average of days the eight-hour ozone standard<sup>29</sup> was exceeded

**Target:** Eight hour ozone standard attained

**How are we doing?** Breathing ozone, a primary component of smog, can trigger a variety of health problems. Other impacts of air pollution are reduced visibility; damaged crops, forests and buildings; and acidified lakes and streams. Emissions from industrial facilities and electric utilities, motor vehicle exhaust, gasoline vapors, and chemical solvents are some of the causes of ozone forming pollutants.<sup>30</sup> Maryland's ozone problem is not only due to ozone-forming pollutants being emitted by sources within Maryland, but from ozone formed in other states that is delivered to Maryland by prevailing winds.<sup>31</sup> Maryland is doing its part locally to meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone and fine particulate matter through the Maryland Healthy Air Act (HAA) enacted in July 2007, at the time the toughest power plant emission law on the east coast. The Maryland Department of the Environment reported that legal challenges to Federal rules concerning power plants have prevented the rules from being fully approved and implemented. Therefore, out-of-state pollution reductions have been somewhat delayed, which affects Maryland's ability to meet the Federal ozone standard. Additionally, weather conditions, particularly prolonged periods of very hot weather, tend to generate high ozone levels.<sup>32</sup> The three year average of days the eight-hour ozone standard was exceeded declined significantly by 34.1% from 2008 to 2011. The *annual number* of days the eight-hour ozone standard was exceeded increased dramatically from 2009 to 2010, principally due to the record breaking hot summer Maryland experienced in 2010. A cloudy and wet August in 2011 suppressed the 2011 estimated three year average.<sup>33</sup>

**Three Year Average of Eight Hour Ozone Exceedance Days**



<sup>29</sup> In March 2008, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ground-level ozone from 85 parts per billion (ppb) to 75 ppb. Historical data has been adjusted to the 75 ppb standard.

<sup>30</sup> Ground-level or "bad" ozone is not emitted directly into the air, but is created by chemical reactions between NOx (oxides of nitrogen) and VOC (volatile organic compounds) in the presence of sunlight; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Ground Level Ozone, Basic Information, <http://www.epa.gov/air/ozonepollution/basic.html>

<sup>31</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment

<sup>32</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment, fiscal year 2015 MFR Performance Discussion

<sup>33</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment, October 27, 2011

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND  
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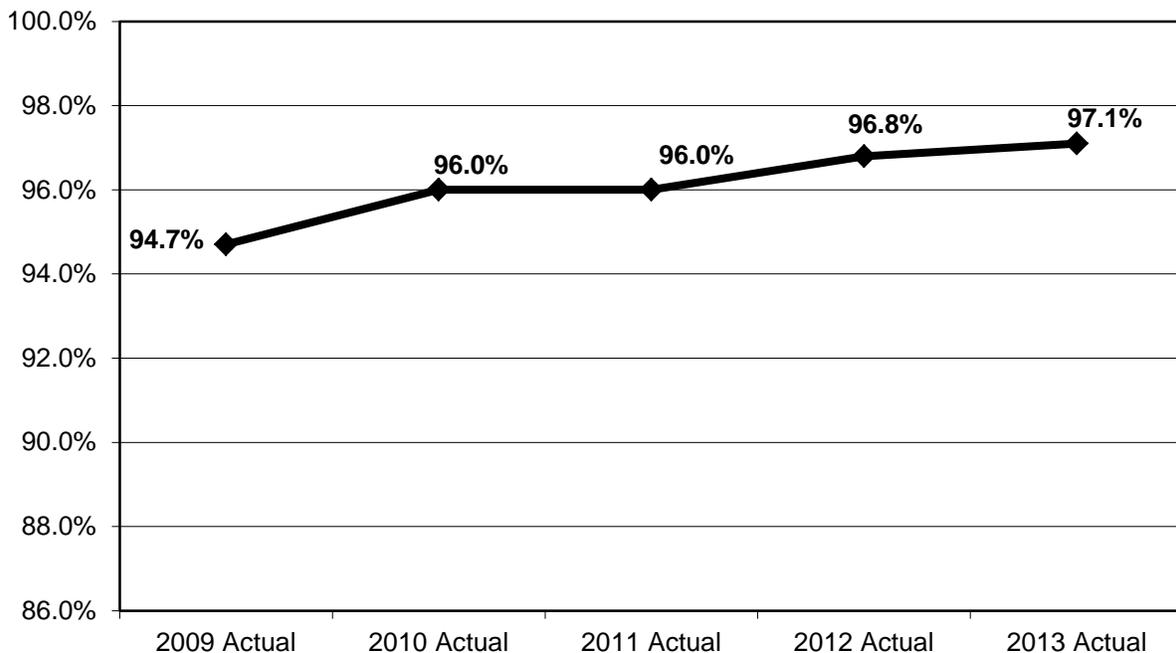
**REDUCING HAZARDOUS WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IN THE ENVIRONMENT**

**Indicator 1.10:** Percent of oil-contaminated sites cleaned-up

**Target:** 96% of underground storage tank (UST) releases cleaned-up

**How are we doing?** Releases of petroleum can render drinking water unfit for consumption, endanger wildlife, and create flammable conditions. The time required to clean up petroleum releases varies from case to case and depends upon a variety of factors. Some sites require active removal of petroleum product from the ground over a period of years, while a minor surface spill may be quickly resolved.<sup>34</sup> The percent of oil-contaminated sites cleaned-up has remained stable, increasing by 2.5% from 2009 to 2013, achieving the target level for four of the five years. MDE anticipates that the number of open cases will remain level due to the anticipated long term, difficult remaining cases, and the regular influx of new cases.

**Percent of Oil-Contaminated Sites Cleaned-Up During the Year**



<sup>34</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND  
PROTECTING AND PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF MARYLAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES**

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**MANAGING GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN A MORE SUSTAINABLE WAY TO BALANCE ECONOMIC  
GROWTH, PRESERVE AND PROTECT MARYLAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE QUALITY OF  
LIFE OF ALL MARYLANDERS, AND TO SUSTAIN THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY OF MARYLAND**

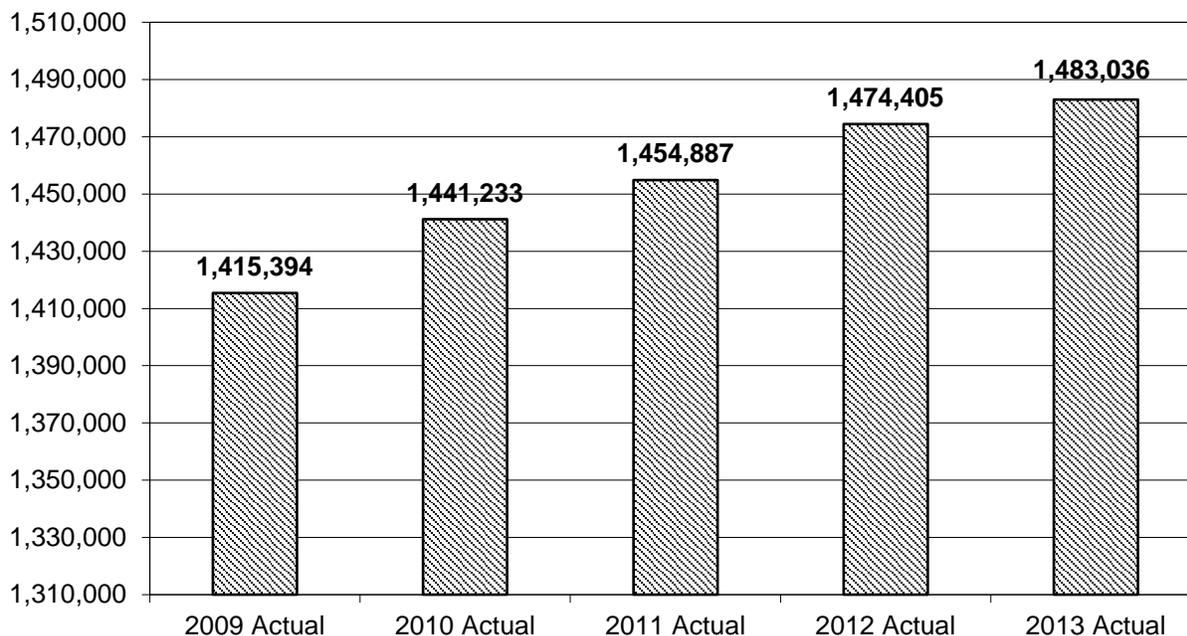
**Indicator 1.11:** Total acres preserved by all land preservation programs

**Target:** Contribute to sustainability through increased number of acres of preserved land

**How are we doing?** Land preservation programs exist to keep land ecologically sound as well as safe from development. Preserved lands include forests, wetlands, sensitive habitat, agricultural land, and areas important for protecting water quality. Land Preservation programs manage protected lands through fee simple ownership and long-term or permanent easements. "Reported figures are based on best-available data at the time the report is generated. New areas are continually being added and sometimes areas leave protection programs, which are the primary reasons for changing totals over time."<sup>35</sup> The number of acres of preserved land steadily increased between 2009 and 2013, with a total increase of 4.8%. As of 2013, there are 1.48 million acres preserved out of a total of 6.25 million acres in Maryland (23.7%).

The Maryland Environmental Trust (MET) is "the most cost-effective land preservation program in Maryland State government. MET does not spend taxpayer dollars to purchase land or easements; rather MET generates donations of conserved land to the State."<sup>36</sup> The GreenPrint interactive land conservation map implemented by the O'Malley Brown administration helps to guide preservation of Maryland's most vital landscapes – Targeted Ecological Areas. It assists in aligning infrastructure growth with ecosystem restoration programs and stewardship efforts.

**Total Acres Preserved Under All Land Preservation Programs**



<sup>35</sup> "However, there are other factors that can affect the reported acreage for any given program. Tracking and reporting mechanisms are continually being refined, and there is currently an effort underway to modernize tracking within certain programs. Processes are being applied and refined to ensure there is not duplicate reporting amongst programs (as some areas may be under more than one form of protection). These factors may render previous reports incorrect. Some figures may also contain rounding errors." – Maryland Protected Lands Reporting hosted by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources - <http://dnrweb.dnr.state.md.us/gis/plreports/currenttotals.asp>

<sup>36</sup> Maryland Department of Natural Resources, fiscal year 2013 MFR Performance Discussion

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2  
PROMOTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION**

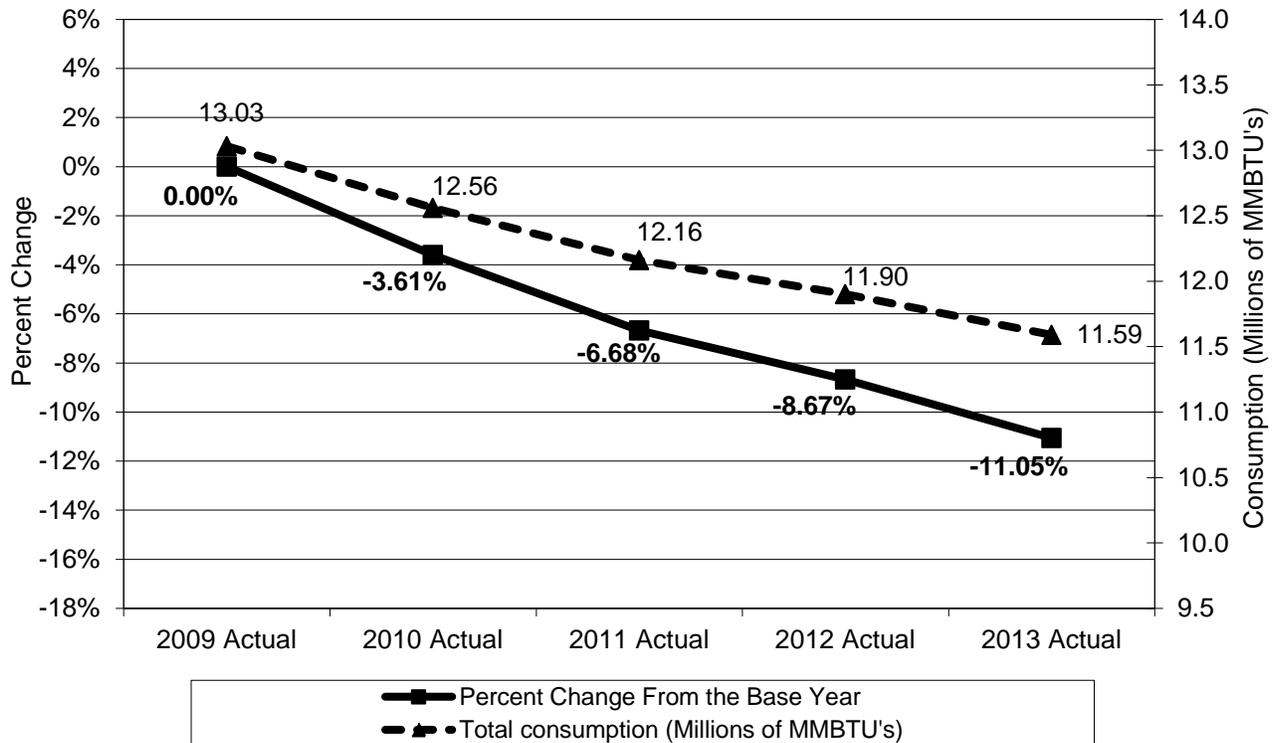
**IMPLEMENTING A COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY POLICY FOCUSED ON EFFICIENCY, CONSERVATION, AFFORDABILITY, AND ALTERNATIVE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES**

**Indicator 1.12:** Percent change from the 2008 base year (13.03 millions of MMBTU's) in energy consumption by all State government facilities

**Target:** 15% reduction by 2015

**How are we doing?** The O'Malley Brown administration implemented the EmPower Maryland initiative in 2007 to save taxpayers money, reduce stress on Maryland's energy markets, and improve the environment. Under the initiative, the goal is to reduce energy consumption by 15% by 2015. Among other objectives, Maryland is working toward reduction of energy usage across all State operations through use of the Statewide Energy Database (a utility management system), Energy Performance Contracts, an Electricity Purchasing strategy, and the Renewable Energy Initiative. The Department of General Services (DGS) has been working with State agencies with the goal of substantially reducing Maryland's government energy consumption through energy efficiency projects. To date, the Board of Public Works has approved twenty-one Energy Performance Contract (EPCs) projects. These projects are helping Maryland achieve contractually guaranteed energy and operational savings of approximately \$310 million to be realized throughout the life of the contracts (\$21.3 million annually).<sup>37</sup> Other strategies implemented to reduce consumption include the use of Solar PV Panels on four DGS buildings and three other State agencies, and construction of two Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certified buildings, as well as designing and constructing eight new green State projects. The baseline consumption by State government facilities in 2008 was 13.03 million MMBTU's.<sup>38</sup> State government consumption stayed level in 2009 at 13.03 million MMBTU's. Energy consumption has declined each year since 2009, with an 11.05% decline from the base year as of year-end 2013.

**Percent Change From the Base Year (2008) in Energy Consumption  
by All State Government Facilities (Owned and Leased)**



<sup>37</sup> Department of General Services, Energy Conservation: <http://www.dgs.maryland.gov/energy/index.html>, October 2013

<sup>38</sup> MMBTU=one million British Thermal Units

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2  
PROMOTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION**

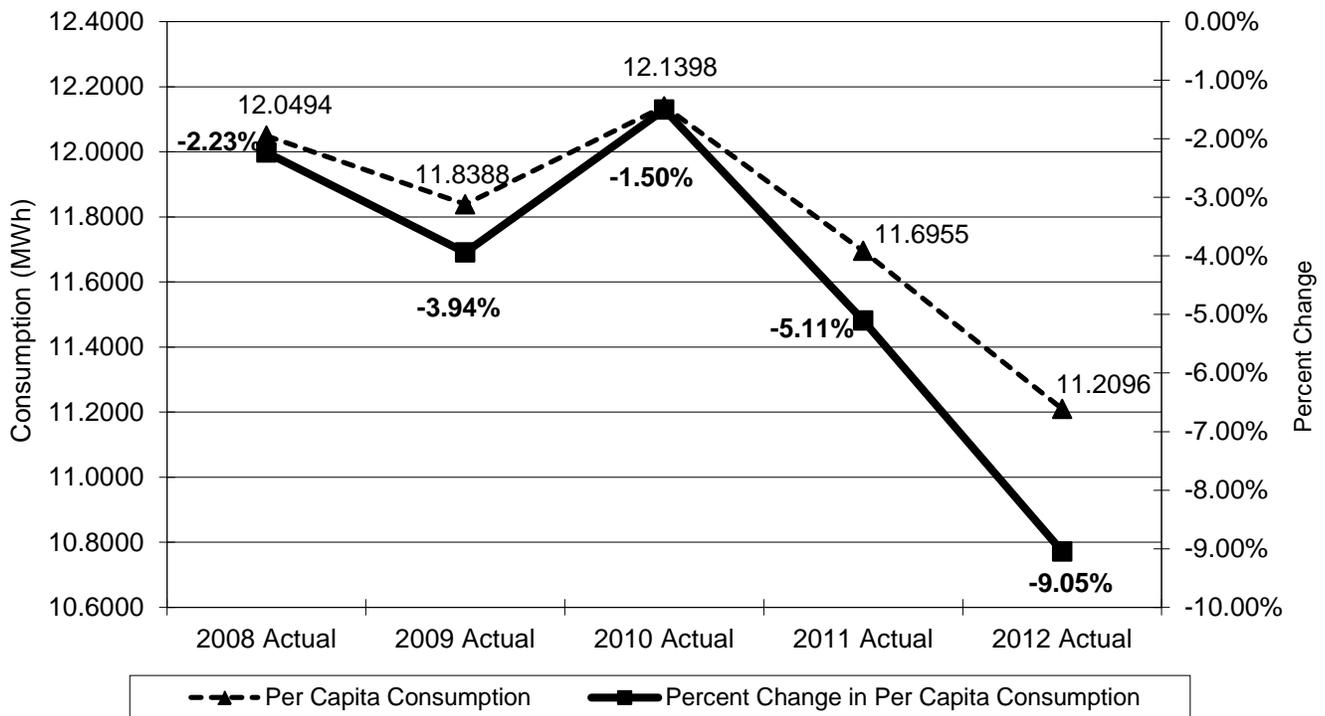
**Indicator 1.13:** Percent change in per capita electricity consumption compared to the 2007 baseline (12.32 megawatt hours)

**Target:** 15% reduction by 2015

**How are we doing?** Maryland is making steady progress toward achieving the EmPower Maryland energy efficiency/consumption target. Per capita electricity consumption has been below the 2007 baseline for each year 2008 through 2012. The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy ranked Maryland as one of the top ten states according to the 2013 Energy Efficiency Scorecard.

A multitude of strategies are in place to promote efficiency and conservation. Utilities have received regulatory approval to implement a variety of programs and consumer incentives. The Maryland Energy Administration has launched programs to promote energy efficiency by low and moderate income families, farmers, commercial and industrial businesses, and local and State government. Additionally, Maryland is promoting energy efficiency through adoption of the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code regulating the State's building energy codes, adoption and enforcement of efficiency standards for appliances not covered by Federal standards, and promoting efficient combined heat and power systems.<sup>39</sup>

**Percent Change in Per Capita Electricity Consumption Compared to the 2007 Baseline (12.3246 MWh)**



<sup>39</sup> Maryland Energy Outlook, Maryland Energy Administration, January 2010

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2  
PROMOTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION**

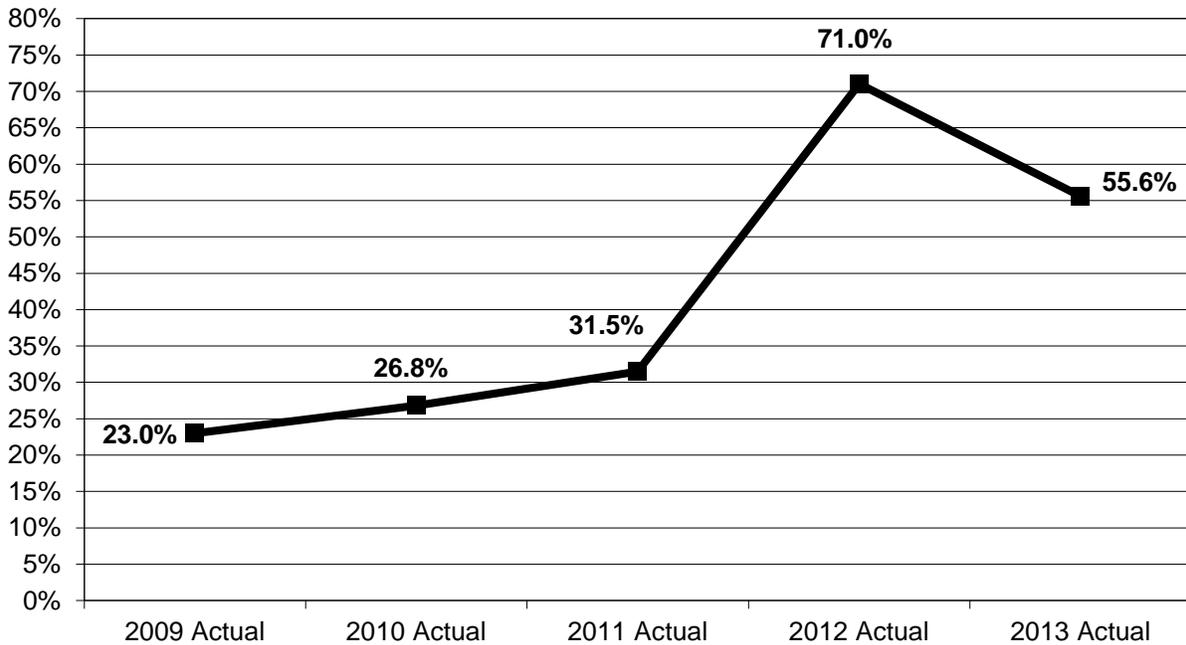
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**Indicator 1.14:** Percent of newly purchased light duty vehicles in the State vehicle fleet that are hybrid or alternative fueled vehicles

**Target:** Reduced petroleum consumption

**How are we doing?** Use of alternative fueled and hybrid vehicles is a strategy to reduce consumption of petroleum, thereby reducing the negative impact on air quality. The use of alternative fuels like ethanol, biodiesel, and compressed natural gas is currently being introduced into State and local government fleets in Maryland. These alternative fuels tend to have lower greenhouse gas, particulate matter and volatile organic compounds emissions.<sup>40</sup> Over the timeframe of 2009 through 2011, the percent of newly purchased light duty vehicles in the State vehicle fleet that are hybrid or alternative fueled vehicles ranged from just below a quarter to nearly a third. The percent of newly purchased light duty vehicles in the State vehicle fleet that were hybrid or alternative fueled vehicles was at its highest level in 2012, more than double the proportion in 2011. Prior to 2012, the State vehicle fleet had a smaller number of hybrid and alternative fueled vehicles because of higher purchase prices and Federal mandates for vehicles that are not satisfied by hybrids.<sup>41</sup> Prices for ethanol vehicles are now equivalent to the prices for the same category of gasoline fueled vehicles, and ethanol vehicles are now available in nearly every class of vehicle. These changes in prices and availability are the primary reasons for the dramatic increase in hybrid or alternative fueled vehicles in the State vehicle fleet in 2012.<sup>42</sup>

**Percent of Newly Purchased Light Duty Vehicles in the State Vehicle Fleet  
That Are Hybrid or Alternative Fueled Vehicles**



<sup>40</sup> Maryland Energy Administration

<sup>41</sup> Maryland Energy Administration

<sup>42</sup> Fleet Administration Unit, Department of Budget and Management, November 2012

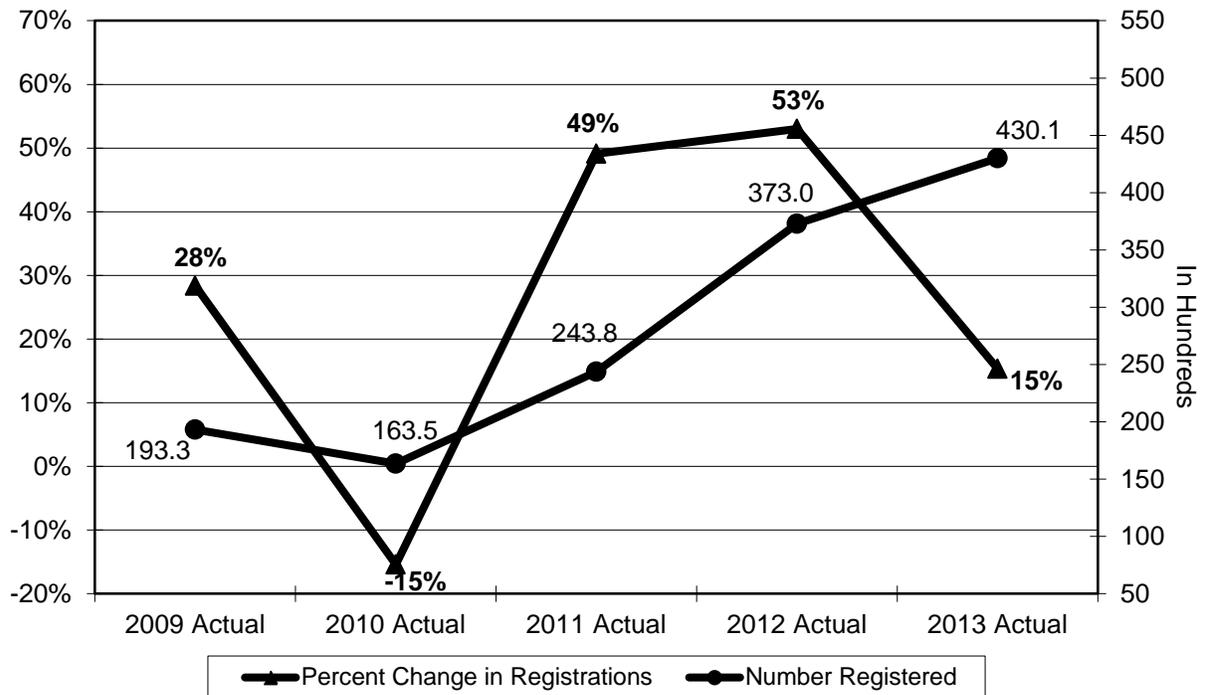
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2  
PROMOTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION**

**Indicator 1.15:** Number registered and percent change from the prior year in number of alternative fueled vehicles (AFV) and hybrid-electric vehicles registered in Maryland

**Target:** Reduced petroleum consumption

**How are we doing?** After declining in 2010, the number of alternative fueled and hybrid-electric vehicles registered in Maryland steadily grew, increasing by a total of 163.1% from 2010 to 2013. The Maryland Energy Administration theorizes that the reduction during 2010 in the number of hybrid vehicle sales reflects initial experience of under-powered hybrids by early adopters, the purchase of less expensive vehicles due to the recession, and the stabilization of gas prices following the steep fuel increase that began in 2007 and ended in 2009.<sup>43</sup> As of 2011 and 2012, prices for ethanol vehicles became equivalent to the prices for the same category of gasoline fueled vehicles, and ethanol vehicles became available in nearly every class of vehicle. These changes in prices and availability have influenced the purchasing and registering of alternative fueled vehicles.<sup>44</sup>

**Alternative Fueled and Hybrid-Electric Vehicles Registered in Maryland**



<sup>43</sup> Maryland Energy Administration, fiscal year 2012 MFR

<sup>44</sup> Fleet Administration Unit, Department of Budget and Management, November 2012

## **A SAFETY NET FOR MARYLAND'S FAMILIES**

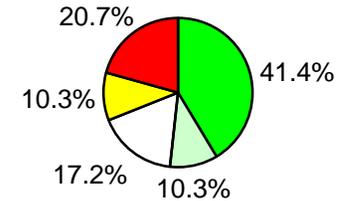
### **MARYLAND FAMILIES FIRST – PROMOTING THE HEALTH AND WELL BEING OF ALL MARYLANDERS**

**GOAL:** Children, adolescents, and adults will lead healthy and active lives and achieve their full potential.

Maryland will focus on providing access to needed social support systems, including affordable and quality health care.

