



UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND  
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

# Baltimore City's Investments in Children and Families

A Review of Outcomes, Best Practices and  
Financing for Baltimore's Promise

*A presentation for Baltimore's Promise  
November 21, 2014*

# Agenda

- Introductions
- Framework & Approach
- Review of Outcomes
  - Defining Cradle to Career Outcomes
  - Trend Overview of Cradle to Career Outcomes
- Review of Financing
  - Current Investment in Cradle to Career Outcomes
  - Trends in Cradle to Career Investments
- Review of Best Practices
  - Evidence Based Practices
  - Baltimore Landscape
- Questions & Discussion





# FRAMEWORK & APPROACH

# Our Approach & Process

- Timeframe: July-August 2014
- Build upon prior fund mapping work, particularly the FY2011 Fund Map
- Recognition that this is a starting point for Baltimore's Promise

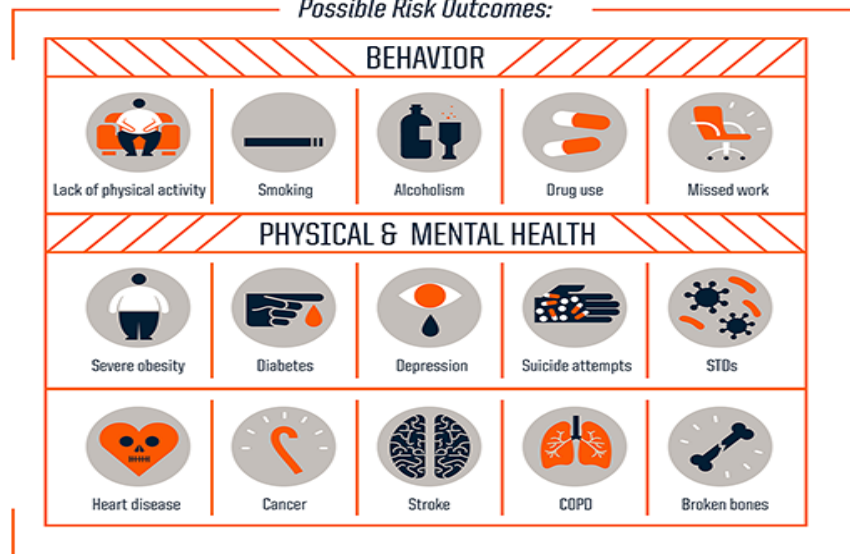
# Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) & Childhood Trauma

## WHAT IMPACT DO ACEs HAVE?

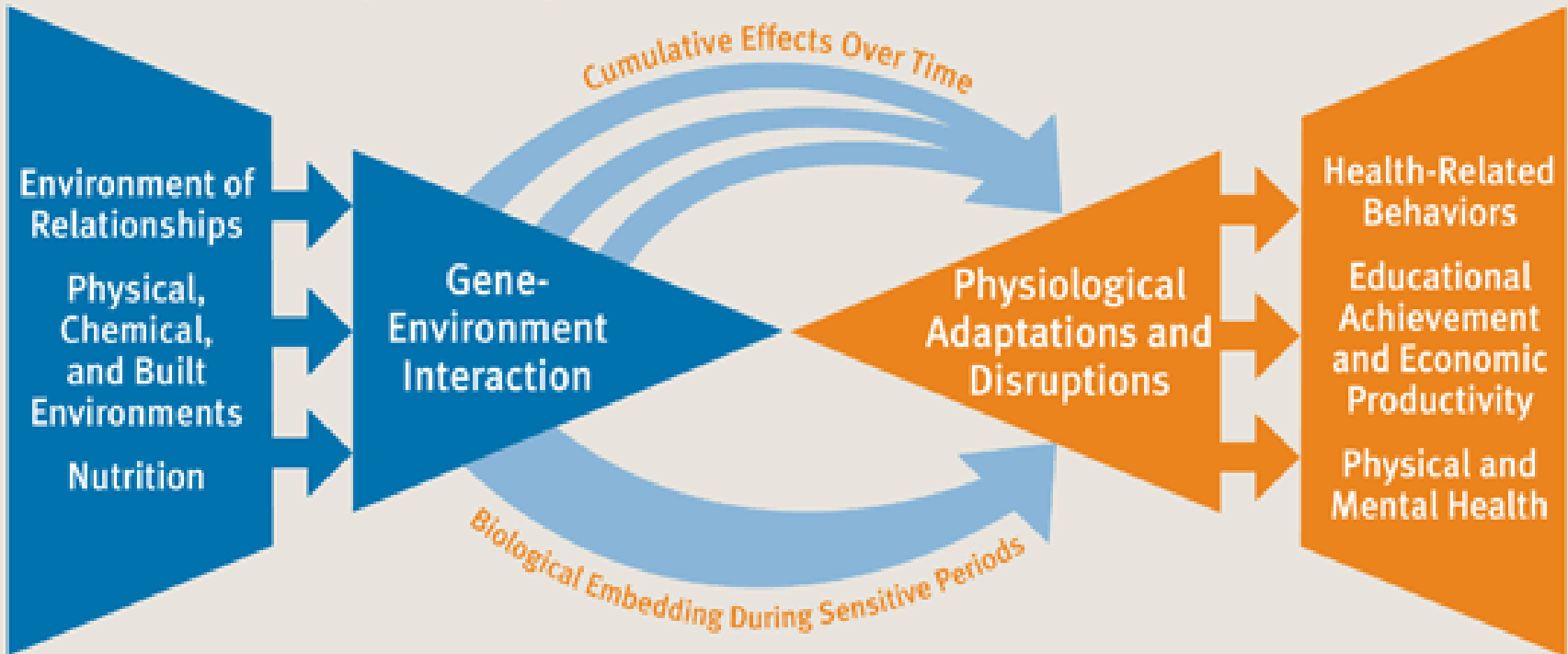
As the number of ACEs increases, so does the risk for negative health outcomes



Possible Risk Outcomes:



## Foundations of Healthy Development and Sources of Early Adversity





Defining Cradle to Career Outcomes

# REVIEW OF OUTCOMES

# Baltimore's Promise Identified a Series of Cradle to Career Outcomes



1. Babies are Born Healthy



2. Children Enter Kindergarten Ready to Learn and Succeed



3. Children Achieve Grade-Level Reading and Math



4. Youth Graduate from High School Prepared for College or Vocational Training



5. Youth Earn a Post-Secondary Credential or Receive Vocational Training and are Career Ready



# Key Guiding Questions that Directed the Literature Review

## Definition

- What do the outcome areas mean?
- What indicators best reflect the definition of the outcome areas?

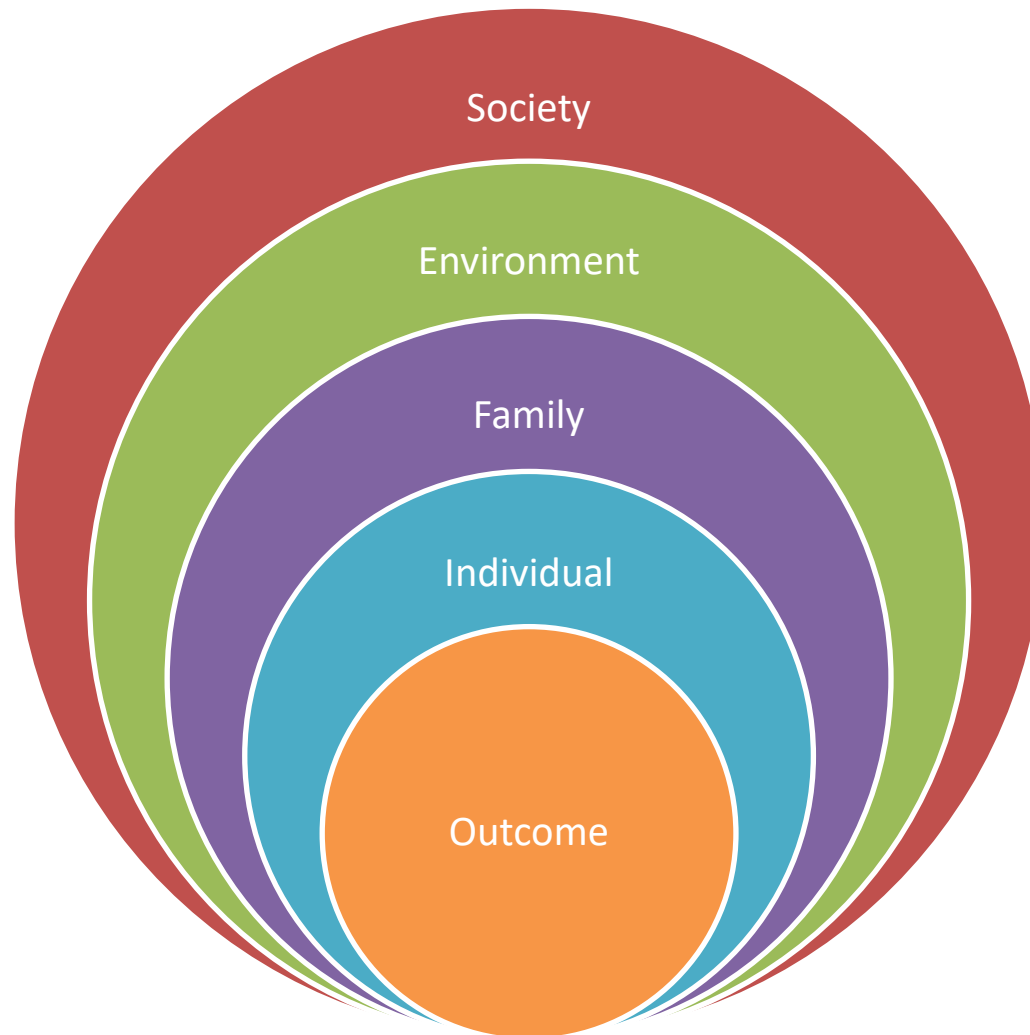
## Data

- What types of data are available?
- How are we currently measuring these indicators in Baltimore and Maryland?

## Relationship

- What are the factors that can potentially explain the current condition?
- What are the determining factors that influence the outcomes?

# Outcomes are Influenced by Interacting Risk and Protective Factors



# These Factors Transcend across the Cradle to Career Continuum

Risk and Protective Factors	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5
Maternal Health	✓				
Births to Adolescents	✓			✓	✓
Socioeconomic Background	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Characteristics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Student Characteristics		✓	✓	✓	✓
Academic Preparedness					✓
School Environment			✓	✓	



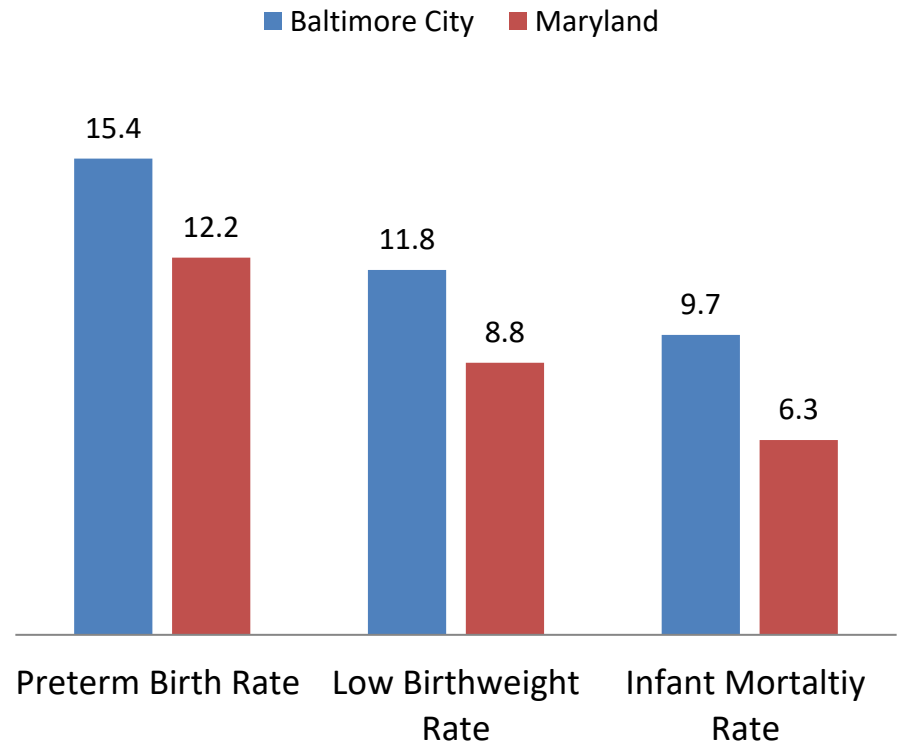
Trend Overview of Cradle to Career Outcomes

# REVIEW OF OUTCOMES

# Outcome 1: Babies Born Healthy

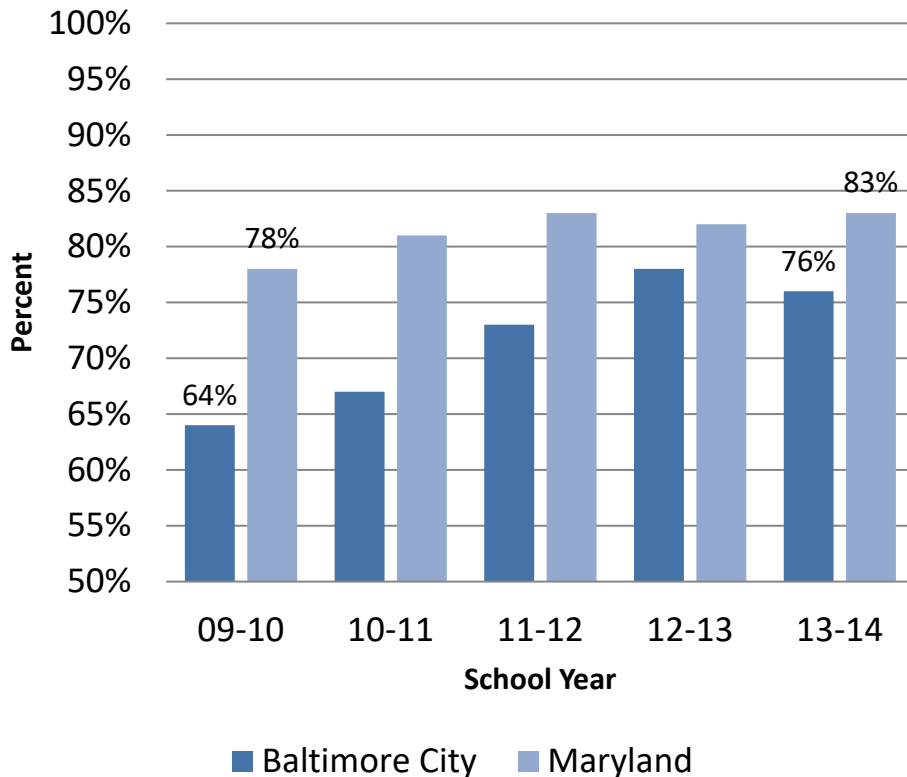
- Baltimore City has been making improvements in all three measures in recent years.
- The most pronounced improvements were made in infant mortality, decreasing from 13.5 in 2009 to 9.7 in 2012.
- The difference between the statewide and citywide rates are consistent across the three indicators, about 3 percentage points.

## Performance on Outcome 1 Indicators, 2012



# Outcome 2: Children Enter Kindergarten Ready to Succeed in School

**Percentage of Kindergarten Students Fully Ready to Learn**

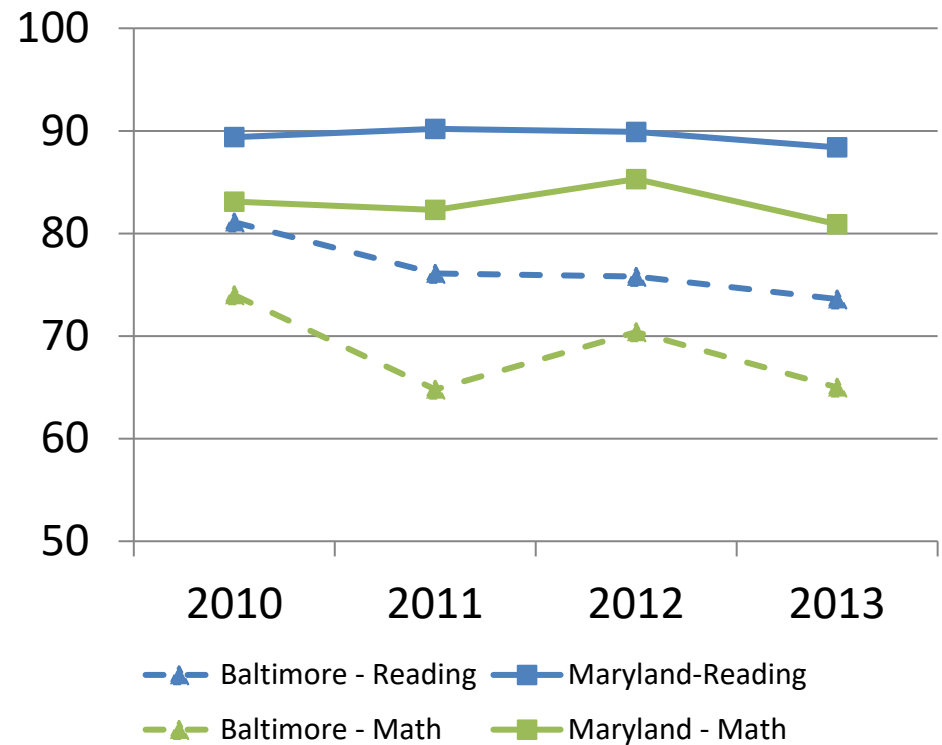


- For the past five years, school readiness in Baltimore City has been on an upward trend.
- Relative to the state, a smaller share of Baltimore City students are entering school ready to learn.
- The R4K launched during the 2014-2015 school year, which will replace the current measures of school readiness.

