

Baltimore City “Cradle to Career” Investments

School Readiness Grade-Level Reading Transition-Aged Youth

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Annie E. Casey Foundation

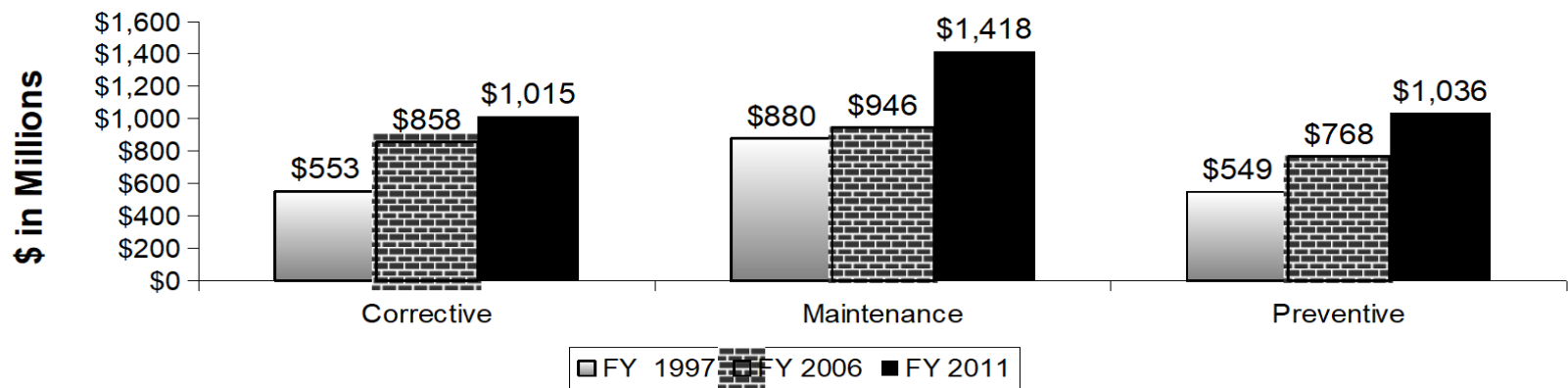
Agenda

- ✓ Review of \$3.5 Billion in Baltimore City “Cradle to Career” Investments in Fiscal Year 2011
- ✓ Report on Three Fund Maps: School Readiness, Grade-Level Reading & Transition-Aged Youth
- ✓ Connecting Boosted “Cradle to Career” Investments to Improved Outcomes
- ✓ Existing Efforts & Current Progress
- ✓ Evidence-Based Practices & Recommendations
- ✓ Opportunities to Delve Deeper into the Data

Categorization of Funding

Corrective	Maintenance	Preventive
Education (Special Education & Services)	Income Supports/Nutrition	Education (Regular Instruction)
Health (Treatment)	Education (Indirect, Transportation, Meals)	Health (MCOs and Preventive Services)
Criminal Justice & Juvenile Justice	Housing (Housing Assistance & Homeless Prevention/Services)	Youth Development
Social Services (Child Welfare)		Child Care
		Employment Services
		Other (See Note)

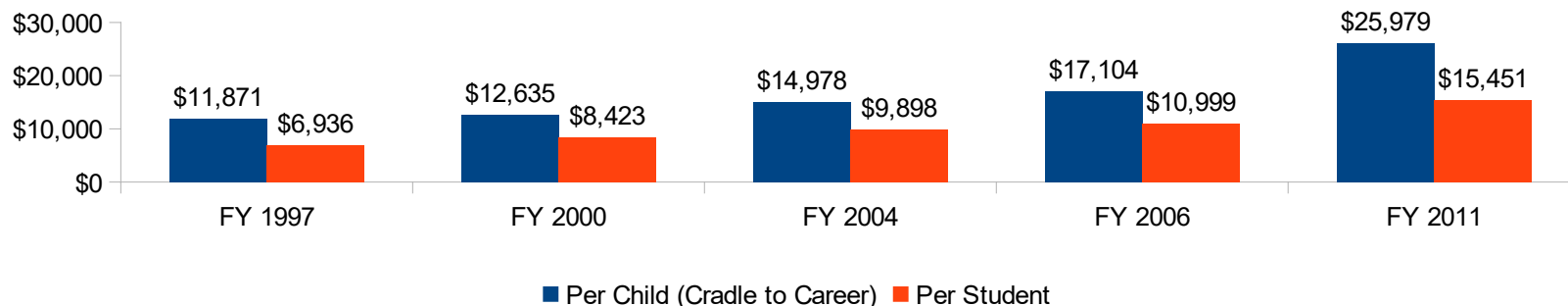
Corrective, Maintenance and Preventive Spending



(* Note: "Preventive – Other" includes Promoting Safe and Stable Families funding and contracted delinquency prevention in FLBC in FY 2011.

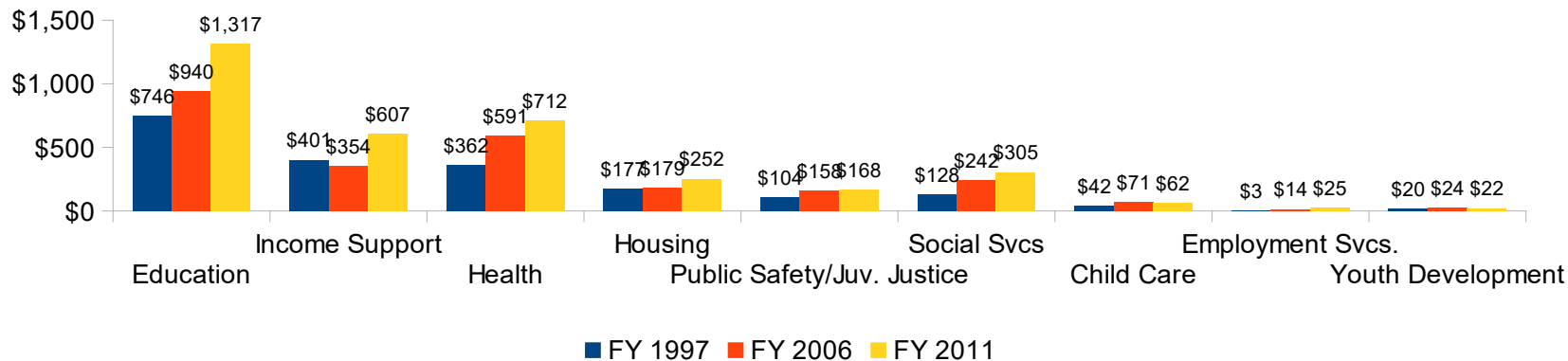
FY 2011 Spending on Baltimore City Children and Youth

Baltimore City "Cradle to "Career" Investments Per Child vs. K-12 Education Spending Per Student



- "Cradle to Career" per child spending was up 118% from FY 1997 to FY 2011; and K-12 Education per student spending increased 123%. Over the same time period, state revenue went up 78%, City revenue surged 93%, and inflation increased 43%.
- K-12 Education finance reform, known as "Thornton," boosted per student spending by more than \$3,000 between FY 2006 and FY 2011.
- The effects of the economic recession increased "safety net" spending, like SNAP benefits (Food Stamps) and Medicaid.

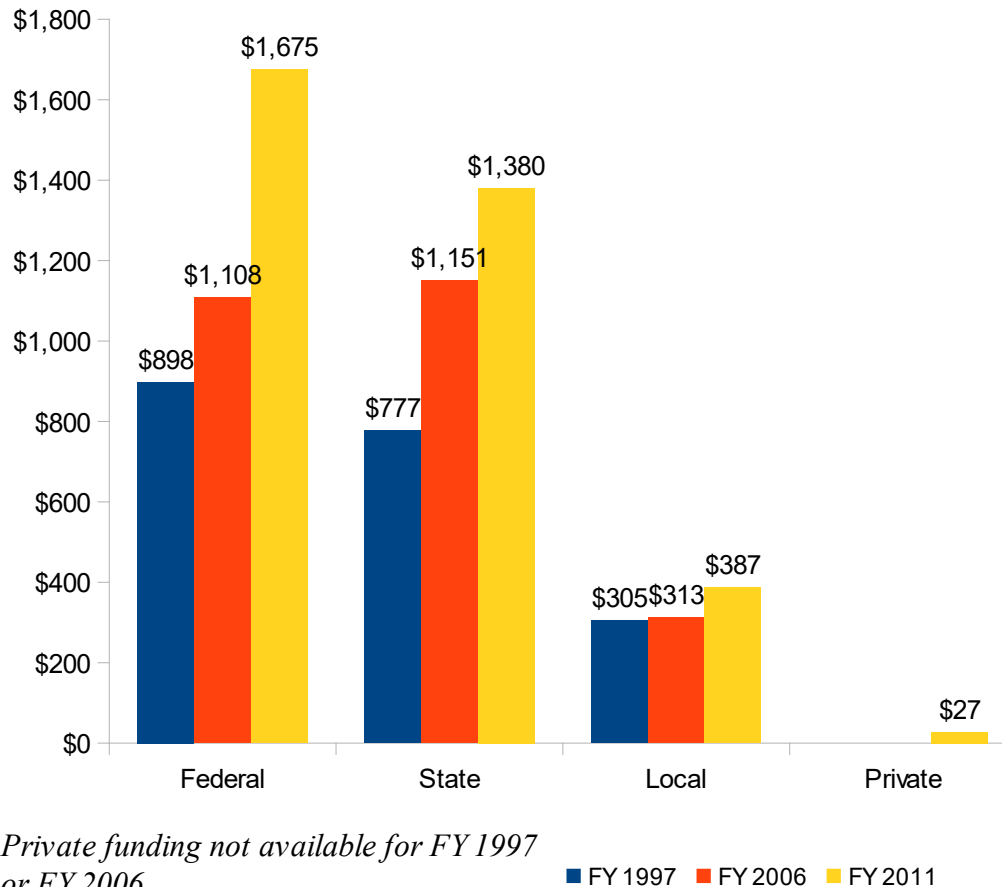
Baltimore City "Cradle to Career" Investments (\$ in Millions)



FY 2011 “Cradle to Career” Investments

Effects of Economic Recession & ARRA Stimulus

Baltimore City "Cradle to Career" Expenditures By Funding Source
(\$ in Millions)



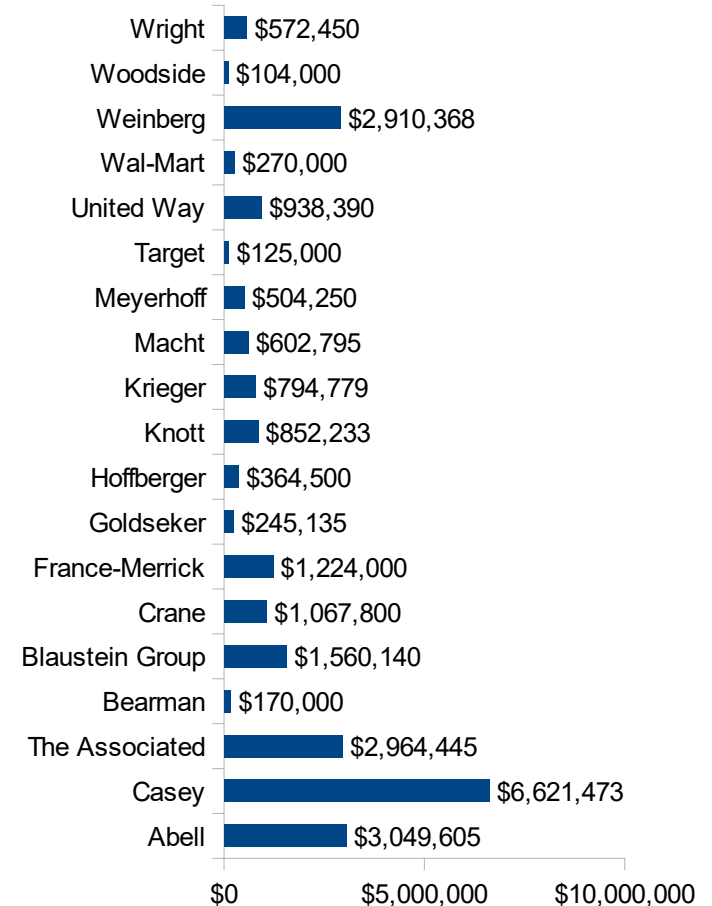
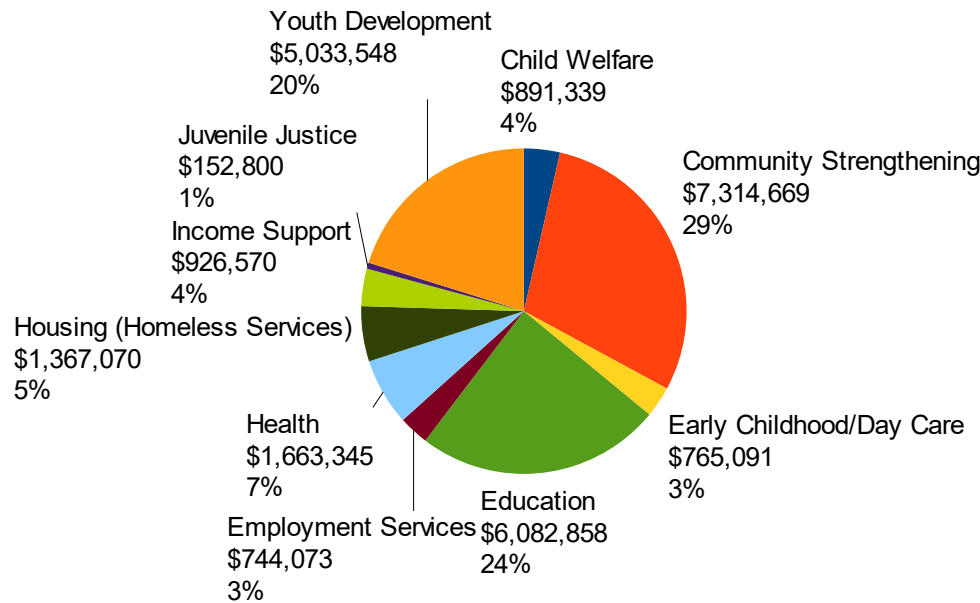
- ✓ Federal funds went up \$567 million from FY 2006.
- ✓ SNAP Benefits (Food Stamps) are 100% Federally funded and were up 134% from FY 2006 to \$290 million.
- ✓ Program expansions and the recession increased the Medicaid caseload; with spending up 117% from FY 2006 to \$610 million.
- ✓ The federal stimulus, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, also boosted federal spending, compared to FY 2006, with \$168 million in ARRA spending on Baltimore City children and youth.