**A SAFETY NET FOR MARYLAND'S FAMILIES**

Status	Number of Indicators	Percent
Favorable Performance (Change >10%)	12	41.4%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	3	10.3%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	5	17.2%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	3	10.3%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	6	20.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100%</b>



Agency/ Data Source	Indicator						4 Year Change
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
DHMH	<a href="#">Percent of live births for which prenatal care was initiated during the first trimester (CY 2010 - CY 2012 - prior year data not comparable)</a>	80.2%	80.2%	69.0%	67.7%	67.9%	-1.6%
DHMH	<a href="#">Percent of babies born at low birth weight and very low birth weight (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	9.3%	9.2%	8.8%	8.9%	8.8%	-5.4%
DHMH	<a href="#">Infant mortality rate for all races (per 1,000 live births) (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	8.0	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.3	-21.3%
		<b>2002-2003</b>	<b>2004-2005</b>	<b>2006-2007</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>	
MHCC	<a href="#">Maryland's average annual uninsured rate over a 2 year period among the nonelderly (under age 65; estimated) (CY 2002-CY 2003 - CY 2008-CY 2009)</a>	14.4%	14.9%	15.4%	14.5%		0.7%
		<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	
CDC	<a href="#">Percent of Maryland children fully immunized (by 24 months) (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	80.2%	79.9%	73.3%	76.9%	73.0%	-9.0%
DHMH	<a href="#">Number of children under 6 years of age with elevated blood lead levels (&gt;10ug/dl) (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	713	553	531	452	364	-48.9%

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>4 Year Change</b>
DHMH	<a href="#">Cumulative percent change from the calendar year 2000 baseline for underage high school students smoking cigarettes (no survey in 2004) (CY 2002 - CY 2010)</a>	-21.3%	-39.0%	-41.7%	-49.9%		134.3%
		<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	
DHMH	<a href="#">Overall cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons (age adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population) (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	180.6	177.7	170.9	165.7	163.7	-9.4%
DHMH	<a href="#">Heart disease mortality rate for all races per 100,000 population (age adjusted) (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	196.7	193.9	182.0	171.4	171.9	-12.6%
DHMH	<a href="#">Rate of age adjusted new HIV diagnoses (per 100,000 population) (CY 2008 - CY 2012 estimated)</a>	41.9	38.3	32.2	28.3	27.3	-34.8%
DHMH	<a href="#">Rate of primary/secondary syphilis incidence (cases per 100,000 population) (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	6.7	5.5	5.8	7.8	7.3	9.0%
		<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	
CDC	<a href="#">Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - hepatitis A (CY 2009 - CY 2013)</a>	45	22	25	25	32	-28.9%
CDC	<a href="#">Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - pertussis (CY 2009 - CY 2013)</a>	140	135	120	313	166	18.6%

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>4 Year Change</b>
DHMH	<a href="#">Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - measles (difference rather than percent change) (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	0	4	0	2	0	0.0
DHMH	<a href="#">Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - mumps (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	10	8	12	2	0	-100.0%
Children's Cab. Inter-agency Fund	<a href="#">Rate of injury-related deaths due to accidents to children and youth between 0 and 19 years of age (per 100,000 children) (2008 - 2012)</a>	8.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9	-19.8%
GOC	<a href="#">Rate of homicide deaths of children and youth ages 0 to 19 (per 100,000 population) (2008 - 2012)</a>	6.8	4.5	3.7	4.2	4.3	-36.8%
		<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	
DJS	<a href="#">Number of DJS youth who are the victims of a homicide (CY 2009 - CY 2013)</a>	18		10	5	2	-88.9%
DHR	<a href="#">Percent of children with no recurrence of maltreatment within 6 months of first occurrence (2011 - 2013; comparable data not available for prior years)</a>	96.8%	96.8%	92.7%	92.4%	93.2%	0.5%
		<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	
Children's Cab. Inter-agency Fund	<a href="#">Percent of related children and youth under age 18 whose families have incomes below the poverty level (estimated) (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	9.8%	11.3%	12.7%	13.2%	13.5%	37.8%
		<b>2006-2008</b>	<b>2007-2009</b>	<b>2008-2010</b>	<b>2009-2011</b>	<b>2010-2012</b>	
USDA	<a href="#">Maryland prevalence of household-level very low food security (3 year average) (2006-2008 to 2010-2012)</a>	3.4%	4.3%	5.1%	5.6%	5.1%	50.0%
		<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	
Children's Cab. Inter-agency Fund	<a href="#">Rate of live births to adolescents between 15 and 19 years of age (per 1,000 women) (2008 - 2012)</a>	32.7	31.2	27.2	24.7	22.1	-32.4%

Data Source	Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	4 Year Change
DHR	<a href="#">Statewide percent of current child support paid (FFY 2009 - FFY 2013)</a>	64.89%	64.46%	64.70%	65.68%	66.78%	2.9%
		<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	
Children's Cab. Inter-agency Fund	<a href="#">Rate of children placed in out-of-home care (per 100,000 children) (2008 - 2012)</a>	10.2	11.4	11.6	11.2	12.3	20.6%
		<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	
DHMH	<a href="#">Percent decrease in substance abuse by adults during treatment (2009 - 2013)</a>	79%	73%	76%	73%	67%	-15.2%
DHMH	<a href="#">Percent decrease in substance abuse by adolescents during treatment (2009 - 2013)</a>	81%	69%	73%	70%	61%	-24.7%
DHMH	<a href="#">Percent increase in employment of adults at completion of substance abuse treatment (2009-2013)</a>	29%	32%	45%	45%	45%	55.2%
DHMH	<a href="#">Percent of adults receiving public mental health treatment who report being satisfied with their recovery (2012-2013)</a>				55.6%	55.5%	-0.2%
MSDE	<a href="#">One-year retention of employment by people with disabilities who were assisted by the Department of Education's Division of Rehabilitation Services (2009-2013)</a>	85.0%	85.2%	85.6%	87.8%	82.4%	-3.1%

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>4 Year Change</b>
DHMH	<a href="#">Percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the “National Core Indicators” Survey who expressed satisfaction with Individual Outcomes</a>					Data not yet available	
DHMH	<a href="#">Percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the “National Core Indicators” Survey who expressed satisfaction with Family Indicators</a>					Data not yet available	
DHMH	<a href="#">Percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the “National Core Indicators” Survey who expressed satisfaction with Health</a>					Data not yet available	

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,  
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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**BABIES BORN HEALTHY**

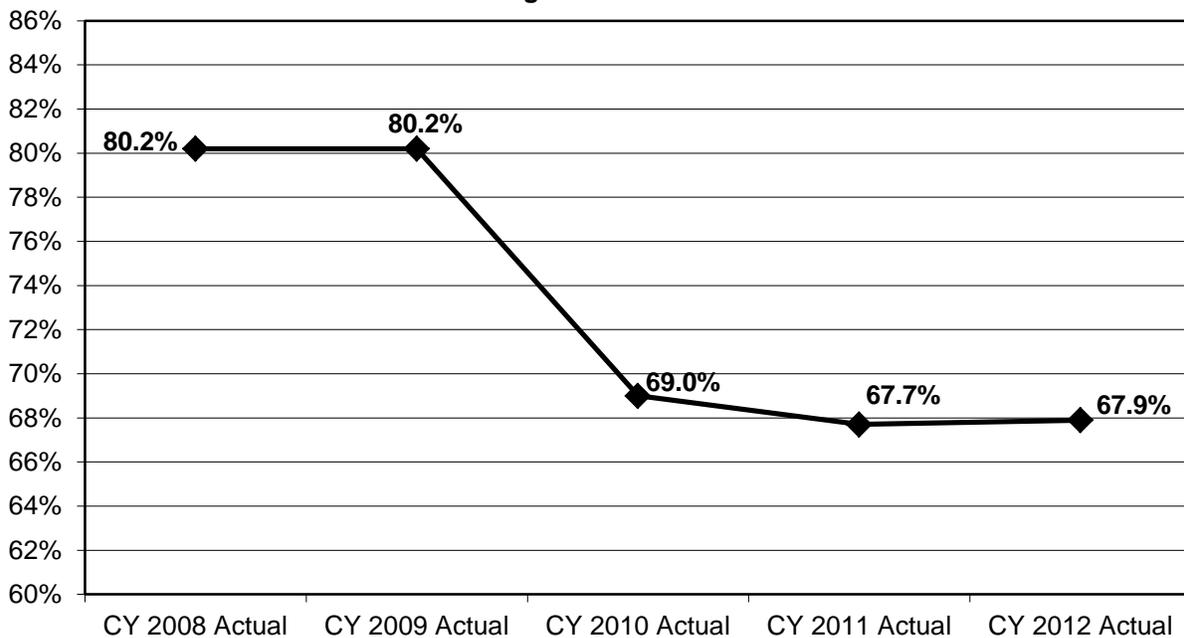
**Indicator 1.1:** Percent of live births for which prenatal care was initiated during the first trimester

**Target:** By calendar year 2014, at least 80% of births with prenatal care in the first trimester

**How are we doing?** The availability and utilization of prenatal care is believed to improve the outcome of pregnancy for both mother and infant. Lack of prenatal care and late prenatal care are related to both low birth weight and infant mortality.<sup>1</sup> Health care risks such as late prenatal care increase infant mortality by 40%.<sup>2</sup> The methodology for collecting information on the time during pregnancy that prenatal care began was changed with the 2010 revision of the Maryland birth certificate. Therefore, prior year data are not comparable to 2010 and subsequent year data. Sixty nine percent (69%) of live births had first trimester care in 2010. The percent of live births that had first trimester care remained stable from 2010 to 2012.

Recent efforts to increase the delivery of prenatal care include expanded access to health insurance through Medicaid and the health exchange, and continued support for the Babies Born Healthy initiative and the Improved Pregnancy Outcome Program.

**Percent of Live Births for Which Prenatal Care Was Initiated  
During the First Trimester**



<sup>1</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well-Being 2009

<sup>2</sup> "Plan for Reducing Infant Mortality in Maryland by 10% by 2012", March 2010, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, and the Governor's Delivery Unit – [www.governor.maryland.gov/statestat/gduinfant.asp](http://www.governor.maryland.gov/statestat/gduinfant.asp)

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,  
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

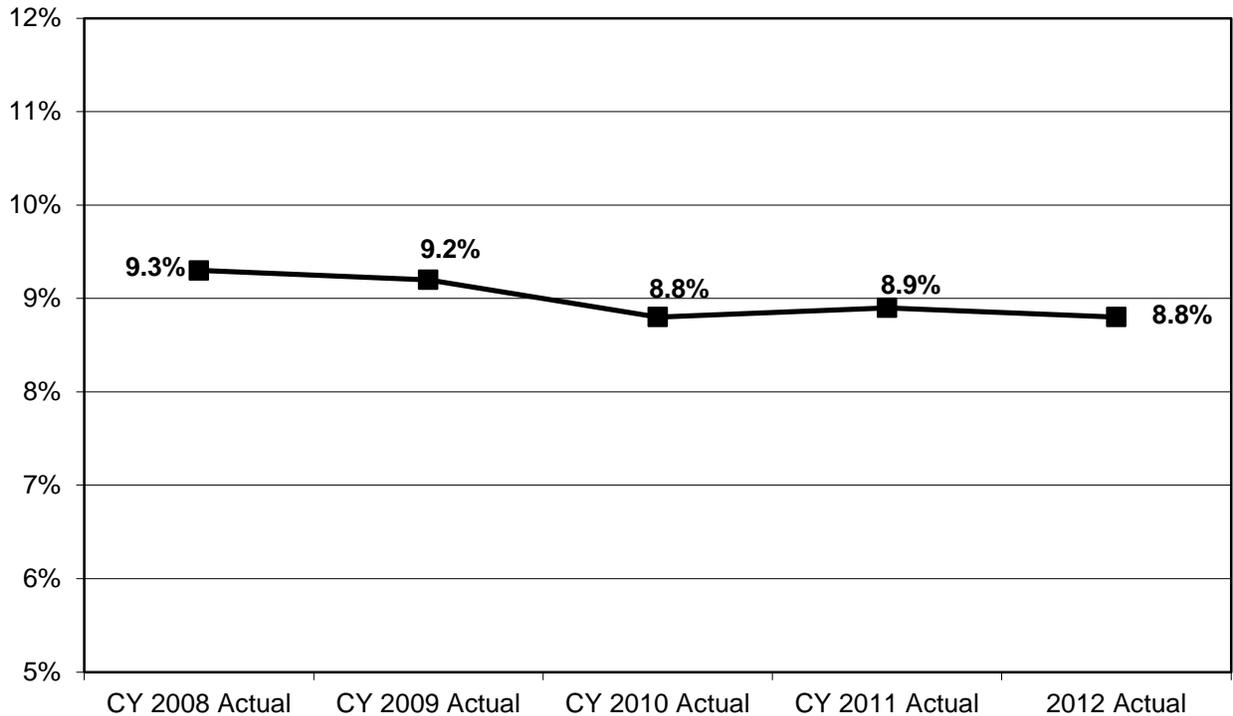
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**Indicator 1.2:** Percent of babies born at low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams – about 5.5 pounds), and very low birth weight (less than 1,500 grams – about 3.3 pounds)

**Target:** No more than 8.5% of births that are low birth weight and no more than 1.6% of very low birth weight babies by 2014<sup>3</sup>

**How are we doing?** Infant birth weight is associated with infant survival, health, and overall development. Infants weighing less than 2,500 grams are more likely to have physical and developmental problems including learning difficulties, intellectual disability, visual and hearing deficits, and chronic respiratory problems. Lack of prenatal care or late prenatal care is related to low birth weight.<sup>4</sup> Low and very low birth weight is a significant factor driving infant mortality rates. After dropping by 4.3% from 2009 to 2010, the percent of babies born at low and very low birth weight remained stable through 2012. Reducing the percent of babies born at low and very low birth weight is an objective included in the State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Maryland's SHIP provides a framework for continual progress toward a healthier Maryland, and includes 39 measures in six focus areas that represent what it means for Maryland to be healthy.<sup>5</sup>

**Percent of Babies Born at Low and Very Low Birth Weight**



<sup>3</sup> State Health Improvement Process

<sup>4</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2009

<sup>5</sup> Department of Health and Mental Hygiene – <http://dhmh.maryland.gov/ship/execsummary.html>

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,  
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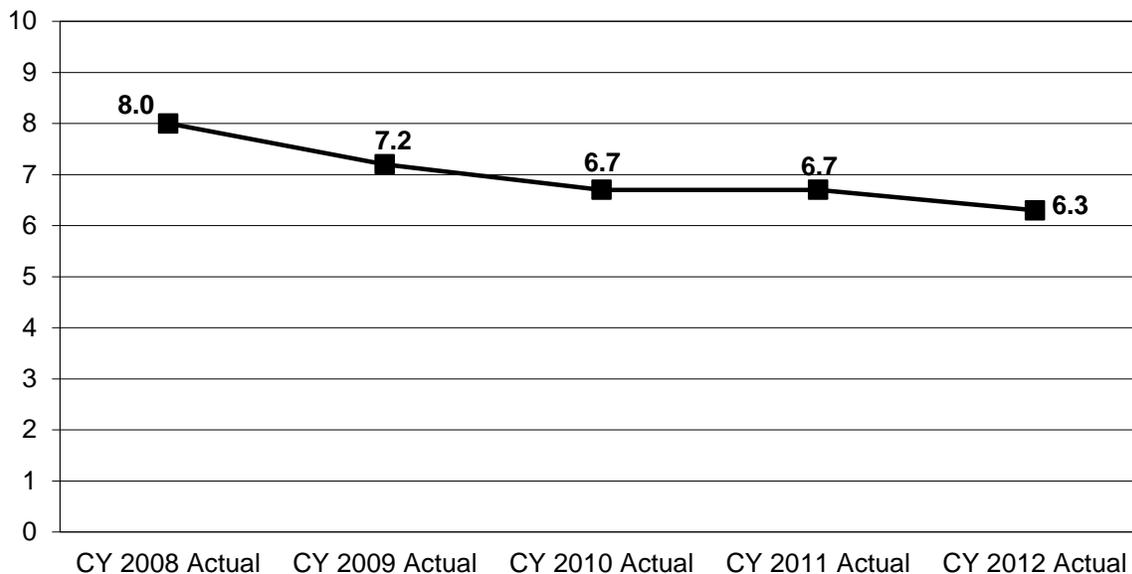
**Indicator 1.3:** Infant mortality rate for all races (per 1,000 live births)

**Target:** Reduce infant mortality by an additional 10% from 2012 to year end 2017<sup>6</sup>

**How are we doing?** Factors contributing to Maryland’s infant mortality rate include family history, personal health history, diet, environment, lifestyle, and poor access to quality health and social services.<sup>7</sup> The three leading causes in Maryland in 2010 through 2012 were disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight (the number one cause), followed by congenital abnormalities, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).<sup>8</sup> Maryland’s infant mortality rate declined 21.3% from 2008 through 2012. Maryland’s 2012 infant mortality rate of 6.3 per 1,000 live births was the lowest rate ever recorded in the State, and a 6% decline from 2011. The decline in the mortality rate was spurred by a 26.4% decrease in the African American infant mortality rate since 2007.

Maryland continues to address infant mortality through a number of strategies including the Babies Born Healthy Initiative, the Improved Pregnancy Outcome Program, promoting safe sleep practices, and the Governor’s Reduction Plan. The Plan includes proven interventions that “will be concentrated at different points along the life span – before pregnancy, during pregnancy and after delivery.” Three initiatives are underway. They include: (1) expansion of family planning services to all women with incomes below 200% of the poverty line through the Medicaid program beginning in January 2012 (2) the Health Enterprise Zone program which focuses resources and incentives in areas of the State with significant disparities in chronic illness, and (3) full implementation of the Affordable Care Act, which will give nearly all Maryland women access to affordable health coverage.<sup>9</sup>

**Infant Mortality Rate for All Races  
(Less Than 1 Yr Old, Per 1,000 Live Births)**



<sup>6</sup> Governor’s Strategic Goal

<sup>7</sup> Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Babies Born Healthy, October 2011:  
<http://dhmh.maryland.gov/babiesbornhealthy/>

<sup>8</sup> Maryland Vital Statistics, Infant Mortality in Maryland, 2010, 2011, 2012

<sup>9</sup> Governor O’Malley and Lt. Governor Brown Announce Maryland Infant Mortality Rate Drops for Second Year in a Row, Press Release, August 24, 2011; Governor Martin O’Malley Announces Maryland Infant Mortality Rate Driven Down to New Record Low in 2012, Press Release, August 29, 2013

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,  
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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**HEALTHY CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS, AND ADULTS**

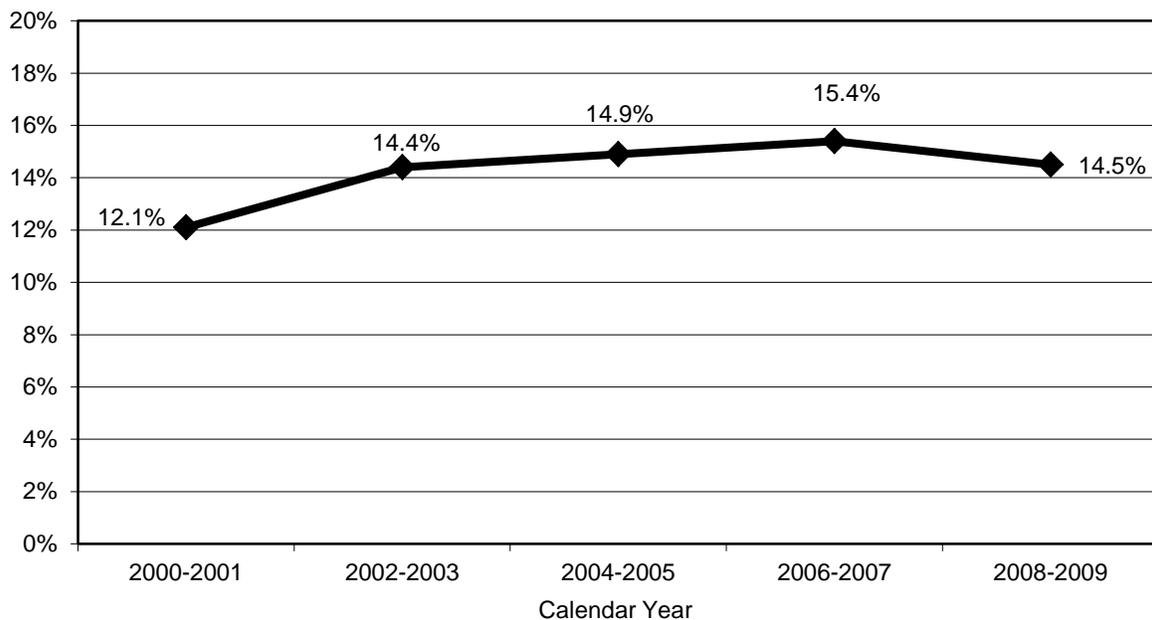
**Indicator 1.4:** Maryland's average annual uninsured rate over a 2 year period among the nonelderly (under age 65; estimated)

**Target:** By 2014, 92.8% of nonelderly will have health insurance<sup>10</sup>

**How are we doing?** This measure captures the percent of Maryland's population under 65 years of age who did not have health insurance privately, through their employers, or the government. Most persons over 65 are covered by Medicare. "People without health insurance are more likely to be in poor health than the insured. A lack of health insurance can result in increased visits to the emergency department and decreased routine care visits with a primary care provider."<sup>11</sup> The Maryland Health Care Commission's report "Health Insurance Coverage in Maryland" is the data source for this measure, and is issued every other year providing averages based on 2 years of data. "Maryland's nonelderly uninsured rate is consistently lower than the comparable national average - 18.0% in 2008-2009-primarily due to a higher rate of employment-based coverage (68% versus 58%)."<sup>12</sup> The Maryland Health Care Commission reported that 85.9% of Marylanders under 65 years of age had health insurance in calendar year 2012.

Over the last several years, the O'Malley Brown administration has made important strides in providing health care coverage to the uninsured through a variety of strategies. The Working Families and Small Business Health Coverage Act passed in the 2007 Special Session, expanded eligibility for Medicaid benefits and created incentives for small businesses to offer employees health insurance. Maryland has also created a high-risk pool for individuals unable to secure insurance because of their health conditions, and improved access to commercial insurance for young adults. Maryland has extended coverage to hundreds of thousands of Marylanders since 2007 through these strategies.<sup>13</sup> Implementation of the Affordable Care Act is expected to significantly reduce the uninsured rate.

