

**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 2011**

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# INTRODUCTION

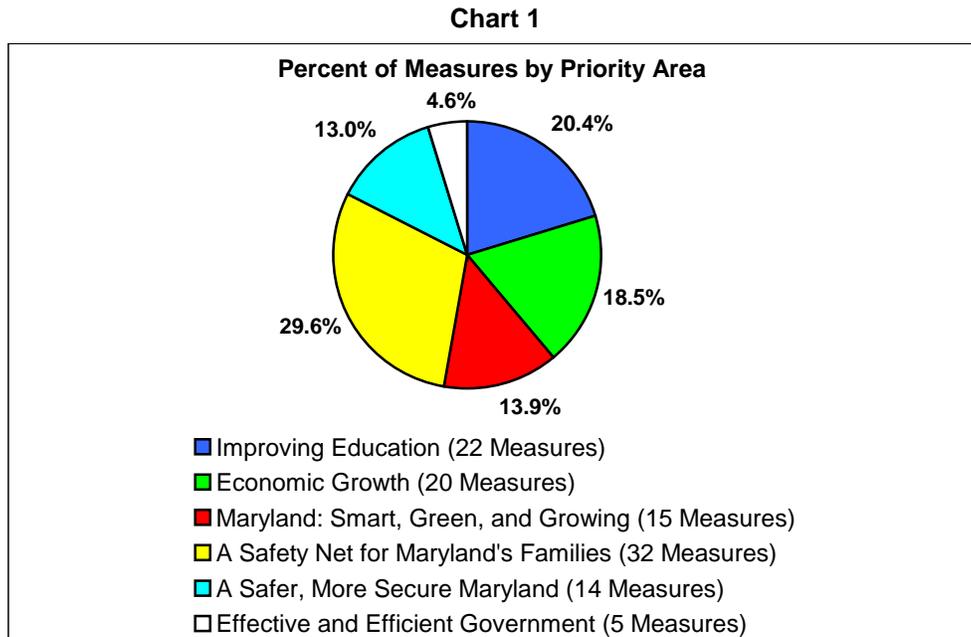
The State Finance & Procurement Article, §3-1002 (E) requires the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to provide an annual report to the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee and the House Appropriations Committee discussing the State's progress toward achieving the goals outlined in the Managing for Results (MFR) State Comprehensive Plan (the State Plan). The State Plan was revised in November 2009 to more fully align with the priorities of the O'Malley administration. The revised 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.<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> There are 97 measures in the State Plan. Although the following four measures have multiple data sets, each is counted as one measure for the purposes of determining the total number of measures in the State Plan: "percent of students scoring proficient or better by grade and content area" (6 data sets), "percent of schools demonstrating AYP" (2 data sets), "number of reported cases of vaccine preventable, communicable diseases" (4 data sets), and "percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the Ask Me survey who expressed satisfaction with 3 domains" (3 data sets). Data sets are counted as individual measures when calculating overall performance and performance for each priority area, resulting in a total of 108.

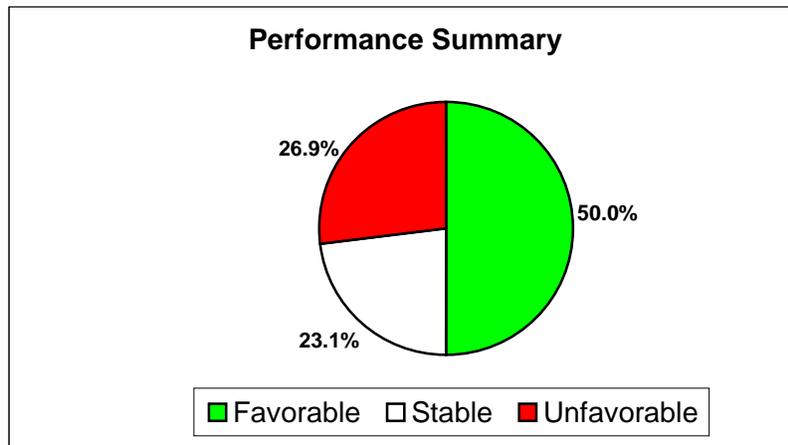
## SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

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 that data are available, unless a different number of years of data is specified.

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%)

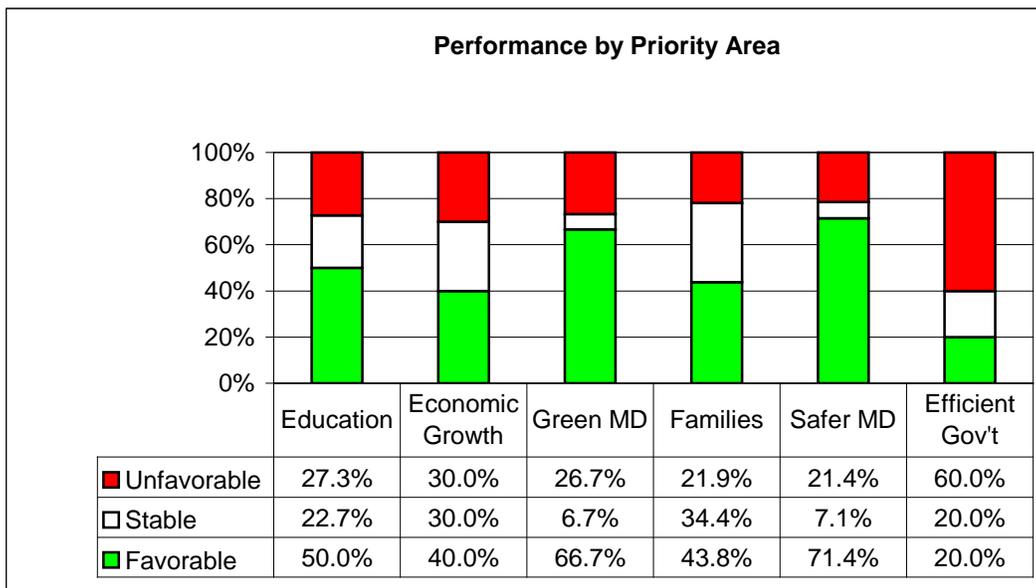
**Chart 2** summarizes overall performance for the measures in the State Plan. When combined, performance for 73.1% of measures are either moving in favorable direction or are stable. Half of the measures are moving in a favorable direction, 23.1% are holding steady while 26.9% are moving in an unfavorable direction.

**Chart 2**



A summary of performance by priority area is shown in **Chart 3**. A safer Maryland, green Maryland, and education have the most measures moving in a favorable direction, each with 50% or more of the measures moving favorably. Considering the current economic climate, it is not surprising that efficient government and economic growth have the largest number of measures moving in an unfavorable direction. A detailed presentation of performance for each priority area is included in the following pages. Unless otherwise indicated, data is by State fiscal year.

**Chart 3**



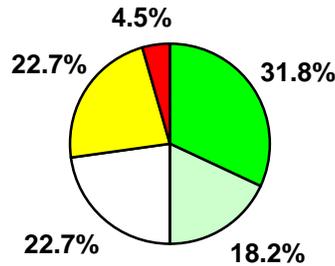
## **IMPROVING EDUCATION**

### **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%)	7	31.8%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	4	18.2%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	5	22.7%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	5	22.7%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	1	4.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100%</b>

Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	Most Recent Data Available	4 Years Prior	4 Year Change
MSDE	Percent of students entering Kindergarten demonstrating Full Readiness on the Work Sampling System Kindergarten Assessment (2006 - 2010)	78%	60%	30.0%
MSDE	Percent of students scoring proficient or better in Reading – Grade 3 – Total all groups (2006 - 2010)	84.0%	78.3%	7.3%
MSDE	Percent of students scoring proficient or better in Reading – Grade 8 – Total all groups (2006 - 2010)	80.4%	67.0%	20.0%
MSDE	Percent of students scoring proficient or better in English (English 2 replaced reading-grade 10 beginning in 2006; the 2009 data begins a new trend and is not comparable to prior years. Therefore the variance is from 2009 to 2010.) (2009 - 2010)	83.7%	86.6%	-3.3%
MSDE	Percent of students scoring proficient or better in Math – Grade 3 – Total all groups (2006 - 2010)	86.0%	79.1%	8.7%
MSDE	Percent of students scoring proficient or better in Math – Grade 8 – Total all groups (2006 - 2010)	65.4%	55.0%	18.9%
MSDE	Percent of students scoring proficient or better in Algebra (Replaced geometry beginning in 2006; the 2009 data begins a new trend and is not comparable to prior years. Therefore the variance is from 2009 to 2010. (2009 - 2010)	87.9%	88.8%	-1.0%
MSDE	High School Graduation Rate (2006 - 2010)	86.55	85.44	1.3%

**EDUCATION**

<b>Agency/ Data Source</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Most Recent Data Available</b>	<b>4 Years Prior</b>	<b>4 Year Change</b>
MSDE	Percent of children in grades 9 through 12 who drop out of school in an academic year (2006 - 2010)	2.50	3.60	-30.6%
MSDE	Percent of schools demonstrating Adequate Yearly Progress in reading – State totals (2006 - 2010)	70.8%	77.7%	-8.9%
MSDE	Percent of schools demonstrating Adequate Yearly Progress in Math – State totals (2006 - 2010)	72.6%	82.2%	-11.7%
MSDE	Percent of core academic subject classes staffed with highly qualified teachers (2006 - 2010)	91.7%	79.4%	15.5%
MSDE	Percent of Maryland schools that are safe as defined by COMAR 13A.08.01.18B(5) (2006 - 2010)	99.7%	98.9%	0.8%
MHEC	Six year graduation rate of first-time, full-time students at public four-year colleges and universities (all groups) (2006- 2010)	64.7%	62.6%	3.4%
MHEC	Percent of bachelor's degrees awarded to racial/ethnic minorities at public and private Maryland colleges and universities (2006 - 2010)	31.6%	33.5%	-5.7%
MHEC	Number of community college students who transfer to a Maryland public four-year campus (2006 - 2010)	9,046	7,987	13.3%
MHEC	Percent of Maryland median family income required to cover tuition and fees at Maryland public four-year institutions (2006 - 2010)	10.3%	10.5%	-1.9%
MHEC	Percent of Maryland median family income required to cover tuition and fees at Maryland community colleges (2006 - 2010)	4.6%	4.8%	-4.2%
MHEC	Number of graduates in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) from Maryland's public and private higher educational institutions (2006 - 2010)	10,341	10,698	-3.3%
MHEC	Number of graduates in teaching from Maryland's public and private higher educational institutions (2006 - 2010)	2,377	2,553	-6.9%
MHEC	Number of graduates in nursing from Maryland public and private higher educational institutions (2006 - 2010)	3,190	2,615	22.0%
MHEC	Percent of teacher candidates from Maryland public and private higher educational institutions who pass Praxis II (2006 - 2010)	96.0%	96.0%	0.0%

**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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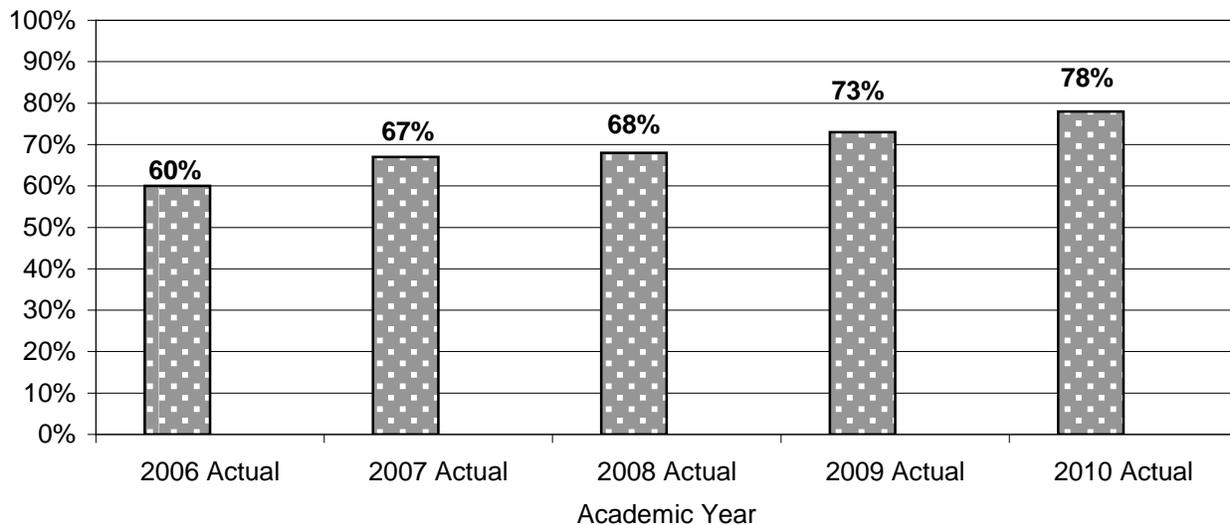
**CHILDREN ENTERING SCHOOL READY TO LEARN**

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

**Target:** By the 2011-2012 academic year, 84% of children enter kindergarten demonstrating Full Readiness

**How are we doing?** 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. The MMSR Kindergarten Assessment uses a customized version of the Work Sampling System™ Kindergarten Assessment.<sup>1</sup> Full readiness is defined as consistently demonstrating skills, behaviors, and abilities that are needed to successfully meet kindergarten expectations in seven developmental and curricular domains. "Recent neurological research strongly supports the belief that early learning experience prior to formal education is an essential foundation for later school success. Research on how young children learn encourages the assumption that improvement in school readiness will positively impact school performance, as measured by the results of future assessments administered statewide to Maryland students."<sup>2</sup> Students continue to show steady progress in demonstrating Full Readiness, with an annual increase in the percent of children entering kindergarten as fully ready since 2001. In 2010, 78% of kindergarten students in Maryland were evaluated by their teachers as "fully ready," up 6.8% from 73% the previous year, and an increase of 30% since 2006. Within the group demonstrating Full Readiness in 2010, kindergarteners demonstrated the strongest readiness in physical development and the arts, and the most improvement from 2009 in scientific thinking. Progress in kindergarten readiness has been made across subgroups and domains since 2002.<sup>3</sup>

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



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

<sup>2</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well-Being 2009

<sup>3</sup> FY 2012: Managing for Results Program Performance, Office of the State Superintendent, Maryland State Department of Education

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**  
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**CHILDREN SUCCEEDING IN SCHOOL**

Percent of students scoring proficient<sup>4</sup> or better by grade and content area:

- Indicator 1.2:** Reading – Grade 3 – Total all groups
- Indicator 1.3:** Mathematics – Grade 3 – Total all groups
- Indicator 1.4:** Reading – Grade 8 – Total all groups
- Indicator 1.5:** Mathematics – Grade 8 – Total all groups
- Indicator 1.6:** English – Total all groups
- Indicator 1.7:** Algebra – Total all groups

**Target:** 100% of students will attain proficiency or better in reading/language arts and math by 2014<sup>5</sup>

**How are we doing?** The Maryland School Assessment (MSA) was established in 2002 to meet the requirements of the Federal No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB). The MSA test produces a score that describes how well a student masters the reading and math content specified in the Maryland Content Standards.<sup>6</sup> Each child receives a score in each content area that will categorize performance as basic, proficient, or advanced. Statewide trend data from 2006 to 2010 for grades 3 and 8 in reading and math show slow but steady improvement, increasing by 6.9 percentage points over that time in third grade math, 10.4 percentage points in eighth grade math, 5.7 points in third grade reading, and 13.4 points in eighth grade reading. Reading and math scores on the MSA remained constant in 2009 and 2010.

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>7</sup> HSA Test Performance Status represents the performance results for all test takers in each of the required High School Assessment exams. Passing scores have been defined for each course.<sup>8</sup> Beginning in 2006, English 2 replaced reading grade 10, and algebra grade 11 replaced geometry grade 10. Beginning in 2008, Maryland used a status model<sup>9</sup> and reported results for high school students on the basis of the student's highest score achieved for algebra and English regardless of the grade in which the student took the test. In 2008, scores were reported as of the end of grade 11. For 2009 and subsequent years, scores will be reported as of the end of grade 12. Now that HSA's are fully implemented, data for 2009 will be the baseline for future results. Therefore, data shown below for 2006 through 2008 are not comparable to data for 2009 and beyond.<sup>10</sup> The percent of students passing English steadily increased from 2006 to 2008 with an overall increase of 23 percentage points. There was a slight decline of 2.9 percentage points from 2009 to 2010. The percent of students passing algebra declined by 3.1 percentage points from 2006 to 2007, and then increased dramatically by 22.4 percentage points in 2008. Proficiency in algebra remained stable in 2009 (88.8%) and 2010 (87.9%).

"The 2010 assessment score data show a continued closing of the achievement gaps that have plagued schools nationwide."<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Proficient is a realistic and rigorous level of achievement indicating proficiency in meeting the needs of students.

<sup>5</sup> Federal No Child Left Behind Act goal, 2010 Maryland Report Card, Maryland State Department of Education

<sup>6</sup> Science is also tested but proficiency is not required in science by NCLB by 2014.

<sup>7</sup> Maryland Results for Child Well Being 2009

<sup>8</sup> 2009 Maryland Report Card; Maryland Results for Child Well Being 2008

<sup>9</sup> The status model reports only one score per student, and it is the student's highest score regardless of how many times he/she was tested. This method more accurately answers the question of what percentage of high school seniors have passed each HSA. (source: Maryland State Department of Education)

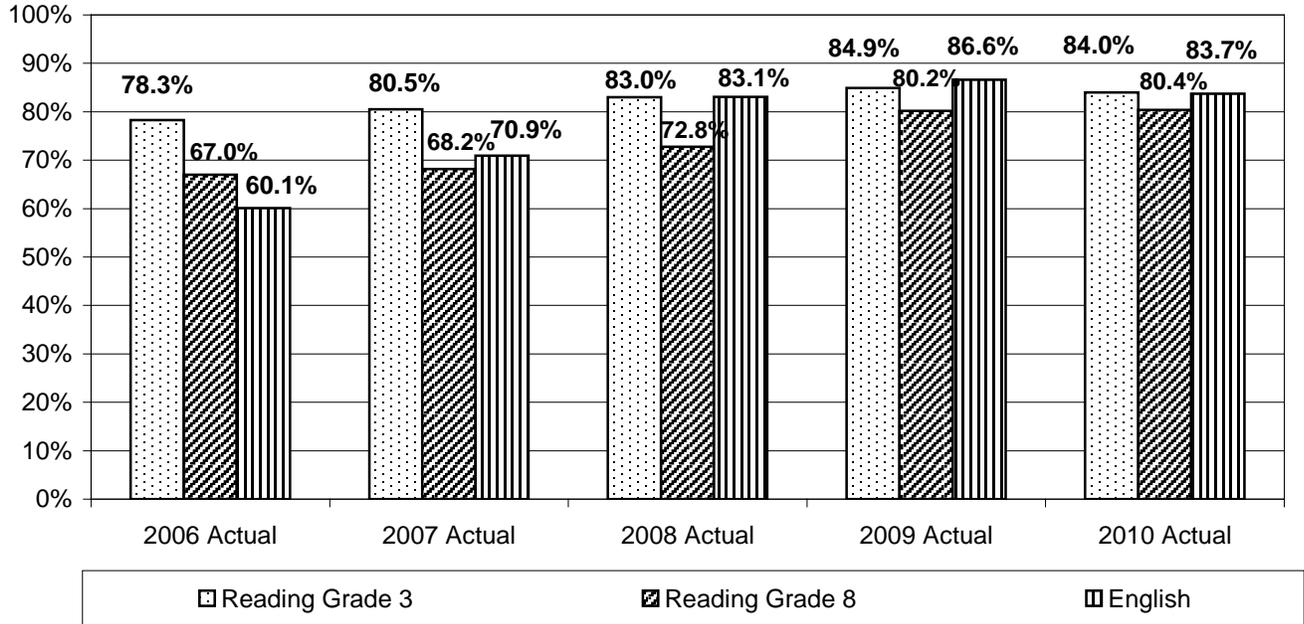
<sup>10</sup> Maryland State Department of Education fiscal year 2011 MFR

<sup>11</sup> FY 2012: Managing for Results Program Performance, Office of the State Superintendent, Maryland State Department of Education

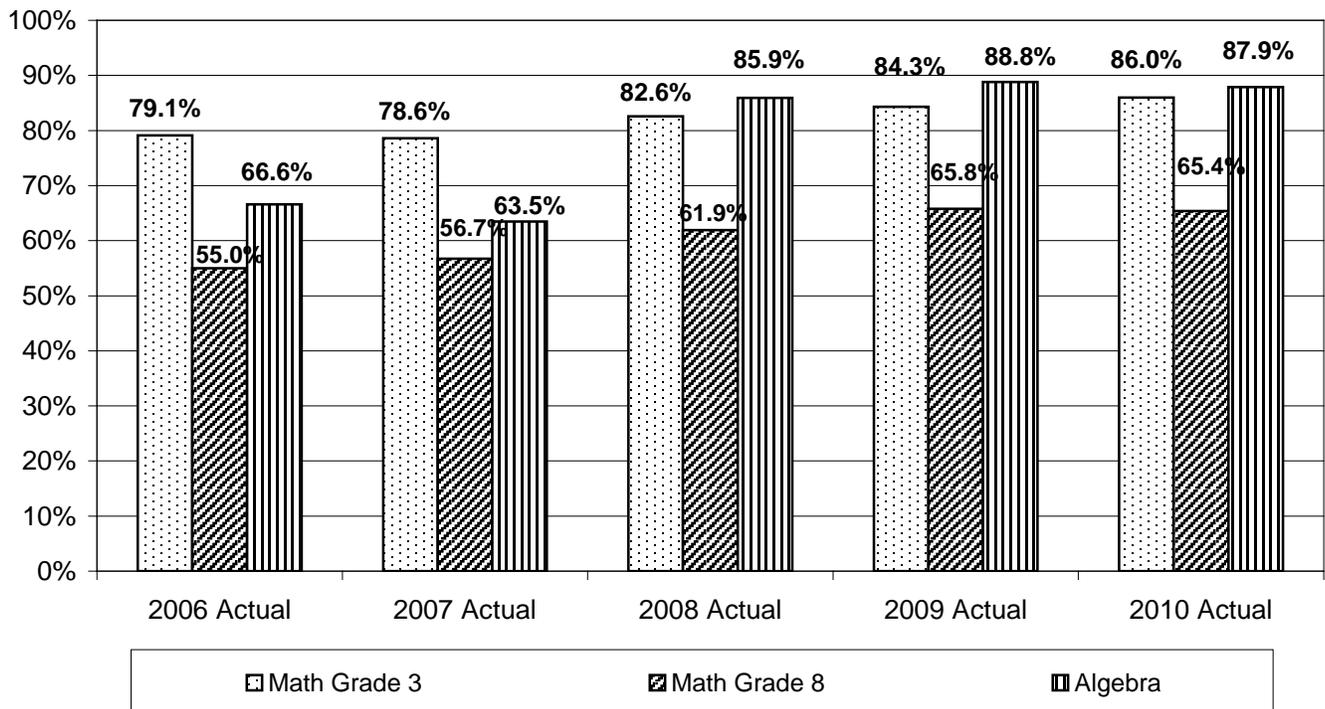
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**CHILDREN SUCCEEDING IN SCHOOL**

**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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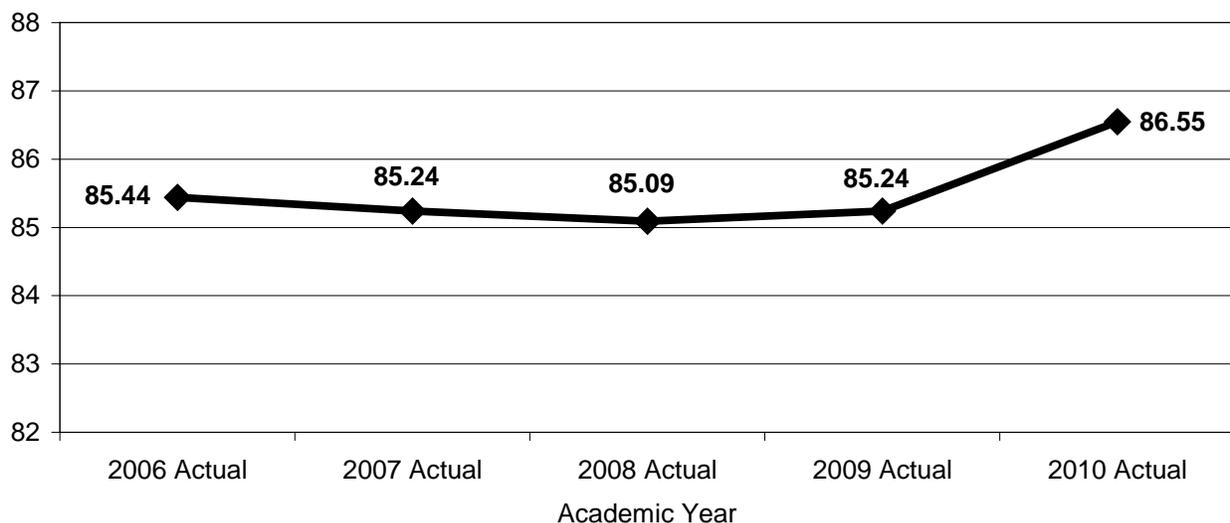
**CHILDREN COMPLETING SCHOOL**

**Indicator 1.8:** High School Graduation Rate<sup>12</sup>

**Target:** By the 2013 – 2014 academic year, all schools will meet the performance standard of a 90% graduation rate.<sup>13</sup>

**How are we doing?** The graduation rate is the percentage of students who receive a Maryland high school diploma during the reported school year. It is a required Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) measure for all high schools. Yearly targets are set for the graduation rate so that by 2013-2014, all schools will meet the performance standard of a 90% graduation rate. Completion of high school program requirements indicates students' potential readiness for post-secondary education and/or employment.<sup>14</sup> The percent of students receiving a public high school diploma remained constant over the period of 2006 through 2010, with a slight uptick of 1.54% in 2010. Graduation rates improved for all racial subgroups with American Indian/Alaskan Native graduates leading the way, followed by Hispanic, and then African American graduates.<sup>15</sup>

**High School Graduation Rate**



<sup>12</sup> Currently, Maryland along with 35 other states is using a methodology for graduation rate developed by the National Council on Educational Statistics. It is one of the approved graduation rate formulas states can use for accountability purposes. Maryland along with other states is moving toward a national system of calculating high school graduation rates that will be based on following cohorts of students through high school. According to U.S. Department of Education guidance, a state must have 4 years of longitudinal data before adopting this. Maryland anticipates receiving Federal approval to do so and to shift to this methodology in 2011. (Maryland State Department of Education fiscal year 2011 Data Definition)

<sup>13</sup> MdReportCard.org, Maryland State Department of Education

<sup>14</sup> Maryland Results for Child Well Being 2009

<sup>15</sup> One Maryland, A Message from the Governor, "Maryland graduation rate climbs, drop-out rate declines", October 12, 2010; 2010 Maryland Report Card: Maryland State: Graduation Rate for Race/Ethnicity and Gender

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**

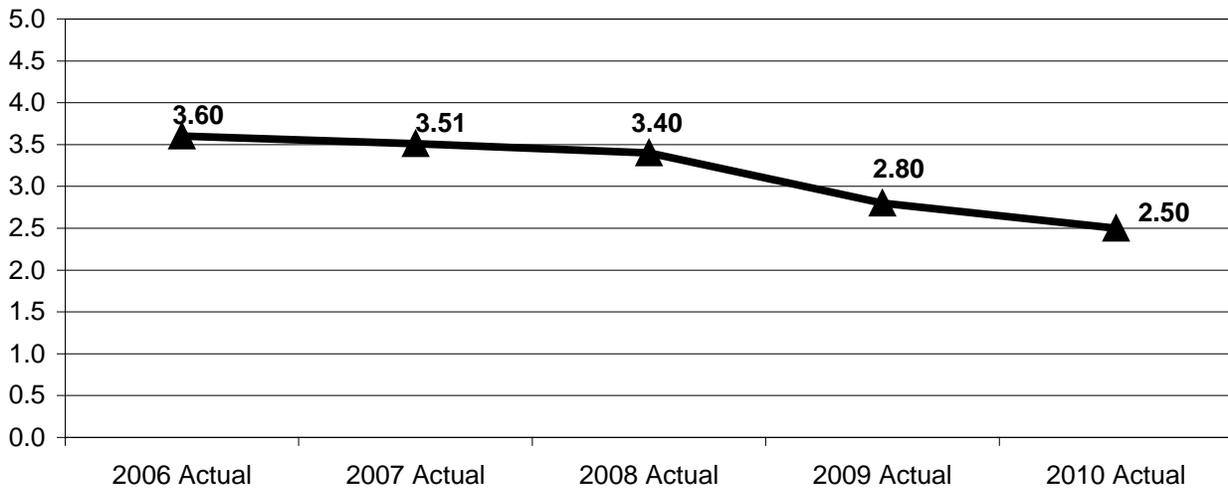
**PROVIDING QUALITY K-12 EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL MARYLAND RESIDENTS SO THAT THEY CAN CONTRIBUTE TO, SUCCEED, AND PROSPER IN THE WORKFORCE**

**Indicator 1.9:** Percent of children in grades 9 through 12 who drop out of school in an academic year

**Target:** Continued decline in the drop out rate

**How are we doing?** Drop outs include students who leave school for any reason except death before graduation or completion of a Maryland approved educational program, and who are not known to enroll in another school or state-approved program during the current school year.<sup>16</sup> Failure to complete high school is closely linked with decreased employment opportunities, low pay and limited paths to advancement.<sup>17</sup> Recent studies show that between the ages of 18 and 64, dropouts, on average, earn some \$400,000 less than high school graduates.<sup>18</sup> There was a steady downward trend in the drop out rate from 2006 through 2010, declining by 30.6%. The drop out rate began this downward trend in 2004. The decline began to accelerate in 2009, dropping by 26.5% between 2008 and 2010.

**Percent of Children in Grades 9 - 12 Who Drop Out of Maryland Public Schools in an Academic Year**



<sup>16</sup> Maryland Report Card, Maryland State Department of Education

<sup>17</sup> Maryland Results for Child Well Being 2009

<sup>18</sup> KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief, Reducing the High School Dropout Rate, Annie E. Casey Foundation, July 2009

## 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 demonstrating Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) in reading – State totals

**Indicator 1.11:** Percent of schools demonstrating Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) in math – State totals

**Target:** 100% of students demonstrating proficiency in reading and math by 2014

**How are we doing?** AYP is the gain that schools, school systems, and states must make each year in the proportion of students achieving proficiency in reading and math<sup>19</sup> in order to achieve the NCLB proficiency goal of 100% of students demonstrating proficiency in reading and math by 2014<sup>20</sup>. Meeting AYP targets is the major student achievement goal for all schools. A school must meet all of its performance goals to achieve Adequate Yearly Progress.<sup>21</sup> After remaining stable in 2006 and 2007, the percent of schools demonstrating AYP in reading increased by 6.6% from 2007 to 2008, dropped by 2.8% in 2009, and dropped an additional 11.7% from 2009 to 2010. The percent of schools demonstrating Adequate Yearly Progress in reading declined by 8.9% from 2006 to 2010.

After staying relatively stable from 2006 to 2008, school performance in math declined by 7% between 2008 and 2009, and declined further by 6.1% in 2010. The percent of schools demonstrating Adequate Yearly Progress in math declined by 11.7% from 2006 to 2010.

The O'Malley-Brown administration has made quality education a top priority in Maryland. Maryland has performed favorably under rating systems which are broader than AYP alone. For the third year in a row, Maryland schools were ranked number one in the nation on education performance and policy by Education Week. Maryland's overall grade of B+ far exceeded the national average of C.<sup>22</sup> Maryland, graded at B+, surpassed the average national performance of C+ on the Chance-for-Success Index, a signature element of *Quality Counts* that draws on 13 indicators that together, provide a broad perspective on the role of education in promoting beneficial outcomes at each major stage of life.<sup>23</sup> Maryland achieved a B- in K-12 Achievement<sup>24</sup>, surpassing U.S. performance of D-plus. Five states including Maryland received an A for their policy work in Transitions and Alignment,<sup>25</sup> surpassing the average U.S. grade of C-plus. In the fourth critical area – School Finance – Maryland earned a B-plus, surpassing the average U.S. grade of C.<sup>26</sup>

Maryland will continue to improve the quality of education by wisely using Federal grant money. After naming Maryland as one of 19 finalists in July 2010, the U.S. Department of Education chose Maryland as one of the winning states in the Race to the Top, a competitive Federal grant program that seeks to reward states that are implementing significant reforms in 4 areas – boosting student achievement, reducing gaps in achievement among student subgroups, turning around struggling schools, and improving the teaching profession.<sup>27</sup> The Maryland Education Reform Act of 2010, Chapter 189, addresses the reform area of recruiting, developing, and retaining effective teachers and principals, especially in low performing schools. Maryland has continued to

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<sup>19</sup> MSA results are used in the calculation of whether a school met the Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) target.

<sup>20</sup> Maryland Report Card and School Improvement in MD at: <http://www.mdk12.org>

<sup>21</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2009; School Improvement in Maryland, Maryland State Department of Education, <http://www.mdk12.org/data/index.aspx?Nav=1.1>

<sup>22</sup> Graded across the six distinct areas of policy and performance tracked by *Quality Counts*, "the most comprehensive ongoing assessment of the state of American education"; Education Week Press Release January 14, 2010 "Report Card Grades States on Education Performance, Policy"; Quality Counts 2011, Weighing States' School Performance, Policymaking, January 5, 2011

<sup>23</sup> Major stages of life include early childhood, the period encompassing formal K-12 education, and adulthood and career.

<sup>24</sup> K-12 Achievement evaluates how well a state's students perform compared with those in the top-ranked state on 18 separate criteria - Quality Counts 2011, Weighing States' School Performance, Policymaking, January 5, 2011.

<sup>25</sup> Transitions and Alignment tracks state efforts to better coordinate the connections between K-12 schooling and other segments of the educational pipeline, with a focus on three stages: early-childhood education, college readiness, and links to the world of work - Quality Counts 2011, Weighing States' School Performance, Policymaking, January 5, 2011

<sup>26</sup> Quality Counts 2011, Weighing States' School Performance, Policymaking, January 5, 2011

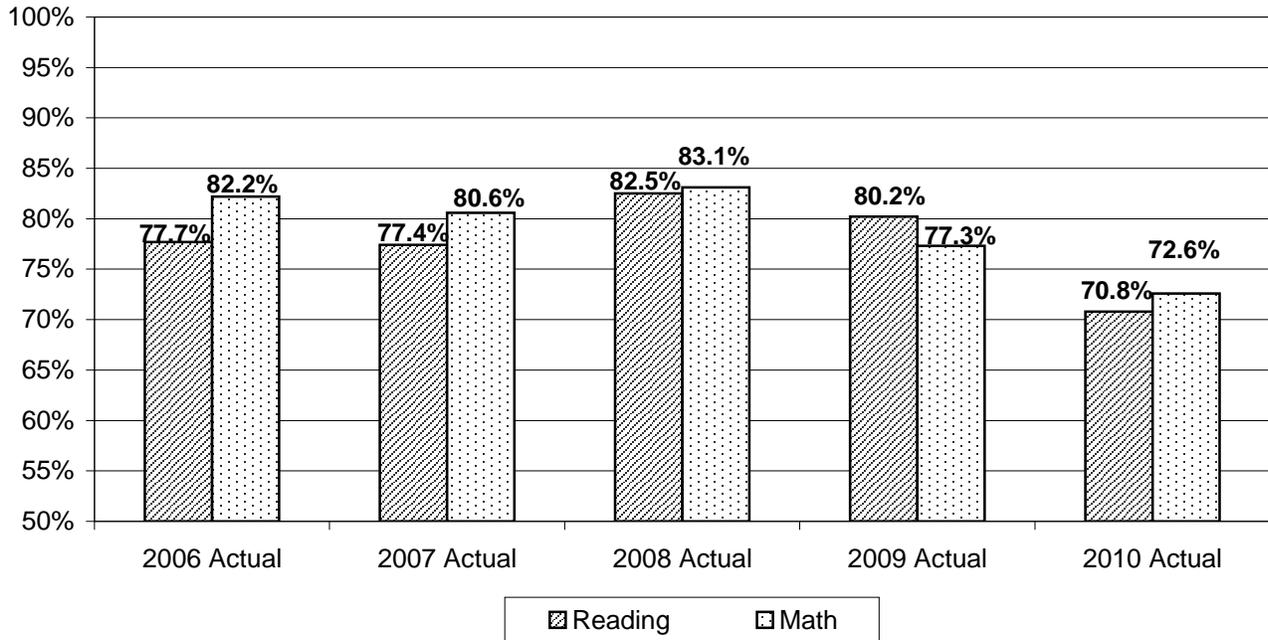
<sup>27</sup> Maryland State Department of Education news release, Maryland Named Finalist for Race to the Top, July 27, 2010

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make record investments in public education and school construction despite the economic downturn.<sup>28</sup> These record investments will be further enhanced by the \$250 million Race to the Top Federal grant.

**Percent of Schools Demonstrating Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP)  
in Reading and Math**



<sup>28</sup> Maryland State Department of Education News Release – Maryland Named Finalist for Race to the Top Program, July 27, 2010; Major Issues Review 2007-2010, Department of Legislative Services; Governor O’Malley: Maryland’s Race to the Top Plan, Speech in Washington, D.C., August 11, 2010

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**

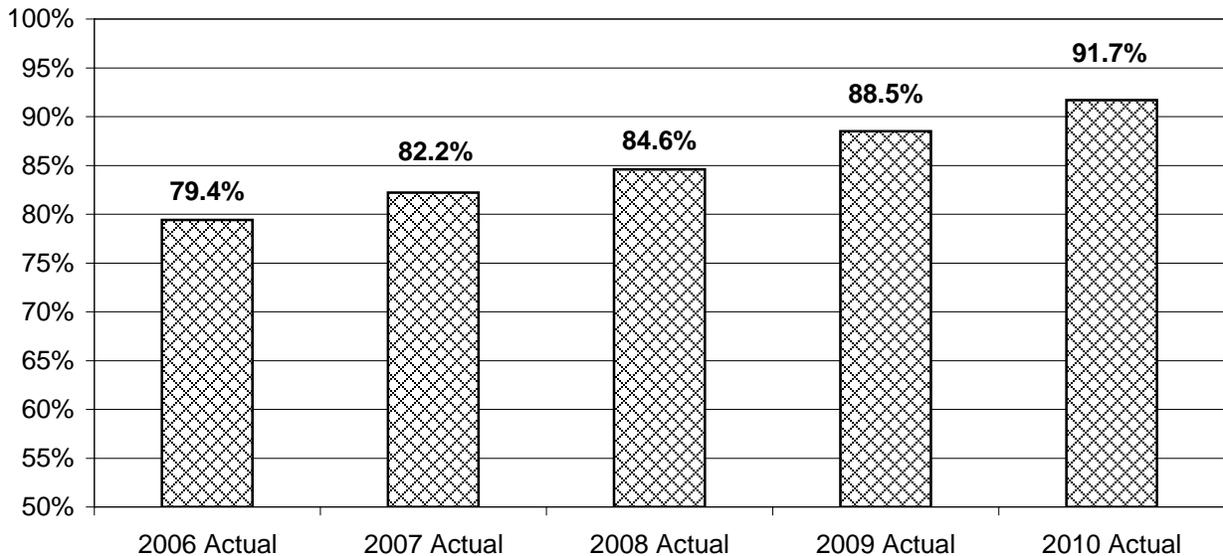
**PROVIDING QUALITY K-12 EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL MARYLAND RESIDENTS SO THAT THEY CAN CONTRIBUTE TO, SUCCEED, AND PROSPER IN THE WORKFORCE**

**Indicator 1.12:** Percent of core academic subject classes staffed with highly qualified teachers

**Target:** 100% by June 30, 2011

**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>29</sup> There has been a steady upward trend in the percent of core academic subject classes staffed with highly qualified teachers, increasing 15.5% between 2006 and 2010. Maryland continues to take steps to improve the quality of education in its public schools. The Education Reform Act of 2010, Chapter 189 passed during the 2010 legislative session, increases from two to three years the amount of time until a teacher gains tenure, requires student growth to be a significant component of teacher performance evaluations, and requires annual evaluations of non-tenured teachers and prompt assignment of mentors to teachers who are not on track to qualify for tenure. Governor O’Malley signed an Executive Order in June 2010 creating the Maryland Council for Educator Effectiveness that will develop a model evaluation system for educators.

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



<sup>29</sup> MdReportCard.org, Maryland State Department of Education

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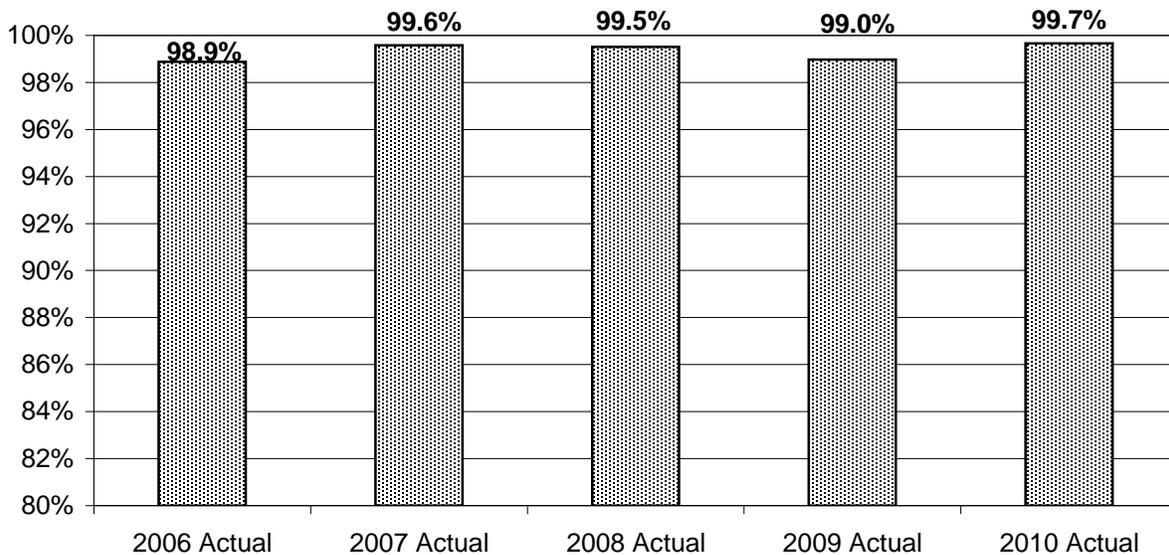
**SCHOOLS PROVIDING SAFE AND PROFESSIONAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS THAT ENHANCE  
EDUCATIONAL QUALITY**

**Indicator 1.13:** Percent of Maryland schools that are safe as defined by COMAR 13A.08.01.18B(5)

**Target:** 100% by June 30, 2011

**How are we doing?** A safe School is a school that is not on probationary status or designated as persistently dangerous. The Safe Schools Act of 2010 ensures that children are learning in safe environments, and that communication between school officials and law enforcement are improved.<sup>30</sup> The percent of Maryland schools that are safe as defined by COMAR has remained constant from 2006 to 2010, ranging from 98.9% to 99.6%. In 2010, 1,450 of 1,455 schools were safe.