# Outcome 3: Children Achieve Grade-Level Reading and Math

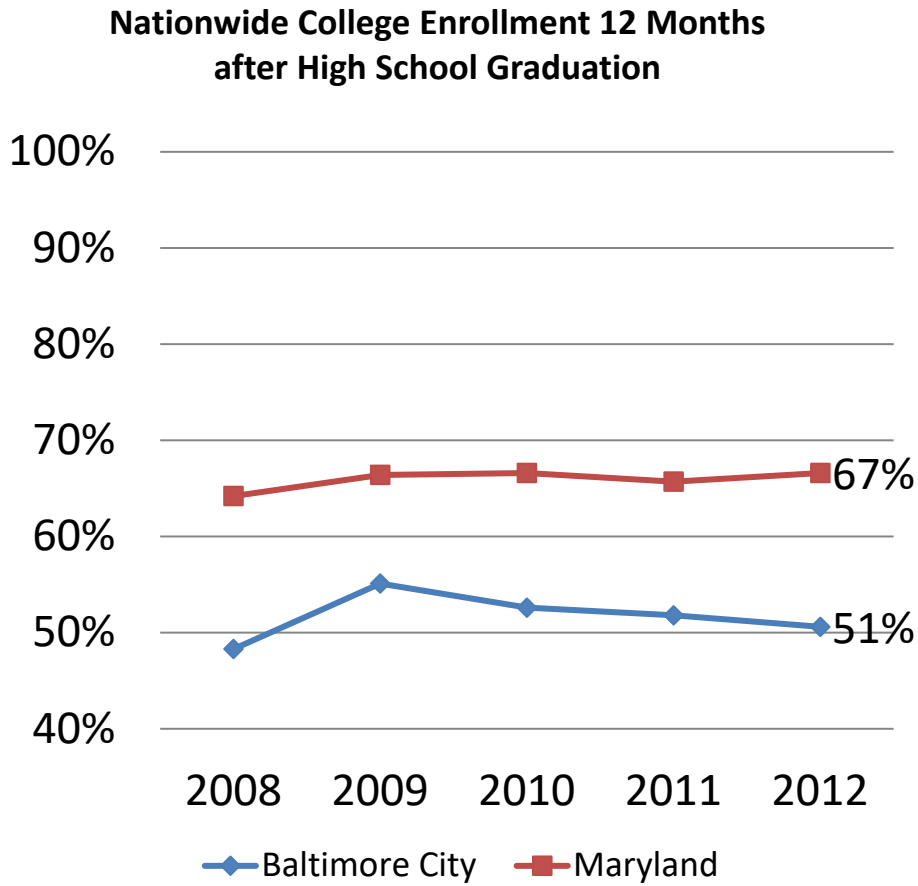
- Baltimore City students trail behind their statewide counterparts in Math and Reading.
- Overall, a larger share of students are performing better in Reading relative to Math.
- Experts believe that the recent downward trend can be partially attributed to the statewide transition to the Common Core Standards.

Percentage of students achieving proficient and advanced levels in MSA –Reading and -Math, grade 5



\*2014 Math MSA data do not include entire student population due to the PARCC field test.

## Outcome 4: Youth Graduate from High School Prepared for College or Vocational Training

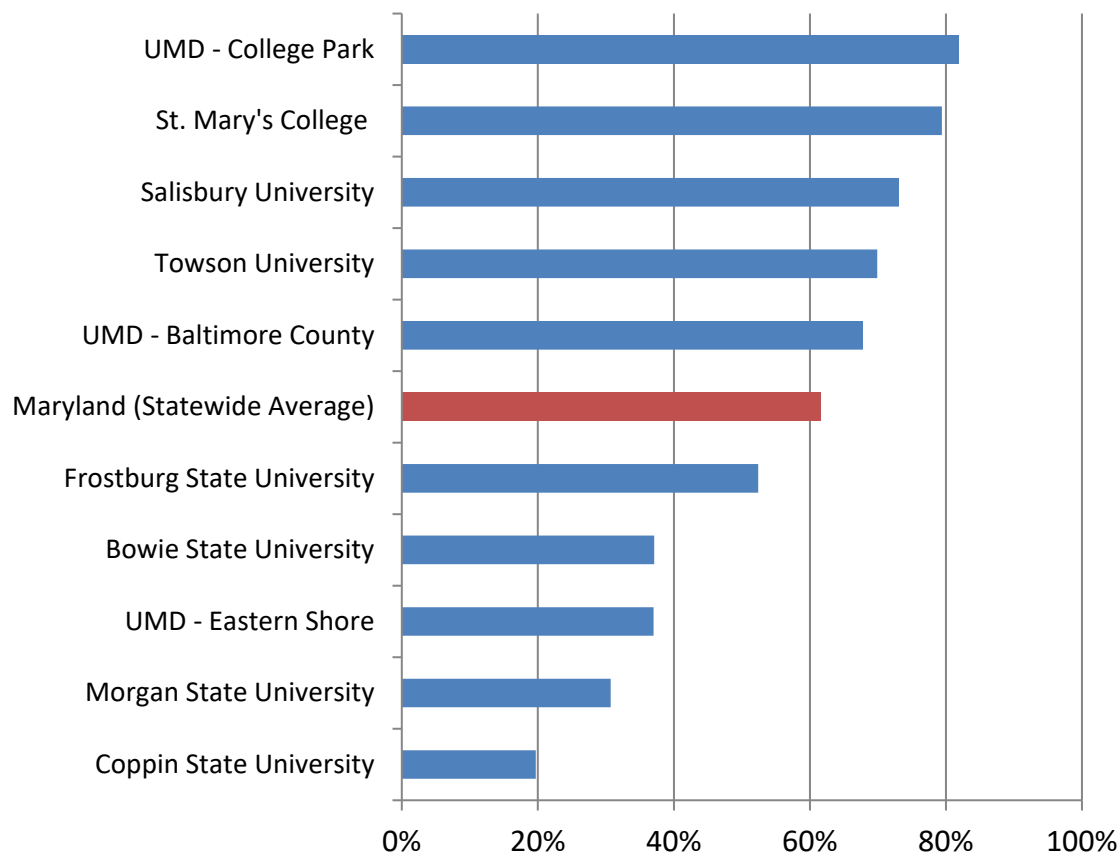


- Only about half of Baltimore City high school graduates enroll in college 12 months after graduation.
- Many of these students who actually enroll in college are not prepared to handle the rigors of post-secondary education.
- About three-fourths of Baltimore City residents who enroll in college need remediation during their first year.



# Outcome 5: Youth Earn a Post-Secondary School Credential or Receive Vocational Training and are Career Ready

6-Year Cohort Graduation Rate for Maryland's 4-Year Public Institutions



- Recent efforts in education have focused on post-secondary outcomes.
- College graduation rates vary across Maryland colleges. Five public institutions posted graduations rates above the statewide average.
- Youth unemployment rates are significantly higher in Baltimore City (27%) compared to the statewide (18%) and national (18%) rates.



FY 2013 Cradle to Career Fund Mapping

# **BALTIMORE CITY'S INVESTMENTS IN CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

# Fund Mapping: Agenda

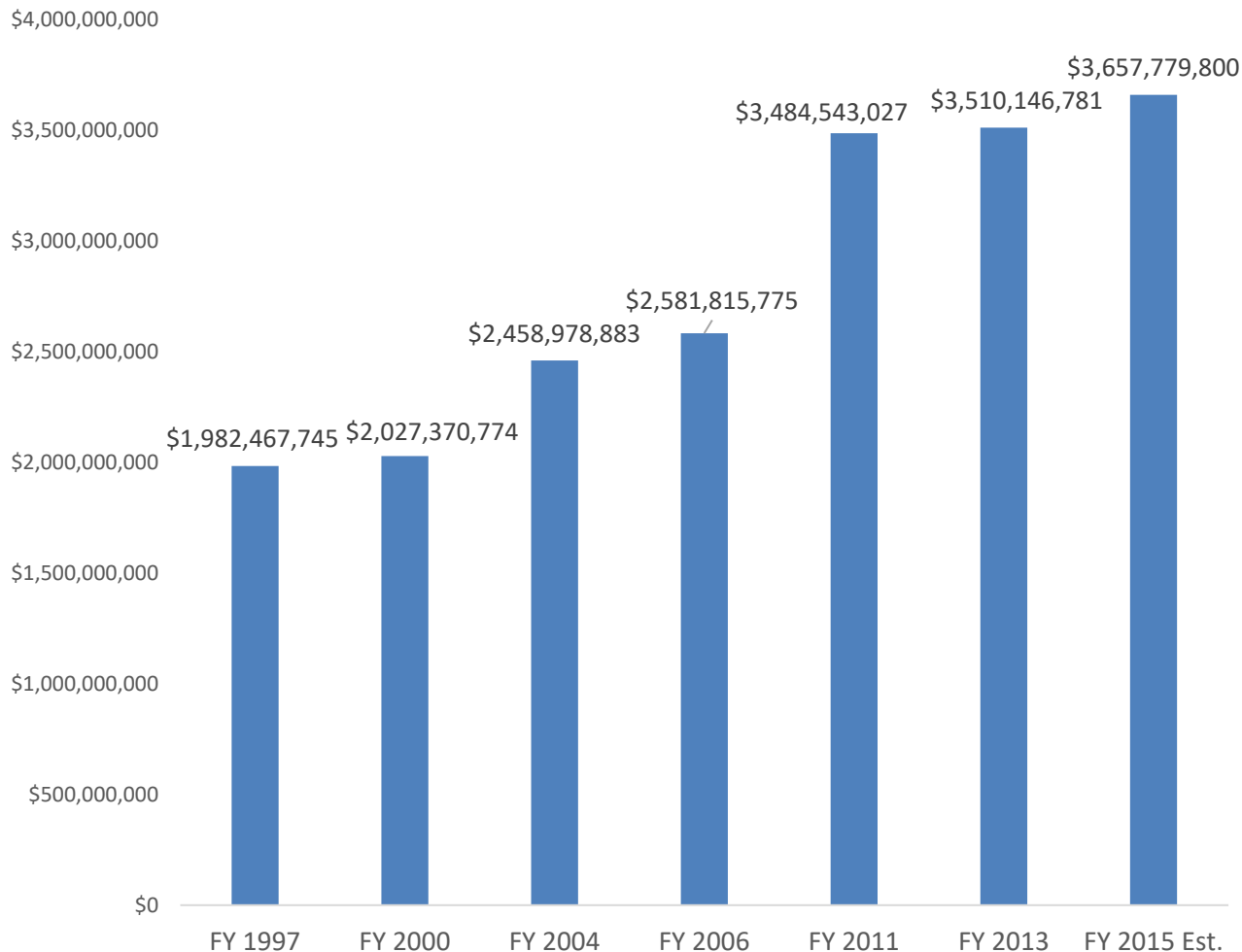
- Survey of FY 2013 Cradle to Career Fund Matrix: \$3.5 billion in actual Investments in Baltimore City children, youth and families.
- Short-term and long-term growth in actual cradle to career investments driven by changes to the fiscal outlook and the policy landscape.
- Review of \$3.7 billion in estimated FY 2015 investments.
- Report on Five Cradle to Career Fund Maps by Outcome Area: Babies Born Healthy; Kindergarten Readiness; Grade-Level Educational Achievement; High School Graduation and Career Readiness
  - Fiscal Outlook: Inventory of Investments by Outcome Area
  - Connecting Investments to Outcomes
  - Current Policy Landscape



\$3.5 Billion in Investments in Services and Programs for Children, Youth and Families

# **BALTIMORE CITY FY 2013 CRADLE TO CAREER FUND MATRIX**

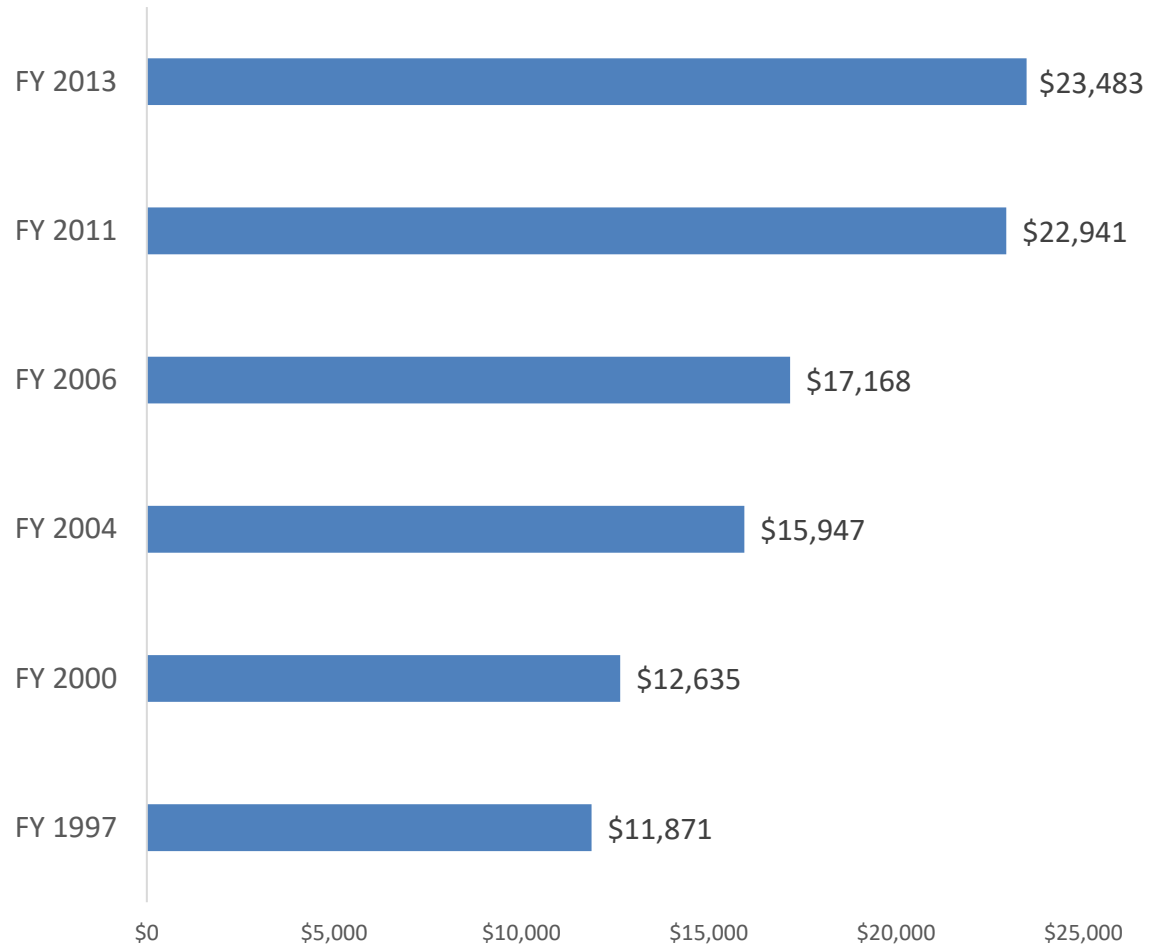
# Cradle to Career Investments in Baltimore City



- \$3.51 billion in FY 2013 total spending on Baltimore City children, youth and families, up \$25.6 million from \$3.48 billion in FY 2011 and up \$1.5 billion from \$1.99 billion in FY 1997.
- FY 2015 estimated spending of \$3.66 billion, up \$147.6 million from FY 2013, including an increase of \$98 million in Medicaid, related to the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid expansion.

# Per Child Cradle to Career Spending

- Between July 2011 and July 2013 [Census estimates](#), the overall Baltimore City population increased by 1,117 people, while the population under age 18 dropped by 2,419 children.
- The drop in the number of children resulted in a per child spending increase from FY 2011 to FY 2013 of \$542.