**Maryland's Average Annual Uninsured Rate Over a Two Year Period  
(Under Age 65, Estimated)**



<sup>10</sup> State Health Improvement Process objective, Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<sup>11</sup> State Health Improvement Process objective, Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<sup>12</sup> Health Insurance Coverage in Maryland Through 2009, Maryland Health Care Commission, January 2011

<sup>13</sup> Health Care Reform Coordinating Council, Final Report and Recommendations, January 1, 2011,

<http://dhmh.maryland.gov/healthreform/SitePages/finalreport.aspx>; Press Release, March 26, 2012, House and Senate Pass O'Malley Brown Administration's Health Benefit Exchange Legislation

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,  
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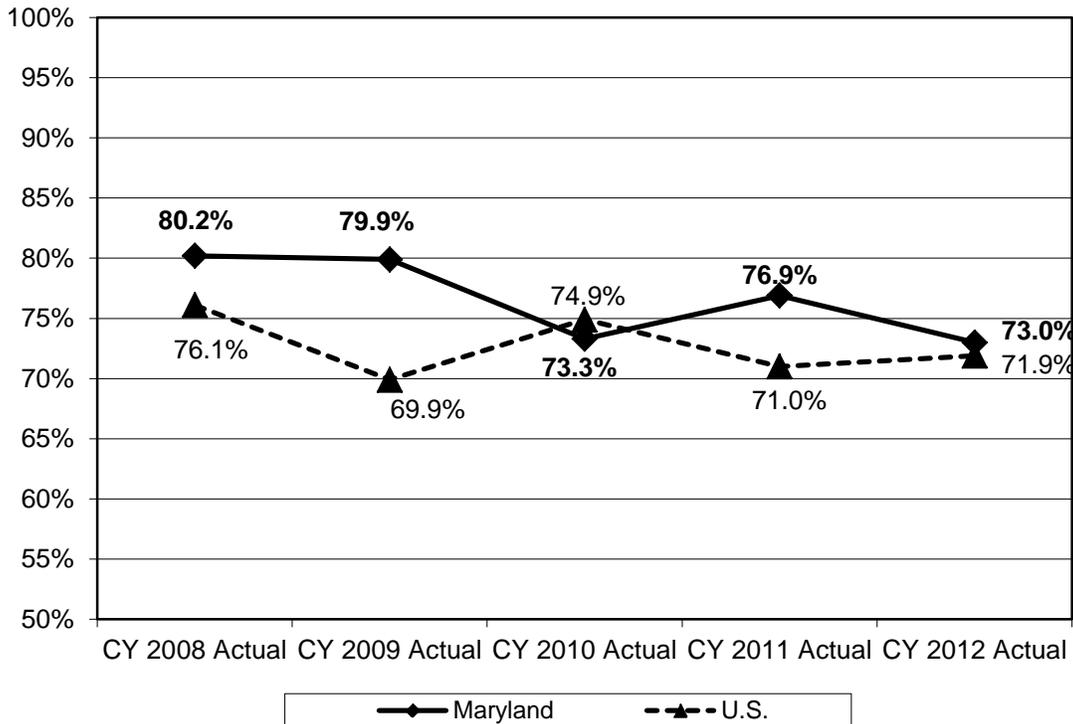
**Indicator 1.5:** Percent of Maryland children 19 to 35 months fully immunized (immunization series 4:3:1:3:3:1)<sup>14</sup>

**Target:** 80% vaccination coverage for recommended vaccines among young children (19-35 months) by 2014<sup>15</sup>

**How are we doing?** The immunization status of young children is a good predictor of avoidance of death, disability, or developmental delays associated with immunization preventable diseases.<sup>16</sup> Current Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines call for children to be immunized using the 4:3:1:3:3:1 series. Data presented in this report are based on this series. Data for 2009 is not comparable to other years due to a shortage of Haemophilus Influenzae B (Hib) vaccine resulting in CDC modifying the National Immunization Survey for that year. Maryland's immunization rate was essentially the same as the national rate in 2010, and near the national rate in 2012. Maryland compared favorably to the national rate in 2008, 2009, and 2011.

The Center for Immunization, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, protects the public from vaccine preventable diseases by providing free vaccines to health providers and local health departments through the Vaccines for Children program; conducts disease surveillance activity and monitoring; and provides immunization health education and resources through the Maryland Partnership for Prevention. The Center for Immunization offers ImmuNet (patient record database) to Maryland Immunization Providers. ImmuNet is helpful in tracking children in need of vaccination, and assists in vaccine management.<sup>17</sup>

**Percent of Maryland Children 19 to 35 months Fully Immunized  
(Series 4:3:1:3:3:1) Estimated**



<sup>14</sup> 4 or more doses of DTaP (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis), 3 or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, 1 or more doses of any MMR (measles, mumps, rubella), 3 or more doses of Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b), 3 or more doses of HepB (hepatitis B), and 1 or more doses of varicella vaccine

<sup>15</sup> State Health Improvement Process (SHIP) objective

<sup>16</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well-Being 2010

<sup>17</sup> Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Services

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**  
**PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,**  
**WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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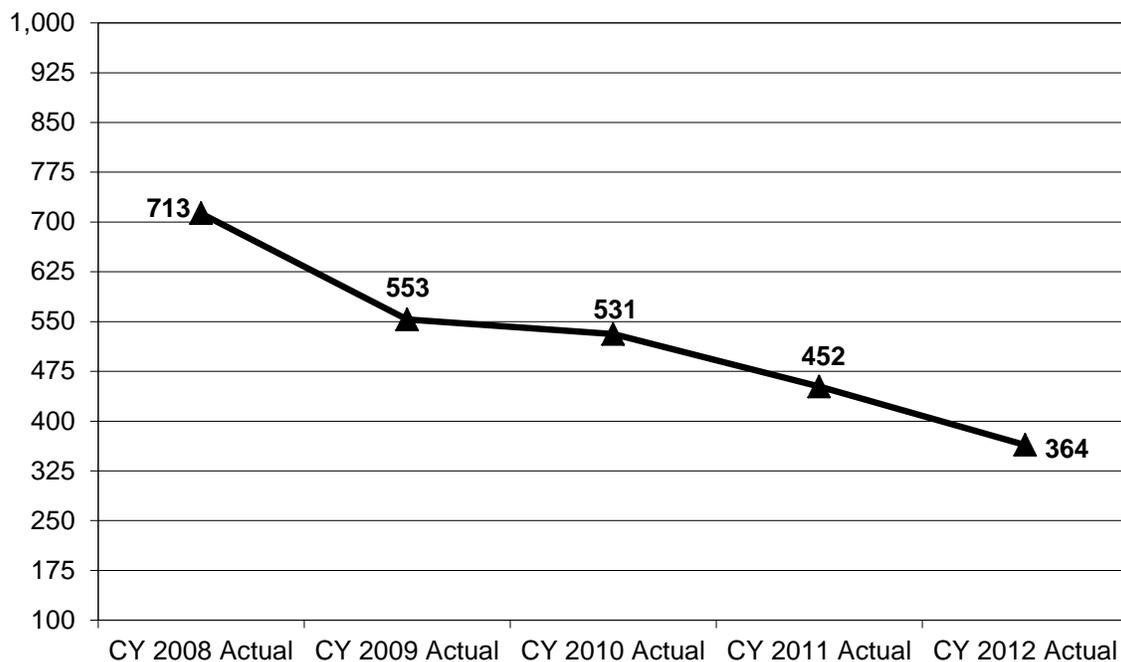
**Indicator 1.6:** Number of children under 6 years of age with elevated blood lead levels (>10ug/dl)

**Target:** By 2014, no more than 39.6 children with high blood lead levels per 100,000 population<sup>18</sup>

**How are we doing?** Lead is one of the most significant and widespread environmental hazards for children in Maryland.<sup>19</sup> The major source of exposure is lead paint dust from deteriorated lead paint or from home renovation. Elevated blood lead levels are associated with a number of detrimental effects including behavioral and neuro-developmental effects in childhood such as learning and behavioral problems and lowered intelligence, and seizures and death depending on the levels of blood lead. The number of children with elevated blood lead levels (above 10 ug/dl) declined sharply from 2008 to 2012, dropping by 48.9%.

The decline in blood lead levels is expected to continue due to the multiplicity of intervention strategies as well as the gradual reduction in the number of residences with lead paint hazards. A primary prevention strategy that is responsible for much of the past decline in blood lead levels is the implementation and enforcement of Maryland's "Reduction of Lead Risk in Housing" law.<sup>20</sup> However, the law only extended to rental properties built before 1950. The 2012 legislature enacted legislation giving the State greater oversight of renovation and repair of homes constructed before 1978 when lead paint was outlawed in the U.S.

**Number of Children With Elevated Blood Lead Levels (>10ug/dl)**



<sup>18</sup> State Health Improvement Process objective, Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<sup>19</sup> Press Release "Department of Environment's 2009 Childhood Lead Registry Statistics Show Decrease in Children with Elevated Lead Blood Levels, Increase in Testing", Maryland Department of the Environment, August 27, 2010

<sup>20</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment, Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance in Maryland, Annual Report 2010, August 2011

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,  
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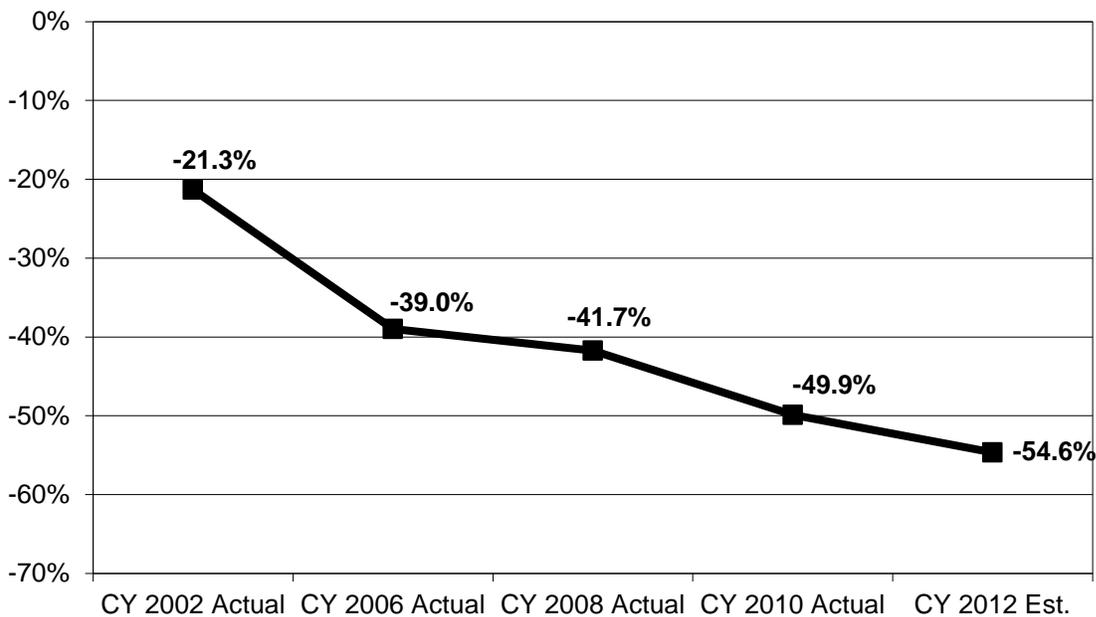
**Indicator 1.7:** Cumulative percent change from the calendar year 2000 baseline for underage high school students who ever smoked a whole cigarette

**Target:** By end of calendar year 2014, 73.2% reduction from the calendar year 2000 baseline

**How are we doing?** This measure is an estimate of the proportion of underage high school students who have ever smoked a whole cigarette. Data for this measure is collected through a biennial survey.<sup>21</sup> The 2004 survey was not funded, and the 2012 survey was deferred until 2013. The percent change from the calendar year 2000 baseline for underage high school students who ever smoked a whole cigarette has been on a steady downward trend, with a decline of 28.6 percentage points from 2002 to 2010.

The Maryland Cigarette Restitution Fund Tobacco Use Prevention and Cessation Program utilizes a comprehensive tobacco-use prevention strategy that includes “school-based programs, community-based programs, youth access enforcement, tobacco-use cessation programs, media messages promoting the availability of cessation assistance and the health benefits of cessation generally, surveillance (tobacco surveys) of under-age tobacco use behaviors, and ongoing evaluation of programmatic efforts.”<sup>22</sup> Other strategies that contribute to reduced tobacco use include restrictions on smoking in public places and increases in excise or sales taxes on tobacco products.<sup>23</sup>

**Cumulative Percent Change From the Calendar Year 2000 Baseline for Underage High School Students Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette**



<sup>21</sup> The Maryland Youth Tobacco Survey is a random, two-stage cluster survey of tobacco use behaviors, knowledge, and attitudes that uses Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) protocols and data analysis, Data Definition and Control Procedures, fiscal year 2012 and fiscal year 2013 MFR submission, Cigarette Restitution Fund – Tobacco Use Prevention and Cessation Program - Family Health Administration

<sup>22</sup> Strategies and Discussion of Program Performance, fiscal year 2015 MFR submission, Cigarette Restitution Fund – Tobacco Use Prevention and Cessation Program - Family Health Administration;

<sup>23</sup> Strategies and Discussion of Program Performance, fiscal year 2015 MFR submission, Cigarette Restitution Fund – Tobacco Use Prevention and Cessation Program – Prevention and Health Promotion Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,  
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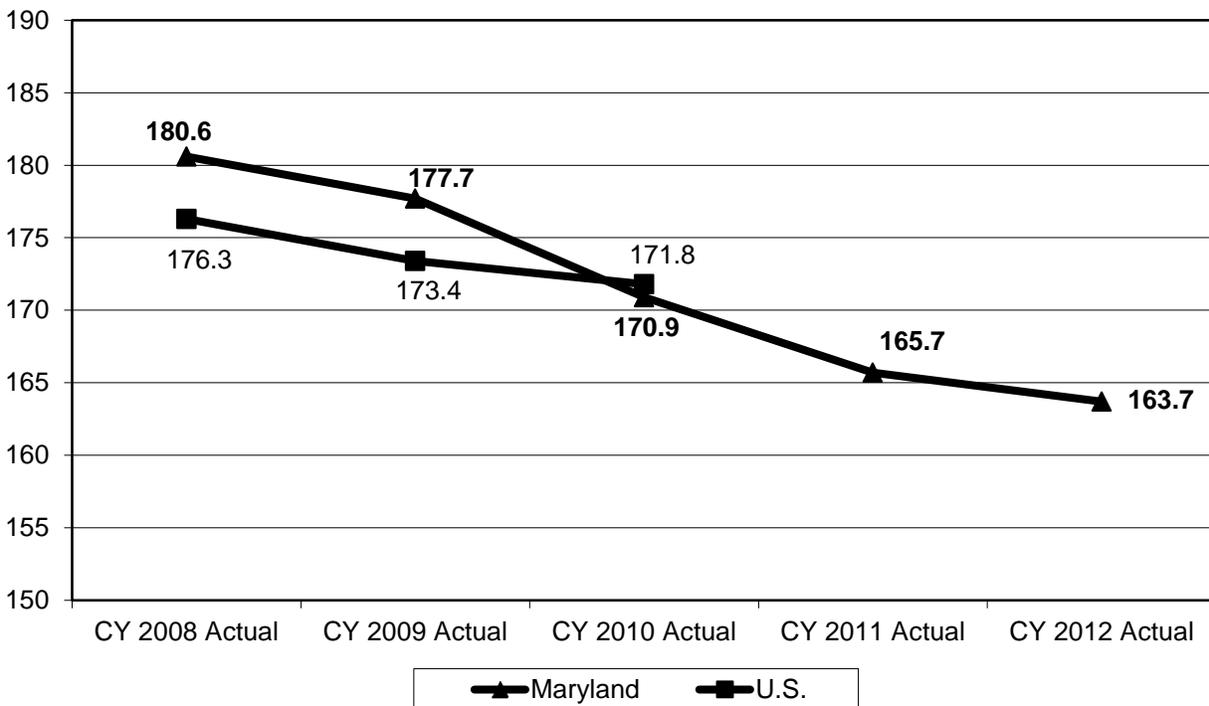
**Indicator 1.8:** Overall cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons (age adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population)

**Target:** By calendar year 2014, no more than 156.5 cancer deaths per 100,000 persons

**How are we doing?** Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Maryland and the nation, and accounted for 24% of all deaths in 2012.<sup>24</sup> The overall cancer mortality rate in Maryland steadily declined by an overall 9.4% from 2008 to 2012, a reduction of 16.9 deaths per 100,000 persons. Maryland's cancer mortality rate was above the national rate in 2008 and 2009, and was essentially at the U.S. rate in 2010.<sup>25</sup>

Improvements in the prevention, early detection, and treatment of many types of cancer have led to a decline in cancer incidence and death rates in Maryland and the nation. Despite these declines, the cancer burden in Maryland remains large when measured by human suffering, loss of life, loss of quality of life, and expenditure for medical care.<sup>26</sup> The Maryland Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan published in 2011 by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene presents a multitude of strategies to reduce cancer incidence and death. Primary strategies to address cancer mortality include continuing strong public health surveillance, education, prevention, screening, diagnosis and treatment efforts, and strong cancer research.<sup>27</sup>

**Overall Cancer Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Persons  
(Age Adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population)**



<sup>24</sup> Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report 2011 and 2012, Vital Statistics Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; Cancer Report 2010, Cigarette Restitution Fund Program, Cancer Prevention, Education, Screening and Treatment Program, December 2010, updated March 2011

<sup>25</sup> National data is not yet available from the National Cancer Institute for 2011-2012

<sup>26</sup> The Maryland Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan, Executive Summary, 2011:

<http://fha.maryland.gov/cancer/cancerplan/publications.cfm>

<sup>27</sup> Fiscal Year 2013 MFR Strategies, and fiscal year 2014 and 2015 MFR Performance Discussion, Cigarette Restitution Fund-Cancer Prevention, Education, Screening and Treatment Program-Prevention and Health Promotion Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

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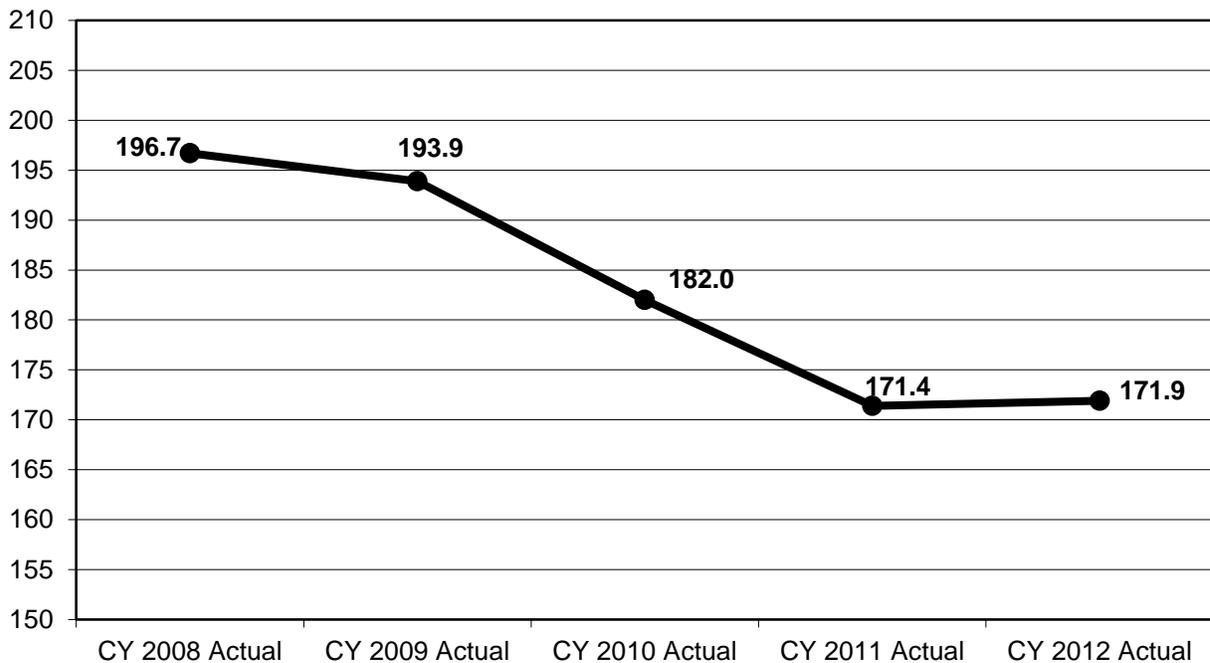
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**Indicator 1.9:** Heart disease mortality rate for all races per 100,000 population (age adjusted)

**Target:** By calendar year 2014, no more than 150.6 per 100,000 population

**How are we doing?** Heart disease mortality refers to the death of an individual by acute rheumatic fever, chronic rheumatic heart disease, hypertensive heart disease, hypertensive heart and renal disease, or ischaemic heart disease.<sup>28</sup> Heart disease continued to be the leading cause of death in Maryland in 2012, accounting for 25% of all deaths. The age adjusted heart disease mortality rate was 171.9 per 100,000 population in 2012, 26.5% below the rate a decade ago.<sup>29</sup> From 2008 through 2012, the heart disease mortality rate declined by 12.6%, with most of the decline occurring from 2009 through 2011 (11.6%). Mortality from heart disease in those under age 85 is declining more rapidly than cancer mortality. Public health efforts contribute to Maryland's comprehensive approach in addressing heart disease mortality including surveillance, screening, diagnosis, and treatment efforts.<sup>30</sup>

**Heart Disease Mortality Rate For All Races  
Per 100,000 Population (Age Adjusted)**



<sup>28</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Data Definition and Control Procedures, Family Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<sup>29</sup> Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report 2012, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<sup>30</sup> Fiscal year 2014 and 2015 MFR Strategies and Discussion of Program Performance, Family Health and Chronic Disease Services, Prevention and Health Promotion Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

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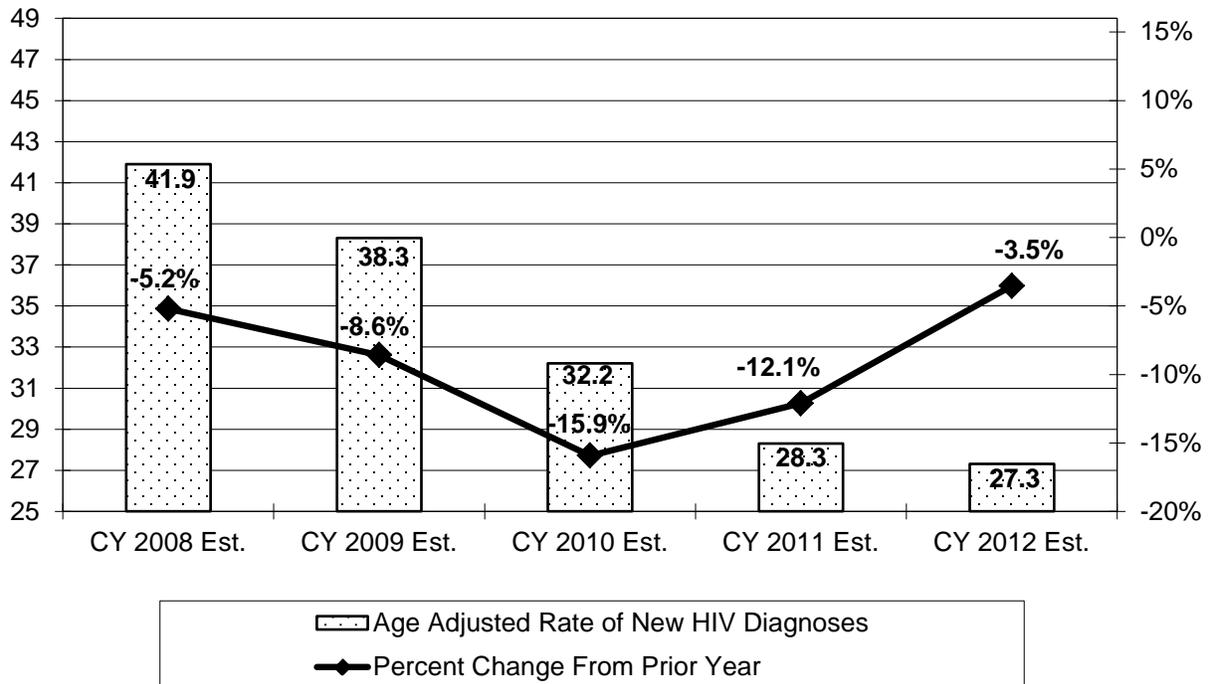
**Indicator 1.10:** Rate of diagnoses and the percent change from the prior year level in the number of age adjusted new HIV diagnoses (per 100,000 population)<sup>31</sup>

**Target:** Reduced age adjusted rate of new HIV diagnoses below the 2011 level

**How are we doing?** The rate of HIV diagnoses declined by 23.2% from 2008 through 2010. Thereafter the rate continued to decline but at a slower pace than in 2010. The rate of HIV diagnoses declined steadily year to year by a total of 34.8% from 2008 to 2012.