**Percent of Maryland Schools That Are Safe**



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

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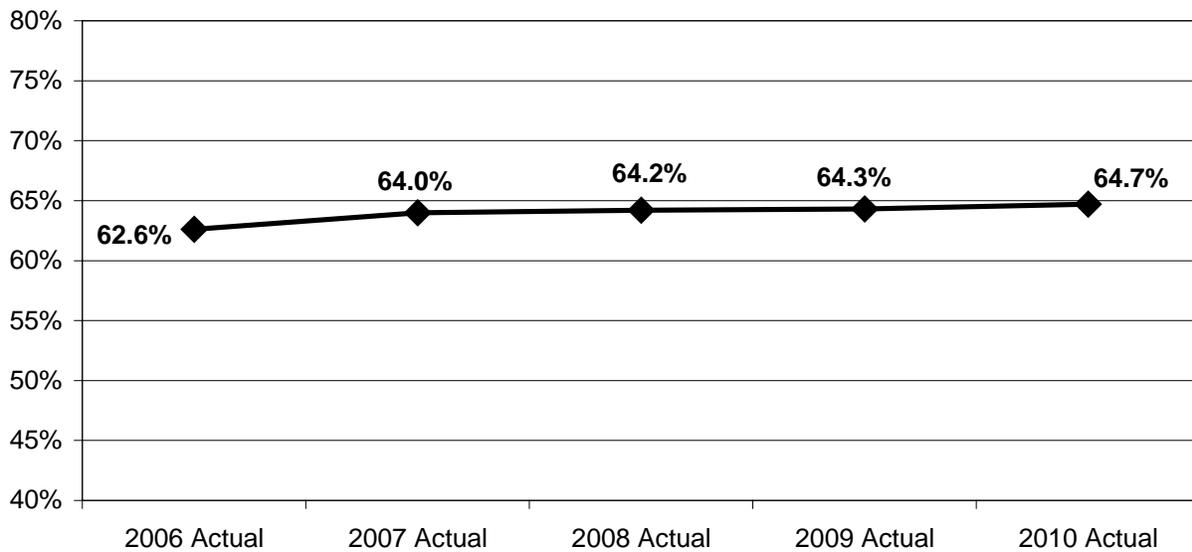
**PROMOTING ACCESS AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION**

**Indicator 1.14:** Six year graduation rate of first-time, full-time students at Maryland public four-year colleges and universities (all groups)

**Target:** 67% by 2013

**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 maintained modest but steady improvement from 2006 through 2010, increasing by 3.4% over that time. The six year graduation rate “reached an all time high of 64.7 percent”<sup>31</sup> in 2010.

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



<sup>31</sup> Maryland Higher Education Commission(MHEC), MFR Performance Discussion, FY 2012 MFR Submission

**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**

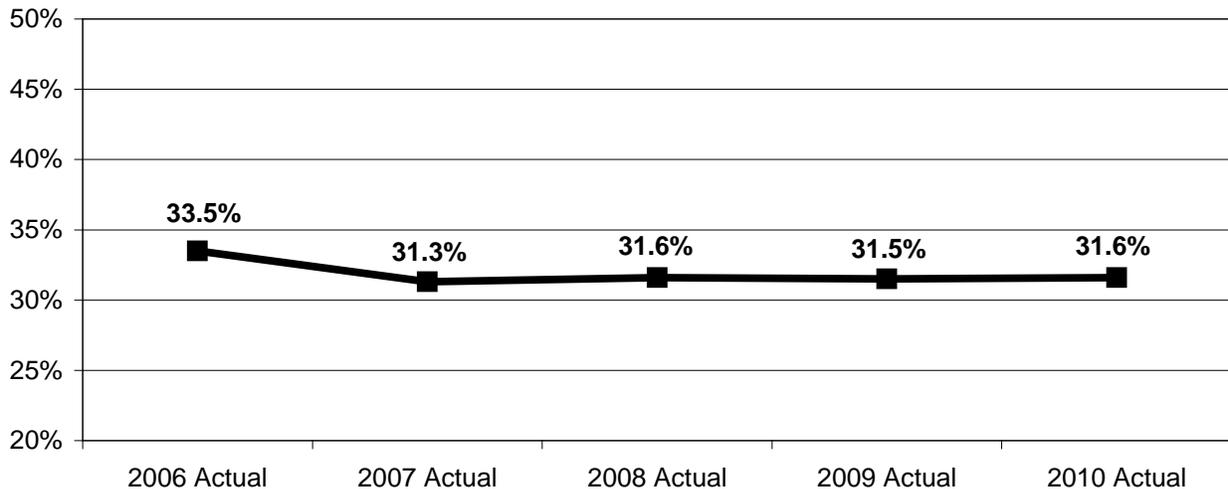
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**Indicator 1.15:** Percent of bachelor's degrees awarded to racial/ethnic minorities at public and private Maryland colleges and universities

**Target:** 34% by 2013

**How are we doing?** In the past 10 years, the proportion of racial and ethnic minorities enrolled at Maryland postsecondary institutions increased from 33% to 38%.<sup>32</sup> Minority students earned a third of all bachelor's degrees awarded at Maryland public and independent campuses in 2006. The percent earning bachelor's degrees declined by 6.6% from 2006 to 2007, and remained around 31.5% through 2010. "However, while nearly one-third of all bachelor's degrees from public institutions are awarded to minority students, the six-year graduation rate gap between African Americans and all others has continued to increase, and has widened sharply over the last five years from 15.1 percentage points for the 1999 cohort of students to 21.5 percentage points for the 2003 cohort of students."<sup>33</sup>

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



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<sup>32</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Performance Discussion, Maryland Higher Education Commission

<sup>33</sup> Fiscal year 2012 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**

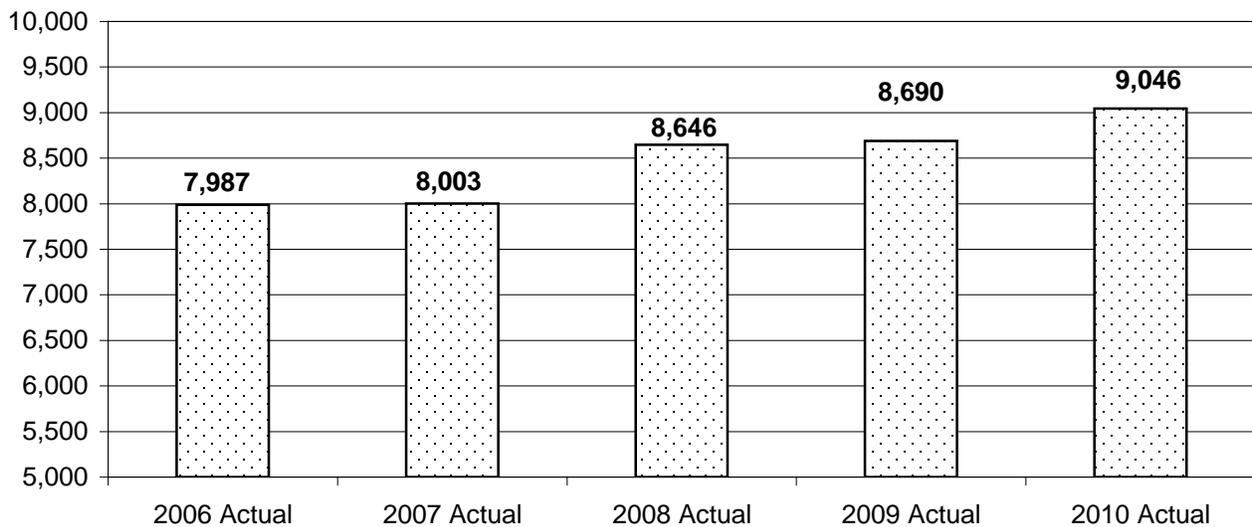
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**Indicator 1.16:** Number of community college students who transfer to a Maryland public four-year campus

**Target:** 10,526 by 2013

**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.<sup>34</sup> After remaining stable in 2006 and 2007, the number of community college students who transfer to a Maryland public four-year campus increased by 8% (643 students) between 2007 and 2008. Transfers remained stable between 2008 and 2009, and increased by 4.1% from 2009 to 2010.

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



<sup>34</sup> Fiscal year 2012 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

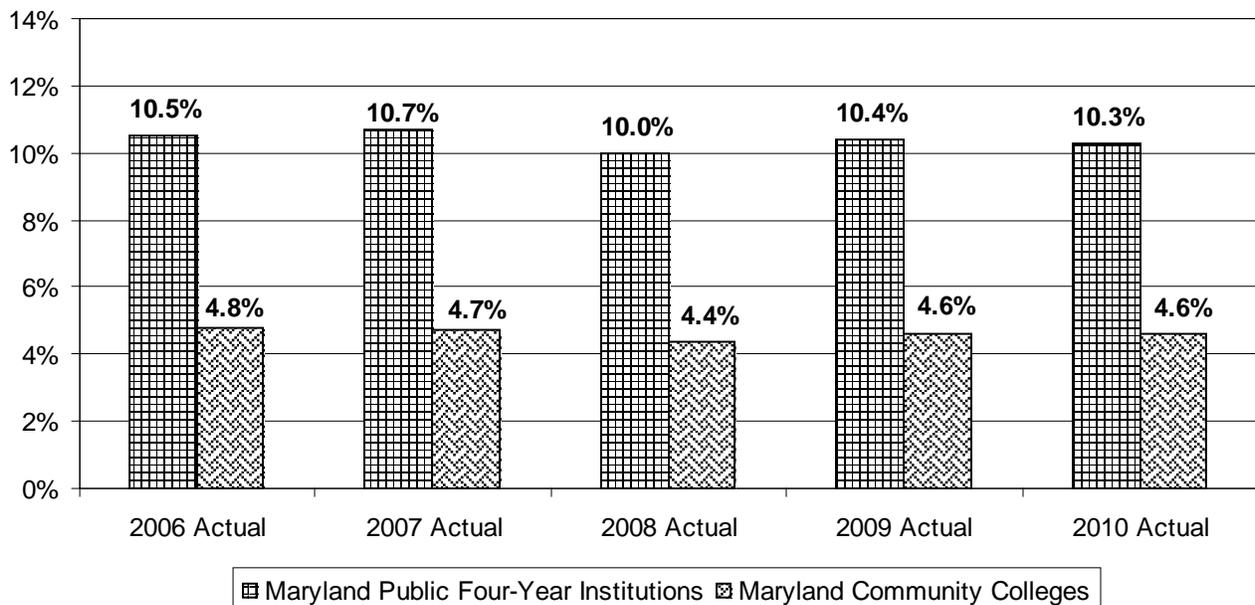
**Indicator 1.17:** Percent of Maryland median family income required to cover tuition and fees at Maryland public four-year institutions

**Indicator 1.18:** Percent of Maryland median family income required to cover tuition and fees at Maryland community colleges

**Target:** 7.6% by fiscal year 2014 for public four-year institutions; 4% by fiscal year 2013 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. This is supported by the fact that Maryland has moved from having the 9<sup>th</sup> highest average tuition and fees for public colleges and universities in the country in 2006, to the 18<sup>th</sup> highest in 2010. This is due, in part, to the Governor’s multi-year tuition freeze at public four-year colleges and universities, and to the State’s commitment to enhancing its need-based financial aid awards. The State’s financial aid programs play a critical role in facilitating access and reducing financial barriers to postsecondary education, especially for students from low and moderate-income backgrounds.”<sup>35</sup> Legislation that passed during the 2010 legislative session created a Tuition Stabilization Account within the Higher Education Investment Fund to protect students and families from facing double digit tuition hikes as they have in the past.<sup>36</sup> The Commission has increased outreach efforts to inform Marylanders about the availability of financial aid. From 2006 to 2010, the percentage of median family income required to cover tuition and fees at public four-year institutions declined by 1.9%, while the percentage of median family income required at community colleges declined by 4.2%. Year to year from 2007 to 2010, the increases and decreases for community colleges and four-year institutions tracked each other. After increasing by 1.9% for public four-year institutions and declining by 2.1% for community colleges from 2006 to 2007, the percentage of median family income required to cover tuition and fees at public four-year institutions and community colleges declined by 6.5% and 6.4% respectively between 2007 and 2008, and then increased by 4% and 4.5% respectively in 2009.<sup>37</sup> The percentages remained steady for both public four-year institutions and community colleges in 2010.

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



<sup>35</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Performance Discussion, Maryland Higher Education Commission

<sup>36</sup> One Maryland, A Message from the Governor, Governor O'Malley Signs Education Reform Legislation, May 5, 2010

<sup>37</sup> Maryland Higher Education Commission provided corrected data for 2009.

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

**Indicator 1.19:** Number of graduates from Maryland's public and private higher educational institutions in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM)

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

**Indicator 1.21:** Number of graduates from Maryland's public and private higher educational institutions in nursing

**Targets:** By 2013, 10,578 STEM graduates

By 2013, 2,912 teaching graduates

By 2013, 3,300 nursing graduates

**How are we doing?** Identifying workforce shortages and determining how to best meet them is important to maintaining a strong economy. Legislation that passed during the 2010 legislative session establishes a system to track student progress from kindergarten to college and beyond, and coordinate curriculum with trends in the workforce.<sup>38</sup> MHEC's Advisory Council on Workforce Shortage, in partnership with the General Assembly, State agencies, the business community, and the non-profit sector, has developed a model to identify critical workforce occupations in the State. These occupations are now being addressed through targeted State financial aid programs.<sup>39</sup>

The most growth has occurred in nursing graduates, with the number steadily increasing each year for a total increase of 575 (22%) from 2006 to 2010. The Nurse Support Program II, one strategy addressing the nursing shortage, is a direct result of efforts of the Commission to increase capacity of nursing education programs and the number of nurses and nurse educators in Maryland. The Nurse Support Program II was established by the General Assembly in fiscal year 2007. This program funds initiatives to expand the number of bedside nurses in the State by increasing nursing graduates.<sup>40</sup>

The number of teaching graduates held steady in 2006 and 2007, increased by 5.4% from 2007 to 2008, and declined by 12.5% between 2008 and 2010. After declining by 5.9% between 2006 and 2008, the number of STEM graduates increased by 2.7% from 2008 to 2009, and remained at the 2009 level in 2010. "The STEM and Competitiveness Initiative is one of three high-priority initiatives launched by the University System of Maryland (USM) to address major challenges to Maryland's educational preparedness, economic leadership, and environment." This initiative 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." One focus of the initiative is increasing the number of STEM teachers graduating from USM institutions and pursuing teaching careers in Maryland.<sup>41</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.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> One Maryland, A Message from the Governor, Governor O'Malley Signs Education Reform Legislation, May 5, 2010

<sup>39</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Performance Discussion, Maryland Higher Education Commission

<sup>40</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Performance Discussion, Maryland Higher Education Commission

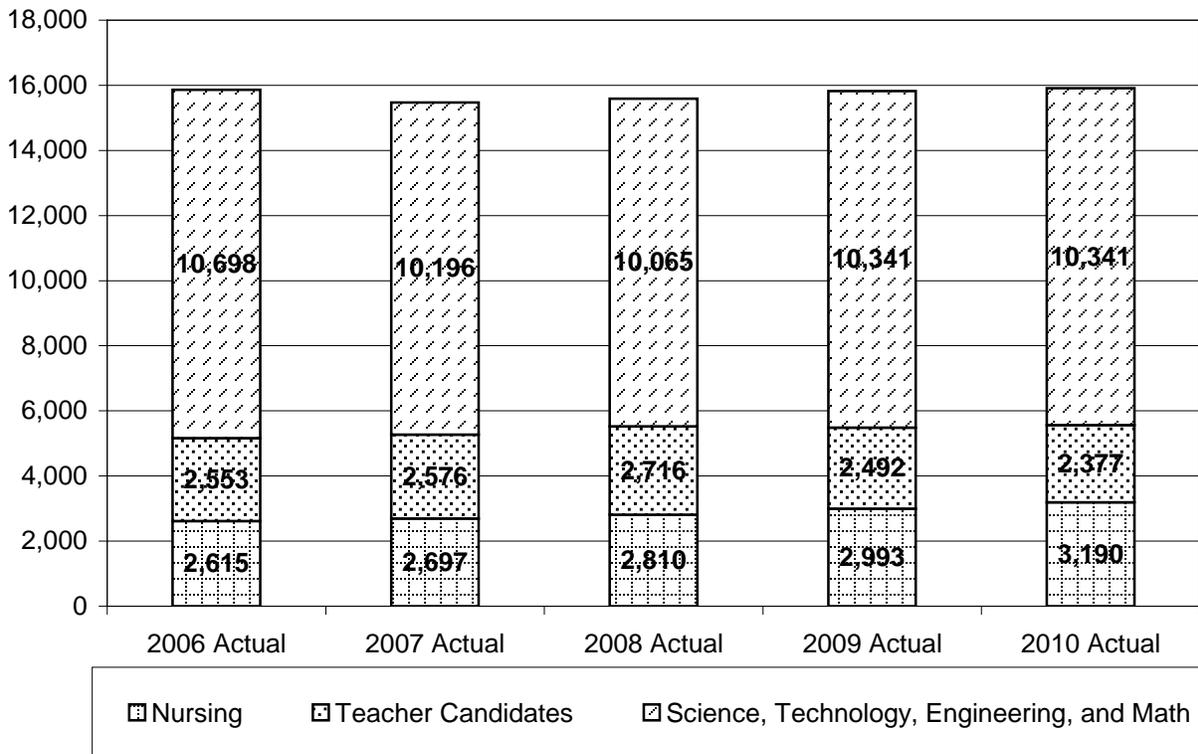
<sup>41</sup> Enterprising States, May 2010, U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber Foundation

<sup>42</sup> National Education Association (NEA) Press Release, NEA names Maryland's Martin O'Malley America's Greatest Education Governor, July 6, 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**

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



**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**

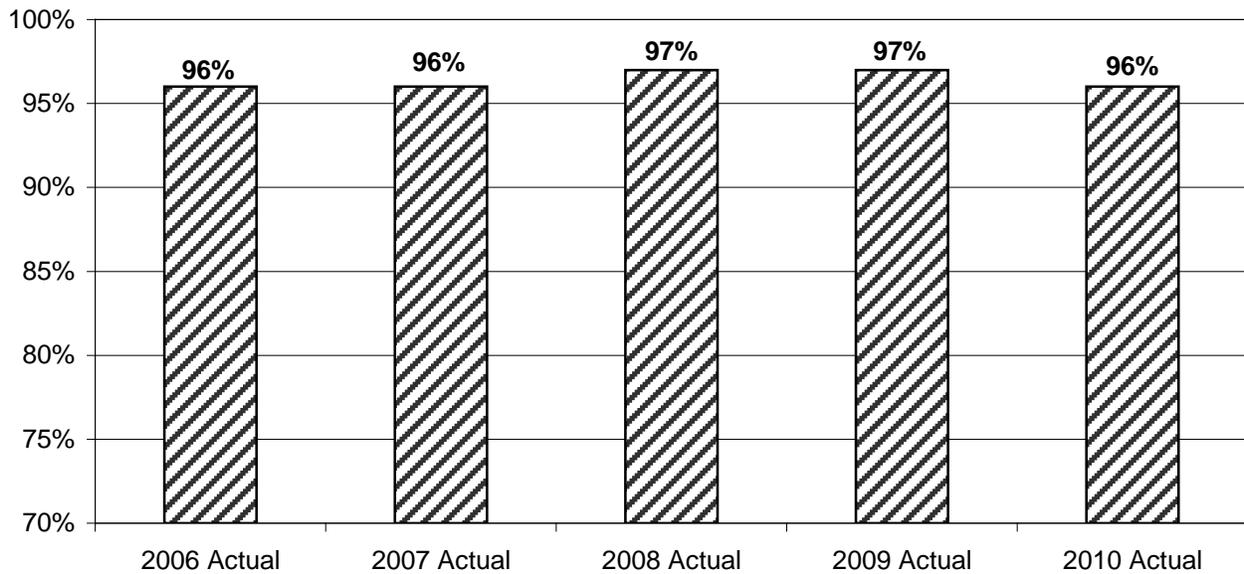
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**Indicator 1.22** Percent of teacher candidates from Maryland public and private higher educational institutions who pass Praxis II

**Target:** 98% of teacher candidates pass Praxis II in 2013

**How are we doing?** The percent of teacher candidates from Maryland public and private higher educational institutions who pass Praxis II has remained stable over the last five years. Ninety-seven percent of all teacher candidates passed the Praxis II certification exam in 2008 and 2009, achieving the 2011 target ahead of time. Ninety-six percent of all teacher candidates passed the Praxis II certification exam in 2010.

**Percent of Teacher Candidates from Maryland Public and Private Higher Educational Institutions Who Pass Praxis II**



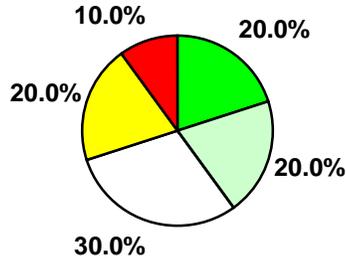
## **ECONOMIC GROWTH**

### **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%)	4	20.0%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	4	20.0%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	6	30.0%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	4	20.0%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	2	10.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>

Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	Most Recent Data Available	4 Years Prior	4 Year Change
U.S. Commerce BEA	Maryland's growth in total real gross domestic product (in millions of chained [2005] dollars) (2005 - 2009)	\$259,297	\$248,139	4.5%
FFIS	State Economic Momentum Index (2006 - 2010)	1.16	-0.12	1066.7%
MDOT	Maryland Port Administration total general cargo tonnage, (thousands) (2006 - 2010)	7.6	8.2	-7.3%
MDOT	Annual BWI Marshall passenger growth rate (2005 - 2009)	2.27%	-2.95%	176.9%
MDOT	Number of non-stop markets served by BWI Marshall Airport (2006 - 2010)	72	67	7.5%
DBED Comptroller	Total State sales tax revenue attributable to tourism (millions) (data for 2005 through 2008 based on 5% sales tax and not comparable to subsequent years; 6% tax rate reflected in data beginning with fiscal year 2009) (2009 - 2010)	\$329.0	\$346.3	-5.0%
DBED	Average employment in bioscience establishments in MD (2007 - 2009)	25,135	25,438	-1.2%
DBED	Number of bioscience establishments operating in MD (2007 - 2009)	1,249	1,129	10.6%
MDOT	Percent of State system roadway mileage with acceptable ride quality (2005 - 2009)	87%	83%	4.8%
MDOT	Percent of bridges on Maryland State Highway Administration portion of the National Highway System that will allow all legally loaded vehicles to safely traverse (2005 - 2009)	99%	99%	0.0%

**ECONOMIC GROWTH**

<b>Agency/ Data Source</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Most Recent Data Available</b>	<b>4 Years Prior</b>	<b>4 Year Change</b>
MDOT	Percent of MD State Highway Administration Network in overall preferred maintenance condition (2005 - 2009)	86.9%	85.3%	1.9%
MDOT	Total number of passenger trips per service mile traveled for bus and rail transit (2005 - 2009)	2.5	2.6	-3.8%
U.S. DOL/BLS	Ratio between Maryland's unemployment rate and the U.S. rate (2006 - 2010)	0.7614	0.8177	-6.9%
DLLR	Percent change in Maryland employment from 2001 baseline (12 month average) (2006 - 2010)	8.87%	5.68%	56.2%
DLLR	Rate that adult employment trainees enter employment (2006 - 2010)	77.3%	88.6%	-12.8%
DLLR	WIA adult program participant employment retention rate (2006 - 2010)	87.0%	89.7%	-3.0%
U.S. Commerce BEA	Annual Percent change in Maryland per capita personal income (2005 - 2009)	-0.28%	4.57%	-106.1%
U.S. Census	Home ownership (2005 - 2009)	69.6	71.2	-2.2%
MDP	Percent of "other" investment leveraged by the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit in the rehabilitation of historic commercial properties (2006 - 2010)	80%	80%	0.0%
MDP	Percent of private investment leveraged by the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit for restoration and preservation of historic residential properties (2006 - 2010)	80%	80%	0.0%

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

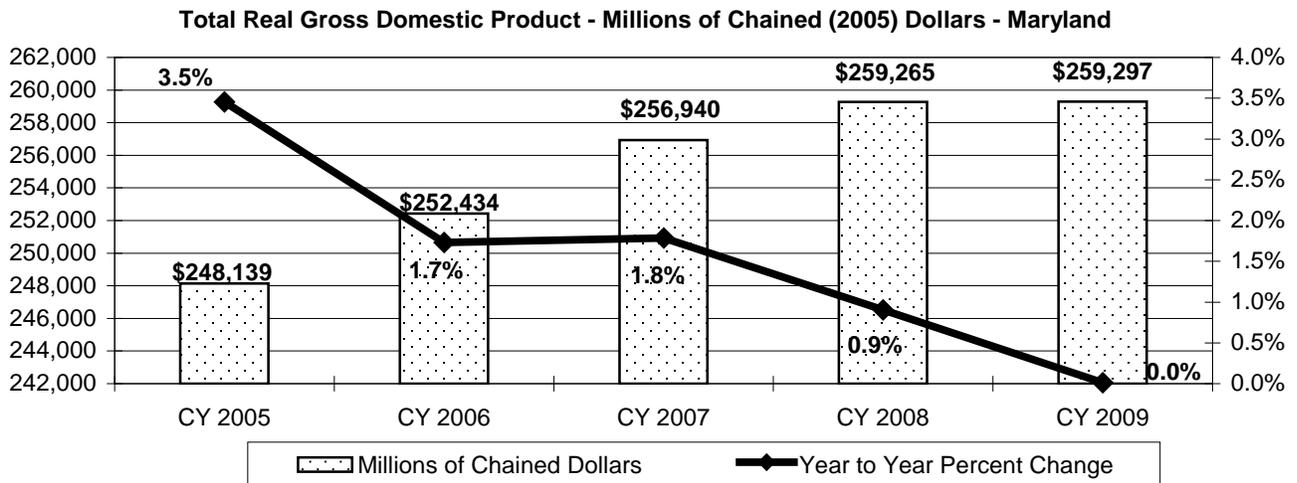
**STIMULATING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CREATING JOBS**

**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 GDP by state is the value added in production by the labor and capital located in a state. Real GDP by state is an inflation-adjusted measure of each state's gross product that is based on national prices for the goods and services produced within the state. The all industry total includes all private industries and government. Data presented below for all years reflects a comprehensive revision of Gross Domestic Product by State that incorporates significant changes in classification and statistical methods to more accurately portray the state economies. The base year is now 2005 rather than 2000.<sup>1</sup> Although year over year growth in millions of chained (2005) dollars from 2006 through 2008 slowed in Maryland compared to growth in 2005, upward growth was steady through 2008, increasing by 4.5% from 2005 to 2008. The total Real GDP in Maryland was essentially level in 2008 and 2009 in contrast to a decline of 2.1% in 2009 in the total U.S. Real GDP by State. The Real GDP declined in 38 states in 2009, led by national downturns in durable-goods manufacturing and construction.<sup>2</sup>

"By several economic measures, the U.S. made little or no progress during the last decade. Maryland bucked these trends, indicating that the state's current advantages in economic performance have not just recently emerged, but are instead part of long-term trends."<sup>3</sup> Those long term trends for Maryland show positive growth in employment, median household income, and per capita GDP as compared to the U.S. Enterprising States, a recent study by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber Foundation found that Maryland ranks among the nation's most enterprise-friendly states.<sup>4</sup> The study looked at five policy strategies that states use to accelerate growth and create jobs, and used a set of 35 metrics to measure performance. Maryland was rated one of the top overall Growth Performers, ranking in the top 20 states or better on all seven metrics used to measure growth performance.<sup>5</sup> Maryland was also ranked as one of the top performers in Entrepreneurship and Innovation.<sup>6</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

<sup>2</sup> News Release: GDP by State, November 18, 2010, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts; 2009 data are "advance statistics".

<sup>3</sup> Economic Pulse, An Overview of Maryland's Economic Indicators, January 29, 2010, DBED

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Press Release May 19, 2010, Maryland Among Nation's Leaders in Growing Jobs

<sup>5</sup> <http://ncf.uschamber.com/enterprising-states/>; Metrics include Job growth rate since 2000 and since 2007, Gross State Product (GSP) measures of real GSP growth since 2000, GSP per job 2008, Growth in GSP per job 2000-2008, Income measures of per capita personal income growth 2000-2009, and median four person family income adjusted for cost of living 2009

<sup>6</sup> <http://ncf.uschamber.com/enterprising-states/>; Metrics include growth and concentration of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) jobs; total research and development activity in the state; state investments in research and development; and two measures of entrepreneurial activity: high-tech business starts and the Kauffman index of entrepreneurial activity

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

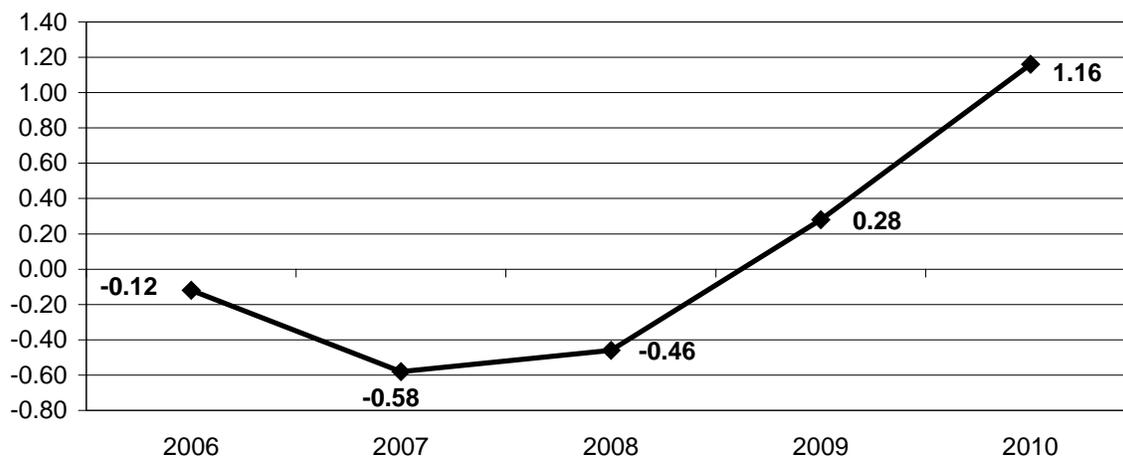
**Indicator 1.2:** Maryland State Economic Momentum Index<sup>7</sup>

**Target:** Steady improvement in economic performance

**How are we doing?** The State Economic Momentum Index averages most recent one-year changes in employment, personal income and population, and relates each state's performance to the national average, set at zero.<sup>8</sup> Each state's score is expressed as a percentage above or below the national average. In 2007, slightly more than half of states lagged the national economy.<sup>9</sup> After declining from -0.12% below the national average (26<sup>th</sup> in the nation) in 2006 to -0.58% (35<sup>th</sup> in the nation) in 2007, Maryland's economic performance began to improve in 2008. Although improved at -0.46% below the national average, Maryland placed 38<sup>th</sup> overall, and in the middle of the pack of those states that lagged the national average. This was at a time that an equal number of states lagged and exceeded the national economy.<sup>10</sup> Maryland's economy continued to improve in 2009 to 0.28% above the national average. Maryland has benefited from the initial flow of Federal stimulus funds<sup>11</sup>, and as of March 2010, Maryland exceeded the national average by 1.16%, one of only three states that exceeded the national average by more than 1%. Most states' economic performance fell within 1% (+ or -) of the national average<sup>12</sup>, with more states exceeding the national average than lagging it.

A number of economic indices indicate that Maryland fares well compared to other states in the nation. The State New Economy Indices<sup>13</sup> for 2008 and 2010 indicate that Maryland along with three to four other states is leading the United States' transformation into a global, entrepreneurial and knowledge and innovation-based "New Economy".<sup>14</sup> This is not surprising in that States at the top of the ranking tend to have a high concentration of managers, professionals and college-educated residents working in "knowledge jobs"—those that require at least a two-year degree. The 2008 and 2010 State New Economy Indices are not comparable because of slightly different indicators and methodologies, and therefore do not indicate changes in the states' economies.

**State Economic Momentum Index**



<sup>7</sup> Data is taken from the State Policy Reports issued in March of each year.

<sup>8</sup> Governing State & Local Sourcebook 2009 (source – State Policy Reports, Federal Funds Information for States)

<sup>9</sup> State Policy Reports, Vol. 25, Issue 6, March 2007, Index of State Economic Momentum

<sup>10</sup> State Policy Reports, Vol. 26, Issue 6, March 2008, Index of State Economic Momentum

<sup>11</sup> State Policy Reports, Vol. 27, Issue 6, March 2009, Index of State Economic Momentum

<sup>12</sup> State Policy Reports, Vol. 28, Issue 6, March 2010, Index of State Economic Momentum

<sup>13</sup> Rather than measuring state economic performance or state economic policies, the 2008 and 2010 indices focus more narrowly on the question: "To what degree does the structure of state economies match the ideal structure of the New Economy?", 2010 Ranking of 'New Economy States' Highlights Leaders and Laggards in Innovation, According to Kauffman/ITIF Study", Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation; The 2010 Index uses 26 indicators, divided into five categories that best capture what is new about the "New Economy: knowledge jobs, globalization, economic dynamism, transformation to a digital economy, and technological innovation capacity. The 2010 State New Economy Index, Benchmarking Economic Transformation in the States, The Information Technology & Innovation Foundation with financial assistance by the Kauffman Foundation

<sup>14</sup> The Kauffman Foundation and the Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF), <http://www.kauffman.org/research-and-policy/2008-state-new-economy-index.aspx> ; The 2010 State New Economy Index ranks Maryland third in the nation in the degree to which the state economies are knowledge-based, globalized, entrepreneurial, IT-driven, and innovation-based, with the highest rankings in managerial, professional, and technical jobs, workforce education, non-industry investment in R & D, and broadband telecommunications - The 2010 State New Economy Index, Benchmarking Economic Transformation in the States, The Information Technology & Innovation Foundation with financial assistance by the Kauffman Foundation

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

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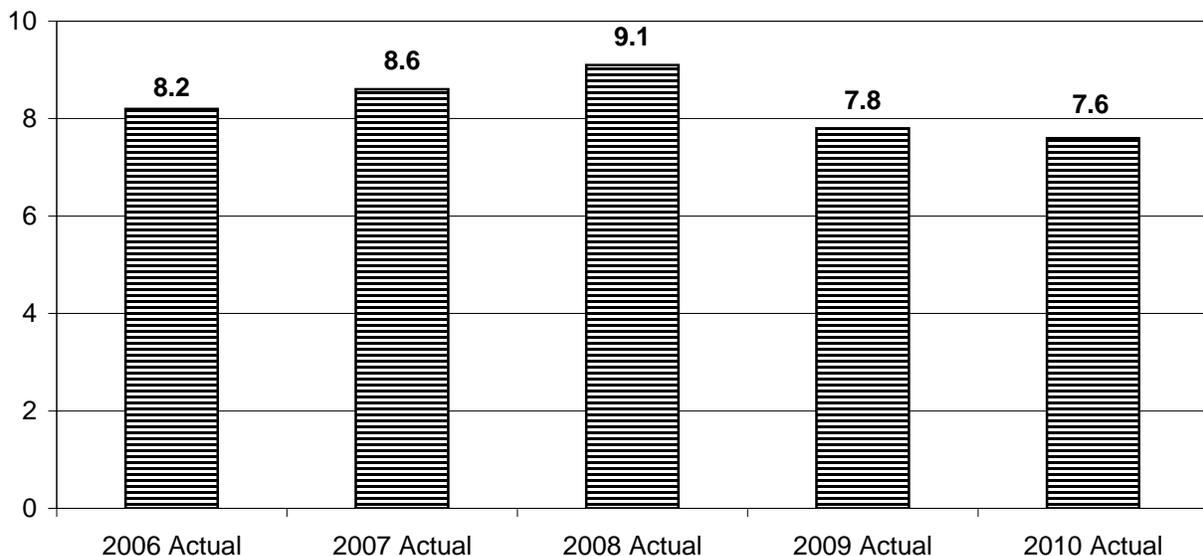
**Indicator 1.3:** Maryland Port Administration (MPA) total general cargo tonnage (millions)

**Target:** Enhanced cargo capacity

**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>15</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, caution must be used because 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>16</sup> The primary reasons for positive changes in general cargo tonnage include limitations on container declines due to a strong local market and diversified trade lanes, signed agreements with 6 companies, dredging Seagirt Marine Terminal's berths, and exposure and recognition as one of the nations top auto ports by hosting the Journal of Commerce's Auto Logistics Conference. The primary reasons for negative changes in general cargo tonnage include the global economic downturn which slowed international cargo volumes, and a plunge in U.S. auto sales to a record low of eight million vehicles per year.<sup>17</sup>

After six consecutive record breaking years, peaking at 9.1 million tons in 2008, total general cargo tonnage declined by 14.3% from 2008 to 2009. Tonnages began falling during the second half of the 2008 calendar year with steep drops in December 2008 and again in January 2009.<sup>18</sup> Total general cargo tonnage continued to decline by an additional 2.6% from fiscal year 2009 to 2010 (six months of 2010 data) due to the global recession. However, tonnage was up 8.4% during the second half of fiscal year 2010 compared to the same period in the prior year. Ports America, under a 50 year contract with MPA, will construct a 50 foot berth for the Port that will result in increased business opportunities, and allow larger vessels to dock in Baltimore.<sup>19</sup>

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



<sup>15</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation 2010 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance, and Maryland Port Administration fiscal year 2012 MFR Performance Measure Profile

<sup>16</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation, Maryland Port Administration, FY 2012 MFR budget book submission

<sup>17</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation 2010 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance

<sup>18</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation, Maryland Port Administration, FY 2011 MFR Performance Discussion

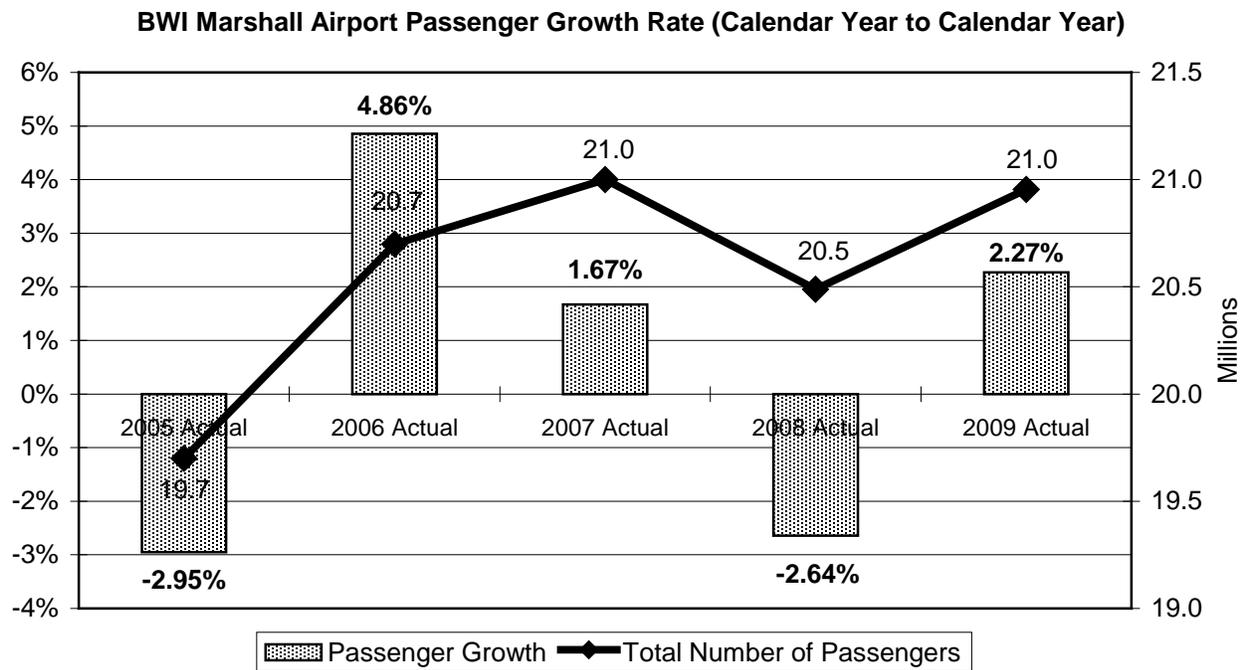
<sup>19</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation, Maryland Port Administration, FY 2012 MFR Performance Discussion

**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?** The recession and increased fuel prices have had a direct impact on aviation demand.<sup>20</sup> Many of the aircraft are being retired from the fleets of the airlines, so even when the economy starts to recover it might take some time for the number of seats to catch up with the increased demand.<sup>21</sup> The number of passengers increased by 1.2 million (6.6%) from 2005 through 2009. During that same timeframe, the passenger growth rate peaked at 4.86% in 2006. The rate of growth slowed by 3.2 percentage points (65.6%) between 2006 and 2007. Between 2007 and 2008 the number of passengers declined by a half million, taking the growth rate into negative territory (-2.64% in 2008). The number of passengers lost was fully regained in 2009, with a passenger growth rate of 2.27%. 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>22</sup>



<sup>20</sup> 2010 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance, Maryland Department of Transportation

<sup>21</sup> MDOT, Aviation Administration, FY 2011 MFR Performance Discussion

<sup>22</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**

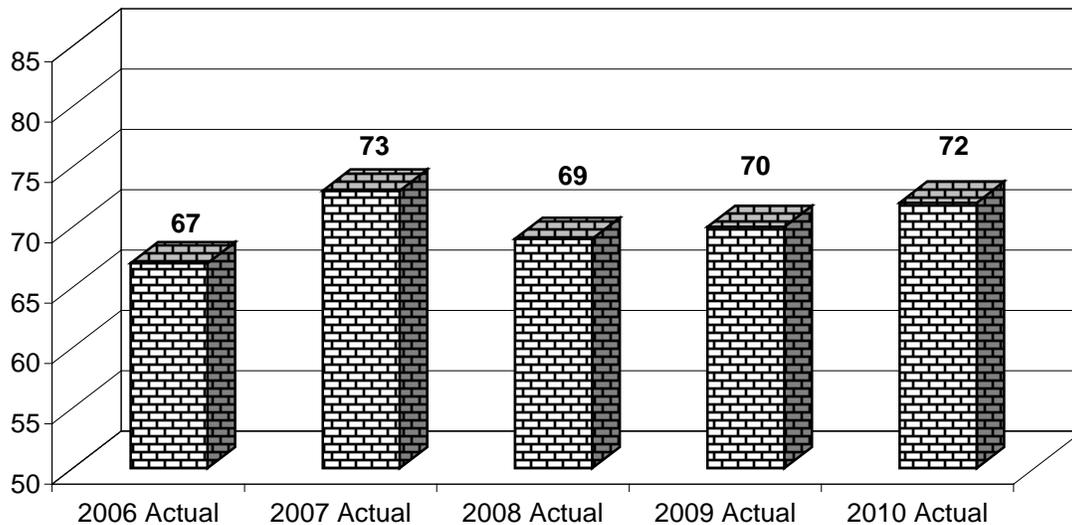
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**Indicator 1.5:** Number of non-stop markets served by BWI Marshall Airport

**Target:** 70 or more domestic and international markets by 2012

**How are we doing?** “Growth in the number of non-stop markets served provides enhanced mobility options to passengers traveling to cities in the U.S. and around the world; increases attractiveness of BWI Marshall Airport as the airport of choice in the region; and reflects the success of MAA’s (Maryland Aviation Administration) marketing efforts to increase the competitiveness of BWI Marshall airport for business and leisure travel.”<sup>23</sup> Reasons for changes in the number of nonstop markets served provided in the 2010 Attainment Report<sup>24</sup> include the addition of JetBlue Airways and Cape Air service; a period of high fuel prices followed by the economic downturn causing carriers to continue to cut capacity in both domestic and international markets; and retiring aircraft from airline fleets. The number of non-stop markets served by BWI Marshall has fluctuated between 73 and 67 during the period of 2006 to 2010. After regaining 2005 levels in 2007, the number of non-stop markets served dropped by 5.5% in 2008, and again increased to nearly 2007 levels in 2010.