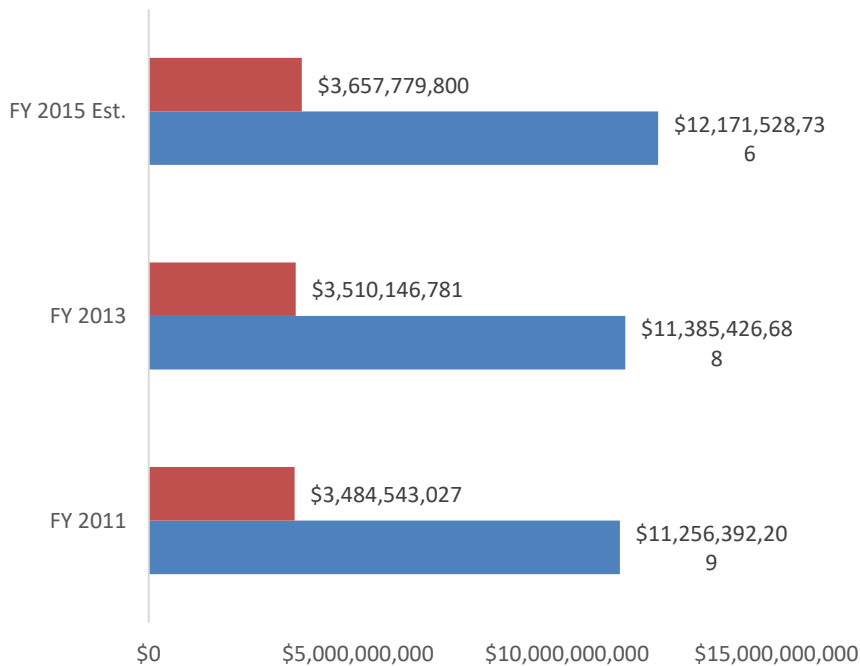


# Data Sources & Methodologies

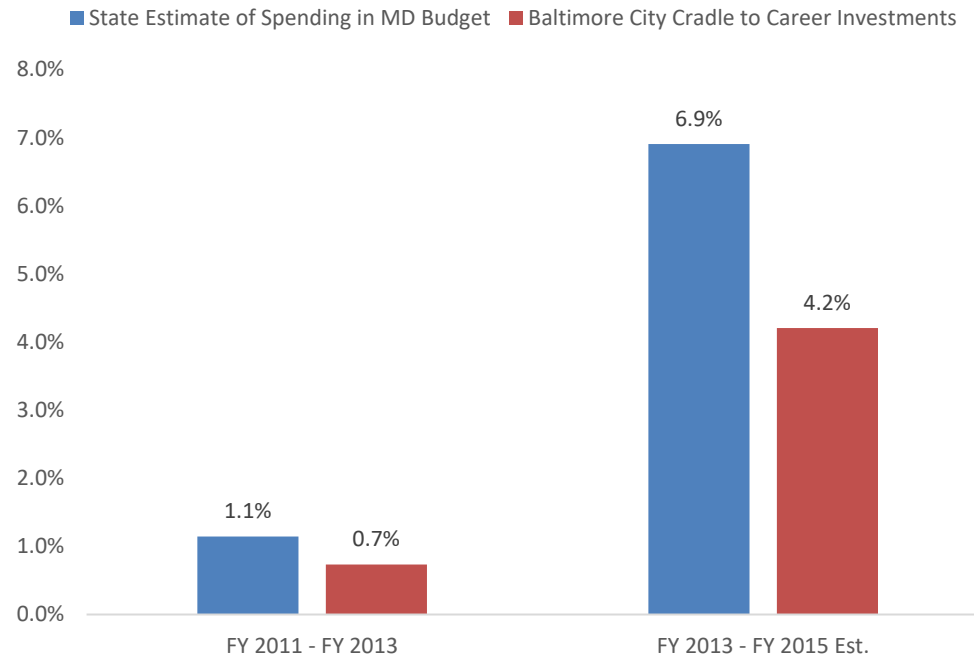
ACTUAL SPENDING	ACTUAL SPENDING ALLOCATED WITH ACTUAL CASELOAD/FACILITY DATA	ACTUAL SPENDING ALLOCATED WITH PERCENT OF CITY POPULATION UNDER 18
Pre-K – 12 Education: Baltimore City Public Schools Budget	Medicaid Payments: MD Department of Health & Mental Hygiene	Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention: State Budget - Actual Grants to Baltimore City
Juvenile Services – DJS Baltimore City Region & Maryland OAG Monitoring Unit: State Budget	Social Security Payments: Social Security Administration	Baltimore City Circuit Court: City Budget
Early Childhood Care & Education: Maryland State Department of Education	Correction/Detention & Other Juvenile Services: State Budget	Baltimore City Police Department: City Budget
Child Welfare, Family Investment, Child Support & Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Food Stamps): Maryland Department of Human Resources	Maryland Schools for Deaf & Blind & State Grants to Educational Agencies: State Budget	Baltimore City Health Department: Clinical Services, Healthy Homes, Substance Abuse and Mental Health, Emergency Services, Administration, Environmental Health & Chronic Disease Prevention: City Budget
Family League of Baltimore City		Baltimore City Housing and Community Development: Community Support Projects, Administration, Energy Assistance, Community Outreach Services: City Budget
City Budget: Pratt Library, Maternal & Child Health, School Health Services, Youth Violence Prevention, DHCD Child Care & Summer Food Program, Mayor’s Education & Health Grants, MOED Youth Programs & Head Start		Mayor’s Office: Arts & Culture, Office of Criminal Justice, Office of Employment Development, Office of Human Services, Office of Neighborhoods: City Budget
Housing Subsidies: Housing Authority of Baltimore City Budget		Baltimore City Department of Recreation & Parks: City Budget
Behavioral Health System Baltimore		
Corporate & Foundation Giving		

# Trends in Baltimore City Cradle to Career Investments Closely Track State Estimate of Statewide Spending on Children, Youth and Families in Maryland Budget

■ Baltimore City Cradle to Career Investments  
■ State Estimate of Spending in MD Budget



Percent Change in Spending



Appendix K of the FY 2004 – FY 2015 Maryland Operating Budgets includes the state’s estimate of spending on programs and services for children, youth and families in the state budget.

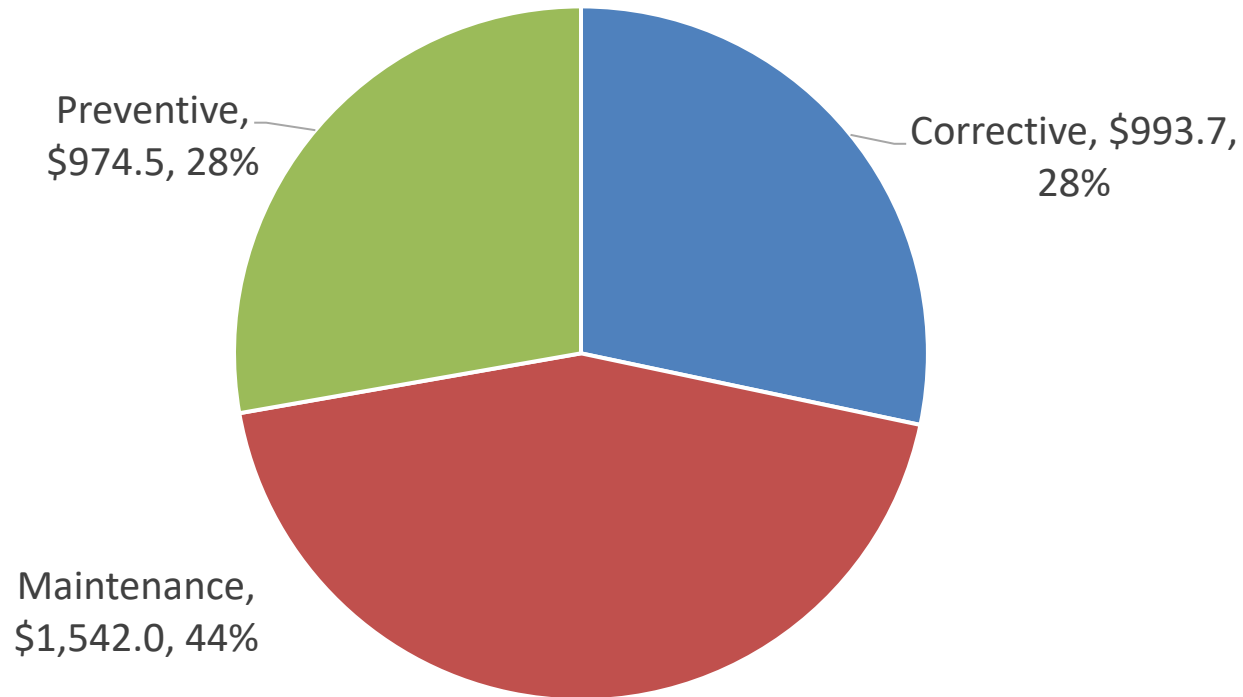


# Investments by Major Function: Corrective, Maintenance & Preventive Spending

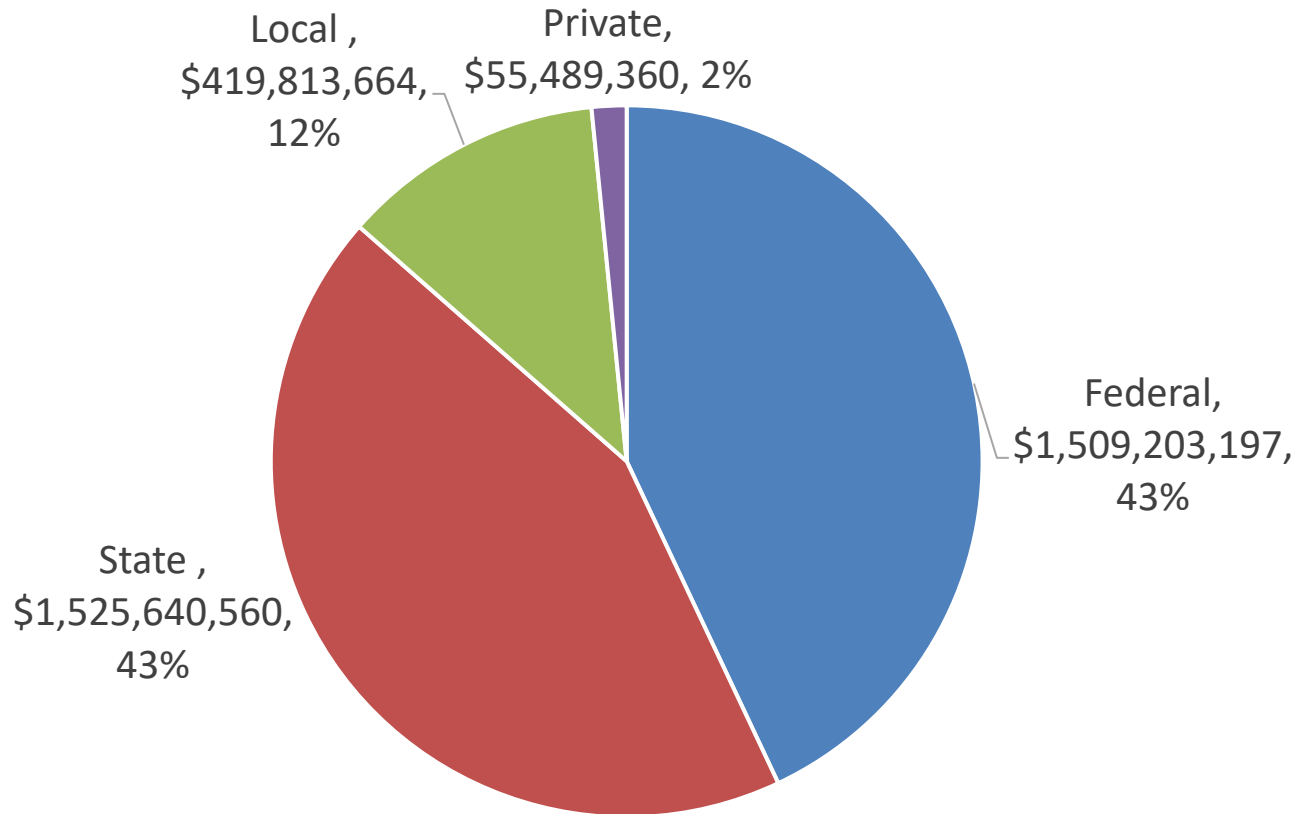
CORRECTIVE	MAINTENANCE	PREVENTIVE
Education (Special Education & Services)	Income Support	Education (Regular Instruction)
Health (Treatment)	Education (Enabling Costs: Transportation & Food Service)	Early Childhood Care and Education
Social Services (Child Protective Services; Foster Care; Kinship Care; Subsidized Adoption)	Education (Indirect Costs: Administration, Plant, Fixed Charges & Debt Services)	Health (Preventive Health; Maternal and Child Health; School-Based Health Services; Youth Violence Prevention; Medicaid Payments to Managed Care Organizations)
Police	Housing & Homeless Services (including Housing Subsidies; Subsidized Housing)	Youth Development
Judiciary		Employment Services
Detention & Corrections		Other (Private Community Building Investments; Family Preservation/Promoting Safe and Stable Families; Delinquency Prevention)

# FY 2013 Spending by Major Function

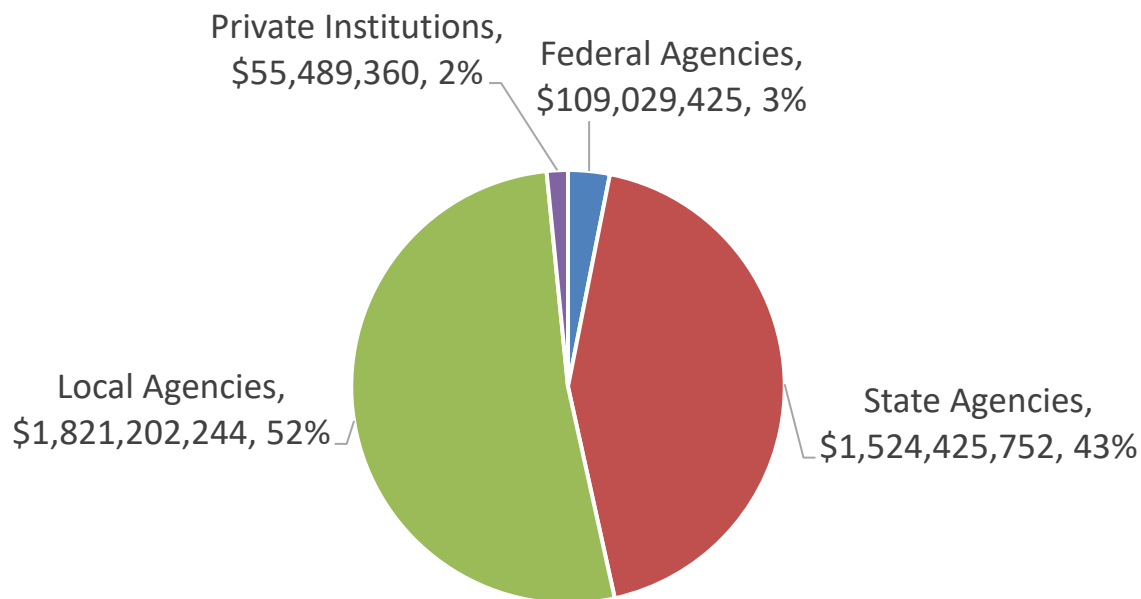
(\$ in Millions)



# FY 2013 Spending by Funding Source



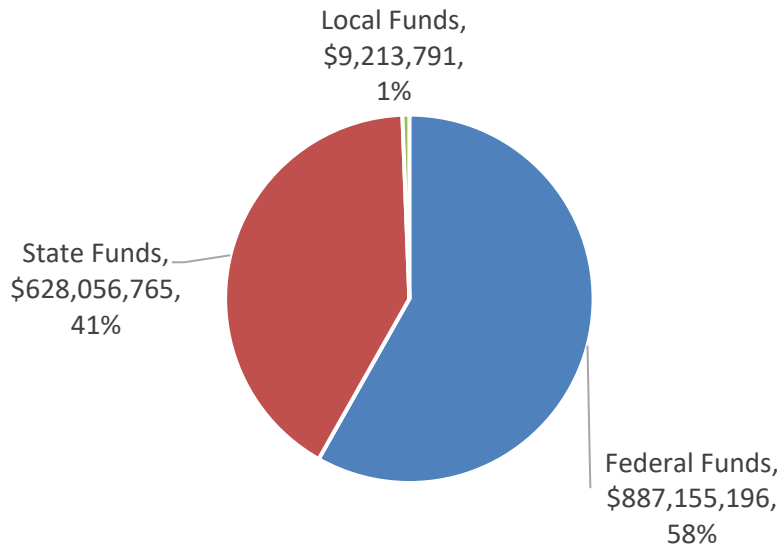
# Follow the Money: Investments by Agency/Institution Source (Pass-Through Analysis)



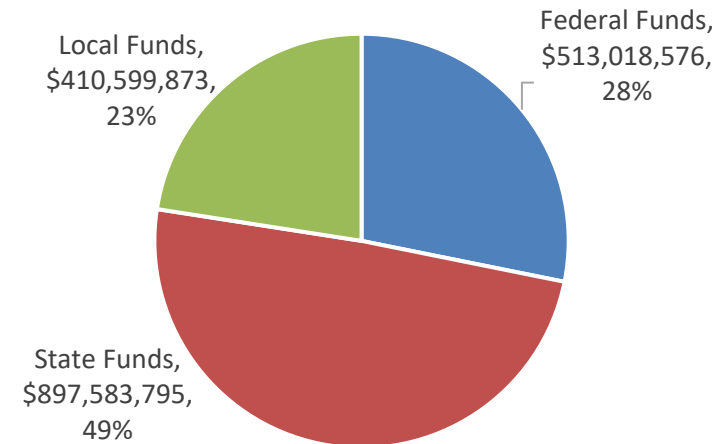
The spending by agency source data show the agency pass-through for cradle to career spending and do not correspond to funding source data. For example, \$105.4 million in federal Social Security benefits flow directly to children in Baltimore City from the Social Security Administration. And \$1.3 billion in investments flow through the Baltimore City Public Schools (BCPS), a local agency. At the same time, this \$1.3 billion in spending in the BCPS budget is funded with \$184.7 million in federal funding, \$865.2 million in state funds and \$252.9 million in local funding.