“Cradle to Career” Investments in Baltimore City

Direct Support From Foundations

Direct Foundation Support for Baltimore City "Cradle to Career" Investments

Baltimore City "Cradle to Career" Investment Direct Funding from Foundations (Excludes Capital)



- Total “Cradle to Career” private foundation support was \$27.4 million.
- In addition to the \$24.9 million in direct foundation support, \$2.4 million in private funding was passed-through and reported by Family League of Baltimore City.

- Fiscal Year 2011

Baltimore City School Readiness Investments Connecting Boosted Investments to Improved Outcomes

FY 2011 School Readiness Investments & Indicators

- ✓ \$382.3 million in FY 2011 public and private investments to ensure all children enter school ready to learn, 11% of total “Cradle to Career” spending, including.
 - ✓ Child Care & Early Childhood Education
 - ✓ Education: Pre-Kindergarten Educators & Paraeducators
 - ✓ Maternal & Child Health & Home Visiting
 - ✓ Nutrition: Women, Infants & Children
 - ✓ Medicaid-Billed Health Care for Children Under 6, including Neonatal Intensive Care Unit & Early Childhood Mental Health.
 - ✓ For the fund map, data were not available to identify spending for children under age 6 for SSI, OASDI, and SNAP Benefits. Expenditures on Courts and Police were not allocated to children under age 6.

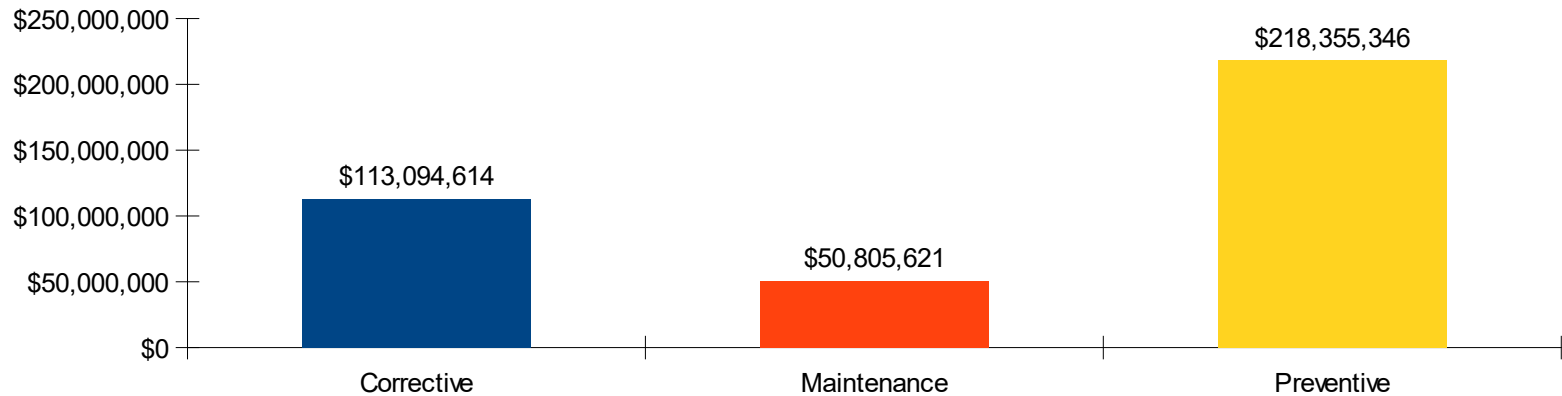
School Readiness Indicators include Maryland Model for School Readiness Results and various Babies Born Healthy indicators, including infant mortality, low birth weight and very low birth weight rates, teen birth rate, births at term, pre-natal care access.

Note: FY 2012 BCPSS school budgets are posted online. FY 2011 spending data were requested. FY 2012 reported Pre-K educator spending by school are used. 15% of BCPSS schools with Pre-K did not have budget detail available on their web sites.

School Readiness: Categorization of Funding

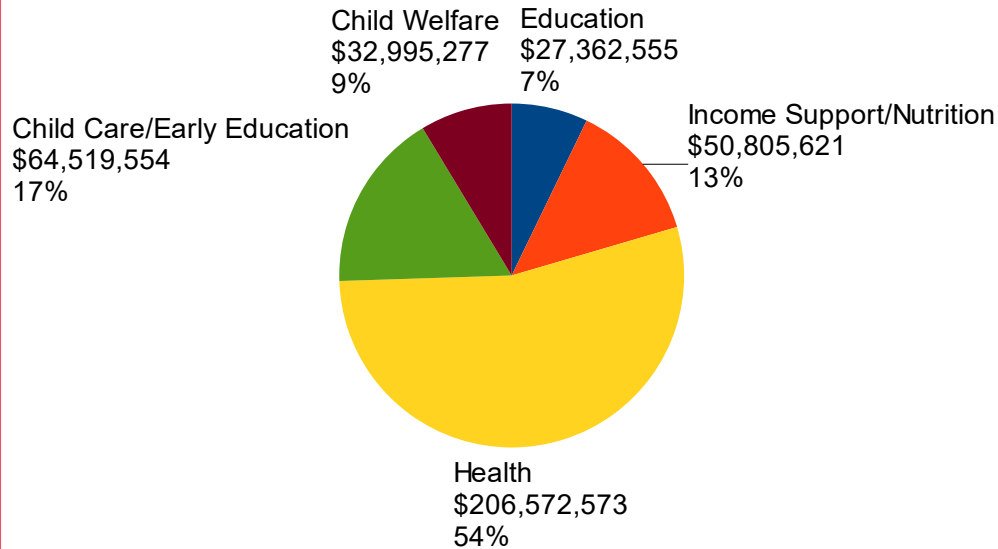
Corrective	Maintenance	Preventive
Education (Special Education & Services – IDEA Pre-K and Infants & Toddlers)	Income Supports/Nutrition (Women, Infants and Children Program and Temporary Cash Assistance Payments for Children Under Age 6)	Education (Pre-K Educators & Paraeducators)
Health (Medicaid-Billed Health Treatment for Children Under Age 6, including Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Charges)		Health (Medicaid Payments to MCOs & Medicaid Dental Services for Children Under Age 6. And Babies Born Healthy, Maternal and Child Health, Home Visiting & Early Childhood Mental Health)
Child Welfare (Foster Care Payments for Children Under Age 6)		Child Care & Early Education (Child Care Subsidy Program, Maryland Family Network, Head Start, Judith P. Hoyer Centers, & DHCD & Other Day Care Centers)

Baltimore City FY 2011 School Readiness Spending By Category



Investments in Baltimore City Children Entering School Ready to Learn

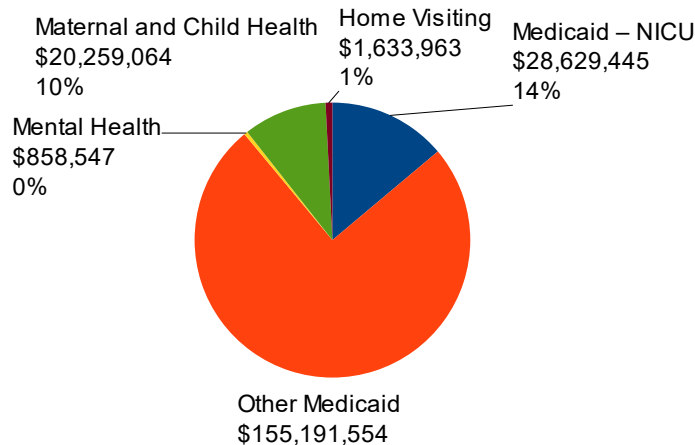
Baltimore City FY 2011 School Readiness Investments By Function --



The estimated cost of Medicaid health care services for children aged 0-6 was \$183.8 million, or 48% of total school readiness investments. Medicaid Neonatal Intensive Care Unit charges for City residents were \$28.6 million.

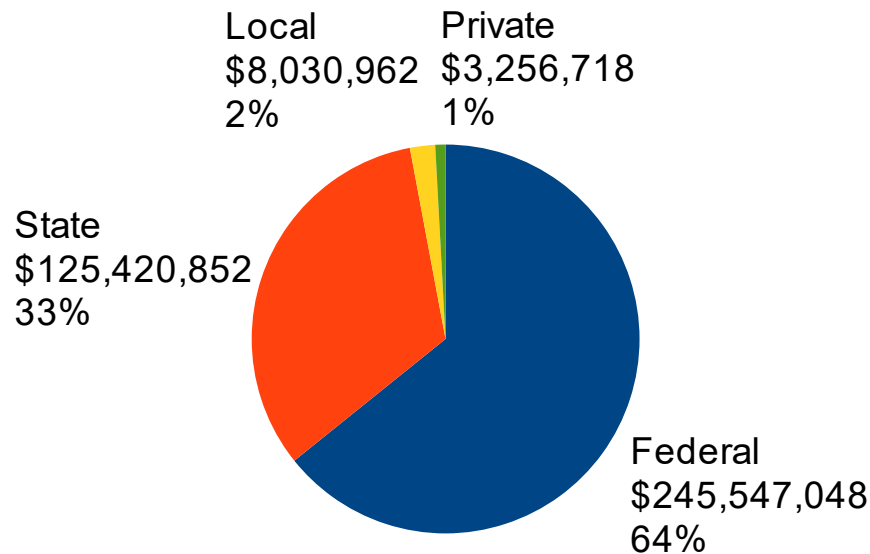
- Investments in Maternal and Child Health and Home Visiting were \$20.2 million (5.2% of total) and \$1.6 million (0.4%) respectively. Women, Infants and Children spending accounted for another \$25.2 million of school readiness spending, or 7.4% of the total.
- Spending on child care and early education (excluding BCPS) was \$64.5 million, or 16.6% of total investments. BCPS spending of \$27.3 million, including \$26.2 million on Pre-K educators, added another 7% to the total.
- School readiness investments through the Baltimore City Department of Social Services amounted to \$58.5 million (15.3%). Foster Care estimated payments to children under age 6 were \$32.9 million and Temporary Cash Assistance estimated payments were \$25.3 million.

Baltimore City FY 2011 School Readiness Investments -- Health Spending



School Readiness Investments: Mostly Federal and State Funds

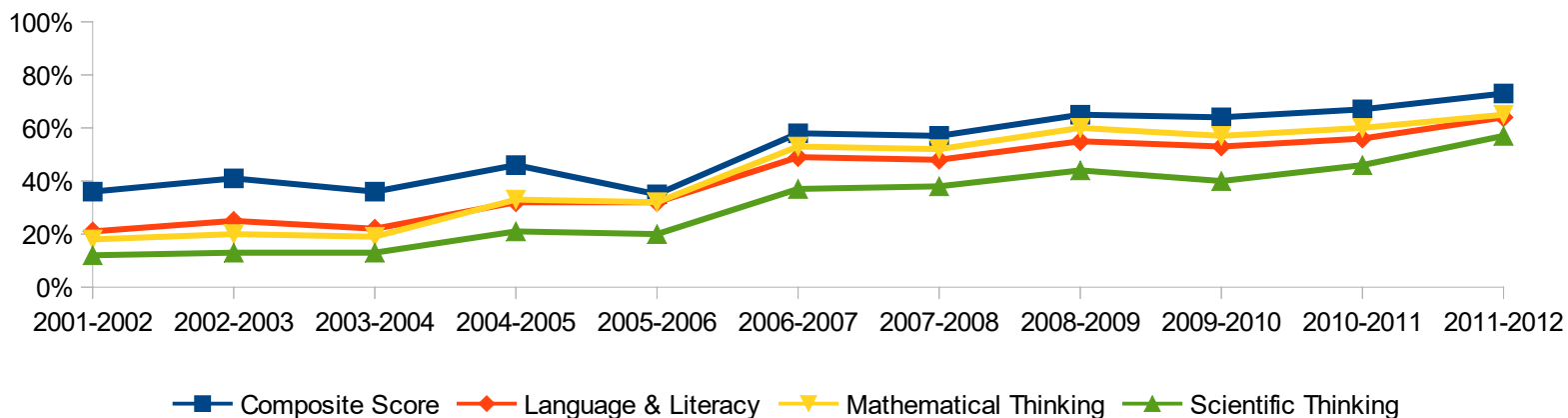
Baltimore City FY 2011 School Readiness Investments



- ✓ Federal funds of \$245.6 million are 64% of the total school readiness investments, with most of the federal funds matching Medicaid or foster care spending on children under age 6. Other Federal spending priorities:
 - Head Start – \$30 million
 - Child Care Subsidies - \$16.2 million
 - WIC - \$25.3 million
 - Maternal & Child Health - \$14.5M
 - TCA payments for children under age 6-- \$23.8 million.
- ✓ Most of the state funds were also matching Medicaid and foster care for children under age 6. Other state spending was \$15.3 million on Pre-K and \$13.3 million on child care subsidies.
- ✓ Local spending of \$4.9 million went to Pre-K and \$2.1 million was spent on Maternal & Child Health and \$800,000 on Home Visiting.
- ✓ \$2.5 million in Private Foundation funds paid for Maternal & Child Health and \$740,000 for Child Care/Early Education.