Strategies to reduce the rate of new HIV diagnoses include increased collaboration among State agencies and community based organizations to enhance access to and use of needed prevention services by disproportionately affected populations; reduced drug and alcohol use associated with HIV risk behaviors among adults and youth by expanding work with substance abuse providers; among the current providers, increased skills and support to deliver quality HIV interventions; increased supply of free and sterile needles among injection drug users; and access to condoms among sexually active youth and adults engaging in HIV risk behaviors.<sup>32</sup>

**Age Adjusted Rate of New HIV Diagnoses (Per 100,000 Population)  
and the Percent Change from the Prior Calendar Year**



<sup>31</sup> HIV estimates were produced from 2001 through 2011 trends in data obtained through June 30, 2013 (data is by date of diagnosis, not the date of reporting) – fiscal year 2015 MFR submission, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Services, Prevention and Health Promotion Administration

<sup>32</sup> Fiscal year 2014 and 2015 MFR Strategies and Discussion of Program Performance, Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Services – Prevention and Health Promotion Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

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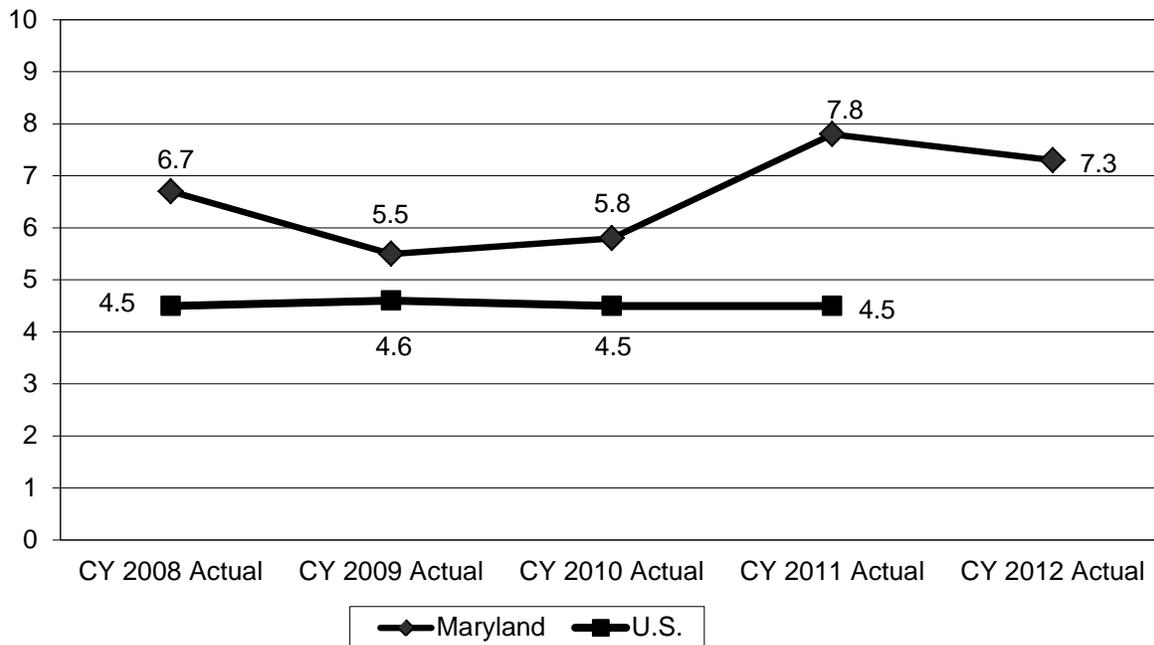
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**Indicator 1.11:** Rate of primary/secondary syphilis incidence (cases per 100,000 population)

**Target:** Through calendar year 2014, the rate of primary and secondary syphilis will decline from the calendar year 2011 rate

**How are we doing?** Syphilis causes significant complications if untreated and facilitates the transmission of HIV. Cases of syphilis tend to be under reported as the disease goes undiagnosed in some individuals and unreported by some providers.<sup>33</sup> Maryland's rate of primary/secondary syphilis cases per 100,000 population exceeded the national rate from 2008 through 2011. National data is not yet available for 2012. The rate of syphilis incidence in Maryland dropped by 17.9% in 2009, and stayed close to that level in 2010. Maryland's rate of syphilis incidence in 2011 increased by 2 cases per 100,000 population (34.5%) over 2010. The rate of syphilis incidence in Maryland dropped by 6.4% in 2012. Maryland has focused efforts to reduce the syphilis epidemic on collaborative public health efforts. Public health surveillance and infectious disease control efforts, involving State and local health departments and correctional facilities will continue.<sup>34</sup>

**Rate of Primary/Secondary Syphilis Cases Per 100,000 Population**



<sup>33</sup> Fiscal year 2013 MFR Data Definitions and Control Procedures, Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; CDC Sexually Transmitted Diseases in the United States, 2008, November 2009

<sup>34</sup> Fiscal year 2014 and 2015 MFR Strategies and Discussion of Program Performance, Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Services, Prevention and Health Promotion Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

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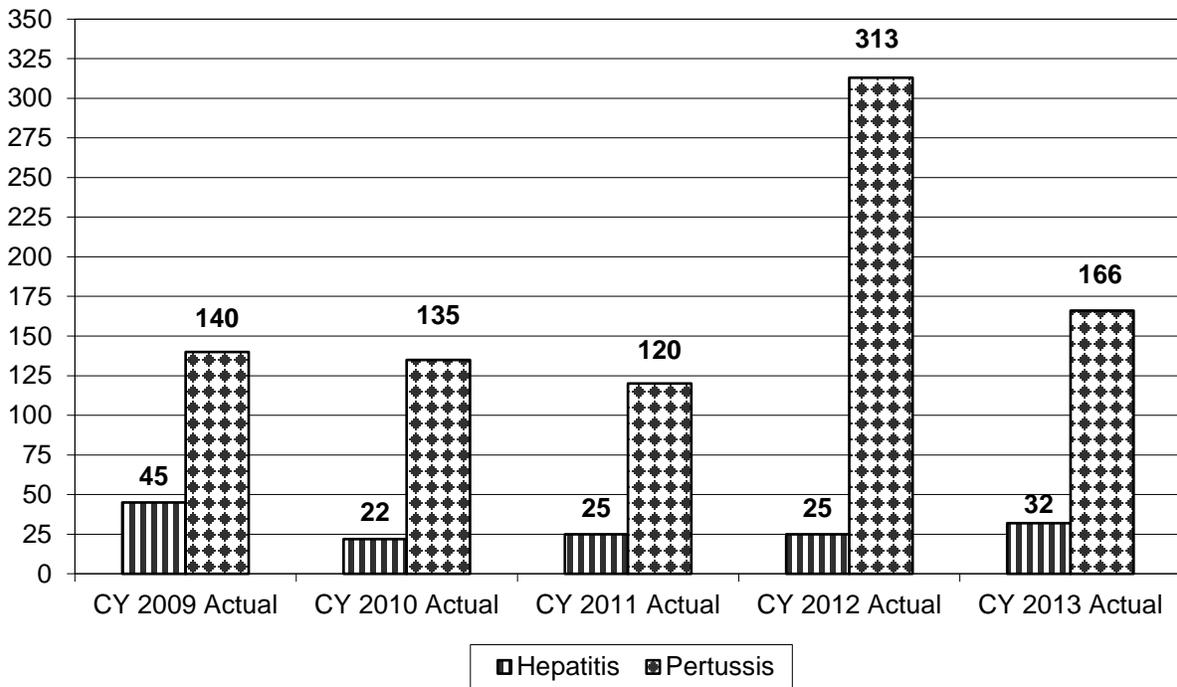
**Indicator 1.12:** Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - hepatitis A

**Indicator 1.13:** Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - pertussis

**Target:** Reduced cases of vaccine-preventable communicable diseases - hepatitis A and pertussis

**How are we doing?** Reported cases of hepatitis A declined by 51% from calendar year 2009 to 2010, increased by three cases (13.7%) in 2011, and remained at the 2011 level in 2012. Hepatitis A cases increased by seven (28%) in 2013. Reported cases of pertussis declined by 14.3% from calendar year 2009 to 2011, followed by a significant increase of 160.8% in 2012. Pertussis cases declined by 47% in 2013. Maryland has focused efforts to reduce the communicable diseases on collaborative public health efforts.

**Reported Cases of Vaccine Preventable Communicable Diseases -  
Hepatitis A and Pertussis**



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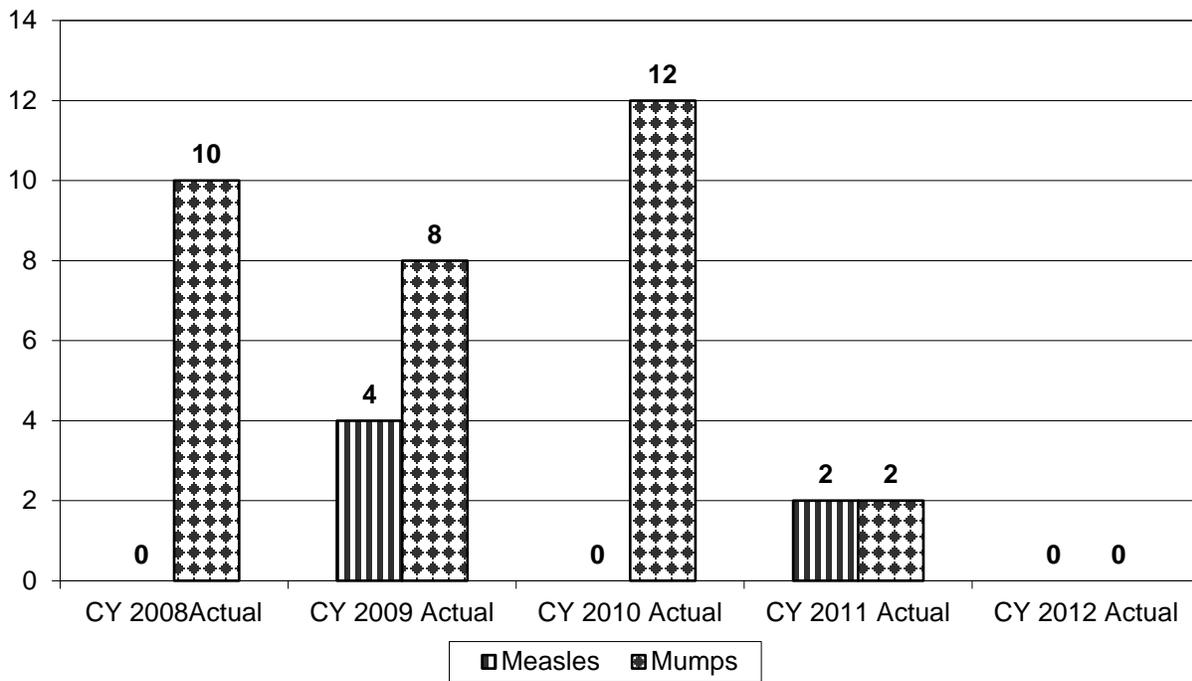
**Indicator 1.14:** Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - measles

**Indicator 1.15:** Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - mumps

**Target:** Reduced cases of vaccine-preventable communicable diseases - measles and mumps

**How are we doing?** The number of reported cases of measles in Maryland has remained low – between zero and four during the period of 2008 through 2012, with no cases during 2008, 2010, and 2012. The number of reported cases of mumps declined by 20% between 2008 and 2009, and then increased to the 2007 level (12) in 2010, a 50% increase. There was an 83.3% (10 cases) decline in mumps cases in 2011. There were no reported cases of mumps in 2012. Maryland has focused efforts to reduce the communicable diseases on collaborative public health efforts.

**Reported Cases of Vaccine Preventable Communicable Diseases - Mumps and Measles**



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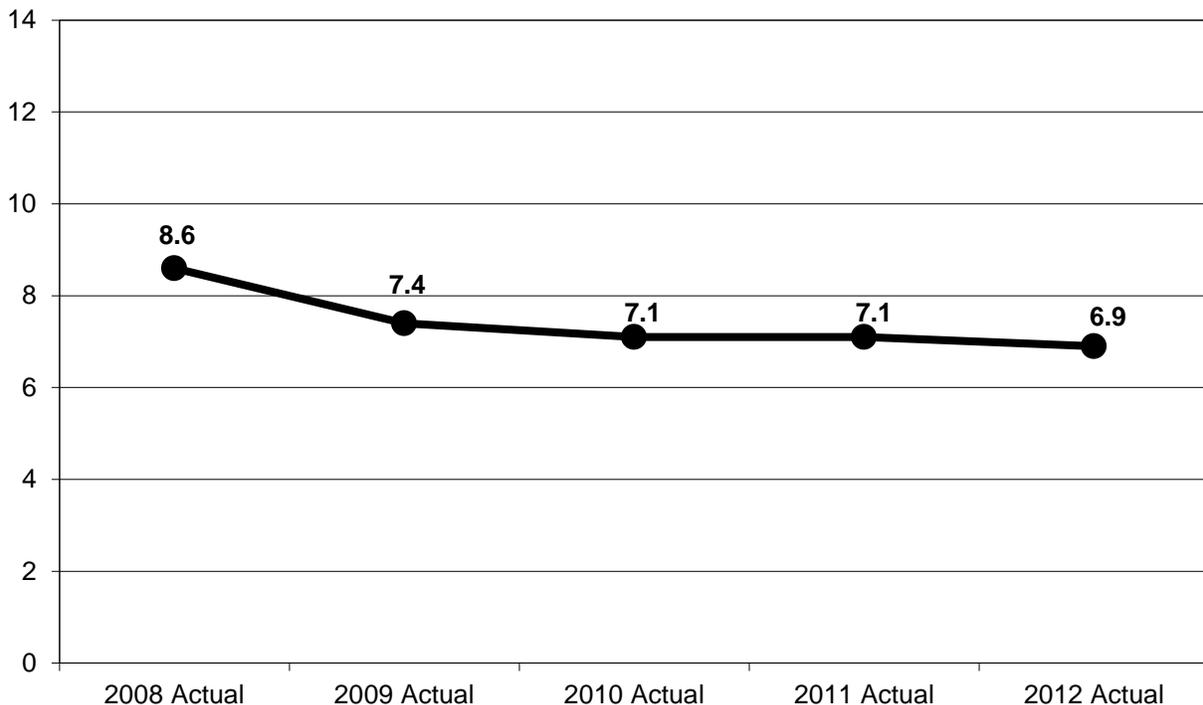
**PROTECTING THE WELL BEING OF CHILDREN**

**Indicator 1.16:** Rate of injury-related deaths due to accidents to children and youth between 0 and 19 years of age (per 100,000 children per calendar year)

**Target:** Reduced rate of injury-related deaths due to accidents

**How are we doing?** Injury-related deaths due to accidents is associated with social, economic, and environmental threats to a child's life, including risk and exposure to violence, lack of access to medical resources, and mental health risks. Injury-related deaths due to accidents include unintentional injury, and exclude assault (homicide) and intentional self-harm (suicide).<sup>35</sup> Accidents include motor vehicle and other types. Adolescents between the ages of 15 and 17 years have the highest rates of injury deaths for nearly all types of injuries.<sup>36</sup> The child rate of injury related deaths due to accidents declined by 17.4% (1.5 fewer deaths per 100,000 children) from 2008 to 2010, and stayed at the 2010 level in 2011. The rate declined by 2.8% in 2012. The Maryland State Child Fatality Review (CFR) Team works to prevent child deaths by reviewing the causes and incidence of child deaths, developing plans for and implementing changes within the agencies represented on the State CFR team to prevent child deaths, and advising the Governor, General Assembly, and the public on changes to law, policy, and practice to prevent child death.<sup>37</sup>

**Rate of Injury-Related Deaths Due to Accidents Per 100,000 Children and Youth Between Ages 0 and 19**



<sup>35</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2009

<sup>36</sup> Child Death Report, 2008 and Child Death Report 2011, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Maternal and Child Health, Family Health Administration

<sup>37</sup> Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Family Health Administration

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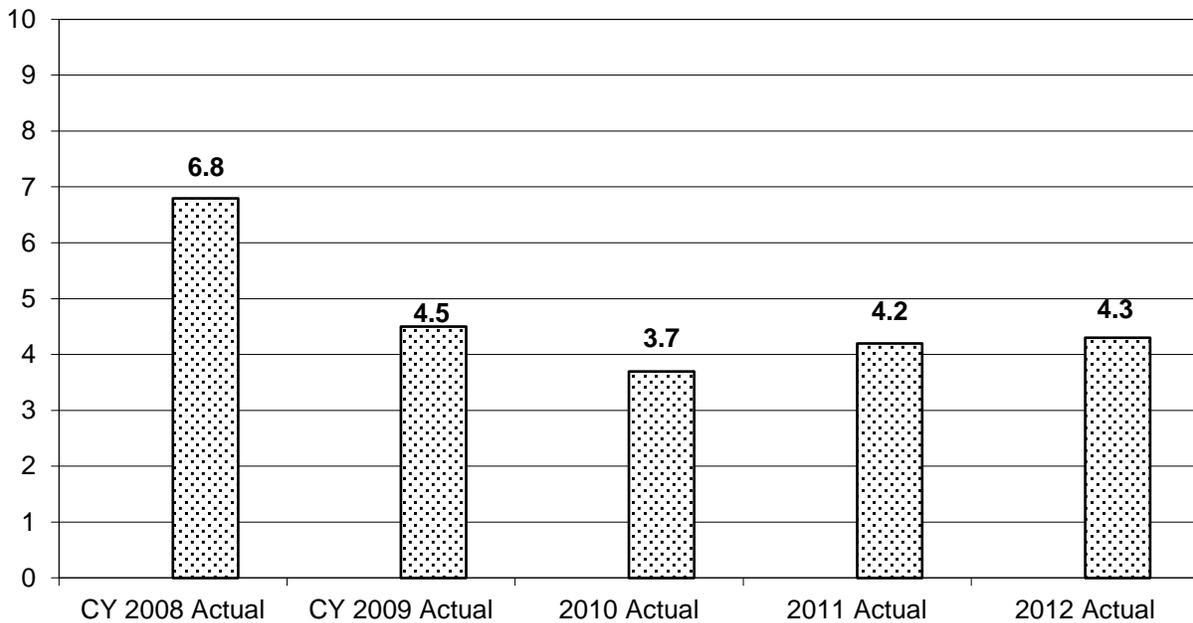
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**Indicator 1.17:** Rate of homicide deaths (assaults) of children and youth ages 0 to 19 (per 100,000 population)

**Target:** Reduced rate of homicide deaths of children and youth ages 0 to 19

**How are we doing?** This measure is associated with risk and exposure to violence. The rate of homicide deaths of children and youth ages 0 to 19 declined dramatically by 33.8% between 2008 and 2009, and further declined in 2010. There was a total decline of 45.6% from 2008 to 2010. Although the rate increased by 13.5% to 4.2 in 2011, the rate was 38.2% below where it was in 2008. The rate remained stable in 2012 at 4.3 homicide deaths per 100,000 population.

**Rate of Homicide Deaths of Children and Youth  
Ages 0 to 19 (Per 100,000 Population)**



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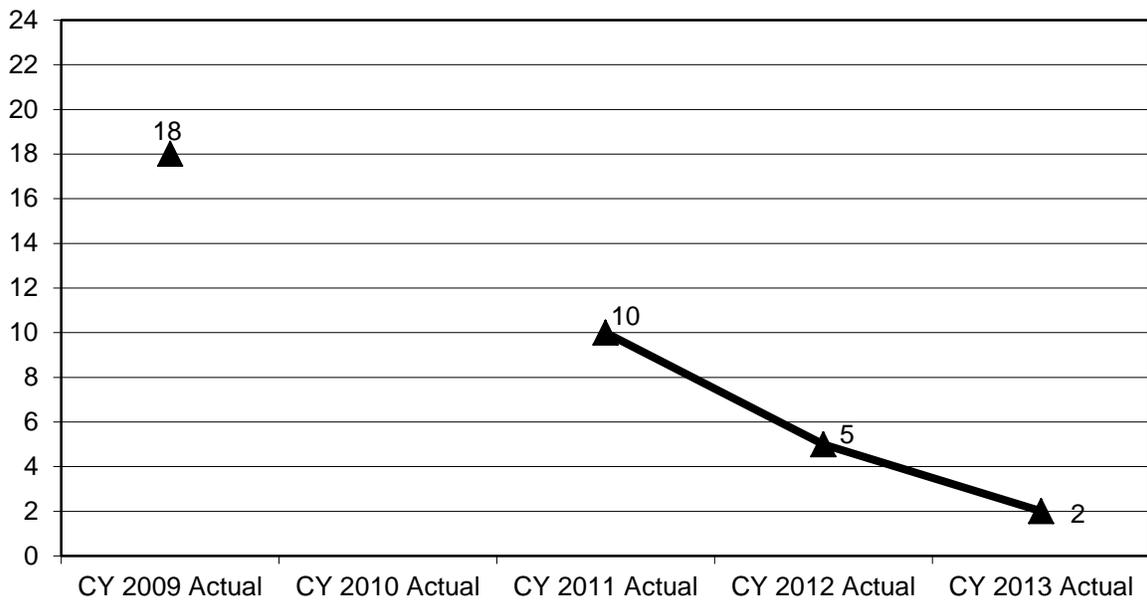
**Indicator 1.18:** Number of DJS youth who are the victims of a homicide

**Target:** By calendar year 2014, no youth victims of homicide while under DJS supervision

**How are we doing?** This measure focuses on homicide deaths of youth who are under active supervision by the Department of Juvenile Services. The number of DJS youth who were victims of homicide has been on a steady downward trend over the period of calendar years 2009 through 2013. Overall, the number of DJS youth who were the victims of a homicide declined by 88.9% over this timeframe. Data for 2010 is not available.

The Department of Juvenile Services created the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) targeted to juvenile homicides and non-fatal shootings.<sup>38</sup> The VPI provides increased supervision and prevention services for Maryland's most at-risk youth. Other services are integrated with the VPI through Operation Safe Kids and other program partners.

**Number of DJS Youth Who Are Victims of Homicide**



<sup>38</sup> Maryland's Comprehensive State Crime Control and Prevention Plan, 2012-2014, Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention

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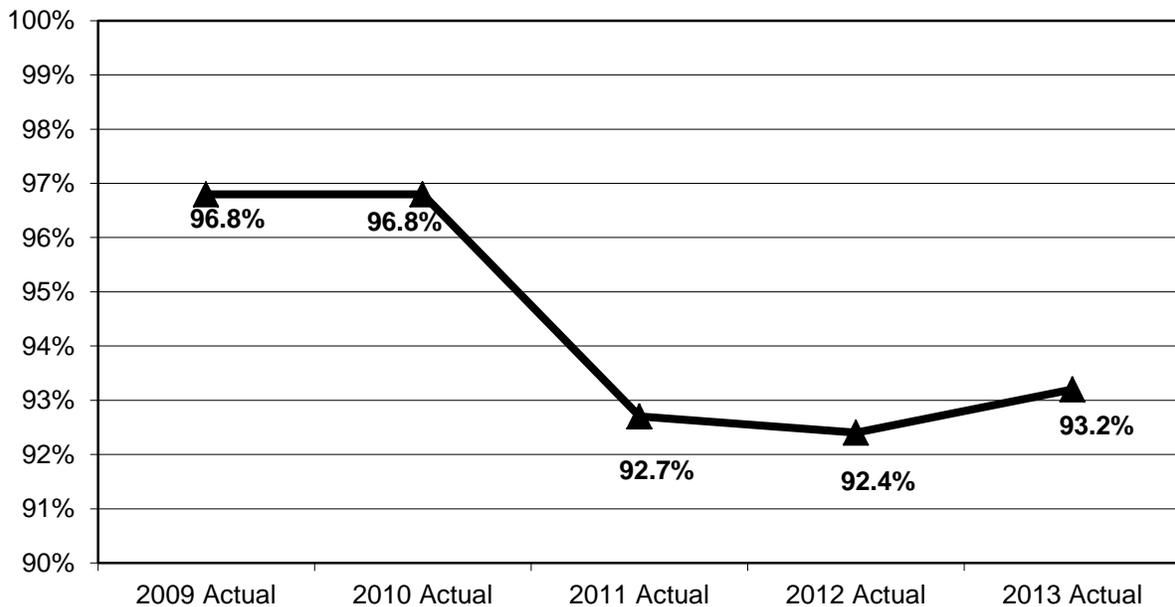
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**Indicator 1.19:** Percent of children with absence of recurrence of maltreatment within 6 months of a first occurrence

**Target:** By fiscal year 2015, 94.6 percent of victims of maltreatment are without recurrence of maltreatment within six months of a first occurrence

**How are we doing?** Child abuse and neglect are affected by many family factors including substance abuse, mental health issues, and poverty. The recession contributed to poverty and unemployment, both of which are factors in parents' abilities to cope with other stressors.<sup>39</sup> In 2009 and 2010, 96.8% of children had no recurrence of maltreatment within six months of a first occurrence. Beginning with fiscal year 2011, the calculation methodology for this indicator changed. Therefore, data beginning with fiscal year 2011 is not comparable to data for 2009 and 2010. The percent of children with no recurrence of maltreatment was stable from 2011 through 2013, ranging from 92.7% to 93.2%. Reducing child maltreatment is an objective in the Maryland Health Improvement Process, with a focus on engaging communities in strategies to reduce child maltreatment. DHR has implemented a Family-Centered Practice Model as part of the Place Matters initiative that addresses risk factors which lead to abuse and neglect, and increases safety for children.<sup>51</sup>