# State & Local Agency Pass-Through: Spending by Funding Source

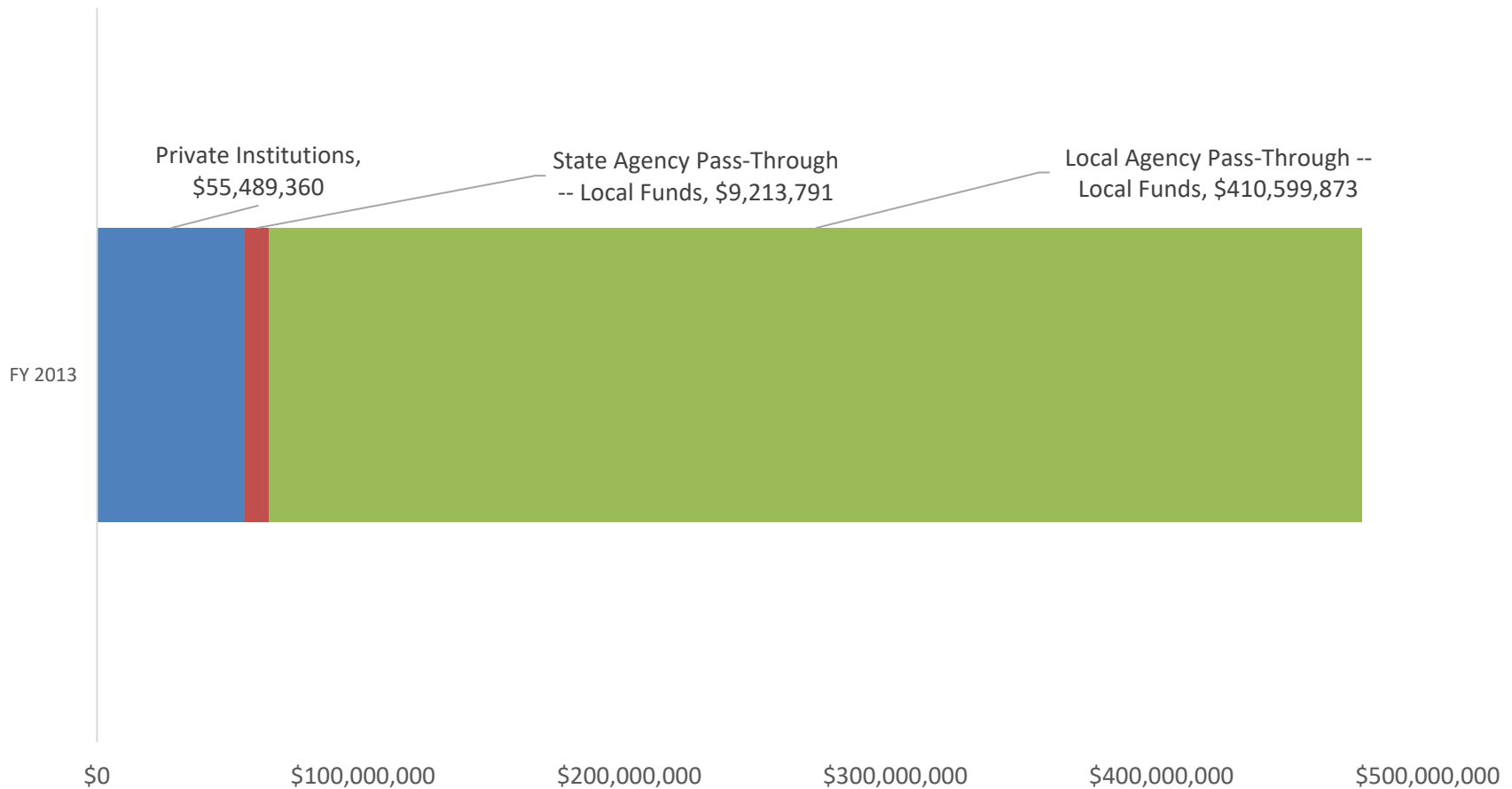
State Agency Pass-Through by Funding Source



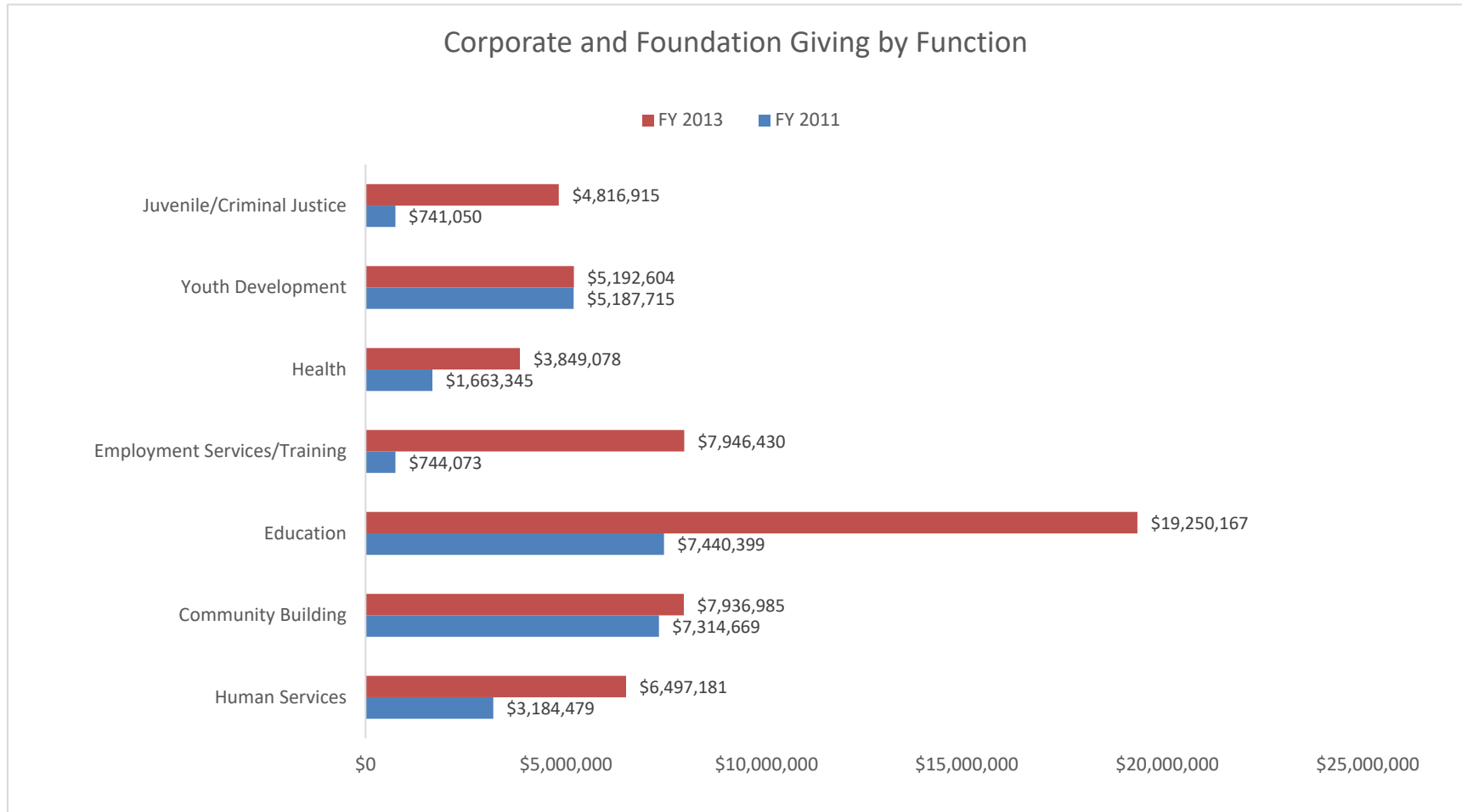
Local Agency Pass-Through by Funding Source



# Follow the Money: Investments at Discretion of Local Government & Private Institutions Total \$475.3 Million, or 13.5% of Total Spending



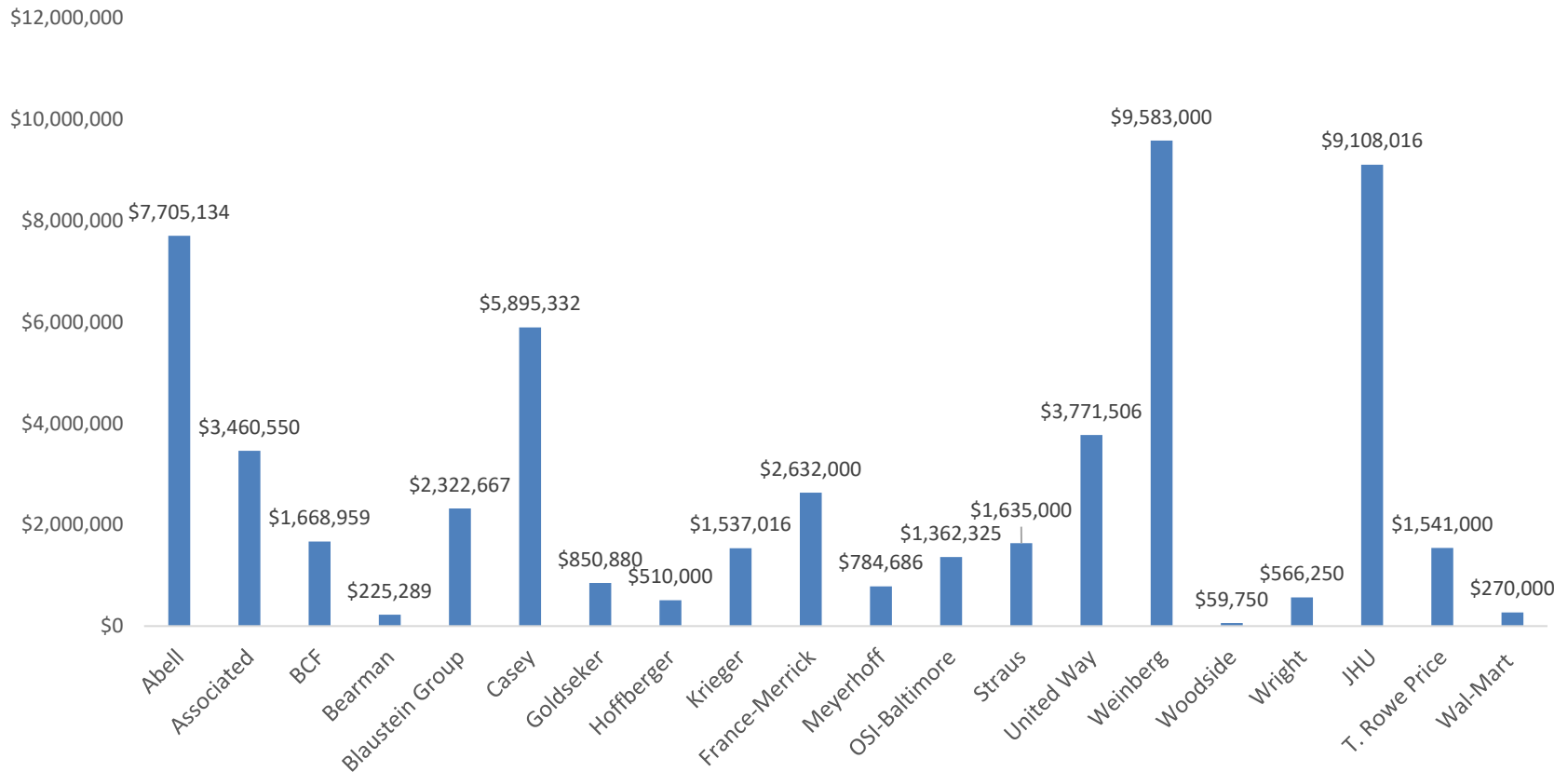
# Cradle to Career Investments by Private Institutions



Private funds, or corporate and foundation giving, increased \$26.8 million from FY 2011 to \$55.5 million in FY 2013. The increase in reported private funds accounted for the overall increase in Cradle to Career funding from FY 2011 to FY 2013.

# Cradle to Career Investments by Private Institutions

Foundation and Corporate Giving: Investments By Source





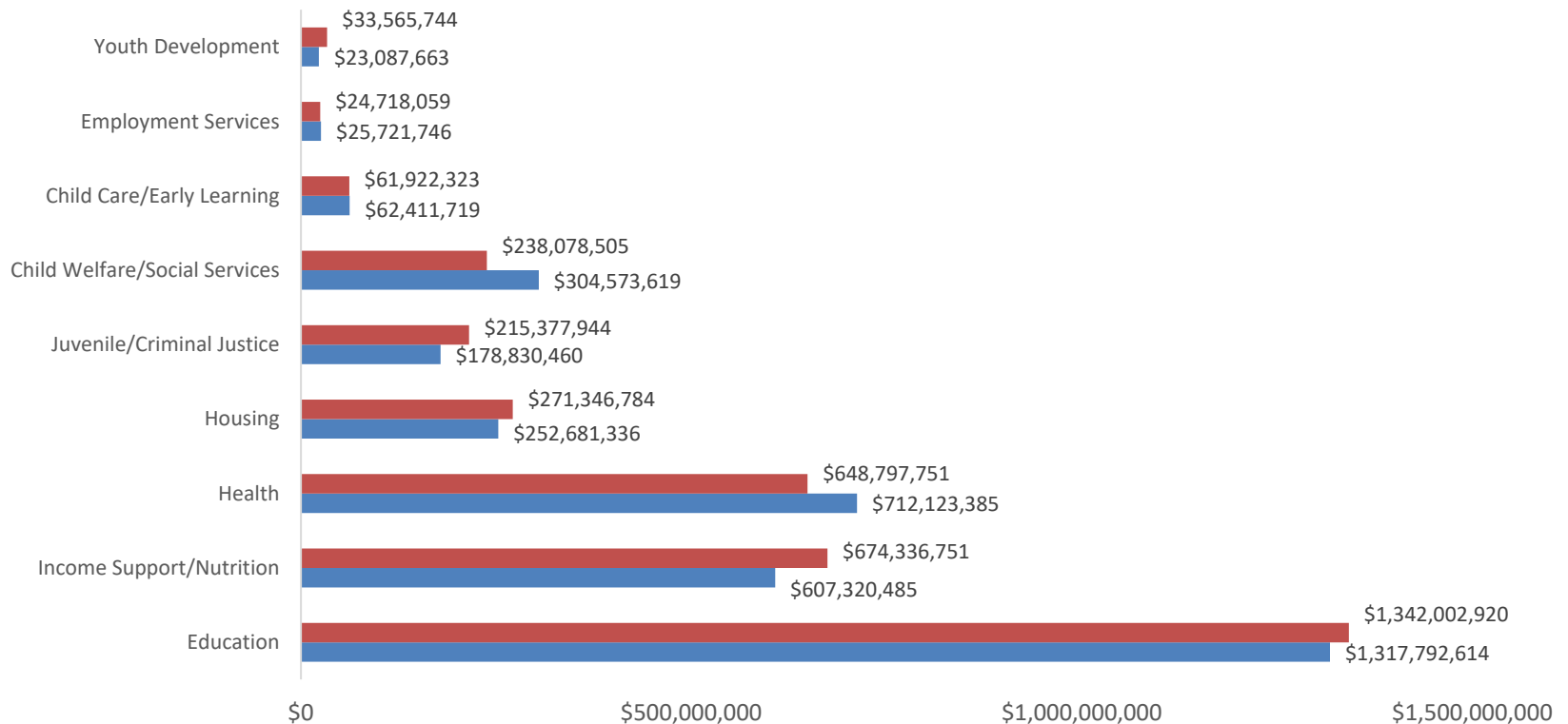


Short-Term and Long-Term Growth in Investments Has Been Driven by Changes in the Fiscal Outlook and Policy Landscape