Many More Baltimore City Children Are Entering School Ready to Learn

Maryland Model for School Readiness
Percent of Baltimore City Children Ready to Learn

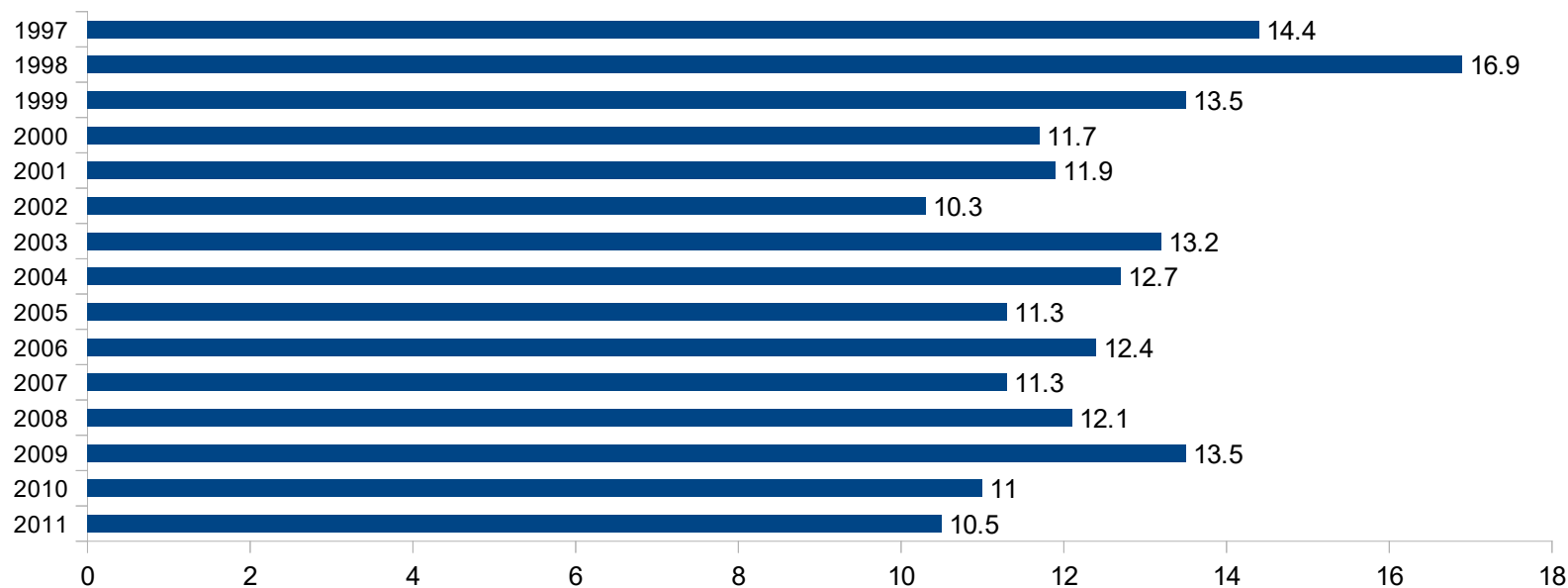


- From 2001-2002 to 2011-2012, the number of children ready to learn, as measured by the MMSR composite score, increased by 103%.
- Over the same time period, the number of children ready to learn in the various domains surged. The MMSR Language & Literacy score was up 205%; the Mathematical Thinking score was up 261%; and the Scientific Thinking score increased 375%.
- From 2004-2005 to 2010-2011 (the last two “Cradle to Career” K-12 budget years), the composite MMSR score increased by 46%; the Language score was up 75%; the Math score went up 82%; and the Science score increased by 119%.

More Baltimore City Infants Are Reaching Their First Birthday

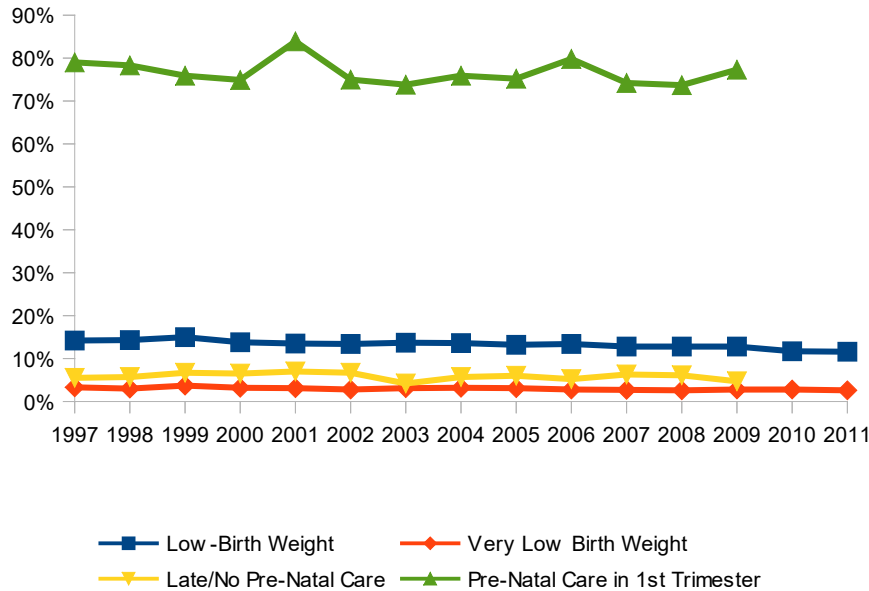
- After remaining stubbornly very high, the infant mortality rate has dropped the last two years.
- Despite the recent improvement, too many infants continue to die in the largest city in one of the richest states in the country.

Baltimore City Infant Mortality Rate (/1000 Births)

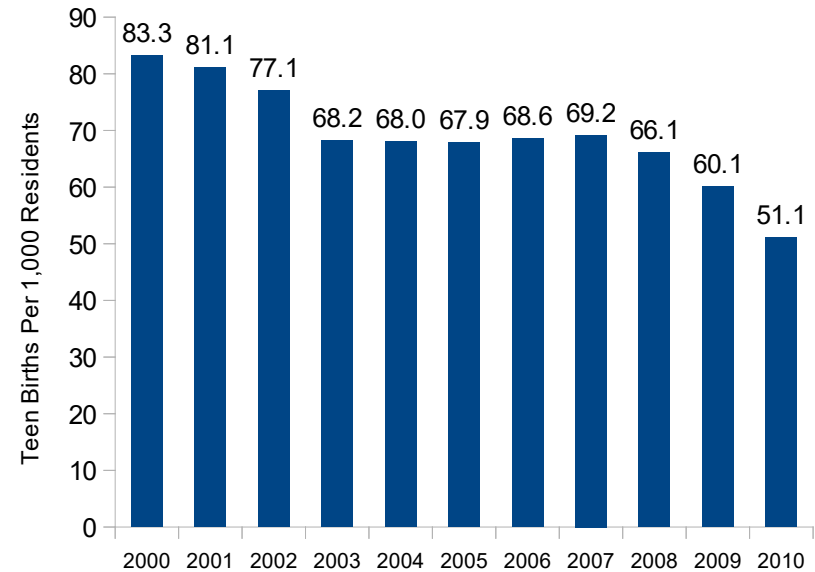


Babies Born Healthy – Baltimore City

Healthy Birth Outcomes -- Baltimore City Indicator Data



Baltimore City Teen Birth Rate



- ✓ From 1997 to 2011, the number of low-birth weight babies born dropped 18% and the number of very low-birth weight babies declined 21%.
- ✓ From 1997 to 2009, the percent of women who received no or late pre-natal care decreased 14.5%; at the same time, the percent of women who received pre-natal care in the first trimester fell by 2%. The methodology of reporting access to pre-natal care changed in 2010.
- ✓ The teen birth rate has shown steep declines – with 39% fewer births to teen mothers in 2010 than in 2000.

- Fiscal Year 2011

Grade-Level Reading Fund Map

Connecting Boosted Investments to Improved Outcomes

FY 2011 Grade-Level Reading Investments & Indicators

- \$1.243 billion in FY 2011 public and private investments to ensure all children are able to read at grade level, 35.8% of total “Cradle to Career” spending, including:
 - ✓ K-12 Education: Regular & Special Instruction; Meals & Transportation; Community Schools, BCPS Office of Engagement; Other (For fund map, Title I Parent Involvement Allocation & BCPS Summer Learning spending are assumed to be in Regular Instruction.); Other
 - ✓ Income Support: Summer Food Programs; Temporary Cash Assistance payments to Children Aged 6 - 14; Energy Assistance; Food Pantries; Other
 - ✓ Health: Medicaid-Billed Health Care for Children Aged 6 -14; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (Non-Medicaid); School Health Services; Healthy Homes; Other
 - ✓ Housing: Homeless Prevention & Services
 - ✓ Criminal Justice: Youth Violence Prevention & Education at State-Operated Juvenile Facilities.
 - ✓ Child Welfare: Foster Care Payments for Children Aged 6-14; Family Recovery Program
 - ✓ Employment Services: Mayor's Office of Employment Development – Youth Programs
 - ✓ Youth Development: After School/Summer; Libraries; Arts/Culture; Mentoring; Rec/Parks
 - ✓ For the fund map, data were not available to identify spending for children aged 6-14 for SSI, OASDI, and SNAP Benefits. Expenditures on Courts and Police were not allocated to children aged 6 -14.

Grade-Level Reading Indicators include Maryland Scholastic Assessment Reading Scores for Students in 3rd, 5th, and 8th Grades and Chronic Absence Rates By Grade for Pre-K Through 3rd Grade and for 1st Through 5th Grade; 6th Through 8th Grade; 9th Through 12th Grade.

Grade-Level Reading: Categorization of Funding

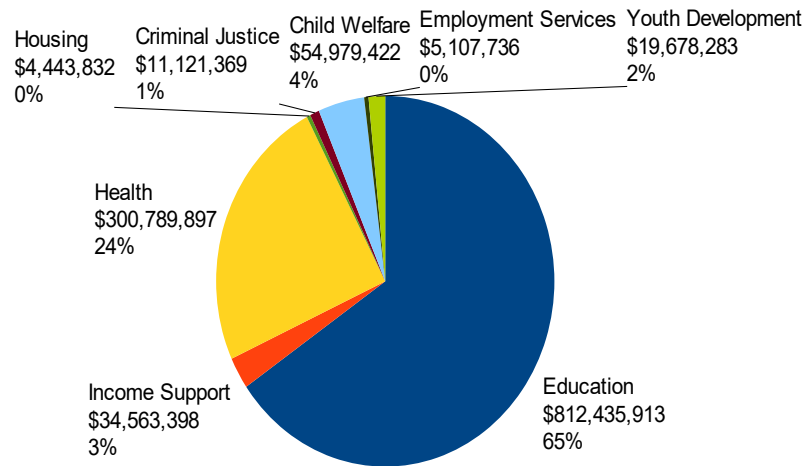
Corrective	Maintenance	Preventive
Education (Special Education & Services)	Education (Transportation, Meals)	Education (Regular Instruction; Community Schools; MD Schools for Deaf and Blind; MSDE Aid to Nonpublic Schools; MSDE/Mayor's Grants to Educational Agencies & Foundation Support)
Health (Medicaid-Billed Treatment for Children Aged 6-14 and Substance Abuse Treatment)	Income Support/Nutrition Assistance (Temporary Cash Assistance Payment Children Aged 6-14; HABC/DHCD Energy Assistance; Summer Food Programs; Foundation Funds – Nutrition & Work Supports)	Health (Medicaid Payments to MCOs & Medicaid Dental for Children Aged 6-14; School Health Services; School-Based Mental Health Services; Healthy Homes; and Related Foundation Support)
Criminal Justice (Education of Youth in State-Operated Juvenile Facilities)	Housing (Homeless Prevention/Services)	Youth Development (After School/Summer; Arts; Library; Mentoring; Rec/Parks) and Employment Services (MOED Youth Programs) and Criminal Justice (Youth Violence Prevention)
Child Welfare (Foster Care Payments for Children Aged 6-14)		

Grade-Level Reading Investments in Baltimore City Students

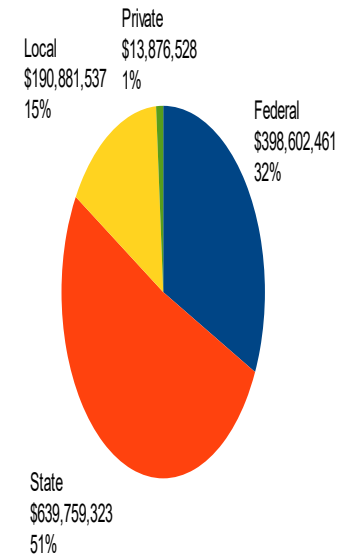


“Cradle to Career” Investments: Grade-Level Reading

FY 2011 Grade-Level Reading Investments By Function



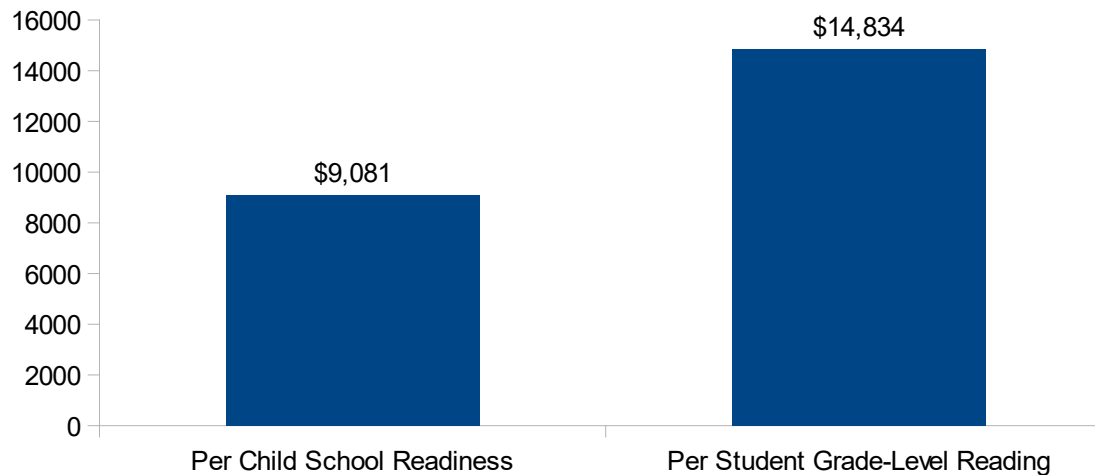
FY 2011 Investments in Grade-Level Reading for Baltimore City Students By Funding Source



- Grade-level reading indicators focus on MSA reading scores in 3rd through 8th Grade. The Grade-Level Reading fund map does not allocate K-12 spending to students in Pre-Kindergarten through 8th Grade. The analysis currently includes all BCPS spending for regular instruction, special instruction, transportation and meals.
- Similar to the school readiness fund map, grade-level reading investments include spending on Medicaid (\$250.4 million), Foster Care (\$54.3 million) and Temporary Cash Assistance (\$28.2 million) for children aged 6-14.
- Local grade-level reading investments included \$472.1 million for Education and \$126.1 million for Health.
- \$6 million of foundation funding went to K-12 Education and \$5 million to Youth Development.

Rough Estimates: Per Child School Readiness & Per Student Grade-Level Reading

"Cradle to Career" Per Child School Readiness Spending and Grade-Level Reading Per Student Spending



- The age groups in the DHMH Medicaid caseload by coverage group and age group data used to allocate Medicaid, Foster Care Payments & Temporary Cash Assistance are Under 6; 6-14; 15-20. The age groups in the Census data used to calculate per child school readiness and grade-level reading investments are Under 5; 6-13; 14-17.

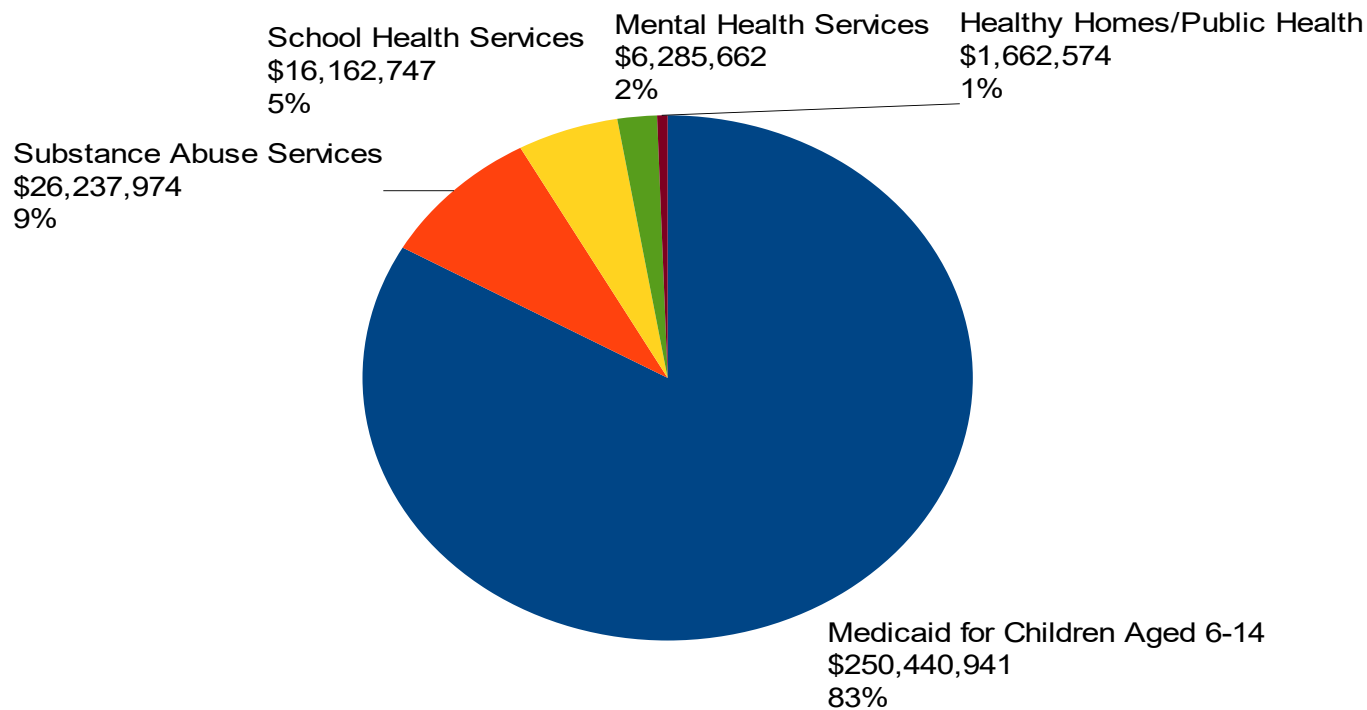
National Summer Learning Association Study & Reported 2011 Summer Learning Spending

- ✓ January 2012 National Summer Learning Association report “*A Scan of Summer Learning Opportunities in Baltimore*”
- ✓ Smarter Summers Project: Funded with 3-year Wal-Mart grant of \$11.5 million nationally. Summer 2011 funding was \$270,000 for Baltimore City, which served a total of 360 rising sixth through ninth grade students.
- ✓ \$6.5 million in FY 2011 BCPS spending for Summer 2011 programs, including.
 - ✓ Enrichment Programs for rising K-5th Graders.
 - ✓ Enrichment and Accelerated Programs for rising 6th - 8th Graders.
 - ✓ Remediation, Credit Recovery and High School Bridge and AP Enrichment for rising 9th - 12th Graders.

Grade-Level Reading for Baltimore City Students

Healthy Readers Spending

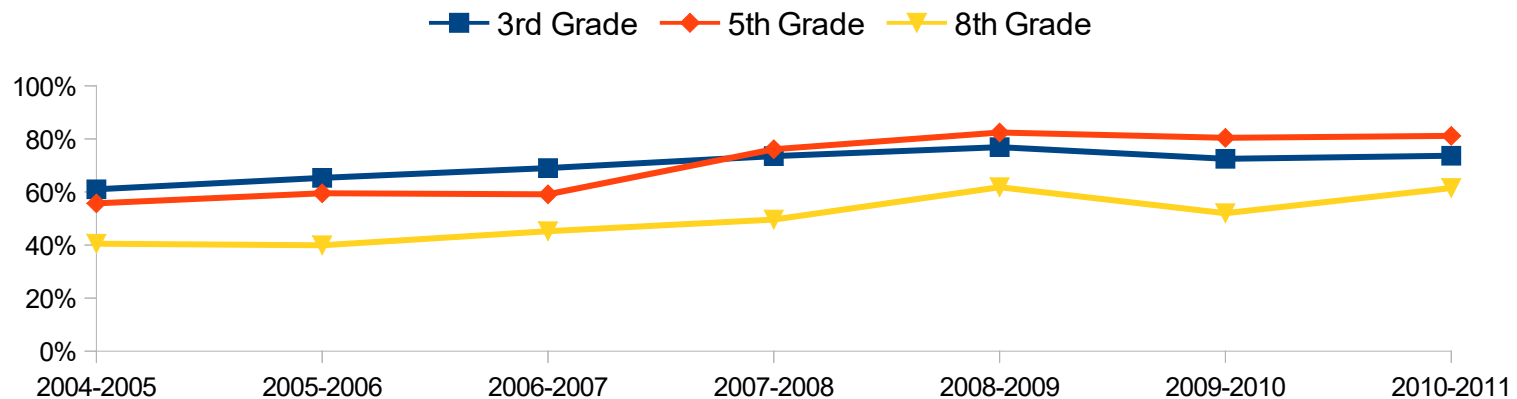
Grade-Level Reading Investments -- Health Spending



→ Note: Substance Abuse and Mental Health spending reported is non-Medicaid funded.

More Baltimore City Children Are Reading At Grade Level; But Rates Are Still Too Low

Baltimore City Students Passing the Maryland School Assessment Reading Test

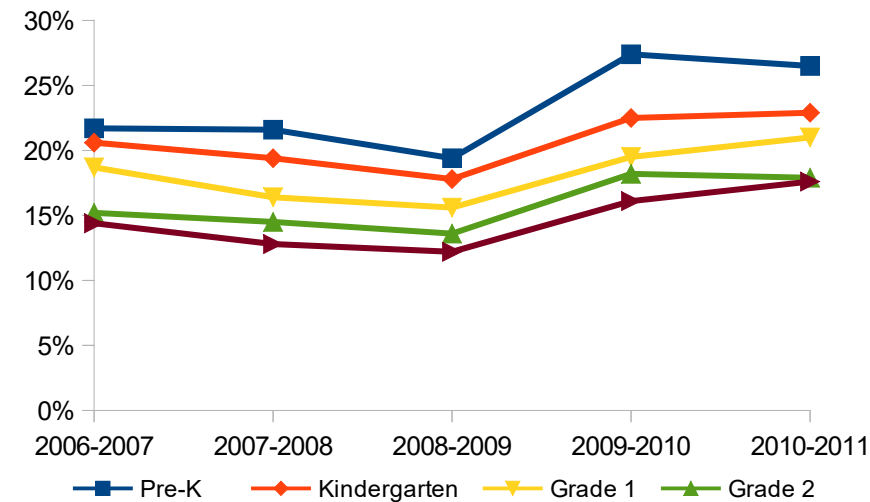


- From 2005-2006 to 2010-2011, the number of children reading at grade level, as measured by the percent of students passing the Maryland Scholastic Assessment (MSA) Advanced Reading test, increased for 3rd, 5th and 8th graders.
- Over the same time period, the number of students reading at grade-level increased 21% for students in third grade to 74% of students passing the MSA reading test. The grade-level reading rate went up 46% for students in fifth grade to 81% passing, and improved 52% for 8th graders to 61% of students passing the MSA reading test..
- While the percentage gains are notable, the baseline performance was very low and many BCPSS students continue to lag behind their peers in grade-level reading

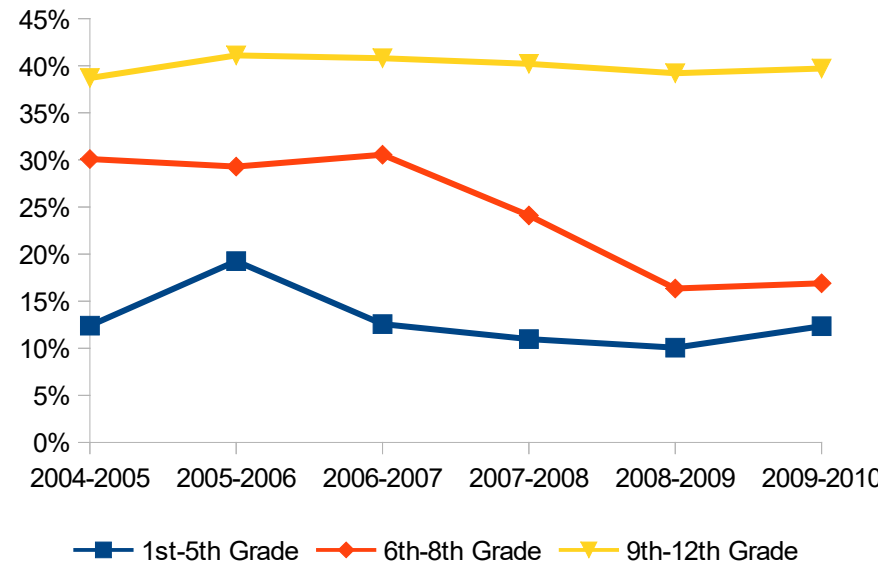
Chronic Absence In the Earliest Grades Is Increasing

- ✓ From 2005 to 2010, the chronic absence rate among high school students remained stubbornly high at around 40%. At the same time, the percent of chronically absent students in the middle school grades dropped 44%.
- ✓ Despite progress with middle school students, the chronic absence rate remained relatively steady around 12% from 2005 to 2010. More recent data from a March 2012 Baltimore Education Research Consortium study show that chronic absence is increasing from Pre-K to third grade. From 2006 to 2011, the percent of chronically absent students increased by 22% for both Pre-K and third grade students, by 12% for 1st graders, 18% for 2nd graders, and 11% for students in Kindergarten.

Percent of Baltimore City Students Chronically Absent
Students Enrolled At Least 5 Days & Missed More Than 1/9 of Days



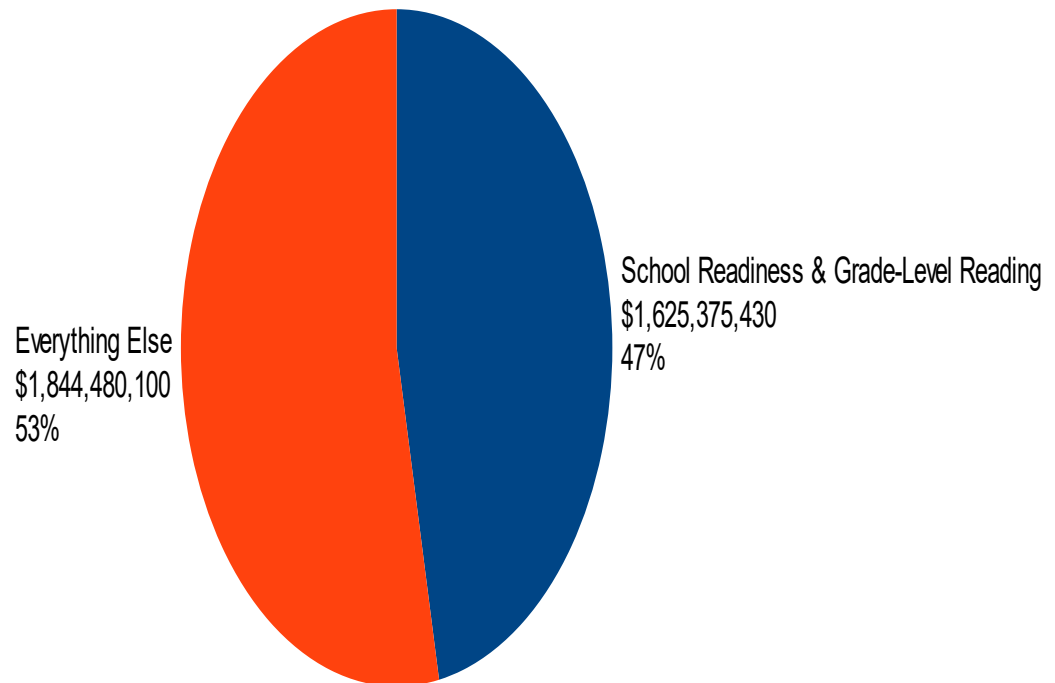
Chronic Absence of Baltimore City Students By Grade



47%: The Most Famous Percentage of 2012 & School Readiness + Grade-Level Reading Spending

- ✓ The Campaign for Grade-Level Reading identifies School Readiness as one of the domains influencing students' ability to read at grade level
- ✓ Campaign also focuses on:
 - ✓ Chronic Absence
 - ✓ Summer Learning Loss
 - ✓ Parent Engagement
 - ✓ Healthy Readers
 - Ensuring Health Coverage
 - Expanding Oral Health Services
 - Providing Age-Appropriate Health Screenings
 - Improving Nutrition and Physical Activity; and
 - Creating Safe and Healthy Home Environments