**Percent of Children With No Recurrence of Maltreatment Within Six Months  
of a First Occurrence**



<sup>39</sup> 2011 Maryland's Results for Child Well-Being

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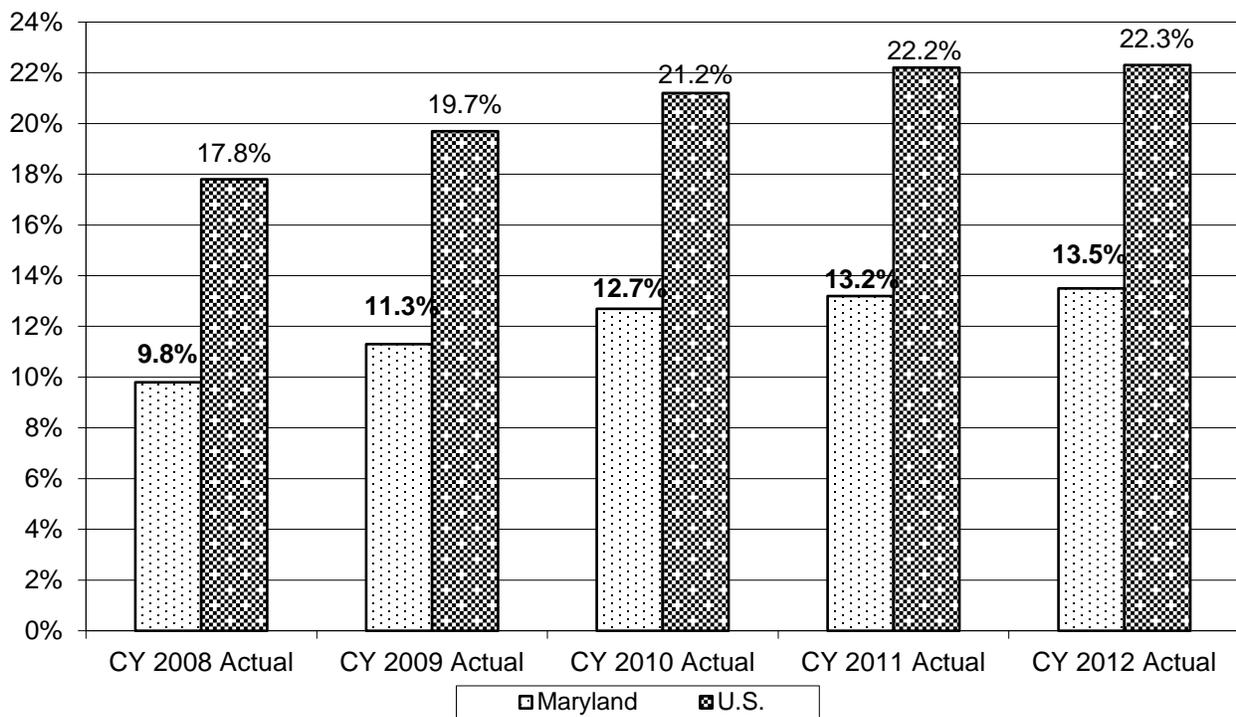
**STABLE AND ECONOMICALLY INDEPENDENT FAMILIES**

**Indicator 1.20:** Percent of related children and youth under age 18 whose families have incomes below the poverty level (estimated)

**Target:** Reduced child poverty

**How are we doing?** The percent of children in poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being.<sup>40</sup> Growing up in poverty is one of the greatest threats to healthy child development.<sup>41</sup> Children who grow up in poverty are more likely to have unmet nutritional needs, live in substandard housing, experience crime and violence, lack basic health care, and have unequal access to educational opportunities.<sup>42</sup> They are also more likely to become teen parents and earn less or be unemployed as adults. Such factors are barriers to future economic success and stability.<sup>43</sup> The percent of related children and youth under age 18 whose families have incomes below the poverty level in Maryland has been significantly lower than the U.S. level for each year 2008 through 2012.<sup>44</sup> Rates of child poverty grew steadily in both Maryland and the nation from 2008 through 2012. The recession has been a significant factor contributing to child poverty. Maryland's rate of unemployment also has been a major contributor.<sup>45</sup>

**Percent of Related Children and Youth Under Age 18 Whose Families Have Incomes Below the Poverty Level (Estimated)**



<sup>40</sup> 2011 State Profiles of Child Well-being, Kids Count Data Book, The Annie E. Casey Foundation

<sup>41</sup> 2012 Kids Count Data Book, The Annie E. Casey Foundation

<sup>42</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2010

<sup>43</sup> 2011 State Profiles of Child Well-being, Kids Count Data Book, The Annie E. Casey Foundation

<sup>44</sup> Data is from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey

<sup>45</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2010

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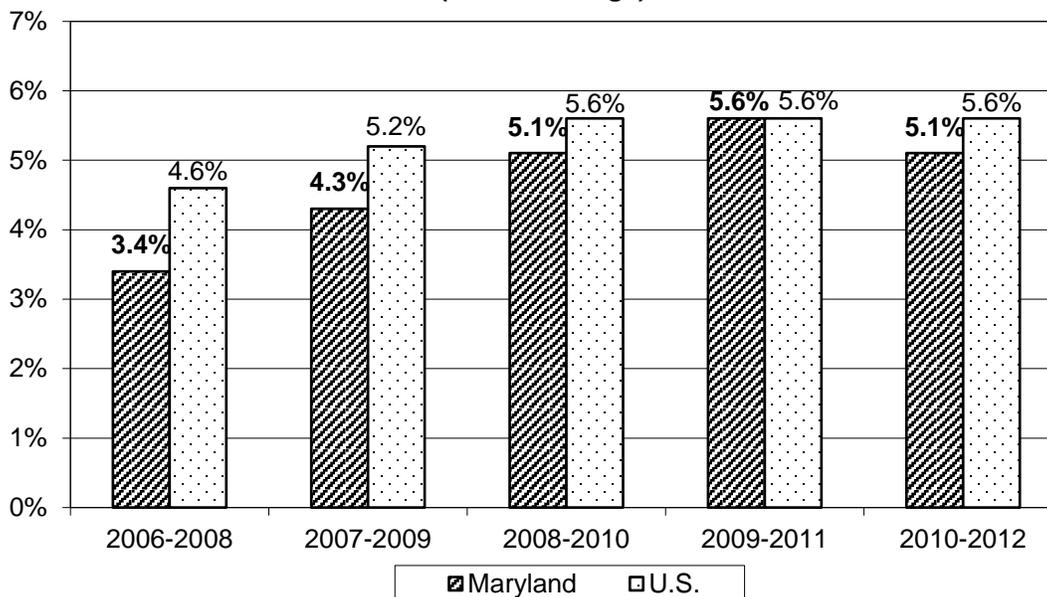
**Indicator 1.21:** Maryland prevalence of household-level very low food security (3 year average)

**Target:** End childhood hunger by 2015<sup>46</sup>; All Marylanders will be food secure

**How are we doing?** Because of its connection to student achievement, workforce strength, physical health, and behavioral health, eradicating childhood hunger is one of Governor Martin O'Malley's priorities.<sup>47</sup> Very low food security is defined as households in which food intake of one member or more was reduced, and eating patterns were disrupted because of insufficient money and other resources for food. Data for this indicator are derived from responses to a survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.<sup>48</sup> In most households with very low food security, the survey respondent reported that he/she was hungry at some time during the previous twelve months but did not eat because there was not enough money for food. Prevalence rates of food insecurity vary widely state to state. Therefore, a 3-year average is used to provide more reliable statistics at the state level. Over the 3-year periods shown below, Maryland's prevalence of household-level very low food security was equal to or below the U.S. level.

In November of 2008, Governor Martin O'Malley established the Partnership to End Childhood Hunger in Maryland with Share our Strength and the Governor's Office for Children. The partnership is a coalition of State and Federal agencies, non-profit organizations, advocacy groups, the private sector, and food programs that work to serve children at risk of hunger, and ensure they have nutritious food where they live, learn and play.<sup>49</sup> The O'Malley Brown Administration's five-part plan to end childhood hunger includes (1) providing access to a healthy breakfast to all children in Maryland; (2) Expanding the reach of summer meals programs for youth by serving one million additional meals; (3) Expanding access to nutritious food for pregnant women, new mothers, children and youth; (4) Enhancing working families' economic security through expanded utilization of the Earned Income Tax Credit; and (5) Ensuring that all eligible families with children have access to supplemental food assistance (such as the Women, Infants, and Children's Program and At-Risk Afterschool Meals Program).<sup>50</sup>

**Estimated Prevalence of Household-Level Very Low Food Security  
(3 Year Average)**



<sup>46</sup> One of Governor O'Malley's fifteen strategic policy goals

<sup>47</sup> Press release, "Governor O'Malley Announces Progress on Childhood Hunger Goal", July 12, 2012

<sup>48</sup> The Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, compiles and analyzes data for this indicator from an annual survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau as a supplement to the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS).

<sup>49</sup> One Maryland, A Message from the Governor, Governor O'Malley Celebrates Two-Year Anniversary of the Partnership to End Childhood Hunger, November 9, 2010; Campaign to End Childhood Hunger in Maryland Strengthened Through New Corporate Commitment, Share Our Strength press release, January 31, 2011

<sup>50</sup> Press release, "Governor O'Malley Announces Progress on Childhood Hunger Goal", July 12, 2012; and Governor O'Malley's StateStat - <http://www.statestat.maryland.gov/GDUhunger.asp>

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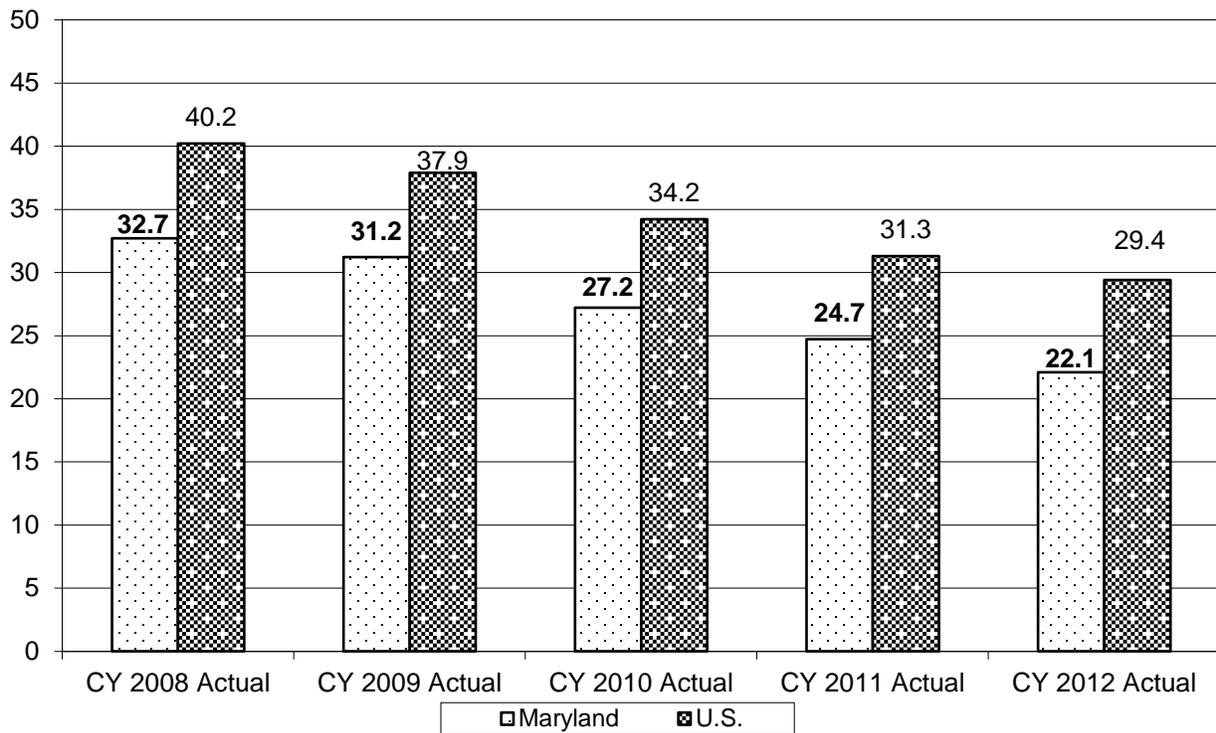
**Indicator 1.22:** Rate of live births to adolescents between 15 and 19 years of age (per 1,000 women)

**Target:** By calendar year 2014, no more than 23.7 teen births per 1,000 women

**How are we doing?** Adolescent mothers are more likely to drop out of high school, experience unemployment, or if employed earn lower wages than women who begin childbearing after age 20. Children born to teen mothers face increased risks of low birth weight and being pre-term, having developmental problems, and experiencing poverty.<sup>51</sup> Maryland's rate of live births to adolescents between 15 and 19 years of age has compared favorably to the U.S. rate for each year 2008 through 2012. The rate remained stable in 2008 and 2009, and thereafter steadily declined each year from 2010 to 2012.

Maryland has used a multifaceted approach to prevent teen pregnancy including health education and counseling, access to health care, outreach, and public awareness. Public health, reproductive health, and family planning services are contributing to a downward trend in teen birth rates in Maryland.<sup>52</sup>

**Rate of Live Births to Adolescents Between 15 - 19 Years of Age  
(Per 1,000 Women)**



<sup>51</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2009; State Profiles of Child Well-being, 2011 Kids Count Data Book, The Annie E. Casey Foundation

<sup>52</sup> Fiscal year 2013 MFR Strategies and Discussion of Program Performance, Family Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

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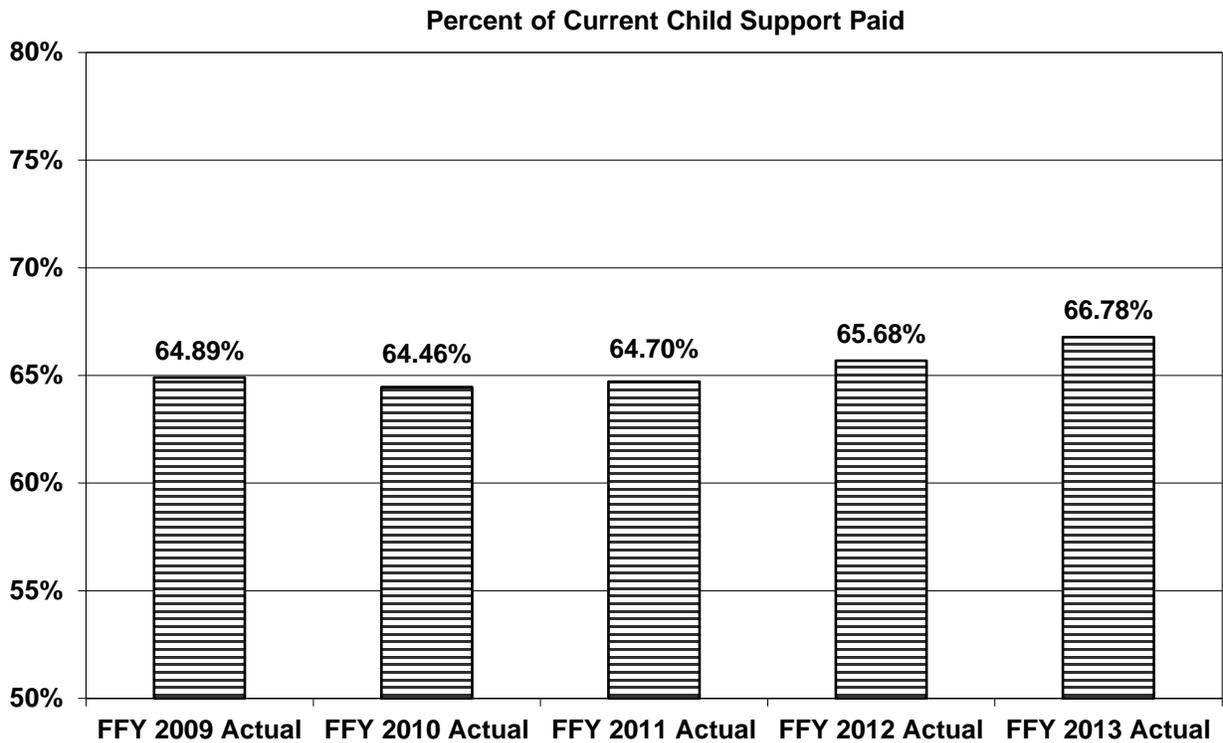
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**Indicator 1.23:** Statewide percent of current child support paid<sup>53</sup>

**Target:** One percentage point increase in the percentage of current support paid each Federal fiscal year (FFY) until reaching eighty percent

**How are we doing?** The percent of child support paid has been stable over the period of Federal fiscal year 2009 through 2013, with an overall increase of 2.9% during that period. 66.78% of current child support was paid in 2013, meeting the target of a one percentage point increase from 2012 to 2013. The economic downturn may have resulted in some families seeking modifications in the amount of monthly support paid, and rising unemployment may have affected the ability of some individuals to pay child support.

The Non-Custodial Parent Employment Program assists unemployed or underemployed non-custodial parents to identify and enter employment, thereby helping them to financially support their children. The Maryland Child Support Program has implemented automated garnishment of financial accounts as one strategy to maximize performance in current support and payments on arrears.



<sup>53</sup> The data for this measure is collected by Federal fiscal year (FFY) and includes cases for persons who receive public assistance, and other persons who apply for child support services from the Department of Human Resources.

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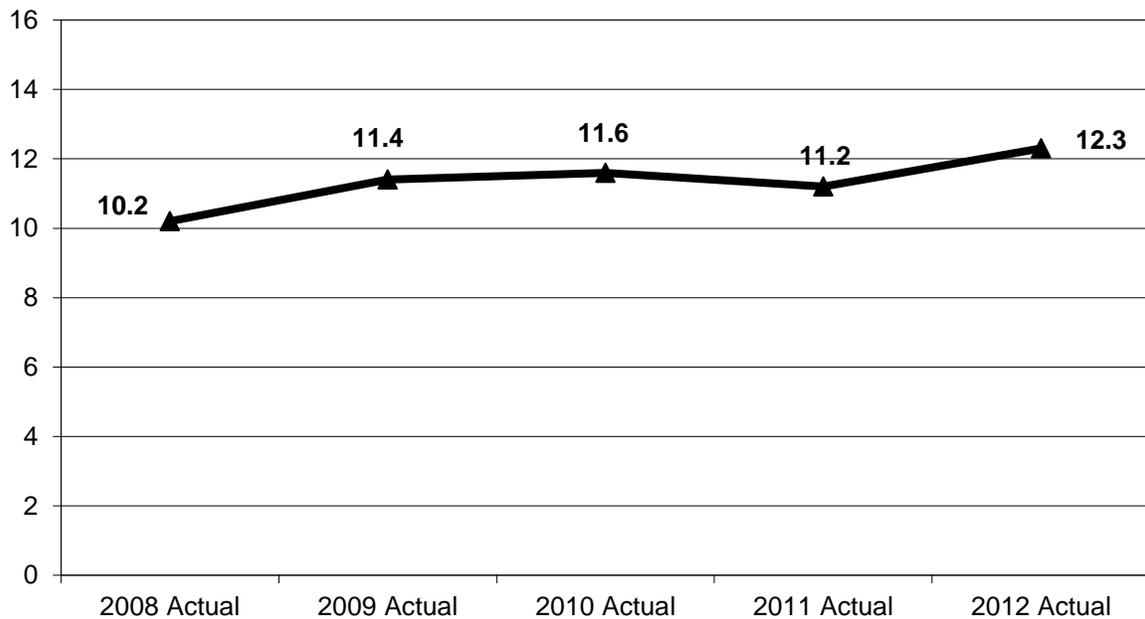
**Indicator 1.24:** Rate of children placed in out-of-home care (per 100,000 children)<sup>54</sup>

**Target:** Children placed in out-of-home care only when necessary and placed close to their homes

**How are we doing?** Out-of-home placements include Family Foster Care, Community-Based Residential Placement, Non-Community-Based Residential Placement, and Hospitalization. Abuse and neglect, crime and violence contribute to the need to place children in alternative care. Out-of-home placements are used when less restrictive interventions have failed and the safety and well-being of the child requires an out-of-home placement. The rate of placement in out-of-home care fluctuated between 10.2 and 12.3 children per thousand from 2008 to 2012.

The Department of Human Resources has several strategies including Place Matters which aims at maintaining children in their homes through intensive in-home services, and placing children in their home jurisdictions when possible. The Department of Juvenile Services uses evidence-based therapies and the Maryland Comprehensive Assessment and Service Planning tool which was designed to place children more effectively in programs to suit their individual needs.<sup>55</sup> The Children’s Cabinet Interagency Fund provided funds for evidence based practices and prevention programs such as Functional Family Therapy, Multi-systemic Therapy, and Trauma-Focused Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy.<sup>56</sup> Maryland’s Care Management Entities are another means to prevent placement of children by providing care coordination through a wraparound service delivery model.

**Rate of Children Placed in Out-Of-Home Care (Per 1,000 Children)**



<sup>54</sup> This indicator includes the rate per 1,000 children under age 18. However, the Department of Juvenile Services, the Department of Human Resources, and the Maryland State Department of Education include some youth ages 19 to 21 due to mandates. Because some youth experience multiple out-of-home placements through different State agencies, and some youth are co-committed or co-funded among agencies, there may be duplicative counts. Source: Governor’s Office for Children

<sup>55</sup> Maryland’s Results for Child Well-Being 2010, Governor’s Office for Children

<sup>56</sup> 2011 Maryland’s Results for Child Well-Being, Governor’s Office for Children

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**SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT**

**Indicator 1.25:** Percent decrease in substance abuse by adults during treatment

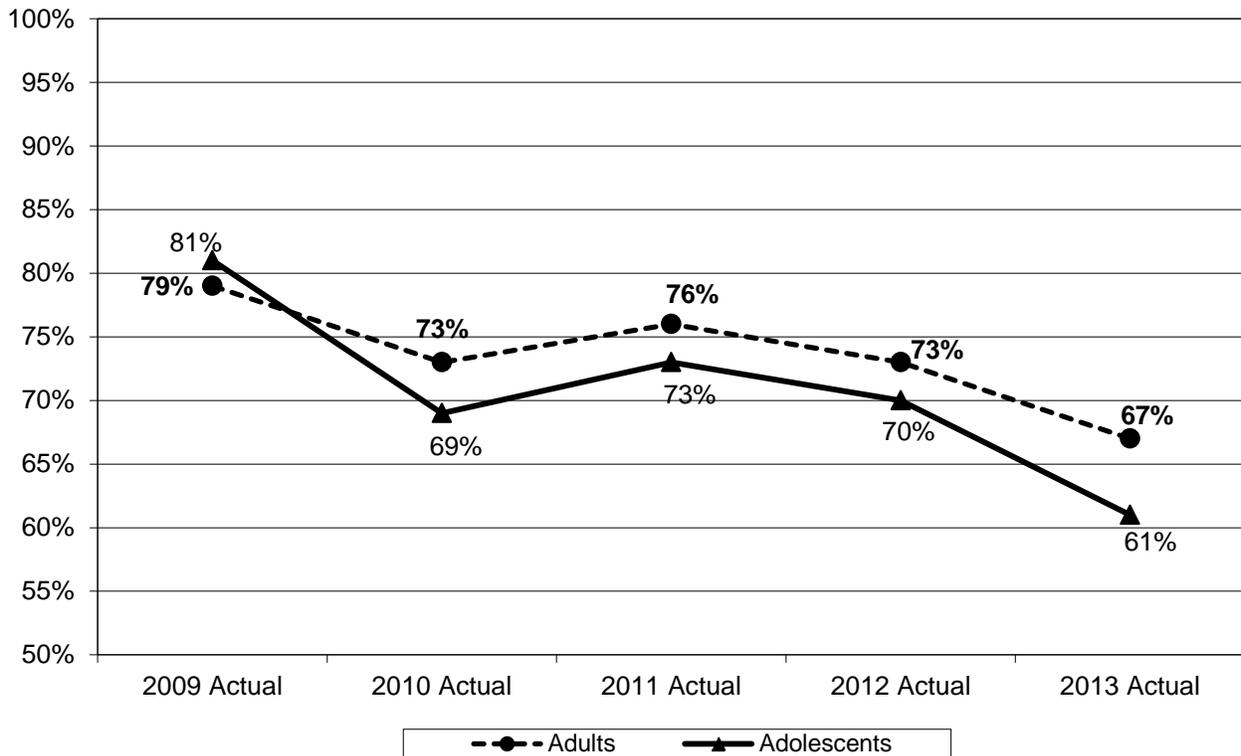
**Indicator 1.26:** Percent decrease in substance abuse by adolescents during treatment

**Target:** By 2015, 74% decrease in the number of adults and 72% decrease in the number of adolescents using substances at completion/transfer/referral from non-detox treatment compared to the number of adults/adolescents who were using substances at admission to treatment

**How are we doing?** This measure addresses the success of non-detox treatment programs provided by the Behavioral Health Administration of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The percent decrease in the number of adolescents using substances during treatment declined by twenty percentage points from 2009 to 2013. The target for adolescents was met in 2009 and 2011. The percentage decrease in the number of adults using substance during treatment fell twelve percentage points from 2009 to 2013. The target for adults was met during 2009 and 2011.