# **TRENDS IN CRADLE TO CAREER INVESTMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY**

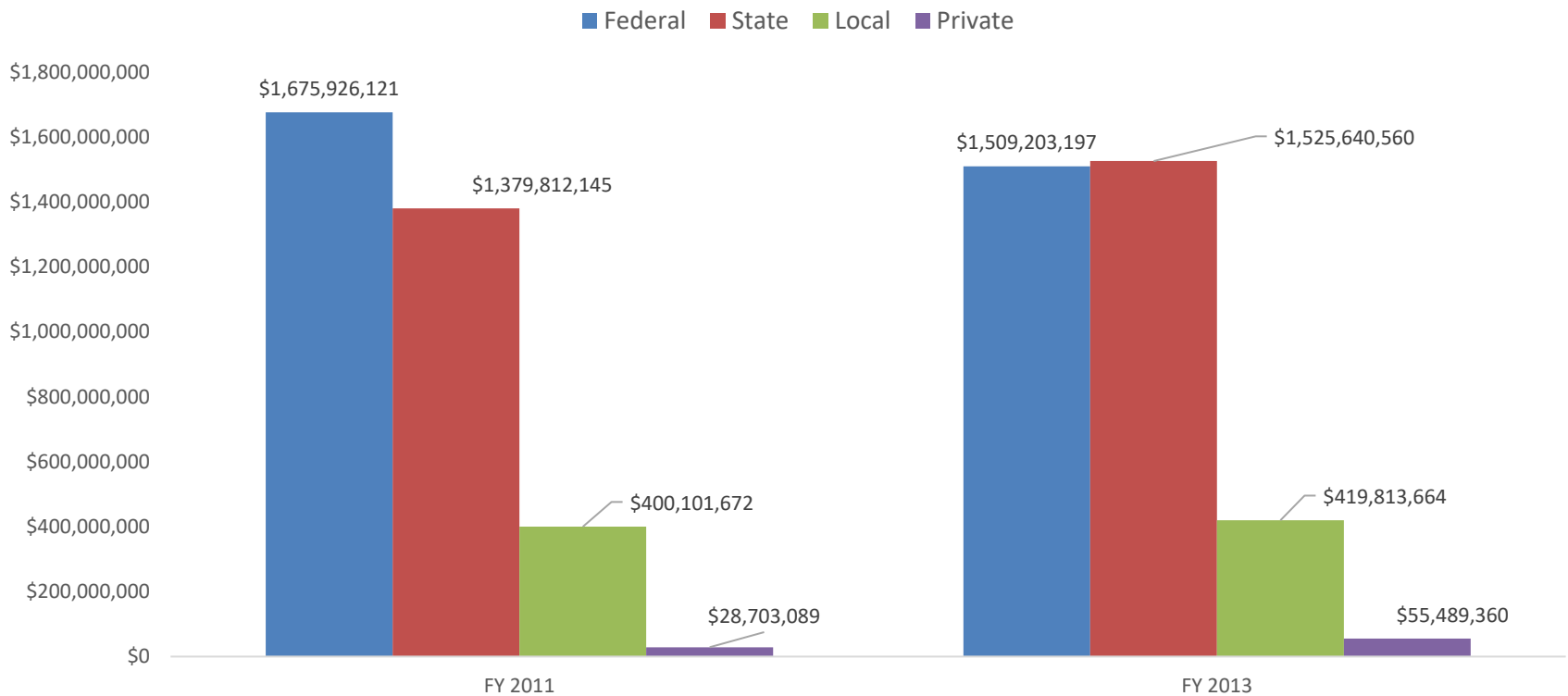
# Spending Change by Major Function: FY 2011 – FY 2013

FY 2013 FY 2011



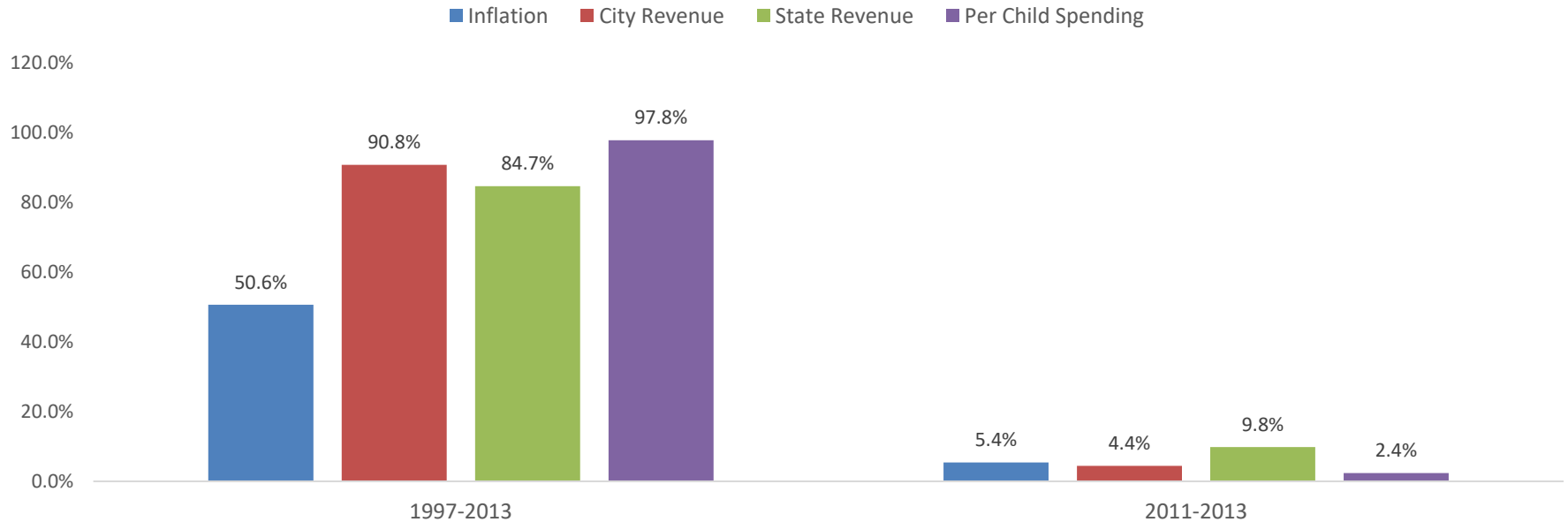
# Spending Change by Funding Source: FY 2011 – FY 2013

Cradle to Career Investments in Baltimore City By Funding Source



# Fiscal Outlook: Local & State Revenue Growth

Over Long Run, Per Child Spending Increase Outpaces Growth of Inflation & Revenue, but Short Term Spending Growth Lags Behind Growth of Inflation & Revenue  
(Percent Change)

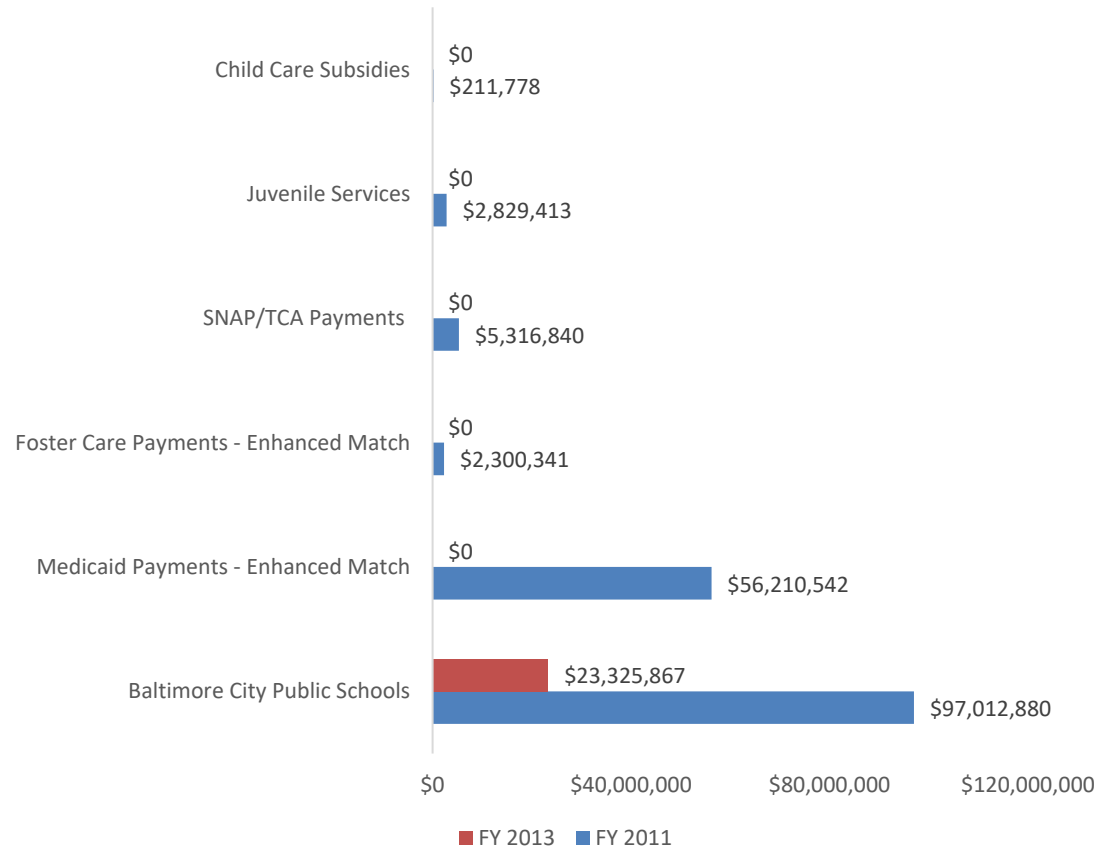


Unlike the long-term trends, the flat FY 2011 to FY 2013 growth in per child cradle to career investments lagged behind inflation growth as well as state and city revenue growth over the same period. As the long-term trends suggest, spending growth has closely tracked revenue growth. Both the city and state budgets must be balanced each year.

# Policy Landscape: Federal Stimulus (ARRA)

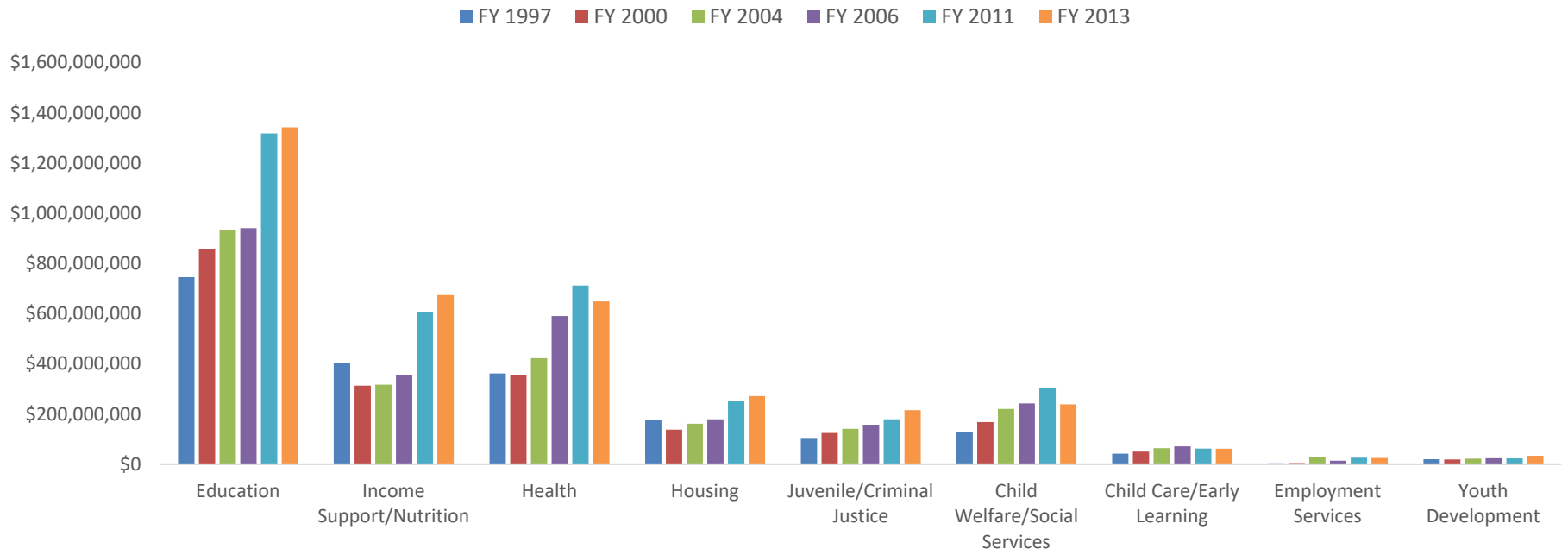
- The federal economic stimulus bill passed in 2009, the American Recovery & Reinvestment Act (ARRA), boosted federal funds across a variety of programs, including an increased federal Medicaid match peaking in FY 2011.
- ARRA cradle to career federal funds were \$163.9 million in FY 2011 and dropped to \$23.3 million in FY 2013

Federal ARRA "Stimulus" Funding Was Near Peak Levels in FY 2011; Drops by \$140 Million in FY 2013



# Policy Landscape: Federal Welfare Reform & “Thornton” Legislation Boosted State Education Aid

Cradle to Career Investments in Baltimore City by Function: All Fund Sources  
(Federal, State, Local Funds for All Years: Private Funding Reported Beginning FY 2011)



- The 1996 enactment of the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act – referred to as welfare reform – was followed by a significant drop in income support spending between FY 1997 and FY 2000 and relatively steady spending after that for a number of years.
- The 2002 state education finance reform legislation – the Bridge to Excellence in Public Schools Act – increased state aid to public schools by \$1.3 billion a year. The increase was phased-in through FY 2008. As expected, education spending sharply increased between FY 2006 and FY 2011.

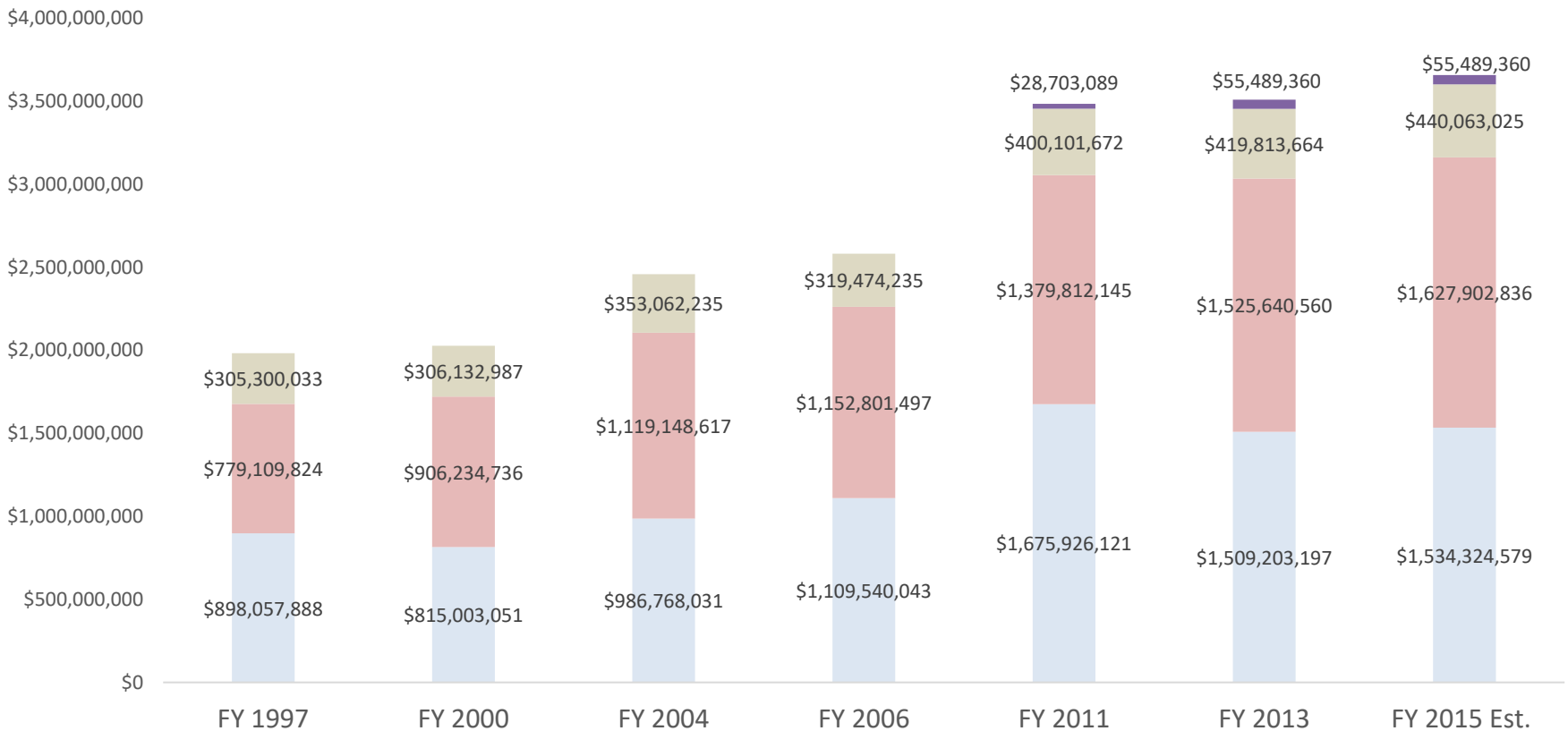
\$3.66 billion in estimated spending on Baltimore City's children, youth and families