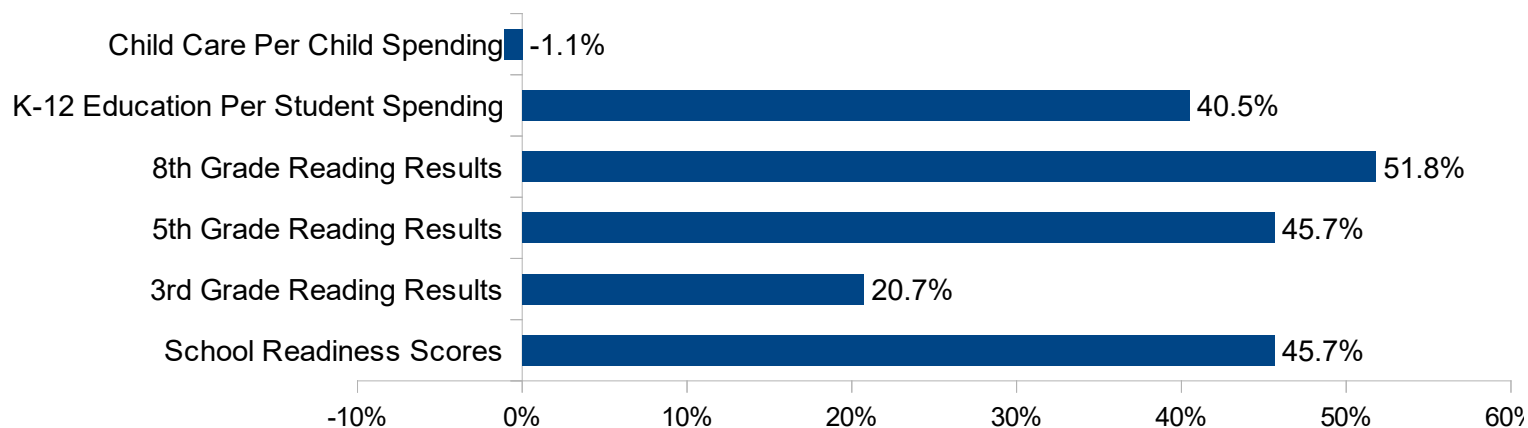
School Readiness & Grade-Level Reading Expenditures Were 47% of Total "Cradle to Career" Investments



Increased Education Investments Led to More Baltimore City Students Entering School Ready to Learn and Reading at Grade Level

Boosted Education Investments Improved Education Outcomes

Percent Change 2004-2005 to 2010-2011



- ➔ From 2005-2006 to 2010-2011, the number of children reading at grade level, as measured by the percent of students passing the Maryland Scholastic Assessment Reading test.
- ➔ Over the same time period, the number of students reading at grade-level increased 21% for students in third grade to 74% of students passing the MSA reading test. The grade-level reading rate went up 46% for students in fifth grade to 81% passing, and improved 52% for 8th graders to 61% of students passing the MSA reading test.

- Fiscal Year 2011

Transition-Aged Youth

Connecting Boosted Investments to Improved Outcomes

Transition-Aged Youth: Categorization of Funding

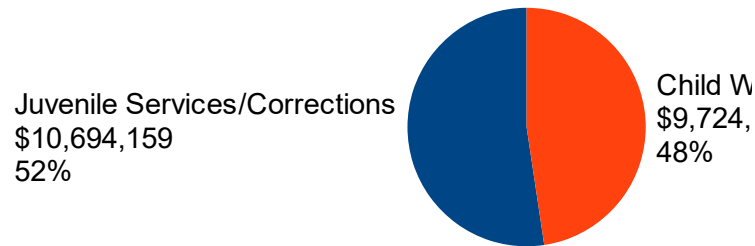
Corrective	Maintenance	Preventive
Criminal Justice (Estimated Spending on Youth Aged 18-20 in DPSCS and DJS - Administrative, Community Services; State-Operated Facilities; & Contracted Residential - ; and DJS Independent Living and Project CORPS)		Juvenile Justice (DJS Project Craft)
Child Welfare (Foster Care Payments for Children Aged 18-20; Ready By 21 Program; Foster Care Independent Living; and Medicaid-Billed Health Care for Foster Children Aged 18-20)		

Baltimore City FY 2011 Transition-Aged Youth Investments By Category

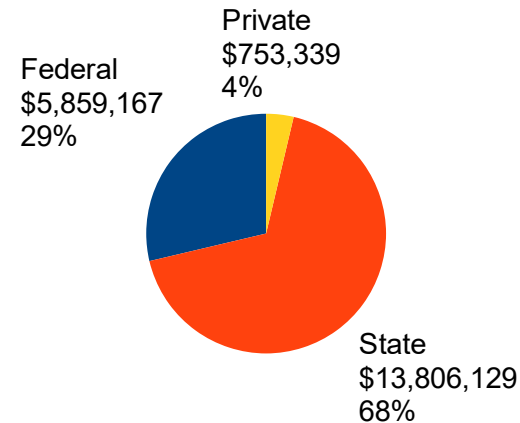


FY 2011 Transition-Aged Youth Investments

Transition-Aged Youth Investments By Function



Spending on Transition-Aged Youth By Funding Source



Investments defined as spending on transition-aged youth exiting the child welfare and juvenile justice system. Compared to school readiness and grade-level reading, there are less available indicators available for the transition-aged youth population.

Juvenile Justice spending is \$4.5 million on youth aged 18-20 in state-operated facilities; \$1.9 million for youth aged 18-20 in private residential placements; \$1.5 million for administrative and community services for youth aged 18-20; \$1.2 million for the DJS Independent Living Program; and \$1.1 million for Project CORPS, which provides job training to City youth exiting the juvenile justice system.

Child Welfare spending includes \$5.7 million for foster care payments for transition-aged youth; \$2.5 million for Foster Care Independent Living; \$878,000 for Ready By 21 Program; and \$694,000 for Medicaid payments for transition-aged youth in foster care.

Related spending of \$11.1 million on Medicaid Mental Health Services for youth aged 18-21; \$2.5 million

DJS: Project CORPS: Continuum of Opportunity Re-entry Program and Services

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services and Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice partnered on Project CORPS.

Project CORPS will serve 400 Baltimore City youth returning from in-state or out-of-state placements with a multi-disciplinary approach focused on community involvement, education and employment.

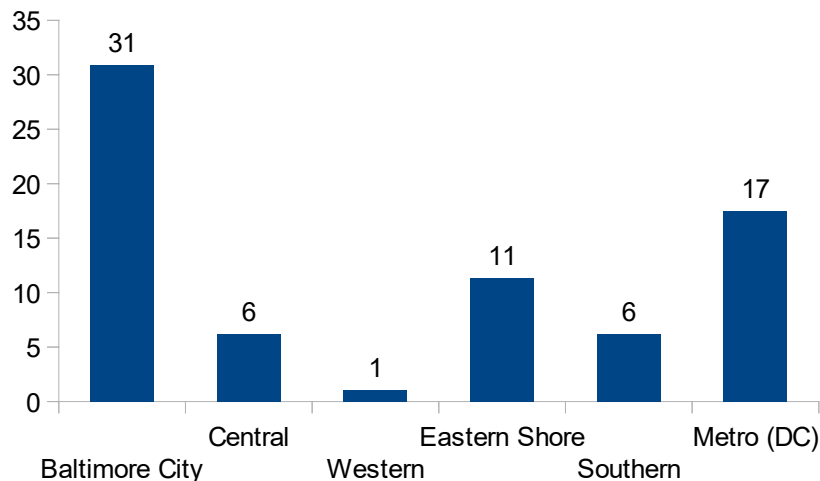
Youth will be encouraged to complete secondary education, offered further educational and employment opportunities, and supported to follow their individualized education and career paths.

Funded with a \$4.2 million two-year, U.S. Department of Labor Workforce Investment Act grant, with \$1.1 million in FY 2011 funding and \$3.1 million in FY 2012.

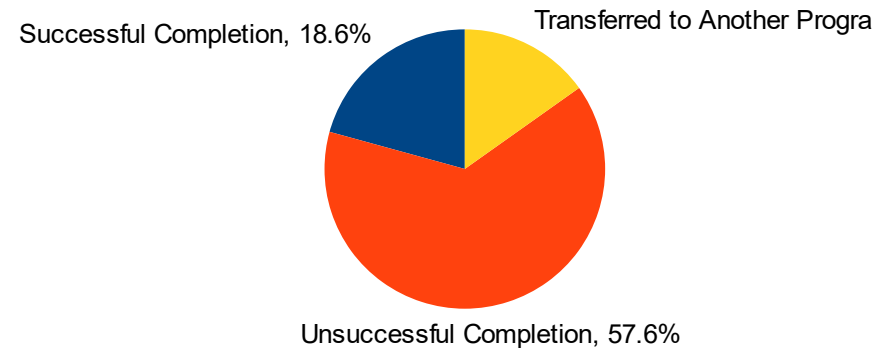
DJS Independent Living Program

- ✓ 31 Baltimore City youth were served in FY 2011 in the DJS Independent Living Program. Statewide, 58% of DJS youth in Independent Living did not successfully complete the program.
- ✓ Estimated FY 2011 spending of \$1.2 million for Baltimore City youth receiving DJS Independent Living services.

DJS Independent Living FY 2011 Placement
By Region of Residence

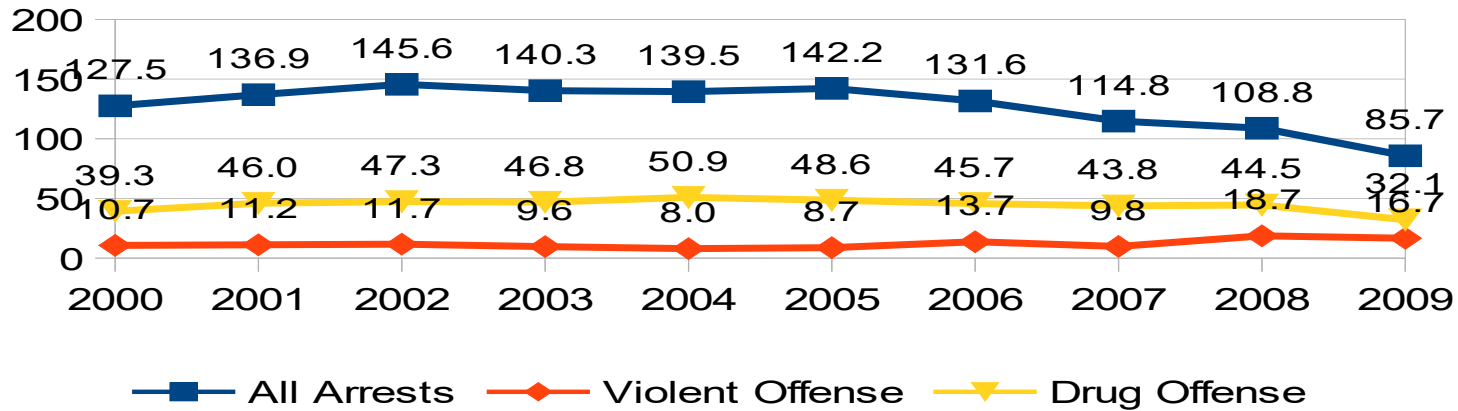


FY 2011 Releases From DJS Independent Living
By Program Completion Status (Statewide)

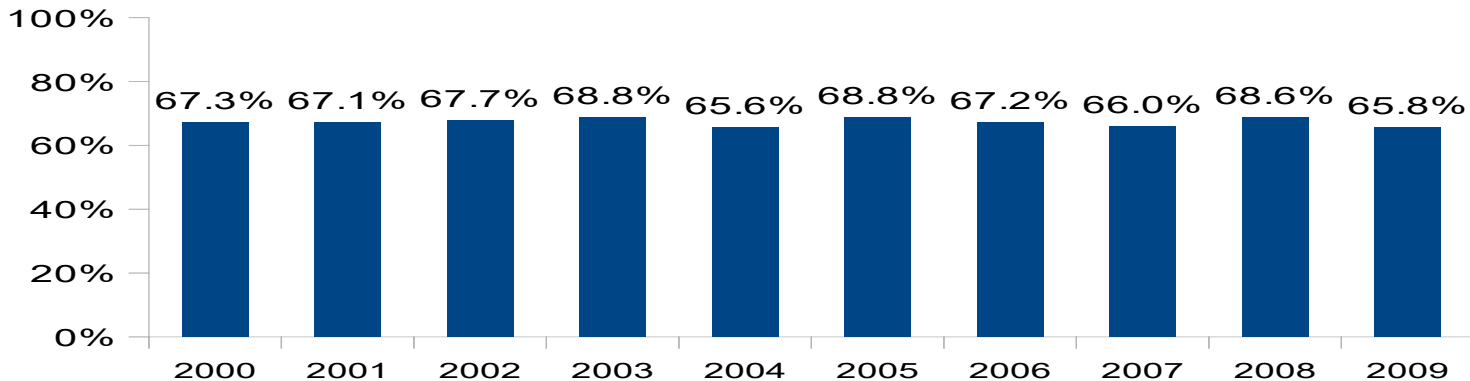


Baltimore City Juvenile Arrest Rates

Juvenile Arrest Rate Per 1,000 Baltimore City Residents



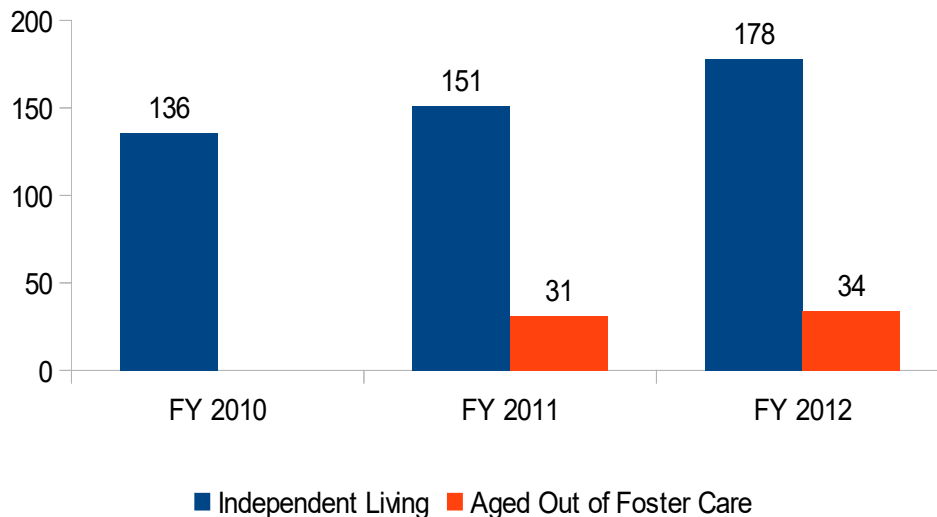
Percent of Juveniles Arrested Who Have a Prior Offense



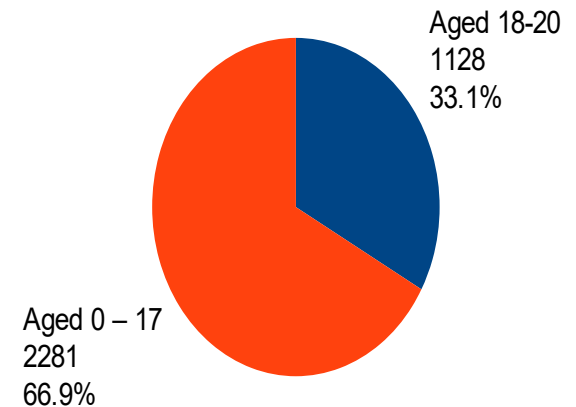
BCDSS/DHR “Ready By 21” Program

- ✓ Baltimore City Department of Social Services Ready By 21 Program includes the Life Skills Training web site and a partnership with the Family League of Baltimore City.
- ✓ Department of Human Resources StateStat data report that children aged 18-20 were 1/3 of the end of month June 2012 foster care caseload.