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



<sup>23</sup> 2010 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance, Maryland Department of Transportation

<sup>24</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation

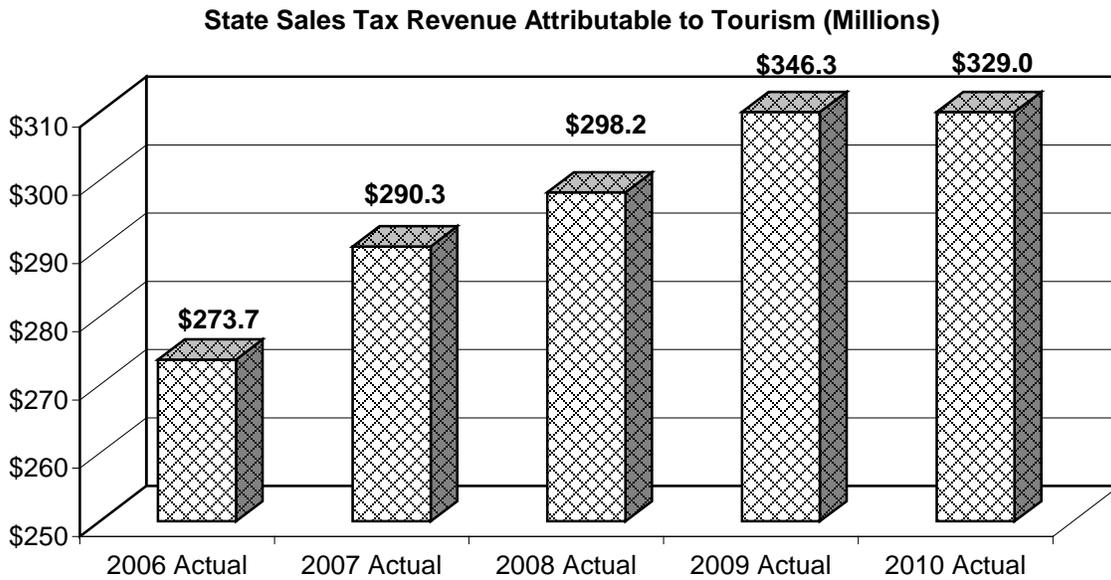
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

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

**Target:** Increased State sales tax revenue in tourism tax categories

**How are we doing?** The Comptroller 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 these categories that are attributable to tourism. The state sales tax increased in January 2008 from 5% to 6%. For data comparability, fiscal year 2008 revenues shown below were adjusted to represent a 5% sales tax rate for the entire fiscal year. Beginning with fiscal year 2009, the sales tax revenue is based on a 6% tax rate, and therefore data prior to fiscal year 2009 are not comparable. Total State sales tax revenue attributable to tourism increased by 9% from 2006 through 2008. Revenues attributable to tourism dropped by 5.0% between 2009 and 2010, likely due to the recession.

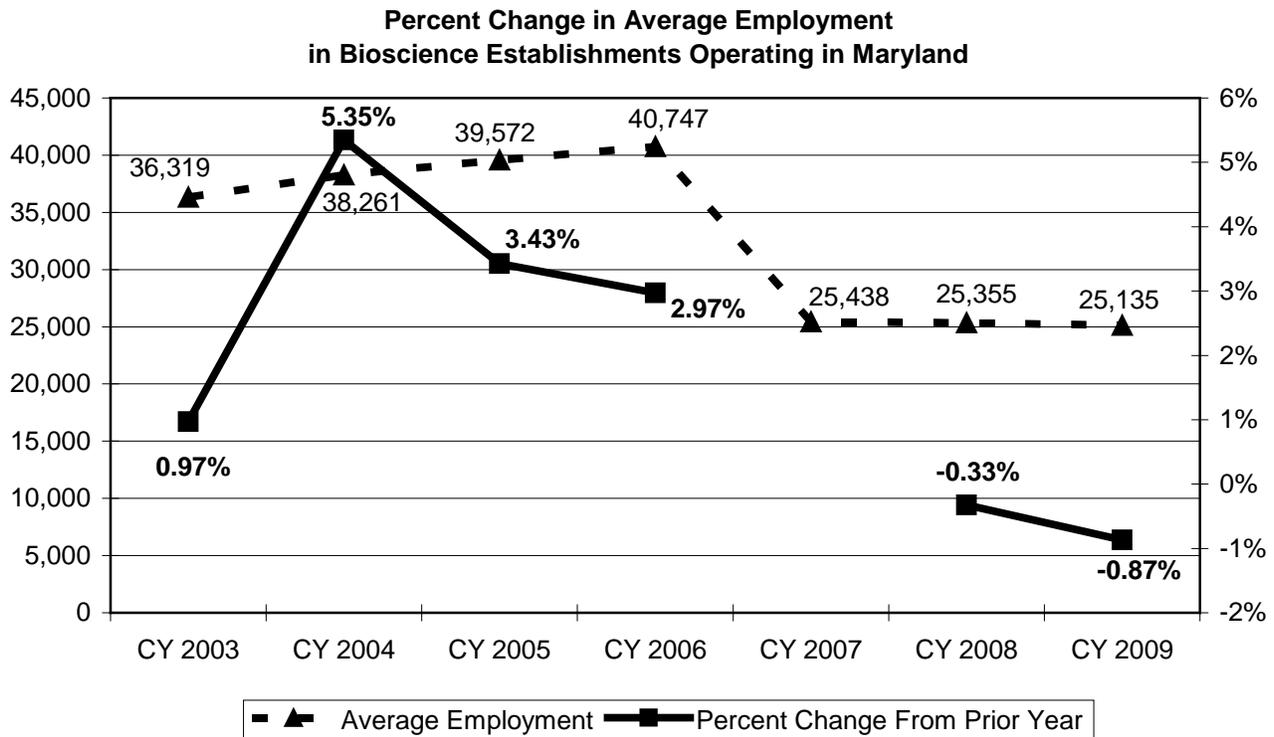


**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

**Indicator 1.7:** Percent change in average employment in bioscience establishments in Maryland

**Target:** Steady growth in the bioscience sector

**How are we doing?** Bioscience along with aerospace, construction, and healthcare have shown the fastest job growth rates (in Maryland) over the past five years.<sup>25</sup> “Maryland’s productive, highly educated work force and strong university system support a high-tech industry that has performed better than the national average.”<sup>26</sup> Data presented in this report that is prior to 2007 is not comparable to data for 2007 and beyond due to a change in North American Industry Classification (NAICS) codes for bioscience. Average employment in bioscience increased by 12.2% from 2003 to 2006. The largest increase year to year occurred from 2003 to 2004 (5.3%). Subsequent to the change in industry classification, the average employment during 2007 through 2009 has remained constant around 25,000. Specific strategies that support growth in the bioscience sector are discussed on the next page.



<sup>25</sup> Maryland’s Workforce Indicators: 2008, Governor’s Workforce Investment Board, December 2008

<sup>26</sup> Glenn Wingard, Moody’s Economy.com (source – Doing Business in Maryland, November 2009)

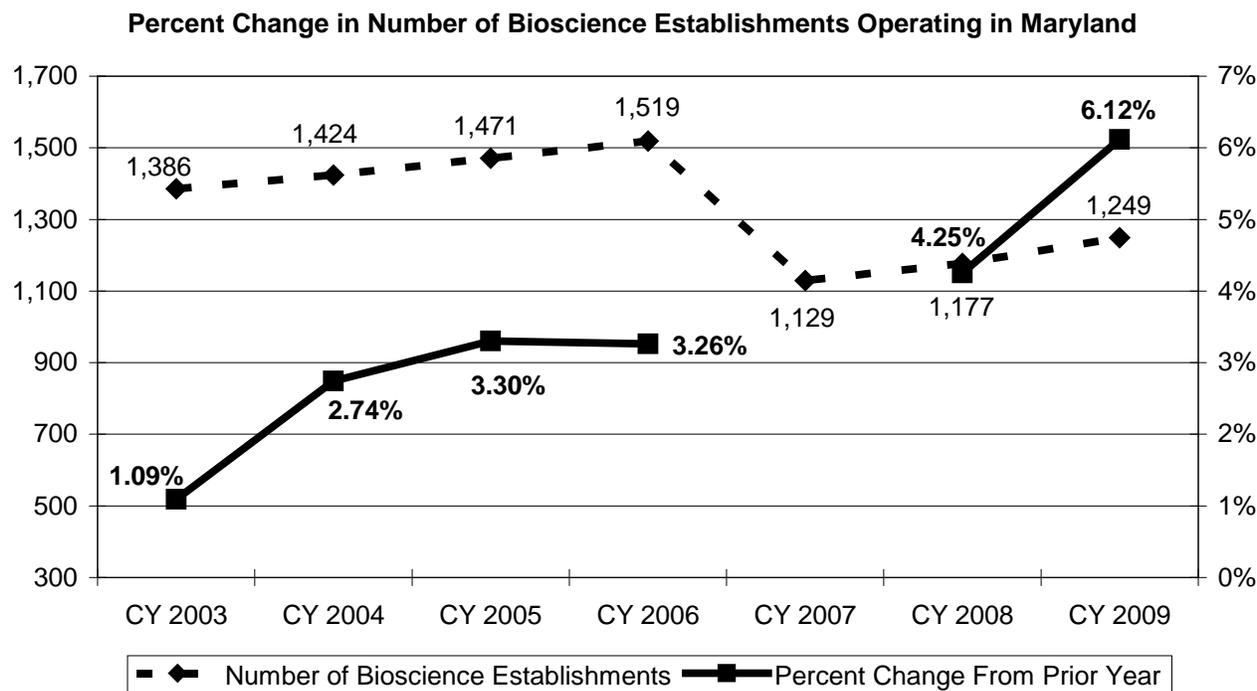
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

**Indicator 1.8:** Percent change in the number of bioscience establishments operating in Maryland<sup>27</sup>

**Target:** Steady growth in the bioscience sector

**How are we doing?** Maryland's concentration of research universities, Federal agencies, and several Fortune 500 corporations position Maryland as a national leader in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) related industries.<sup>28</sup> Maryland has a number of initiatives in place to support growth in technology, bioscience in particular. "The BIO 2020 Initiative, a \$1.3 billion investment in the State's life science industry over 10 years, will attract and grow the bioscience opportunities of tomorrow in Maryland."<sup>29</sup> A central component of the BioMaryland 2020 initiative is 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>30</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>31</sup>.

Data presented in this report that is prior to 2007 is not comparable to data for 2007 and beyond due to a change in North American Industry Classification (NAICS) codes for bioscience. During the period of 2003 to 2006, the number of bioscience establishments increased by 133 (9.6%). Growth in bioscience establishments increased by 2.21 percentage points from 1.09% in 2003 to 3.3% in 2005, and leveled off at 3.26% in 2006. Based on the new grouping of industry classifications, the number of bioscience establishments increased by 10.6% from 2007 to 2009.



<sup>27</sup> Data for the number of bioscience establishments has been updated from data reported last year.

<sup>28</sup> Enterprising States, May 2010, U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber Foundation

<sup>29</sup> Department of Business and Economic Development Web site: <http://www.choosemaryland.org/industry/Health/default.aspx>

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.mtech.umd.edu/>

<sup>31</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**

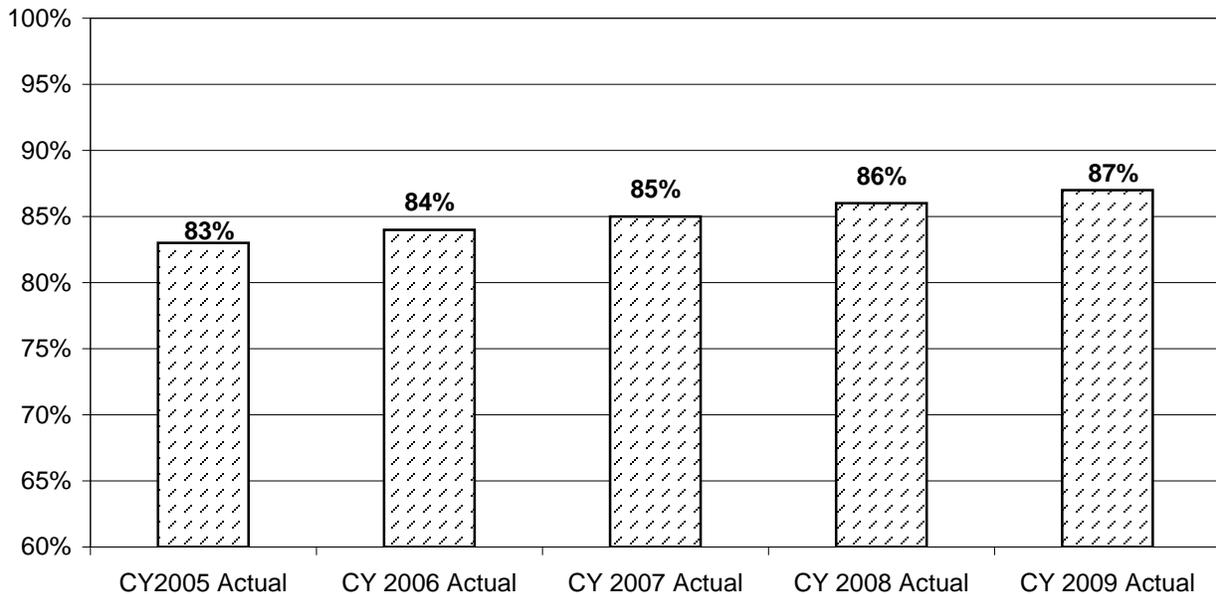
**IMPLEMENTING A COMPREHENSIVE TRANSPORTATION POLICY THAT CONTRIBUTES TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, JOB GROWTH, AND QUALITY OF LIFE, AS WELL AS PROTECTS THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE HEALTH OF NEIGHBORHOODS AND RESIDENTS**

**Indicator 1.9:** Percent of State system roadway mileage with acceptable ride quality<sup>32</sup>

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

**How are we doing?** The traveling public has identified acceptable ride quality (smoothness or roughness of the pavement) as a priority. Ride quality facilitates mobility, efficiency, and safe movement of people and goods on Maryland's roadways.<sup>33</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>34</sup> The Highway Statistics Report produced by Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) shows that the ride quality on Maryland roadways is average compared to other states' roadways on the National Highway System.<sup>35</sup> During the period of 2005 through 2009, the percent of State system roadway mileage with acceptable ride quality ratings has increased by one percentage point per year to attain 87% in 2009. The nearly 5% increase from 2005 to 2009 is a result of 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. Transitioning to upgraded data collection equipment also has slightly affected the rating.<sup>36</sup>

**Percent of Maryland State System Roadway Mileage  
With Acceptable Ride Quality**



<sup>32</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>33</sup> 2010 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance, Maryland Department of Transportation

<sup>34</sup> State Comparative Performance Measurement, Transportation, a national report from the Council of State Governments, 2009

<sup>35</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration FY 2012 MFR Performance Discussions.

<sup>36</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration FY 2012 MFR Performance Discussion.

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

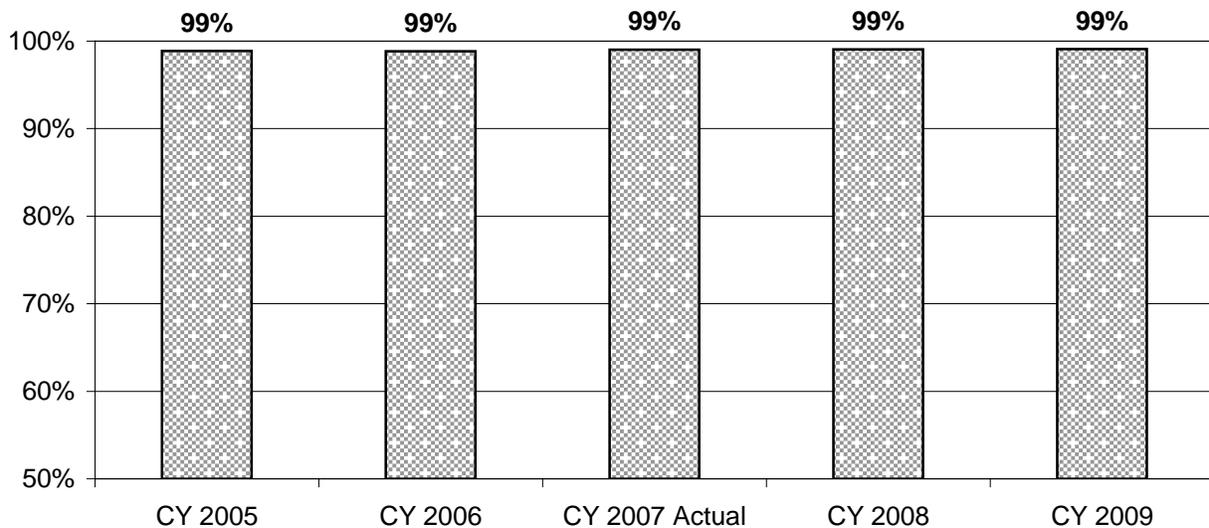
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**Indicator 1.10:** Percent of bridges along the MDOT highway network that will allow all legally loaded vehicles to safely traverse<sup>37</sup>

**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>38</sup> Maintaining safe conditions along the MDOT highway network is essential to commerce in terms of movement of goods and provision of services throughout the State. Maintaining bridges along the MDOT highway network free from weight restrictions is the State Highway Administration's top structural priority.<sup>39</sup> Over the period of 2005 through 2009, 99% of Maryland's bridges allowed all legally loaded vehicles to safely traverse. In 2009, 2,806 of the 2,832 bridges along the MDOT highway network allowed all legally loaded vehicles to safely traverse.

**Percent of Bridges Along the MDOT Highway Network That Allow All Legally Loaded Vehicles to Safely Traverse**



<sup>37</sup> Data reflects Federal reporting in April of each year.

<sup>38</sup> State Comparative Performance Measurement, Transportation, a national report from the Council of State Governments.

<sup>39</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation fiscal year 2012 MFR Performance Discussion

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

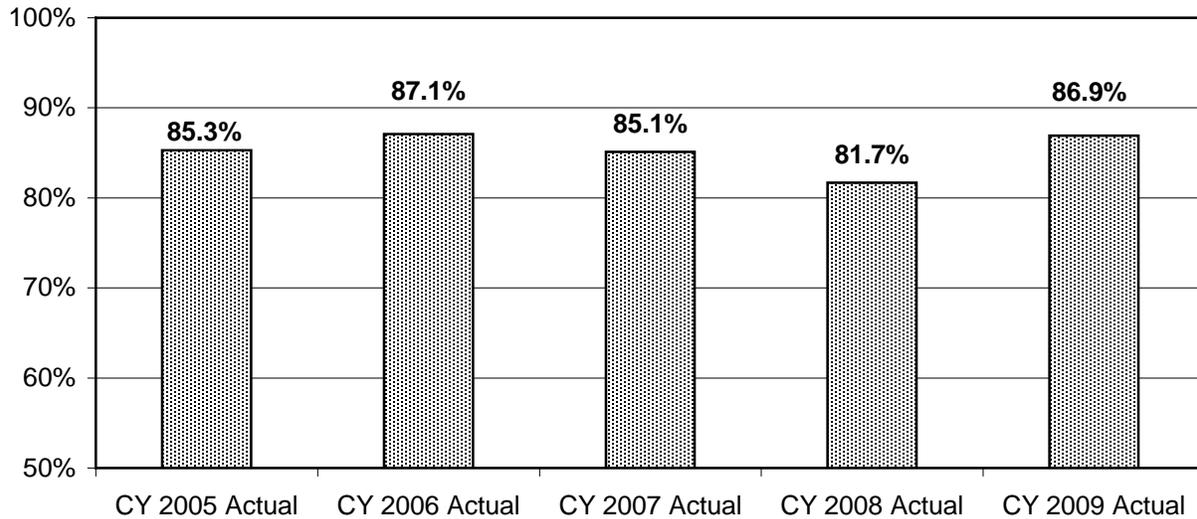
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**Indicator 1.11:** Percent of the Maryland State Highway Administration Network in overall preferred maintenance condition

**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. 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>40</sup> The percentage of the State Highway Administration Network in overall preferred maintenance condition remained relatively stable over the period of 2005 through 2009 with the exception of 2008<sup>41</sup> when performance declined by 4% from 2007. Performance returned close to prior levels in 2009, increasing by 6.4% between 2008 and 2009.

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



<sup>40</sup> Managing for Results Performance Measure Profile Fiscal Year 2012, State Highway Administration, Maryland Department of Transportation

<sup>41</sup> Data corrected by Maryland Department of Transportation from what was reported last year.

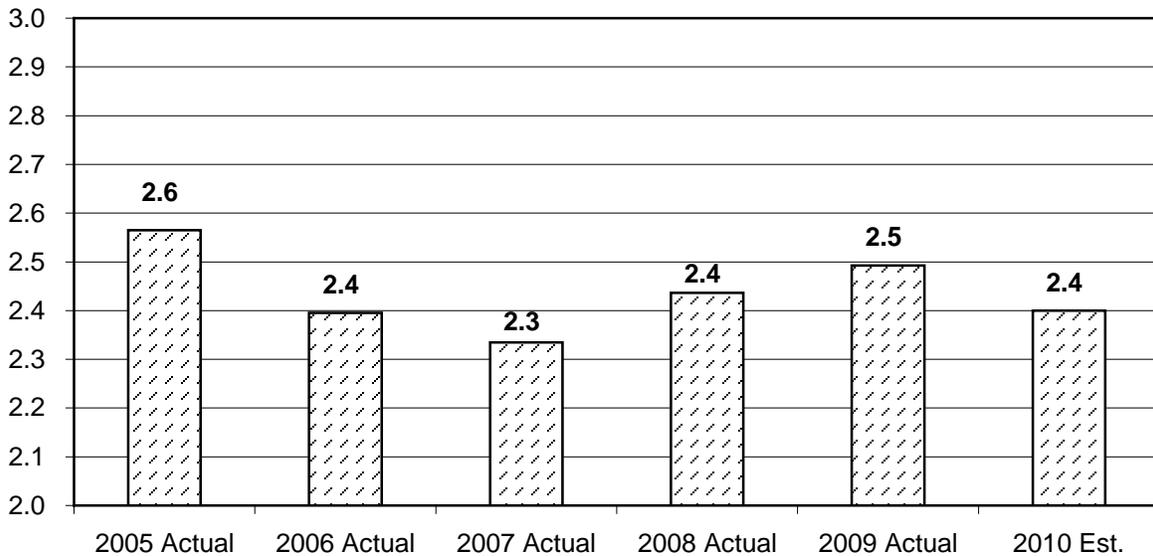
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

**Indicator 1.12:** Total number of passenger trips per service mile traveled for bus and rail transit<sup>42</sup>

**Target:** Maximized passenger trips per service mile

**How are we doing?** This measure indicates the level of transit service available on Maryland Transit Administration (MTA) modes of transit, and in use by the general public, i.e. utilized capacity on MTA modes of transit. An increase or decrease in passenger trips per service mile means that in the average service mile, more or fewer riders are using the service offered.<sup>43</sup> The number of passenger trips per service mile declined by 11.5% from 2005 to 2007, to then increase to close to the 2005 level in 2009 (an 8.7% increase between 2007 and 2009). Passenger trips per service mile traveled are estimated to decline by 4% in 2010.<sup>44</sup> Strategies to improve ridership include improved scheduling, expanded customer information services, and increased service availability. High gas prices have been a disincentive to driving, and an incentive to use public modes of transportation. Additionally, growth in State population and Federal employment contributed to increases in commuter ridership.<sup>45</sup> 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>46</sup> Creating a sustainable transit system to reduce highway congestion, and increasing transit ridership continue to be major priorities of the O'Malley Brown administration.

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



<sup>42</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

<sup>43</sup> Maryland Transit Administration Performance Measure Profile, February 2, 2010

<sup>44</sup> Data submitted by MTA to the National Transit Database (NTD) has not been finalized by NTD.

<sup>45</sup> Maryland Transit Administration FY 2010 MFR Performance Discussion

<sup>46</sup> Maryland Transit Administration FY 2012 MFR Strategies

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

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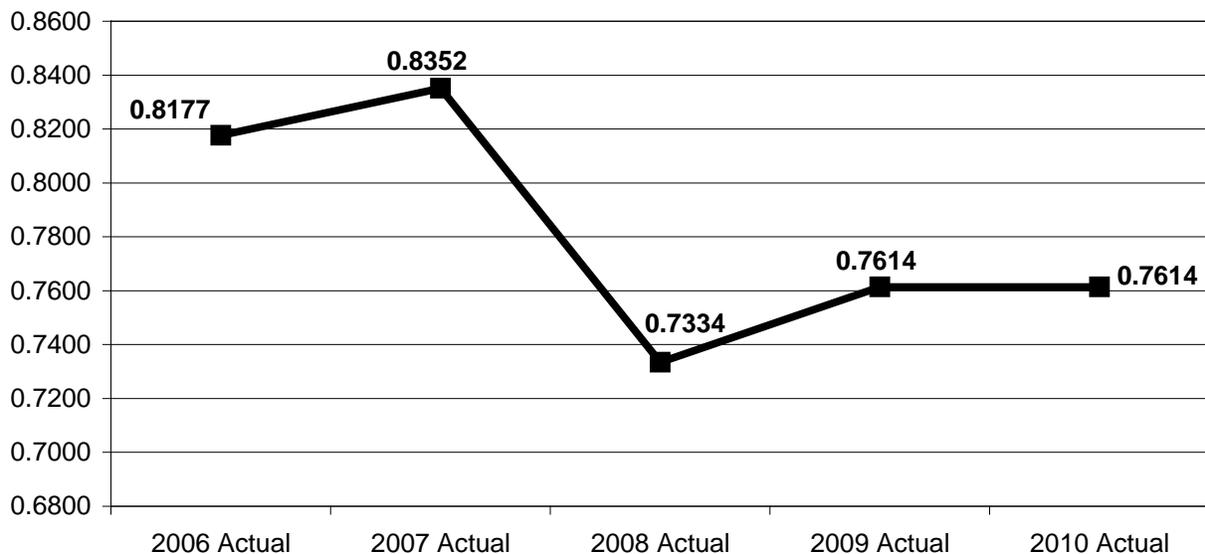
**CREATING STRONG VIABLE COMMUNITIES, REVITALIZING DECLINING NEIGHBORHOODS, AND  
GROWING MARYLAND'S MIDDLE CLASS BY EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL MARYLAND  
RESIDENTS TO CONTRIBUTE TO, SUCCEED AND PROSPER IN THE WORKFORCE**

**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 16.5% to 26.7% below the average 12 month U.S. rate during the period of November 2005 through October 2010. Over the last two twelve month periods ending in October, the Maryland average unemployment rate was 23.9% below the U.S. unemployment rate. The ratio of Maryland's unemployment rate to the U.S. rate was nearly the same in 2006 and 2007, declined by 12.2% in 2008, increased slightly in 2009 and remained at the 2009 level in 2010. Maryland has provided support to its unemployed through the Federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) program which provides additional unemployment benefits for those who have exhausted State benefits. The EUC program was extended through January 3, 2012.

**Ratio Between Maryland's Unemployment Rate and the U.S. Rate**



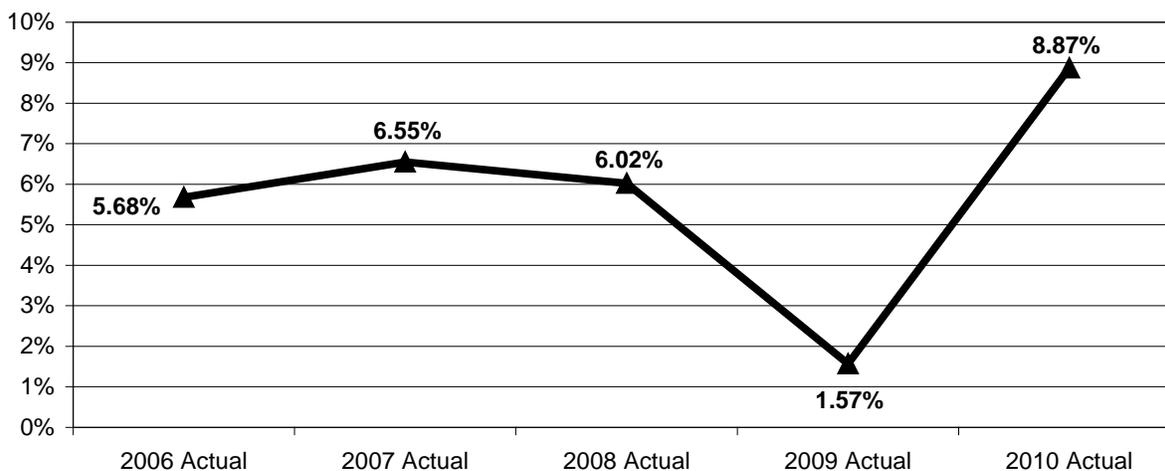
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

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

**Target:** Create, save, or place Marylanders into 250,000 jobs by the end of 2012<sup>47</sup>

**How are we doing?** “Maryland’s distinctive economic strengths, principally its proximity to the federal government, has positioned the state for stability in employment and contracting. This has enabled Maryland to perform better than the rest of the country during the course of the recession, and it is likely to continue to do so.”<sup>48</sup> The strength of the state’s core health and education services industries also contribute to Maryland’s economic stability, economists agree.”<sup>49</sup> Maryland has shown strong employment growth over the 2001 baseline of 2.72 million employed, increasing in 2007 to 6.6% growth (2.9 million employed) over 2001. In 2008, growth continued at 6% over 2001. The national economic downturn significantly impacted Maryland’s labor market in 2009 with Maryland employment growth dropping to 1.6% from the 2001 baseline. Employment began to rebound in 2010 (3 million employed), increasing by 8.87% over the 2001 baseline. Gallup’s Job Creation Index for the first half of 2010 ranked Maryland along with West Virginia as the seventh best job market in the nation. Maryland benefited from the presence of Federal government hiring.<sup>50</sup> In the near future, Maryland is well positioned to benefit from further job growth related to the Federal Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), and is continuing to benefit from the Federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Plan. Between January and September 2010, Maryland created 36,400 new jobs, the best job growth during that period since 2000, growing three times as fast as the rest of the country.<sup>51</sup> The O’Malley Brown administration is focusing on a variety of initiatives to create more jobs in Maryland. One way that Maryland is growing jobs is to offer a number of targeted tax credit programs such as the Job Creation and Recovery Tax Credit (Chapter 1 of 2010), 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>52</sup> “The demand for middle-skill workers in the state will remain high in the decade between 2006 and 2016, with more than 434,000 middle-skill job openings - 42 percent of all job openings - expected during this time.”<sup>53</sup> The Skills2Compete-Maryland initiative will help to ensure that the State’s workforce has the skills needed to meet business demand, foster innovation, and grow shared prosperity.<sup>54</sup>

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



<sup>47</sup> Governor’s Delivery Unit goal

<sup>48</sup> Alfredo Goyburu, economist with Maryland Department of Business and Economic Development as quoted in Doing Business in Maryland, A Supplement to the Daily Record, November 2009

<sup>49</sup> Doing Business in Maryland, A Supplement to the Daily Record, November 2009, (joint effort by Maryland Department of Business and Economic Development and the Daily Record; endorsed by Governor O’Malley)

<sup>50</sup> State of the States, Energy, Federal Government States Provide Best Job Markets, Dennis Jacobe, Chief Economist, July 21, 2010, Gallup.com

<sup>51</sup> Jobs Across Maryland, A Message from Governor Martin O’Malley, October 22, 2010

<sup>52</sup> One Maryland, A Message from the Governor, Building a World-Class Workforce, March 2, 2010

<sup>53</sup> Maryland’s Forgotten Middle Skill Jobs, National Skills Coalition, March 2010

<sup>54</sup> Governor’s Delivery Unit and StateStat Skills Stock Take, September 29, 2010

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

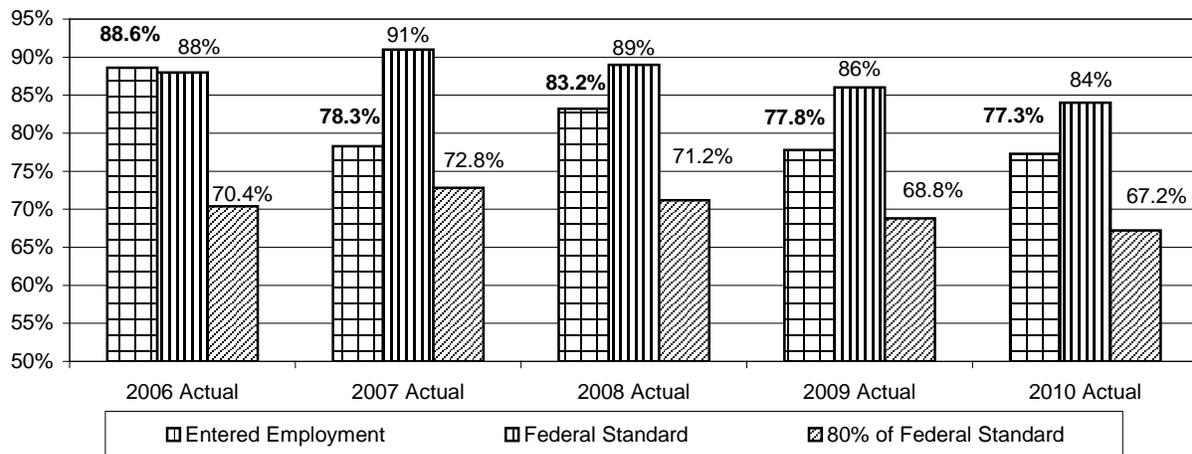
**Indicator 1.15:** Rate that Workforce Investment Act (WIA) adult employment trainees enter employment

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

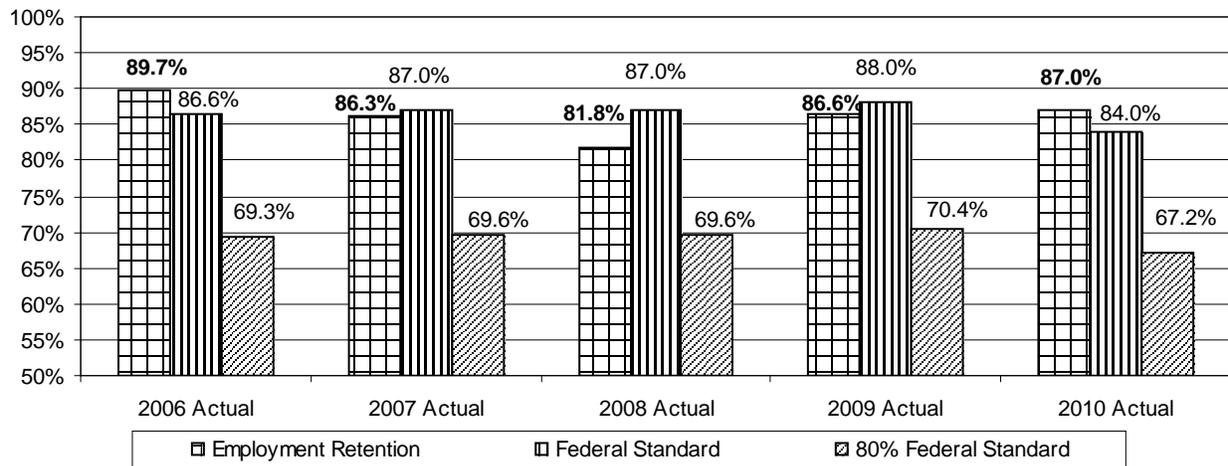
**Target:** Meet or exceed the Federal standard for entered and retained employment

**How are we doing?** The rate by which Workforce Investment Act Adult program participants entered employment declined by 11.3 percentage points (12.8%) from 2006 through 2010, whereas during that same timeframe the employment retention rate declined by only 2.7 percentage points (3%). After meeting the Federal Standard in 2006, entered employment fell short of the negotiated Federal standard during the timeframe of 2007 through 2010 by 5.8 percentage points minimum to 12.7 percentage points maximum. The employment retention rate exceeded the negotiated Federal standard in 2006 and 2010, and nearly met the standard in 2007 and 2009. Employment retention fell short of the negotiated standard in 2008 by 5.2 percentage points. 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>55</sup> Therefore, although the entered employment and employment retention rates were below the negotiated Federal standard during the years stated above, the rates were within the acceptable range of 80% of the negotiated standard. 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**



**WIA Adult Program Participant Employment Retention Rate**



<sup>55</sup> Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation

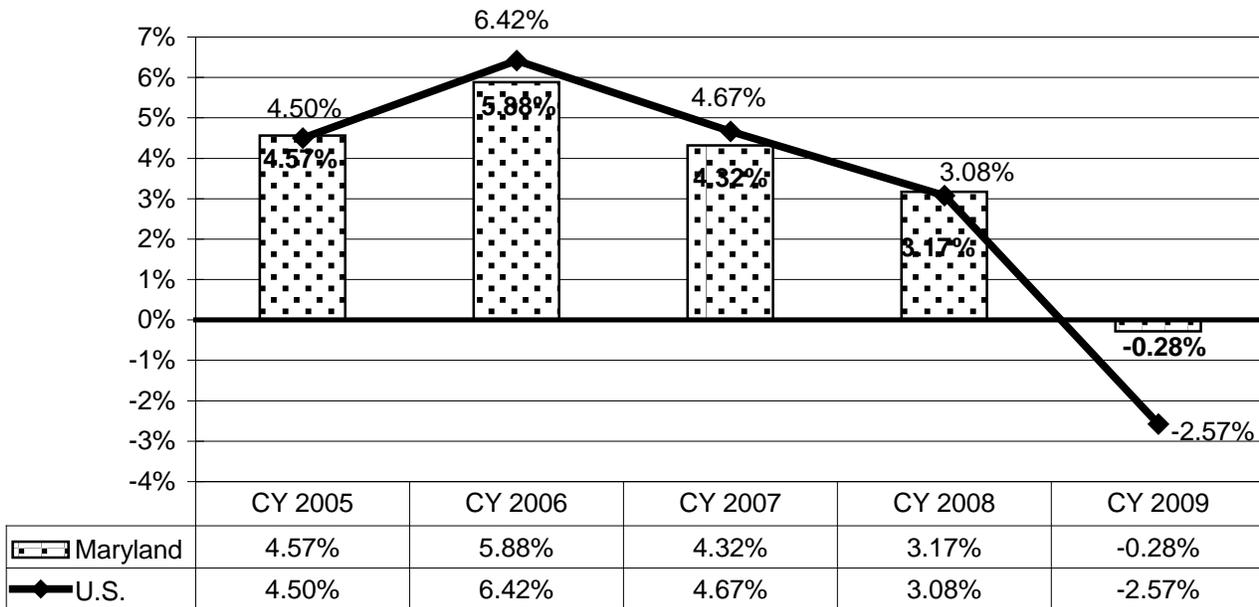
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

**Indicator 1.17:** Annual percent change in Maryland per capita personal income (estimated)<sup>56</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. Although Maryland’s per capita personal income increased each year over the period of 2005 through 2008, the annual percent change slowed in each year except 2006. Over the same period of time, Maryland’s rate of growth closely tracked the U.S. annual percent change in per capita personal income. In 2009, for the first time in ten years, Maryland’s per capita personal income remained flat, whereas the U.S. per capita personal income declined by 2.57%, signaling greater strength in Maryland’s economy during the recession. In 2009, Maryland’s per capita income of \$48,275 was 122% of the national average. As of the second quarter 2010, “personal income in 27 states has now climbed above the current-dollar level reached before the recession. Excluding transfer receipts (such as unemployment compensation and social security retirement benefits), however, personal income in only two states – Alaska and Maryland – has returned to that level.”<sup>57</sup>

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



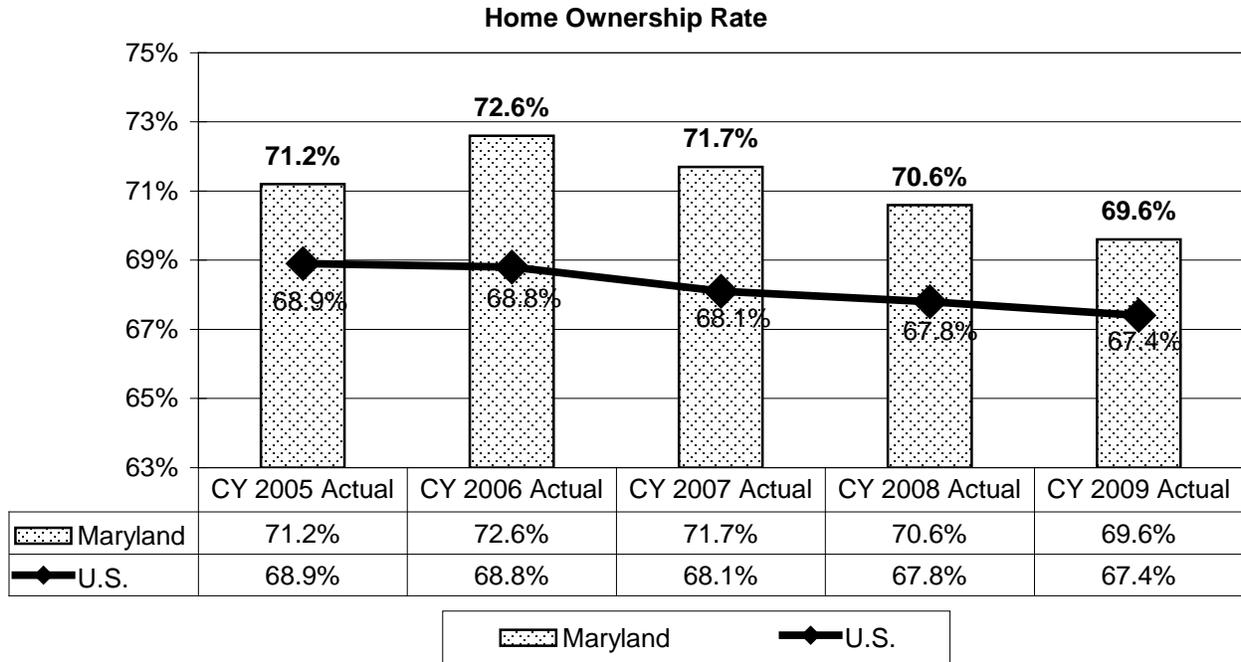
<sup>56</sup> Personal income is income received by persons from all sources. It is the sum of net earnings by place of residence, property income, and personal current transfer receipts - U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, News Release, State Personal Income: Second Quarter 2010, September 20, 2010.

<sup>57</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Quarterly Report, State Personal Income and More, Second Quarter of 2010

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

**Target:** Increased home ownership

**How are we doing?** Home ownership in Maryland remained relatively stable from 2005 through 2009 despite the recession, home foreclosure crisis, and changes in lending practices. Maryland's home ownership rate declined by 2.2% from 2005 through 2009. Maryland's home ownership increased by 2% from 2005 to 2006, and slowly declined each year thereafter with a total 4.1% decline from 2006 to 2009. Maryland's home ownership rate has exceeded the U.S. rate for each year from 2005 through 2009. 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.



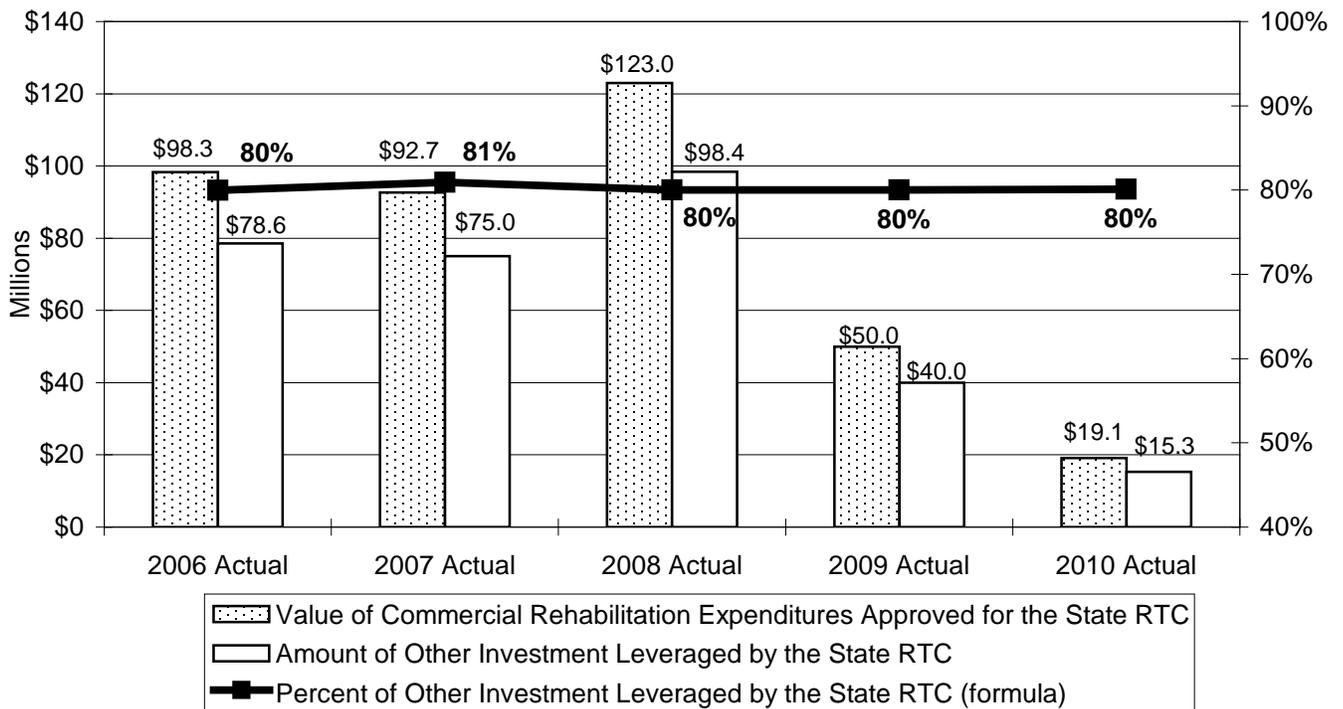
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

**Indicator 1.19:** Value of approved commercial rehabilitation expenditures approved for the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit (RTC) 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 Heritage Structure Rehabilitation Tax Credit program provides, subject to certain limitations, a credit for a portion of the qualified expenditures for rehabilitation of a certified historic structure. Over time, significant changes have been made to the program. Legislation passed during the 2010 session extended and altered the Heritage Structure Rehabilitation Tax Credit to be the Sustainable Communities Tax Credit, but retained the commercial credit as a budgeted tax credit. The 2010 legislation also 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>58</sup> The percent of other investment leveraged by the RTC for rehabilitation of historic commercial properties remained stable from 2006 through 2010, achieving the performance target for each of the last 5 years. Funding for the program has declined over the last two years.

**Approved Commercial Rehabilitation Expenditures Incentivized by the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit (RTC)**



<sup>58</sup> Major Issues Review 2007-2010, Department of Legislative Services

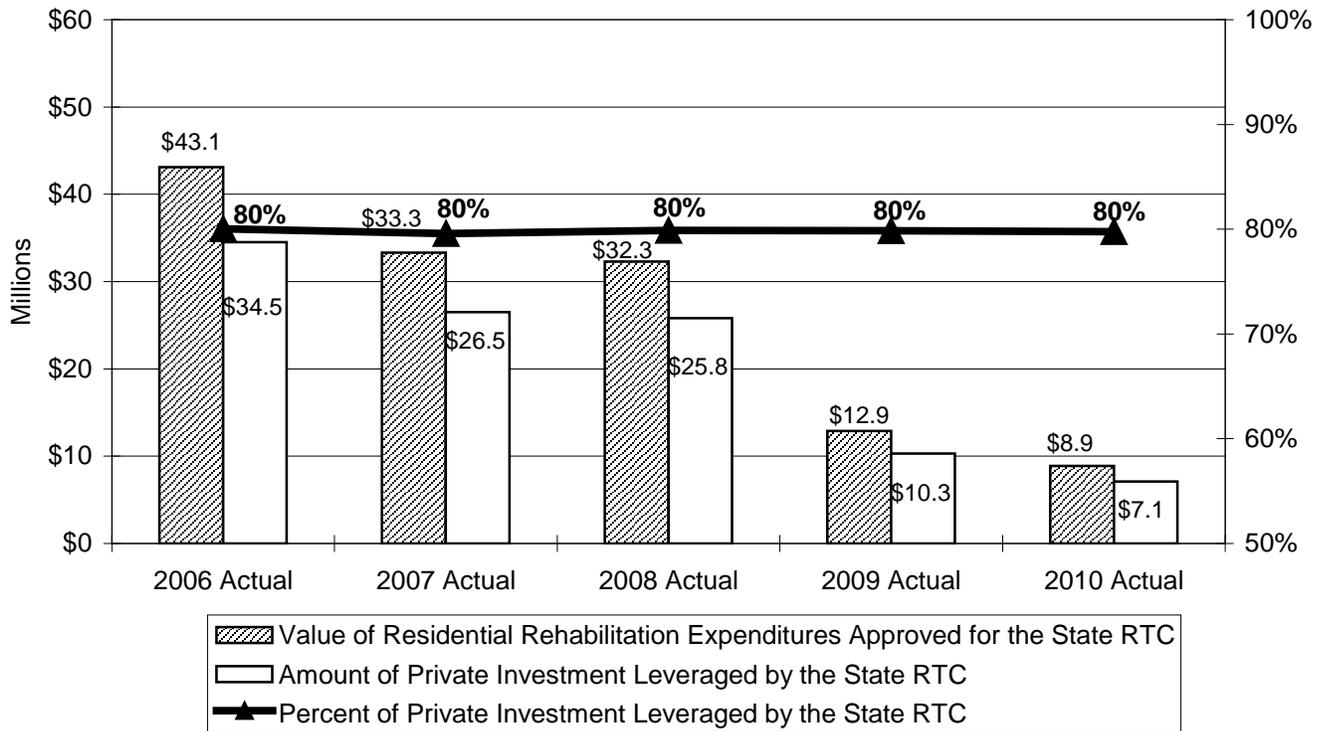
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

**Indicator 1.20:** Value of approved residential rehabilitation expenditures approved for the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit 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 RTC for rehabilitation of single family, owner-occupied historic residential properties remained stable from 2006 through 2010. The performance target was achieved for each of the last 5 years. Funding for the program has declined over the last two years.

**Approved Residential Rehabilitation Expenditures for the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit (RTC)**



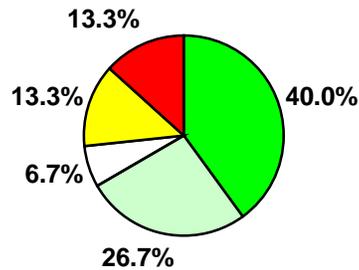
## **MARYLAND: SMART, GREEN AND GROWING**

### **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%)	6	40.0%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	4	26.7%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	1	6.7%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	2	13.3%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	2	13.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>

Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	Most Recent Data Available	4 Years Prior	4 Year Change
UMCES EcoCheck	Chesapeake Bay Habitat Health Index (2005 - 2009)	45	38	18.4%
DNR	Acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (2005 - 2009)	47,286	44,300	6.7%
DNR	Dredge survey index of stock size - crabs (2006 - 2010)	72	34	111.8%
DNR	Oyster biomass index (2006 - 2010)	0.9	0.9	0.0%
DNR	Estimated nitrogen load to the Chesapeake Bay from Maryland (in million lbs.) (2006 - 2010)	51.36	53.65	-4.27%
MDA	Acres of cover crops planted (2006 - 2010)	206,810	124,465	66.2%
MDE	Waters impaired by nutrients per the Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality (2002 - 2010)	102	123	-17.1%
MDE	Percent of Marylanders served by public water systems in significant compliance with all new and existing regulations (Data for 2009 is not comparable to 2006-2008) (2009 - 2010)	80%	87%	-8.0%
MDE	3 year average of days the 8 hour ozone standard was exceeded (2006 - 2010)	28.3	37.3	-24.1%
MDE	Percent of oil-contaminated sites cleaned-up (2006 - 2010)	96%	92%	4.3%
DNR	Total acres preserved by all land preservation programs (2006 - 2010)	1,440,184	1,299,688	10.8%

**MARYLAND: SMART, GREEN AND GROWING**

<b>Agency/ Data Source</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Most Recent Data Available</b>	<b>4 Years Prior</b>	<b>4 Year Change</b>
DGS	Percent change from the base year (fiscal year 2008) in energy consumption by all State government facilities (owned and leased) (2009 -2010)	-3.61%	0.00%	-3.6%
MEA	Percent change in per capita electricity consumption compared to the 2007 baseline (12.32 megawatt hours) in megawatt hours (2008 - 2009)	-0.32%	-2.16%	-85.2%
MEA DBM	Percent of newly purchased light duty vehicles in the State vehicle fleet that are hybrid or alternative fueled vehicles (2006 - 2010)	26.8%	29.4%	-8.8%
MEA	Percent change from the prior year in number of alternative fuel vehicles and hybrid-electric vehicles registered in Maryland (2006 - 2010)	94%	633%	-85.2%

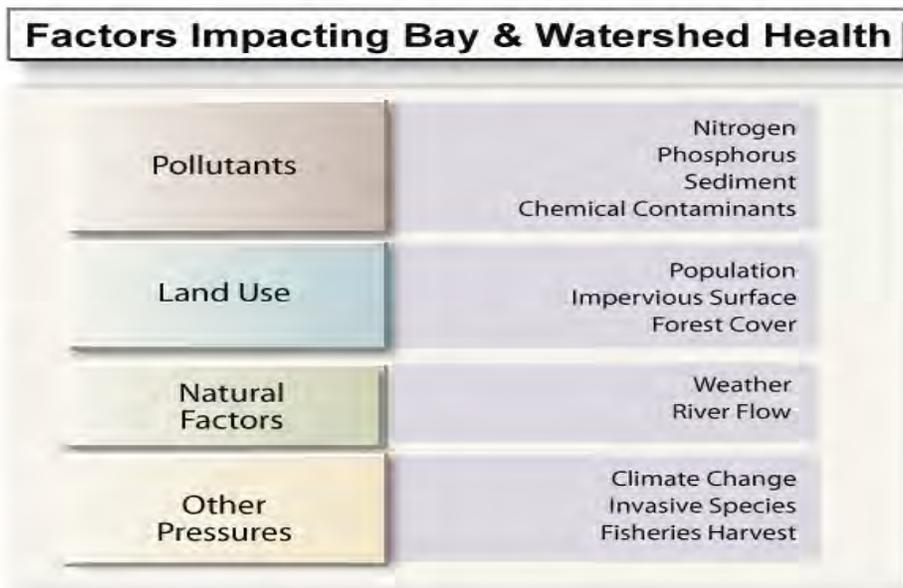
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**SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND**  
**PROTECTING AND PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF MARYLAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES**

**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. These indicators relate to the management objectives in the Chesapeake 2000 Agreement, and represent key ecological processes. The six indicators are combined into one overarching Bay Health Index. Health of the Chesapeake Bay is reported upon annually in the Chesapeake Bay Report Card. Factors that impact health of the Bay and Watershed are shown in the table below.<sup>3</sup>



Bay health improved from 2000 to 2002 because of successive dry years. Wet conditions washing excess sediment and nutrients into the Bay<sup>4</sup> during 2003 caused the Bay-wide score to decline from 55% (C + = moderate ecosystem health) in 2002 to 36% (D + = poor ecosystem health) in 2003. Recovery from the wet conditions in 2003 has been gradual. The Bay-wide health score of 46% (C=moderate ecosystem health) in 2009 is the best Bay-wide score since 2002. The improvements in 2009 in overall Bay health likely reflect reduced nutrient and sediment loads from the Susquehanna River (which provides half of the freshwater flows to the Bay in average years)<sup>5</sup>, whose watershed received less precipitation than average in 2009.

<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)

<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> Chesapeake Bay Health and Restoration Assessment: Executive Summary, 3/10/09, Chesapeake Bay Program, [www.chesapeakebay.net](http://www.chesapeakebay.net)

<sup>4</sup> During wet years the Bay's health deteriorates and during dry years it improves - 2008 Chesapeake Bay Health Report Card; the full report may be found at: <http://www.eco-check.org/reportcard/chesapeake/2008/overview/>.

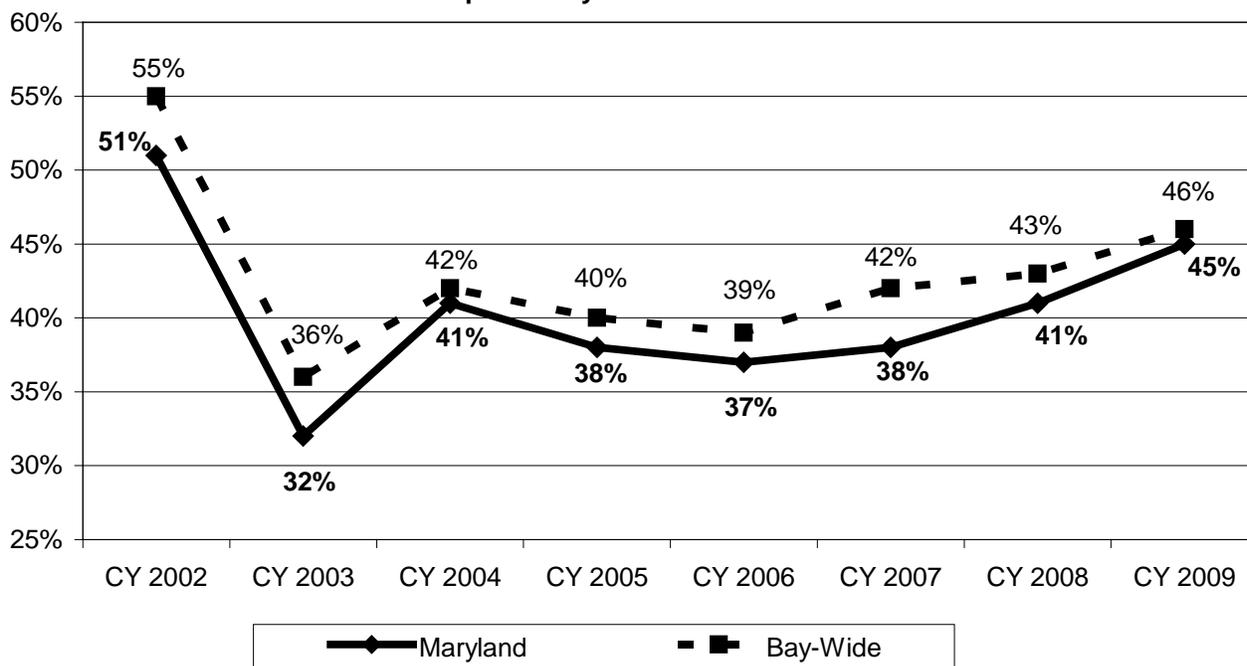
<sup>5</sup> Chesapeake Bay Report Card 2009

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The data presented in the graph below are for the Maryland portion<sup>6</sup> of the Chesapeake Bay and Bay-wide. The scores for the Maryland portion of the Bay have followed the same trend as the Bay-wide scores. Maryland's score declined by 19 percentage points (37.3%) from 51% (C = moderate health) in 2002 to 32% (D = poor health) in 2003. After improving by 9 percentage points (28%) between 2003 and 2004 to a grade of C -, health of the Maryland portion of the Bay received a poor score equivalent to a D+ for each year 2005 through 2007. From 2007 to 2009, Maryland's scores improved by 7 percentage points (18.4%) and returned to a grade of C -. In 2009, looking at Bay-wide ecosystem health, the regions with the best and worst grades are in Maryland. The Upper Western Shore was the top-ranked region for the third year in a row with a score of B - (61% - moderate-good ecosystem health). The Patapsco and Back Rivers were the lowest ranked region in 2009, with a score of F (19% - very poor ecosystem health). Two other Maryland regions of the Bay, the Lower Western Shore and Patuxent River received the second and third lowest Bay-wide grades in 2009.

There is a renewed push at the Federal and state levels to restore the health of the Chesapeake Bay. In May 2009, President Obama issued an Executive Order for the Protection and Restoration of the Chesapeake Bay. 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>7</sup> Maryland, as well as the other 5 jurisdictions in the Bay watershed, has prepared a Watershed Implementation Plan detailing how the State will accomplish its portion of the pollution diet. Maryland's Plan is supported by a series of two-year milestones for achieving specific near-term pollution reduction targets needed to keep pace with long-term restoration commitments. EPA's September 24, 2010 evaluation of Maryland's draft Plan stated that "Maryland developed the most substantial Watershed Implementation Plan and is committed to having practices in place by 2020 to meet the allocations, and by 2017 to achieve 70% of reductions." The final Plan was submitted to EPA in December 2010 and has been accepted. The final Bay TMDL was established in December 2010.

**Chesapeake Bay Habitat Health Index**



<sup>6</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 presented above is not affected much by including data for parts of Virginia.

<sup>7</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/>

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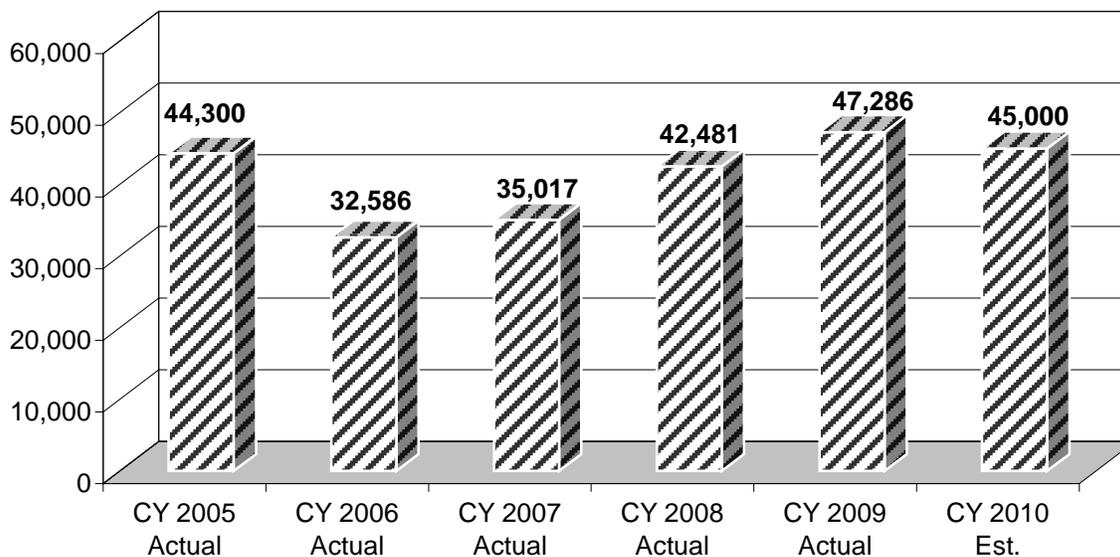
**Indicator 1.2:** Acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV)<sup>8</sup>

**Target:** 114,034 acres of SAV by 2010 (Chesapeake Bay Program goal)

**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>9</sup> "Aquatic grasses, or submerged aquatic vegetation, are one of the most important habitats in Chesapeake Bay. Bay grasses provide critical habitat to key species such as blue crab and striped bass, and can improve water clarity."<sup>10</sup> Other important ecological roles of SAV include stabilizing sediment at the bottom of the water column; as a byproduct of photosynthesis, 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, which in turn affects photosynthesis.<sup>11</sup>

Bay grass restoration has been a continuing effort over time beginning with the first Chesapeake Bay Agreement of 1983. The most recent new goal and strategy for restoration and protection of SAV was developed by Maryland and its Bay partners in 2003.<sup>12</sup> Submerged aquatic vegetation is one of the three indicators in the biotic health component of the Bay Health Index. In 2009, Maryland received a grade of C – (moderate poor health) for biotic health, an improvement from a grade of D + (poor health) in 2007. 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. The number of acres of SAV declined in 2005 and 2006 due to high temperatures and turbidity. SAV increased significantly by 45% from 2006 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>13</sup> Although there was improvement in 2008 (21.3% from 2007), the levels of aquatic grasses were still well below the restoration goal.<sup>14</sup> DNR anticipates a reduction of 5% in 2010 based on observations in mid-Bay tributaries.

**Acres of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation**



<sup>8</sup> Data was previously reported by fiscal year, and is now reported on a calendar year basis

<sup>9</sup> John Griffin, 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>10</sup> 2009 Chesapeake Bay Report Card, Eco-Check

<sup>11</sup> Maryland Department of Natural Resources Web site, October 2010

<sup>12</sup> Bay Grass Restoration in Maryland, Maryland Department of Natural Resources Web site:

<http://www.dnr.state.md.us/bay/sav/restoration.asp>

<sup>13</sup> Department of Natural Resources, December 6, 2010

<sup>14</sup> 2008 Chesapeake Bay Report Card, Eco-Check

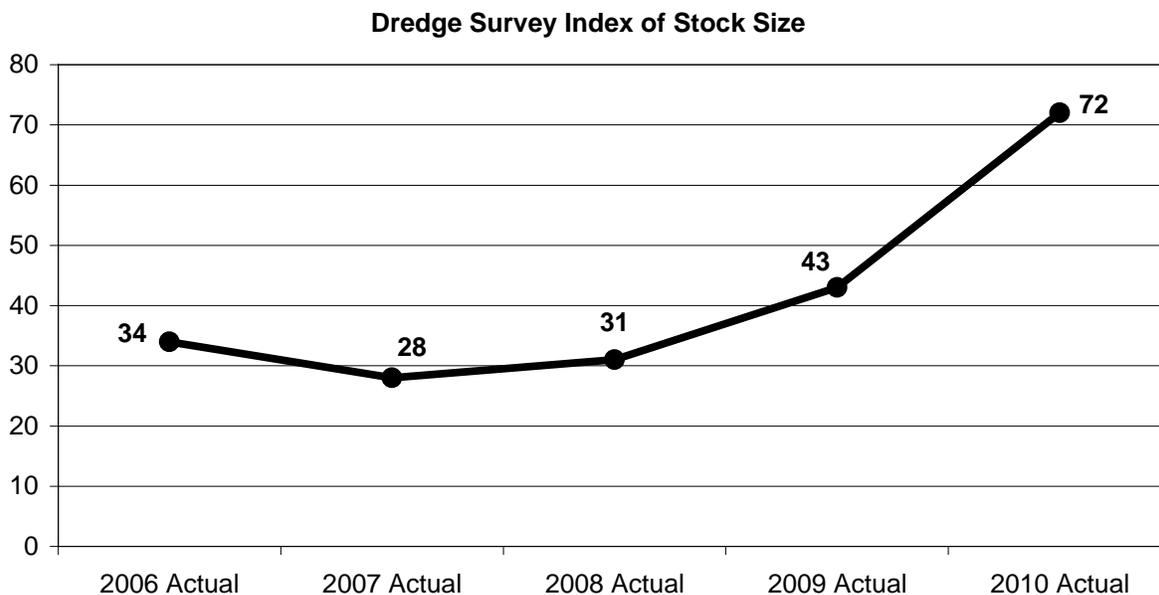
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**Indicator 1.3:** Dredge Survey Index of stock size (crabs) – estimated

**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. the Index is a measure of 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.<sup>15</sup> The Index value continued to drop from 2006 to 2007, declining by 17.6%, and then increased substantially by 157% from 2007 to 2010. The Index value in 2010 was 111.8% higher than the value in 2006. In 2009, the number of spawning females doubled and increased again in 2010. The number of juvenile crabs (smaller than 2.4 inches) doubled from 2009 to 2010, and reached its highest density since 1997. Actions taken in 2008 by Maryland and Virginia to reduce crab harvests appear to be paying dividends with increases in the crab population each year 2008 to 2010.<sup>16</sup>



<sup>15</sup> 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, MFR Performance Discussion and Data Controls and Definitions, fiscal year 2012

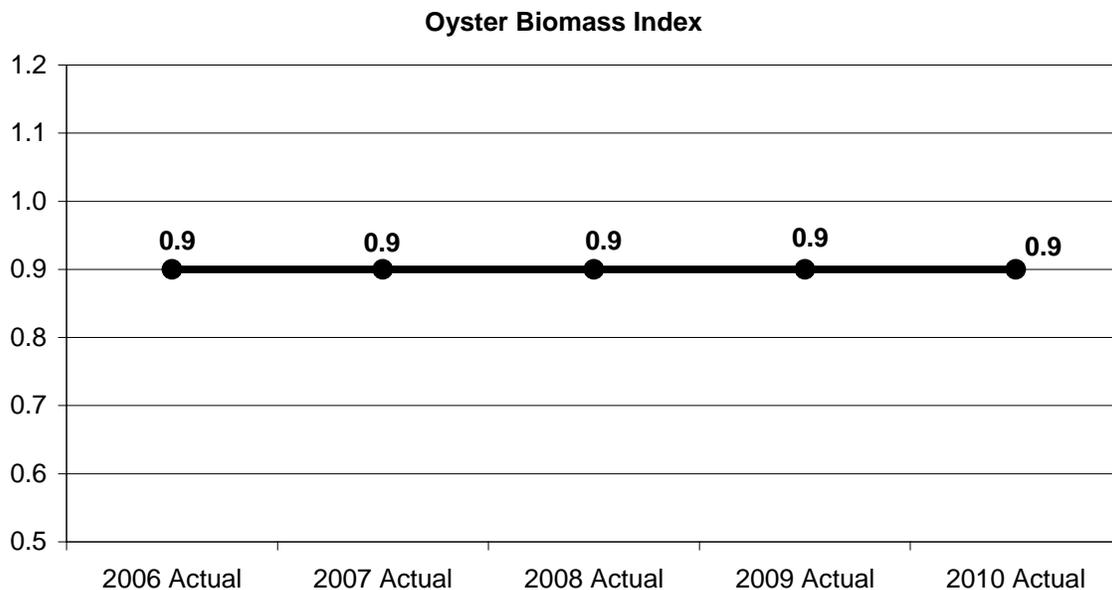
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**Indicator 1.4:** Oyster Biomass Index<sup>17</sup>

**Target:** Improved viability of oysters – 2010 goal is an index of 10

**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>18</sup> Oysters require shell habitat and other hard habitat to survive and grow. The O'Malley Brown administration is implementing Maryland's Oyster Restoration and Aquaculture Development Plan. One of the goals of the Plan is to improve the health of the Bay by significantly increasing Maryland's network of oyster sanctuaries where the oysters enrich the ecosystem and Maryland's oyster population. 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. "Oyster (shellfish) sanctuaries and reserves have been created as study areas and as broodstock reservoirs to attempt to combat the massive loss of the native oyster due to parasitic disease."<sup>19</sup> A new program available under the oyster restoration budget will provide through a partnership between the Maryland Department of Natural Resources and the Maryland Agricultural and Resource-Based Industry Development Corporation, subsidized loans to watermen and others interested in launching or expanding commercial shellfish aquaculture operations in Maryland.<sup>20</sup> The Oyster Biomass Index remained stable at 0.9 from 2006 through 2010, indicating a nine fold increase in the oyster population since 1994.



<sup>17</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>18</sup> Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Service, Data Definition and Control Procedures, fiscal year 2012

<sup>19</sup> Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Service, fiscal year 2012 Managing for Results Performance Discussion

<sup>20</sup> One Maryland, A Message from the Governor, "Governor O'Malley directs \$10.6 million to support oyster restoration, aquaculture and green jobs", October 25, 2010

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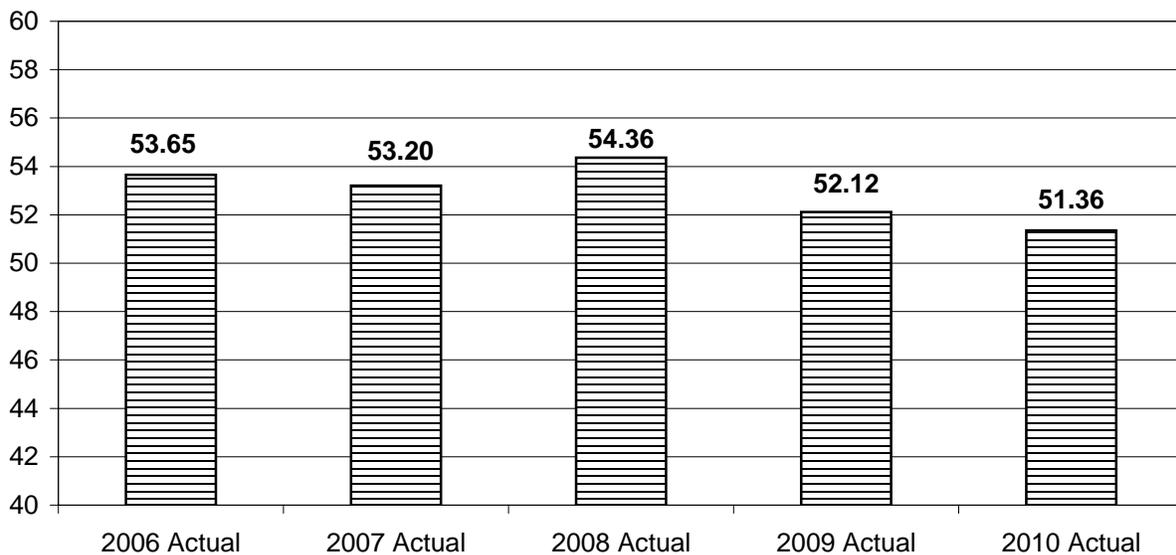
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**Indicator 1.5:** Estimated nitrogen load to the Chesapeake Bay from Maryland (in millions of pounds)<sup>21</sup>

**Target:** Maryland's Tributary Strategies goal for nutrient reduction is met

**How are we doing?** The main cause of the Bay's poor water quality and aquatic habitat loss is elevated levels of two nutrients, nitrogen and phosphorous. Nitrogen occurs naturally in soil, animal waste, plant material, and even the atmosphere (78% of the earth's atmosphere is inert nitrogen gas). 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>22</sup> The estimated nitrogen load to the Chesapeake Bay declined by 4.3% from 2006 through 2010. After staying relatively stable from 2006 through 2008, the estimated nitrogen load declined by 4.1% from 2008 to 2009<sup>23</sup>, and then remained close to the 2009 level in 2010. Strategies to reduce nitrogen load include nutrient management plans and key conservation practices (best management practices). Maryland uses technology to reduce nutrients in wastewater. One technique is the Enhanced Nutrient Removal (ENR) process that improves upon nutrient reductions achieved through the use of Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR), which uses microorganisms to remove nitrogen and phosphorus from wastewater during treatment. Maryland's Bay Restoration Fund provides funds for ENR upgrades of major wastewater treatment plants that discharge to the Bay.<sup>24</sup>

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



<sup>21</sup> The Methodology for calculating these estimates has changed. BayStat with the Watershed Model replaces use of the Integrated Watershed Analysis and Management System.

<sup>22</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>23</sup> 2008 and 2009 actual data have been adjusted from what was reported last year; a new methodology was used to derive the 2009 data

<sup>24</sup> Chesapeake Bay Program, Wastewater Treatment

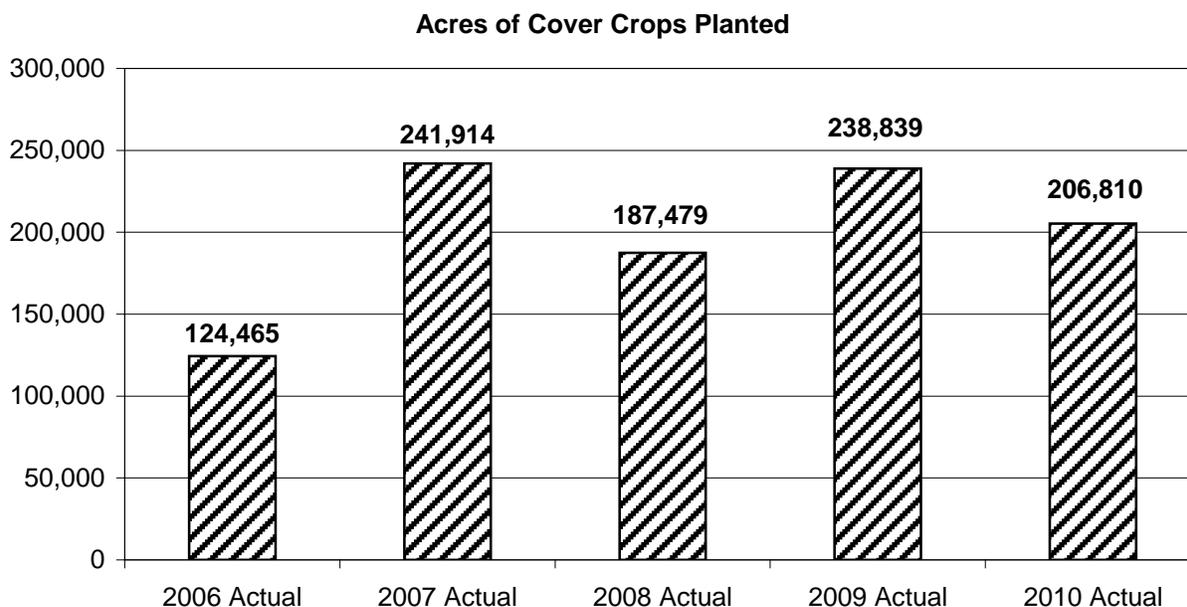
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**Indicator 1.6:** Acres of cover crops planted

**Target:** Maryland's Tributary Strategies goal for nutrient reduction is met

**How are we doing?** Sustaining well-managed agricultural land is critical to the long-term health of the region's water resources. Cover crops are non-harvested cereal crops planted in the fall for nutrient removal.<sup>25</sup> 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 cover crops on agricultural land to control soil erosion and absorb unused nitrogen and phosphorus remaining in the soil following the fall harvest, with the goal of safeguarding water quality. The Cover Crop Program provides cost share assistance to farmers to implement this best management practice.<sup>26</sup> To encourage early planting, MDA adds \$20 per acre for cover crops planted by October 1<sup>st</sup> and \$10 per acre for cover crops planted Oct 1<sup>st</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup>.<sup>27</sup> Through the cover crop program, the number of acres planted has increased dramatically, jumping from 53,391 in 2005 to over 200,000 in three of the five subsequent years. A record number of acres of cover crops were planted in 2007 to 2010 (875,042 acres).



<sup>25</sup> Overview, Chesapeake Bay Report Card, 2009, Chesapeake EcoCheck

[WWW.eco-check.org/reportcard/chesapeake/2009/overview/](http://WWW.eco-check.org/reportcard/chesapeake/2009/overview/)

<sup>26</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

<sup>27</sup> BayStat executive briefing memorandum for reporting period September 2010

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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>28</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>29</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>30</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. Like the Bay nutrient reduction goals, a TMDL sets a limit, or cap, on pollutants that impair water quality and cause violations of water quality standards for a stream, lake, river, or the Bay.<sup>31</sup> The List of Impaired Surface Waters is included in the biennial Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality (reported every even numbered year) that describes different categories of water quality. Data for two of those categories 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. Although the following chart shows that the number of waters that have completed TMDL's (Category 4(a) of the List of Impaired Surface Waters) declined by 21.7% from the 2006 reporting cycle to the 2008 reporting cycle, changes in the data between 2 year reporting cycles are partly attributable to re-segmentation of the Chesapeake Bay waters. The period from 2006 to 2008 was a transition period in preparation for the Bay TMDL where Maryland transitioned from an 8-digit watershed basis for listing units to a tributary segment basis for listing. In some cases, water bodies for which individual TMDL's had been completed were aggregated to a single super-water body at the Bay segment level, resulting in previous multiple TMDL's being counted as a single TMDL. Similarly, the declining number of waters on Category 5 of the List of Impaired Surface Waters between 2006 and 2008 reporting cycles can be attributed in part to re-segmentation of the Chesapeake Bay waters. To a small degree, minor factors such as errors in listing and refinements to the scale of listing, have influenced the changes in numbers.<sup>32</sup>

In 2009, Maryland completed a re-evaluation of its comprehensive water monitoring strategy for consistency with current priorities and goals. The Maryland Department of the Environment has implemented several updated or new water permits designed to reduce impacts from storm water associated with development and construction as well as animal feeding operations. Additionally, the Department has placed a renewed emphasis on protecting water of high water quality.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Previously referred to as the 303(d) List which has been combined with the 305(b) Report into a single integrated report

<sup>29</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>30</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>31</sup> Maryland's Tributary Strategy Statewide Implementation Plan, January 2008.

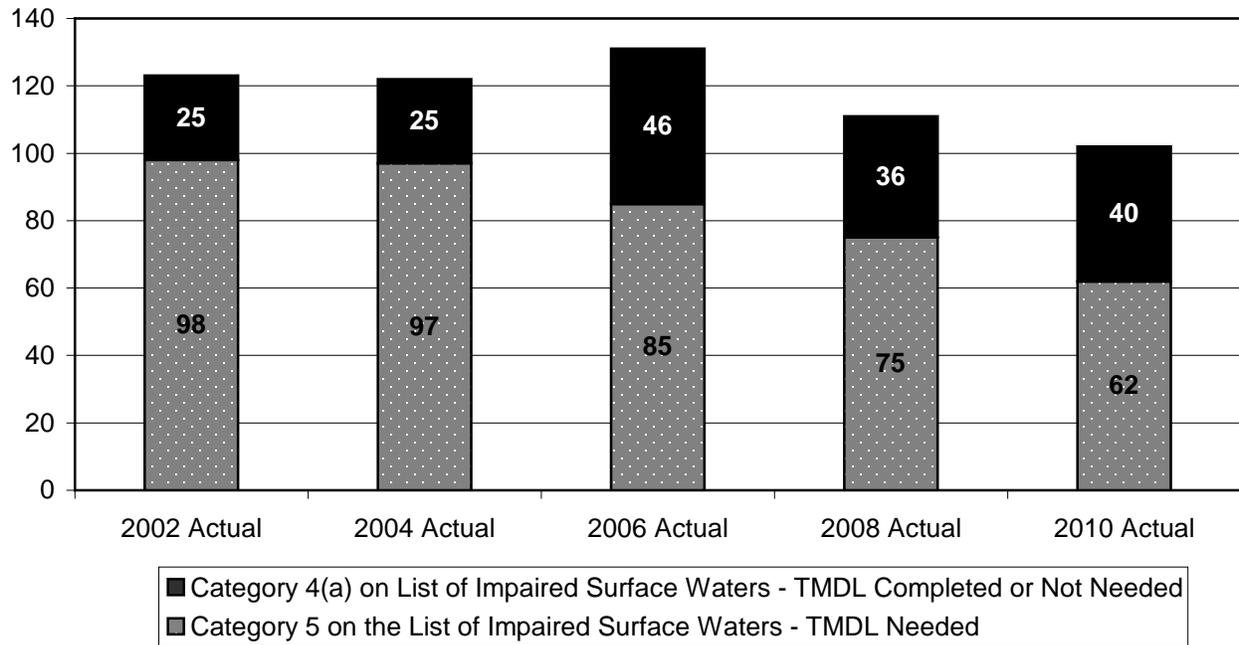
<sup>32</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment

<sup>33</sup> Facts About...Maryland's Draft 2010 Integrated Report

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**Number of Waters Impaired by Nutrients Per the Integrated Report of  
Surface Water Quality**



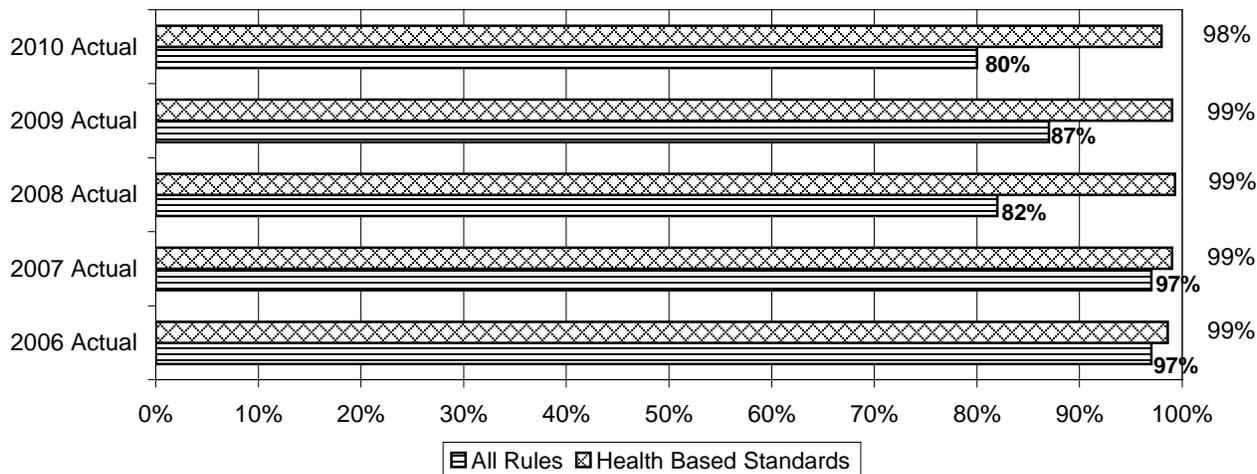
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**Indicator 1.8:** Percent of Marylanders served by public water systems in significant compliance with rules adopted as of 2009<sup>34</sup>

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

**How are we doing?** This measure captures both technical and health-based violations. 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 address a large number of contaminants such as arsenic, lead and copper, and radionuclides.<sup>35</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>36</sup> The percent of Marylanders served by public water systems in significant compliance with all rules adopted as of 2002 remained steady at 97% during 2006 and 2007. Performance declined by 15.5% from 2007 to 2008. A more restrictive technical requirement for timely reporting of violations was established through a new Federal Enforcement Directive. The decline in performance from 2007 to 2008 was due to not meeting this new technical requirement.<sup>37</sup> Despite this drop in compliance with all standards adopted as of 2002, 99% of Marylanders were served by public water systems that were in compliance with the health-based standards in 2008. Data for 2009 and forward is not comparable to prior years. In 2009, while 87% of Marylanders were served by public water systems in significant compliance with all new and existing regulations that have been adopted and implemented since 2002, 99% were served by public water systems that were in compliance with health-based standards. In 2010, while 80% of Marylanders were served by public water systems in significant compliance with all rules adopted as of 2009, an 8% drop from 2009, 98% were served by public water systems that were in compliance with health-based standards. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is developing a broad set of new strategies to better protect the public from contaminants in drinking water by going beyond the traditional framework of addressing contaminants one at a time. The EPA is initiating a national conversation to identify better ways to address contaminants in groups, improve drinking water technology, and more effectively address potential risks.<sup>38</sup>

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



<sup>34</sup> The 2005 through 2008 actual data reflects compliance with rules adopted as of 2002. Beginning with 2009, this measure was revised to reflect all new and existing regulations that have been adopted and implemented since 2002. State regulations will be updated in 2010 to reflect five new Federal regulations.

<sup>35</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment (miscellaneous correspondence and the Report to EPA, Safe Drinking Water Act Annual Compliance Report for Calendar Year 2007, July 2008)

<sup>36</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment 2009 Managing for Results Work Plan

<sup>37</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment

<sup>38</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, "A New Approach to Protecting Drinking Water and Public Health, March 2010 [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

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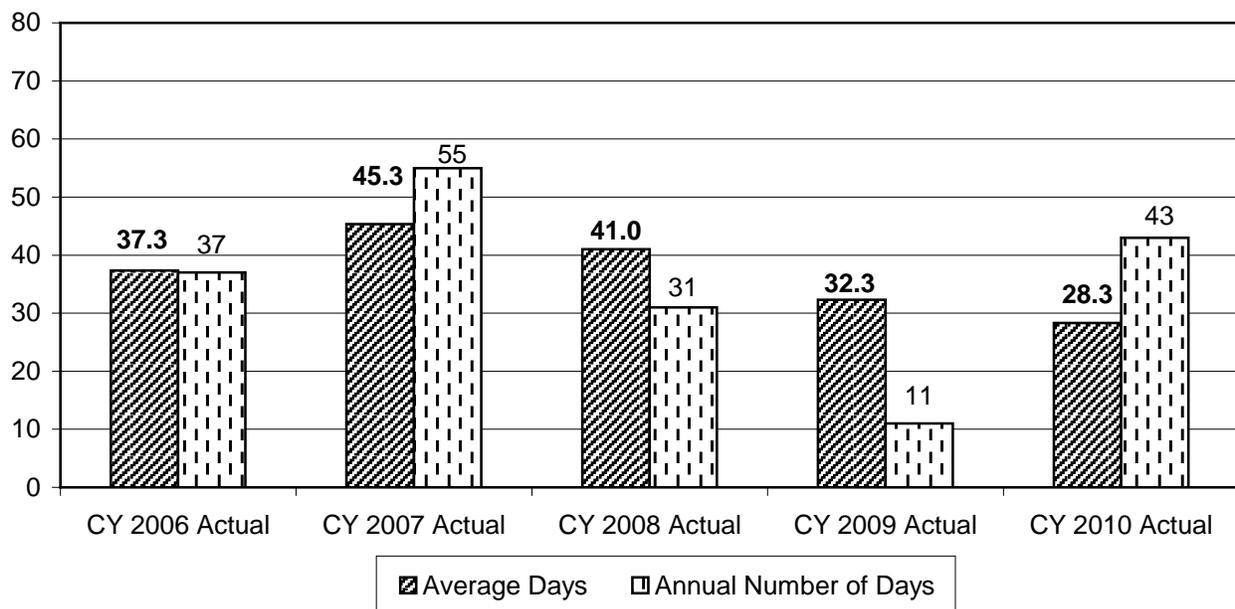
**ENSURING CLEAN AIR**

**Indicator 1.9:** Three year average of days the eight-hour ozone standard<sup>39</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 including chest pain, coughing, throat irritation, and congestion. It can worsen bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma, and can also reduce lung function. Other impacts of air pollution are reduced visibility, damaged crops, forests and buildings, and acidified lakes and streams. Ground-level or "bad" ozone is not emitted directly into the air, but is created by chemical reactions between oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the presence of sunlight. Emissions from industrial facilities and electric utilities, motor vehicle exhaust, gasoline vapors, and chemical solvents are some of the major sources of NOx and VOC.<sup>40</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>41</sup> After increasing by 21.4% from 2006 to 2007, the three year average of days the eight-hour ozone standard was exceeded declined significantly by 37.5% from 2007 to 2010. 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.<sup>42</sup>

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



<sup>39</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>40</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Ground Level Ozone, Basic Information,

<http://www.epa.gov/air/ozonepollution/basic.html>

<sup>41</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment

<sup>42</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment, October 27, 2010; 2010 data is as of October 26, 2010; Due to cooler fall temperatures, additional ozone exceedances are not anticipated for the remainder of calendar year 2010.

**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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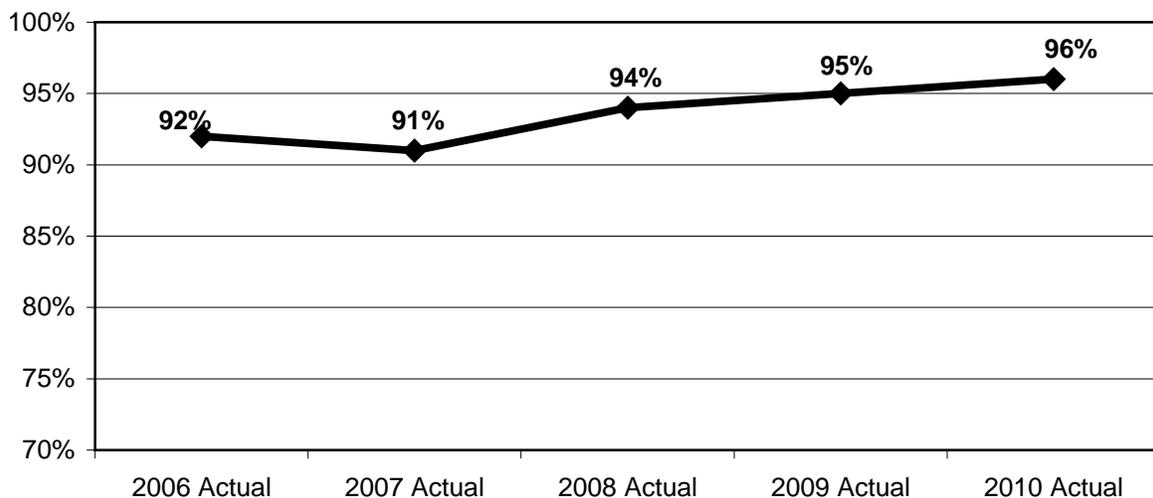
**REDUCING HAZARDOUS WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IN THE ENVIRONMENT**

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

**Target:** By 2010, 96% of underground storage tank (UST) releases cleaned-up; inventory of open UST release cleanups at less than 4 percent of the cumulative release number thereafter

**How are we doing?** Releases of petroleum can render drinking water unfit for consumption, endanger wildlife, and create flammable and explosive 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>43</sup> The percent of oil-contaminated sites cleaned-up increased by 4.3% from 2006 to 2010, with the greatest increase (4.4%) occurring between 2007 and 2009. Ninety-six percent (96%) of oil-contaminated sites were cleaned up during 2010. The number of open confirmed release cases declined by 36.8% from 2007 to 2009. MDE anticipates that the number of open cases will continue to decline over the next two years, and thereafter remain level due to the anticipated long term, difficult remaining cases. On average nationally, 21% of release cases remain open, whereas 6% of confirmed release cases remain open in Maryland.<sup>44</sup>

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



<sup>43</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment

<sup>44</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment, performance summary, February 2010

**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**

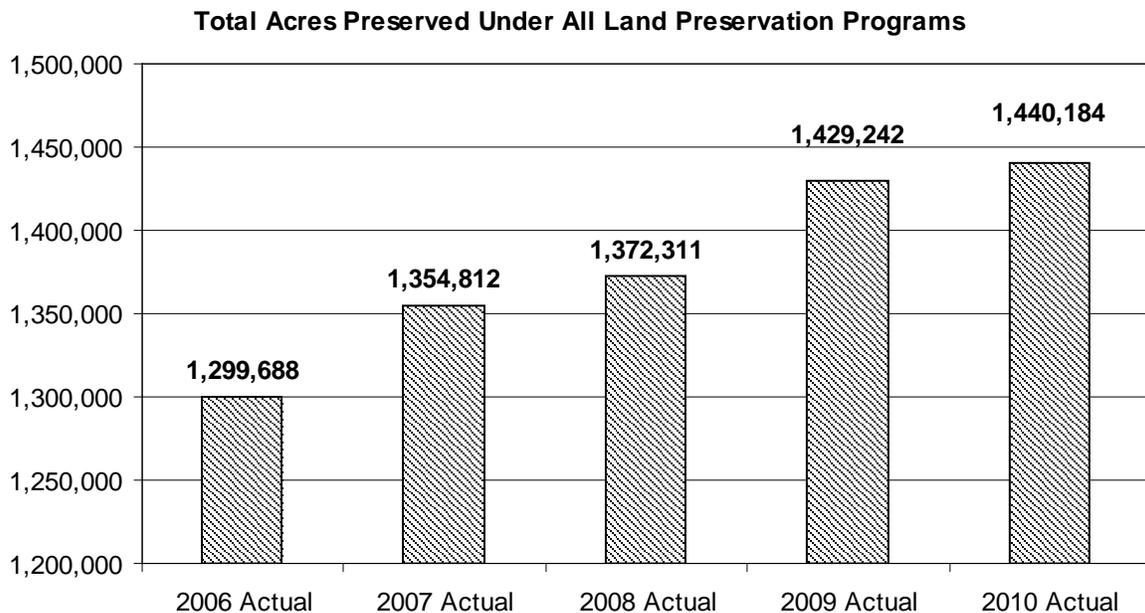
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**MANAGING GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN A MORE SUSTAINABLE WAY TO BALANCE ECONOMIC  
GROWTH, PRESERVE AND PROTECT MARYLAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE QUALITY OF  
LIFE OF ALL MARYLANDERS, AND TO SUSTAIN THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY OF MARYLAND**

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

**Target:** 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. 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. The number of acres of preserved land has steadily increased over the period of 2006 to 2010, with a total increase of 10.8% over that timeframe. As of 2010, there are 1.44 million acres preserved out of a total of 6.25 million acres in Maryland (23%). The O'Malley Brown administration continued to support the land preservation programs during the recession, a time when land has been less expensive to purchase. This has allowed the State to preserve a greater number of acres at a lower cost.



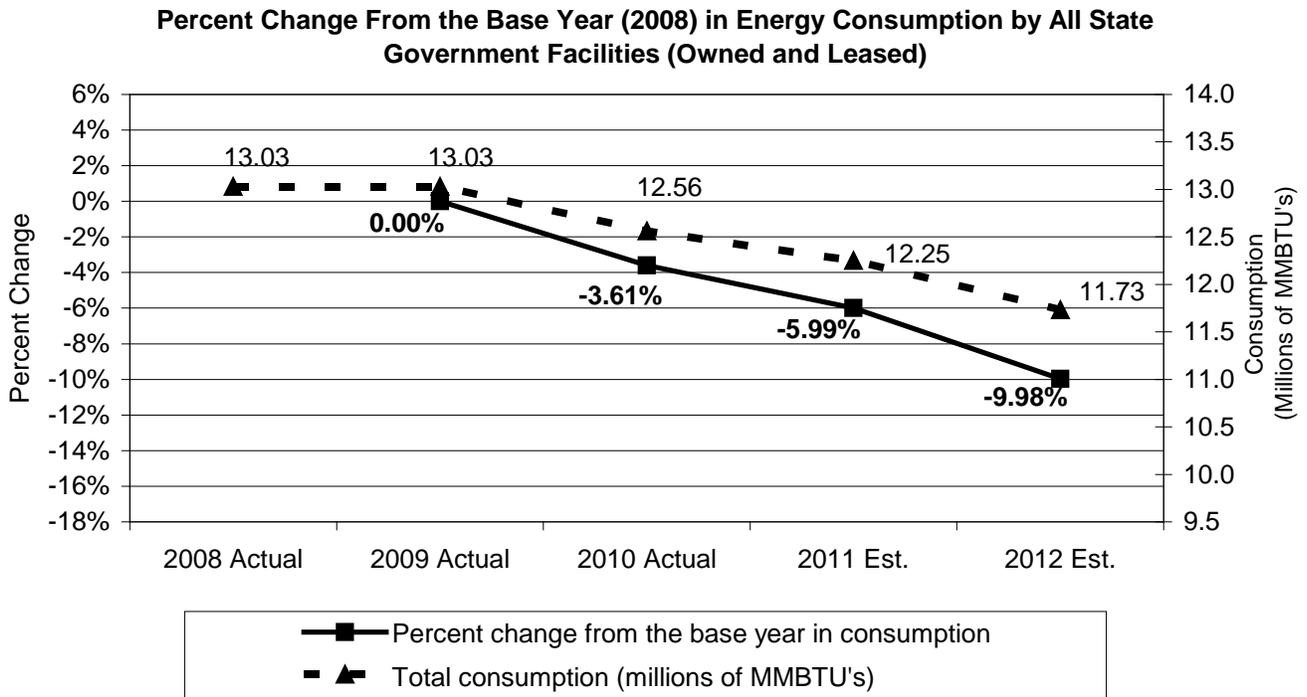
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2  
PROMOTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION**

**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. The baseline consumption by State government facilities in 2008 was 13.03 millions of MMBTU's.<sup>45</sup> State government consumption stayed level in 2009 at 13.03 millions of MMBTU's, and declined by 3.61% from the base year in 2010.



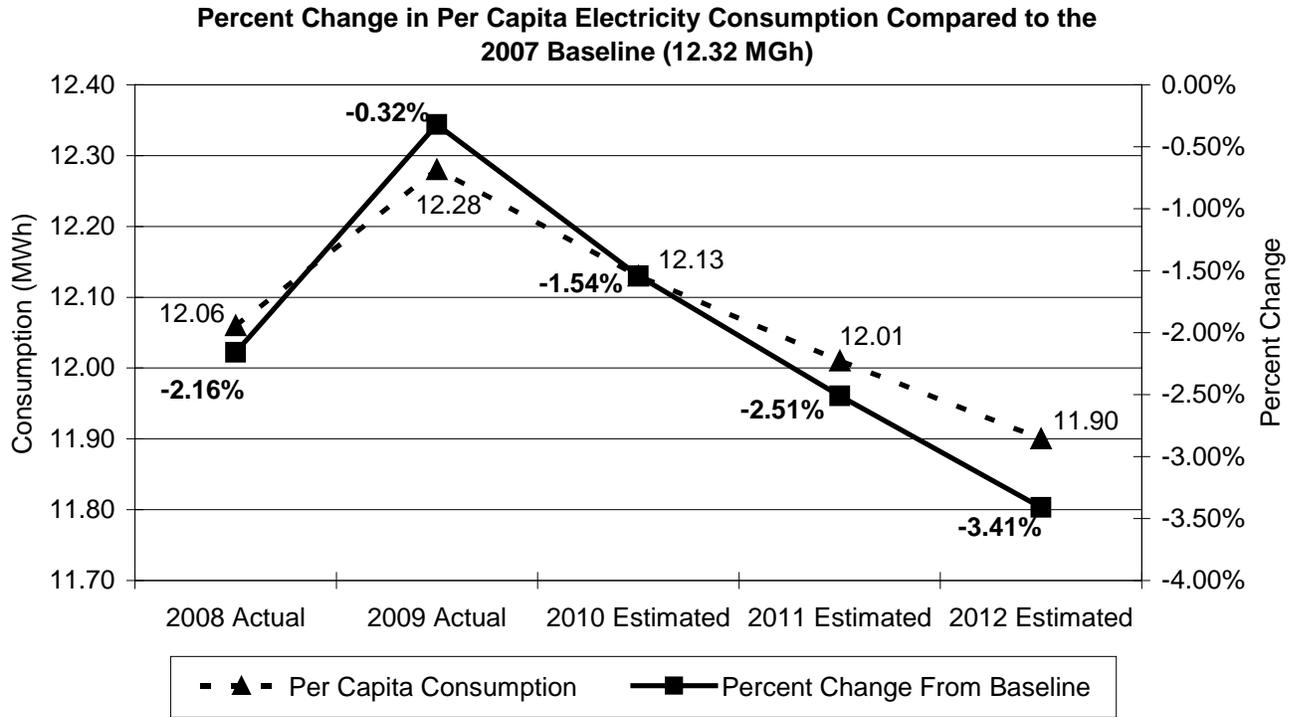
<sup>45</sup> MMBTU=one million British Thermal Units

**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?** Per capita electricity consumption across the State declined from the 2007 baseline by 2.16% in 2008. Per capita electricity consumption increased in 2009 to nearly the 2007 level, resulting in a decline of only 0.32% from the 2007 baseline. Actual data is not yet available for 2010. Estimated consumption is expected to decline by 1.54% from the baseline in 2010, and continue declining by about one percentage point per year through 2012.



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

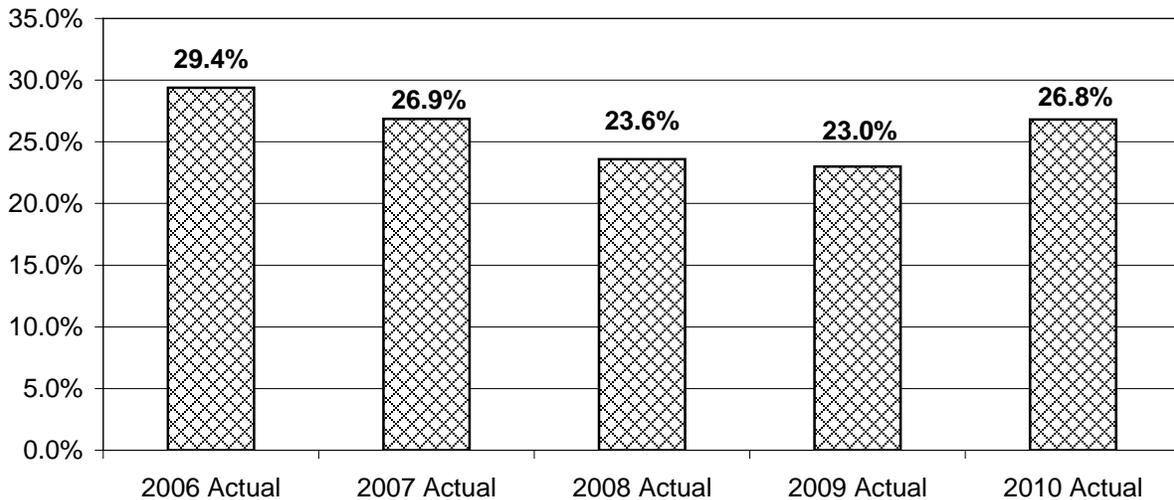
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**Indicator 1.14:** Percent of newly purchased light duty vehicles in the State vehicle fleet that are hybrid or alternative fueled vehicles

**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 deleterious 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>46</sup> The purchase of alternative fueled and hybrid vehicles peaked in 2006 at 29.4%, and then steadily dropped each year to a low of 23% in 2009 (a drop of 6.4 percentage points/21.8% from 2006). The percent of newly purchased light duty vehicles in the State vehicle fleet that were hybrid or alternative fueled vehicles returned to the 2007 level in 2010, a 16.5% increase over 2009. The State vehicle fleet has a small number of hybrid and alternative fueled vehicles because of higher purchase prices and Federal mandates for vehicles that are not satisfied by hybrids.<sup>47</sup>

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



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<sup>46</sup> Maryland Energy Administration

<sup>47</sup> Maryland Energy Administration

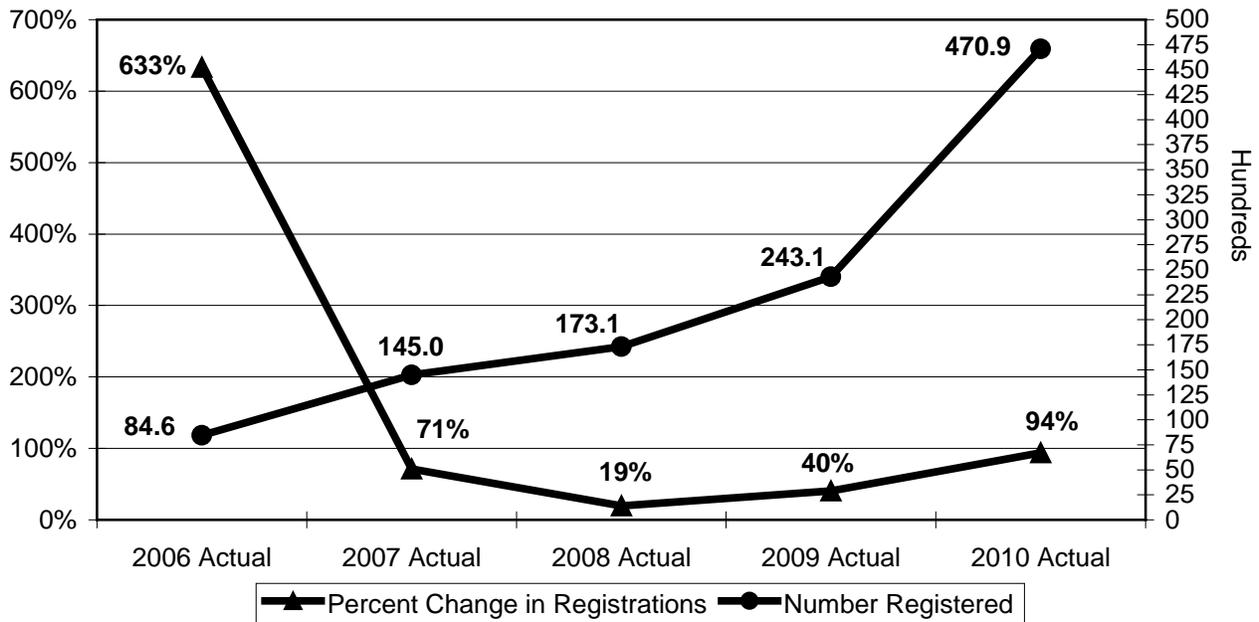
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2  
PROMOTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION**

**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?** Combined, the number of alternative fueled and hybrid-electric vehicles registered in Maryland has been on a steep upward trend from 2006 to 2010, increasing by 456.6% over that timeframe. Overall, this increase has been driven by, among other factors, increased gasoline prices in 2007 through 2009, increased availability of flex-fueled vehicles, movement toward use of new technologies, and environmental concerns. The significant increase in the number of AFV's registered in Maryland in 2010 is due to the increase in the number of major flex fuel vehicle manufacturers, combined with the 2009 Cash for Clunkers program that required the purchase of high-efficiency vehicles. National trends show 2007 as the peak year for hybrid sales.<sup>48</sup> The Maryland Energy Administration theorizes that the subsequent reduction 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>48</sup>

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



<sup>48</sup> Maryland Energy Administration, fiscal year 2012 MFR

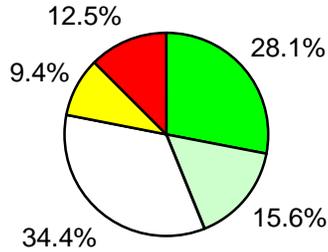
## **A SAFETY NET FOR MARYLAND'S FAMILIES**

### **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%)	9	28.1%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	5	15.6%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	11	34.4%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	3	9.4%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	4	12.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100%</b>

Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	Most Recent Data Available	4 Years Prior	4 Year Change
DHMH	Percent of live births for which prenatal care was initiated during the first trimester (2005 - 2009)	80.2%	81.3%	-1.4%
DHMH	Percent of babies born at low birth weight and very low birth weight (2005 - 2009)	9.2%	9.2%	0.0%
DHMH	Infant mortality rate for all races (per 1,000 live births) (2005 - 2009)	7.2	7.3	-1.4%
MHCC	Maryland's average annual uninsured rate over a 2 year period among the nonelderly (under age 65; estimated) (2000-2001 - 2006-2007)	15.4%	12.1%	27.3%
CDC	Percent of Maryland children fully immunized (by 24 months) (2004 - 2008)	78.2%	70.7%	10.6%
DHMH	Number of children under 6 years of age with elevated blood lead levels (>10ug/dl) (2005 - 2009)	553	1,331	-58.5%
DHMH	Cumulative percent change from the calendar year 2000 baseline for underage high school students smoking cigarettes (no survey in 2004) (2002 - 2008)	-41.7%	-21.3%	95.8%
DHMH	Overall cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons (age adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population) (2005 - 2009)	174.8	187.9	-7.0%
DHMH	Heart disease mortality rate for all races per 100,000 population (age adjusted) (2005 - 2009)	193.9	209.8	-7.6%
DHMH	Rate of age adjusted new HIV diagnoses (per 100,000 population) (2005 - 2009)	42.9	39.0	10.0%
DHMH	Rate of primary/secondary syphilis incidence (cases per 100,000 population) (2005 - 2009)	5.5%	5.6%	-1.8%

## A SAFETY NET FOR MARYLAND'S FAMILIES

Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	Most Recent Data Available	4 Years Prior	4 Year Change
CDC	Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - hepatitis A (2006 - 2010)	23	60	-61.7%
CDC	Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - pertussis (2006 - 2010)	124	152	-18.4%
DHMH	Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - measles (2005 - 2009)	4	0	100.0%
DHMH	Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - mumps (2005 - 2009)	8	5	60.0%
Children's Cab. Inter- agency Fund	Rate of injury-related deaths due to accidents to children and youth between 0 and 19 years of age (per 100,000 children) (2005 - 2009)	7.4	9.3	-20.4%
GOC	Rate of homicide deaths of children and youth ages 0 to 19 (per 100,000 population) (2005 - 2009)	4.5	5.7	-21.1%
DJS	Number of DJS youth who are the victims of a homicide (2007 is partial data) (2008 - 2010)	10	11	-9.1%
DHR	Percent of children with no recurrence of maltreatment within 6 months of first occurrence (2009 - 2010 - comparable data not available for prior years)	96.8%	96.8%	0.0%
Children's Cab. Inter- agency Fund	Percent of related children and youth under age 18 whose families have incomes below the poverty level (estimated) (2005 - 2009)	11.3%	10.4%	8.7%
USDA	Maryland prevalence of household-level very low food security (3 year average) (2003-2005 - 2007-2009)	4.3%	3.6%	19.4%
Children's Cab. Inter- agency Fund	Rate of live births to adolescents between 15 and 19 years of age (per 1,000 women) (2005 - 2009)	31.2	31.8	-1.9%
DHR	Statewide percent of current child support paid (2006 - 2010)	64.46%	64.19%	0.4%
Children's Cab. Inter- agency Fund	Rate of children placed in out-of-home care (per 100,000 children) (2008 - 2010)	10.8	10.2	5.9%
DHMH	Percent decrease in substance abuse by adults during treatment (2006 - 2010)	74%	72%	2.8%
DHMH	Percent decrease in substance abuse by adolescents during treatment (2006 - 2010)	73%	66%	10.6%
DHMH	Percent increase in employment of adults at completion of substance abuse treatment (2006 - 2010)	32%	25%	28.0%
DHMH	Percent of adults who report mental health services have allowed them to deal more effectively with daily problems (2006 - 2010)	76%	76%	0.0%
MSDE	One-year retention of employment by people with disabilities who were assisted by the Department of Education's Division of Rehabilitation Services (2006 - 2010)	85.2%	85.0%	0.2%

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

Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	Most Recent Data Available	4 Years Prior	4 Year Change
DHMH	Percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the "Ask ME Survey" who expressed satisfaction with physical well-being (2006 - 2010)	96.3%	94.9%	1.5%
DHMH	Percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the "Ask ME Survey" who expressed satisfaction with personal development (2006 - 2010)	88.7%	84.5%	5.0%
DHMH	Percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the "Ask ME Survey" who expressed satisfaction with self-determination (2006 - 2010)	81.4%	78.0%	4.4%

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

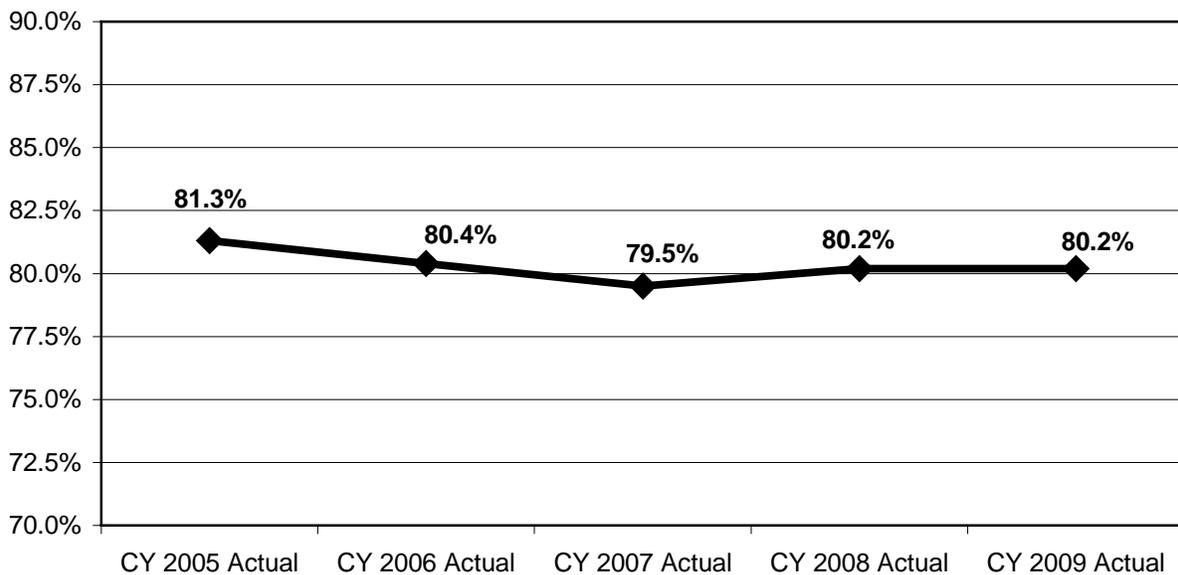
**BABIES BORN HEALTHY**

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

**Target:** At least 90% 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. The components of prenatal care include: risk assessment, treatment for medical conditions or risk reduction, and education. Many complications of pregnancy can be diagnosed and/or avoided by healthcare supervision early and periodically throughout pregnancy.<sup>1</sup> Lack of prenatal care and late prenatal care are related to both low birth weight and infant mortality.<sup>2</sup> Health care risks such as late prenatal care increase infant mortality by 40%.<sup>3</sup> The percent of live births for which prenatal care was initiated during the first trimester has remained stable, declining by only 1.4% from 2005 through 2009. Eighty point two (80.2%) percent of live births in 2009 were to Maryland residents who began prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, whereas 4.7% of live births were to women who received late (third trimester) or no prenatal care. "Public health perinatal systems building efforts, in collaboration with HealthChoice insurance coverage for low income pregnant women, are contributing to a first trimester prenatal care percentage better than the national average."<sup>4</sup> Other strategies have been implemented to increase early prenatal care including the Babies Born Healthy Initiative, Improved Pregnancy Outcome Program, and the Governor's Delivery Unit action plan.<sup>5</sup>

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



<sup>1</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Data Definition, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 58, Number 24, Births: Final Data for 2007, August 2010

<sup>2</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well-Being 2009

<sup>3</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)

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Performance Discussion, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<sup>5</sup> Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, October 2010

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

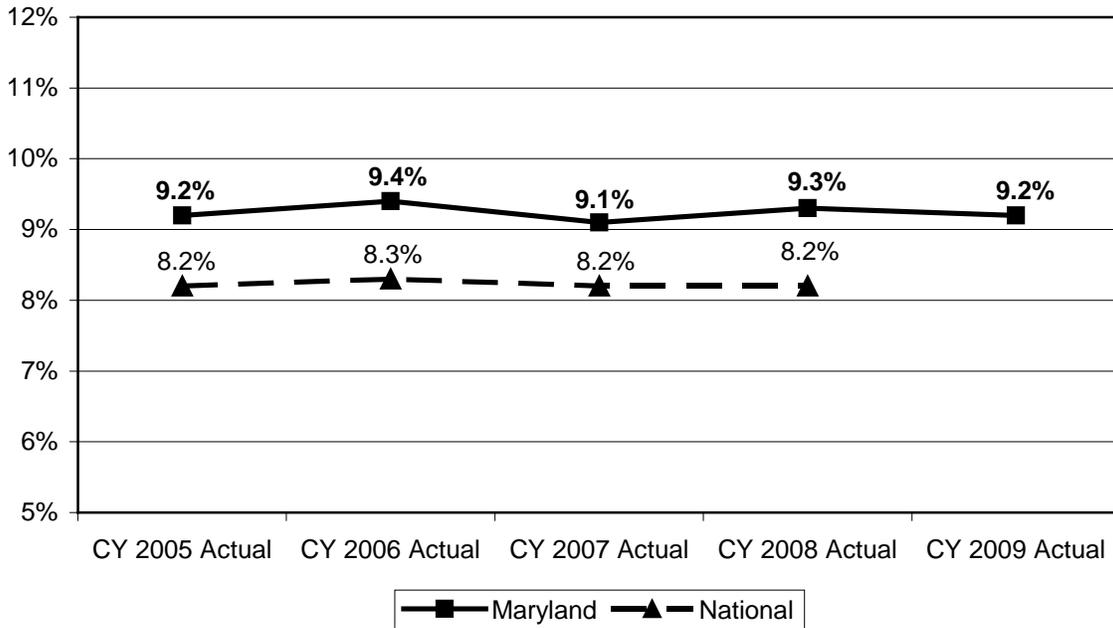
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**Indicator 1.2:** Percent of babies born at low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams – about 5.5 pounds), and very low birth weight (less than 1,500 grams – about 3.3 pounds)

**Target:** Low birth weight births no more than 5% of all live births (Healthy People 2010 goal)

**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>6</sup> Low and very low birth weight is a significant factor driving infant mortality rates. “Overall, the infant mortality rate for very low birth weight infants (those with birth weights of less than 1,500 grams or 3 1/2 pounds) is 240/1,000, more than 100 times the mortality rate for normal birth weight infants.”<sup>7</sup> The percent of babies born at low and very low birth weight has remained steady, hovering around 9.2% from calendar year 2005 through 2009. In 2009, the percent of black babies born at low and very low birth weight was nearly double (13.0%) the percent of white infants (7.0%). Maryland’s percent of low birth weight infants continued to be higher than the national average of 8.2% in 2008.<sup>8</sup>

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



<sup>6</sup> Maryland’s Results for Child Well Being 2009

<sup>7</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)

<sup>8</sup> Maryland’s Results for Child Well Being 2009 - National data for 2008 is preliminary and not yet available for 2009.

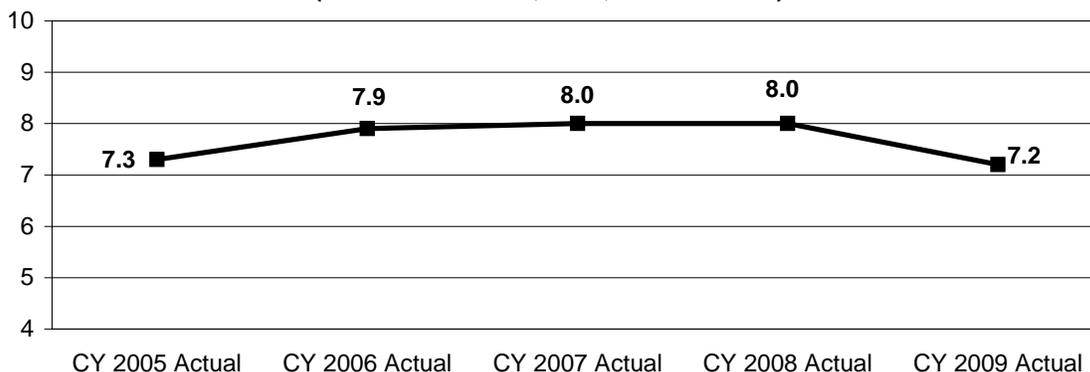
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,  
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

**Indicator 1.3:** Infant mortality rate for all races (per 1,000 live births)

**Target:** By calendar year 2011 no more than 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births for all races  
Reduce infant mortality by 10% by end of 2012<sup>9</sup>

**How are we doing?** Infant mortality is associated with family access to health care as well as prenatal, family, and environmental risks to a child's healthy start. Nationally, the leading cause of infant death is congenital abnormalities.<sup>10</sup> The leading causes of infant mortality in Maryland are preterm/low birth weight births, congenital anomalies, and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).<sup>11</sup> Risk factors for infant mortality are multiple and include behavioral and environmental risks, health care risks, and socio-demographic risks.<sup>12</sup> Infant mortality is a serious public health problem in Maryland and the United States as a whole. In 2007, the U.S. ranked 30th among developed nations and Maryland ranked 42nd nationally, a drop from 31<sup>st</sup> in the nation in 2005.<sup>13</sup> Despite its economic status as one of the richest states in the United States, Maryland's infant mortality rate remains higher than the national average.<sup>14</sup> After declining to the lowest level since 1995 in 2005,<sup>15</sup> the infant mortality rate in Maryland increased to 7.9 deaths per 1,000 live births (8.2%) between 2005 and 2006. Infant mortality remained at that level for two years and declined by 10% to 7.2 from 2008 to 2009, essentially the same as it was in 2005. Racial disparity in the infant mortality rate continues. In 2009, the rate was 4.1 among whites and 13.6 among blacks<sup>16</sup>. Maryland continues to address infant mortality through a number of strategies including the Babies Born Healthy Initiative, the Improved Pregnancy Outcome Program, and the Governor's Delivery Unit 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. Strategies will include the development of comprehensive women's health centers, expediting Medicaid eligibility for prenatal care and establishing standardized hospital discharge protocols for ensuring risk-appropriate follow up to mothers and infants."<sup>17</sup>

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



<sup>9</sup> Governor's Strategic Goal #14 (Governor's Delivery Unit) - By the end of 2012, Maryland aims to have 60 fewer infant deaths, resulting in an infant mortality rate of 7.2/1,000 which would be Maryland's lowest recorded infant mortality rate. Reducing Infant Mortality, Maternal and Child Health, Family Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene - <http://fha.maryland.gov/mch/gdu-home.cfm>

<sup>10</sup> Child Death Report, 2008, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Maternal and Child Health, Family Health Administration

<sup>11</sup> SIDS is the sudden death of an infant under one year of age, which remains unexplained after a thorough case investigation, including performance of a complete autopsy, examination of the death scene, and review of the clinical history. Child Death Report, 2008, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Maternal and Child Health, Family Health Administration

<sup>12</sup> Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Family Health Administration, Joint Chairmen's Report on the Status of Maryland's Infant Mortality Programs, November 2009

<sup>13</sup> Kids Count Data Book, The Annie E. Casey Foundation found at: <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/databook/Default.aspx>; Advocates for Children & Youth Issue Brief, "Maryland's Infant Mortality National Ranking Drops to 42<sup>nd</sup>", July 2010; Maternal and Child Health, Family Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<sup>14</sup> Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Report to the Joint Chairmen, Status of Infant Mortality Programs, Jan. 2009.

<sup>15</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2009

<sup>16</sup> Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report 2009

<sup>17</sup> "Reducing Infant Mortality", Maternal and Child Health, Family Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene - <http://fha.maryland.gov/mch/gdu-home.cfm>; "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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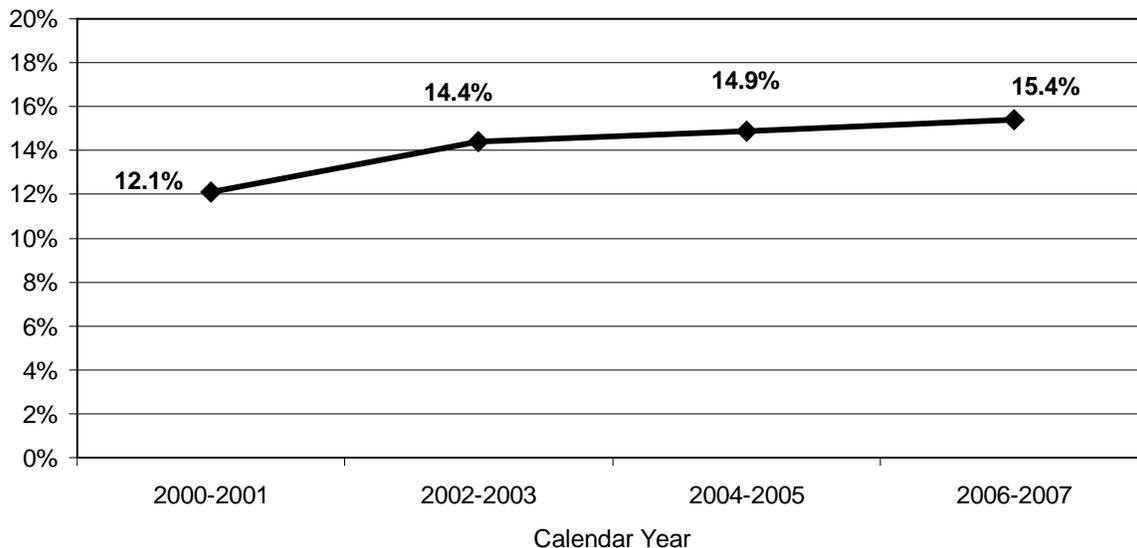
**HEALTHY CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS, AND ADULTS**

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

**Target:** Decreased uninsured rate

**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. 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. The most recent report was issued in January 2009 and covers 2006-2007. A significant increase of 19% in Maryland's average annual uninsured rate over a 2 year period among the nonelderly occurred from 2000-2001 to 2002-2003. The rate changes between the following 2 year intervals were modest, but the total increase of 27.3% over the period of 2000-2001 to 2006-2007 is significant. 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. In their first eighteen months, these programs expanded health care coverage to 54,000 individuals. Maryland's nonelderly uninsured rate of 15.4 in 2006-2007 is lower than the comparable national average of 17.5%, due to a higher rate of employment based health insurance coverage.<sup>18</sup>

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



<sup>18</sup> Health Insurance Coverage in Maryland Through 2007, Maryland Health Care Commission

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

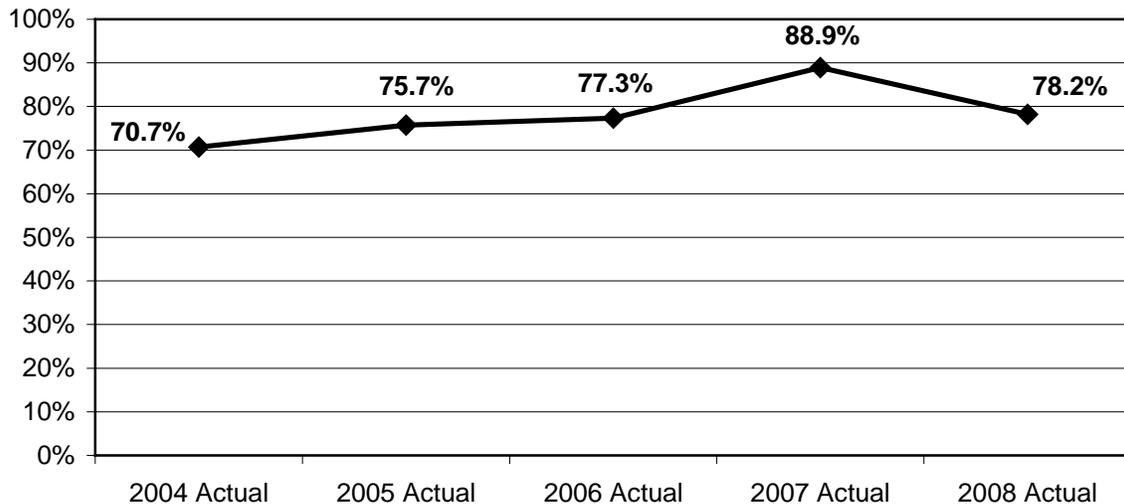
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**Indicator 1.5:** Percent of Maryland children fully immunized by 24 months (immunization series 4:3:1:3:3:1)<sup>19</sup>

**Target:** At least 80% of two year olds have up to date immunizations using the 4:3:1:3:3:1 series

**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>20</sup> Current Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines call for children to be immunized by age 2 using the 4:3:1:3:3:1 series. Data presented in this report is based on this series. Historical data was adjusted. In 2008 the percent of Maryland children fully immunized by 24 months increased by 10.6% over 2004 levels, with the greatest increase occurring in 2007. An increase of 25.7% occurred between 2004 and 2007. Maryland's immunization rate was above the national rate for 2004 through 2007, and slightly below the national rate in 2008. The U.S. standard error rate ranged from  $\pm 1.1$  to 1.3 for the same period.<sup>21</sup> Data for immunization of children by 24 months using the 4:3:1:3:3:1 series is not available for 2009 due to a national shortage of Haemophilus Influenzae B (Hib) vaccine resulting in CDC modifying the National Immunization Survey.

**Percent of Maryland Children Fully Immunized (By 24 Months)**  
**Series 4:3:1:3:3:1**



<sup>19</sup> 4 or more doses of DTaP (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis), 3 or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, 1 or more does of any MMR (measles, mumps, rubella), 3 or more doses of Hib (Haemophilus influenza type b), 3 or more does of HepB (hepatitis B), and 1 or more doses of varicella vaccine

<sup>20</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well-Being 2008

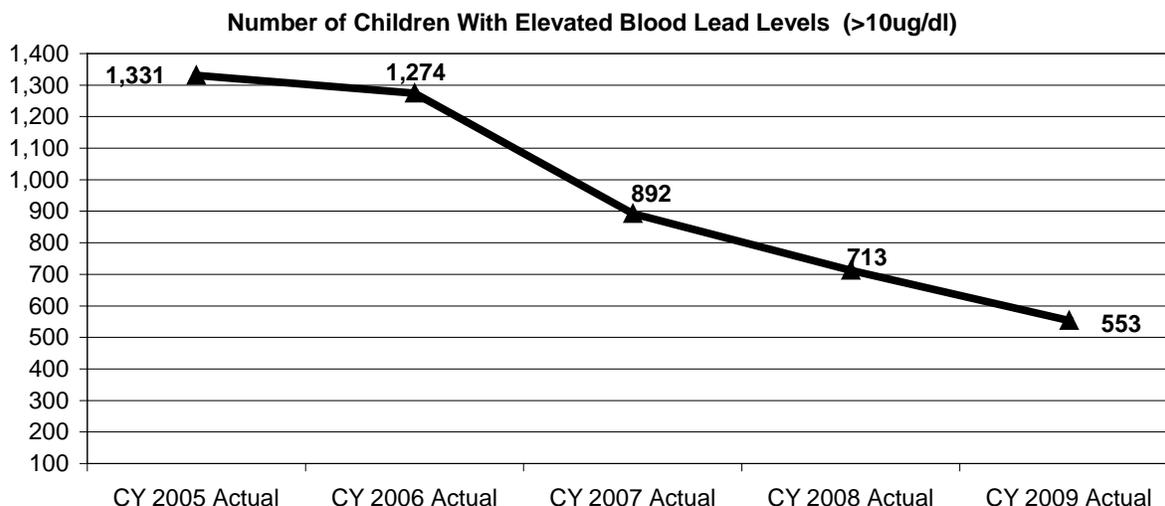
<sup>21</sup> For 2009, states used data for children 19 to 35 months who were immunized with the 4:3:1:3:3:1-S series to determine the impact of the Hib vaccine shortage (Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Administration). This data shows that 83.7% of 19 to 35 month old children in Maryland were immunized in 2009. This data is not comparable to data shown above.

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

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

**Target:** By 2011, no more than 230 children under 6 years of age have elevated blood lead levels

**How are we doing?** Lead is one of the most significant and widespread environmental hazards for children in Maryland.<sup>22</sup> The major source of exposure is lead paint dust from deteriorated lead paint or from home renovation. Therefore the most effective prevention of childhood lead poisoning is to reduce or eliminate exposure. Children are at greatest risk from birth to age six, a time that their neurological systems are developing.<sup>23</sup> 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. There is increasing evidence of effects in adulthood such as hypertension related to earlier blood lead exposure.<sup>24</sup> The number of children with elevated blood lead levels (above 10 ug/dl) continued a steady and significant decline, dropping by a total of 58.5% over the timeframe of 2005 through 2009, with the dramatic decline beginning in 2006. This decline 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. Strengthened collaboration with the Maryland Department of the Environment, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and local health departments has contributed to an increase in childhood lead testing, as well as decrease in the prevalence of elevated childhood blood levels and childhood lead poisoning.<sup>25</sup> More children were tested in 2009 for lead poisoning and fewer were poisoned by lead than in any year since the State began collecting this data in 1993 when 23.9% had blood lead levels greater than 10ug/dl. According to the Department of the Environment's annual statewide Childhood Lead Registry, the percent of children tested who had elevated blood lead levels dropped to one half of one percent statewide.<sup>26</sup> The Maryland Plan to Eliminate Childhood Lead Poisoning by 2010, modified July 2008, enables Maryland to apply for Federal funding that supports reduction in childhood lead poisoning; and its five components (Primary Prevention – Control of Hazardous Source and Outreach and Education, Surveillance of Blood Lead Levels, Case Management, Targeting, and Coordination and Leveraging of Resources) guide Maryland's efforts.<sup>27</sup> The primary strategy to address blood lead poisoning is to continue the public health screening and case management components of the Governor's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Initiative. The Maryland Department of the Environment's Lead Poisoning Prevention Program serves as the coordinating agency of statewide efforts to eliminate childhood lead poisoning.



<sup>22</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>23</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Data Definition, Family Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, Maryland Department of the Environment

<sup>24</sup> Family Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<sup>25</sup> Family Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, fiscal year 2012 MFR Performance Discussion

<sup>26</sup> Maryland Department of the Environment, Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance in Maryland, Annual Report 2009, August, 2010; State Employees Protecting Our Children, A Message from Governor O'Malley, August 27, 2010; Major Issues Review 2007 – 2101, Department of Legislative Services; 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>27</sup> Maryland Plan to Eliminate Childhood Lead Poisoning by 2010

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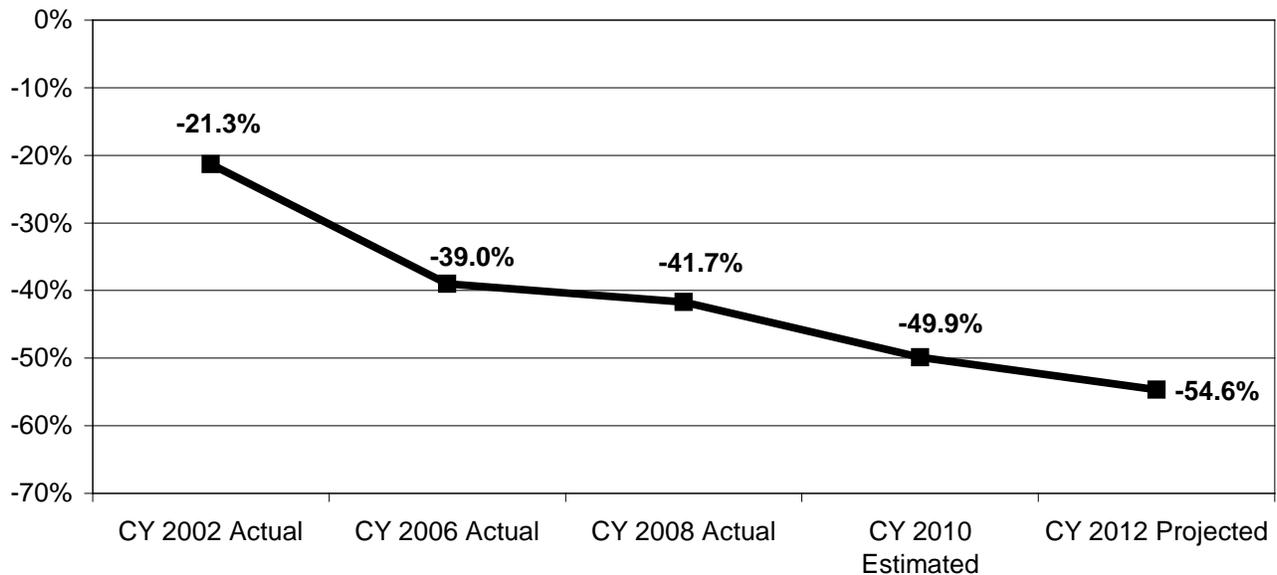
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**Indicator 1.7:** Cumulative percent change from the calendar year 2000 baseline for underage high school students who ever smoked a whole cigarette

**Target:** By end of calendar year 2012, 54.6% 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>28</sup> The 2004 survey was not funded. The percent change from the calendar year 2000 baseline for underage high school students who ever smoked a whole cigarette declined by 39.0% by 2006, and further declined by 2.7 percentage points to 41.7% by 2008. The percent change for underage high school students who ever smoked a whole cigarette is expected to further decline by 8.2 percentage points by 2010 and by another 4.7 percentage points by 2012. 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>29</sup>

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



**Note:** Where data is listed as “Projected” it represents a data point on which data has not yet been collected and the figure listed is the current projection of the value of that data point.

<sup>28</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 MFR submission, Cigarette Restitution Fund – Tobacco Use Prevention and Cessation Program - Family Health Administration

<sup>29</sup> Strategies and Discussion of Program Performance, fiscal year 2012 MFR submission, Cigarette Restitution Fund – Tobacco Use Prevention and Cessation Program - Family Health Administration;

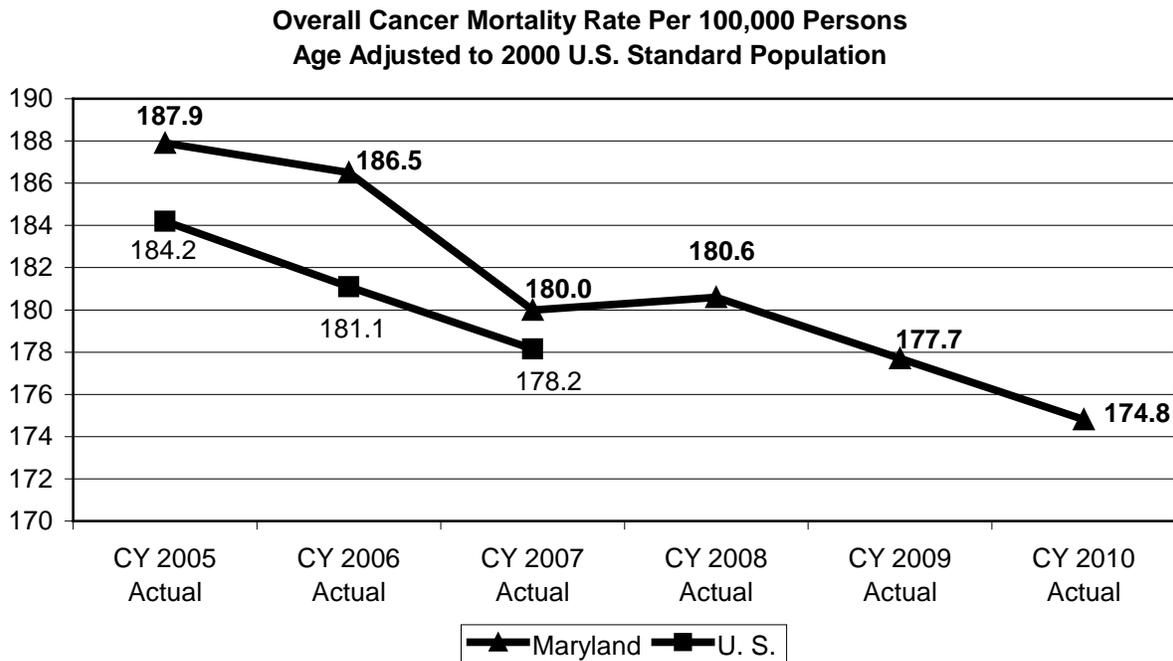
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**Indicator 1.8:** Overall cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons (age adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population)

**Target:** By calendar year 2012, no more than 168.5 cancer deaths per 100,000 persons

**How are we doing?** Mortality data is important in targeting areas of need and in developing programs that reduce the burdens of cancer. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Maryland and the nation<sup>30</sup>, and was responsible for nearly one quarter of all deaths in Maryland in 2009.<sup>31</sup> National Cancer Institute data shows that Maryland's overall cancer death rate was above the national rate for each year 2005 through 2007. More current national data is not yet available. Maryland ranked 27<sup>th</sup> highest among all states and the District of Columbia in total cancer mortality for 2007, an improvement over the 2006 rank of 20<sup>th</sup> highest.<sup>32</sup> After staying relatively constant from calendar year 2005 through 2006, the overall cancer mortality rate in Maryland declined by 3.5% from 2006 to 2007, and remained stable from 2007 through 2010. The rate dropped by 7% from 2005 through 2010, a reduction of 13.1 deaths per 100,000 persons. For the period of 1992 through 2006, the overall cancer mortality rate in Maryland declined at a faster rate than the U.S. mortality rate over the same period.<sup>33</sup> Primary strategies to address cancer mortality include continuing strong public health surveillance, education, prevention, screening, diagnosis, and treatment efforts, and strong cancer research efforts in combating cancer.<sup>34</sup>



<sup>30</sup> Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report 2009, Vital Statistics Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; Cancer Report 2009, Cigarette Restitution Fund Program, Cancer Prevention, Education, Screening and Treatment Program, December 2009

<sup>31</sup> Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report 2009, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<sup>32</sup> The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics Report Vol. 58, No. 19, May 2010; Cancer Report 2009, Cigarette Restitution Fund Program, Cancer Prevention, Education, Screening and Treatment Program, December 2009

<sup>33</sup> Cancer Report 2009, Cigarette Restitution Fund Program, Cancer Prevention, Education, Screening and Treatment Program, December 2009

<sup>34</sup> Fiscal Year 2012 MFR Strategies, Cigarette Restitution Fund-Cancer Prevention, Education, Screening and Treatment Program-Family Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

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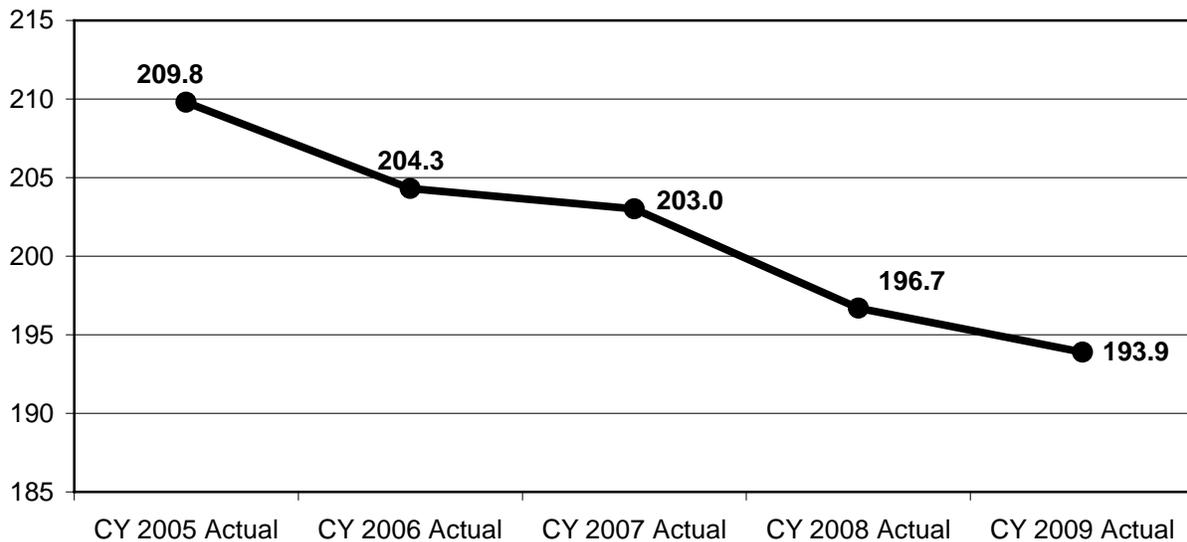
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**Indicator 1.9:** Heart disease mortality rate for all races per 100,000 population (age adjusted)

**Target:** By calendar year 2011, no more than 171.5 per 100,000 persons

**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>35</sup> Heart disease continued to be the leading cause of death in Maryland in 2009. The age adjusted heart disease mortality rate was 193.9 per 100,000 population in 2009, 25% below the rate a decade ago.<sup>36</sup> From 2005 through 2009, the heart disease mortality rate declined by 7.6%. The rate declined by 3.1% from 2007 to 2008, the largest decline during the period of 2005 through 2009. Mortality from heart disease in those under age 85 is declining more rapidly than cancer mortality. Since 1991, heart disease mortality has declined at an annual average of 3.4%, compared to a decline of 1.9% per year in cancer mortality.<sup>37</sup> Primary strategies to address heart disease mortality include continuing public health surveillance, screening, diagnosis, and treatment efforts.<sup>38</sup>

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



<sup>35</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Data Definition and Control Procedures, Family Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<sup>36</sup> Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report 2009, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<sup>37</sup> Cancer Report 2009, Cigarette Restitution Fund Program, Cancer Prevention, Education, Screening and Treatment Program, December 2009

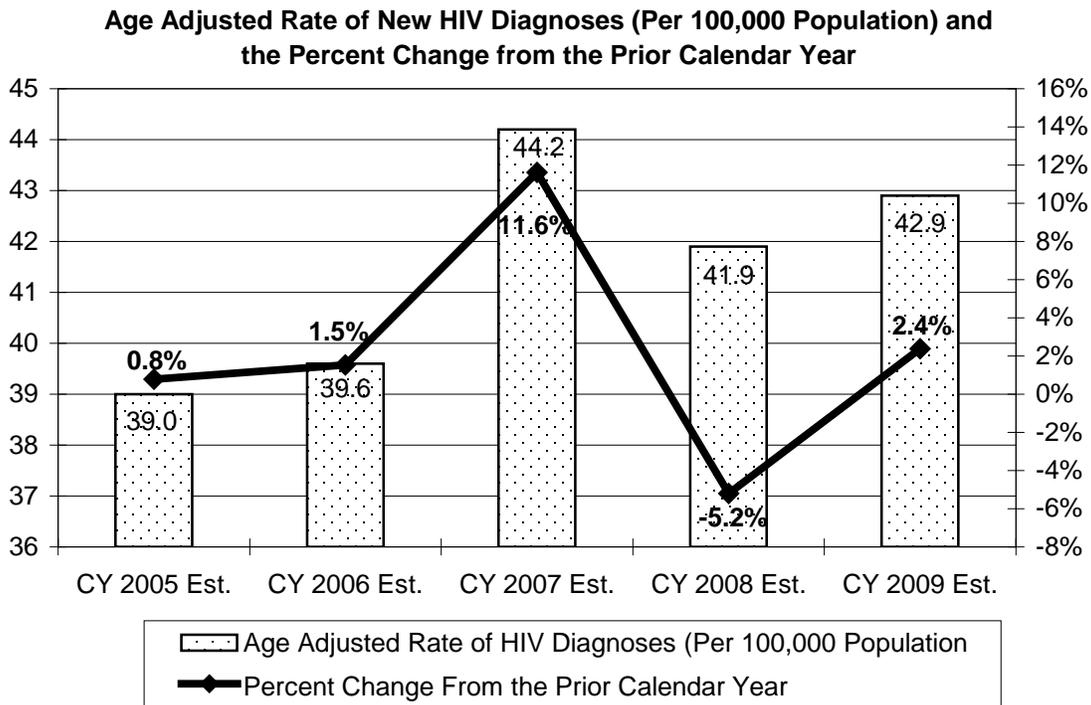
<sup>38</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Strategies and Discussion of Program Performance, Family Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

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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>39</sup>

**Target:** Reduced age adjusted rate of new HIV diagnoses

**How are we doing?** Data is based on the date of diagnosis, not the date of reporting.<sup>40</sup> After staying stable during 2005 and 2006, the rate of HIV diagnoses jumped by 11.6% from 2006 to 2007. The number of new HIV diagnoses dropped by 5.2% in 2008, and then increased by 2.4% in 2009. Following the transition from code-based to name-based HIV reporting required by the Maryland HIV/AIDS Reporting Act of 2007, there was a significant increase in the number of HIV cases reported. This may reflect a temporary change in HIV case reporting as well as an increased number of diagnoses due to additional testing efforts.<sup>41</sup> 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>42</sup>



<sup>39</sup> HIV estimates were produced using 2001 through 2006 trends in data obtained through June 30, 2010 (data is by date of diagnosis, not the date of reporting). Calendar year 2007 and 2008 data are not used because of the April 2007 change in the HIV/AIDS reporting law. Calendar year 2009 and 2010 data are not used because they are incomplete.

<sup>40</sup> Data Definition and Control Procedures, fiscal year 2012 MFR, Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<sup>41</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR budget book submission, Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<sup>42</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Strategies and Discussion of Program Performance, Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

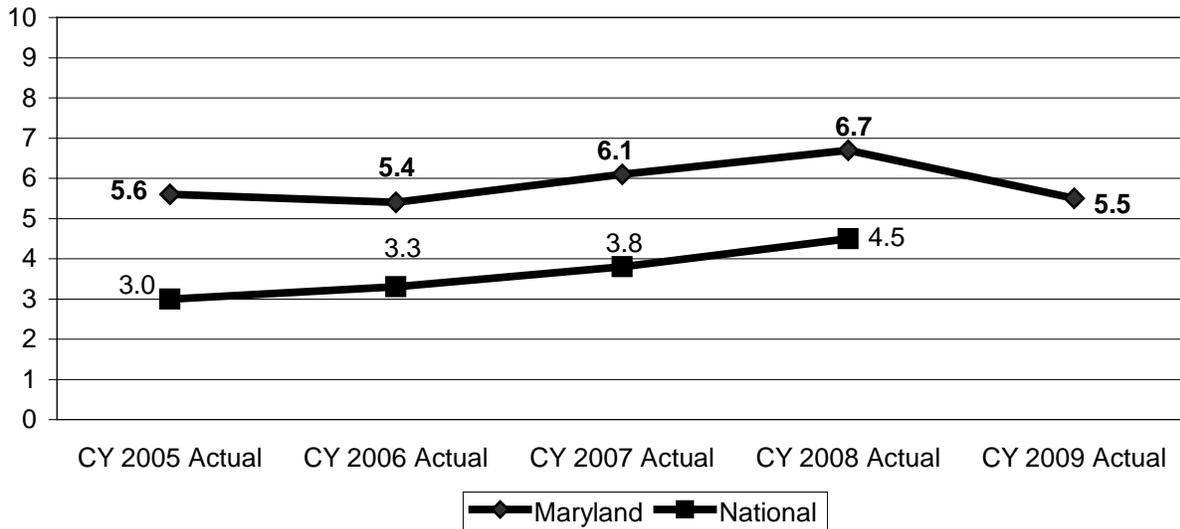
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**Indicator 1.11:** Rate of primary/secondary syphilis incidence (cases per 100,000 population)

**Target:** Through calendar year 2011, the rate of primary and secondary syphilis will decline from the calendar year 2008 rate of 6.7

**How are we doing?** Syphilis causes significant complications if untreated and facilitates the transmission of HIV. Untreated early syphilis in pregnant women results in perinatal death in up to 40% of cases and, if acquired during the four years preceding pregnancy, may lead to infection of the fetus in 80% of cases.<sup>43</sup> The rate of syphilis incidence provides a measure of disease prevention, success of promoting healthy behaviors, and public health surveillances. Cases of syphilis tend to be under reported as the disease goes undiagnosed in some individuals and unreported by some providers.<sup>44</sup> Other reasons that syphilis data are likely to underestimate the impact of the disease include infected persons not accessing health care and persons not screened.<sup>45</sup> Maryland's rate of primary/secondary syphilis cases per 100,000 population has exceeded the national rate from 2005 through 2008.<sup>46</sup> National data for 2009 is not yet available. Maryland's rate of syphilis incidence in 2009 was essentially the same as the rate in 2005. From 2006 to 2008, the rate of syphilis incidence increased significantly by 24.1%, and then dropped by 17.9% in 2009. In 2006 the Centers for Disease Control, in consultation with state, local, and community partners, updated the national plan to eliminate syphilis. The 2006 Plan provides a dynamic, evidence-based framework to guide current and future syphilis elimination efforts and promotes culturally competent prevention and control services.<sup>47</sup> Maryland has focused efforts to reduce the syphilis epidemic on collaborative public health efforts.<sup>48</sup>

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



<sup>43</sup> Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2007 Supplement, Syphilis Surveillance Report, Division of STD Prevention, March 2009, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<sup>44</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Data Definitions and Control Procedures, Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<sup>45</sup> Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2007 Supplement, Syphilis Surveillance Report, Division of STD Prevention, March 2009, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<sup>46</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR budget book submission, Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Supplements for 2005, 2006, and 2007, Syphilis Surveillance Reports, Division of STD Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<sup>47</sup> Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2007 Supplement, Syphilis Surveillance Report, Division of STD Prevention, March 2009, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<sup>48</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Strategies and Discussion of Program Performance, Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

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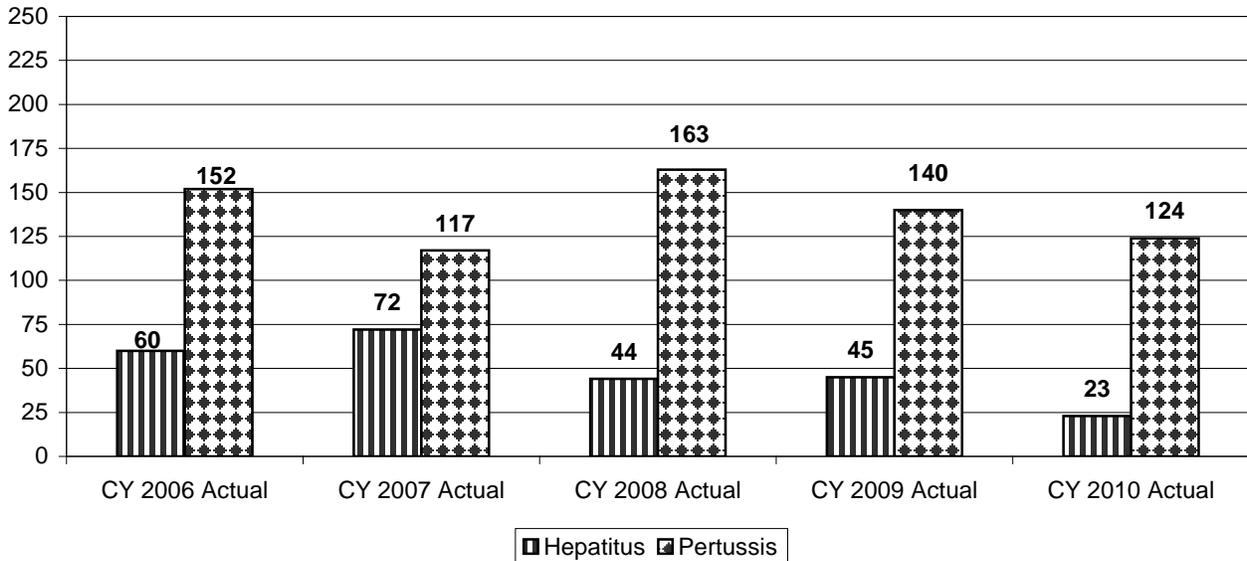
**Indicator 1.12:** Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - hepatitis A

**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 remained on a downward trend, declining by 61.7% from 2006 through 2010. Reported cases of pertussis declined by 23% from 2006 to 2007, but voided that decline by increasing significantly by 39.3% in 2008. Pertussis cases began to decline again in 2009 (by 14.1%), and declined further in 2010 by 11.4%. There was an overall reduction in pertussis cases of 18.4% from 2006 to 2010.

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



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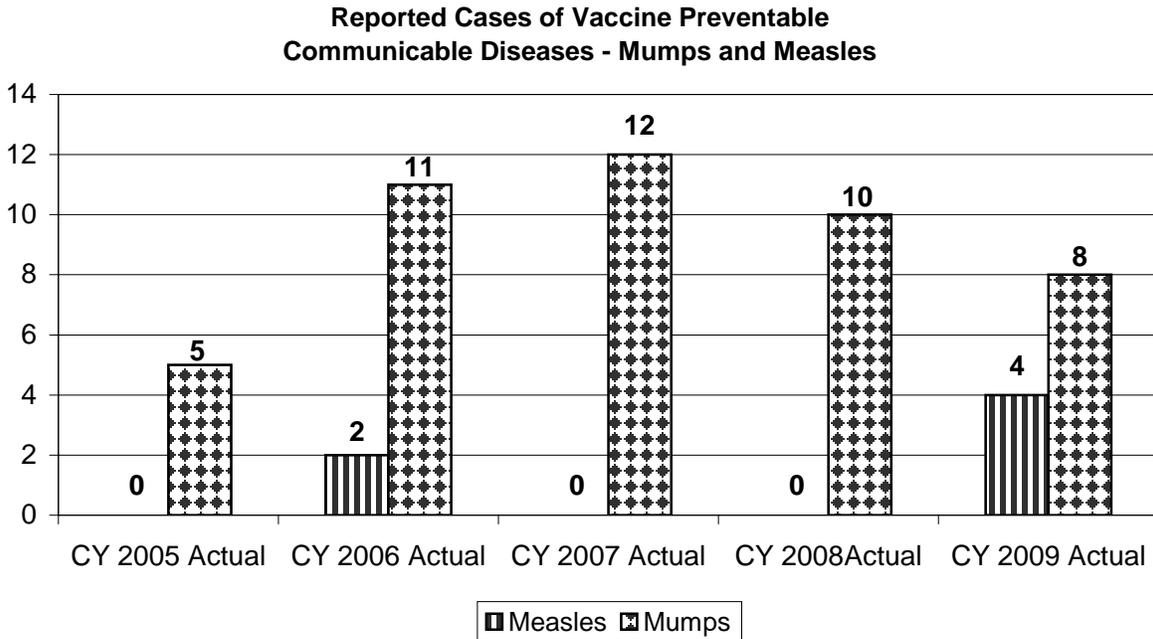
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**Indicator 1.14:** Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - measles

**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 2005 through 2009, with no cases during 2005, 2007 and 2008. The number of reported cases of mumps climbed from 5 in 2005 to 12 in 2007, an 140% increase. After 2007, mumps cases declined by 33.3% to 8 in 2009.



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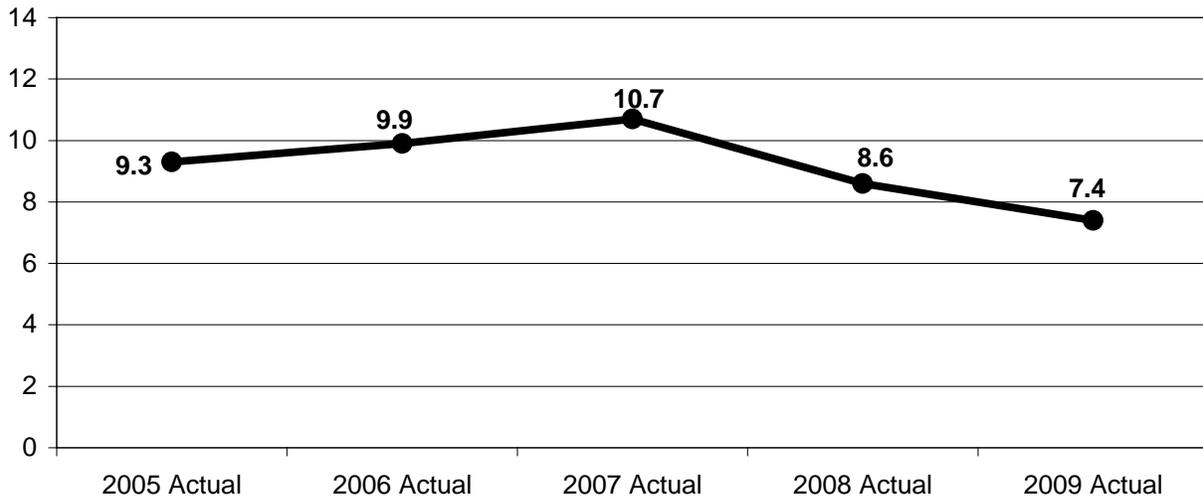
**PROTECTING THE WELL BEING OF CHILDREN**

**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>49</sup> Accidents include motor vehicle and other types. The averaged unintentional injury death rate in Maryland among children age 0 to 19 years during 2000 to 2005 was lower (10.8) than the U.S. rate of 15.0 per 100,000.<sup>50</sup> Unintentional injuries to Maryland children ages 1 to 17 also were the leading cause of death during 2005 to 2007. Of the unintentional injuries, motor vehicle crashes caused the most deaths to children. Adolescents between the ages of 15 and 17 years have the highest rates of injury deaths for nearly all types of injuries.<sup>51</sup> After 2 years of decline (2004-2005), the child rate of injury-related deaths due to accidents increased by 15.1% between 2005 and 2007. Injury related deaths due to accidents declined by 19.6% between 2007 and 2008, with 2.1 fewer deaths per 100,000 children in 2008. The rate further declined by 14% (1.2 fewer deaths per 100,000 children) from 2008 to 2009.

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



<sup>49</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2009

<sup>50</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2009

<sup>51</sup> Child Death Report, 2008, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Maternal and Child Health, Family Health Administration

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,  
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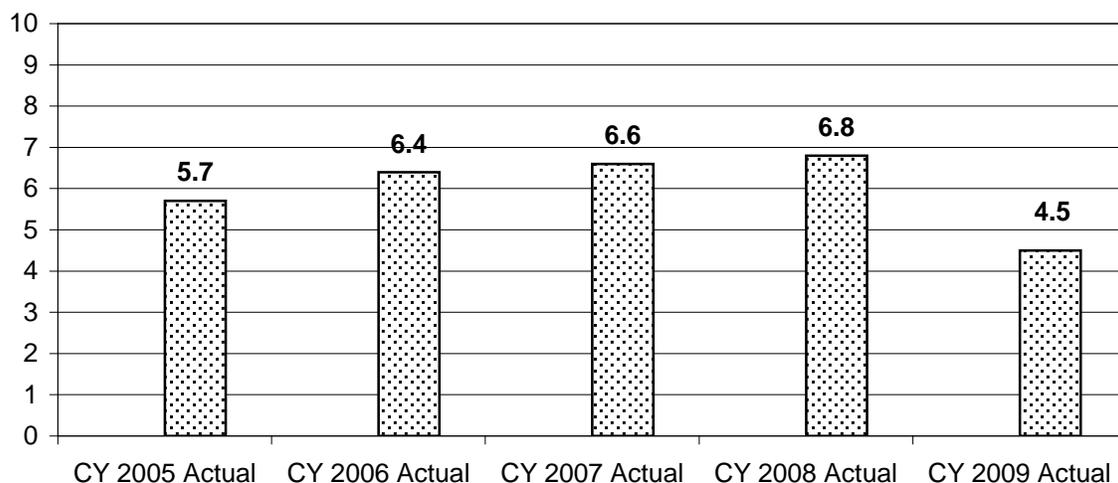
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**Indicator 1.17:** Rate of homicide deaths (assaults) of children and youth ages 0 to 19 (per 100,000 population)

**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. During 2007, the rate of homicide deaths of children and youth ages 0 to 19 was greater in infancy (7.1 per 100,000) than for any childhood age group until age 15-17 years (12.2 per 100,000).<sup>52</sup> Homicide was the second leading cause of death of children and youth ages 0 to 19 during 2007. The rate of homicides among African American children is substantially higher (six times greater risk) than among white non-Hispanic children.<sup>53</sup> Child deaths due to homicide are not distributed evenly throughout the state. For the period 2005-2007, 75% of the homicides among children aged 0-17 years were for residents of three jurisdictions: Baltimore City (46.9%), Prince George's County (19.3%), and Baltimore County (8.3%). While Maryland's homicide rates in 2005-2007 for children under 15 years were comparable or slightly lower than the 2006 national rate, the rate for the older children was substantially higher than the national rate.<sup>54</sup> After declining by 10.9% from 2004 to 2005, the rate of homicide deaths of children and youth ages 0 to 19 started an upward trend, increasing by 19.3% from 2005 to 2008. The rate of homicide deaths of children and youth ages 0 to 19 declined dramatically by 33.8% between 2008 and 2009.

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



<sup>52</sup> Child Death Report, 2008, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Maternal and Child Health, Family Health Administration

<sup>53</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2009; Child Death Report, 2008, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Maternal and Child Health, Family Health Administration

<sup>54</sup> Child Death Report, 2008, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Maternal and Child Health, Family Health Administration

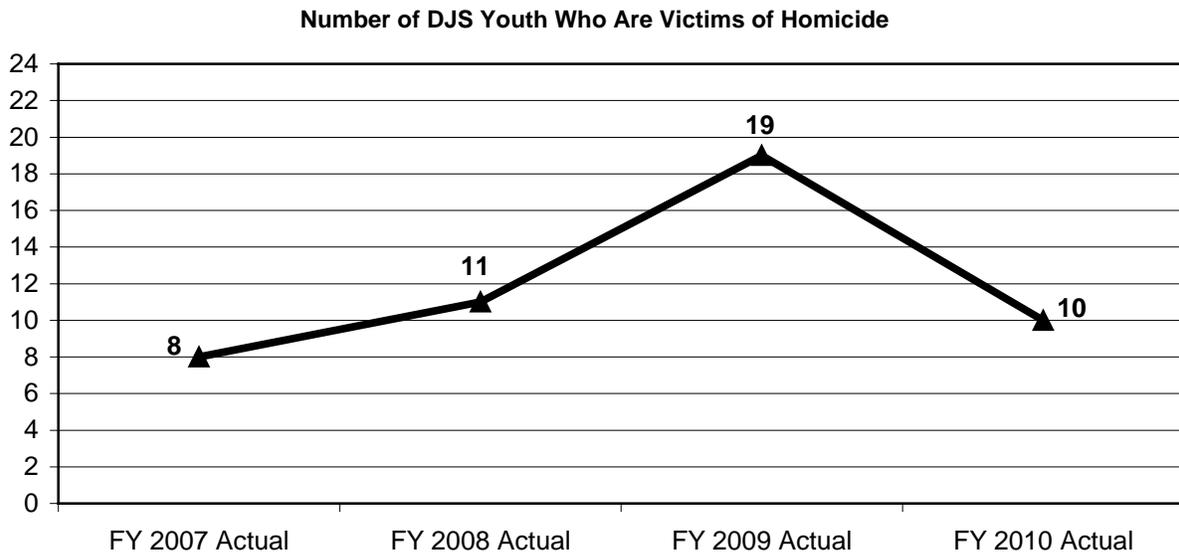
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**Indicator 1.18:** Number of DJS youth who are the victims of a homicide

**Target:** By fiscal year 2012, 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. Data shown below for fiscal year 2007 is for six months, January 2007 through June 2007. Only three full-years of data (fiscal years 2008-2010) are available for this indicator. Therefore, it is not possible to assess a long-term trend. In 2009, there were 8 more DJS youth who were victims of homicide than in 2008, followed by a decline to one less homicide in 2010 than in 2008.



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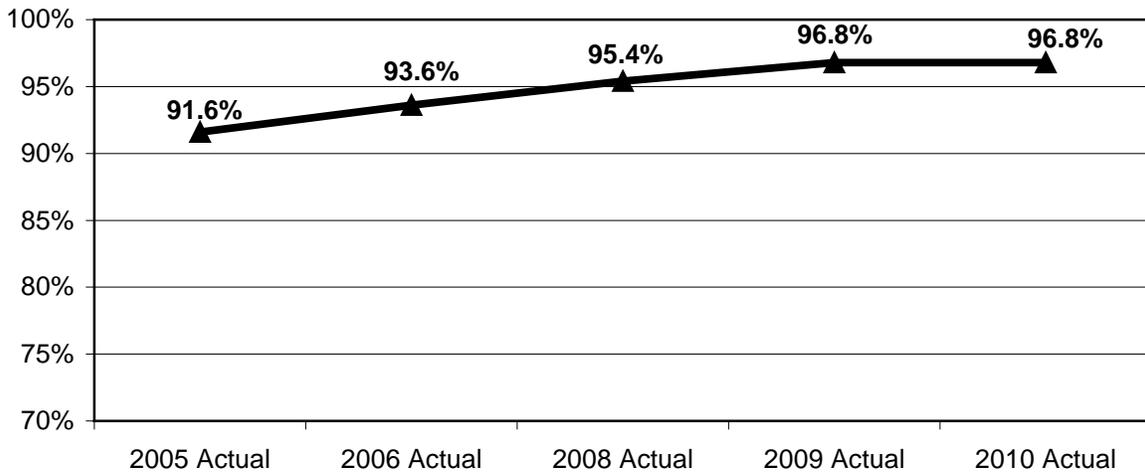
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**Indicator 1.19:** Percent of children with absence of recurrence of maltreatment within 6 months of a first occurrence

**Target:** By fiscal year 2012, 94.6 percent of victims of maltreatment are without recurrence of maltreatment within six months of a first occurrence

**How are we doing?** Reliable and valid conclusions about data trends prior to 2009 cannot be made due to incomplete data in the MD CHESSIE system for this indicator. Fiscal year 2007 data is not available due to incomplete MD CHESSIE data. The Department of Human Resources reports that as of 2009, the accuracy of CHESSIE data is greatly improved. In 2009 and 2010, 96.8% of children had no recurrence of maltreatment within six months of a first occurrence. The percent of children with the absence of maltreatment recurrence has exceeded the national standard of 94.6%.<sup>55</sup>

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



<sup>55</sup> Fiscal Year 2012 MFR Performance Discussion, Department of Human Resources

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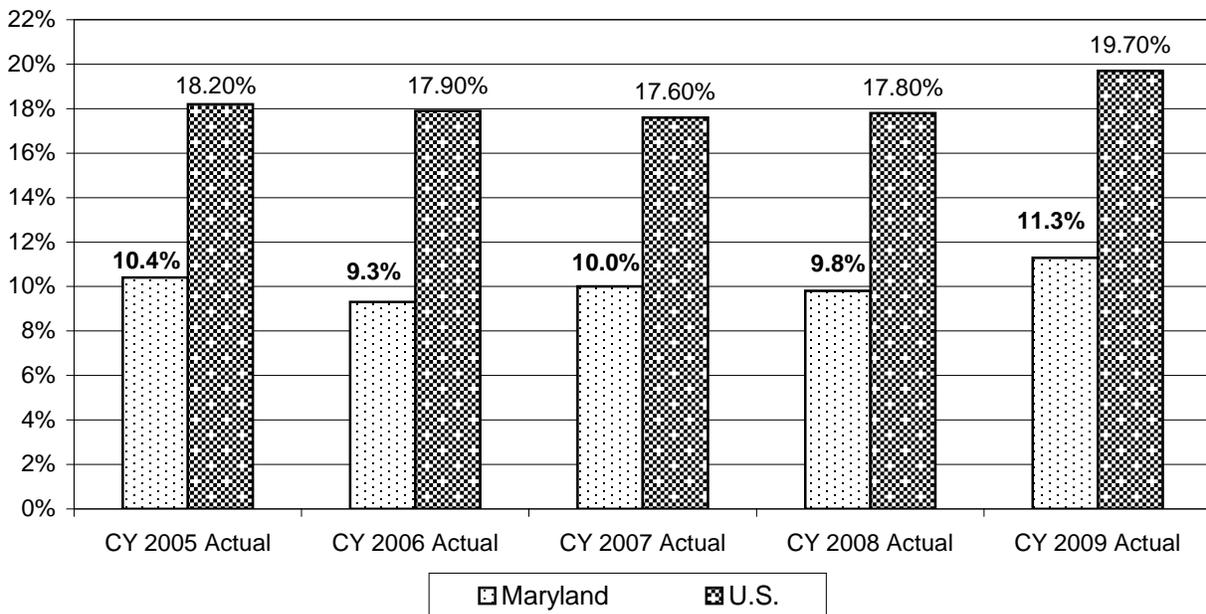
**STABLE AND ECONOMICALLY INDEPENDENT FAMILIES**

**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?** 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>56</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 2005 through 2009.<sup>57</sup> The percent of related children and youth under age 18 whose families have incomes below the poverty level declined by 10.6% from 2005 to 2006, increased by 7.5% in 2007, remained constant in 2007 and 2008, and then increased by 15.3% in 2009. The current recession is a significant factor contributing to child poverty. Maryland's rate of unemployment, after several years of relatively low joblessness, is a major contributor.<sup>58</sup> Rankings for infant mortality, low-birth weight babies, and child death rate contribute to the low rank nationally.

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



<sup>56</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2009

<sup>57</sup> Data is from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey; comparable data is not available for 2004

<sup>58</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2009

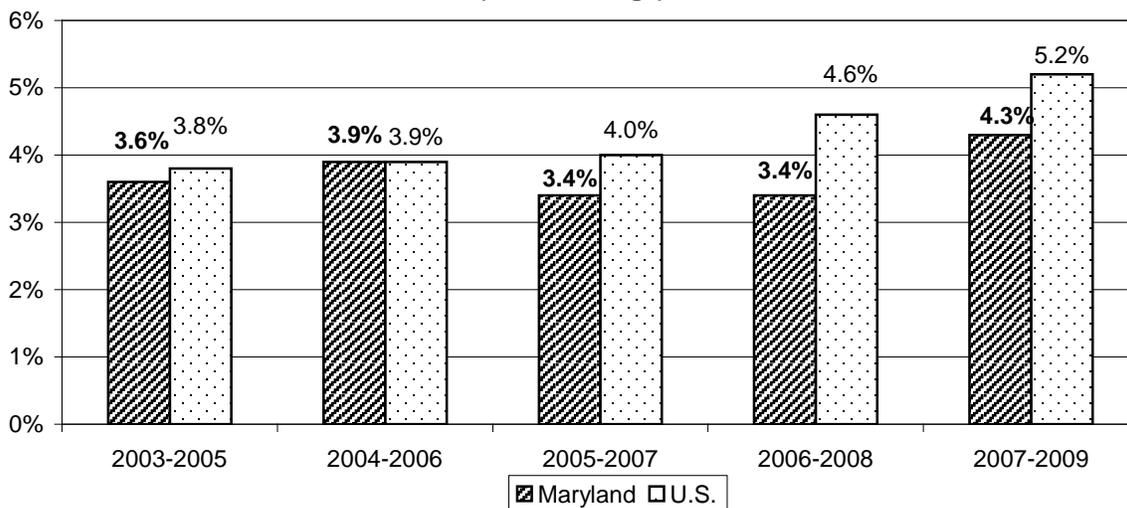
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**PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,**  
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**Indicator 1.21:** Maryland prevalence of household-level very low food security (3 year average)

**Target:** No childhood hunger by 2015<sup>59</sup>; All Marylanders will be food secure

**How are we doing?** “Food security—access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life—is one of several conditions necessary for a population to be healthy and well nourished.”<sup>60</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 is derived from responses to a survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.<sup>61</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, with the exception of 2004-2006 during which time the Maryland prevalence of household-level very low food security was equal to the U.S. level, Maryland compared favorably to the U.S. prevalence. The Maryland prevalence dropped in 2005-2007 from the prior three year period by 12.8% to 3.4%, and remained at that level during the three year period of 2006-2008. While Maryland’s prevalence held steady, the U.S. prevalence increased by 15%. Maryland was one of nine states with prevalence of very low food security lower than the U.S. rate in 2006-2008. During that same timeframe, the prevalence of very low food security was higher than the national average in eight states, and not significantly different from the national average in thirty-three states and the District of Columbia.<sup>62</sup> From 2006-2008 to 2007-2009, Maryland’s prevalence of very low food security dramatically increased by 26.5%, whereas the U.S. prevalence rose at half that rate (13%). Although Maryland’s prevalence grew at a faster pace, during 2007 to 2009, Maryland ranked 41<sup>st</sup> among states and the District of Columbia in prevalence of household-level very low food security at 4.3%.<sup>63</sup> 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 includes community groups, activists and food programs to serve children at risk of hunger, and ensure they have nutritious food where they live, learn and play.<sup>64</sup> The O’Malley-Brown administration is also addressing hunger through a variety of food supplement programs such as the Women, Infants, and Children’s Program, school breakfast and afterschool supper programs, and summer meal programs.<sup>65</sup> The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) created Maryland Hunger Solutions in late 2007 to fight hunger and improve the nutrition, health and well-being of children and families in Maryland. FRAC works with State and community partners to maximize participation in all federal nutrition programs; educate the public and key stakeholders both to the stark reality of hunger’s existence in Maryland and to solutions that are already at hand; and improve public policies to end hunger, reduce poverty, and promote nutrition.<sup>66</sup>

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



<sup>59</sup> One of Governor O’Malley’s fifteen strategic policy goals

<sup>60</sup> Household Food Security in the United States, 2008/ERR-83, Economic Research Service/USDA

<sup>61</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>62</sup> Household Food Security in the United States, 2008/ERR-83, Economic Research Service/USDA

<sup>63</sup> Food Research and Action Center

<sup>64</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

<sup>65</sup> Governor O’Malley’s StateStat - <http://www.statestat.maryland.gov/GDUhunger.asp>

<sup>66</sup> <http://frac.org/state-news/maryland-hunger-solutions/>

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

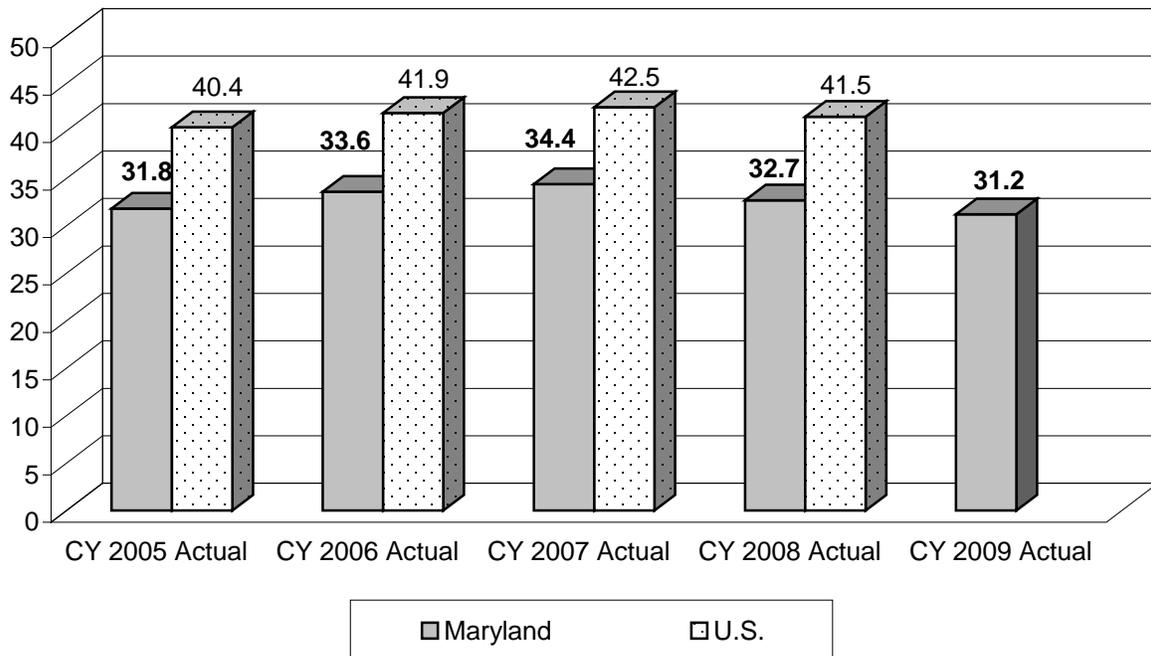
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**Indicator 1.22:** Rate of live births to adolescents between 15 and 19 years of age (per 1,000 women)

**Target:** By calendar year 2011, no more than 25.8 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, developmental problems, and poverty.<sup>67</sup> Births to teen mothers accounted for 8.3% of all births in 2009, of which 2.6% were to mothers under the age of 18.<sup>68</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 2005 through 2008 (U.S. data for 2008 is preliminary). Over this same timeframe, the U.S. rate has remained relatively static. 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>69</sup>

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



<sup>67</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2009

<sup>68</sup> Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report 2009, Vital Statistics Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<sup>69</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Strategies and Discussion of Program Performance, Family Health Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

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

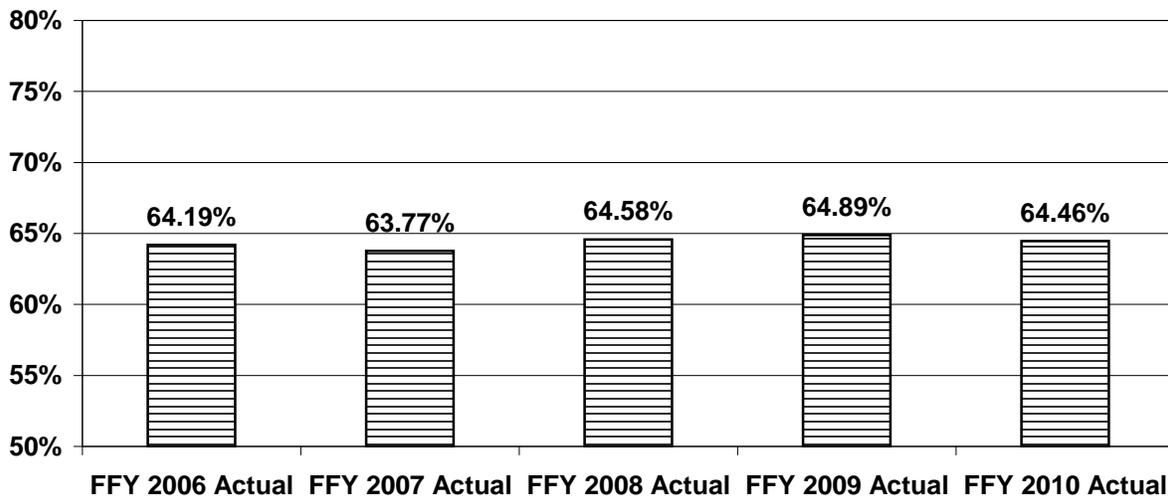
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**Indicator 1.23:** Statewide percent of current child support paid<sup>70</sup>

**Target:** 1% increase in the percentage of current support paid each Federal fiscal year until reaching eighty percent

**How are we doing?** The percent of child support paid has been stable over the period of 2006 through 2010. The economic downturn may result in some families seeking modifications in the amount of monthly support paid, and rising unemployment is likely to affect the ability of some individuals to pay child support. Based on Federal fiscal year 2009 data issued by the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement, out of 54 jurisdictions to include the 50 states, Washington DC and three US Territories, Maryland was ranked 16<sup>th</sup>, up from 19<sup>th</sup>, for the percentage of current support paid.<sup>71</sup>

**Percent of Current Child Support Paid**



<sup>70</sup> The data for this measure is collected by Federal fiscal year (FFY)

<sup>71</sup> Department of Human Resources fiscal year 2012 MFR Performance Discussion

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

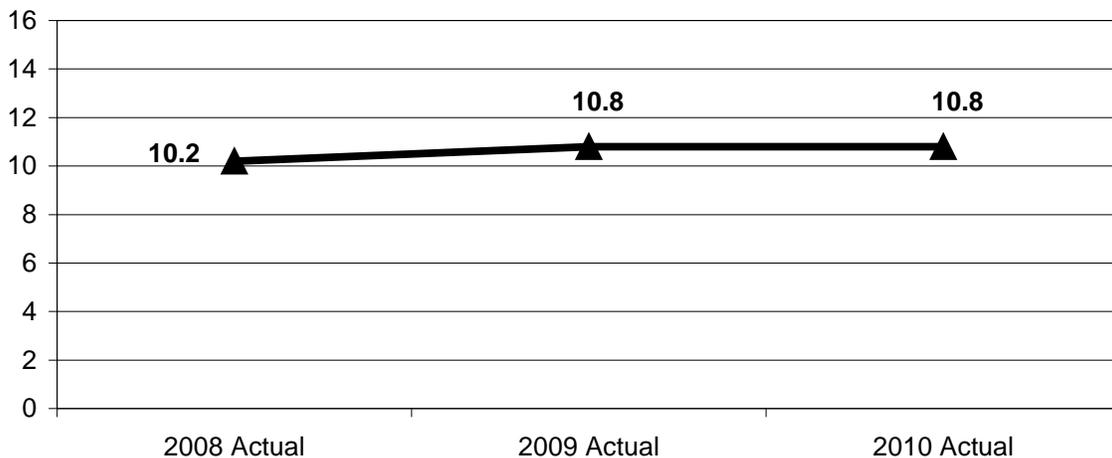
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**Indicator 1.24:** Rate of children placed in out-of-home care (per 100,000 children)<sup>72</sup>

**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 (Relative/Kinship Care, Foster Care, Treatment Foster Care, Adoptive and Pre-Adoptive Care), Community-Based Residential Placement (Independent Living and Residential Child Care Programs ), Non-Community-Based Residential Placement (Residential Treatment Centers, Psychiatric Respite Programs, Juvenile Detention/Commitment Centers, Correctional/adult, Substance Abuse Treatment Programs, Residential Educational Facilities, Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Programs, and Non-Secure/Non-RTC), and Hospitalization (General Hospitalization, Psychiatric Hospitalization and In-Patient Private).<sup>73</sup> 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. Therefore, children placed in out-of-home care are those with the most intensive needs.<sup>74</sup> Due to revised data collection methodologies used for 2007 and 2008, data for 2007 is not comparable to data for prior or subsequent years. The rate of placement in out-of-home care increased by 5.9% from 2008 to 2010. The rate remained at the 2009 level in 2010. 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. DHR also is implementing the Family Centered Practice initiative, which is designed to encourage caseworkers to engage families early in the change process and promote family involvement in decisions regarding placement of children outside of their homes.<sup>75</sup>

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



<sup>72</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. The data collection methodology changed effective with fiscal year 2007 in order to provide more accurate and consistent data. The data collection methodology changed again effective with fiscal year 2008. Data for 2007 is not comparable to data for subsequent years. 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. (Governor's Office for Children)

<sup>73</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well-Being 2009, Governor's Office for Children

<sup>74</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well-Being 2009, Governor's Office for Children

<sup>75</sup> Governor's Office for Children, Children's Cabinet Briefing, November 2009; Maryland's Results for Child Well-Being 2009, Governor's Office for Children

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1**

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

**SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT**

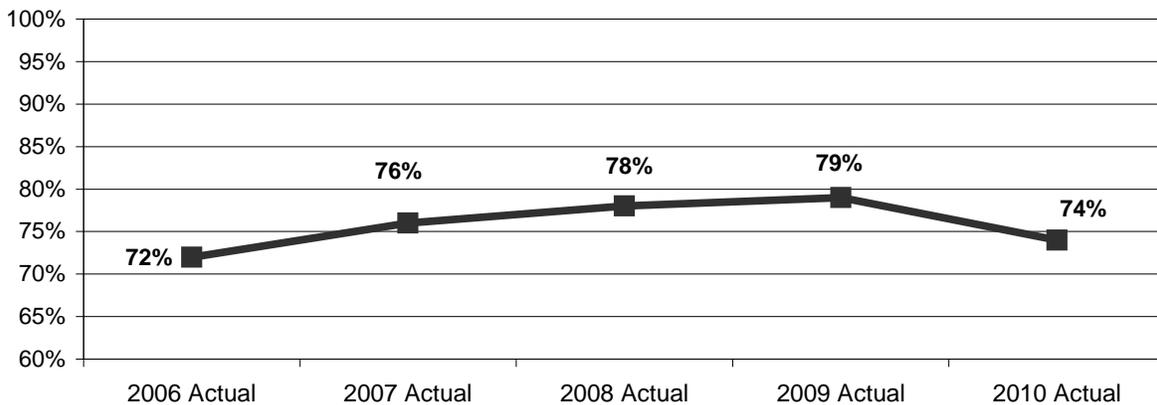
**Indicator 1.25:** Percent decrease in substance abuse by adults during treatment

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

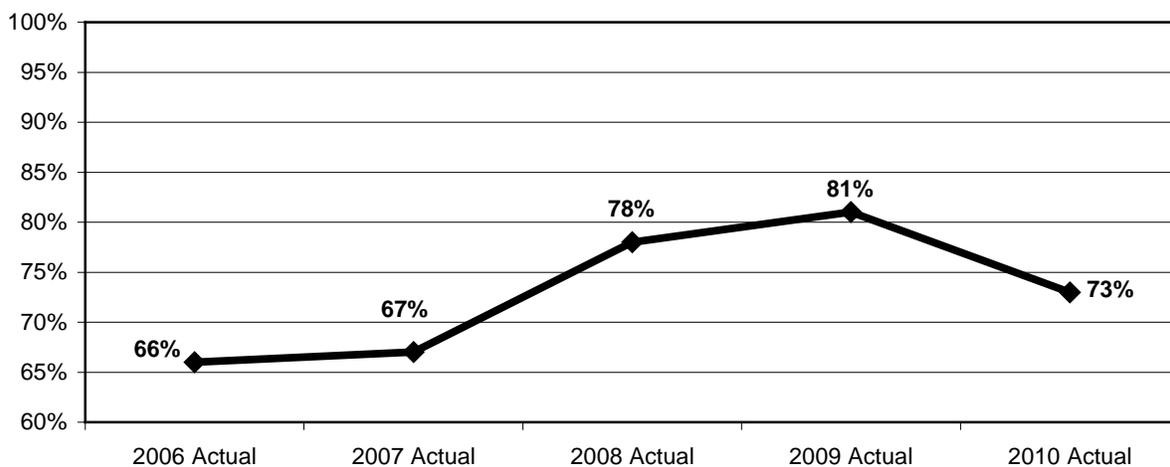
**Target:** By 2012, 80% decrease in the number of adults and adolescents using substances at completion/transfer/referral from non-detox treatment compared to the number of adults/adolescents who were using substances at admission to treatment

**How are we doing?** This measure addresses the success of non-detox treatment programs provided by the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration (ADAA) of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Since fiscal year 2006, the ADAA has been utilizing regional interdisciplinary technical assistance teams to help decision makers and providers in funded programs improve treatment outcomes. Fiscal year 2006 data is estimated due to conversion to a new data system. During the period of 2006 through 2009 there was a 9.7% improvement in the percent decrease in substance abuse by adults during treatment. Most of that improvement occurred between 2006 and 2007 (5.6%). Improvement slowed by 6.3% from 2009 to 2010, bringing down the overall improvement from 2006 to 2010 to 2.8%. There has been greater improvement for adolescents than adults. The most significant improvement (16.4%) in the percent decrease in substance abuse by adolescents during treatment occurred between 2007 and 2008. Although the positive movement of the percent decrease in substance abuse by adolescents during treatment slowed by 9.9% from 2009 to 2010, there was an overall improvement of 10.6% during the period of 2006 through 2010.

**Percent Decrease in Substance Abuse By Adults During Treatment**



**Percent Decrease in Substance Abuse by Adolescents During Treatment**



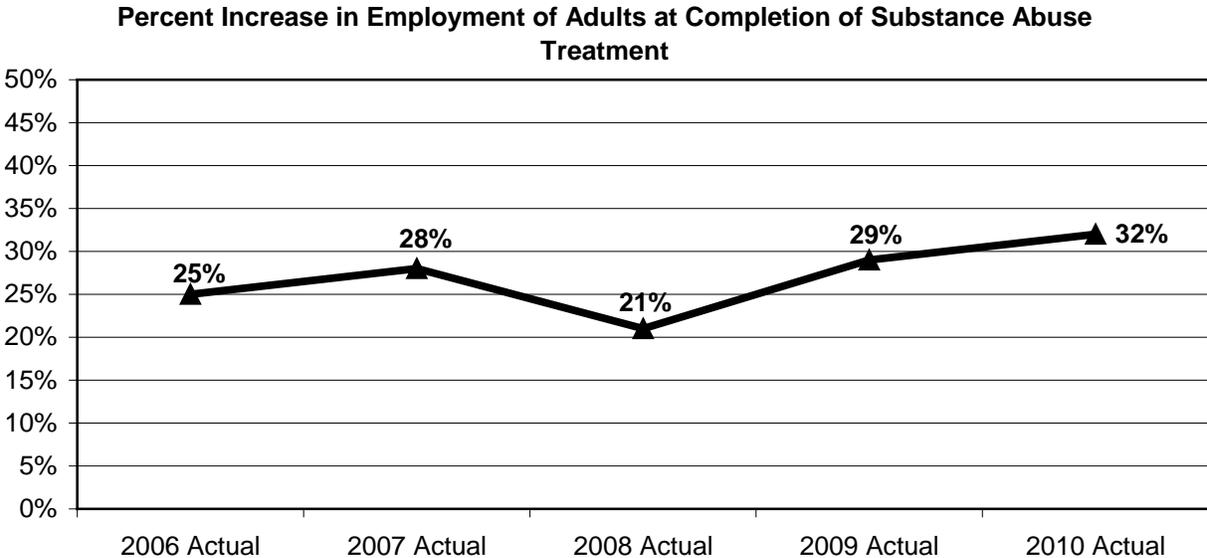
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,  
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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

**Target:** By 2012, 33% increase in employment

**How are we doing?** From 2006 to 2010, the percent of adults employed at completion of treatment fluctuated, and was at its lowest (21%) in 2008 and at its highest (32%) in 2010. Between 2006 and 2010, the percent increase in employment improved by 28%. The ADAA utilizes regional interdisciplinary technical assistance teams to help providers in funded programs improve treatment outcomes.



**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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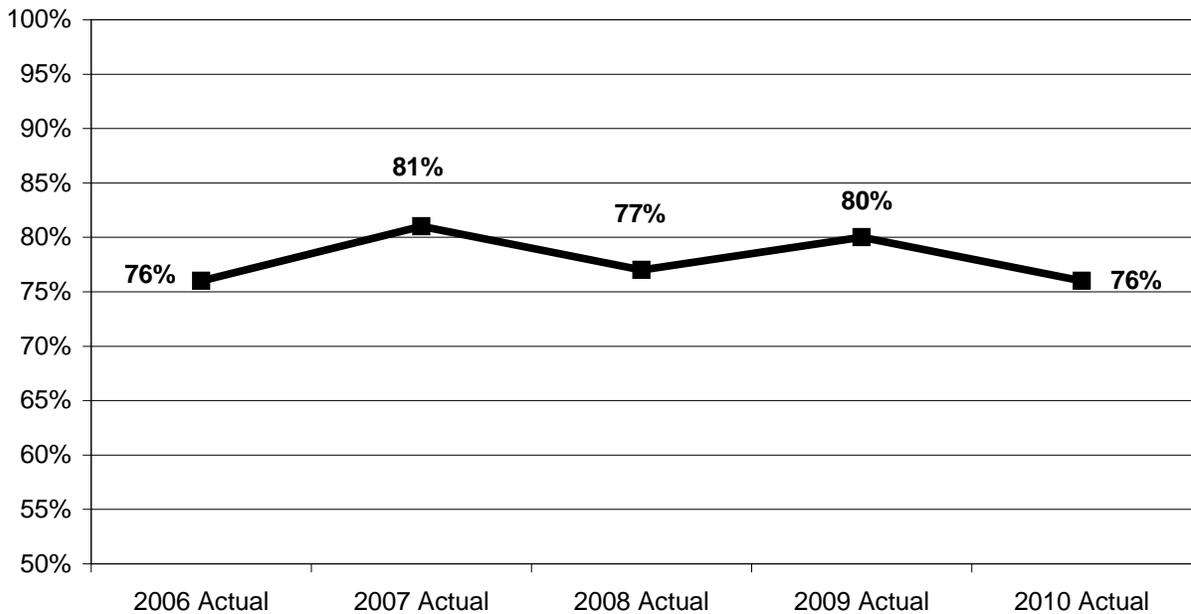
**MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

**Indicator 1.28:** Percent of adults who report that Maryland's public mental health services have allowed them to deal more effectively with daily problems

**Target:** By 2012, 79% of adults report that they deal more effectively with daily problems

**How are we doing?** The percent of adults who report that Maryland's public mental health services have allowed them to deal more effectively with daily problems was the same in 2010 as it was in 2006. During the intervening years, the percent reporting improved effectiveness in dealing with daily problems fluctuated. The Mental Hygiene Administration in the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene reviews needs and gaps in services through annual statewide client perception of care surveys, regular focus groups, dialogue with consumer representatives, review of standard data reports, and local needs assessment and planning through its Core Service Agencies.<sup>76</sup>

**Percent of Adults Who Report That Maryland's Public Mental Health System Services Have Allowed Them to Deal More Effectively With Daily Problems**



<sup>76</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Strategies and Program Performance Discussion, Mental Hygiene Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

**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**

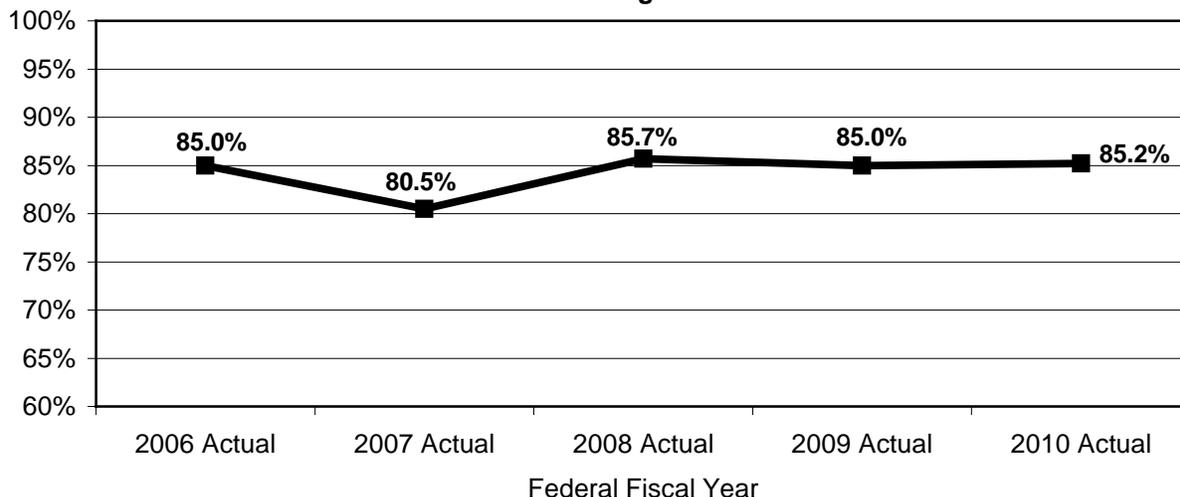
**Indicator 2.1:** One year retention of employment by people with disabilities who were assisted by the Department of Education's Division of Rehabilitation Services (DORS)

**Target:** By June 2011, 2,950 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 declined by 5.3% between 2006 and 2007, increased by 6.5% by 2008, and stayed at that level through 2010.<sup>77</sup> 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 a national demonstration project of evidence-based transition practices. DORS is currently working with seven local education agencies on this project.<sup>78</sup>

Other efforts to increase participation of individuals with disabilities in the workforce include the "Think Beyond the Label" campaign which was created to encourage employers to change attitudes about recruiting, hiring and retaining qualified individuals with disabilities. The Maryland Department of Disabilities (MDOD) was an influential partner in the creation of this national marketing campaign.<sup>79</sup> MDOD also staffs the Work Matters Business Partnership, which provides employers with technical assistance and connectivity to a myriad of resources and information about employing individuals with disabilities.<sup>80</sup> MDOD, working to address the high unemployment of people with disabilities, partnering with the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation created and sponsored "No Spare Marylander" workshops across the State to assist Marylanders with disabilities with job seeking skills and strategies.<sup>81</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>77</sup> 2009 data was revised from what was reported last year.

<sup>78</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Performance Discussion, Division of Rehabilitation Services, Maryland State Department of Education

<sup>79</sup> "State Employees Assuring Inclusion for All Marylanders", A Message from Governor O'Malley, September 17, 2010

<sup>80</sup> Maryland Department of Disabilities, <http://www.mdod.maryland.gov/employers.aspx?id=2230>

<sup>81</sup> "State Employees Assuring Inclusion for All Marylanders", A Message from Governor O'Malley, September 17, 2010

**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 "Ask ME Survey" who expressed satisfaction with physical well-being

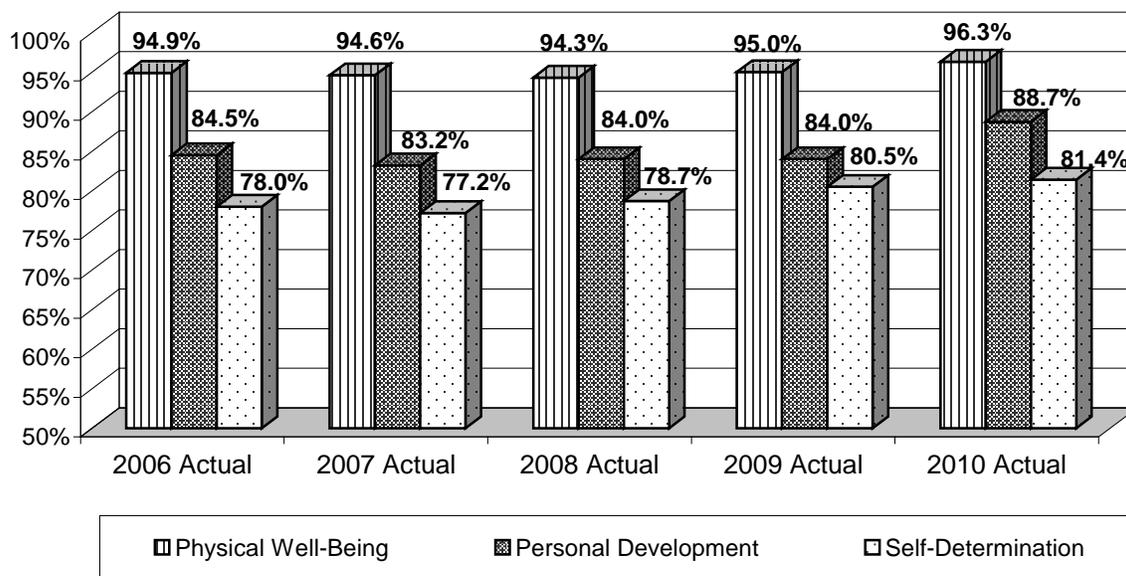
**Indicator 2.3:** Percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the "Ask ME Survey" who expressed satisfaction with personal development

**Indicator 2.4:** Percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the "Ask ME Survey" who expressed satisfaction with self-determination

**Target:** By 2012, the percent of respondents expressing satisfaction will remain the same or improve

**How are we doing?** The "Ask Me Survey" is a quality of life survey administered by Developmental Disabilities Administration services provider organizations. The percent of those expressing satisfaction remained static for each of the three domains from 2006 through 2009. The 2010 survey questions changed from previous years and are not comparable to prior year survey results. 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. The Administration encourages provider agencies to focus on the domain of personal development as this domain is either influenced by or will influence every other quality of life domain.<sup>82</sup>

**Percent of Developmental Disabilities Community Service Respondents of the "Ask Me" Survey Who Expressed Satisfaction With Their Situation in the Domains Indicated**



<sup>82</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR Strategies and Discussion of Program Performance, Developmental Disabilities Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

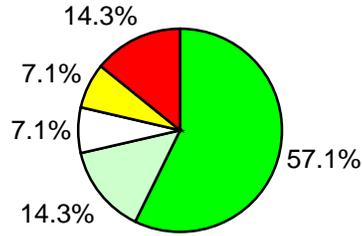
## **A SAFER, MORE SECURE MARYLAND**

### **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%)	8	57.1%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	2	14.3%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	1	7.1%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	1	7.1%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	2	14.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100%</b>

Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	Most Recent Data Available	4 Years Prior	4 Year Change
State Police	Firearm homicide rate per 100,000 (calendar year) (2005 - 2009)	5.4	7.5	-28.0%
State Police	Traffic fatality rate per 100 million miles traveled (calendar year) (2005 - 2009)	0.97253	1.08222	-10.1%
State Police	Part I crime rate (offenses per 100,000 population) (2005 - 2009)	3,789	4,247	-10.8%
DPSCS	Recidivism: Percent of offenders returned to Department of Public Safety & Correctional Services supervision for a new offense within one year of their release from the Division of Correction - all releases (2005 - 2009)	20.4%	22.6%	-9.7%
DPSCS	Total number of inmates who escape (2006 - 2010)	1	5	-80.0%
DPSCS	Total number of inmates who walk off (2006 - 2010)	78	190	-58.9%

**A SAFER, MORE SECURE MARYLAND**

<b>Agency/ Data Source</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Most Recent Data Available</b>	<b>4 Years Prior</b>	<b>4 Year Change</b>
DPSCS	Percent of all cases closed where the offender was employed at closing (2006 - 2010)	28%	33%	-15.2%
Children's Cab. Inter- agency Fund	Rate per 100,000 of arrests of youth ages 15 to 17 for violent criminal offenses (2005 - 2009)	1,008	833	21.0%
DJS	Youth Recidivism: Percent of youth re-committed/ incarcerated within one year of release from all residential placements (2005 - 2009)	14.0%	13.0%	7.7%
Children's Cab. Inter- agency Fund	Percent of 12th grade public school children who report using alcohol within the last 30 days (1999 - 2008)	42.2%	48.4%	-12.8%
Children's Cab. Inter- agency Fund	Percent of 10th grade public school children who report using heroin within the last 30 days (1999 - 2008)	1.1%	2.2%	-50.0%
Military	Percent of evaluated areas for radiological emergency preparedness exercises rated as successful (annually) (2006 - 2010)	99%	98%	1.0%
DHMH	Percent of Maryland hospitals that are National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant (2007 - 2010)	98%	90%	8.9%
State Police	Number of matches of DNA taken during criminal investigations with DNA included in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database (2008 - 2010)	430	312	37.8%

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

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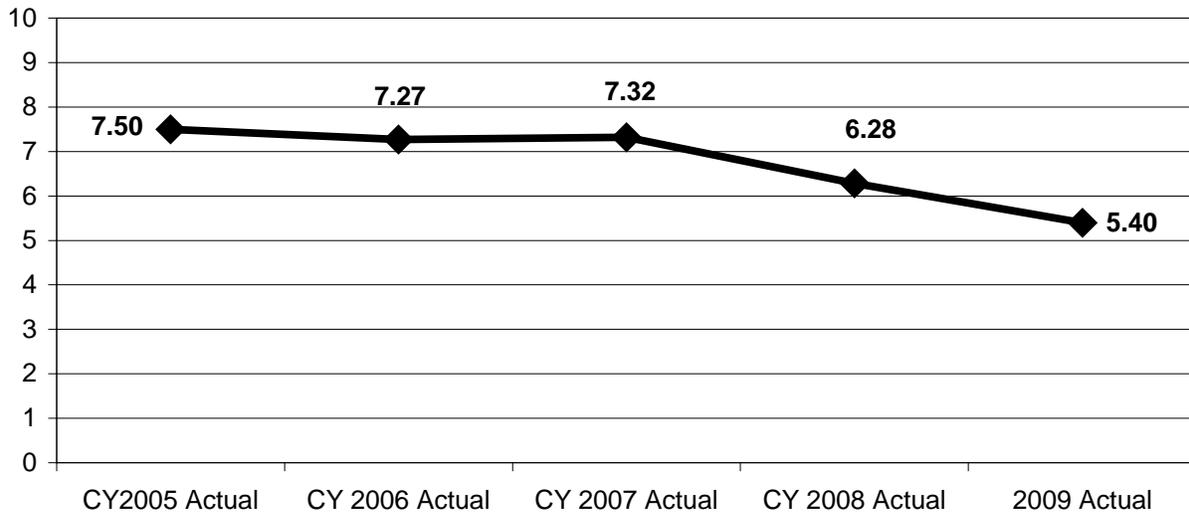
**KEEPING MARYLAND COMMUNITIES SAFE**

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

**Target:** By 2005 and thereafter, fewer than 6.49 (CY 2002 base) homicides per 100,000-population

**How are we doing?** The rate of firearm homicides declined by 3.1% from 2005 to 2006 and remained at that level in 2007. The firearm homicide rate declined dramatically from 2007 to 2009, declining by 14% per year.

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



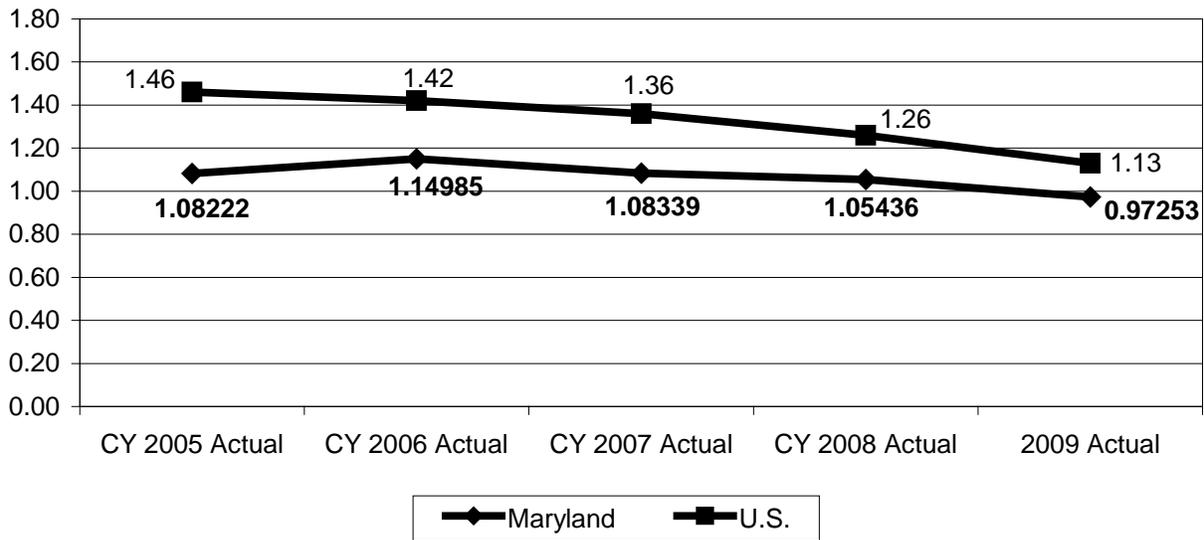
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA I  
REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY ADULTS**

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

**Target:** By 2005 and thereafter, fewer than 1.23978 (2002 base) deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT)

**How are we doing?** Primary factors contributing to traffic fatalities in Maryland include impaired driving, excessive speed, aggressive driving, distracted driving, driver error, running off the road, and traversing intersections.<sup>1</sup> Maryland has made significant progress in reducing motor vehicle fatalities and injuries despite increases in population and vehicle miles of travel.<sup>2</sup> There has been a long term downward trend in the traffic fatality rate per 100 million miles traveled with fluctuations year to year. Although the traffic fatality rate increased by 6.2% from 2005 to 2006, the rate in 2006 was lower than the rate in 2004. The rate has declined for three consecutive years by total of 15.4% from 2006 to 2009. Although the U.S. traffic fatality rate has been declining, Maryland's traffic fatality rate has been consistently lower than the U.S. rate.<sup>3</sup> To address traffic safety challenges, the Maryland Department of Transportation worked with partner agencies such as the Department of State Police 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. The SHSP uses performance data to evaluate key safety areas and to identify life-saving educational programs, enforcement strategies, and engineering solutions, thereby strategically investing in areas where the greatest gains can be achieved.<sup>4</sup> Reductions in traffic fatalities are attributable in part to higher seat belt use, enhancements in highway engineering and operations, improvements in vehicle safety design and equipment, and programs to further upgrade traffic safety public information and education, traffic law enforcement and adjudication, driver monitoring and control, and commercial vehicle operations surprise inspections and enforcement. Recently enacted legislation has also enhanced traffic safety, including among others 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>5</sup>

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



<sup>1</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation, e-mail correspondence, September 28, 2010  
<sup>2</sup> 2009 Maryland Transportation Plan  
<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System  
<sup>4</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation, 2010 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance  
<sup>5</sup> Maryland Department of Transportation, 2010 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance, Maryland Department of Transportation, e-mail correspondence, September 28, 2010, Maryland Department of Transportation fiscal years 2011 and 2012 MFR Performance Discussions

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

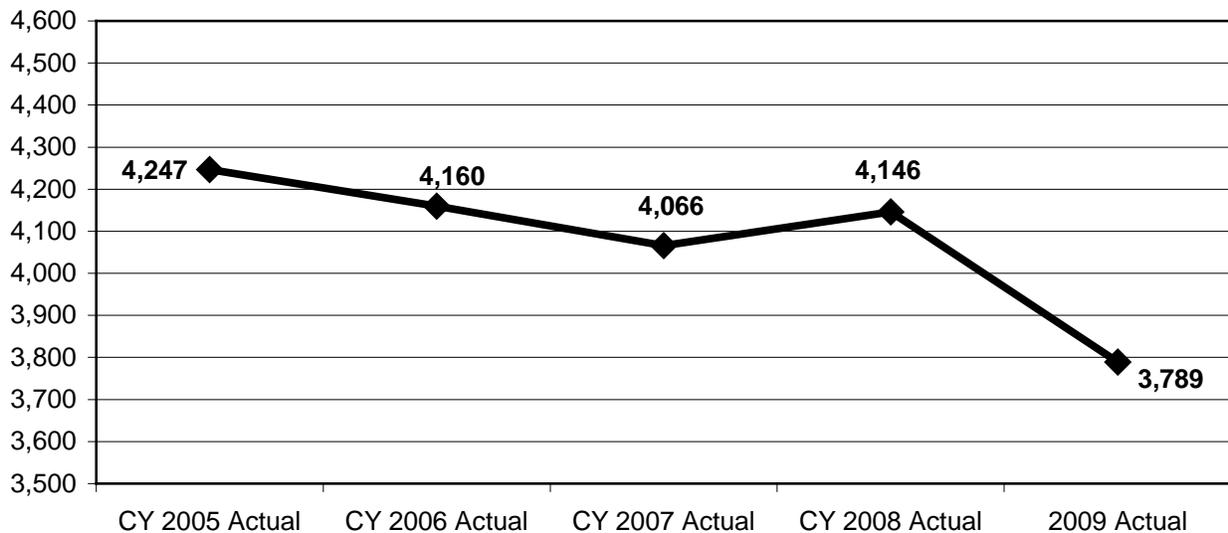
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**Indicator 1.3:** Part I crime rate (offenses per 100,000 population)

**Target:** Below 2002 level of 4,800

**How are we doing?** Part I crimes include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking or entering, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.<sup>6</sup> The Maryland Part I crime rate continued a steady decline from 2005 through 2007, with an overall reduction of 4.3%. The rate increased slightly in 2008 by 2%, and then declined by 8.6% in 2009. 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>7</sup>

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



<sup>6</sup> Department of State Police, fiscal year 2012 MFR Data Definition and Control Procedures

<sup>7</sup> "State Employees Keeping Marylanders Safe", A Message from Governor O'Malley, October 8, 2010

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

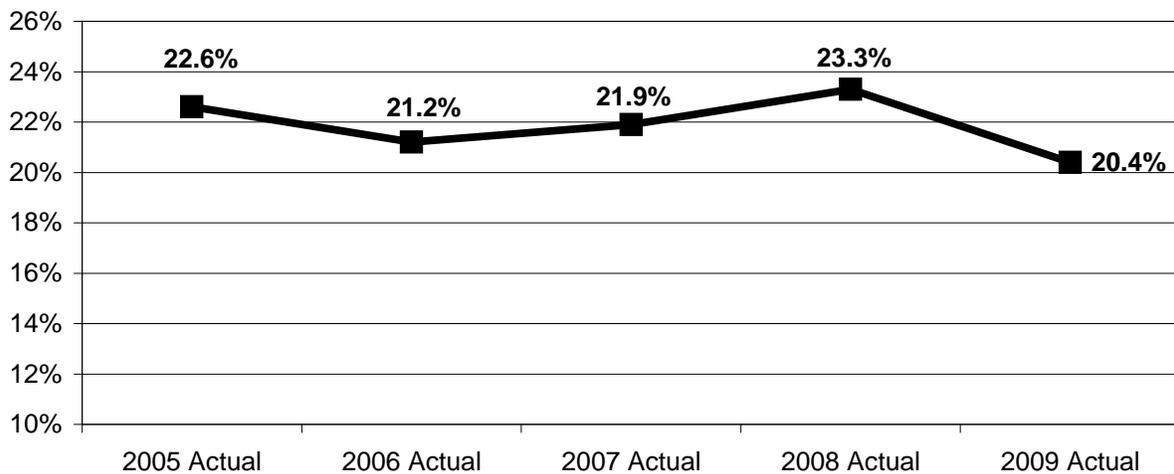
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**Indicator 1.4:** Recidivism: Percent of offenders returned to Department of Public Safety & Correctional Services (DPSCS) supervision for a new offense within one year of their release from the Division of Correction - all releases

**Target:** Not to exceed 2001 level of 23.9% for all releases (parolees - 11.1%, mandatory releases – 19.6%, and expiration of sentence releases – 33.8%)

**How are we doing?** The percent of offenders returned to DPSCS supervision for a new offense declined by 6.2% from 2005 to 2006, increased by 9.9% from 2006 to 2008 bringing the 2008 level to essentially the same as in 2004, and then declined by 12.4% from 2008 to 2009. Performance met the target for each of the 5 years for all types of releases. The O'Malley Brown administration implemented the Violence Prevention Initiative in July 2007 as one strategy to reduce violent crime. A primary strategy of the Department of Public Safety & 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>8</sup> The Department also will continue to monitor, review, and evaluate for potential use best practices related to recidivism reduction from among current research and model programs, and use risk and needs assessment tools for offender management.

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



<sup>8</sup> Strategies FY 2012 Submission, Department of Public Safety & Correctional Services

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

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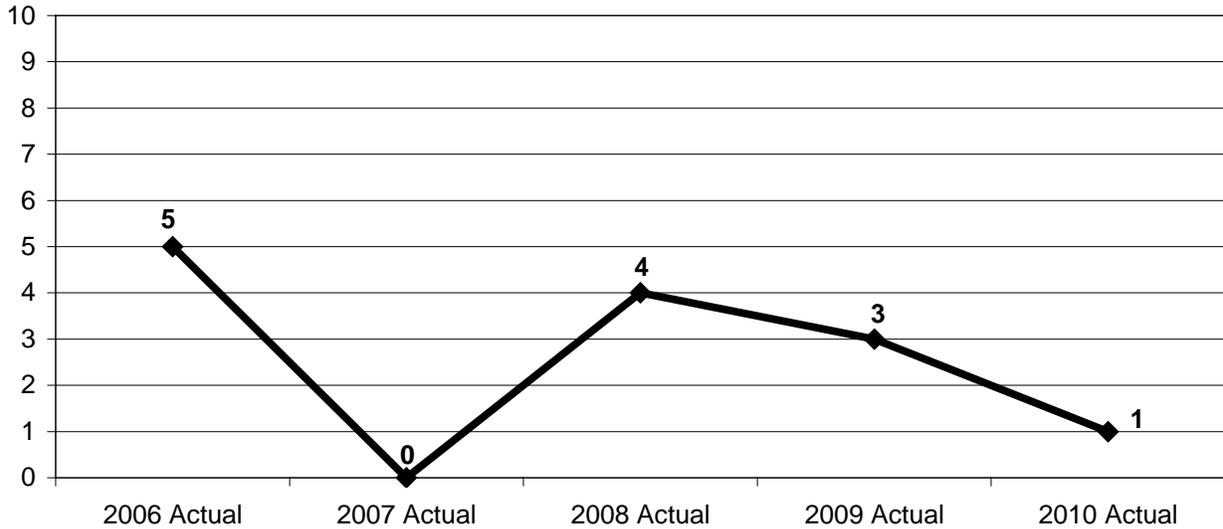
**MAINTAINING SECURITY AND SAFETY IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

**Indicator 1.5:** Number of inmates who escape from all Division of Correction (DOC) Facilities, Patuxent Institution, and Division of Pretrial Detention and Services facilities – aggregate

**Target:** No escapes

**How are we doing?** Maintaining security and safety standards in adult correctional facilities contributes to keeping the public safe. The performance target of zero escapes was met in 2007 after experiencing 5 escapes in 2006. After 4 inmates escaped in 2008, the number of escapes declined each year, ending with 1 escape in 2010. Although the number of escapes declined from 2008 to 2010, the target has not been met since 2008. 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. Following the escape in 2010, some release policies were modified. In addition, electronic fingerprint scanners that are capable of verifying an inmate's identity within two minutes are now utilized to verify an inmate's identity at release hubs.<sup>9</sup>

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



<sup>9</sup> Fiscal Year 2010 MFR Performance Discussion, Department of Public Safety & Correctional Services

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

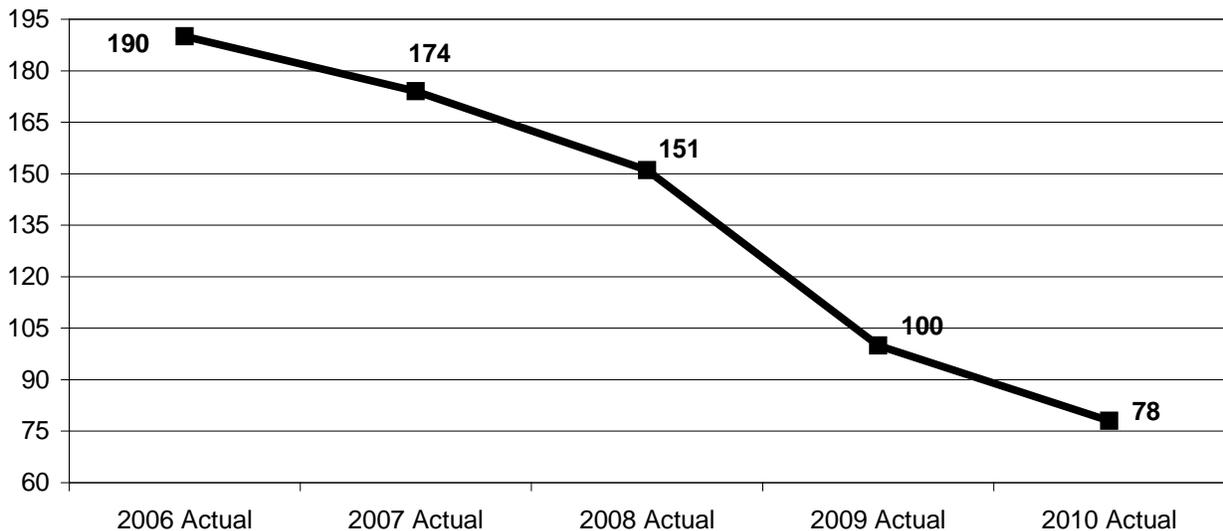
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**Indicator 1.6:** Total number of inmates who walk off from Division of Correction and Division of Parole and Probation settings, Patuxent Institute, and the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services - aggregate <sup>10</sup>

**Target:** No more than a total of 111 walk-offs while under Departmental supervision (Division of Correction/DOC – 26, Division of Parole and Probation/DPP – 85, Patuxent Institute – 0, Division of Pretrial Detention and Services/DPDS – 0) <sup>11</sup>

**How are we doing?** The total number of inmate walk-offs while under Departmental supervision decreased dramatically by 58.9% from 2006 to 2010. In 2010, there was a total of 78 walk-offs, 33 below the target of no more than 111. Although the overall target was met, individual targets for the Division of Correction and the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services were not met. The Division of Correction within DPSCS 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. Because the majority of the walk offs in 2010 were inmates working outside the facilities, a change in transportation policy requires that all vehicles be secured during inmate transport, regardless of the inmate's security level.

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



<sup>10</sup> This measure includes the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services beginning with fiscal year 2006 data. For data comparability, 2006 through 2008 data was revised.

<sup>11</sup> Targets by setting are: DOC - Minimum security setting (9), Prerelease/community security setting (17); DPP - Central Home Detention Unit (52), Alternative confinement setting (33), Patuxent Institution (0), DPDS - Baltimore City Detention Center (0)

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

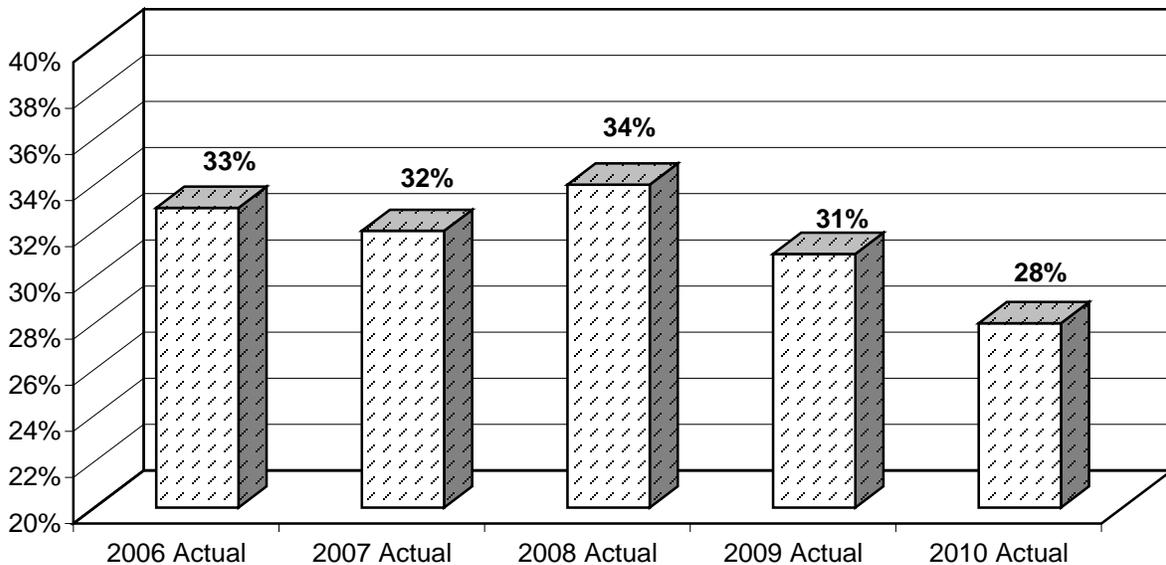
**PROVIDING EFFECTIVE REHABILITATION AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT SERVICES TO  
OFFENDERS**

**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?** Since the development of the Proactive Community Supervision (PCS) approach to supervision in the early 2000's, PCS principles have been modified using evidence-based practices to gradually become part of the supervisory environment and standards in all Division of Parole and Probation offices responsible for supervision of offenders across Maryland. Therefore, this measure includes all active case closures at all DPP offices. Data for fiscal years 2005 through 2007 have been adjusted to include all cases. The percent of cases closed where the offender was employed at closing fell by 15.2% from 2006 to 2010. During this time frame, the percent of cases closed where the offender was employed at closing was at its peak in 2008, and at its lowest in 2010. Most likely the economic climate contributed to the decline in 2009 and 2010. 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>

**Percent of Cases Closed Where the Offender Was Employed at Closing**



<sup>12</sup> Strategies Fiscal Year 2012 Submission, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

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

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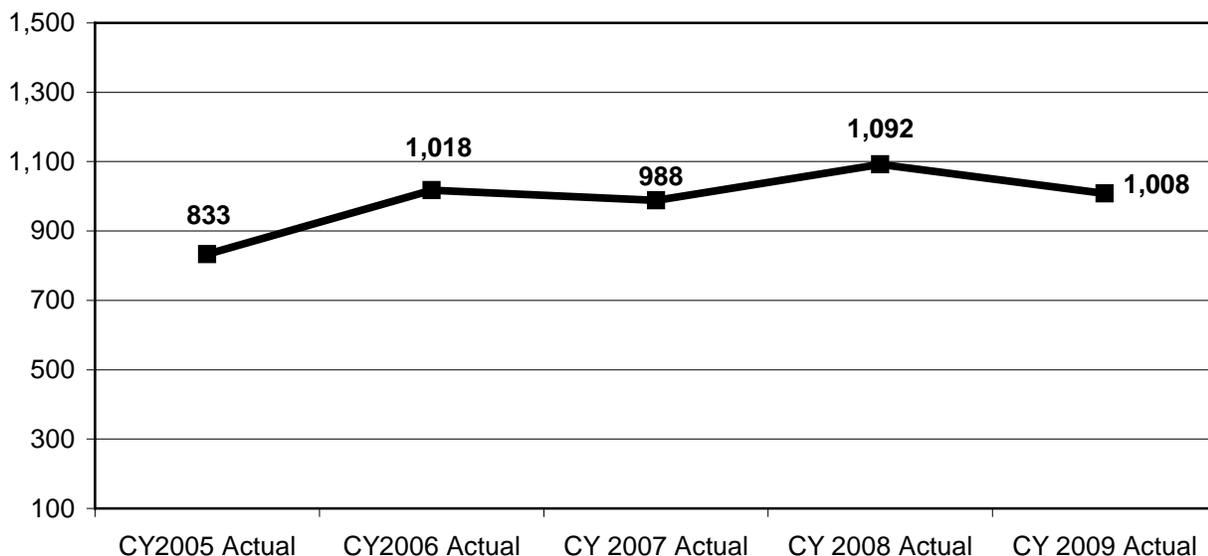
**STRENGTHENING SERVICES TO JUVENILES AND FOCUSING ON EARLY INTERVENTION TO PREVENT JUVENILE CRIME**

**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. Risk factors for juvenile delinquency include a lack of educational and job training opportunities, poverty, family violence, and inadequate supervision. Poor school performance, including absence from school, and falling behind in one or more grade levels increases the likelihood of involvement in delinquent activity. Root causes of juvenile criminal behavior include early adolescent problems, lack of protective factors such as adult involvement and family engagement, gang involvement, and severe unmet mental health and/or educational needs.<sup>13</sup> 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. The violent offense arrest rate for youth increased significantly by 22.2% from 2005 to 2006. There was a small decline of 2.9% in 2007, but this may be due to a change in the source for population data for 2007.<sup>14</sup> Between 2007 and 2008 the rate increased by 10.5%, and thereafter declined by 7.7% in 2009.<sup>15</sup> 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.

**Rate of Arrests for Violent Criminal Offenses Per 100,000 Youth  
Ages 15 Through 17**



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

<sup>14</sup> Maryland's Results for Child Well-Being 2008

<sup>15</sup> 2008 actual data reported last year has changed from 1,117 to 1,092 (source – Maryland's Results for Child Well-Being 2009).

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

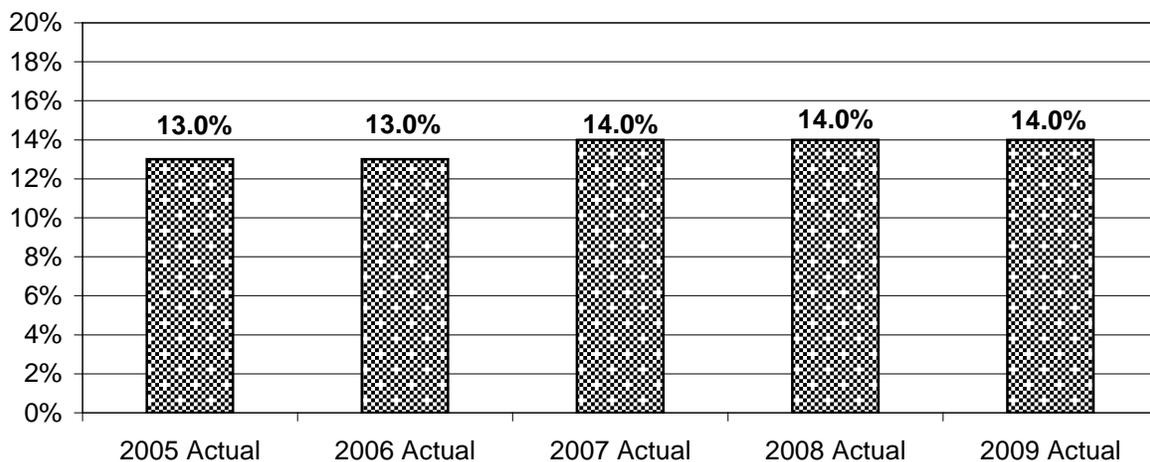
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**Indicator 2.2:** Recidivism: Percent of youth re-committed/incarcerated within one year of release from all residential placements

**Target:** Less than 10% of youth released from DJS residential programs are re-committed/incarcerated within one year after release

**How are we doing?** The percent of youth re-committed/incarcerated within one year of release has held steady at 13% - 14% over the last five years.<sup>16</sup> In fiscal year 2008, DJS began expanding its use of Evidenced Based Programs (EBP) to reduce youth violence through prevention, intervention and suppression strategies. DJS intends to use three of eleven evidence based program models identified by the University of Colorado's Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, a leader in EBP research.<sup>17</sup>

**Percent of Youth Re-Committed/Incarcerated within One Year After  
Release From All Residential Placements**



<sup>16</sup> Data reported previously by the Department of Juvenile services for 2005 through 2008 have been updated using a revised logic model.

<sup>17</sup> Department of Juvenile Services fiscal year 2011 MFR Performance Discussion

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

**REDUCING AND PREVENTING ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE BY YOUTH**

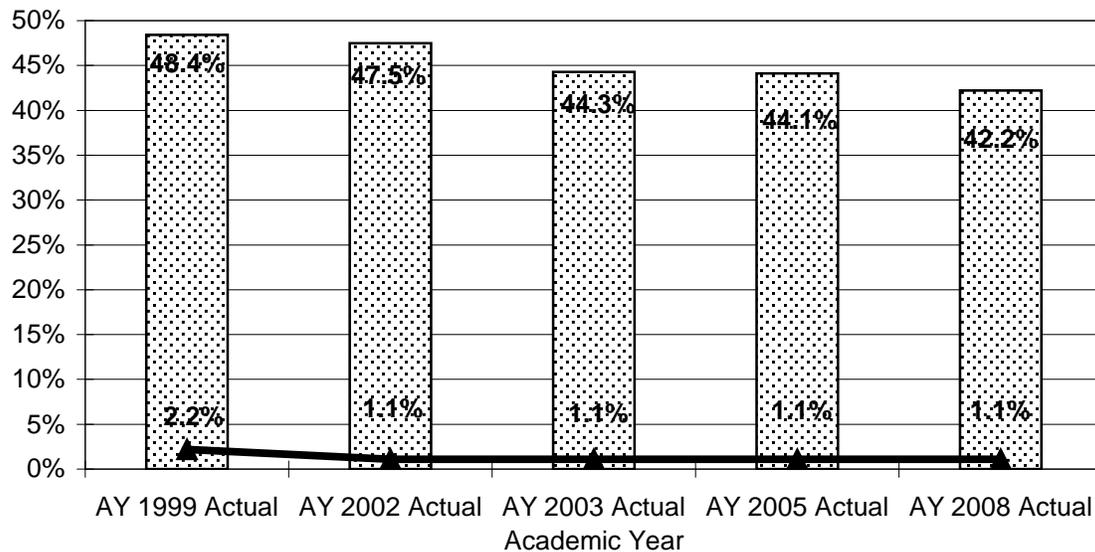
**Indicator 2.3:** Percent of 12th grade public school children who report using alcohol within the last 30 days

**Indicator 2.4:** Percent of 10th grade public school children who report using heroin within the last 30 days

**Target:** Reduced substance abuse by youth

**How are we doing?** Data for these measures come from the Maryland Adolescent Survey (MAS) which is administered by the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE). The survey was administered in the fall of 1998, 2001, 2002, 2004, and 2007. The survey results are reported by academic year. Therefore, the reporting periods shown below have been adjusted to coincide with the academic years during which the surveys were conducted. MSDE has no immediate plans to conduct the survey due to lack of funding. The percent of 12<sup>th</sup> grade public school children who reported using alcohol within the last 30 days declined over the period of academic years 1999 through 2008 by 6.2 percentage points (12.8%). The percent using alcohol remained static in academic years 1999 and 2002, declined by 6.7% in academic year 2003, remained static in academic years 2003 and 2005, and then declined by 4.3% from academic year 2005 to 2008. The percent of 10<sup>th</sup> grade public school children who reported using heroin within the last 30 days declined by 50% from 2.2% in academic year 1999 to 1.1% in academic year 2002, and remained at that level through academic year 2008.

**Percent of Public School Children Who Report Using Alcohol or Heroin  
Within the Last 30 Days**



	Percent of 12th grade public school children who report using alcohol within the last 30 days
	Percent of 10th grade public school children who report using heroin within the last 30 days

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

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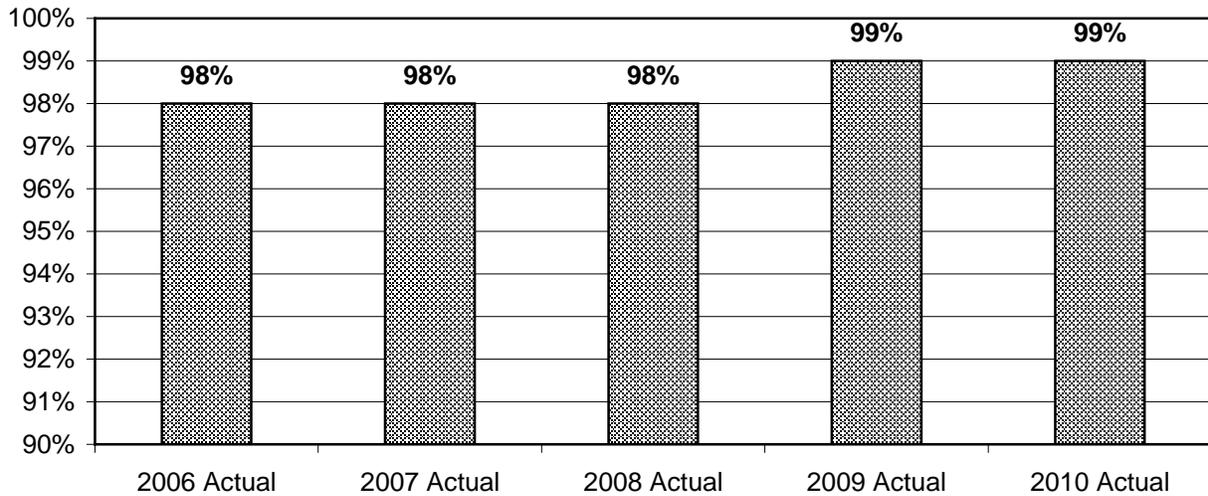
**STRENGTHENING CAPACITY AND READINESS OF ALL REGIONS IN THE STATE TO RESPOND TO  
CRIMINAL ACTIVITY, EMERGENCIES, AND TERRORIST INCIDENTS**

**Indicator 3.1:** Percent of evaluated areas for radiological emergency preparedness exercises rated as successful (annually)

**Target:** Rating of “success” in 90% of evaluated areas

**How are we doing?** The Maryland Emergency Management Agency is Federally evaluated through radiological emergency preparedness exercises. The exercise ratings are based on objectives for annually evaluated exercises for the Calvert Cliffs and Peach Bottom nuclear power plants, and are indicators of probable performance in an actual emergency.<sup>18</sup> Data for 2006 through 2010 show a high degree of emergency preparedness.

**Percent of Evaluated Areas for Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP)  
Exercises Rated as Successful (Annually)**



<sup>18</sup> Fiscal year 2012 MFR budget book submission, Maryland Emergency Management Agency, Military Department

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

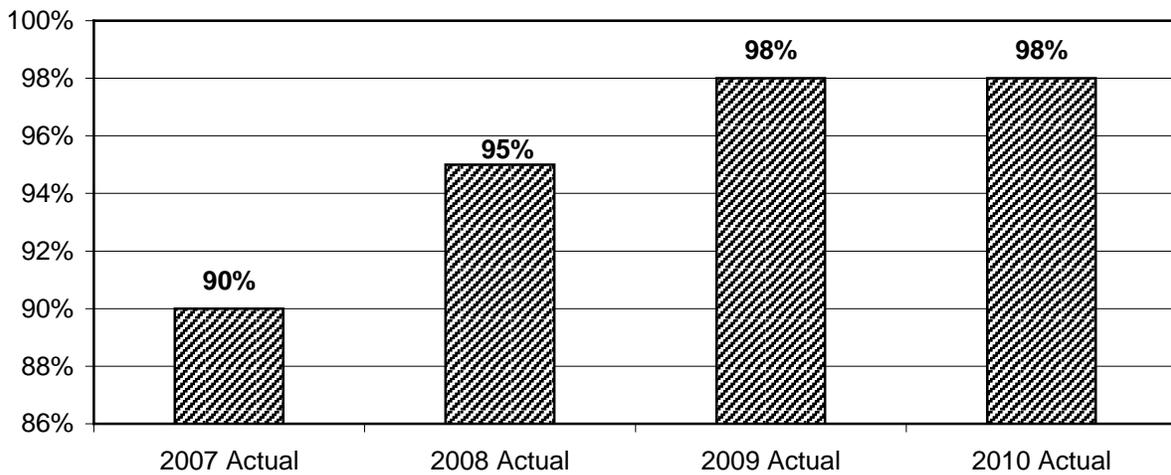
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**Indicator 3.2:** Percent of Maryland hospitals that are National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant

**Target:** By 2012, 100% of local health departments and hospitals are NIMS compliant

**How are we doing?** Staff supported by Federal preparedness grants are required to demonstrate compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).<sup>19</sup> The Office of Preparedness and Response provides training in NIMS to hospitals and other entities. Data for this indicator is not available prior to fiscal year 2007. Data for 2007 through 2010 show a high degree of readiness to address health threats and emergencies. The percent of Maryland hospitals that are NIMS compliant increased 8 percentage points (8.9%) from 2007 to 2009, and remained at that level in 2010.

**Percent of Maryland Hospitals That Are National Incident Management System (NIMS) Compliant**



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<sup>19</sup> Strategies and Discussion of Program Performance, fiscal year 2012 MFR, Office of Preparedness and Response, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

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

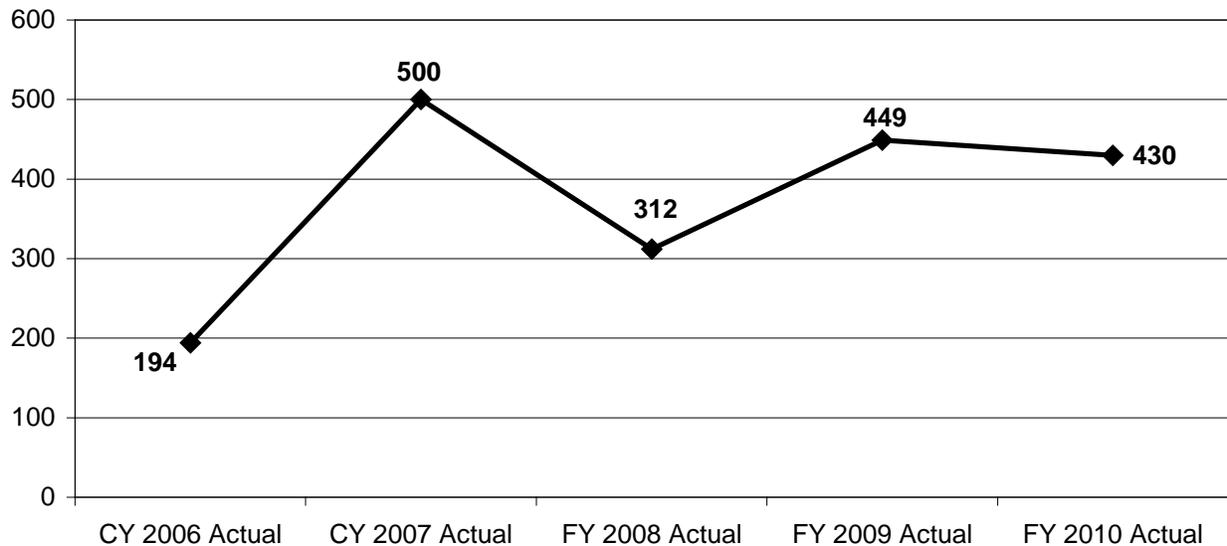
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**Indicator 3.3:** Number of matches of DNA taken during criminal investigations with DNA included in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database

**Target:** Increased number of solved crimes

**How are we doing?** DNA analysis is a key tool that assists law enforcement agencies to successfully investigate and solve crimes. 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> Beginning in 2007 under Governor O'Malley's leadership, the Department of State Police worked with other agencies to clear a backlog of 24,000 DNA samples that had been collected from convicted offenders but never processed and entered into the FBI's CODIS DNA database. As a result of this effort, the number of matches of DNA to the CODIS database dramatically increased. From March 2007 through July 2010, there have been 267 arrests throughout Maryland for a variety of crimes that have resulted from the convicted offender samples, removing felons from Maryland's streets.<sup>21</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 includes matches of DNA taken from convicted offenders and individuals arrested/charged. Data for 2006 and 2007 were reported on a calendar year basis. During that time, the reported number of DNA matches increased by 157.7%. Since 2007, data has been reported on a fiscal year basis. Therefore there is overlap in data reported for calendar year 2007 and fiscal year 2008. There was a 43.9% increase in DNA matches from 2008 to 2009, and a subsequent 4.2% decline in 2010.

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



<sup>20</sup> MFR Definitions and Control Procedures, fiscal year 2012, Department of State Police, Criminal Investigation Bureau

<sup>21</sup> Fact Sheet, Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, DNA: Improving Public Safety, August 5, 2010

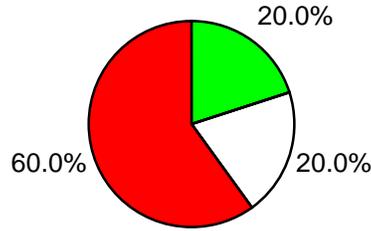
## **EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT**

### **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)	0	0.0%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	1	20.0%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	0	0.0%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	3	60.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100%</b>

Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	Most Recent Data Available	4 Years Prior	4 Year Variance
DBM	Annual General Fund closing balance as of June 30th available for new fiscal year operations (millions) (2006 - 2010)	\$344.0	\$1,361.7	-74.7%
Treasurer's Office	Bond rating from all three nationally recognized bond rating agencies for each issuance of State General Obligation Bonds (maintain AAA rating) (2006 - 2010)	AAA	AAA	no change
CDAC	Capital debt as a percent of State revenue (2006 - 2010)	6.85%	5.55%	23.4%
State Retirement and Pension Systems	Asset to liability ratio for the State pension (funded ratio) (2006 - 2010)	64.14%	82.78%	-22.5%
Governor's Office and DBM	Percent of the total legislative appropriation for Executive departments covered by StateStat (2007 - 2011)	72%	51%	41.2%

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

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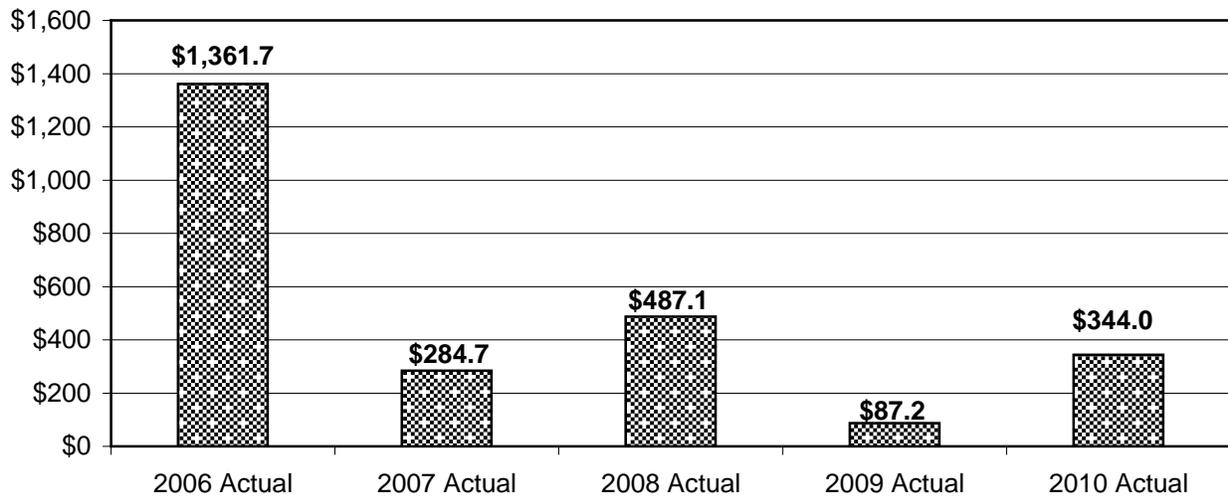
**RESTORING AND MAINTAINING FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY**

**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

**How are we doing?** Each fiscal year from 2006 through 2010 closed with a positive General Fund balance. Although each of these years closed with a positive General Fund balance, the balance for fiscal year 2006 was significantly higher than for subsequent years. Economic conditions among other factors have an impact on the closing balance. Several revenue sources declined in 2010, reflecting the continuing impact of the recession.

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



**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

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**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

**How are we doing?** 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. Maryland has consistently maintained triple A bond ratings from the three nationally recognized rating agencies, reflecting “sound financial operations, a wealthy, diversified economy, and solid management of debt.”<sup>1</sup> A triple A rating means that the State has an extremely strong capacity to meet financial commitments. Maryland is one of only 8 states in the nation to hold the coveted triple A bond rating, the highest possible rating. The triple A rating has been certified by all three of the bond rating agencies. Poores has rated the bonds AAA since 1961. Moody’s Investors has assigned a rating of Aaa since 1973, and Fitch Ratings has rated the bonds AAA since 1993.<sup>2</sup> Marylanders benefit from necessary capital projects, and 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 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010
Fitch Ratings	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
Moody’s Investors Service	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Standard & Poores	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA

<sup>1</sup> News Release, Maryland Retains AAA Bond Rating, State Treasurer’s Office, July 14, 2010

<sup>2</sup> News Release, Maryland Retains AAA Bond Rating, State Treasurer’s Office, July 14, 2010

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

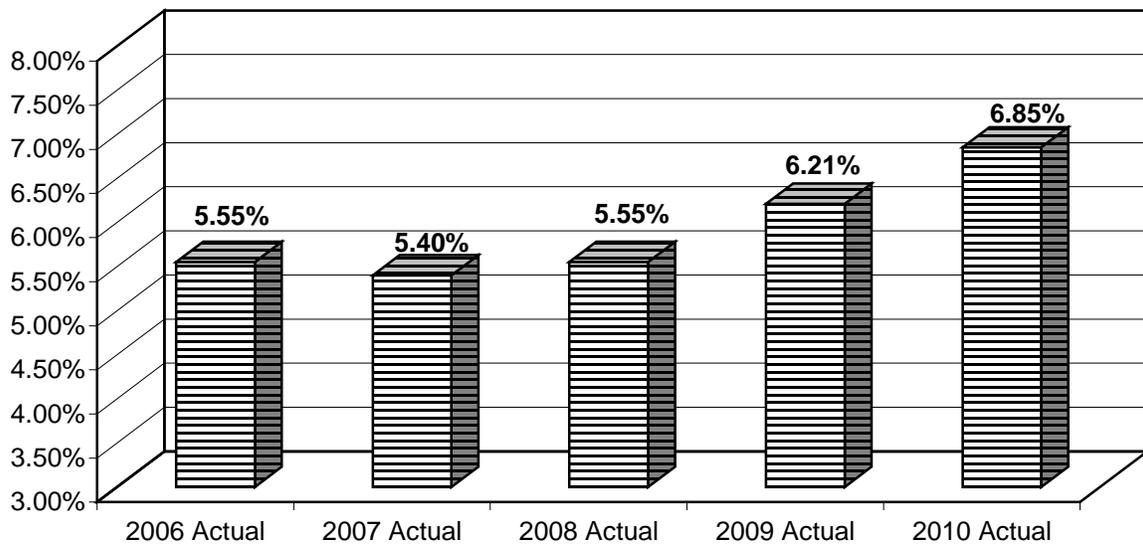
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**Indicator 1.3:** Capital debt as a percent of State revenue

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

**How are we doing?** Capital debt as a percent of State revenue is a measure of affordability - tax supported debt - tracked by the Capital Debt Affordability Committee. Affordability not only measures whether the State can pay the debt service, it also considers the ability of the State to manage debt over time to achieve goals.<sup>3</sup> Debt service on State tax-supported debt may not require more than 8.0% of revenues under criteria imposed by the Capital Debt Affordability Committee. Each year during the period of 2006 through 2010, the capital debt as a percent of State revenue was below the affordability benchmark of 8%. This has contributed to the continued triple A bond ratings for General Obligation bond issues given by the nationally recognized bond rating agencies.

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



<sup>3</sup> Report of the Capital Debt Affordability Committee on Recommended Debt Authorizations for Fiscal Year 2012, September 2010

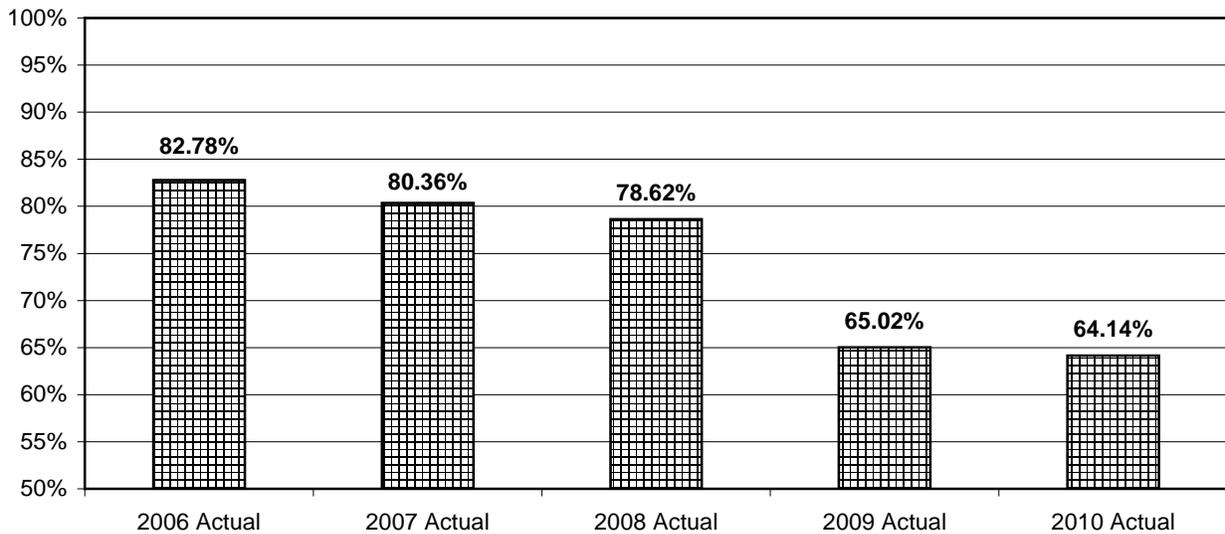
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1  
EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

**Indicator 1.4:** Asset to liability ratio for the State pension (funded ratio)

**Target:** June 30, 2000 actuarial accrued liability fully funded by 2020; and new unfunded liabilities or surpluses arising during the fiscal year 2001 or thereafter will be amortized over a 25-year period from the end of the fiscal year in which the liability or surplus arose

**How are we doing?** The funded ratio (actuarial value of assets expressed as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability) is the primary measure of funding progress. The System is fully funded if the funded ratio is greater than or equal to 100%. An increase in the funded ratio indicates improvement in the ability of the State Retirement and Pension System of Maryland (the System) to pay all projected benefits as they become due. When analyzing the overall funded status, it is important to keep in mind that a funding plan is over a long time horizon, in which fluctuations in the market are expected.<sup>4</sup> The funded ratio steadily declined from 2006 through 2010, by an overall 18.6 percentage points (22.5%). The largest year to year decline occurred in 2009. Beginning July 1, 2006, the System changed its funding method<sup>5</sup> and actuarial assumptions which may account for some of the decrease in 2007. The declines in funded status in fiscal years 2008 and 2009 are principally attributable to investment losses and increases in the System's actuarial accrued liabilities.<sup>6</sup> The funded ratio remained relatively stable from 2009 to 2010.<sup>7</sup> The funded ratios are expected to decrease and the contribution rates are expected to increase as the investment losses from FY08 and FY09 are recognized into the actuarial value of assets.<sup>8</sup> Governor O'Malley introduced pension reform legislation at the beginning of the 2011 session which will improve the funded ratio of the System with the goal of achieving 100% funding by 2030.

**Asset to Liability Ratio for State Pension (Funded Ratio)**



<sup>4</sup> Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports (CAFR) 2005 through 2010

<sup>5</sup> Changed from the Aggregate Entry Age Normal method to the Individual Entry Age Normal method; CAFR 2007

<sup>6</sup> CAFR's 2008 and 2009

<sup>7</sup> The unfunded liability is mitigated by the corridor funding method and the smoothed value basis for measuring plan assets.

<sup>8</sup> Maryland State Retirement and Pension System Actuarial Valuation Report, As of June 30, 2010, by GRS (Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company, Consultants and Actuaries).

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2  
PERFORMANCE BASED MANAGEMENT**

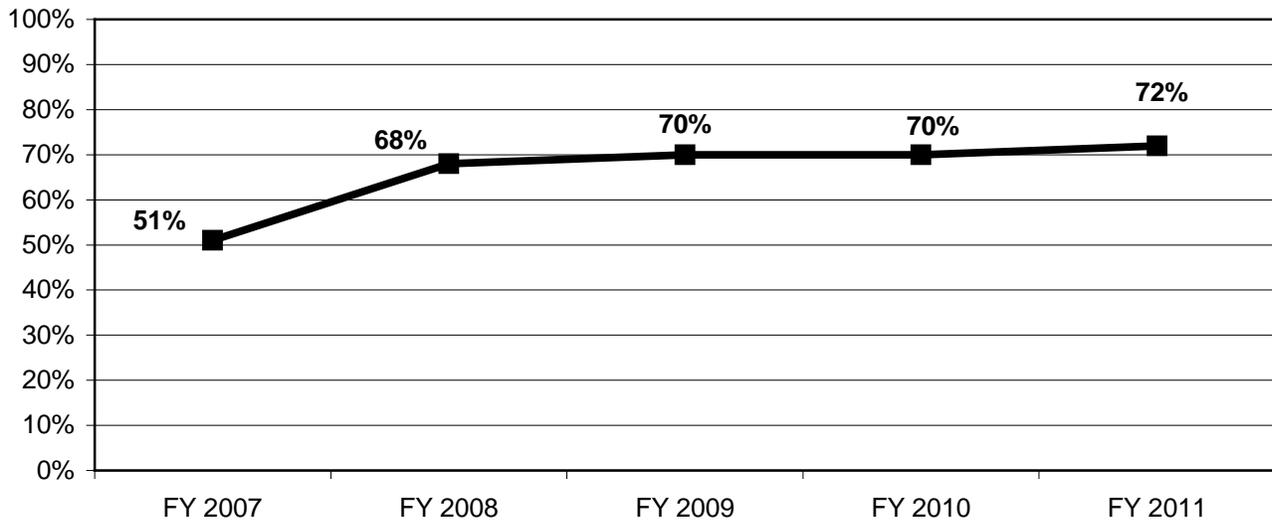
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**Indicator 2.1:** Percent of the total legislative appropriation for Executive departments<sup>9</sup> covered by StateStat

**Target:** 72% of the total legislative appropriation for Executive departments covered by StateStat

**How are we doing?** StateStat is a performance measurement and management tool implemented in fiscal year 2007 by Governor O'Malley to make our State government more accountable and more efficient. StateStat drives continuous improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of State government programs. To facilitate this improvement, Governor O'Malley has established a Delivery Unit to act as an extension of StateStat, with a focus on aligning State and Federal resources around the Administration's fifteen strategic goals for improving the quality of life in Maryland. There are 20 Executive departments,<sup>10</sup> and as of January 2009 14 of them participate in StateStat.<sup>11</sup> From 2007 to 2011, the percent of the total legislative appropriation for Executive departments covered by StateStat increased by 41.2%.

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



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<sup>9</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>10</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>11</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 Information Technology, Dept. of Disabilities, Dept. of Aging, and the Dept. of Veterans Affairs.