## **LOOKING AHEAD: FY 2015 ESTIMATED CRADLE TO CAREER INVESTMENTS**

# Investments by Funding Source

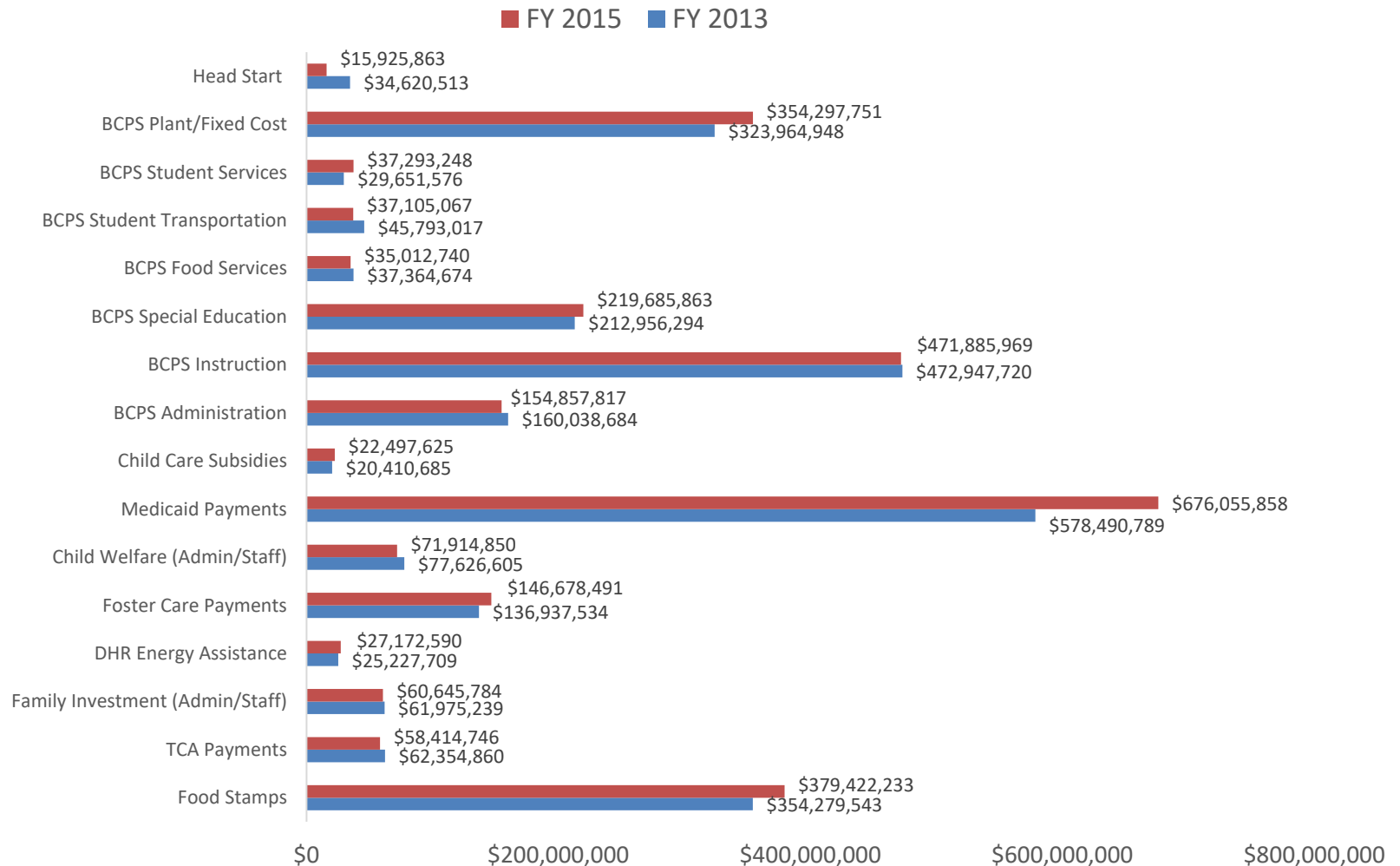
Private Funding Reported Beginning with FY 2011 Version. FY 2015 Private Funding Not Available; Estimates Uses FY 2013 Amount

Federal State Local Private





# Cradle to Career Investments – Selected Programs



# Spending Change by Agency Source: Administrative vs. Program Spending

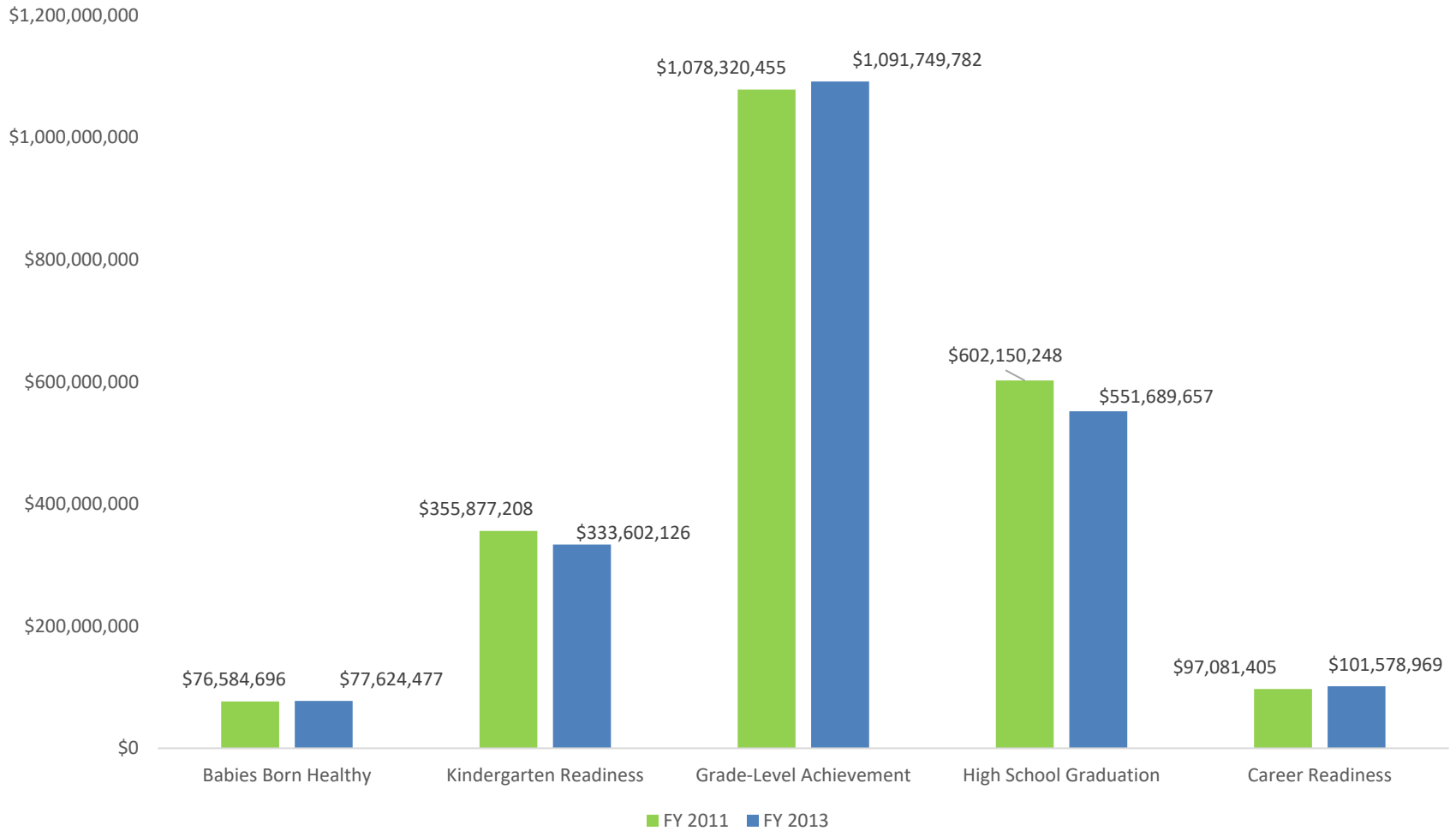
	FY 2011	FY 2013	FY 2015	% Change - FY11--FY13	% Change - FY13--FY15
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) Medicaid Payments	\$609,384,005	\$578,490,789	\$676,055,858	-5.1%	16.9%
DHMH Women, Infants and Children	\$25,279,332	\$27,997,095	\$28,875,430	10.8%	3.1%
Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) Administration	\$9,096,656	\$9,272,343	\$9,586,633	1.9%	3.4%
DJS Community Operations	\$41,353,905	\$38,230,971	\$41,865,384	-7.6%	9.5%
DJS Residential	\$34,942,749	\$30,884,487	\$33,541,974	-11.6%	8.6%
Department of Human Resources (DHR) Entitlement/Programs	\$607,102,055	\$595,658,265	\$627,459,327	-1.9%	5.3%
DHR Administrative	\$170,943,185	\$167,728,215	\$161,758,720	-1.9%	-3.6%
Baltimore City Public Schools (BCPS) Admin/Indirect	\$499,739,500	\$504,072,640	\$533,027,681	0.9%	5.7%
BCPS Instruction/Special Education	\$732,412,011	\$715,545,590	\$721,507,932	-2.3%	0.8%
BCPS Enabling (Transportation/Meals)	\$67,549,650	\$83,167,691	\$79,474,955	23.1%	-4.4%
City Dept. Health - Administrative	\$1,265,612	\$1,089,954	\$2,353,870	-13.9%	116.0%
City Dept. Health - Programs	\$45,960,416	\$45,211,210	\$43,256,482	-1.6%	-4.3%
Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) Administrative	\$1,957,602	\$892,216	\$992,183	-54.4%	11.2%
DHCD Programs	\$35,602,344	\$8,633,705	\$9,958,548	-75.7%	15.3%
Mayor's Office -- Administrative	\$11,470,320	\$1,803,973	\$3,261,222	-84.3%	80.8%
Mayor's Office -- Programs	\$9,993,669	\$66,284,706	\$41,901,527	563.3%	-36.8%
City Police -- Administrative	\$81,978,278	\$99,292,285	\$106,097,950	-5.1%	16.9%
City Rec/Parks -Administrative	\$4,155,836	\$4,463,629	\$4,893,505	7.4%	9.6%
City Rec/Parks - Program	\$3,020,426	\$3,359,996	\$3,804,717	11.2%	13.2%
Pratt Library - Administrative	\$3,322,199	\$6,847,361	\$8,115,714	106.1%	18.5%
City - Judiciary - Administrative	\$12,053,738	\$12,453,970	\$11,900,493	3.3%	-4.4%



Babies Born Healthy, Kindergarten Readiness, Grade-Level Educational Achievement, High School Graduation & Career Readiness

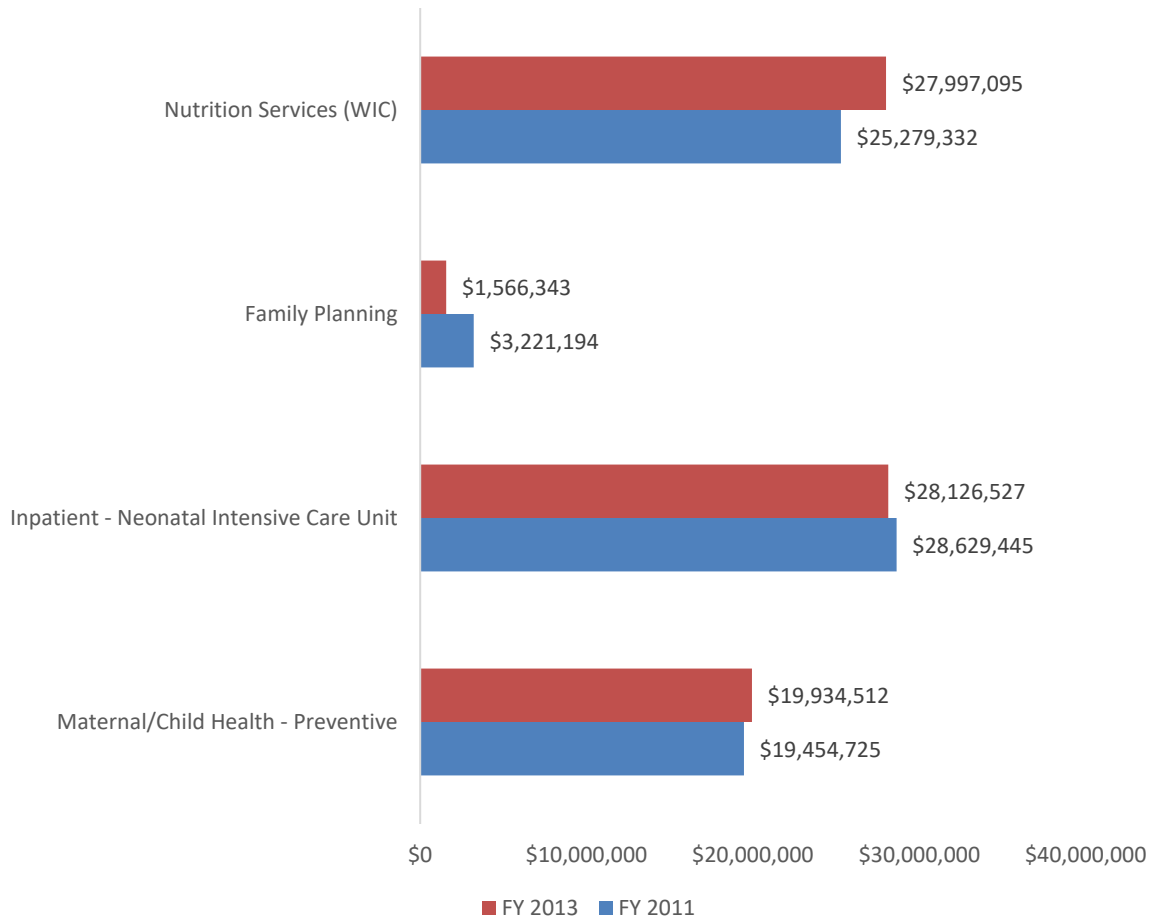
# **CRADLE TO CAREER INVESTMENTS BY OUTCOME AREA**

# Investments by Outcome Area



# Babies Born Healthy

Babies Born Healthy Investments By Function



- From FY 2011 to FY 2013, babies born healthy investments increased \$2.1 million, or 1.4% from \$74.9 million to \$76.0 million.
- Investments per number of births decreased \$39, or 0.5%, to \$8,523 in FY 2013 – from \$8,562 in FY 2011.

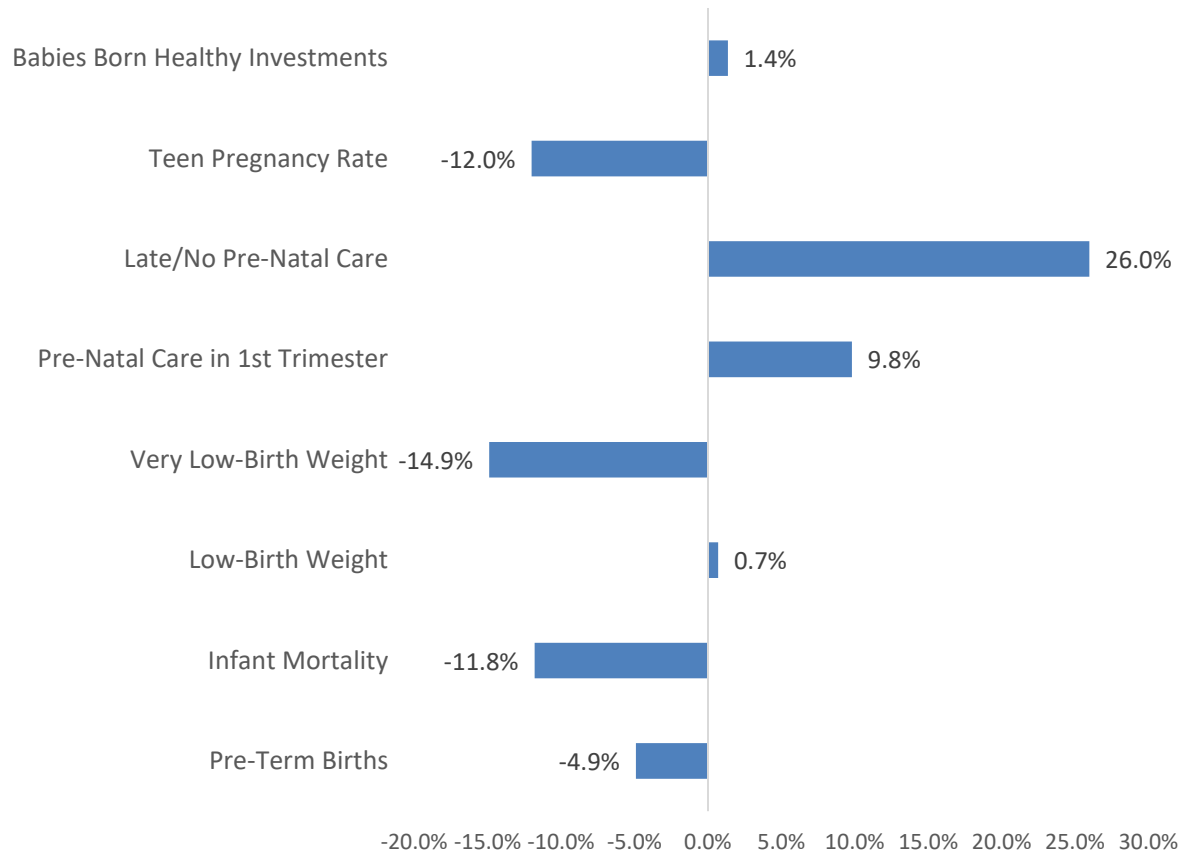
# Medicaid-Funded Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Charges

Zip Code	FY 2011	FY 2013	\$ Change	% Change
21201	\$380,724	\$1,191,362	\$810,638	212.9%
21202	\$562,030	\$967,014	\$404,984	72.1%
21205	\$1,288,890	\$1,796,750	\$507,860	39.4%
21206	\$2,469,003	\$2,133,818	-\$335,185	-13.6%
21209	\$214,011	\$162,655	-\$51,356	-24.0%
21211	\$169,483	\$91,105	-\$78,378	-46.2%
21212	\$661,910	\$322,339	-\$339,571	-51.3%
21213	\$2,236,344	\$2,334,414	\$98,070	4.4%
21214	\$790,139	\$1,040,186	\$250,047	31.6%
21215	\$984,403	\$1,575,141	\$590,738	60.0%
21216	\$1,568,813	\$2,245,663	\$676,850	43.1%
21217	\$2,290,532	\$1,362,557	-\$927,975	-40.5%
21218	\$2,211,353	\$2,382,490	\$171,137	7.7%
21223	\$1,514,483	\$2,076,185	\$561,702	37.1%
21224	\$3,166,475	\$1,675,356	\$1,491,119	-47.1%
21225	\$1,494,838	\$1,517,174	\$22,336	1.5%
21229	\$1,871,699	\$1,724,329	-\$147,370	-7.9%
21230	\$848,285	\$1,939,203	\$1,090,918	128.6%
21231	\$343,317	\$164,091	-\$179,226	-52.2%
21239	\$1,543,948	\$1,311,650	-\$232,298	-15.0%

- \$28.1 million in Medicaid-funded Neonatal Intensive Care Unit charges in FY 2013, down slightly from \$28.6 million in FY 2011.
- 12 zip codes with highest Medicaid NICU charges accounted for 81% of total FY 2013 charges.
- Medicaid NICU charges dropped by 47.1% in 21224 zip code – which coincides with the Johns Hopkins Community Health Partnership (J-CHiPS) initiative -- and 40.1% in 21217 zip code – which overlaps with the Promise Heights neighborhood.
- Medicaid NICU charges went up by 128.6% in 21230 zip code.