BCDSS Foster Children -- Monthly Average



Foster Care Caseload - June 30, 2012



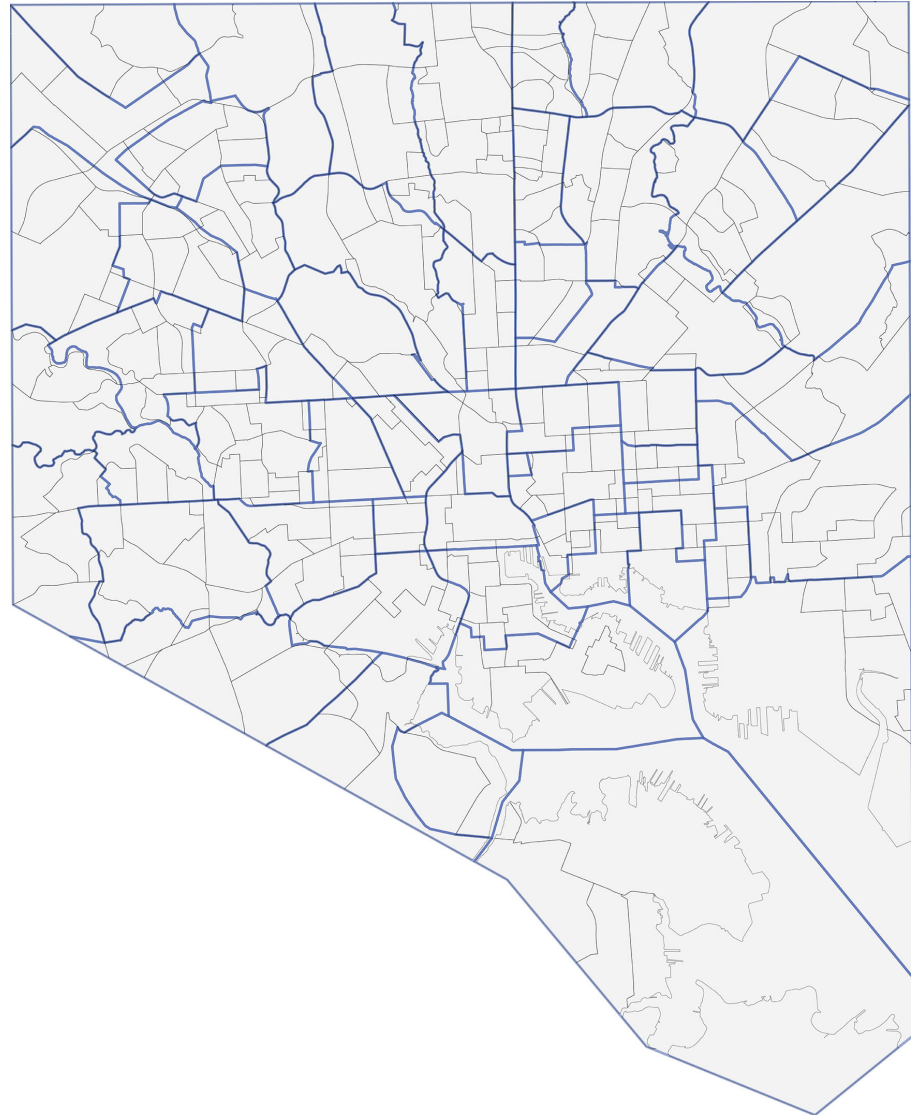
- Fiscal Year 2011 Baltimore City “Cradle to Career” Investments – School Readiness, Grade-Level Reading & Transition-Aged Youth

Existing Efforts & Current Progress Evidence-Based Practices & Recommendations

Overarching Recommendations

- ✓ Continue to Identify & Address High-Need Problems & Locations
- ✓ Build on Wealth of Existing Research & Recommendations
- ✓ Partner with Promising Current & Upcoming Initiatives
- ✓ Fully Leverage and/or Redirect Existing Funding Streams
- ✓ Pilot Innovative Financing Mechanisms
- ✓ Expand Evidence-Based Practices

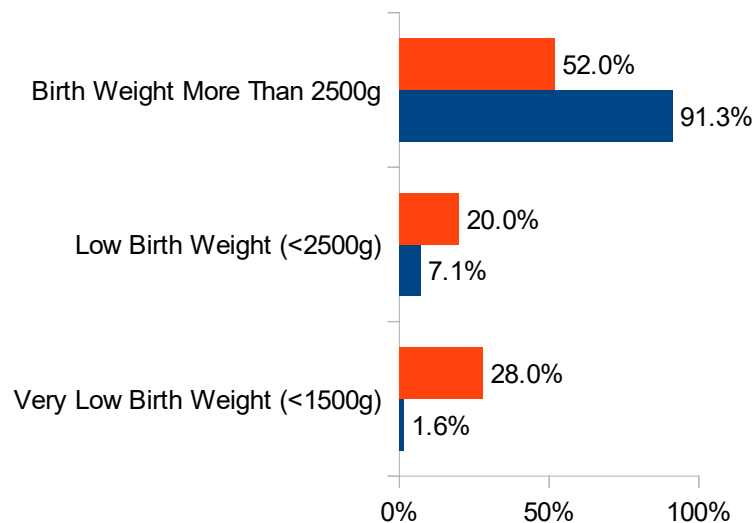
- Re-Directing Existing Resources & “Hot- Spotting:” Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Charges vs. Birth Outcomes & Grade-Level Reading Indicators By Zip Code



Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Charges Amplify Poor Birth Outcomes Indicators

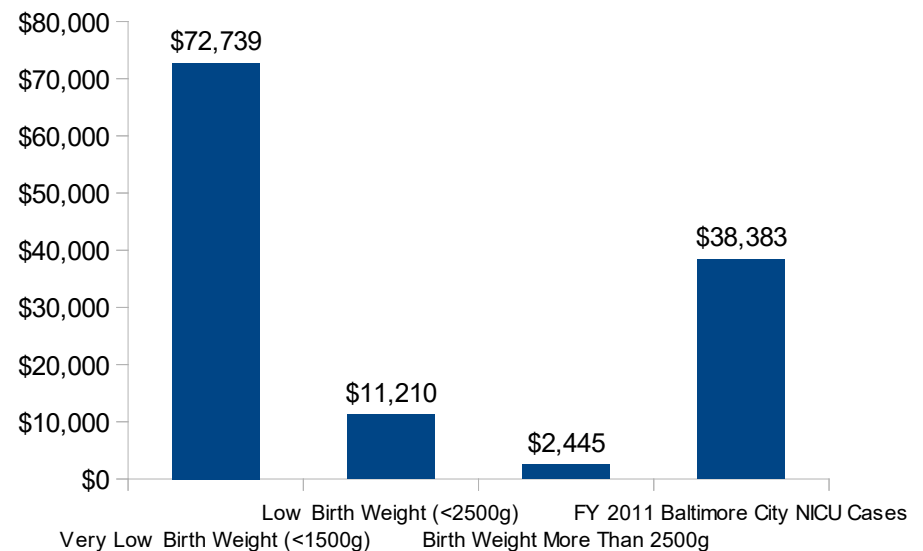
Percent of Births vs. Percent of Charges -- By Birth Weight

HSCRC Data for 2009



■ % Births ■ % Charges

Medicaid Charges Per Case
Data By Birth Weight - Source: 2009 HSCRC Data

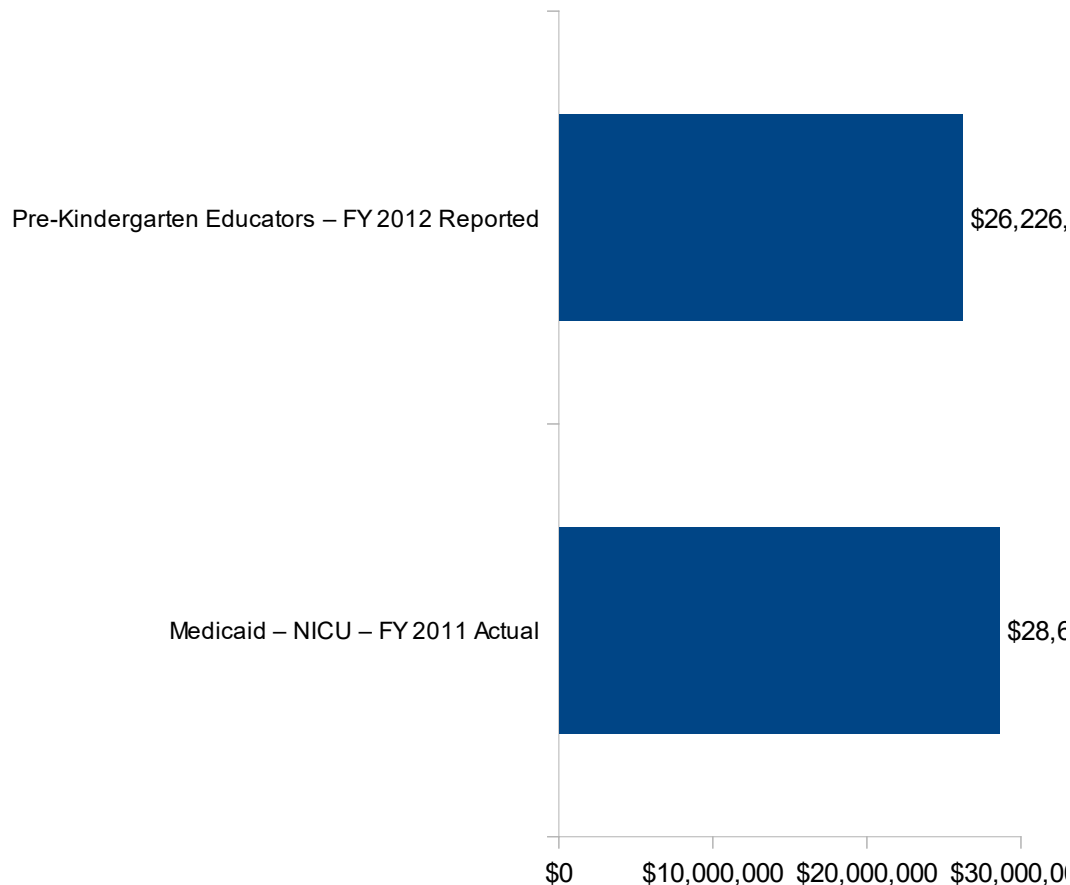


- ✓ Births with the most unhealthy outcomes are not only very difficult for the family, they are also very expensive.
- ✓ According to Health Services Cost Review Commission (HSCRC) data, in 2009, 1.6% of Maryland births were very low birth weight babies. These births accounted for 28% of associated costs of all Maryland births.
- ✓ Medicaid charges for very low birth weight babies were \$72,739 according to the 2009 HSCRC data. HSCRC reported actual FY 2011 Medicaid NICU charges for Baltimore City infants were \$38,383.
- ✓ To facilitate “hot spotting” analysis, the high cost of NICU charges can amplify the distribution of the relatively few NICU cases by zip code

Redirect Existing Resources

Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Medicaid Costs Were Higher Than Reported Pre-Kindergarten Spending

Comparing Public Investments in Baltimore City Pre-K Education to Medicaid NICU Charges for Baltimore City Infants



- ✓ FY 2011 Baltimore City NICU Medicaid charges were higher than reported FY 2012 BCPS spending on Pre-K Educators and Paraeducators.
- ✓ Total FY 2011 Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU), as defined as birth through 28 days, spending for Baltimore City was \$39.2 million, with Medicaid NICU charges of \$28.6 million.
- ✓ FY 2012 BCPS reported spending on Pre-K Educators and Paraeducators was \$26.2 million.
- ✓ Note: FY 2012 budgets by school are online and were used to calculate Pre-K investment. 85% of schools with Pre-K had current budgets online. FY 2011 spending has been requested. NICU spending by payer and zip code was provided by Maryland Health Services Cost Review Commission.

Canary in a Coal Mine? - Birth Outcomes & NICU Charges

	% of % of Total Public NICU \$\$	% of NICU \$	Teen Birth Rate (/1000)	% Births at Term	% Births w/Satisfactory Birth Weight	% Births w/Pre- Natal Care in 1 st Trimester	
21201	2.6%	1.7%	36.6	88.4%	85.3%	68.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Neonatal Intensive Care Unit costs tend to be clustered in several zip codes. > Zip codes with a relatively high proportion of NICU charges also tend to have relatively poor birth outcomes. And zip codes with relatively low percentages of NICU charges demonstrate relatively better birth outcomes. > These indicators of poor birth outcomes also align with the infant mortality rate. DHMH Vital Statistics data for Baltimore City demonstrate that a decline in the percent of births with low or very low birth weight corresponded with the recent drop in the City infant mortality rate. > Mothers who have had a prior birth with a poor birth outcome are more likely to have a subsequent delivery with a poor birth outcome. > Women with chronic disease and/or mental health or substance abuse issues are also more likely to have a birth with a poor birth outcome.
21202	1.7%	2.0%	63.9	88.4%	88.6%	68.1%	
21205	3.6%	4.5%	75.7	84.7%	85.4%	52.1%	
21206	12.0%	8.6%	48.9	83.8%	84.4%	56.6%	
21207	1.3%	1.3%	51.0	85.9%	86.2%	55.4%	
21209	0.9%	0.7%	5.5	91.4%	93.8%	62.2%	
21210	0.3%	0.0%	0.0	94.3%	94.3%	74.3%	
21211	2.3%	0.6%	58.8	90.0%	91.0%	66.5%	
21212	1.9%	2.3%	35.8	88.6%	90.4%	62.8%	
21213	6.5%	7.8%	79.6	84.1%	84.6%	54.9%	
21214	3.5%	2.7%	26.6	84.9%	87.0%	64.2%	
21215	3.9%	3.4%	63.8	86.4%	89.0%	53.3%	
21216	4.2%	5.5%	61.9	82.8%	86.7%	51.0%	
21217	7.1%	8.0%	71.4	82.7%	86.5%	57.8%	
21218	7.8%	7.7%	33.2	85.0%	83.9%	53.8%	
21223	4.2%	5.3%	74.0	87.4%	86.0%	51.7%	
21224	9.0%	11.0%	77.1	89.4%	90.4%	55.7%	
21225	4.1%	5.2%	84.4	82.0%	89.4%	54.1%	
21229	5.7%	6.5%	62.4	85.9%	88.0%	59.6%	
21230	3.9%	3.1%	53.4	89.1%	93.3%	61.6%	
21231	1.3%	1.2%	88.9	94.2%	94.2%	59.1%	
21239	6.1%	5.4%	57.8	83.9%	88.6%	54.4%	
City-Wide			51.1	86.5%	88.3%	57.0%	

Canary in a Coal Mine? - Grade-Level Reading Outcomes & NICU Charges

Grade Level Reading Indicators By Zip Code

	% of Total NICU \$\$	% of Public NICU \$	3 rd Grade Reading	5 th Grade Reading	8 th Grade Reading
21201	2.6%	1.7%	72.5%	83.6%	47.4%
21202	1.7%	2.0%	83.3%	80.5%	55.5%
21205	3.6%	4.5%	68.1%	76.2%	41.1%
21206	12.0%	8.6%	55.8%	72.9%	52.2%
21207	1.3%	1.3%	81.0%	85.7%	52.9%
21209	0.9%	0.7%	90.2%	86.0%	66.5%
21210	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	80.0%
21211	2.3%	0.6%	88.2%	93.0%	69.6%
21212	1.9%	2.3%	85.9%	85.4%	53.5%
21213	6.5%	7.8%	65.7%	74.0%	49.4%
21214	3.5%	2.7%	77.2%	79.9%	61.2%
21215	3.9%	3.4%	72.6%	78.3%	55.5%
21216	4.2%	5.5%	70.4%	82.2%	47.3%
21217	7.1%	8.0%	66.7%	78.5%	42.6%
21218	7.8%	7.7%	80.4%	81.2%	50.6%
21223	4.2%	5.3%	67.4%	83.5%	46.3%
21224	9.0%	11.0%	73.8%	84.9%	65.3%
21225	4.1%	5.2%	71.5%	74.4%	55.6%
21229	5.7%	6.5%	68.1%	80.8%	53.1%
21230	3.9%	3.1%	80.5%	85.0%	59.3%
21231	1.3%	1.2%	78.0%	82.8%	76.2%
21239	6.1%	5.4%	83.0%	80.7%	52.9%
City-wide			72.5%	70.9%	52.0%

- MMSR School Readiness scores by school are not available online and were requested from MSDE.
- In 2010-2011, 67% of BCPS students entered school ready to learn and 72% passed the MSA 3rd Grade Reading test. Pending receipt of MMSR scores by school, this analysis currently substitutes grade-level reading indicators, particularly 3rd grade reading scores.
- Zip codes with the highest NICU utilization do tend to have lower 3rd grade reading scores. For example, 21206 has the highest NICU utilization; and 3rd grade reading scores lagged 24% behind City-wide scores.
- 3rd grade reading scores were below City-wide scores in 7 of the ten highest NICU utilization zip codes. While 2 zip codes in the ten highest NICU utilization, 21224 and 21218, outperformed their peers City-wide, zip codes with lower NICU utilization tended to have relatively higher 3rd grade reading scores.

Zip Codes with Highest NICU Utilization & Access to Early Learning Opportunities

	% Total NICU \$	% Total Public NICU \$	% City Pre-K \$	% of Pre-K #	% of Head Start #	% of FSC #	% Hoyer Centers #	% All Locations
21206	11.98%	8.59%	2.84%	1.83%	7.69%	0.00%	25.00%	4.12%
21224	9.04%	11.01%	8.03%	6.42%	1.92%	20.00%	0.00%	5.29%
21218	7.79%	7.69%	6.90%	7.34%	1.92%	0.00%	0.00%	5.29%
21217	7.10%	7.97%	7.03%	8.26%	17.31%	20.00%	50.00%	12.35%
21213	6.47%	7.78%	10.47%	6.42%	9.62%	0.00%	0.00%	7.06%
21239	6.06%	5.37%	2.54%	2.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.76%
21229	5.74%	6.51%	4.89%	7.34%	5.77%	0.00%	0.00%	6.47%
21216	4.19%	5.46%	9.35%	11.01%	5.77%	0.00%	0.00%	8.82%
21223	4.17%	5.27%	7.19%	6.42%	9.62%	20.00%	0.00%	7.65%
21225	4.05%	5.20%	5.55%	6.42%	7.69%	20.00%	0.00%	7.06%
Total	66.59%	70.85%	64.77%	64.22%	67.31%	80.00%	75.00%	65.88%

- The ten highest NICU cost Baltimore City zip codes had NICU charges of \$26.1 million and accounted for 67% of the total cost in the City. These 10 zip codes had publicly-funded NICU charges of \$20.1 million, accounting for more than 70% of publicly funded FY 2011 charges for Baltimore City residents. These zip codes tend to be clustered in an arc through East Baltimore and Northeast Baltimore.
- Early Learning Locations include Pre-Kindergarten, Head Start, Family Support Centers, Early Head Start, The Community Hub and Judith P. Hoyer Centers. As a whole, Early Learning Locations are roughly available throughout these ten zip codes proportionate to the zip codes' total percent of City NICU charges. The three highest cost zip codes, however, had fewer Early Learning Locations available, relative to their proportion of total City NICU charges.
- While eligibility for Head Start is dependent on family income, Pre-Kindergarten is “universal” and available for all children. The distribution of both Pre-K locations and Pre-K investments by zip code is fairly disconnected from the clustering of NICU charges, particularly for 21206, the zip code with the highest total NICU cost. While 21206 accounted for 12% of total NICU charges, only 2.5% of total City Pre-K spending was invested in 21206.
- Five of these ten zip codes cross the City-County line. In the County, these residents of these zip codes accounted for 7% of all Baltimore County charges. Residents of all zip codes that are shared between the Baltimore City and County accounted for 41% of total Baltimore County NICU charges. In addition, County zip codes with mass transit links to the City account for a relatively large portion of County NICU charges. For example, 21117, Owings Mills, accounts for 7% of total County NICU costs.
- Public investments, like Healthy Babies programs, Child Care Subsidies & Quality, and Pre-Kindergarten are funded through jurisdictional budgets. Service delivery systems mirror the budget structure. Families tend to be more mobile, Regionally (2012).

“Hot Spotting:” NICU Utilization Zip Code Analysis

Data Sources & Notes

- Data Sources – NICU charges for Baltimore City residents by payer and by zip code were provided by the Maryland Health Services Cost Review Commission. Birth outcomes and grade-level reading indicators are Baltimore Neighborhood Indicator Alliance (BNIA) Vital Signs data by Community Statistical Area (CSA).
- Early Learning Locations by zip code were determined using the zip code of the location. BNIA offers GIS Shapefiles for download in zip files, which include the related data in spreadsheet format. Baltimore City Public Schools for the 2010-2011 school year is one of the available GIS Shapefiles from BNIA. These data included the zip code and grades served for each school. Head Start locations are from Maryland Family Network's (MFN) January 2011 “Directory of Head Start Programs in Maryland.” Family Support Centers locations are from MFN's FY 2011 Annual Report. Locations of Judith P. Hoyer Centers are available on MSDE's Division of Early Childhood Education's web site.
- Data by zip code are estimated using BNIA data by CSA for the “Children and Family Health” and “Education and Youth” Vital Signs.
- Some CSAs do cross zip code boundaries. For this analysis, those CSAs are included in the most appropriate zip code. For multi-CSA zip codes, data by CSA are averaged to determine data by zip code.
 - In the tables, percent of NICU charges do not add to 100%. Several zip codes with 6.3% of total NICU charges and 5.4% of public NICU charges are not reported in the table as they had no reported birth outcomes or grade-level reading indicators. One example is 21208, with only a few blocks in the City, and 0.9% of NICU charges. Further, those few blocks appear to be split between two CSAs (Glen-Fallstaff and Cross-Country/Cheswolde). The BNIA data for those two CSAs are counted in the zip code where most of the CSA is located. A more simple example is zip code Unknown which had 0.1% of total Baltimore City NICU charges. See attached tables for NICU utilization for all zip codes.
 - Support for the important work of the Baltimore Neighborhood Indicator Alliance and Maryland Family Network were reported in the foundation survey and are included in the “Cradle to Career” fund matrix.

School Readiness: Existing Efforts – Upcoming Opportunities

- December 2011 DHMH Report – “Plan for Reducing Infant Mortality in Maryland”
- January 2011 University of Maryland Baltimore School of Medicine Study–“Food Insecurity Among Children Aged 0 -3”
- Maryland's Birth Through Three Business Plan
- Maryland Family Network – LOCATE: Child Care resource; The Community Hub promising model; and reports and tools including, Trends in Child Care series, “Child Care Demographics 2012: Baltimore City Report, and “Child Care for Children with Special Needs.
- Baltimore Education Research Coalition (BERC) Report – “Early Elementary Performance and Attendance in Baltimore City Schools' Pre-Kindergarten and Kindergarten”
- East Baltimore Development Inc.'s Planned Early Childhood/Family Resource Center
- Baltimore City Public Schools - Community Schools
- Affordable Care Act – Health Care Innovation Awards
 - “Johns Hopkins Community Health Partnership (J-CHiP)” – A partnership between JHU and JHHS and its hospitals, community clinics and affiliates, funded by a \$20 million, 3-year grant. The project will increase health care access for at-risk adults in East Baltimore, particularly those with chronic illness, mental illness or substance abuse conditions. J-CHiP will hire and train 111 health care providers and includes a “specific focus on high risk Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries who receive primary care from Johns Hopkins providers in the seven zip code area adjacent to these hospitals.”
- Affordable Care Act – Prevention & Public Health Fund
 - Empowering Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities through Chronic Disease Self-Management Education Programs – Administered by Maryland Department of Aging; May not be appropriate for maternal health.
 - Prevention Research Center – Johns Hopkins University is a grantee of this network of academic institutions focused on cost-effective public health solutions for under-served communities.
 - Health Statistics Surveillance Program – DHMH is in this consortium to survey health behaviors and data.
 - National Public Health Improvement Initiative – DHMH is a member of this network to support innovative changes in the efficiency of the public health infrastructure.

School Readiness Evidence- Based Practices

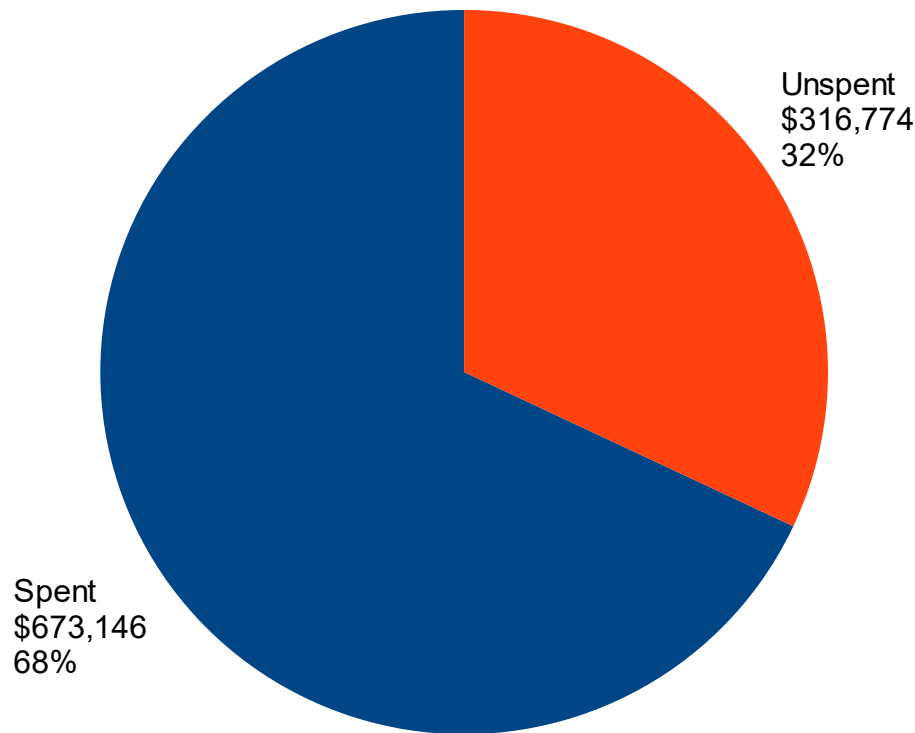
Grade-Level Reading: Existing Efforts – Upcoming Opportunities

Chronic Absence/School Attendance & Parent Engagement Programs

- BCPS Office of Engagement - School Every Day! Initiative
- BCPS Office of Attendance and Truancy
- Family Institute
- Title I Parent Involvement Allocation
- University of Maryland School of Law- B-Smart Attendance Mediation Program
- › Elev8 April 2012 Report – “State of Chronic Absenteeism and School Health”
- › Association of Baltimore Area Grantmakers November 2011 Report – “Opportunity Scan: Attendance in the Early Grades”
- › BCPS Summer Learning Programs: Read to Succeed and Read to Succeed – Plus & SuperKids Camp
- › National Summer Learning Association (NSLA) *Smarter Summers* Project
- › NSLA January 2012 Report – “A Scan of Summer Learning Opportunities in Baltimore”
- › “School and city officials address truancy rates in the District,” Washington Post, November 8, 2012
 - Urged by attention of two City Council members, DCPS Chancellor is addressing truancy.
 - DCPS now complying with law requiring to call Child and Family Services Agency when students under the age of 13 exceed 10 unexcused absences and solidified partnerships with the District's community collaboratives to follow up with truant high school students.
- › SEDL for Parent Involvement
- › Annie E. Casey Foundation Report – “Climbing the Ladder of Reading Proficiency: The First Two Years of Atlanta's Dunbar Learning Complex”
- › The Campaign for Grade-Level Reading – “Growing Healthy Readers: A Starter Kit for Sponsoring Coalitions to Strengthen Health and Learning”
McNear, D., Grimm, G., Harburger, D., & Zabel, M. (2012).

Fully Leverage Existing Resources Title I Parent Involvement Allocation Money Controlled By Schools That Is Not Fully Spent

Title I Parent Engagement Allocation Equalled \$989,910 in 2010-2011
32% of Money Typically Goes Unspent



- ✓ Title I funding includes a Parent Involvement allocation based on the number of students qualifying for Free and Reduced Price Meals
- ✓ 2010-2011 Title I Parent Involvement allocation was \$13.95 per BCPS student, or just under \$1 million per year.
- ✓ As of September 30, 2011, when the allocation had to be encumbered or spent, 32% of these funds, or \$316,774, remained unspent.
- ✓ In addition to this annual allocation, BPCS received an additional \$471,000 in Title I ARRA funding for Parent Involvement in the federal stimulus.
- ✓ Source: BCPS Office of Engagement 2010-2011 Annual Report

Grade-Level Reading Evidence-Based Practices

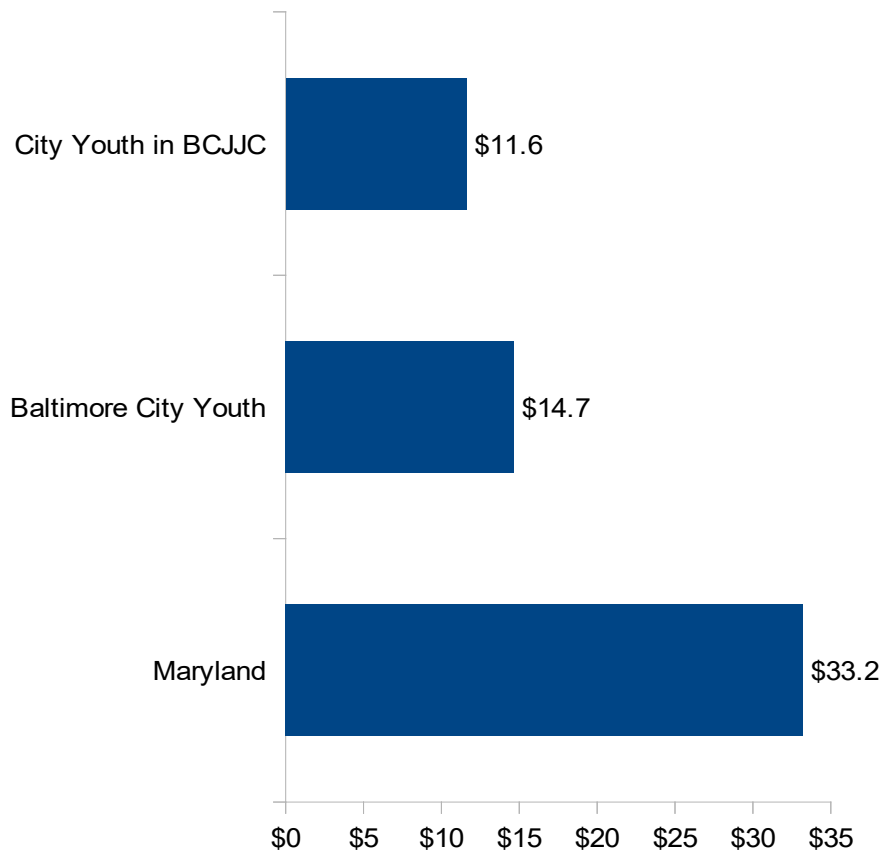
Transition-Aged Youth: Existing Efforts – Upcoming Opportunities

- BCDSS Independent Living & Ready By 21 Programs, including the Ready By 21 Program Life Skills Training web site and partnership with Family League of Baltimore City.
- Governor's Office for Children's March 2010 "Ready By 21 Action Plan," with Forum for Youth Investment Powerpoint
- DJS Independent Living Program & Evidence-Based Programs Indicators
- DJS January 2012 Report – The Doors to Detention: A Study of Baltimore City Detention Utilization
- DJS November 2012 Report on Expanding Capacity at Silver Oak Academy prepared as a result of FY 2013 budget language requiring study and report.
- In upcoming legislative session, support age-limited detention and time-limited pending placement. Introduce budget language restricting a portion of DHR and DJS funds and requiring DHR and DJS to prepare a report summarizing transition-aged youth services, spending and outcomes.
- Add Bullet about Ready to Learn hearings in 2000s
- November 2012 CLAJ/DBASSE Study – Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach
- October 2012 Georgetown CIPP Report – Improving the Juvenile Justice System for Girls

Redirect Existing Resources

High Cost of Juvenile Youth Pending Placement

Estimated Spending on Juvenile Youth in Pending Placement
(\$ in Millions)



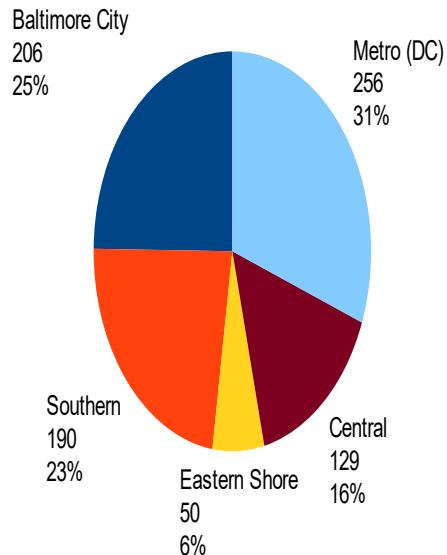
- ✓ More than \$33 million in statewide FY 2011 spending; and about \$15 million on City youth in pending placement status in a state-operated juvenile facility.
- ✓ HB 978 from 2011 session would have prohibited youth under the age of 14 from being placed in detention, beyond emergency detention. Many advocates anticipate adding a provision regarding time-limited pending placement in the upcoming session.
- ✓ Not only would fewer youth linger in detention, the state would also save money.
- ✓ Resolving the recurring pending placement problem is key to accurately assessing the need for additional detention facilities.

Transition-Aged Youth Reading Evidence-Based Practices

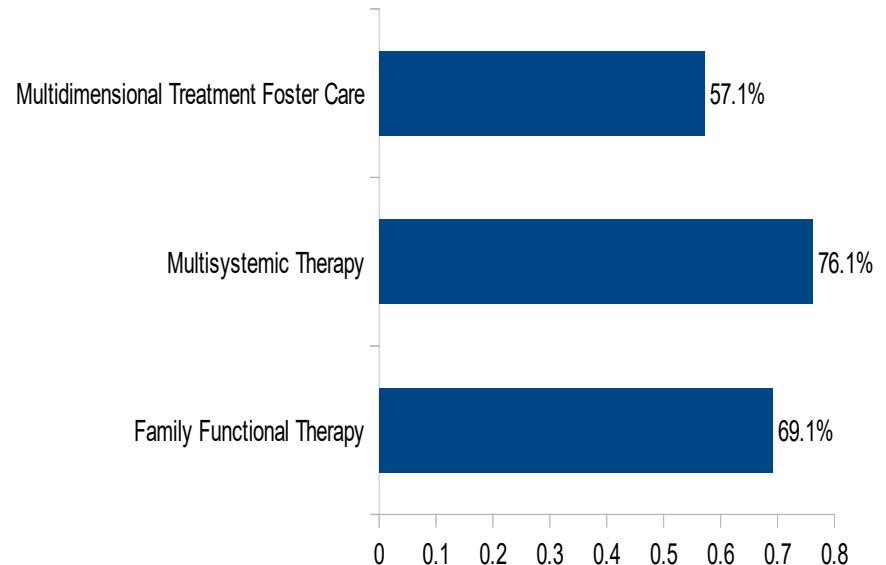
DJS Evidence-Based Programs

- ✓ 206 admissions to DJS Evidence-Based Programs were Baltimore City youth in FY 2011. Statewide, successful completion rates for EBPs were
 - 57% for Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care
 - 69% for Family Functional Therapy
 - 76% for Multisystemic Therapy
- ✓ Successful completion rates for all EBPs were significantly higher than the 19% rate for the DJS Independent Living program. Source: DJS FY 2011 Data Resource Guide

DJS Evidence-Based Programs (Pre-Placement, Probation & Committed) Admissions By Region of Residence



DJS Evidence-Based Programs Successful Completions at Discharge (Statewide)



Baltimore City “Cradle to Career” Outcomes Opportunities to Delve Deeper into the Data

- The fund matrix identified higher BCPS K-12 enrollment utilization, or the percentage of school-age City children that are enrolled in a BCPS school, as a crucial factor in overall K-12 funding in increased K-12 investments since 2004-2005, and therefore in drawing down federal and state support for BCPS students. BCPS 2010-2011 per student investment was \$15,451, with 80.3% from federal or state sources.
- BNIA offers GIS Shapefiles for download with Neighborhood Statistical Areas (NSA) data, including population by age data that provide population under age 4 by NSA. U.S. Census Bureau data are available with NSA population by age data for each individual age year, e.g. children 3 years old in the NSA.
- Similar to the Medicaid or Temporary Cash Assistance caseload estimating process that is part of forecasting expenditures in future state budgets, these NSA population by age data could be used to forecast anticipated BCPS enrollment by school, particularly for Pre-K, Kindergarten and the other earliest grades. “Hot spotting” techniques could identify schools where BCPS enrollment utilization is below expected levels; and solutions could be pin-pointed to those schools.
- Though they do include grade-level reading indicators, BNIA data by CSA do not include MMSR school readiness scores. MMSR scores by school were requested from MSDE.
- Like many cities, Baltimore City has CSAs with very disparate outcomes and opportunities that border each other and are in the same zip code. NICU utilization data by CSA would allow for a more direct comparison of NICU utilization and “Cradle to Career” indicators.
- Foundation support could be boosted and devoted to analyses to forecast and track anticipated BCPS enrollment, particularly for the earliest grades; to add school readiness indicators to CSA data; to collaborate with the Health Services Cost Review Commission to determine NICU utilization by CSA; and to compare CSA NICU utilization to CSA “Cradle to Career” indicators. The NICU utilization and outcome analysis could also be expanded regionally to include shared City-County zip codes and County zip codes linked by transit.

Baltimore City “Cradle to Career” Outcomes

Opportunities to Delve Deeper into the Data

- The ability to connect investments to same-year indicators for the Transition-Aged Youth population is still developing.
- In 2001 and 2002, at the urging of the groups that are now the Maryland Family Network and their partners, the Maryland General Assembly held Children Entering School Ready to Learn budget hearings.
- The legislature used the hearings to review, amend, and approve FY 2002 and FY 2003 funding across multiple state agencies for programs including Child Care/Early Learning Quality and Access, Supports for Families with Young Children and Early Childhood Access to Health Screenings.
- In addition, the Department of Legislative Services prepared detailed analyses of related spending, indicators and promising practices for both years.
- Not only did the Ready to Learn budget hearings continue to build momentum for multi-faceted school readiness approaches and supports, the hearings also provided advocates with DLS analysis, and the state agency data, to increase the ability to connect school readiness investments to indicators measuring children entering school ready to learn.
- Foundation support could be devoted to expanding the ability to connect investments to indicators.
- Advocates could encourage legislative analysts to recommend budget language restricting the appropriation for DHR and DJS pending the preparation of a report that includes caseload data and forecasts, actual spending, indicator and outcome data, and evidence-based practices and promising practices for Transition-Aged Youth.
- Advocates could also encourage a legislator to add the budget language directly.

Cross-Cutting Recommendations & Innovative Financing Mechanisms

- › Explore potential fragmentation in early childhood education and community schools financing.
- › OSI-Baltimore and CareFirst passed through a significant amount of funding through FLBC. Somewhat by definition, foundation funds are fragmented across foundations. Expand FLBC pooled foundation funding and outcome monitoring to other interested foundations
- › Program-Related Investments & Compacts
- › Social Impact Exchange – “Taking Successful Innovation to Scale”
- › JHSPH Evidence-Based Center Selected for AHRQ Program - http://www.jhsph.edu/news/news-releases/2012/bass_AHRQ.html
- › Explore piloting one of the mechanisms reviewed in the Center on Health Care Effectiveness White Paper, “Paying Wisely: Reforming Incentives to Promote Evidence-Based Decisions at the Point of Care.” Payments to DJS/DHR Independent Living contractors could be linked to rate of successful program completion; or child care rates could include an additional incentive bonus based on school readiness scores of “graduates.”
 - Recalibrating Fee for Service Payment
 - Fee-For Services with Pay for Quality Mechanisms
 - Episode-based Payment
 - Global Payment (Capitation)

Next Steps
Questions? Comments?

Feedback on the Cradle to
Career Matrix and Fund Maps?