The Behavioral Health Administration has been utilizing regional interdisciplinary technical assistance teams to help decision makers and providers in funded programs improve treatment outcomes through planning and implementation of services.<sup>57</sup>

**Percent Decrease in Substance Abuse During Treatment**



<sup>57</sup> Behavioral Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene fiscal year 2014 and 2015 MFR Performance Discussions

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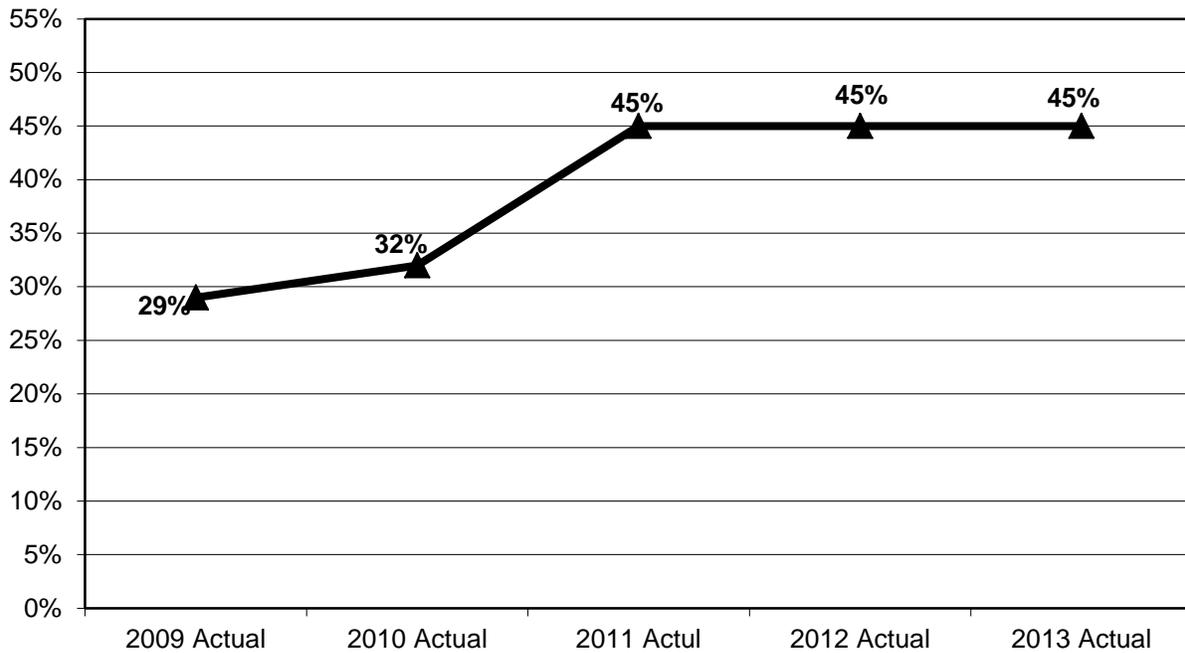
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**Indicator 1.27:** Percent increase in employment of adults at completion of substance abuse treatment

**Target:** By 2014, 47% increase in employment

**How are we doing?** The percent increase in employment of adults at completion of treatment improved by 55.2% from 2009 to 2013, with the greatest year to year improvement (40.6%) occurring between 2010 and 2011. The percent increase leveled off in 2012, and remained static in 2013. The Behavioral Health Administration utilizes regional interdisciplinary technical assistance teams to help providers in funded programs improve treatment outcomes through planning and implementation of services.<sup>58</sup>

**Percent Increase in Employment of Adults at Completion  
of Substance Abuse Treatment**



<sup>58</sup> Behavioral Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene fiscal year 2014 and 2015 MFR Performance Discussions

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,  
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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**MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

**Indicator 1.28:** Percent of adults receiving public mental health treatment who report being satisfied with their recovery

**Target:** By fiscal year 2015, at least 56 percent of adults receiving mental health treatment will report being satisfied with their recovery.

**How are we doing?** This is a new measure for which only two years of data are available. Slightly over half of adults receiving public mental health treatment reported being satisfied with their recovery during 2012 to 2013. To improve services, the Behavioral Health Administration in the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene in collaboration with the Core Service Agencies (CSA) will continue to consult with Maryland's mental health advocacy groups to promote and implement a series of public education and training activities to increase awareness of mental illness, mental health issues, and recovery and resiliency among adults, children and youth.<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>59</sup> Behavioral Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene fiscal year 2015 MFR Performance Discussion

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2**  
**PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING INDEPENDENCE AND WELL-BEING, AND EQUAL AND FULL ACCESS**  
**TO RESOURCES THAT ASSIST INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES TO LIVE INDEPENDENT AND**  
**HEALTHY LIVES**

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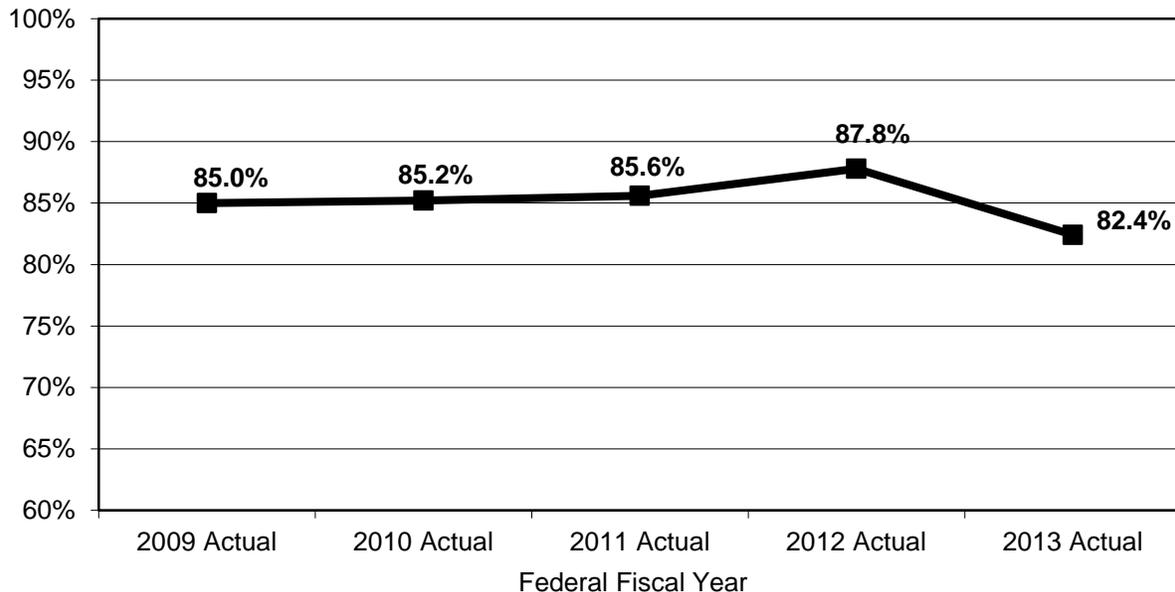
**SERVICES TO THE DISABILITY COMMUNITY**

**Indicator 2.1:** One year retention of employment by people with disabilities who were assisted by the Department of Education's Division of Rehabilitation Services (DORS)

**Target:** By June 2014, 2,600 people with disabilities assisted by DORS will obtain and retain employment for at least one year

**How are we doing?** The percent of people with disabilities who retained employment for one year remained stable from 2009 through 2011, slightly increased by 2.5% in 2012, and subsequently declined by 6.2% in 2013, falling 2.6 percentage points below the 2009 level. DORS continues a multi-year effort to align resources to support the delivery of vocational rehabilitation services to young people with disabilities transitioning from public education to careers and post-secondary education. DORS was one of six state programs selected by the U.S. Department of Education to participate in Employment First, a national demonstration project of evidence-based transition practices. DORS is partnering with the Maryland Developmental Disabilities Administration, other State agencies, and community non-profit organizations to determine the most effective model for implementing Employment First in Maryland. Maryland's project, the Seamless Transition Collaborative, will assure that individuals with intellectual/developmental disabilities consider employment on a "preferred basis" in life planning. Through Maryland's project, DORS is working with eleven local education agencies.<sup>60</sup> DORS is also a partner in the Skills2Compete Initiative through programs at its Workforce and Technology Center and throughout Maryland communities.<sup>61</sup> "DORS' Workforce and Technology Center continues to develop Customized and Partnership Training programs that provide short-term, intensive training for individuals with significant disabilities who are not pursuing college degrees but are interested in obtaining an industry certification and/or skills required to enter employment that will provide a higher than average entry wage."<sup>62</sup>

**One-Year Retention of Employment by People With Disabilities Who Were Assisted by the Department of Education's Division of Rehabilitation Services Programs**



<sup>60</sup> Fiscal year 2012 -2015 MFR Performance Discussion, Division of Rehabilitation Services, Maryland State Department of Education

<sup>61</sup> MFR Performance Discussion fiscal year 2013, Maryland State Department of Education

<sup>62</sup> MFR Performance Discussion fiscal year 2014-2015, Maryland State Department of Education

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2**  
**PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING INDEPENDENCE AND WELL-BEING, AND EQUAL AND FULL ACCESS**  
**TO RESOURCES THAT ASSIST INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES TO LIVE INDEPENDENT AND**  
**HEALTHY LIVES**

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**Indicator 2.2:** Percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the “National Core Indicators” Survey who expressed satisfaction with Individual Outcomes

**Indicator 2.3:** Percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the “National Core Indicators” Survey who expressed satisfaction with Family Indicators

**Indicator 2.4:** Percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the “National Core Indicators” Survey who expressed satisfaction with Health

**Target:** By 2014, the percent of respondents expressing satisfaction will remain the same or improve

**How are we doing?** The survey instrument for this indicator has changed and therefore the domains measured have also changed.<sup>63</sup> The “National Core Indicators” Survey is a quality of life consumer interview and family survey used to establish a standard set of indicators to measure how well public developmental disabilities systems serve and support people. Data is not yet available for this indicator.

The Developmental Disabilities Administration provides feedback to community service agencies about the satisfaction of people they serve, and requires agencies to address low satisfaction through their quality assurance/improvement plans.

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<sup>63</sup> This measure replaces the “Percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the “Ask ME Survey” who expressed satisfaction with physical well-being, personal development, and self-determination

## **A SAFER, MORE SECURE MARYLAND**

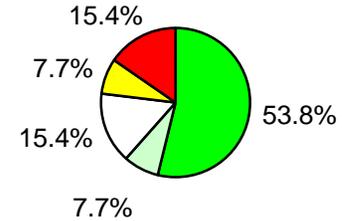
### **PROTECTING MARYLAND'S CITIZENS AND COMMUNITIES – REDUCING AND SOLVING CRIME**

**GOAL:** Maryland's citizens will live, work, and play in safe and secure communities where law enforcement resources, data and intelligence are effectively shared to prevent and solve crime.

Maryland will focus on protecting its people and communities and reducing and solving crime.

**A SAFER, MORE SECURE MARYLAND**

Status	Number of Indicators	Percent
Favorable Performance (Change >10%)	7	53.8%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	1	7.7%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	2	15.4%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	1	7.7%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	2	15.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100%</b>



Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	4 Year Change
State Police	<a href="#">Firearm homicide rate per 100,000 (CY 2008- CY 2012)</a>	6.28	5.40	5.12	4.67	4.78	-23.9%
State Police	<a href="#">Traffic fatality rate per 100 million miles traveled (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	1.05436	0.98870	0.86470	0.87060	0.90620	-14.1%
State Police	<a href="#">Part I crime rate (offenses per 100,000 population) (CY 2008- CY 2012)</a>	4,146	3,789	3,547	3,355	3,226	-22.2%
DPSCS	<a href="#">Recidivism: Percent of offenders returned to Department of Public Safety &amp; Correctional Services supervision for a new offense within one year of their release from the Division of Correction - all releases (2008 - 2012)</a>	23.3%	20.4	17.3%	15.5%	16.6%	-28.8%
		<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	
DPSCS	<a href="#">Total number of inmates who escape (2009 - 2013)</a>	3	1	3	2	3	0.0%
DPSCS	<a href="#">Total number of inmates who walk off (2009 - 2013)</a>	100	78	50	59	40	-60.0%
DPSCS	<a href="#">Percent of all cases closed where the offender was employed at closing (2009 - 2013)</a>	31%	28%	27%	28%	30%	-3.2%

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>4 Year Change</b>
Children's Cab. Inter-agency Fund	<a href="#">Rate per 100,000 of arrests of youth ages 15 to 17 for violent criminal offenses (CY 2008 - CY 2012)</a>	1,092.0	1,008.0	902.4	667.5	602.8	-44.8%
DJS	<a href="#">Youth Recidivism: Percent of youth re-committed/incarcerated within one year of release from all residential placements (2008 - 2012)</a>	19.6%	19.2%	19.4%	20.5%	19.3%	-1.5%
		<b>2005</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2013</b>	
Children's Cab. Inter-agency Fund	<a href="#">Percent of public school students in grades nine through twelve who are current drinkers (AY 2005 - AY 2011)</a>	39.8%	42.9%	37.0%	34.8%		-12.6%
Children's Cab. Inter-agency Fund	<a href="#">Percent of public school students in grades nine through twelve who reported using heroin one or more times (AY 2005 - AY 2011)</a>	2.6%	2.4%	4.1%	4.2%		61.5%
		<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	
DHMH	<a href="#">Percentage score Maryland receives on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention State Technical Assistance Review (TAR) (2009 - 2013)</a>	96%	96%	97%	100%	100%	4.2%
State Police	<a href="#">Number of matches of DNA taken during criminal investigations with DNA included in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database (2009 - 2013)</a>	449	430	540	443	285	-36.5%

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA I  
REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY ADULTS**

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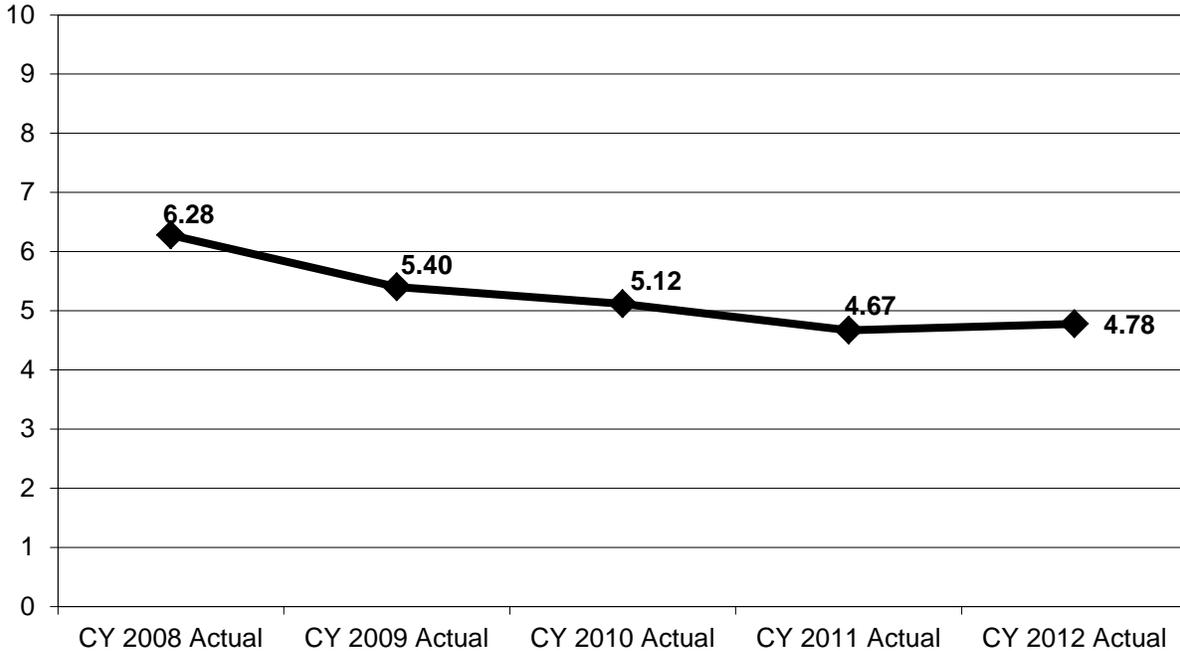
**KEEPING MARYLAND COMMUNITIES SAFE**

**Indicator 1.1:** Firearm Homicide Rate per 100,000 population

**Target:** Fewer than 6.49 (CY 2002 base) homicides per 100,000-population

**How are we doing?** The rate of firearm homicides declined dramatically from 2008 through 2012 with an overall decline of 23.9%. One of five core strategies of the O'Malley Brown Administration to reduce violent crime is to expand efforts to reduce illegal gun use and possession. This is supported by enactment of the Firearm Safety Act of 2013 that focuses on three principal areas: (1) gun safety, (2) school safety, and (3) improving mental health safeguards and services. Implementation of policy reforms is already underway and law changes took effect in late 2013.<sup>1</sup> The O'Malley-Brown Administration, working with Maryland's regional and local partners, created cross-border law enforcement partnerships to crack down on gun violence and gang activity. One such partnership, the Gun Tracing Task Force (GTTF), was started in May 2007 to track and curb illegal gun sales and gang activity.

**Firearm Homicide Rate Per 100,000 Estimated Population**



<sup>1</sup> Governor's Delivery Plan to drive down violent crime.

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA I  
REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY ADULTS**

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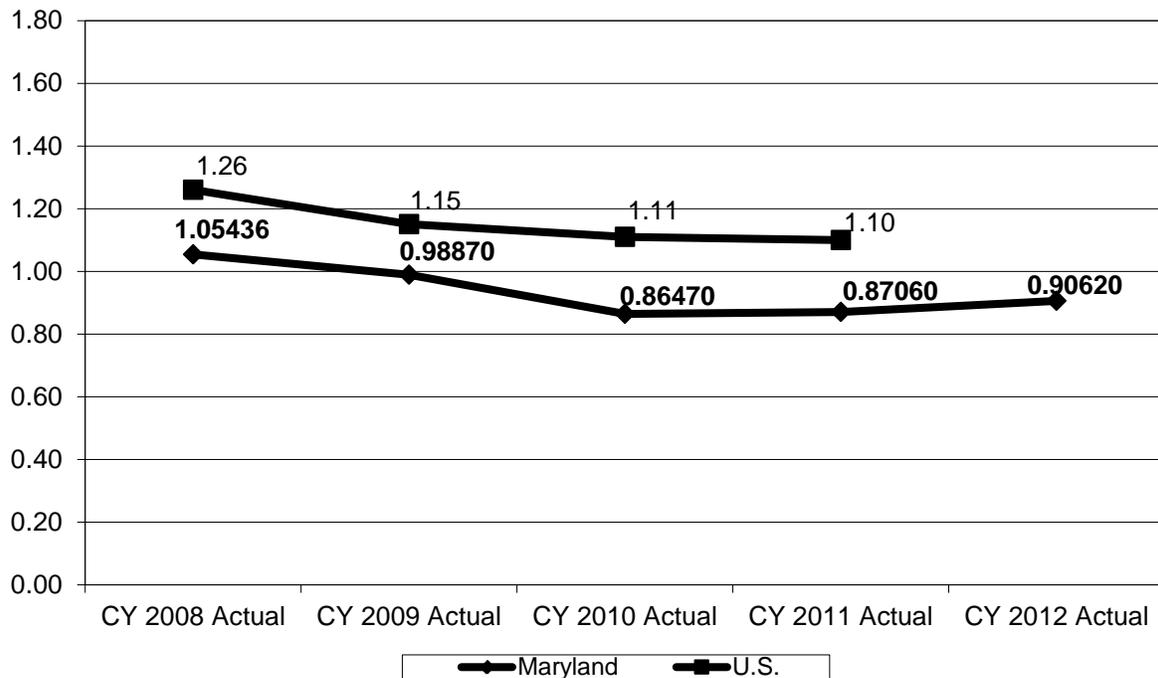
**Indicator 1.2:** Traffic fatality rate per 100 million miles traveled

**Target:** Fewer than 1.23978 (2002 base) deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT)

**How are we doing?** While traffic fatalities remain a leading cause of death in Maryland for persons up to age 34 years, the traffic fatality rate has declined since 2008 and remained below the national rate. National data is not yet available for 2012.

To address traffic safety challenges, the Maryland Department of Transportation worked with multiple agencies and jurisdictions to develop a five-year, statewide coordinated safety plan known as the Maryland Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP), which provides a framework for reducing transportation fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads. Recently enacted legislation has also enhanced traffic safety, including utilizing speed cameras in school and work zones, banning text messaging and hand held cell phone use in moving vehicles, providing clearance for bicycles and emergency vehicles, strengthening the graduated licensing process, and combating driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs.<sup>3</sup>

**Traffic Fatality Rate Per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled**



<sup>3</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation, 2010 and 2011 Annual Attainment Reports on Transportation System Performance, Maryland Department of Transportation, e-mail correspondence, September 28, 2010, Maryland Department of Transportation fiscal years 2011, 2012, and 2013 MFR Performance Discussions

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA I  
REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY ADULTS**

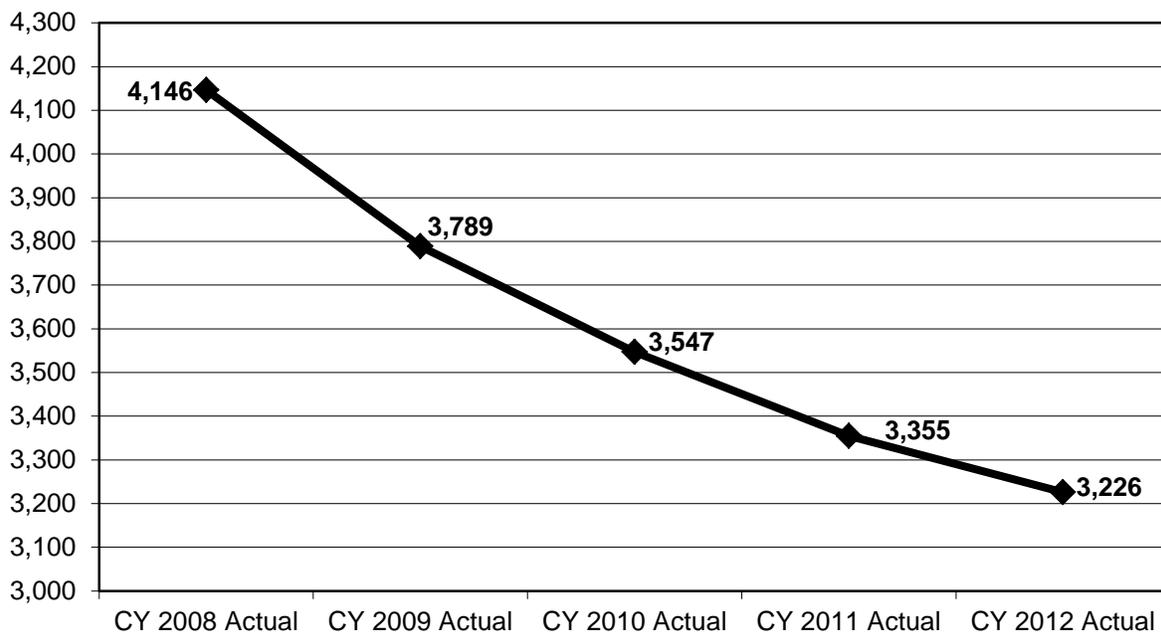
**Indicator 1.3:** Part I crime rate (offenses per 100,000 population)

**Target:** Below 2002 level of 4,800 per 100,000 population

**How are we doing?** The O'Malley Brown Administration considers public safety to be "the greatest responsibility of government at every level."<sup>4</sup> One of the Administration's public safety policy goals is to reduce violent crime in Maryland by 20% by the end of 2018. Part I crimes include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking or entering, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.<sup>5</sup> Overall, the Part I crime rate declined by 22.2% from 2008 to 2012.

Maryland is fighting and solving crime through a variety of strategies including increasing inter-agency cooperation, aligning State resources with the priorities of local governments at increased levels, enhancing warrant service to swiftly remove offenders from the streets, expanding efforts to reduce illegal gun possession and use, and improving use of technology such as DNA Fingerprinting, License Plate Recognition, Crime Mapping, Crime Analysis, and the Public Safety Dashboard.<sup>6</sup> The Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) continues to be a primary strategy to track and supervise the State's most violent offenders in a community setting.<sup>7</sup> The Initiative has been enhanced to include drug treatment, mental health counseling, family counseling, and job readiness training. The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services has also implemented Watch Center Models that create a network between police officers and community supervision agents who work together to exchange real time information to respond effectively to non-compliant offender behavior.<sup>8</sup>

**Part I Crime Rate per 100,000 Population**



<sup>4</sup> Governor O'Malley's 15 Strategic Policy Goals, StateStat, <http://www.statestat.maryland.gov/GDUcrime.asp>; One Maryland, Public Safety, Local Businesses, and New Technologies, June 2012, Governor Martin O'Malley

<sup>5</sup> Department of State Police, fiscal year 2012 MFR Data Definition and Control Procedures

<sup>6</sup> "State Employees Keeping Marylanders Safe", A Message from Governor O'Malley, October 8, 2010

<sup>7</sup> One Maryland, Public Safety, Local Businesses, and New Technologies, Governor Martin O'Malley, June 2012; Fiscal year 2015 MFR Performance Discussion, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

<sup>8</sup> Fiscal year 2014 and 2015 MFR Performance Discussion, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA I  
REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY ADULTS**

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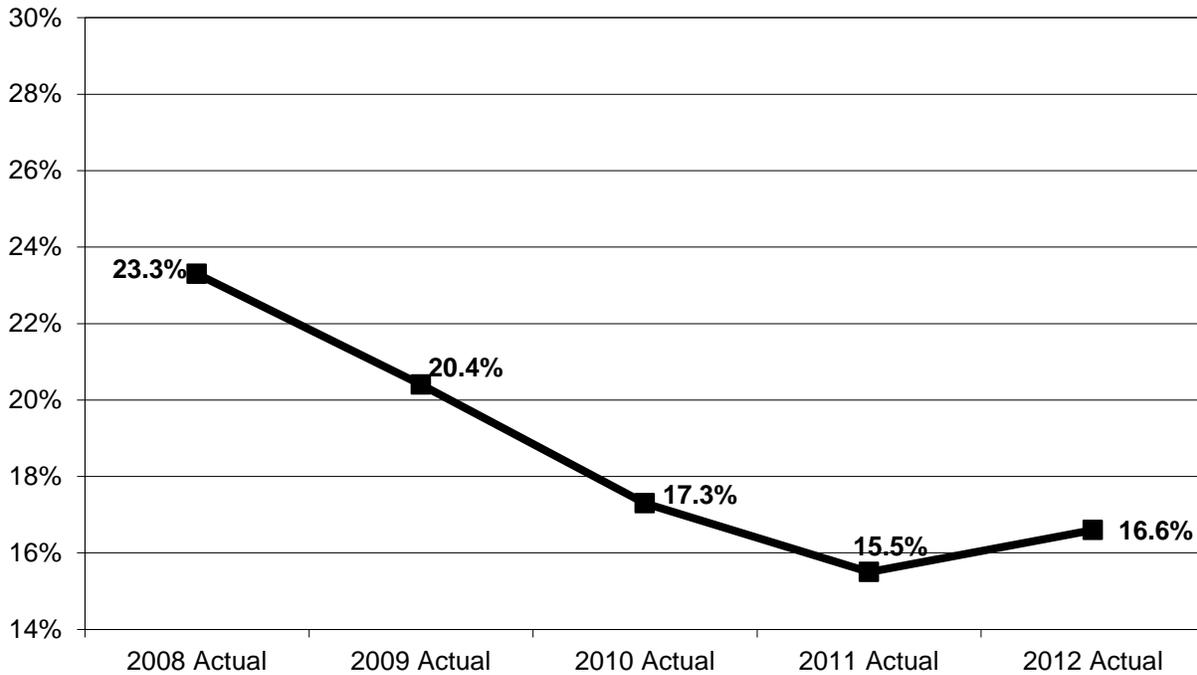
**Indicator 1.4:** Recidivism: Percent of sentenced offenders returned to DPSCS correctional or community supervision for a new offense within one year of release

**Target:** Not to exceed 2001 level of 23.9% for all releases

**How are we doing?** The percent of sentenced offenders returned to DPSCS correctional or community supervision for a new offense declined significantly each year from 2009 through 2011, with an overall decline of 33.5% from 2008 to 2011. Although the percent of offenders returned to DPSCS supervision increased slightly in 2012, performance remained below the target.

A primary strategy of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services is to “develop a re-entry preparation system assessing the risks and needs of offenders in an integrated manner, delivering the appropriate programming utilizing evidence-based practices through pre-trial detention, incarceration and post-incarceration monitoring.”<sup>9</sup>

**Percent of Offenders Returned to DPSCS Supervision for a New Offense  
Within One Year of Release from the Division of Correction - All Releases**



<sup>9</sup> Strategies fiscal year 2013 MFR Submission, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA I  
REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY ADULTS**

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**MAINTAINING SECURITY AND SAFETY IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

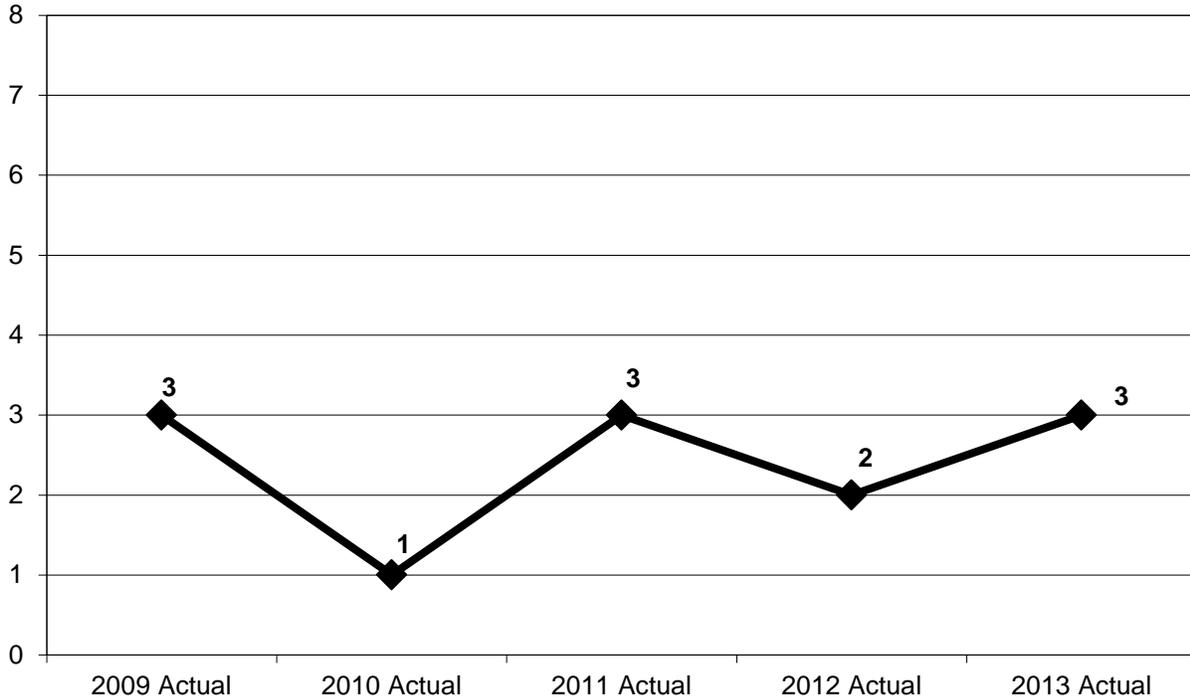
**Indicator 1.5:** Total number of inmates confined in Department of Public Safety and Correctional facilities who escape

**Target:** No escapes

**How are we doing?** Maintaining security and safety standards in adult correctional facilities contributes to keeping the public safe. The number of escapes has fluctuated between one and three over the period of 2009 to 2013. The performance target of zero escapes has not been met.

The appropriate units within the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services perform security assessments for each incident and implement additional strategies to improve security. Among other strategies, security audits will continue, detainees and housing areas will continue to be searched for weapons and other contraband that can be used to breach security, and wardens and facility administrators in collaboration with case management staff will continue to perform routine institutional audits.<sup>10</sup>

**Number of Inmate Escapes (In Aggregate)**



<sup>10</sup> Fiscal year 2013 MFR Strategies, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA I  
REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY ADULTS**

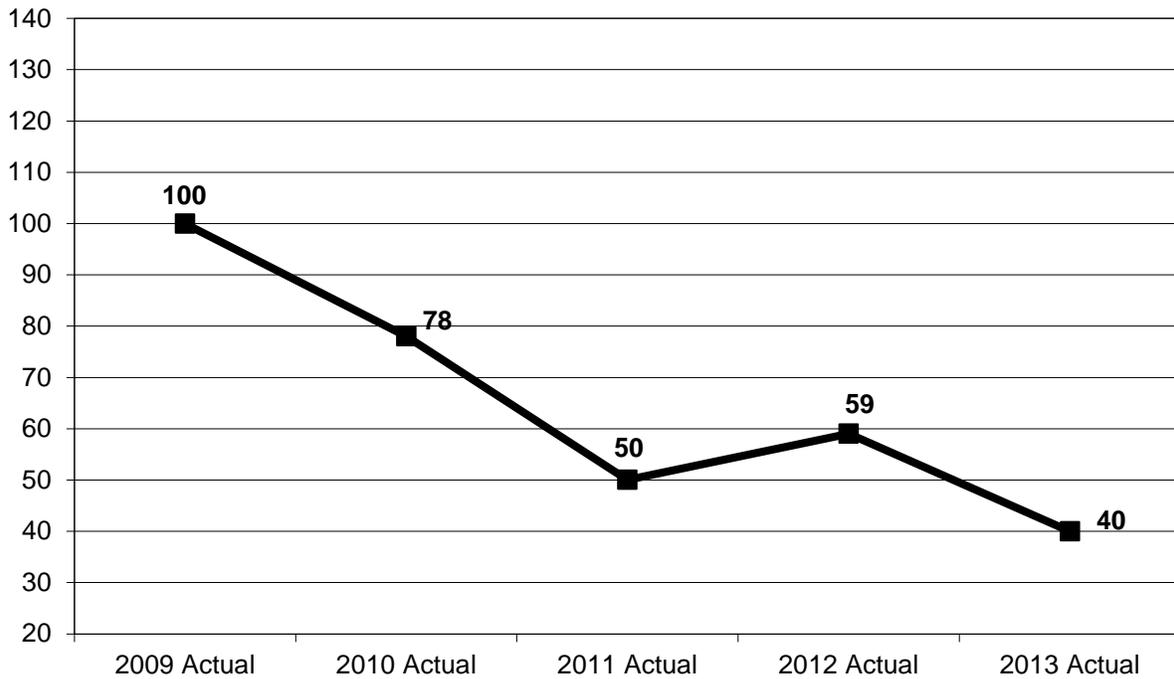
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**Indicator 1.6:** Total number of inmates who walk off from correctional facilities, detention facilities, alternative confinement settings, and home detention - aggregate

**Target:** Not to exceed 59

**How are we doing?** Overall, the number of walk-offs has declined by 60% from 2009 to 2013. The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services is focusing efforts on the facilities with the highest incidence of walk offs, as well as identifying and implementing other strategies to reduce walk offs. Eligibility criteria for placements on outside detail or work release have been modified to further decrease walk-offs. The Department continues to develop post-incident information gathering to produce analytical reports that are used to develop strategies to minimize future walk-offs.

**Number of Inmates Who Walk Off (In Aggregate)**



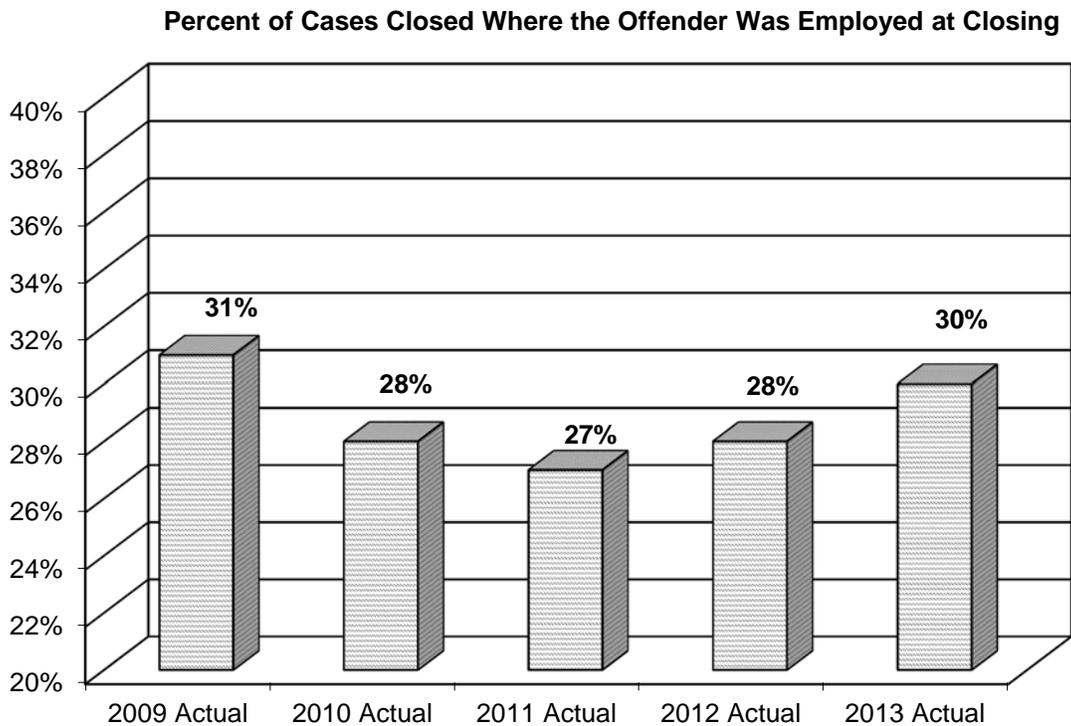
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA I  
REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY ADULTS**

**PROVIDING EFFECTIVE REHABILITATION AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT SERVICES TO  
OFFENDERS**

**Indicator 1.7:** Percent of all cases closed where the offender was employed at closing

**Target:** At least 31% of cases closed with offender employed at closing

**How are we doing?** The percent of cases closed where the offender was employed at closing fell by 12.9% from 2009 to 2011, and has since improved increasing by 11.1% from 2011 to 2013. Most likely, the economic climate contributed to the decline in employment between 2009 and 2011. Considering the more intense competition for jobs due to the increased unemployment rate, it was difficult for the offender population to obtain jobs for which many others without criminal records were applying.<sup>11</sup> The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services works to develop partnerships and referral procedures with community-based employment and educational organizations to increase the employability of offenders.<sup>12</sup>



<sup>11</sup> Performance Discussion fiscal year 2013 MFR Submission, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

<sup>12</sup> Strategies fiscal year 2013 MFR Submission, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2  
REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY JUVENILES**

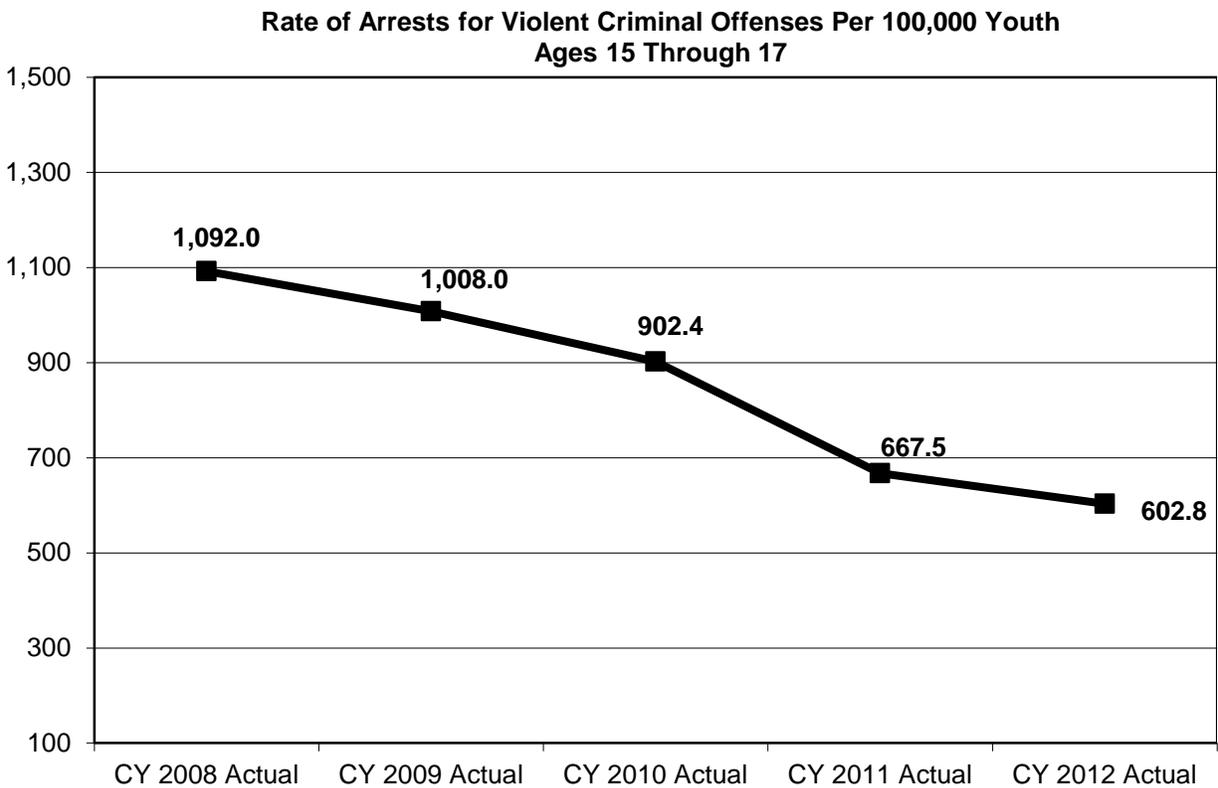
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**STRENGTHENING SERVICES TO JUVENILES AND FOCUSING ON EARLY INTERVENTION TO PREVENT JUVENILE CRIME**

**Indicator 2.1:** Rate of arrests for violent criminal offenses per 100,000 youth ages 15 through 17

**Target:** Reduced juvenile violent offense arrest rate

**How are we doing?** Involvement in violent offenses increases the risk of injury or death, and continued criminal activity into adulthood. The violent offense arrest rate for youth steadily declined by total of 44.8% from 2008 through 2012. Success in assessing the needs of juveniles (physical and mental health services, drug abuse services, improved education, or social services), and treating troubled juveniles for their needs are important factors in preventing juvenile crime. DJS is collaborating with other child serving local and State agencies to improve outcomes for youth, including implementation of initiatives such as Operation Safe Kids which provides community-based case management for at-risk youth, and the Under 13 Initiative which provides wraparound services to pre-teens who have had contact with DJS.



**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2**  
**REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY JUVENILES**

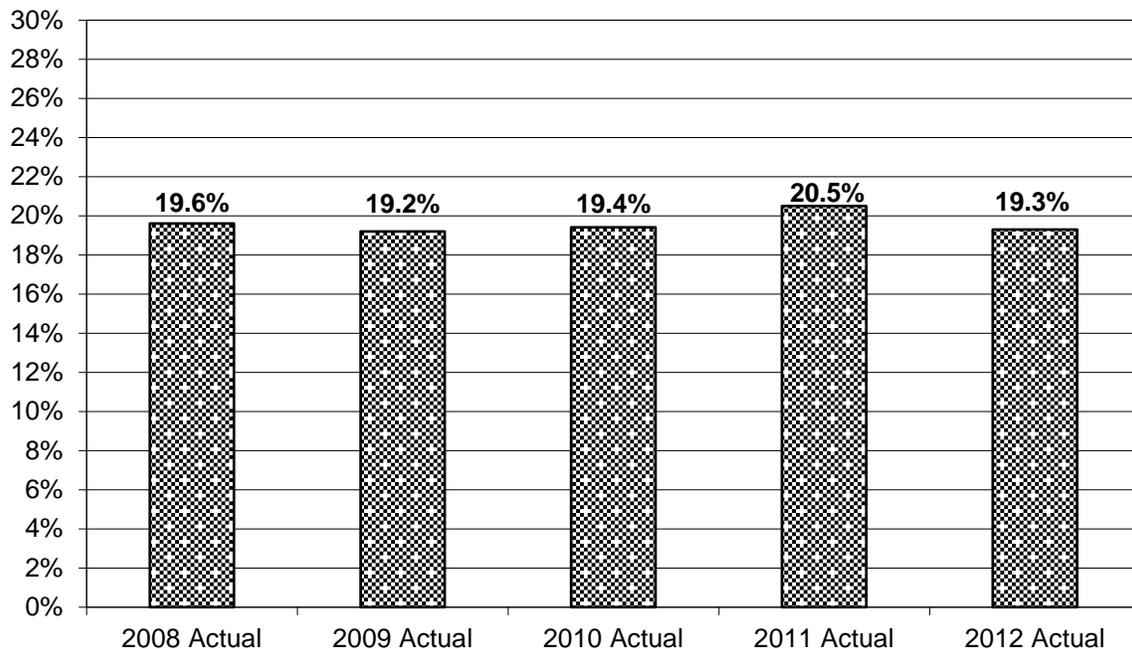
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**Indicator 2.2:** Recidivism: Percent of youth re-adjudicated/convicted within one year of release from all residential placements

**Target:** No more than 18% of youth released from DJS residential programs are re-adjudicated/convicted within one year after release

**How are we doing?** The percent of youth re-adjudicated/convicted within one year of release was relatively stable from 2008 to 2012, with a slight increase in 2011 and a subsequent decline to the 2010 level in 2012. "To help reduce the number of juvenile offenders who are involved in violent crime as either defendants or victims, the Department of Juvenile Services created the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) specifically crafted to target juvenile homicides and non-fatal shootings."<sup>13</sup> The VPI provides increased supervision and prevention services for Maryland's most at-risk youth. Each youth has a Treatment Services Plan that identifies strengths and needs of the youth, and ensures access to critical services. These services include case management, crisis intervention and safety planning, mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, and family therapy. Using the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services' adult VPI as a template, the Department of Juvenile Services developed and implemented a Watch Center concept for youth. The Watch Center liaison works with local police and other partners to identify non-fatal shooting victims under DJS supervision, and to develop plans to prevent shooting victims from retaliating or becoming further victimized.<sup>14</sup>

**Percent of Youth Re-Adjudicated/Convicted Within One Year After Release From All Residential Placements**



<sup>13</sup> Maryland's Comprehensive State Crime Control and Prevention Plan, 2012-2014, Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention

<sup>14</sup> Maryland's Comprehensive State Crime Control and Prevention Plan, 2012-2014, Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2  
REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY JUVENILES**

**REDUCING AND PREVENTING ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE BY YOUTH<sup>15</sup>**

**Indicator 2.3:** Percent of public school students in grades nine through twelve who are current drinkers (at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)

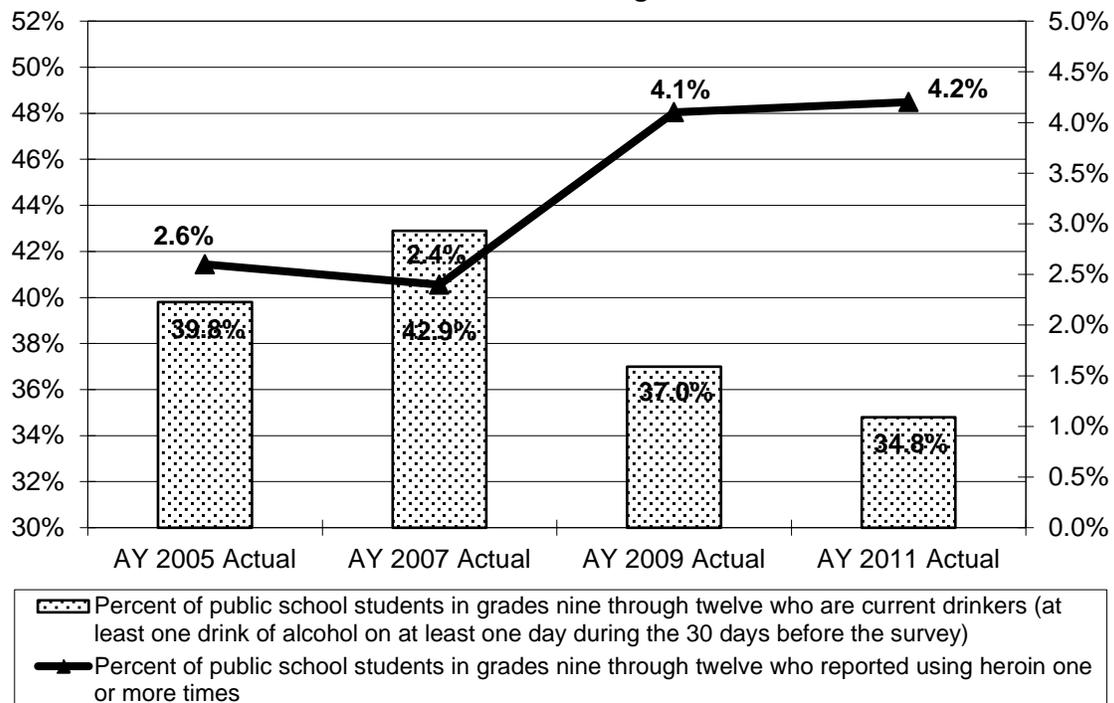
**Indicator 2.4:** Percent of public school students in grades nine through twelve who reported using heroin one or more times

**Target:** Reduced substance abuse by youth

**How are we doing?** Data for these measures come from the Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) which is part of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) developed by the Centers for Disease Control to monitor health-risk behaviors among youth. Beginning in 2005, MSDE administers the survey every two years. Results for the 2013 survey are not yet available. Early use of alcohol and heroin is associated with later drug use and the prevalence of high-risk behaviors by youth. Alcohol is the most commonly used drug among Maryland youth.<sup>16</sup> While the percent of public school students in grades nine through 12 who are current drinkers is far higher than the percent who reported using heroin one or more times, heroin use increased by 61.5% from 2005 through 2011, and alcohol use declined by 12.6%.

“While substance abuse prevention must be addressed by all stakeholders, the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) continues to assist local school systems in developing, implementing, and sustaining scientifically-based research programs to prevent and reduce ATOD (alcohol, tobacco, and other drug) use in and around schools. Substance abuse prevention education is also taught as part of comprehensive health education in Kindergarten through 12th grade in all Maryland public schools.”<sup>17</sup>

**Alcohol and Heroin Use by Public School Students in Grades 9 Through 12**



<sup>15</sup> The last Maryland Adolescent Survey was conducted in 2007 and reported in 2008 (AY 2008). MSDE no longer conducts the MAS survey due to insufficient funding. Therefore, the measures previously reported upon have been replaced by the indicators shown.

<sup>16</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well-Being 2011, Governor's Office for Children and the Children's Cabinet

<sup>17</sup> Maryland State Department of Education Data Definitions and Controls, fiscal year 2013 MFR

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 3  
STRENGTHENING HOMELAND SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT**

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**STRENGTHENING CAPACITY AND READINESS OF ALL REGIONS IN THE STATE TO RESPOND TO  
CRIMINAL ACTIVITY, EMERGENCIES, AND TERRORIST INCIDENTS**

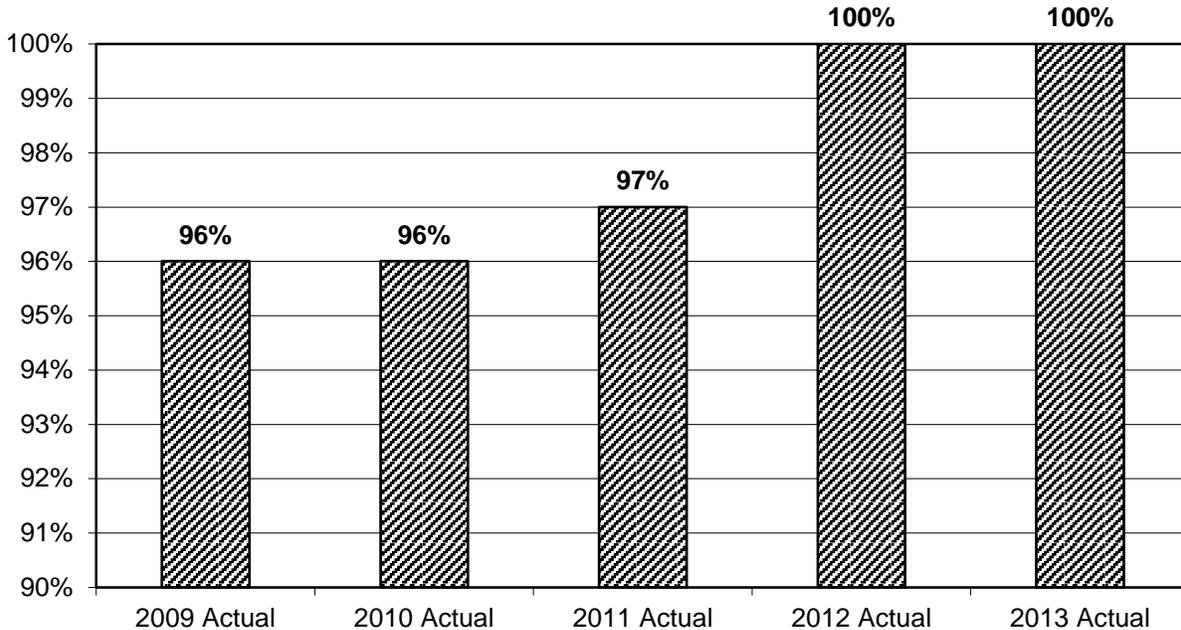
**Indicator 3.1:** Percentage score Maryland receives on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention State Technical Assistance Review (TAR)

**Target:** By fiscal year 2015, a score of at least 98%

**How are we doing?** National attention is focused on how best to distribute emergency medications and other medical supplies to the general population in the event of a bioterrorism event, emerging infectious disease, and natural or man-made disasters. The State TAR is a comprehensive CDC assessment tool that reviews and evaluates the State's ability to receive, store, and distribute emergency medications and medical supplies. The State TAR score is monitored by CDC annually to assure the State's ability to receive, store, and distribute medical countermeasures.<sup>18</sup> Maryland's TAR scores increased by 4.2% from 2009 to 2013, ending with a score of 100% for two years in a row.

The DHMH Office of Preparedness and Response's Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) and Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) Coordinators will work closely with State and local partners to enhance and maintain current SNS plans. Goals directly targeted to hospital preparedness such as those related to biosurveillance, mass casualty hospital surge planning, and maximized medical technology and information sharing are included among Maryland's twelve core homeland security goals.

**Percentage Score Maryland Receives  
on the State Technical Assistance Review (TAR)**



<sup>18</sup> Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Office of Preparedness and Response, e-mail dated November 30, 2012

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 3  
STRENGTHENING HOMELAND SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT**

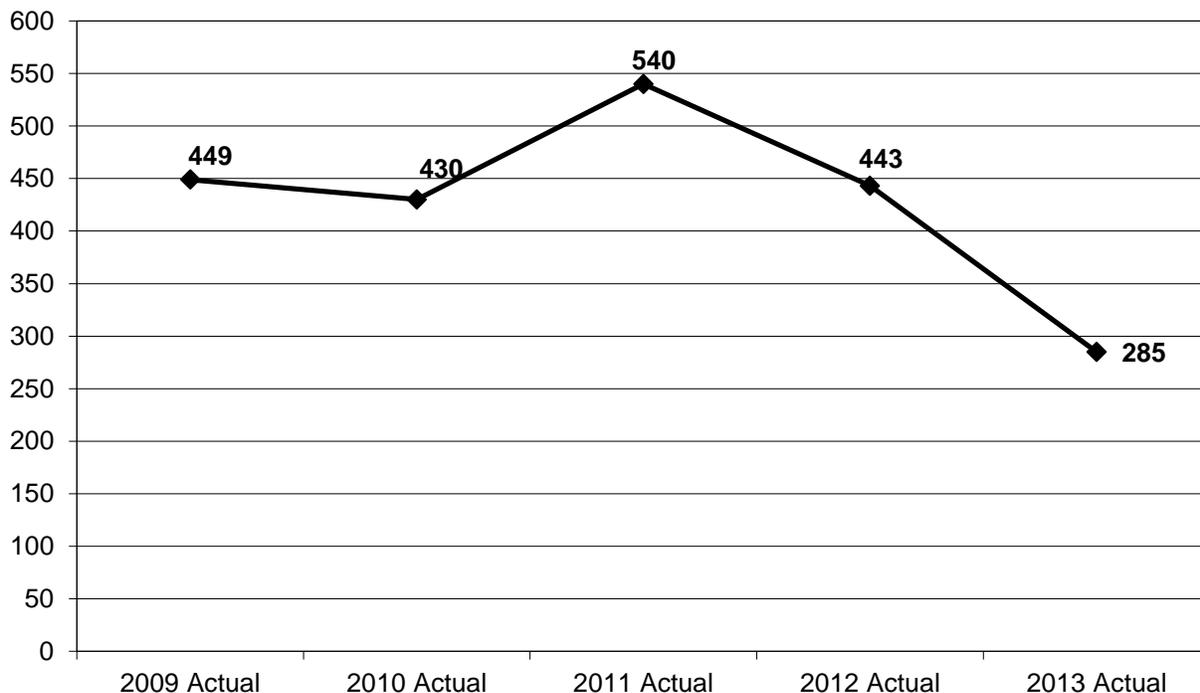
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**Indicator 3.2:** Number of matches of DNA taken during criminal investigations with DNA included in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database (DNA evidence hits per year to CODIS)

**Target:** Increased number of solved crimes

**How are we doing?** “The use of DNA technology to identify offenders and solve criminal cases quickly is a vital instrument in Maryland’s mission to provide safe and sustainable communities for every Maryland resident.”<sup>19</sup> The O’Malley Brown Administration maximizes the use of DNA samples to identify violent criminals before they re-offend, and to exonerate the innocent. The Department of State Police, Forensic Sciences Division coordinates the collection and analysis of DNA database samples from individuals required by law to provide DNA. The known DNA profiles generated from the database samples are entered into the CODIS database and searched against the unknown DNA profiles generated from crime scene samples. CODIS is comprised of local, state, and national levels allowing for searches across jurisdictions.<sup>20</sup> In 2009, Governor O’Malley signed legislation authorizing collection of DNA samples from people charged with violent crimes and burglaries, expanding Maryland’s ability to use DNA as a crime fighting tool. The data shown below now include matches of DNA taken from convicted offenders and individuals arrested/charged. DNA matches reached an all-time high in 2011, and subsequently declined by 18% in 2012, principally due to the Maryland Court of Appeals ruling in April 2012 that the arrested/charged law was unconstitutional. DNA sample collection was suspended. In July 2012, the U.S. Supreme Court stayed the Court of Appeals ruling allowing the State to continue to collect DNA samples pending action by the Supreme Court. In June 2013, the Supreme Court heard the case and ruled that police in Maryland can continue the warrantless collection of DNA from people arrested for serious crimes. Legislation was enacted during the 2013 session which repealed sunset of the State law. DNA matches declined further from 2012 to 2013. According to the Department of State Police, factors among others that influence the number of evidence hits include the number of samples entered into CODIS (the number for the Convicted Offender Program declined by 29% from 2012 to 2013), any backlogs in entering samples to CODIS, and the amount of casework entered into CODIS by laboratories in Maryland and other states.

**DNA Evidence Hits Per Year To The Combined DNA Index System  
(CODIS) Database**



<sup>19</sup> Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention DNA Web site: <http://www.goccp.maryland.gov/dna/index.php>

<sup>20</sup> MFR Definitions and Control Procedures, fiscal year 2013, Department of State Police, Criminal Investigation Bureau

## **EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT**

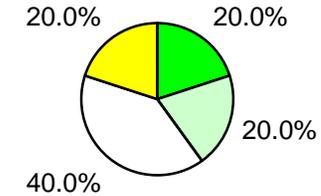
### **MAKING GOVERNMENT WORK AGAIN**

**GOAL:** Maryland State government will meet the needs of Maryland's citizens in a financially prudent way, and maintain its standing as a fiscally well-managed state.

Maryland will focus on restoring and maintaining effective financial stewardship while making prudent investments in the priority areas of public safety, public education, workforce creation and economic growth, environmental sustainability, and child and family well-being.

**EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT**

Status	Number of Indicators	Percent
Favorable Performance (Change >10%)	1	20.0%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	1	20.0%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	2	40.0%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	1	20.0%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100%</b>



Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	4 Year Change
DBM	<a href="#">Annual General Fund closing balance as of June 30th available for new fiscal year operations (millions) (2009 - 2013)</a>	\$87.2	\$344.0	\$990.1	\$551.2	\$510.7	485.7%
Treasurer's Office	<a href="#">Bond rating from all three nationally recognized bond rating agencies for each issuance of State General Obligation Bonds (maintain AAA rating) (CY 2009 - CY 2013)</a>	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	no change
CDAC	<a href="#">Capital debt service as a percent of State revenue (2009 - 2013)</a>	6.21%	6.85%	6.58%	6.68%	6.56%	5.6%
State Retirement and Pension System	<a href="#">Asset to liability ratio for the MD State Retirement and Pension System (funded ratio) (2009 - 2013)</a>	65.02%	64.14%	64.70%	64.37%	65.52%	0.8%
		<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	
Governor's Office and DBM	<a href="#">Percent of the total legislative appropriation for Executive departments covered by StateStat (2010 - 2014)</a>	70%	72%	73%	73%	73%	4.3%

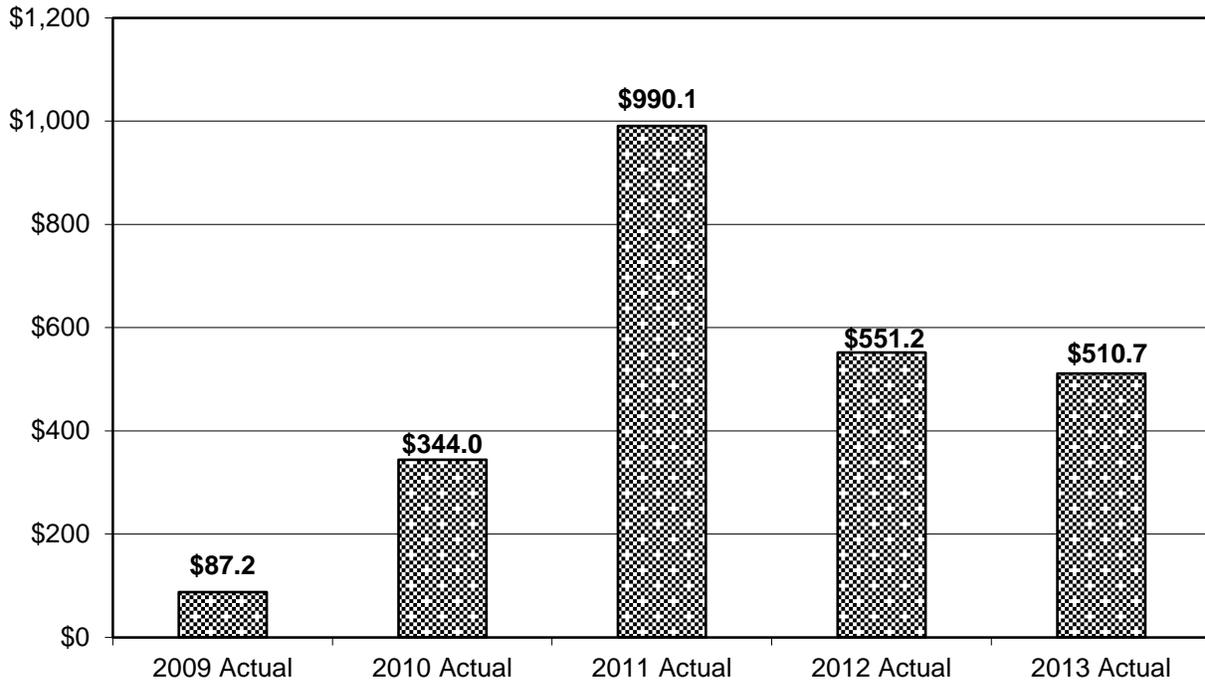
## RESTORING AND MAINTAINING FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY

**Indicator 1.1:** Annual General Fund closing balance as of June 30<sup>th</sup> available for new fiscal year operations (in millions)

**Target:** A positive General Fund closing balance for each fiscal year

**Discussion:** Economic conditions among other factors have an impact on the closing balance. Each fiscal year from 2009 through 2013 closed with a positive General Fund balance. At the close of fiscal year 2009, the General Fund closing balance was at the lowest level of the preceding decade (\$87.2 million). For only the third time in the last four decades, on-going revenues declined in 2009 reflecting the severity of the recent recession and impacting the General Fund balance for that year. The General Fund closing balance for subsequent years has been significantly higher than for 2009.

**Annual General Fund Closing Balance as of June 30th Available  
for New Fiscal Year Operations (Millions)**



## RESTORING AND MAINTAINING FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY

**Indicator 1.2:** Bond ratings from three nationally recognized bond rating agencies for each issuance of State General Obligation Bonds

**Target:** Triple A bond ratings from all three nationally recognized bond rating agencies for each issuance of State General Obligation Bonds

**Discussion:** Maryland uses the proceeds from the issuance of General Obligation Bonds to finance necessary capital projects such as schools, community colleges, university projects, and hospitals. A triple A rating, the highest possible rating, means that the State has an extremely strong capacity to meet financial commitments. Maryland has consistently maintained triple A bond ratings from all three nationally recognized rating agencies, each of which has acknowledged Maryland's strong financial management, diverse, wealthy economy, strong debt oversight, and moderate debt burden.<sup>1</sup> Maryland is one of only ten states in the nation to hold the coveted triple A bond ratings from all three nationally recognized rating agencies. Retention of the triple A rating allows the State to save millions of taxpayer dollars resulting from the low interest rates achieved because of these ratings.

Rating Agency	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013
Fitch Ratings	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
Moody's Investors Service	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Standard & Poors	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA

<sup>1</sup> Moody's cited an "above average debt burden" as a challenge for the State in its February 2011, July 2011, September 2011, February 2012, and July 2012 rating reports

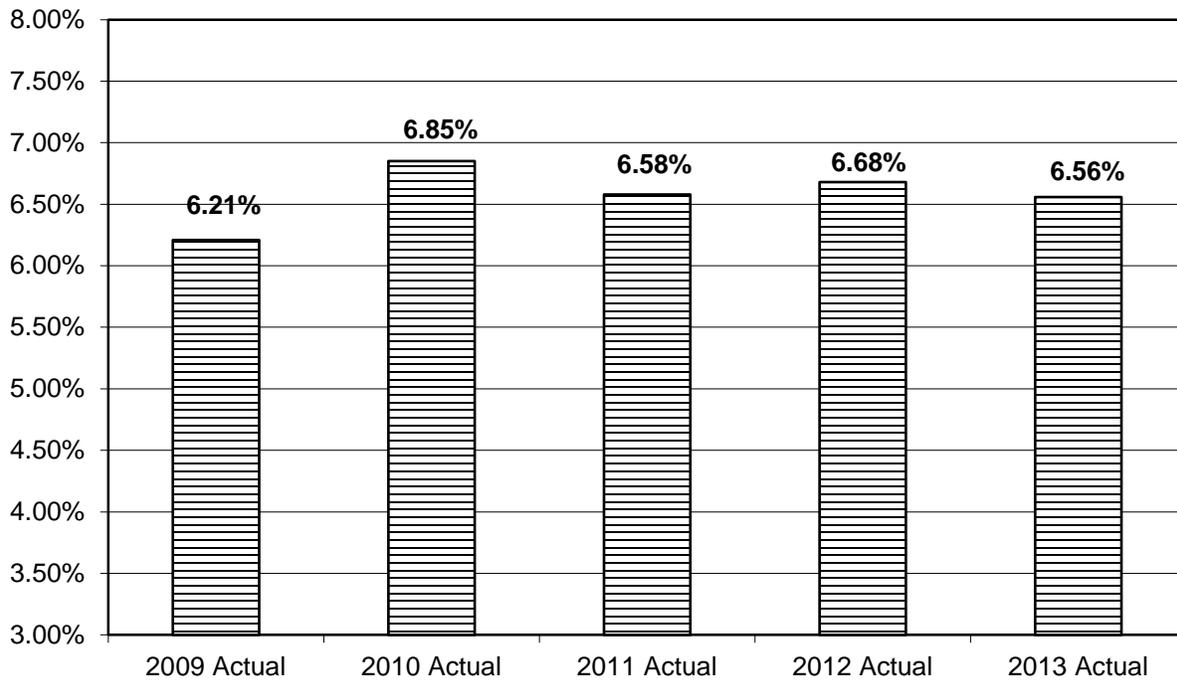
## RESTORING AND MAINTAINING FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY

**Indicator 1.3:** Capital debt service as a percent of State revenue

**Target:** Capital debt service as a percent of State revenue is at or below 8%

**Discussion:** Capital debt service as a percent of State revenue measures whether the State can pay the debt service, and considers the ability of the State to manage debt over time to achieve goals.<sup>2</sup> Tax supported debt is tracked by the Capital Debt Affordability Committee. Under criteria imposed by the Capital Debt Affordability Committee, debt service on State tax-supported debt may not require more than 8.0% of revenues. Each year during the period of 2009 through 2013, the capital debt service as a percent of State revenue was below the affordability benchmark of 8%. Overall there was a 5.6% increase in the debt to revenue ratio from 2009 to 2013. Maintaining debt below the threshold has contributed to the continued triple A bond ratings given by the nationally recognized bond rating agencies for Maryland's General Obligation bond issues.

**Capital Debt Service As A Percent of State Revenue**



<sup>2</sup> Report of the Capital Debt Affordability Committee on Recommended Debt Authorizations for Fiscal Year 2014, October 2012

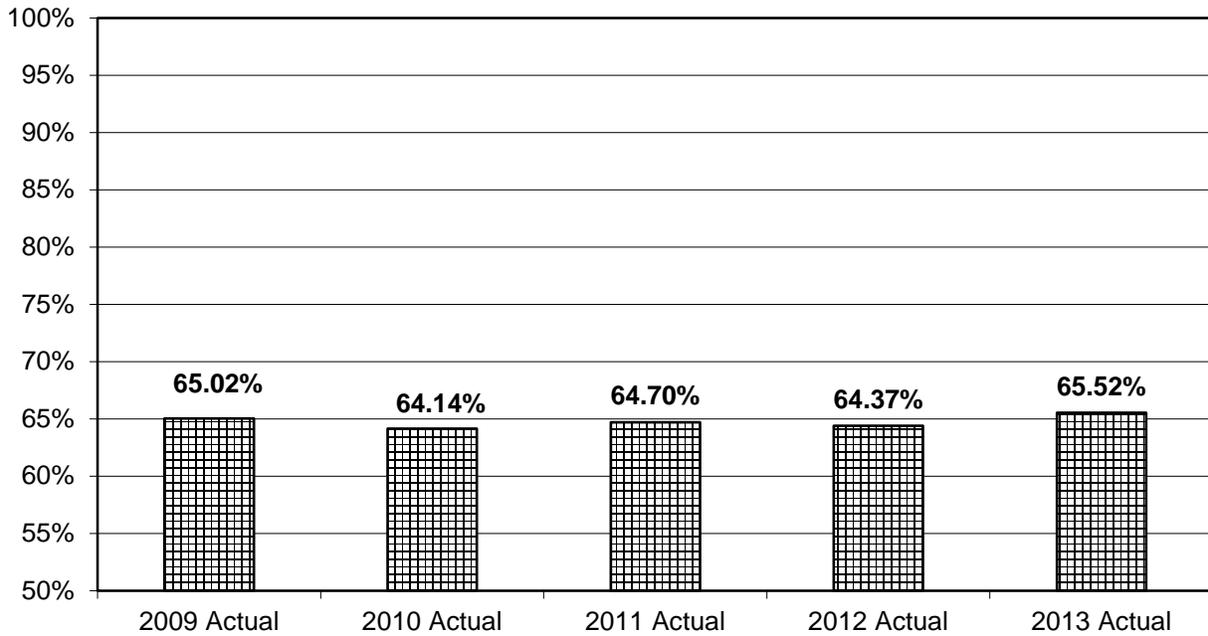
## RESTORING AND MAINTAINING FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY

**Indicator 1.4:** Asset to liability ratio for the MD State Retirement and Pension System (funded ratio)

**Target:** Improved funded ratio of the System, achieving 100% funding by 2030

**Discussion:** The funded ratio measures the ability of the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System to pay all projected retirement benefits as they become due.<sup>3</sup> The funded ratio is the primary measure of funding progress. The System is fully funded if the funded ratio is greater than or equal to 100%. When analyzing the overall funded status, it is important to keep in mind that a funding plan is over a long horizon in which fluctuations in the market are expected.<sup>4</sup> The funded ratio has remained stable from 2009 through 2013. Pension reform legislation was passed during the 2011 legislative session with the goal of improving the funded ratio of the System.

**Asset to Liability Ratio for the MD State Retirement and Pension System  
(Funded Ratio)**



<sup>3</sup> Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) 2012 for the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System

<sup>4</sup> Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports 2005 through 2012 for the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System

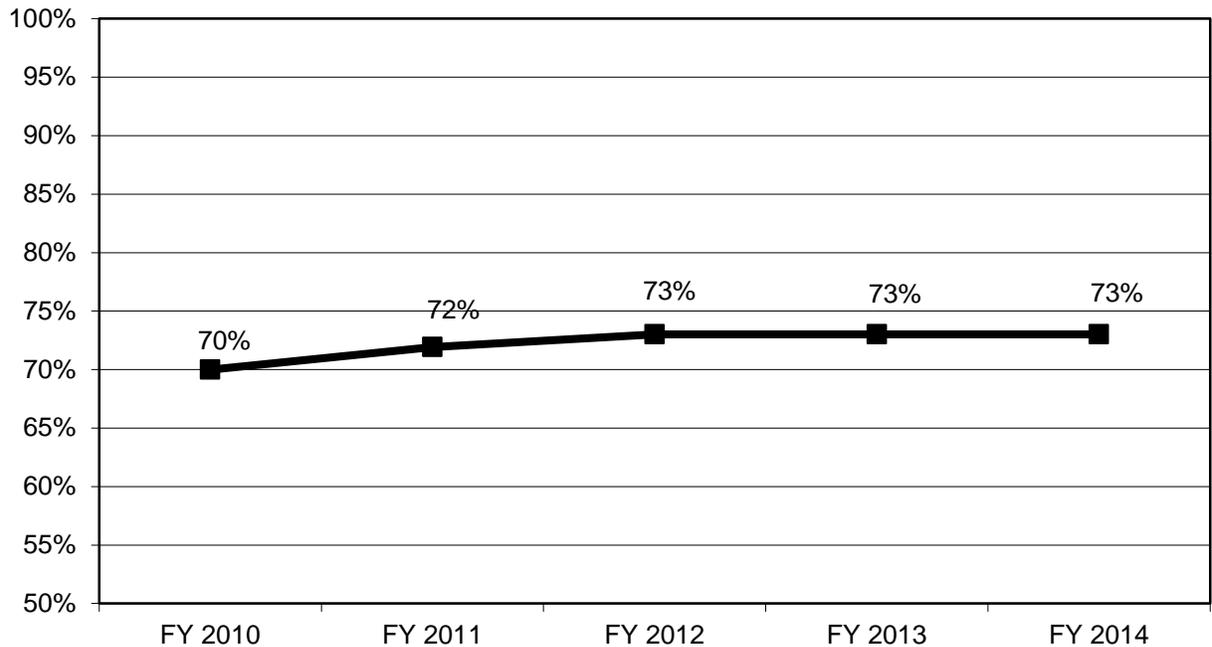
## PERFORMANCE BASED MANAGEMENT

**Indicator 2.1:** Percent of the total legislative appropriation for Executive departments<sup>5</sup> covered by StateStat

**Target:** 75% of the total legislative appropriation for Executive departments covered by StateStat

**Discussion:** StateStat is a performance measurement and management tool implemented in 2007 by Governor O'Malley to make Maryland's State government more accountable and more efficient. StateStat drives continuous improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of State government programs. Of the 20 Executive departments,<sup>6</sup> 16 (80%) of them participate in StateStat<sup>7</sup> and account for nearly three quarters of the total legislative appropriation for fiscal year 2014. The percent of the total legislative appropriation for Executive departments covered by StateStat increased by 4.3% from 2010 to 2012, and remained at the 2012 level in 2013 and 2014.

**Percent of the Total Legislative Appropriation for Executive Departments Covered by StateStat**



<sup>5</sup> Executive departments are generally the largest State departments that perform services and functions most closely related to the Administration's core mission and goals, and also have the most budgetary impact.

<sup>6</sup> Dept. of Aging, Dept. of Disabilities, Dept. of Planning, Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Dept. of Budget & Mgmt., Dept. of Information Technology, Dept. of General Services, Dept. of Transportation, Dept. of Natural Resources, Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene, Dept. of Human Resources, Dept. of Labor, Licensing, & Regulation, Dept. of Public Safety & Correctional Services, Dept. of Education, Dept. of Housing & Community Development, Dept. of Business & Economic Development, Dept. of the Environment, Dept. of Juvenile Services, State Police

<sup>7</sup> The departments participating in StateStat include those listed in the note above with the exception of the Dept. of Education, Dept. of Budget & Mgmt., Dept. of Disabilities, and the Dept. of Aging.