# Babies Born Healthy: Connecting Investments to Outcomes

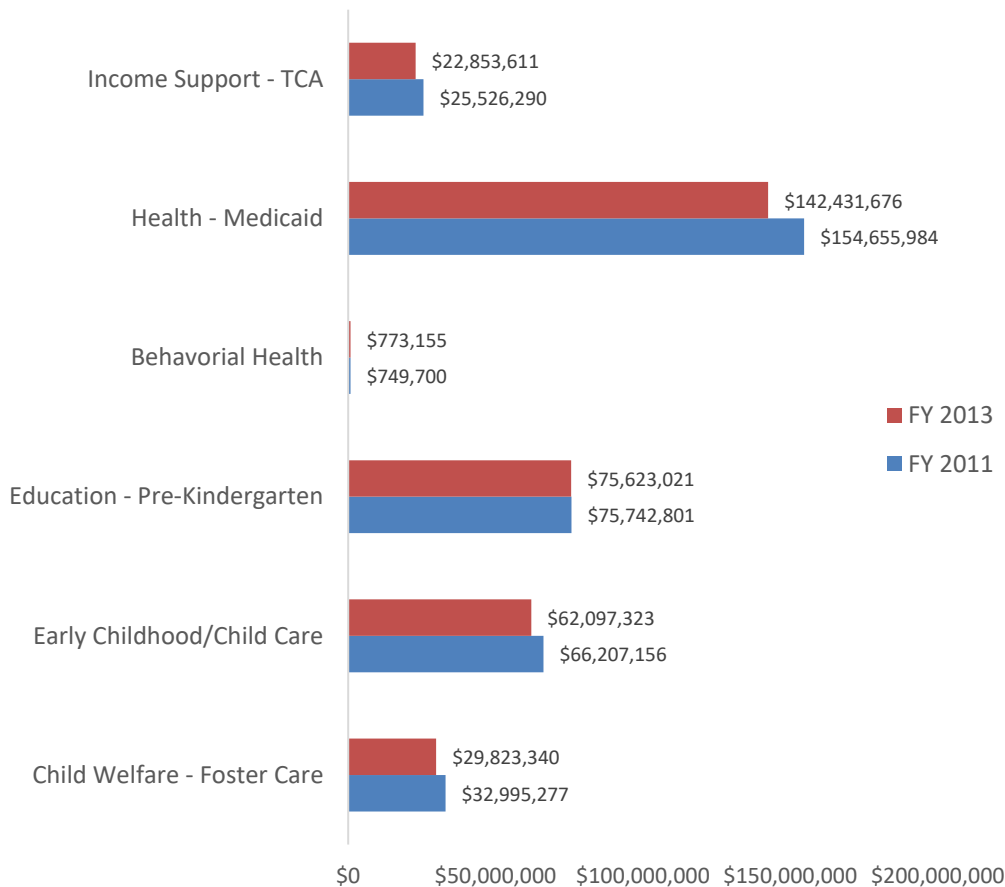
Babies Born Healthy Investments & Indicators  
Percent Change FY 2011 to FY 2013



- From 2010 to 2012, the most recent years of data, the infant mortality rate dropped 11.8%, the preterm birth rate went down 4.9%, and the teen pregnancy rate decreased 12%.
- At the same time, the slower pace of spending growth has also coincided with negative change in some indicators, with the rate of low birth weight deliveries slightly increasing 0.7% and the number of women who receive late or no pre-natal care increasing by 26%.

# Kindergarten Readiness

Kindergarten Readiness Spending By Function

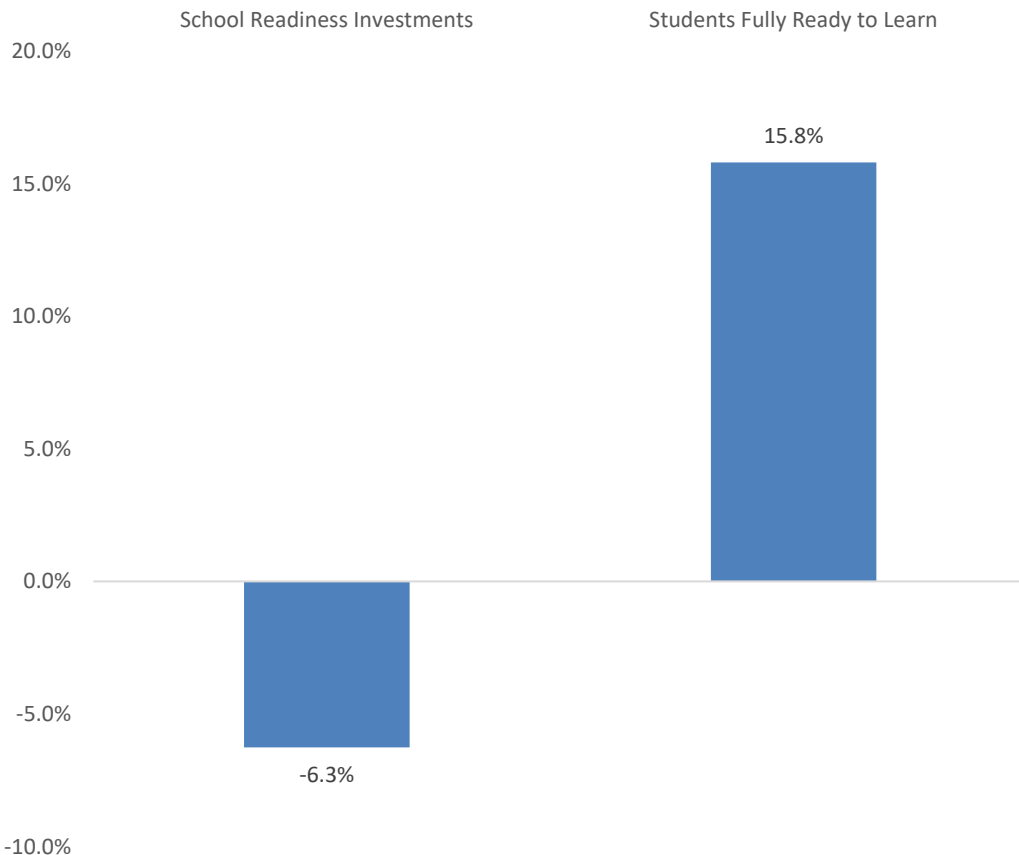


- Kindergarten readiness investments went down \$22.3 million, or 6.3%, from \$355.9 million in FY 2011 to \$333.6 million in FY 2013.
- Investments per child under age 5 decreased \$541, or 6.3%, to \$8,002 in FY 2013 – from \$8,542 in FY 2011.
- Compared to FY 2013, the FY 2015 Baltimore City budget includes lower levels of funding for Head Start, with FY 2013 funding of \$34.6 million down to \$10.1 million in FY 2015. Federal funds go down by \$24.6 million from \$34.1 million to \$9.5 million.
- Funding in the city budget for Head Start is supplemented by a 5-year \$29 million federal HHS grant for a Birth-to-Five pilot program that will be used to support Early Head Start and Head Start centers.



# Kindergarten Readiness: Connecting Investments to Outcomes

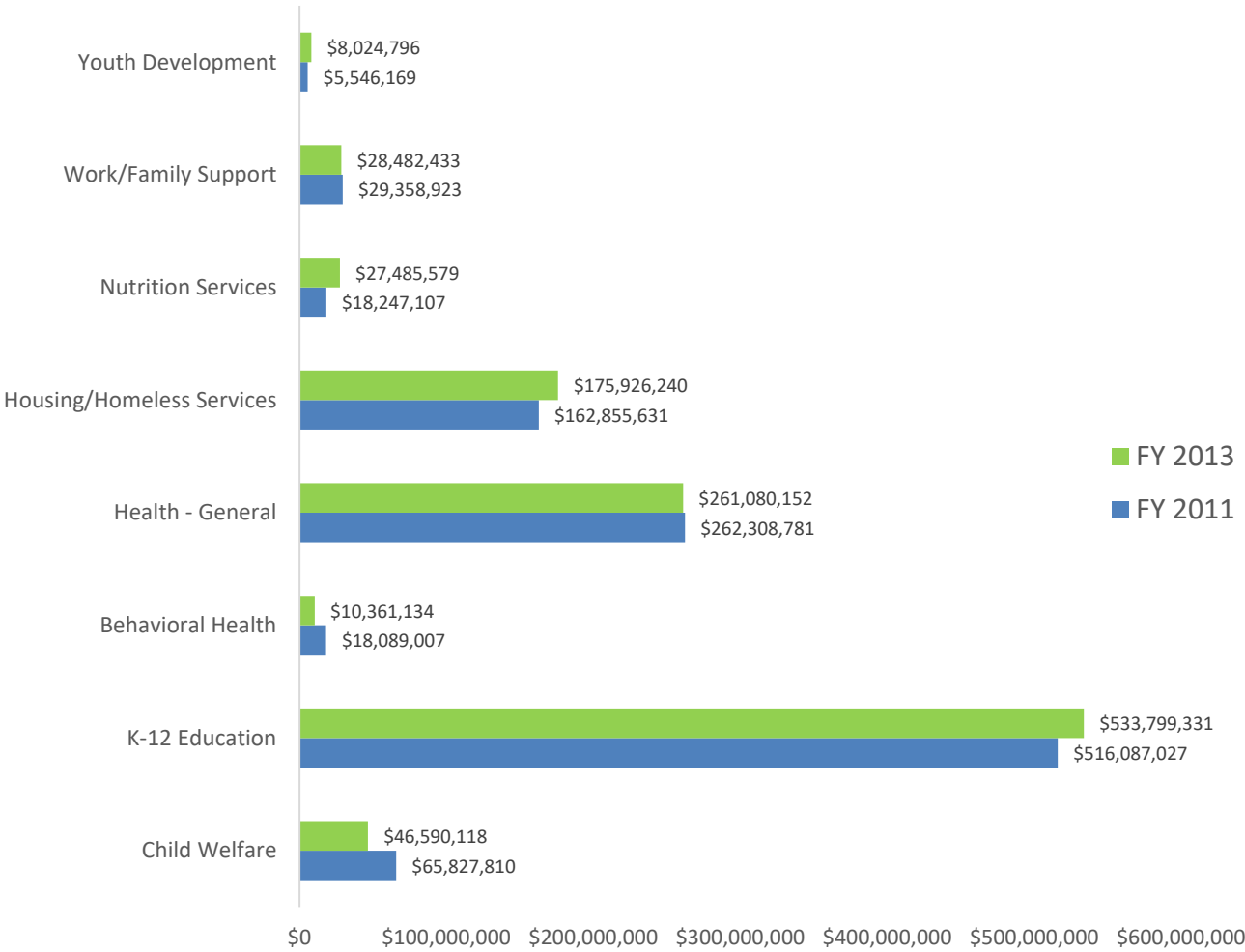
Connecting Change in Investments to Change in Outcomes  
Kindergarten Readiness Investments & Scores: Percent Change FY  
2011 to FY 2013



- Despite the decrease in spending, the percent of BCPS kindergarteners testing fully ready to learn was up 15.8% between FY 2011 and FY 2013.
- POLICY LANDSCAPE HIGHLIGHT: 2014 legislation expanded pre-kindergarten to children from families with income below 300% of FPG, or \$59,370 for a family of three. \$4.3 million is included in the FY 2015 state budget for expansion grants that can be used to expand or establish pre-kindergarten programs for eligible and newly eligible students as well as establish new or expand existing Judy Centers for eligible students or newly eligible students attending in a Title I school attendance area.

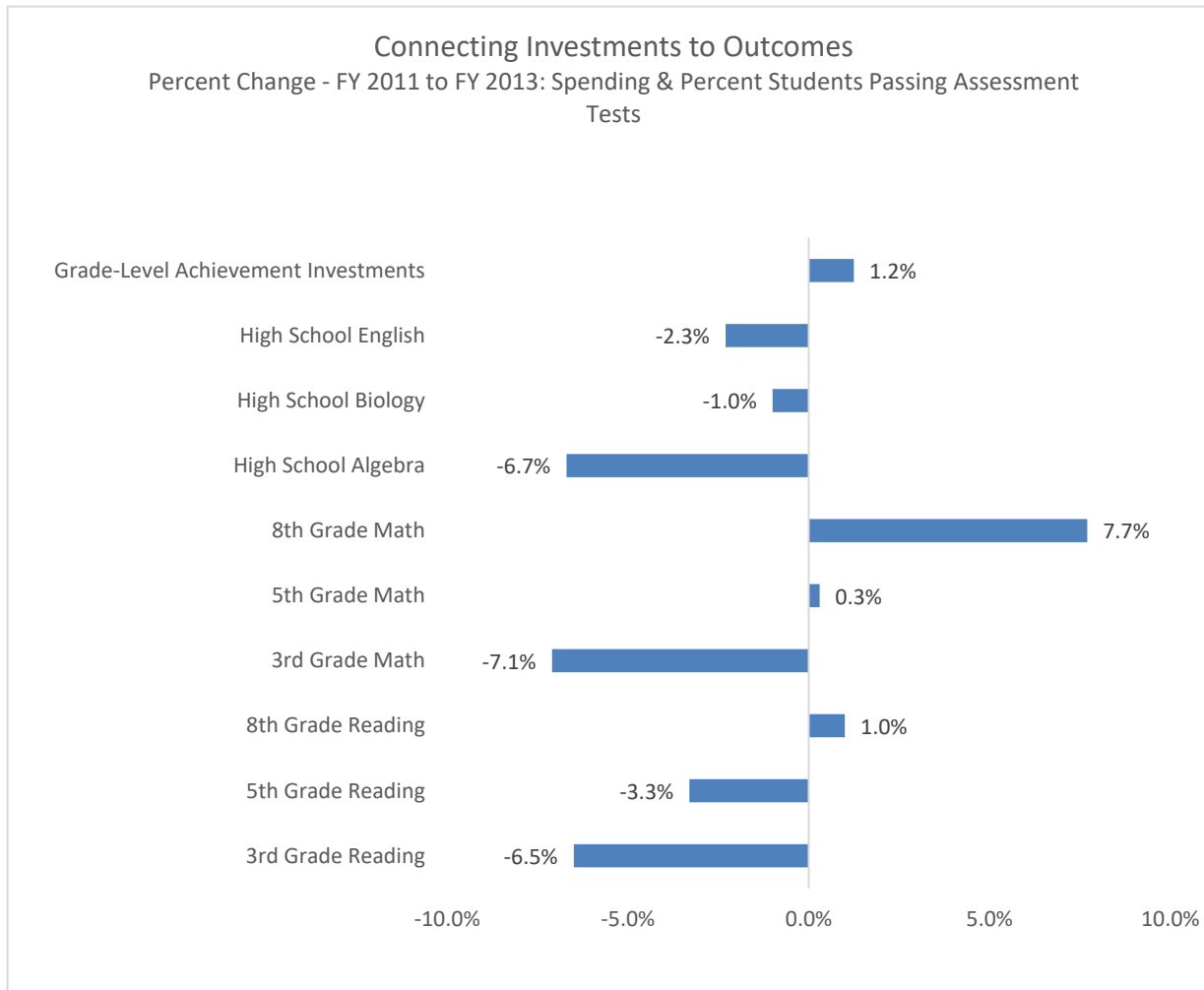
# Grade-Level Educational Achievement

Grade-Level Achievement Investments By Function



- From FY 2011 to FY 2013, Investments to assure students achieve at grade-level were up slightly, an increase of \$13.4 million, or 1.2%, to \$1.092 billion.
- Investments per child aged 5 through 14, decreased \$96, or 0.6%, to \$15,447 in FY 2013 – from \$15,542 in FY 2011.

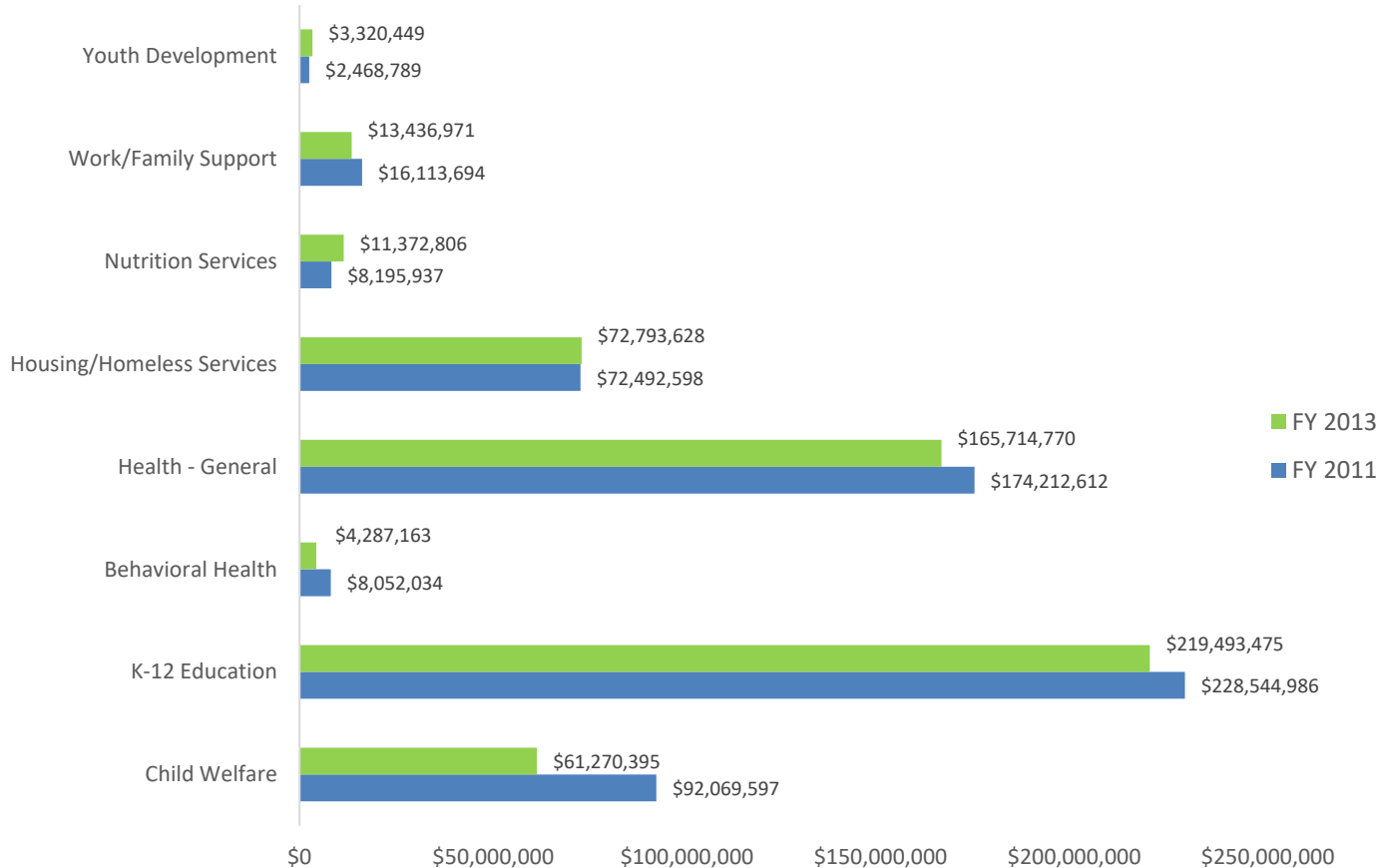
# Grade-Level Educational Achievement: Connecting Investments to Outcomes



- Change in Maryland School Assessment (MSA) test scores was mixed, with 3<sup>rd</sup> grade reading and math, 5<sup>th</sup> grade reading, and all high school assessments test scores dropping, and 5<sup>th</sup> grade math and 8<sup>th</sup> grade reading and math scores up slightly.
- POLICY LANDSCAPE  
HIGHLIGHT: The Maryland State Department of Education is required to conduct a statewide study to determine the adequacy of educational funding to be completed by December 2016.

# High School Graduation

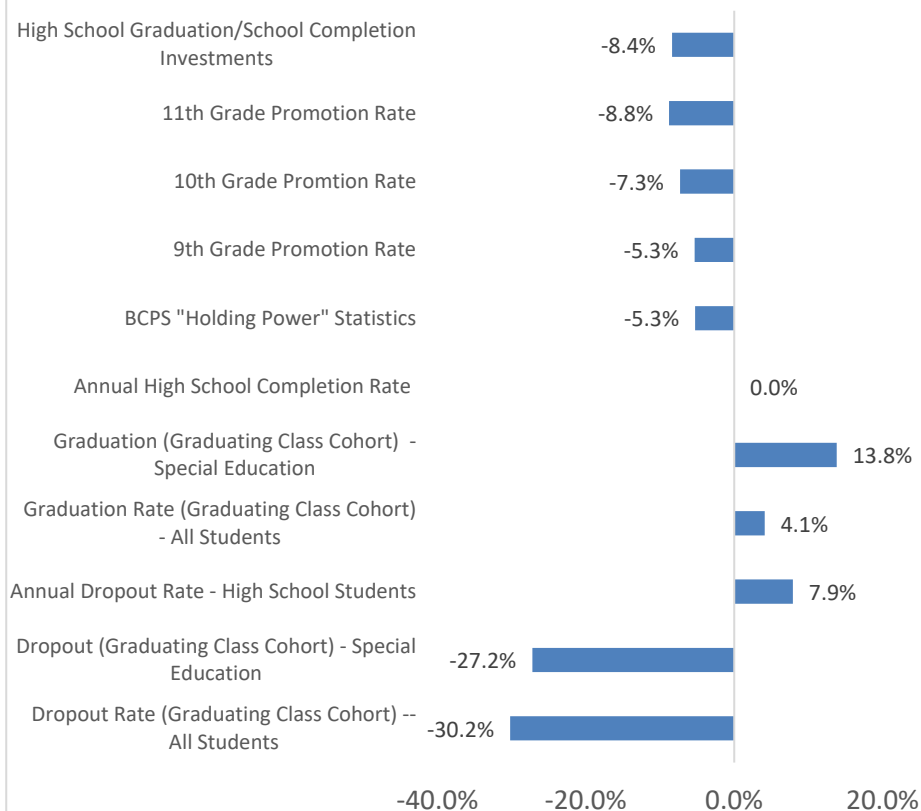
High School Graduation Investments By Function



- From FY 2011 to FY 2013, Investments to assure youth graduate high school decreased \$50.5 million, or 8.4%, to \$551.7 million in FY 2013.
- Investments per youth aged 15 through 19, increased \$130, or 0.9%, to \$14,870 in FY 2013 – from \$14,740 in FY 2011.

# High School Graduation: Connecting Investments to Outcomes

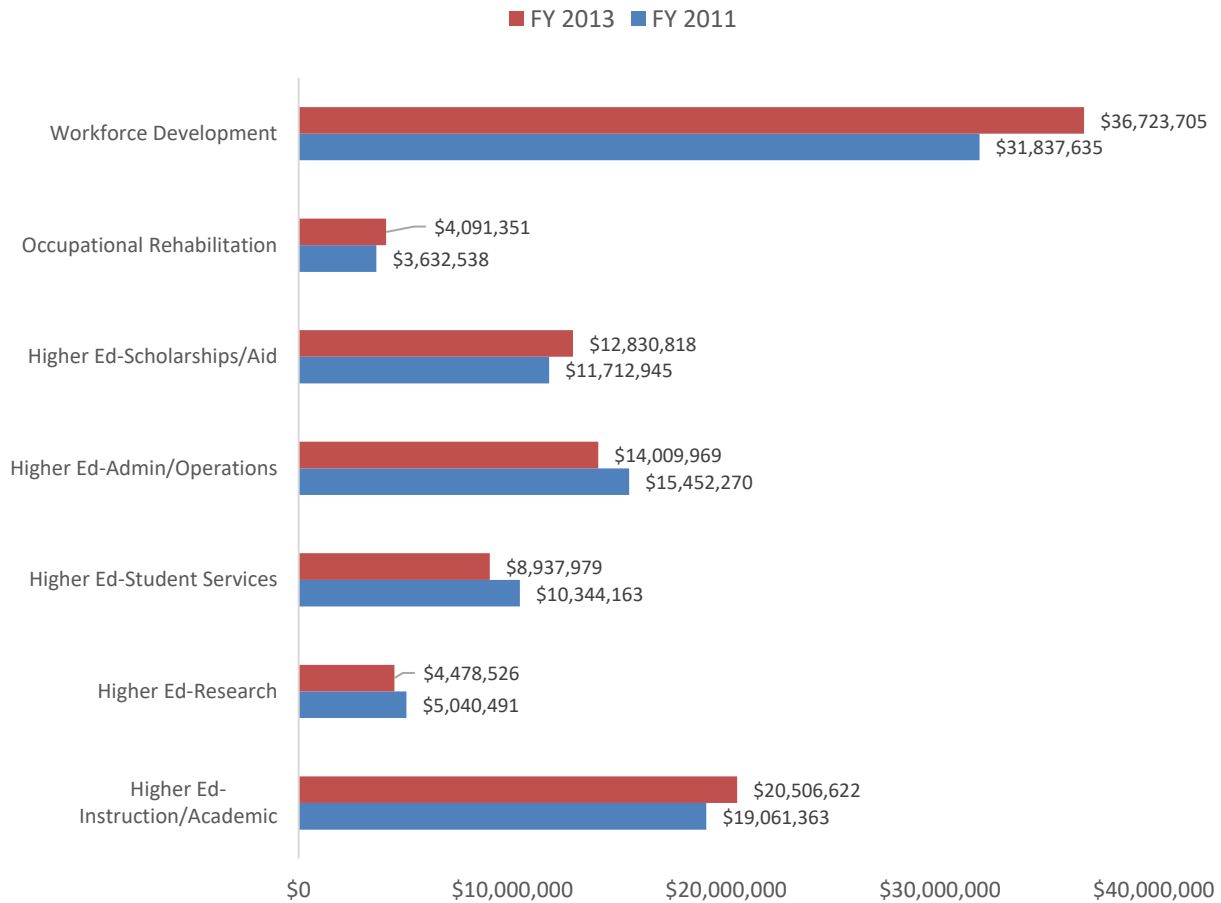
High School Graduation Investments & Indicators  
Percent Change -- FY 2011 to FY 2013



- Using the graduating class cohort method, graduation rates improved 4.1% for all students and 13.8% for special education students and dropout rates were down 30.2% for all students and 27.2% for special education students.
- **POLICY LANDSCAPE HIGHLIGHTS:** The College and Career Readiness Act of 2013 enacted requirements related to public school students who are dually enrolled in a public institution of higher education. These requirements specify that the state public higher education institution may not charge the student tuition, will charge the local school board a discounted tuition, and that the local board of education may not collect reimbursement of paid tuition from students who are eligible for Free and Reduced Price Meals (77% of BCPS high school students in 2013-2014).
- The legislation also required the state board of education to establish curriculum and graduation requirements that include career readiness assessments of all 11<sup>th</sup> graders beginning in 2015-2016 and transition courses for 12<sup>th</sup> graders who are not career ready beginning in 2016-2017.

# Career Readiness

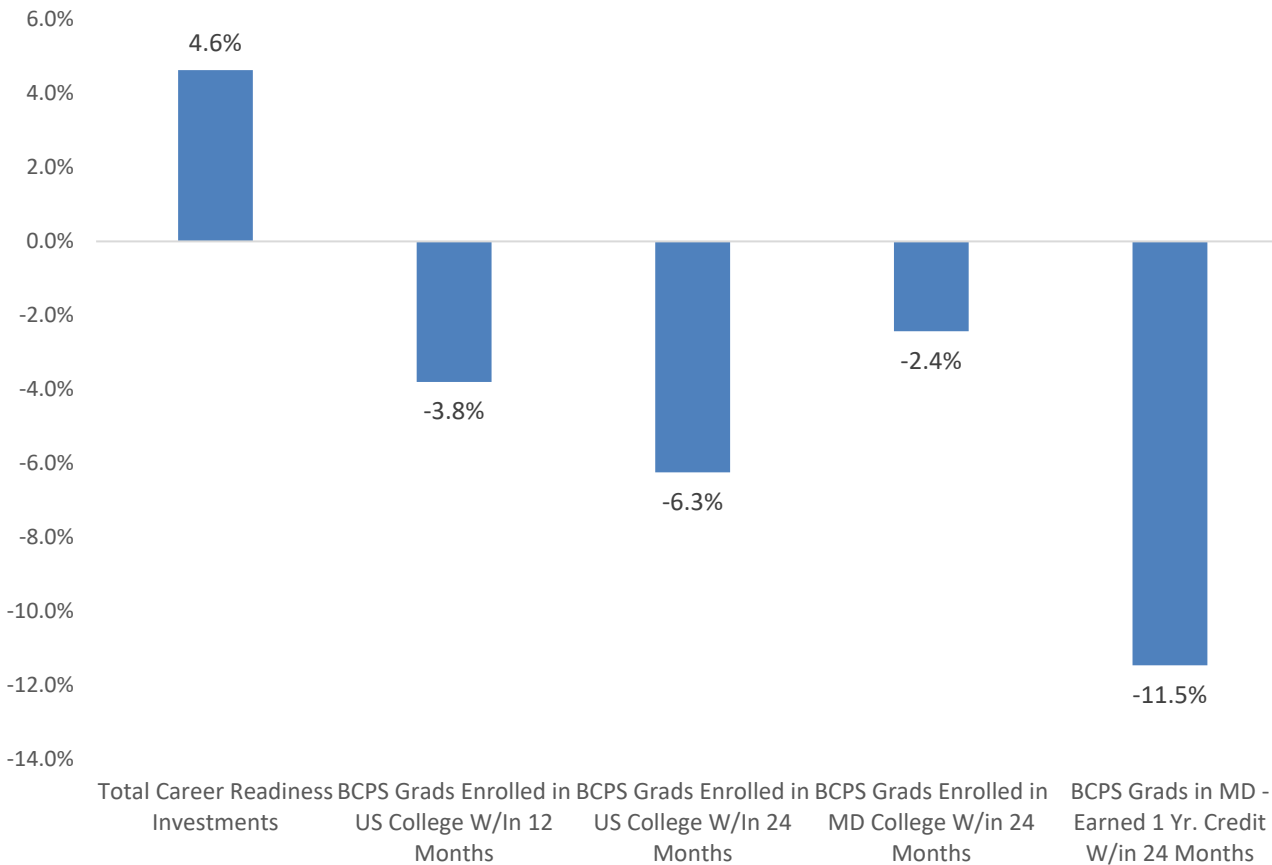
Career Readiness Investments By Function



- Career readiness investments were essentially flat from FY 2011 to FY 2013, increasing \$174,784, or 0.2%, to \$96.7 million.
- Investments per youth aged 20 through 24, increased \$199, or 11.4%, to \$1,951 in FY 2013 – from \$1,752 in FY 2011.
- In recent years, the proportion of BCPS graduates attending Community College of Baltimore County (CCBC) campuses vs. Baltimore City Community College (BCCC) has flipped, with more BPCS graduates attending CCBC than BCCC. For example, for the Class of 2007, 245 graduates attended CCBC and 450 graduates went to BCCC. While for the class of 2012, 671 graduates attended CCBC, where tuition is \$102 per credit hour higher and 319 graduates attended BCCC.

# Career Readiness: Connecting Investments to Outcomes

Connecting Change in Investments to Change in Outcomes  
Percent Change - FY 2011 to FY 2013



- The rate of BCPS graduates enrolled in a US college fell 3.8% for those enrolled within 12 months and 6.3% within 24 months of graduation.
- And the rate of BCPS grads enrolled in a Maryland higher education institution fell by 2.4% while the rate of BCPS grads enrolled in a Maryland college earning one year of credit within 24 months fell 11.5%.

# Career Readiness: Policy Landscape Highlights

- 2014 state legislation created a three-year Summer Career Academy Pilot Program beginning in summer of 2015 to provide students having difficulty meeting graduation requirements an opportunity for summer employment. The state superintendent will select four eligible school districts a year; and superintendents from eligible districts can designate eligible students, 60 in summer 2015 and 100 in summer 2016 and 2017. Eligible students earn a summer stipend up to \$4,500 and on program completion can choose either a \$500 grant or a \$2,000 scholarship.
- 2014 state legislation created the Regional Institution Strategic Enterprise Zone program that begins July 1, 2015. Qualified higher education institutions can partner with local economic development agencies to become a RISE zone, where qualifying businesses receive income and property tax credits and priority consideration for state assistance.
- The two-year state Foster Youth Summer Internship program began in January and provides internships in state government to foster children and former foster children aged 15-25.
- Maryland Early College Innovation Fund provides funding for start-up costs for new early college programs for accelerated pathways for STEM degrees and training. The FY 2015 state budget currently includes \$1.4 million for the fund.
- The College and Career Readiness Act of 2013 standardized the number of credits needed to receive an associate's degree as 60 credit hours and 120 credit hours for a bachelor's degree. The Act also required that all students in state public higher education institutions must file a "degree plan" and that institutions must develop and track a degree pathway system.





# BALTIMORE LANDSCAPE

# Evidence-Based & Promising Practices to Decrease Risk Factors and/or Increase Protective Factors

Population	Primary Focus Area	Currently available in Baltimore City (per service providers or purveyors)
Infants & Toddlers	Parental Support & Engagement	4
	Adolescent Pregnancy	0
Early Childhood	Family Environment	5
	Academic Performance	0
Youth in K-12	Academic Performance	2
	Attendance in School	3
	Family Strengthening	5
	Problem Behavior	5
Youth & Families with Multiple and Complex Challenges	Multiple Challenges	5

# Additional Programs & Interventions

- Utilized information from the fund map and information from subject matter experts to begin to identify additional interventions closely aligned with outcome areas
- Identified 126 additional & related programs, initiatives, and key interventions in Baltimore City



# QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION