

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

MARCH 2010

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INTRODUCTION

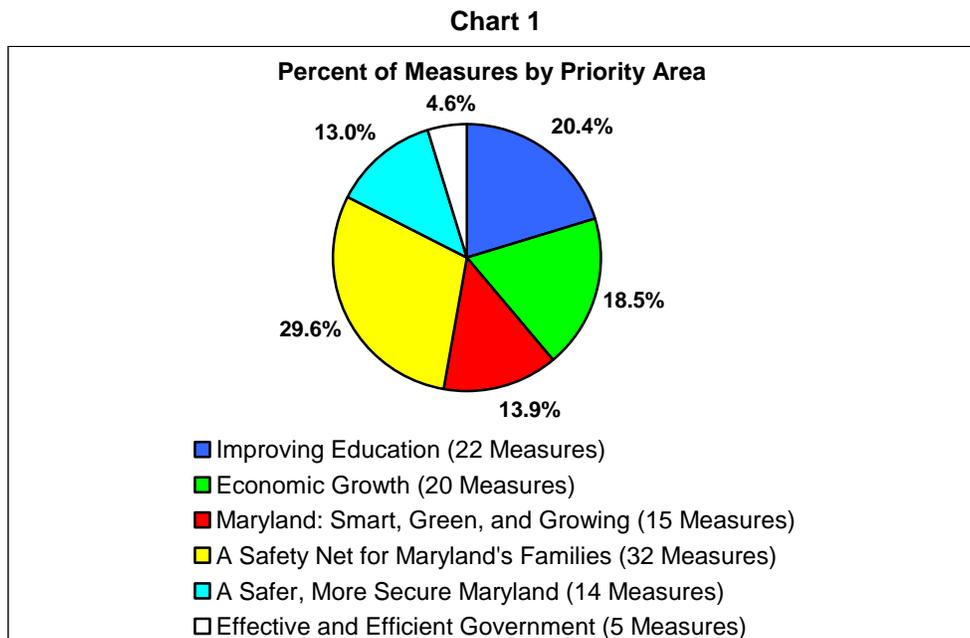
The State Finance & Procurement Article, §3-1002 (E) requires the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to provide an annual report to the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee and the House Appropriations Committee discussing the State's progress toward achieving the goals outlined in the Managing 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.

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.¹



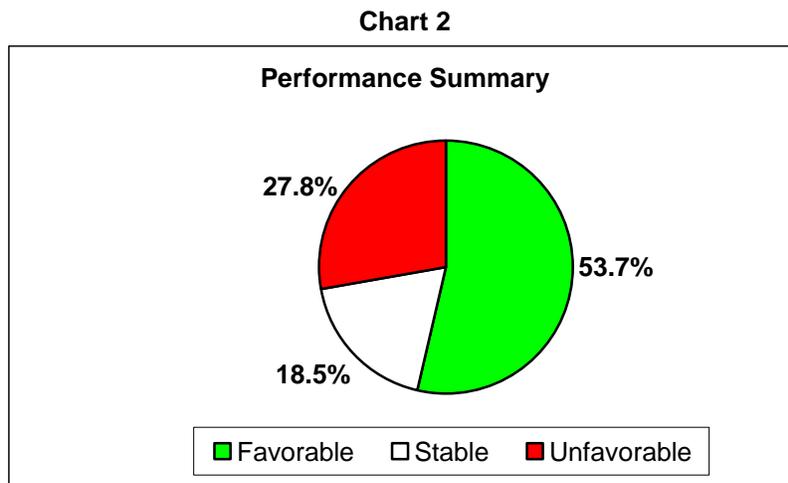
¹ There are 97 measures in the State Plan. Although the following four measures have multiple data sets, each is counted as one measure for the purposes of determining the total number of measures in the State Plan: "percent of students scoring proficient or better by grade and content area" (6 data 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

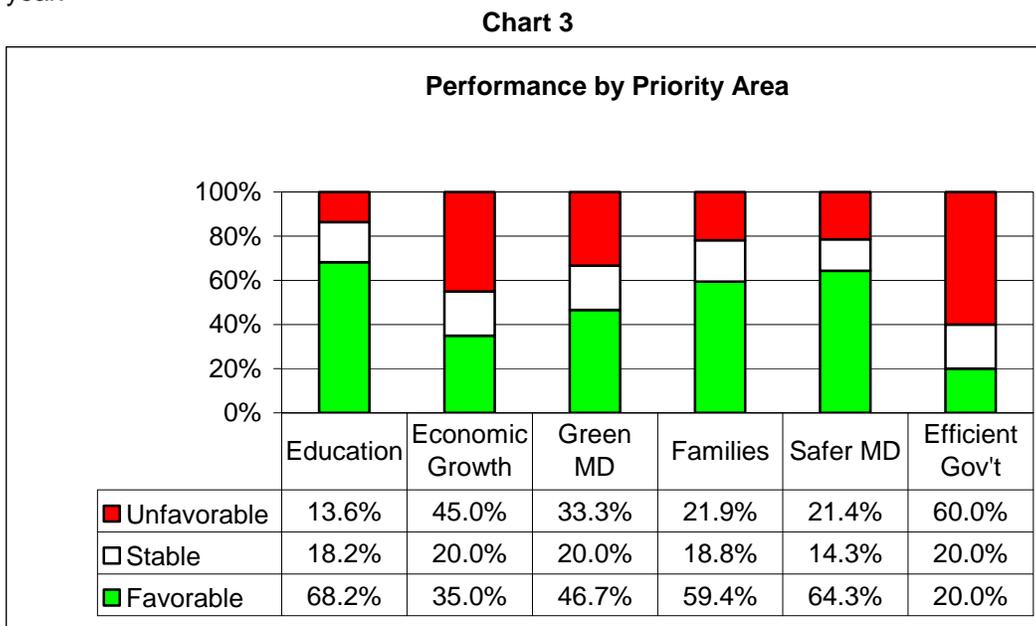
As shown in the following table, performance for each measure has been categorized as favorable, stable, or unfavorable based on the most recent five years that data are available, unless a different number of years of data is specified.

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 81.5% of measures are either moving in favorable direction or are stable. More than half of the measures are moving in a favorable direction, 18.5% are holding steady while 27.8% are moving in an unfavorable direction.



A summary of performance by priority area is shown in **Chart 3**. A safer Maryland, education, and families have the most measures moving in a favorable direction, each with more than half of the measures moving favorably. Considering the current economic climate, it is not surprising that economic growth and efficient government 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.



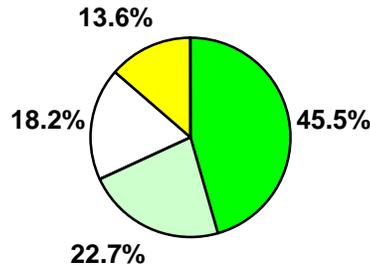
IMPROVING EDUCATION

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%)	10	45.5%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	5	22.7%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	4	18.2%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	3	13.6%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	0	
Total	22	100%

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 (2005 - 2009)	73%	58%	25.9%
MSDE	Percent of students scoring proficient or better in Reading – Grade 3 – Total all groups (2005 - 2009)	84.9%	75.8%	12.0%
MSDE	Percent of students scoring proficient or better in Reading – Grade 8 – Total all groups (2005 - 2009)	80.2%	66.4%	20.8%
MSDE	Percent of students scoring proficient or better in English (English 2 replaced reading grade 10 beginning in 2006; variance is from 2006 to 2008 because of changes in methodology; the 2009 data begins a new trend and is not comparable to prior years) (2006 - 2008)	83.1%	60.1%	38.3%
MSDE	Percent of students scoring proficient or better in Math – Grade 3 – Total all groups (2005 - 2009)	84.3%	76.8%	9.8%
MSDE	Percent of students scoring proficient or better in Math – Grade 8 – Total all groups (2005 - 2009)	65.8%	51.7%	27.3%
MSDE	Percent of students scoring proficient or better in Algebra (Replaced geometry beginning in 2006; variance is from 2006 to 2008 because of changes in methodology; the 2009 data begins a new trend and is not comparable to prior years) (2006 - 2008)	85.9%	66.6%	29.0%
MSDE	High School Graduation Rate (2005 - 2009)	85.24	84.83	0.5%

EDUCATION

Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	Most Recent Data Available	4 Years Prior	4 Year Change
MSDE	Percent of children in grades 9 through 12 who drop out of school in an academic year (2005 - 2009)	2.80	3.68	-23.9%
MSDE	Percent of schools demonstrating Adequate Yearly Progress in reading – State totals (2005 - 2009)	80.0%	79.3%	0.9%
MSDE	Percent of schools demonstrating Adequate Yearly Progress in Math – State totals (2005 - 2009)	77.2%	79.8%	-3.3%
MSDE	Percent of core academic subject classes staffed with highly qualified teachers (2005 - 2009)	88.5%	75.3%	17.5%
MSDE	Percent of Maryland schools that are safe as defined by COMAR 13A.08.01.18B(5) (2005 - 2009)	98.9%	99.0%	-0.1%
MHEC	Six year graduation rate of first-time, full-time students at public four-year colleges and universities (all groups) (2005 - 2009)	64.3%	62.2%	3.4%
MHEC	Percent of bachelor's degrees awarded to racial/ethnic minorities at public and private Maryland colleges and universities (2005 - 2009)	31.5%	33.4%	-5.7%
MHEC	Number of community college students who transfer to a Maryland public four-year campus (2005 - 2009)	8,690	7,800	11.4%
MHEC	Percent of Maryland median family income required to cover tuition and fees at Maryland public four-year institutions (2005 - 2009)	9.5%	10.3%	-7.8%
MHEC	Percent of Maryland median family income required to cover tuition and fees at Maryland community colleges (2005 - 2009)	4.3%	4.7%	-8.5%
MHEC	Number of graduates in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) from Maryland's public and private higher educational institutions (2005 - 2009)	10,341	10,638	-2.8%
MHEC	Number of graduates in teaching from Maryland's public and private higher educational institutions (2005 - 2009)	2,492	2,319	7.5%
MHEC	Number of graduates in nursing from Maryland public and private higher educational institutions (2005 - 2009)	2,993	2,276	31.5%
MHEC	Percent of teacher candidates from Maryland public and private higher educational institutions who pass Praxis II (2005 - 2009)	97.0%	96.0%	1.0%

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

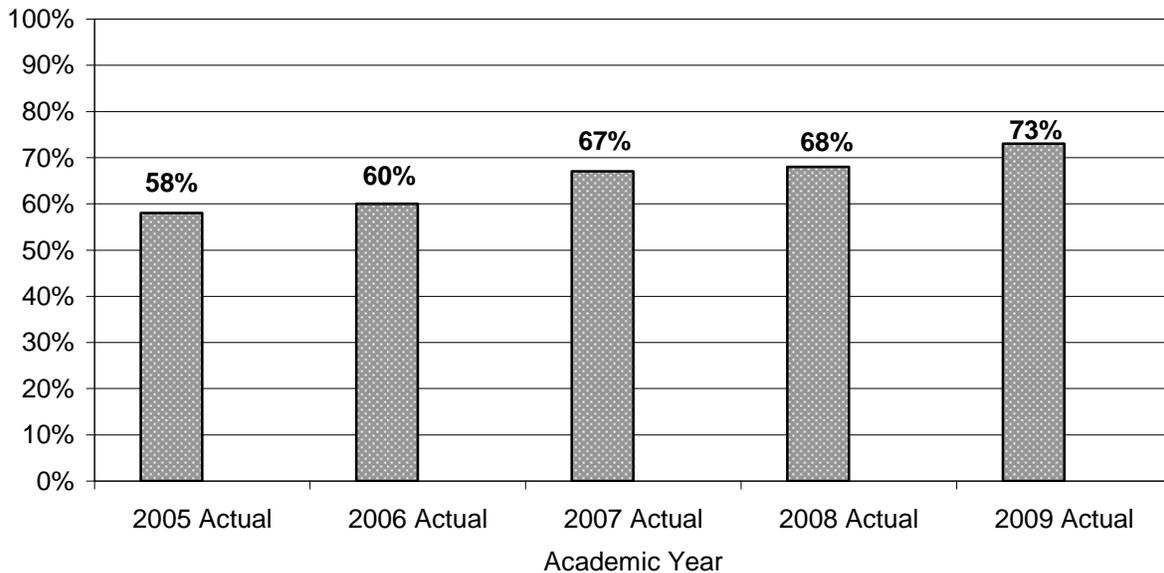
CHILDREN ENTERING SCHOOL READY TO LEARN

Indicator 1.1: Percent of students entering Kindergarten demonstrating Full Readiness on the Work Sampling System Kindergarten Assessment

Target: Increased percent of students demonstrating Full Readiness

How are we doing? The Work Sampling System™ Kindergarten Assessment is administered by local public schools, and data are collected by the Maryland State Department of Education. 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.”² Students continue to show steady progress in demonstrating Full Readiness. In 2009, 73% of kindergarten students in Maryland were evaluated by their teachers as “fully ready,” up from 68% the previous year, and a 15 percentage point increase from 2005.

Percent of Students Entering Kindergarten Demonstrating "Full Readiness"



² Maryland’s Results for Child Well-Being 2008

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CHILDREN SUCCEEDING IN SCHOOL

Indicator 1.2: Percent of students scoring proficient or better by grade and content area:
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 demonstrate proficiency in reading and math by 2014³

How are we doing? The Maryland School Assessment (MSA) was established 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.⁴ Each child receives a score in each content area that will categorize performance as basic, proficient, or advanced. Statewide reading and math scores on the MSA continue to improve. Trend data from 2005 to 2009 for grades 3 and 8 in reading and math show an increase in percent proficient or better each year except in 2007 when third-grade math was down a half percentage point from 2006. Impressive MSA gains also were made among subgroups of students such as third grade special education and limited English proficient students.⁵

Any child who entered 9th grade in or after 2005 must meet Maryland's high school graduation requirements. High School Assessment (HSA) testing is one of those requirements. All students must take the HSA after they complete the appropriate course. Passing the HSA exams is one of several ways students may meet the Maryland High School Assessment requirement for graduation. HSA Test Performance Status represents the performance results for all test takers in each of the required High School Assessment exams. The High School Assessments are end-of-course tests that students take as they complete the appropriate high school level course. Passing scores have been defined for each course.⁶ Beginning in 2006, English 2 replaced reading grade 10, and algebra grade 11 replaced geometry grade 10. Beginning in 2008, Maryland used a status model⁷ 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 2005 through 2008 are not comparable to data for 2009.⁸ The percent of students passing English steadily increased from 2005 to 2008 with an overall increase of 25.8 percentage points. The percent of students passing algebra increased each year except for 2007, and increased by 32.1 percentage points from 2005 to 2008.

³ Federal No Child Left Behind Act goal

⁴ Science is also tested but proficiency is not required in science by NCLB by 2014.

⁵ Maryland State Department of Education

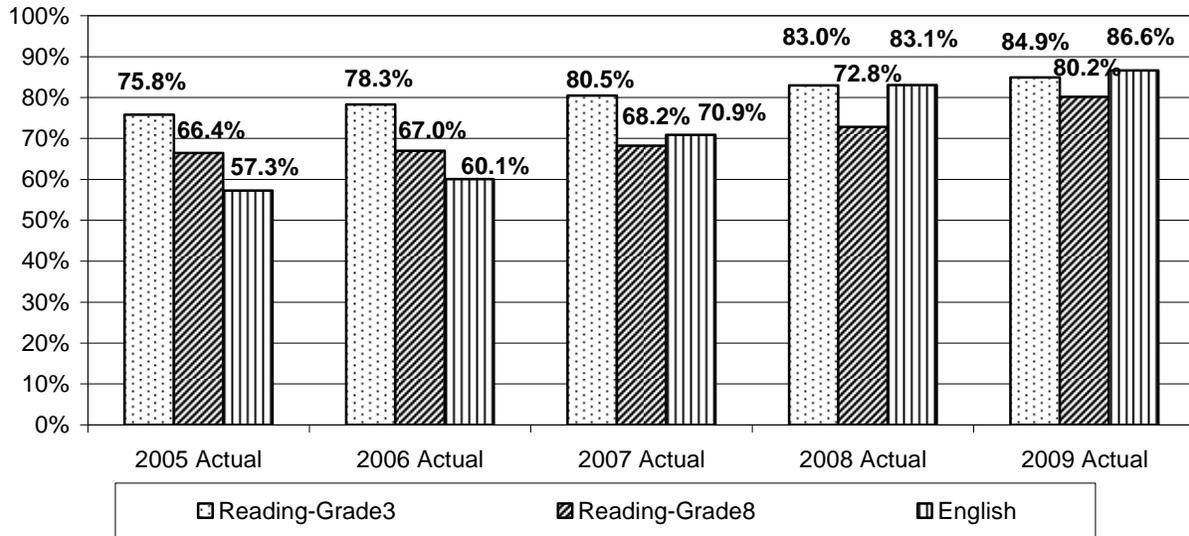
⁶ 2009 Maryland Report Card; Maryland Results for Child Well Being 2008

⁷ The status model reports only one score per student, and it is their highest score, regardless of how many times they were tested. This method more accurately answers the question of what percentage of high school seniors have passed each HSA. (source: MSDE)

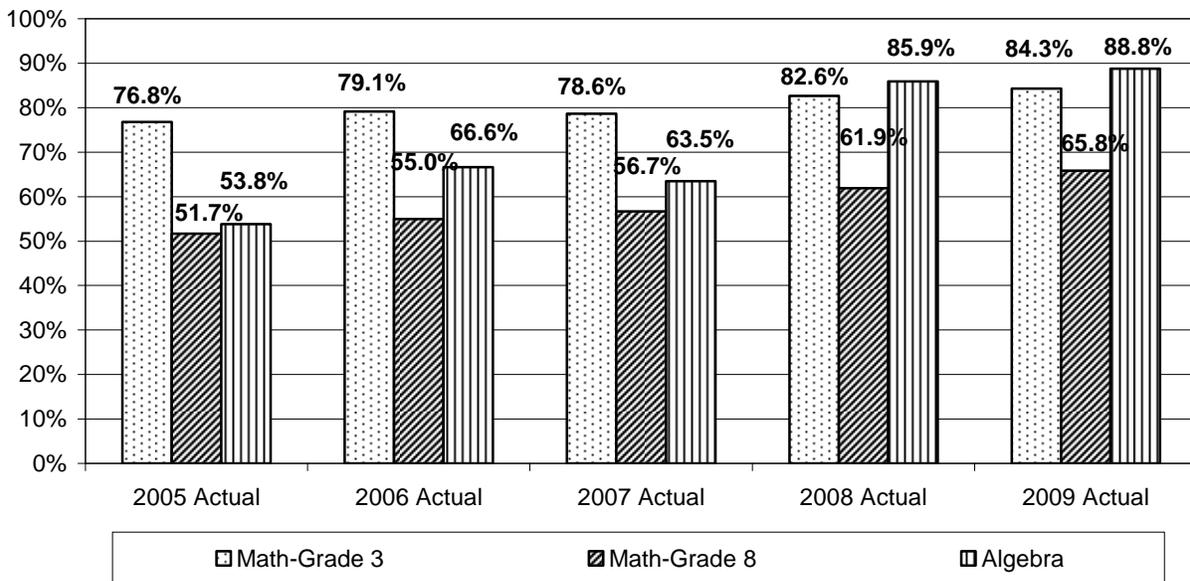
⁸ MSDE fiscal year 2011 MFR

**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**

**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)**



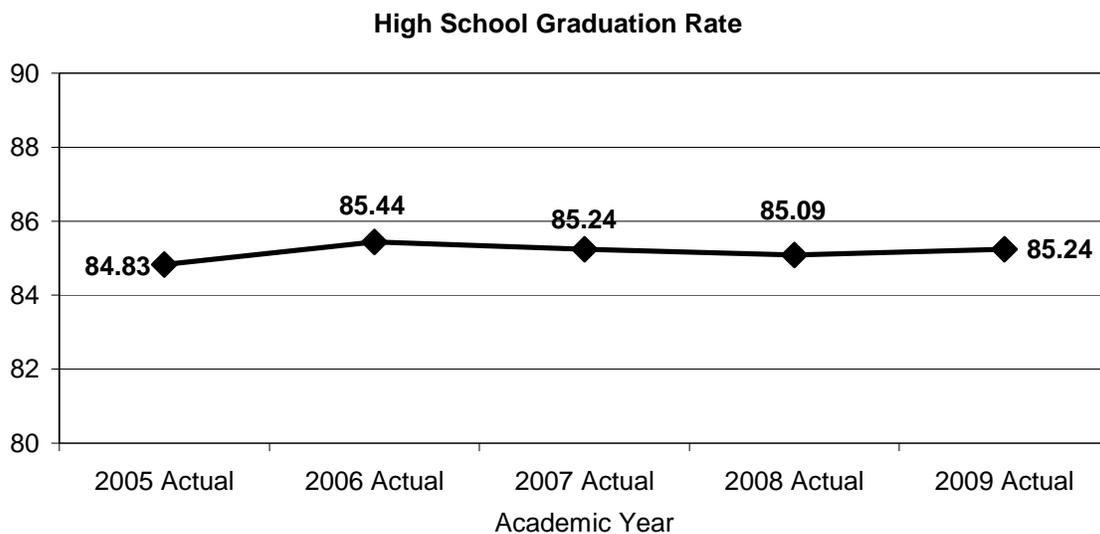
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CHILDREN COMPLETING SCHOOL

Indicator 1.8: High School Graduation Rate⁹

Target: Continued improvement in the graduation rate

How are we doing? Completion of high school program requirements indicates students' potential readiness for post-secondary education and/or employment.¹⁰ The percent of students receiving a public high school diploma has remained relatively steady over the period of 2005 through 2009, with a modest increase in 2006.



⁹ 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. (MSDE fiscal year 2011 Data Definition)

¹⁰ Maryland Results for Child Well Being 2008

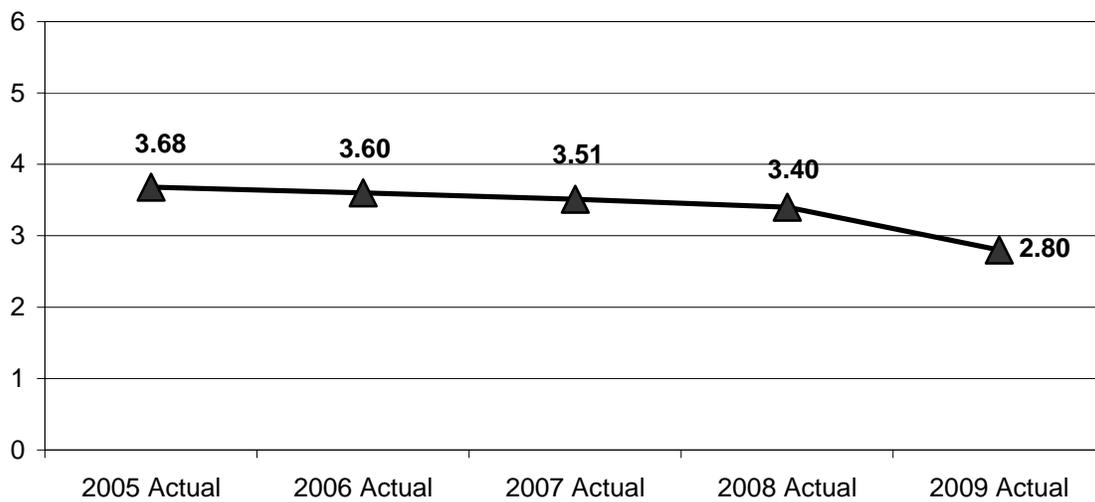
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Indicator 1.9: Percent of children in grades 9 through 12 who drop out of school in an academic year

Target: Continued decline in the drop out rate

How are we doing? Failure to complete high school is closely linked with decreased employment opportunities, low pay and limited paths to advancement. There has been a general downward trend in the drop out rate for over 10 years. The percent of students who drop out decreased by 23.9% from 2005 to 2009. The decline accelerated in 2009, dropping by 17.6% from 2008.

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



**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
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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

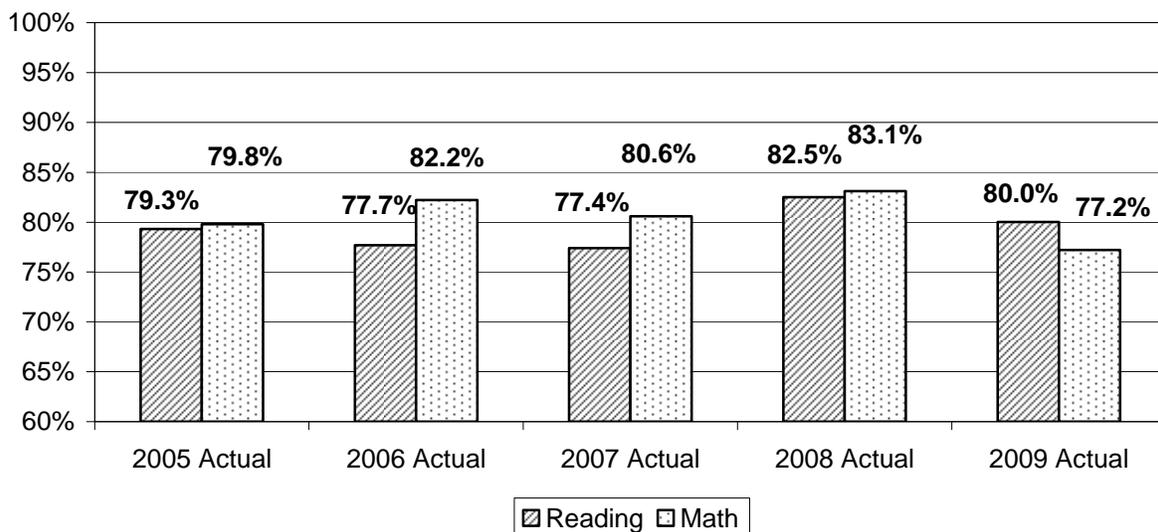
Indicator 1.11: Percent of schools demonstrating Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) in math – State totals

Target: Continued increase in the percent of schools demonstrating Adequate Yearly Progress

How are we doing? Adequate Yearly Progress is the gain that schools, school systems, and states must make each year in the proportion of students achieving proficiency in reading and math, in order to achieve the NCLB proficiency goal of 100% of students demonstrating proficiency in reading and math by 2014¹¹. After declining by 2.4% from 2005 to 2007, the percent of schools demonstrating AYP in reading increased by 6.6% from 2007 to 2008, but then dropped by 3% in 2009. The 2009 performance level in reading is essentially the same as in 2005 (an increase of less than 1%). After increasing by 4.1% from 2005 to 2008, school performance in math declined by 7.1% between 2008 and 2009.

Although measured differently from AYP, Education Week gave Maryland an overall grade of B+ in Education Performance, ranking the state number one in the nation.¹² The O'Malley-Brown administration has made a quality education a top priority in Maryland.

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



¹¹ 2009 Maryland Report Card and School Improvement in MD at: <http://www.mdk12.org>

¹² 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”; the nation received a grade of C (Education Week Press Release Jan. 14, 2010 Report Card Grades States on Education Performance).

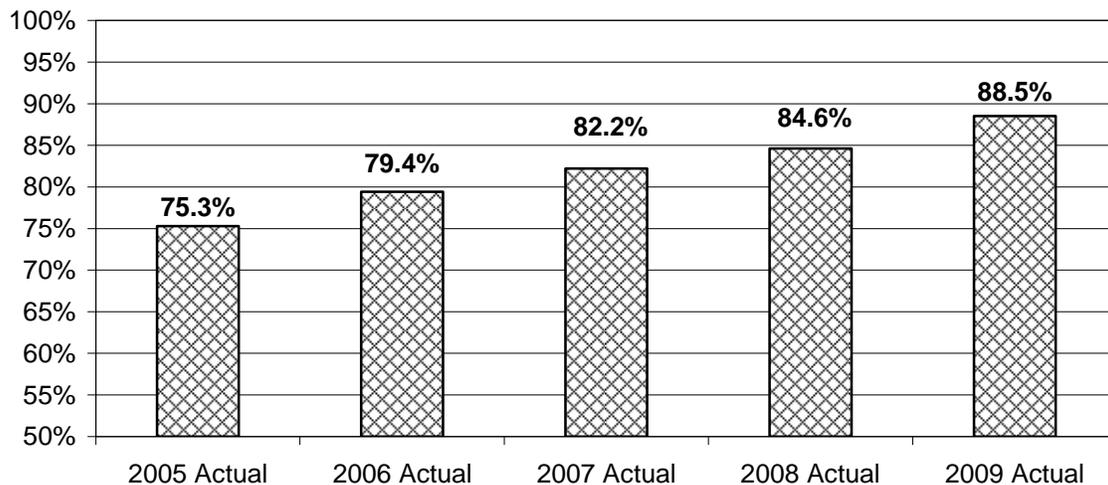
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Indicator 1.12: Percent of core academic subject classes staffed with highly qualified teachers

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. There has been a steady upward trend in the percent of core academic subject classes staffed with highly qualified teachers, increasing 17.5% between 2005 and 2009.

Percent of Core Academic Subject Classes Staffed With Highly Qualified Teachers



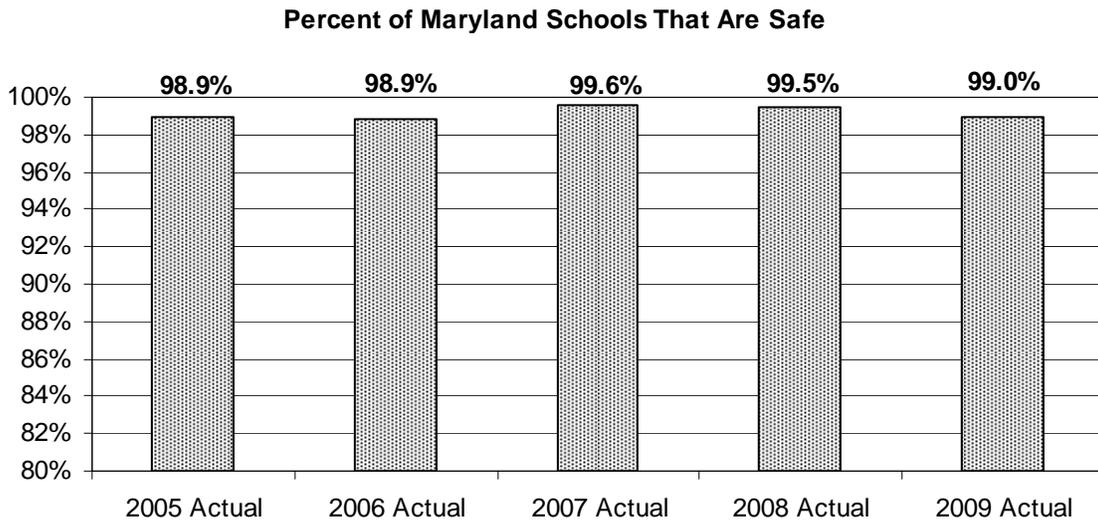
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PROVIDING QUALITY K-12 EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL MARYLAND
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**SCHOOLS PROVIDING SAFE AND PROFESSIONAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS THAT ENHANCE
EDUCATIONAL QUALITY**

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

Target: 100% by June 30, 2010

How are we doing? The percent of Maryland schools that are safe as defined by COMAR has remained constant from 2005 to 2009, ranging from 98.9% to 99.6%. In 2009, 1,444 of the 1,459 public schools were safe (not on probationary status or persistently dangerous as defined by COMAR 13A.08.01.18B(5)).



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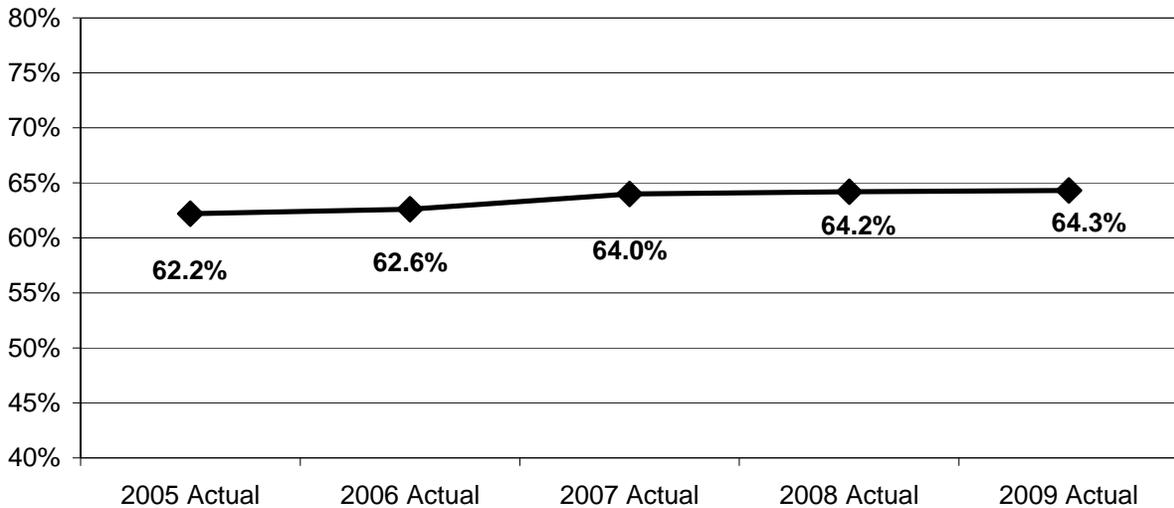
PROMOTING ACCESS AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

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 2005 through 2009, and “reached an all time high of 64.3 percent”¹³ in 2009. The six year graduation rate increased by 2.1 percentage points from 2005 to 2009.

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



¹³ Maryland Higher Education Commission, MFR Performance Discussion, FY 2011 MFR Submission

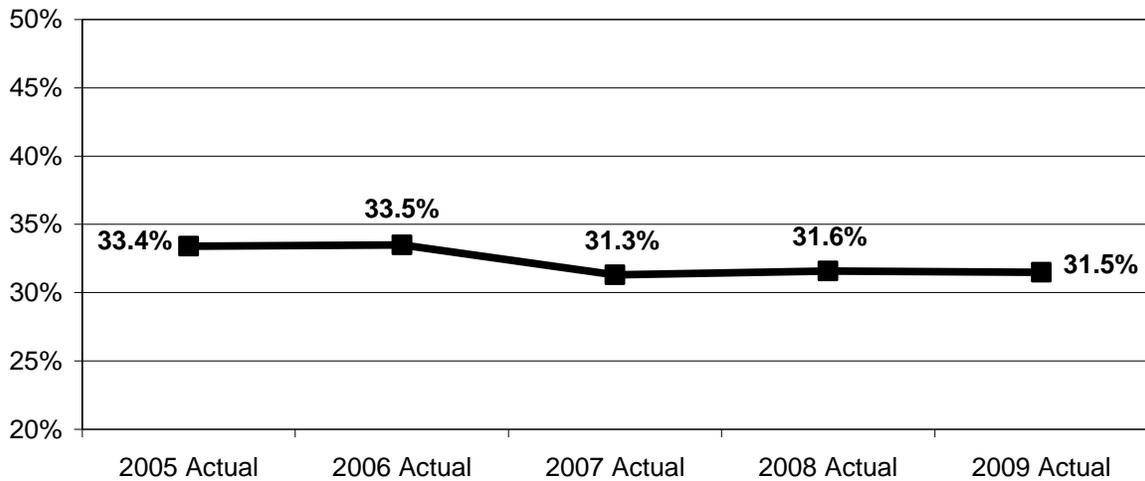
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Indicator 1.15: Percent of bachelor's degrees awarded to racial/ethnic minorities at public and private Maryland colleges and universities

Target: 34% by 2013

How are we doing? Racial and ethnic minorities represented 58 percent of the undergraduate enrollment growth in Maryland higher education during the past 10 years.¹⁴ Minority students earned a third of all bachelor's degrees awarded at Maryland public and independent campuses from 2005 through 2006, and has remained steady at nearly a third from 2007 through 2009. The percent of bachelors degrees awarded to racial/ethnic minorities declined by 2.0 percentage points from 2006 to 2009.

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



¹⁴ Maryland Higher Education Commission, FY 2010 MFR Performance Discussion

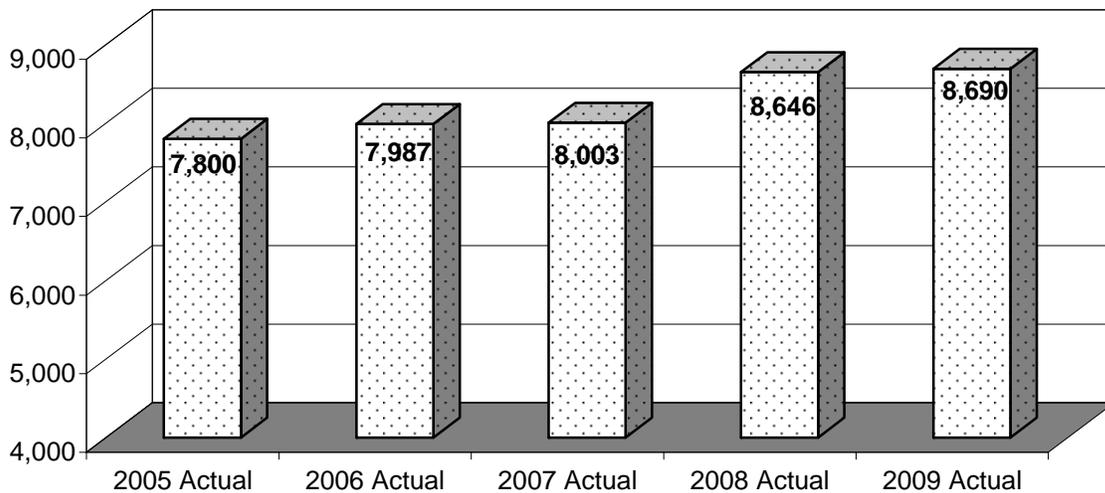
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Indicator 1.16: Number of community college students who transfer to a Maryland public four-year campus

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.¹⁵ The number of community college students who transfer to a Maryland public four-year campus remained stable year to year from 2005 through 2007, and increased by 8% (643 students) between 2007 and 2008. Transfers remained at the 2008 level in 2009.

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



¹⁵ Maryland Higher Education Commission, MFR Performance Discussion, FY 2011 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

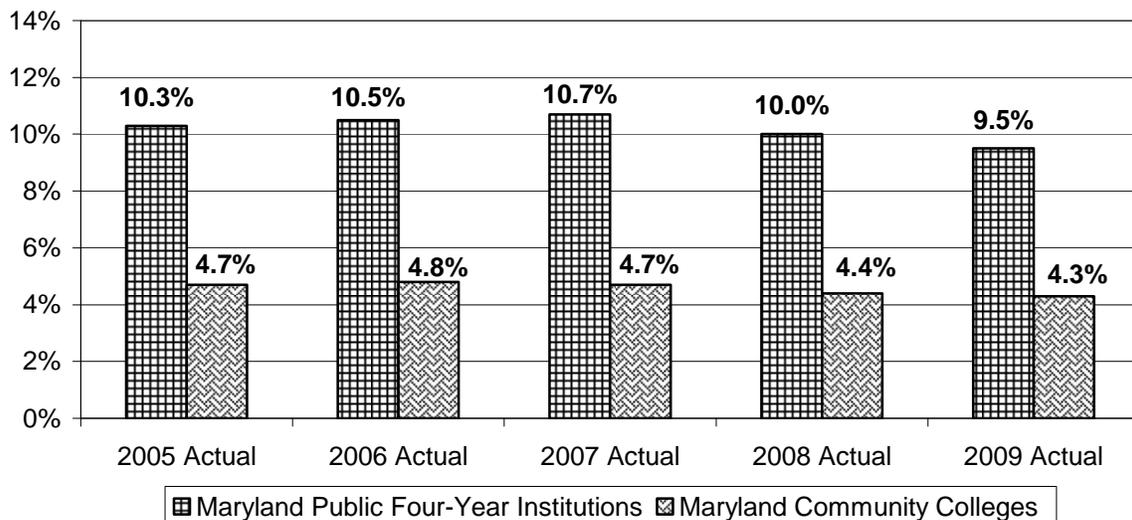
Indicator 1.17: Percent of Maryland median family income required to cover tuition and fees at Maryland public four-year institutions

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 2013 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 9th highest average tuition and fees for public colleges and universities in the country in 2006, to the 16th highest in 2009. 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.”¹⁶ The percentage of median family income required to cover tuition and fees at public four-year institutions declined by 7.8% from 10.3% in 2005 to 9.5% in 2009, while the percentage of median family income required for community colleges declined by 8.5% from 4.7% in 2005 to 4.3% in 2009.

Percentage of Median Family Income Required to Cover Tuition and Fees



¹⁶ Maryland Higher Education Commission, MFR Performance Discussion, FY 2011 MFR Submission

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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**

**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

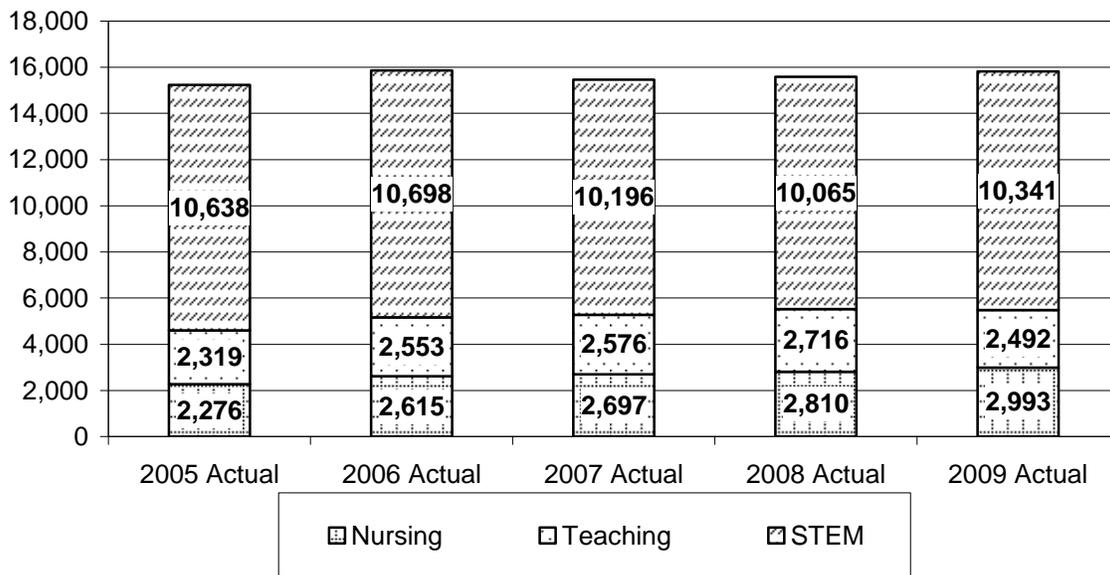
Targets: 10,578 STEM graduates by 2013

2,912 teaching graduates by 2013

3,150 nursing graduates by 2013

How are we doing? The most growth has occurred in nursing graduates, with the number steadily increasing each year for a total increase of 717 (31.5%) from 2005 to 2009. The number of teaching graduates steadily increased from 2005 to 2008 by 397 (17.1%), but dropped by 8.2% (224) from 2008 to 2009. After declining by 573 graduates (5.4%) between 2005 and 2008, the number of STEM graduates increased by 276 (2.7%) from 2008 to 2009.

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



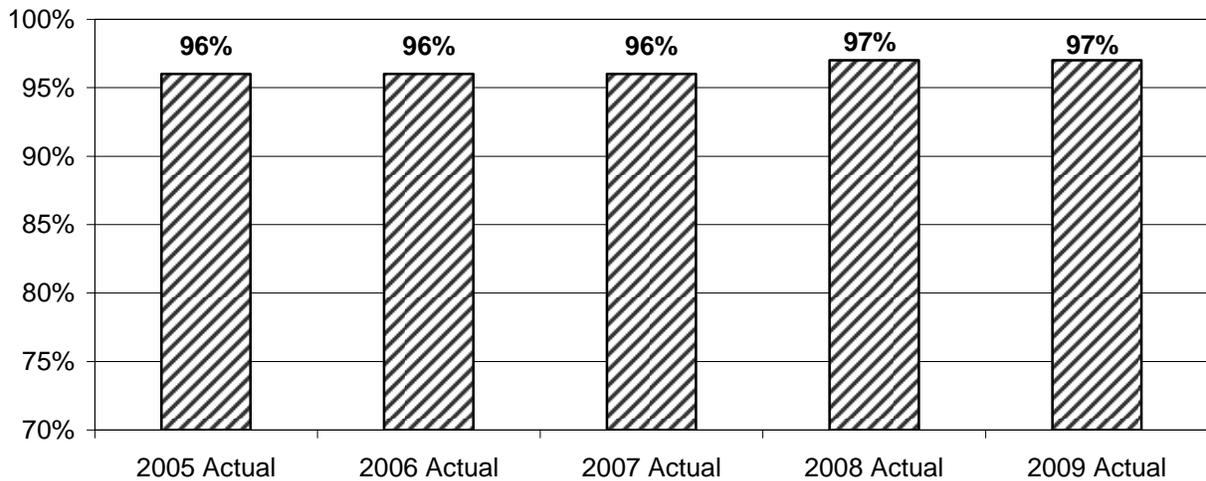
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Indicator 1.22 Percent of teacher candidates from Maryland public and private higher educational institutions who pass Praxis II

Target: 97% of teacher candidates pass Praxis II in 2011

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 all teacher candidates passed the Praxis II certification exam in 2008 and 2009, achieving the 2011 target ahead of time.

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



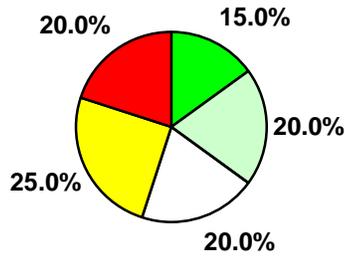
ECONOMIC GROWTH

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%)	3	15.0%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	4	20.0%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	4	20.0%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	5	25.0%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	4	20.0%
Total	20	100%

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 [2000] dollars) (2004 - 2008)	\$220,865	\$205,548	7.5%
Governing	State Economic Momentum Index (2004 - 2008)	-0.5	0.3	-266.7%
MDOT	Maryland Port Administration total general cargo tonnage, (thousands) (2005 - 2009)	7.8	8.1	-3.7%
MDOT	Annual BWI Marshall passenger growth rate (2004 - 2008)	-2.64%	3.27%	-180.7%
MDOT	Number of non-stop markets served by BWI Marshall Airport (2005 - 2009)	70	73	-4.1%
DBED Comptroller	Total State sales tax revenue attributable to tourism (millions) (trend from 2005 through 2008 based on 5% sales tax; 6% tax rate reflected in data beginning with fiscal year 2009) (2005 - 2008)	\$298.2	\$261.3	14.1%
DBED	Average employment in bioscience establishments in MD (2002 - 2006)	40,747	35,970	13.3%
DBED	Number of bioscience establishments operating in MD (2002 - 2006)	1,534	1,385	10.8%
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

Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	Most Recent Data Available	4 Years Prior	4 Year Change
MDOT	Percent of MD State Highway Administration Network in overall preferred maintenance condition (2005 - 2008)	85.1%	85.3%	-0.2%
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 (2005 - 2009)	0.7614	0.8174	-6.9%
DLLR	Percent change in Maryland employment from 2001 baseline (12 month average) (2005 - 2009)	1.57%	2.91%	-46.0%
DLLR	Rate that adult employment trainees enter employment (2005 - 2009)	77.8%	83.6%	-6.9%
DLLR	WIA adult program participant employment retention rate (2005 - 2009)	86.6%	89.5%	-3.2%
U.S. Commerce BEA	Annual Percent change in Maryland per capita personal income (2004 - 2008)	2.82%	6.31%	-55.3%
U.S. Census	Home ownership (2005 - 2009)	69.7	71.2	-2.1%
MDP	Percent of "other" investment leveraged by the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit in the rehabilitation of historic commercial properties (2004 - 2009 - no data for 2005)	80%	76%	5.3%
MDP	Percent of private investment leveraged by the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit for restoration and preservation of historic residential properties (2005 - 2009)	80%	79%	1.3%

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

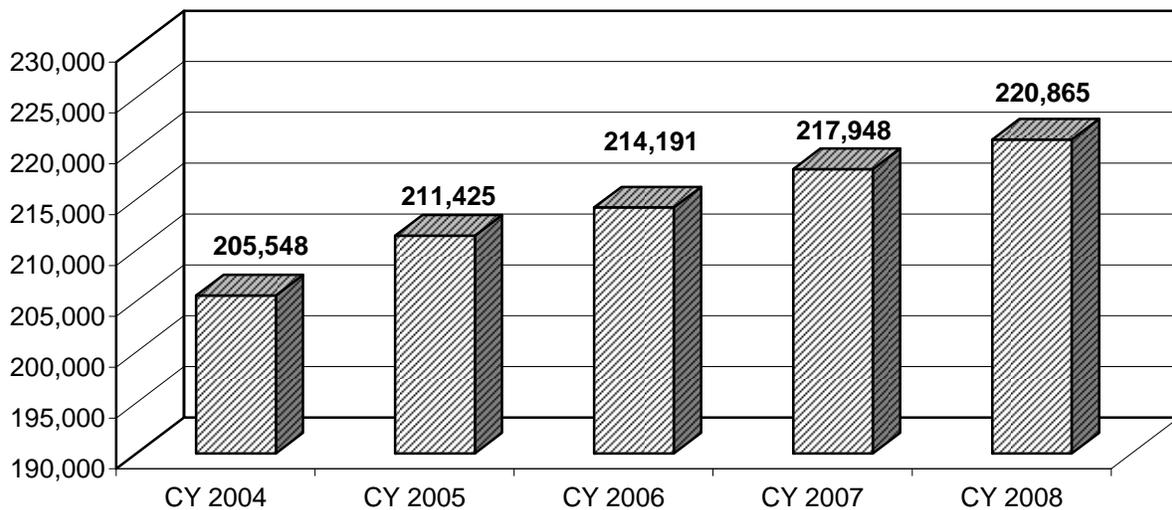
STIMULATING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CREATING JOBS

Indicator 1.1: Growth in total real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maryland (millions of chained 2000 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.¹⁷ Although year over year growth in millions of chained (2000) dollars from 2006 through 2008 slowed compared to growth between 2004 and 2005, upward growth has been steady in the total real gross domestic product of Maryland, increasing by 7.5% from 2004 to 2008 (the most recent data available). "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".¹⁸ Those long term trends for Maryland show positive growth in employment, median household income, and per capita GDP as compared to the U.S.

**Total Real Gross Domestic Product - Millions of Chained (2000) Dollars -
Maryland**



¹⁷ GDP for a state is derived as the sum of the gross state product originating in all industries in a state. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

¹⁸ Economic Pulse, An Overview of Maryland's Economic Indicators, January 29, 2010, DBED

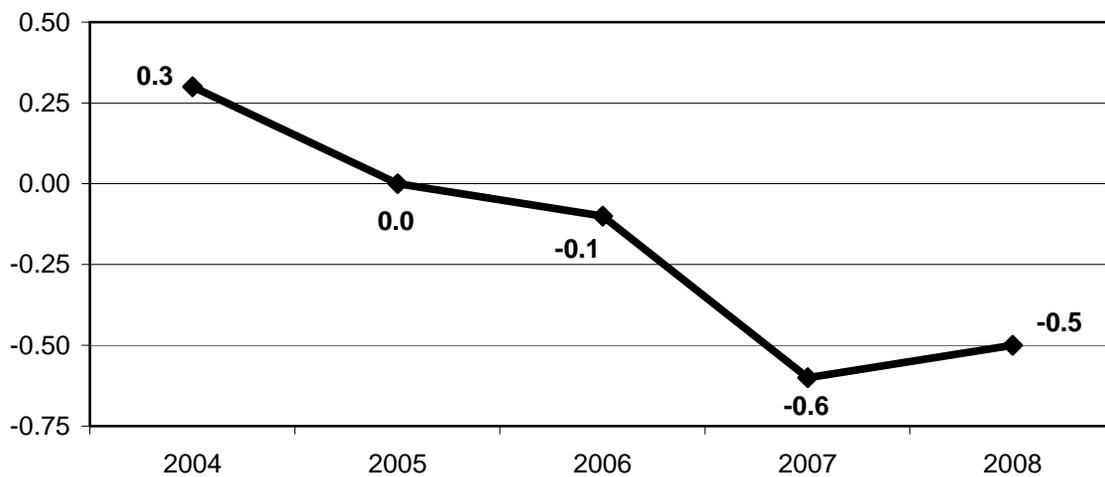
KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY

Indicator 1.2: Maryland State Economic Momentum Index

Target: Steady upward trend in the Index

How are we doing? The 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.¹⁹ Over the period of 2004 through 2008, the Index for Maryland has dropped from 0.3 to -0.5. The largest decline occurred between 2006 and 2007 declining from -0.1 to -0.6. The value of the Index improved only slightly to -0.5 in 2008. Data for 2009 is not yet available.

State Economic Momentum Index



¹⁹ Governing State & Local Sourcebook (source – State Policy Reports)

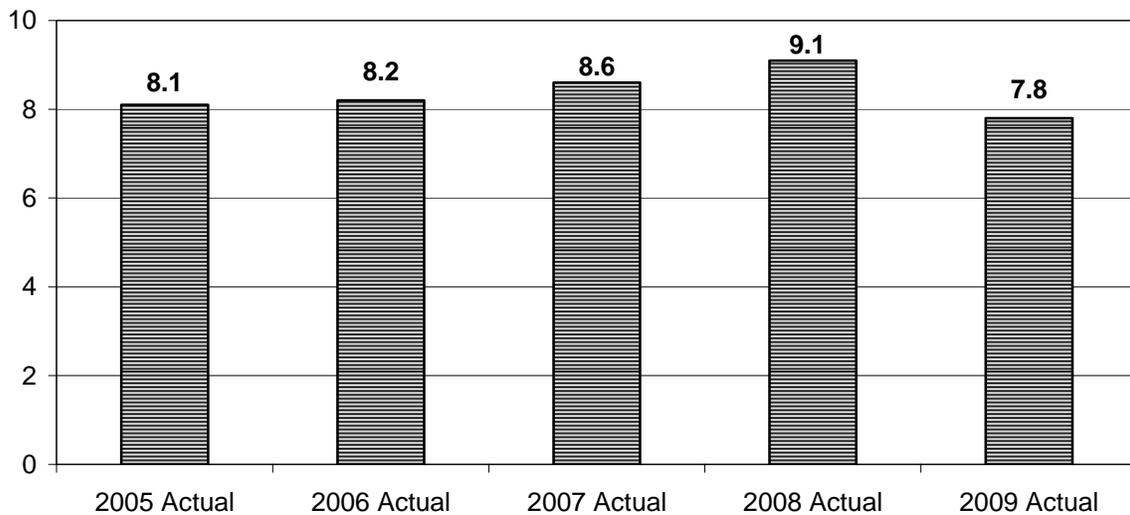
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

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

Target: Enhanced cargo capacity

How are we doing? “The annual total tonnage moving across MPA’s (MD Port Administration) 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 US dollar, rail and highway service and rates, prolonged weather phenomena, and changes in vessel sizes.”²⁰ After six consecutive record breaking years, total general cargo tonnage declined by 14.3% from 2008 to 2009. After peaking at 9.1 million tons in 2008, tonnages began falling during the second half of the calendar year with steep drops in December 2008 and again in January 2009. Between January and August 2009 (latest data available) the trend has been slowly upward.²¹

Maryland Port Administration Total General Cargo Tonnage (Millions)



²⁰ Maryland Dept. of Transportation, Maryland Port Administration, FY 2011 MFR budget book submission

²¹ Maryland Dept. of Transportation, Maryland Port Administration, FY 2011 MFR Performance Discussion

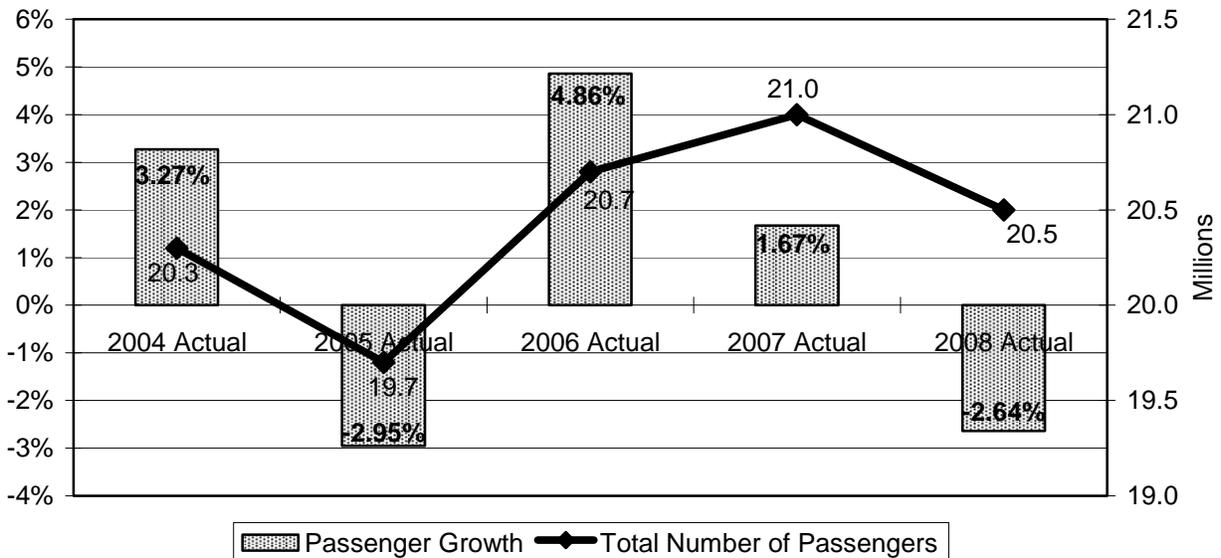
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

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. Carriers continue to cut capacity in both domestic and international markets due to the economic downturn which followed a period of high fuel prices²². 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.²³ During the period of 2004 to 2008, the passenger growth rate peaked at 4.86% in 2006. Over the next two years the rate of growth slowed, and the number of passengers declined by a half million. The number of passengers in 2008 is only slightly higher than in 2004.

BWI Marshall Passenger Growth Rate (Calendar Year to Calendar Year)



²² 2010 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance, Maryland Dept. of Transportation

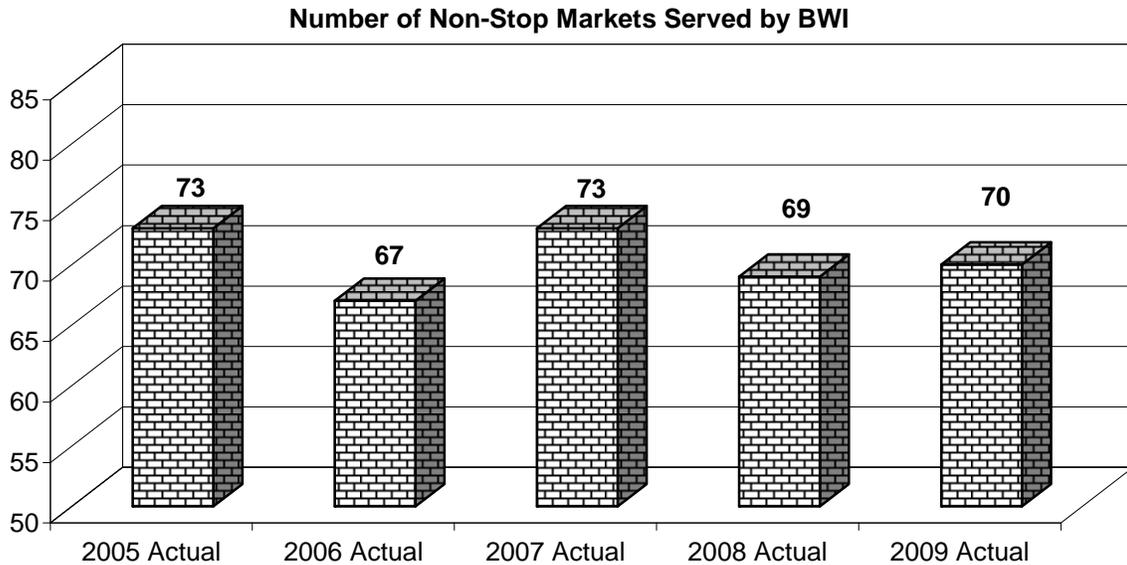
²³ MDOT, Aviation Administration, FY 2011 MFR Performance Discussion

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

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

Target: 65 or more domestic and international markets

How are we doing? Growth in the number of non-stop markets served provides enhanced mobility options to passengers, makes BWI Marshall an airport of choice in this region, and reflects the Maryland Aviation Administration's marketing efforts to increase the competitiveness of the airport.²⁴ The number of non-stop markets served by BWI Marshall has fluctuated between 73 and 67 during the period of 2005 to 2009, ending with a 4.1% decline between 2005 and 2009.



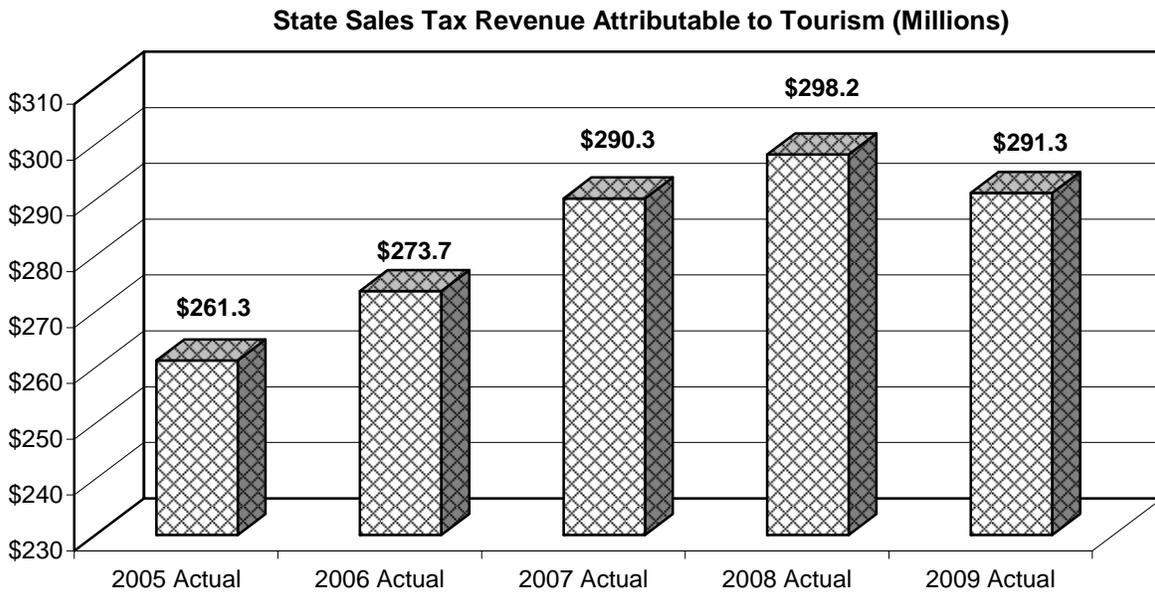
²⁴ 2010 Annual Attainment Report on Transportation System Performance, Maryland Dept. of Transportation

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

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 include in 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.



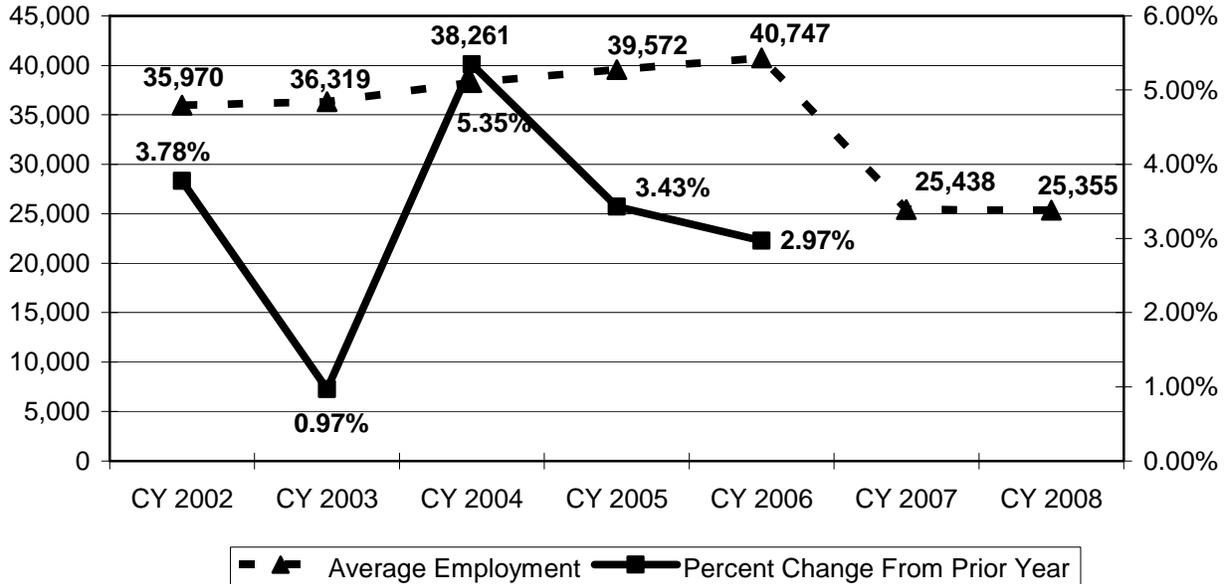
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

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.²⁵ "Maryland's productive, highly educated work force and strong university system support a high-tech industry that has performed better than the national average."²⁶ 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. Therefore five years of trend data are presented from 2002 through 2006. Average employment in bioscience increased by 13.3% from 2002 to 2006. The largest increase year to year occurred from 2003 to 2004 (5.35%). Subsequent to the change in industry classification, the average employment during 2007 and 2008 has remained constant around 25,400.

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



²⁵ Maryland's Workforce Indicators: 2008, Governor's Workforce Investment Board, December 2008

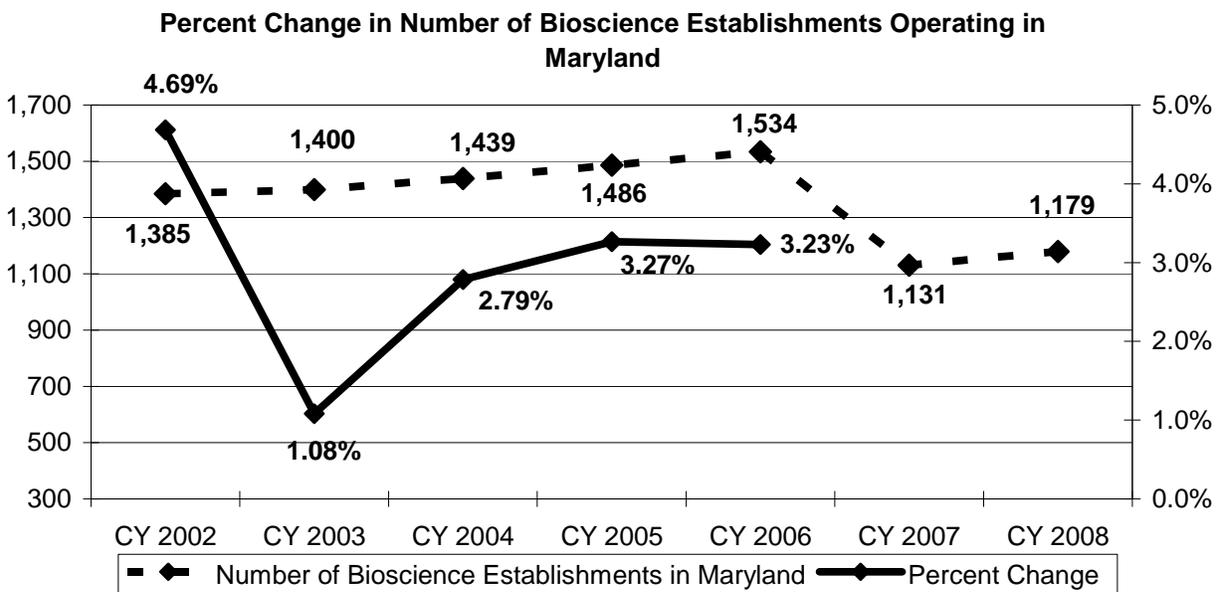
²⁶ Glenn Wingard, Moody's Economy.com (source – Doing Business in Maryland, November 2009)

**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

Target: Steady growth in the bioscience sector

How are we doing? 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 2002 to 2006, the number of bioscience establishments increased by 149 (10.8%). After slowing in 2003, growth in bioscience establishments increased by 2.19 percentage points from 2003 to 2005, and leveled off in 2006. Based on the new grouping of industry classifications, the number of bioscience establishments increased by 4.2% from 2007 to 2008. "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"²⁷



²⁷ Dept. of Business and Economic Development Web site:
<http://www.choosemaryland.org/industry/Health/default.aspx>

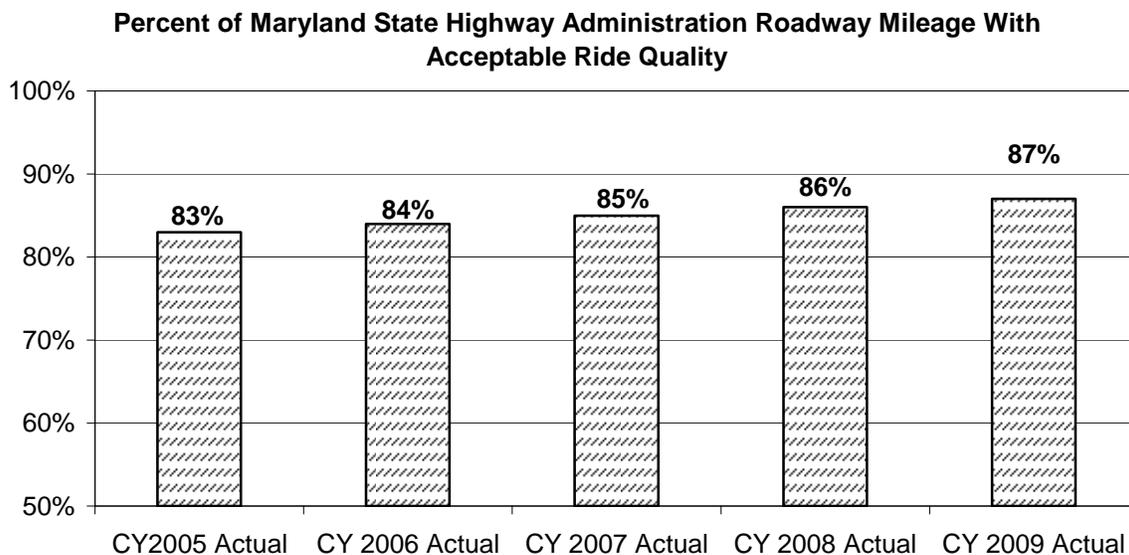
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

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

Target: At least 84% with acceptable ride quality

How are we doing? Ride quality²⁸ facilitates mobility, efficiency, and safe movement of people and goods on Maryland's roadways. The Highway Statistics Report produced by FHWA shows that the ride quality on Maryland roadways is average compared to other states' roadways on the National Highway System.²⁹ 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.



²⁸ 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).

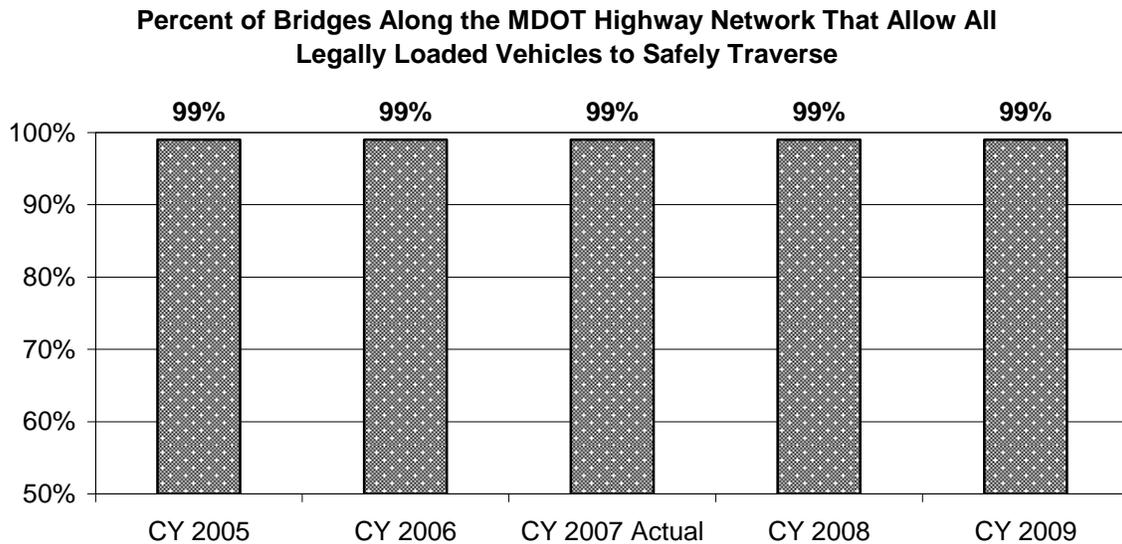
²⁹ Maryland Dept. of Transportation, State Highway Administration FY 2011 MFR Performance Discussion.

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

Indicator 1.10: Percent of bridges on the State portion of the National Highway System that will allow all legally loaded vehicles to safely traverse

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

How are we doing? Maintaining safe conditions on Maryland's portion of the national highway system is essential to commerce in terms of movement of goods and provision of services throughout the State. Maintaining bridges on the State portion of the National Highway System free from weight restrictions is the State Highway Administration's top structural priority.³⁰ 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 on Maryland's portion of the national highway system allowed all legally loaded vehicles to safely traverse.



³⁰ Maryland Department of Transportation fiscal year 2011 MFR Performance Discussion

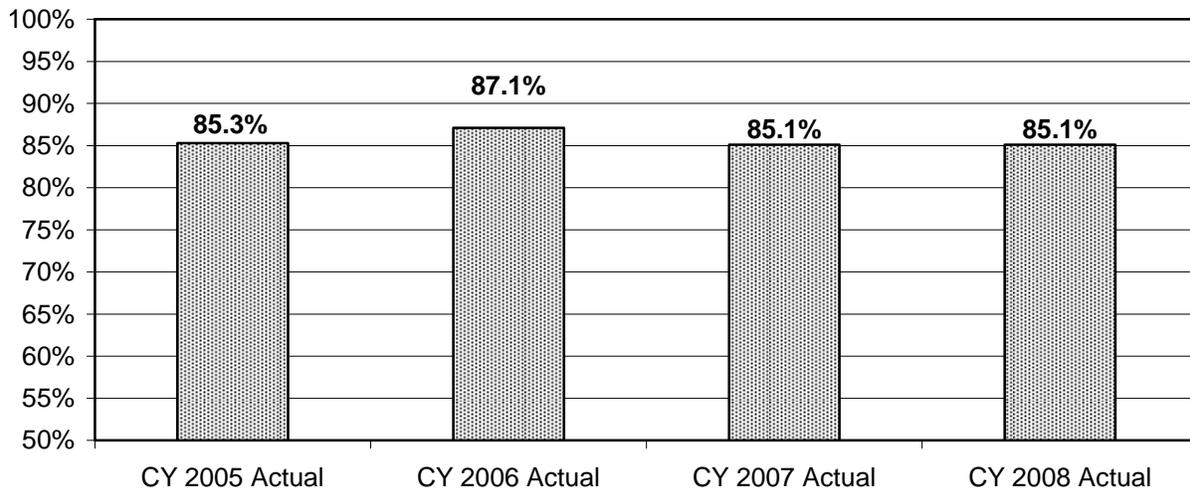
KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY

Indicator 1.11: Percent of the Maryland State Highway Administration Network in overall preferred maintenance condition³¹

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. The percentage of the State Highway Administration Network in overall preferred maintenance condition remained relatively stable over the period of 2005 through 2008, with 2006 being 2 percentage points higher than 2005 and 2007. Data for this indicator is not available prior to calendar year 2005.

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



³¹ 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 elements are shoulder, drainage, traffic control/safety, and roadside. Actual maintenance conditions are compared against desired conditions.

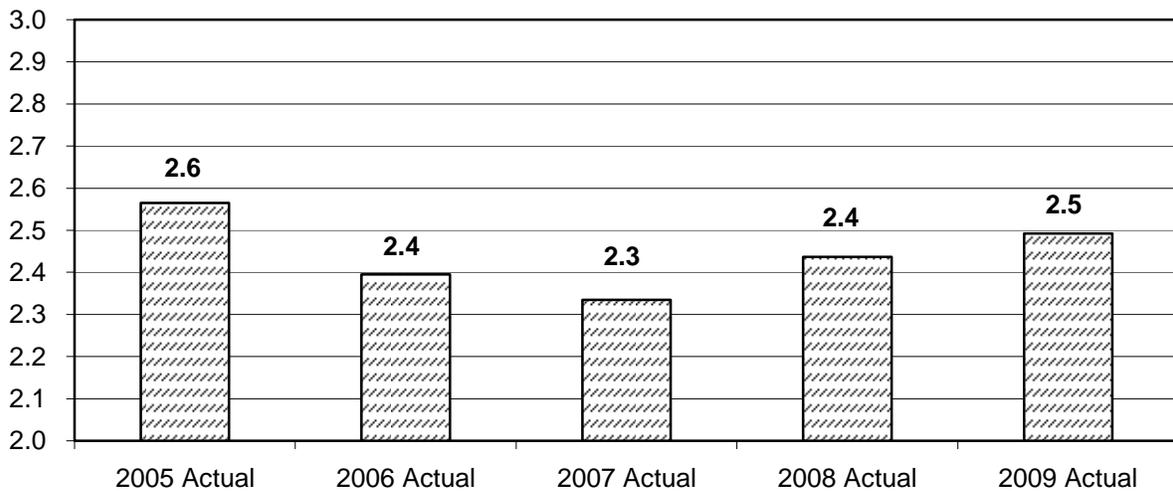
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

Indicator 1.12: Total number of passenger trips per service mile³² traveled for bus and rail transit

Target: Maximized passenger trips

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.³³ 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). MTA improved scheduling, expanded customer information services, and increased service availability. High gas prices were 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.³⁴ 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**



³² A service mile is each mile for which a transit vehicle is in service and accepting customers, i.e. generating revenue.

³³ Total passenger trips divided by total revenue (service) miles traveled

³⁴ MTA FY 2010 MFR Performance Discussion

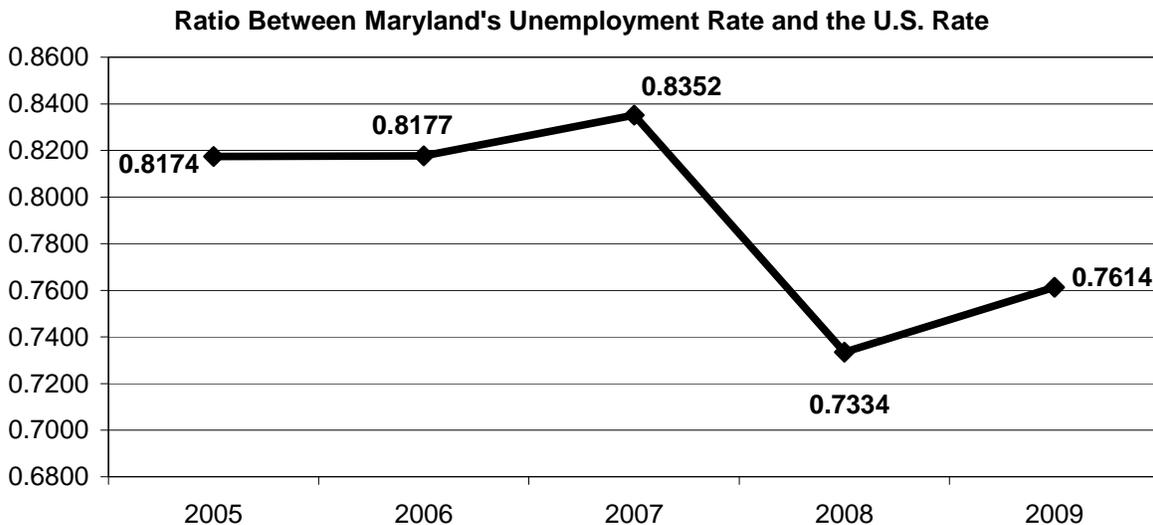
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

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 17% to 26.8% below the U.S. rate during the period of 2005 through 2009. Maryland's unemployment rate has remained relatively constant since May 2009, and was 23.9% below the U.S. unemployment rate overall in 2009. Maryland is providing support to its unemployed through the Federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation program, which provides up to 14 weeks of additional unemployment benefits for those who have exhausted State benefits.

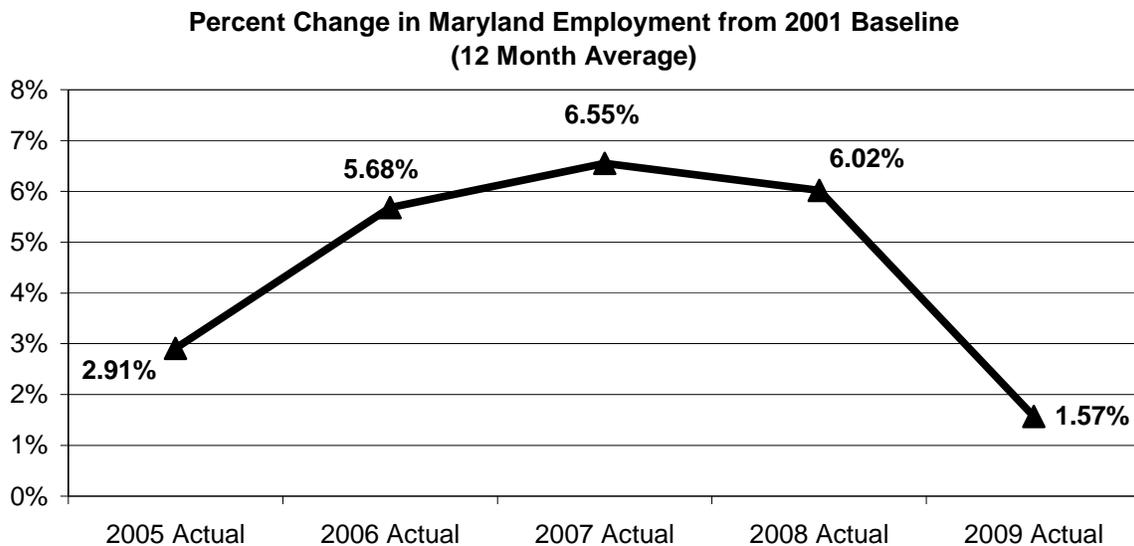


KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY

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

Target: Continued job growth

How are we doing? Maryland has shown strong employment growth over the 2001 baseline of 2.72 million employed, peaking in 2007 at 6.6% growth (2.9 million employed) over 2001. In 2008, growth continued at 6% over 2001, but dropped to 1.6% growth from the baseline in 2009. According to the Governor's Workforce Investment Board (GWIB), "Marylanders live and work in a state characterized by a healthy, diverse economy and low unemployment. The state's highly educated workforce and the presence of and proximity to federal agencies and laboratories also are major advantages. Maryland's excellent quality of life continues to attract workers and residents to the state. In order to meet the many challenges posed by a rapidly changing demographic and economic landscape, Maryland must be prepared to preserve and build on these existing strengths. That 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".³⁵ The O'Malley Brown administration is focusing on initiatives to create more jobs in Maryland. "Maryland's distinctive economic strengths, principally its proximity to federal government, has positioned the state for stability in employment and contracting."³⁶ In the near future, Maryland is well positioned to benefit from job growth related to the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), and is continuing to benefit from the Federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Plan. Despite this, current economic conditions have had a dampening effect on job growth.



³⁵ An Analysis of Maryland's Labor Force Conditions: Trends, Challenges & Opportunities, GWIB, November 2008

³⁶ Doing Business in Maryland 2009, November 2009 (references DBED as a source)

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

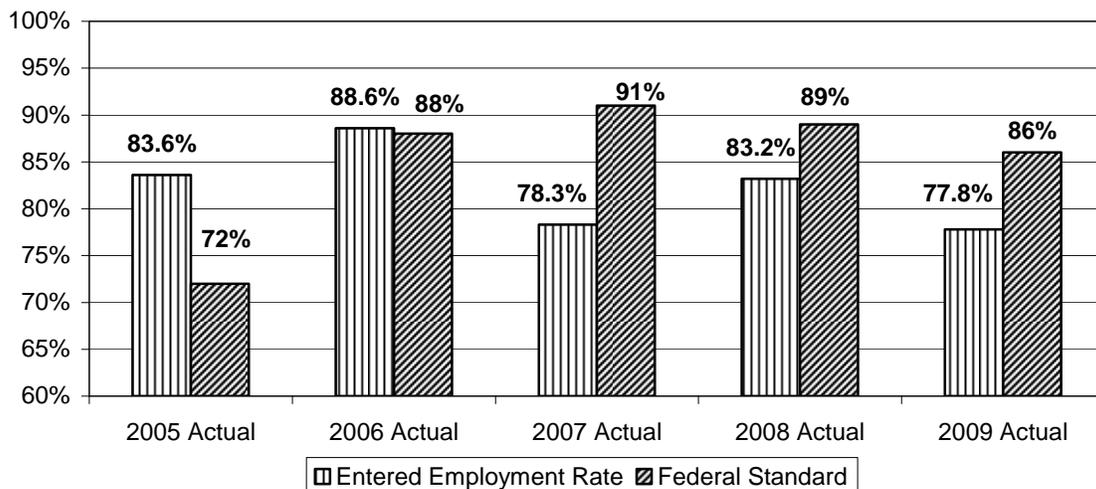
Indicator 1.15: Rate that Workforce Investment Act adult employment trainees enter employment

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

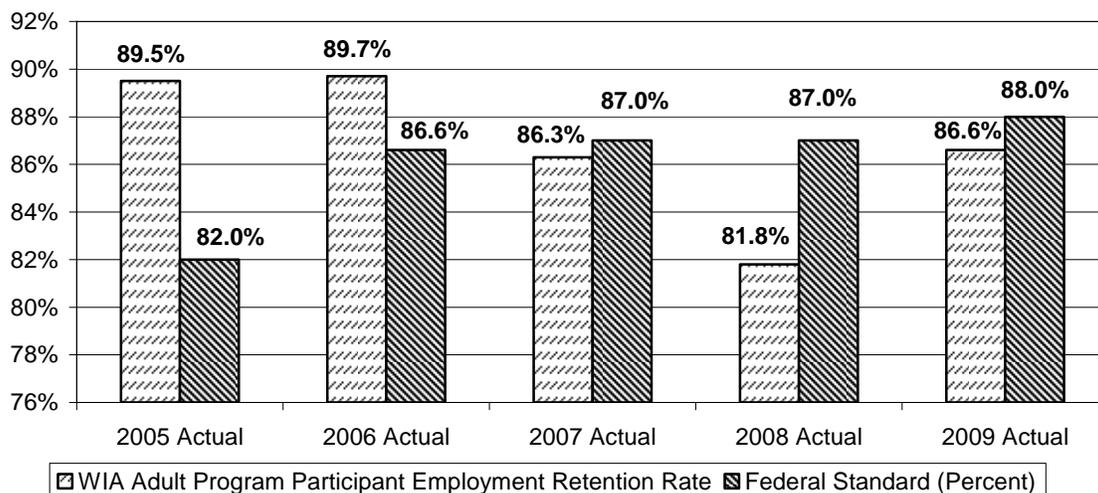
Target: 84% enter employment and retain employment in 2010

How are we doing? The rate by which Workforce Investment Act Adult program participants entered employment declined by 5.8 percentage points from 2005 through 2009, whereas the employment retention rate declined by only half as much - 2.9 percentage points. In 2005 the entered employment rate and the employment retention rate exceeded the Federal standards by 11.6 and 7.5 percentage points respectively. In 2006, Federal standards were exceeded by .6 and 3.1 percentage points respectively. From 2007 to 2009, both the entered employment and employment retention rates were below the negotiated Federal standards for each year. The U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL), Employment and Training Administration (ETA) considers attainment by the states of 80 percent or more of the Federal standard as acceptable performance.³⁷ Therefore, although the entered employment and employment retention rates for 2007 through 2009 were below the negotiated Federal standard, the rates were within the acceptable range of 80% of the negotiated standard.

Rate That Adult Employment Trainees Enter Employment



WIA Adult Program Participant Employment Retention Rate



³⁷ Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation

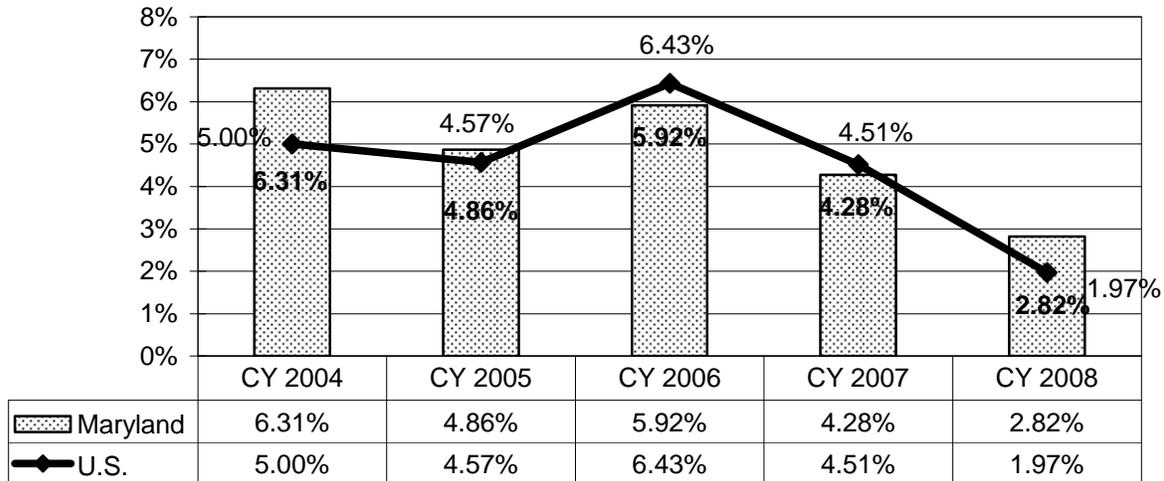
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

Indicator 1.17: Annual percent change in Maryland per capita personal income

Target: Increased per capita personal income

How are we doing? Although Maryland's per capita personal income increased each year over the period of 2004 through 2008, the annual percent change slowed in each year except 2006. For the same period of time, Maryland's growth exceeded the percent change in the U.S. per capita income during 3 of the 5 years. Maryland's percent change in per capita personal income lagged the U.S. percent change in 2006 and 2007.

Annual Percent Change in Per Capita Personal Income

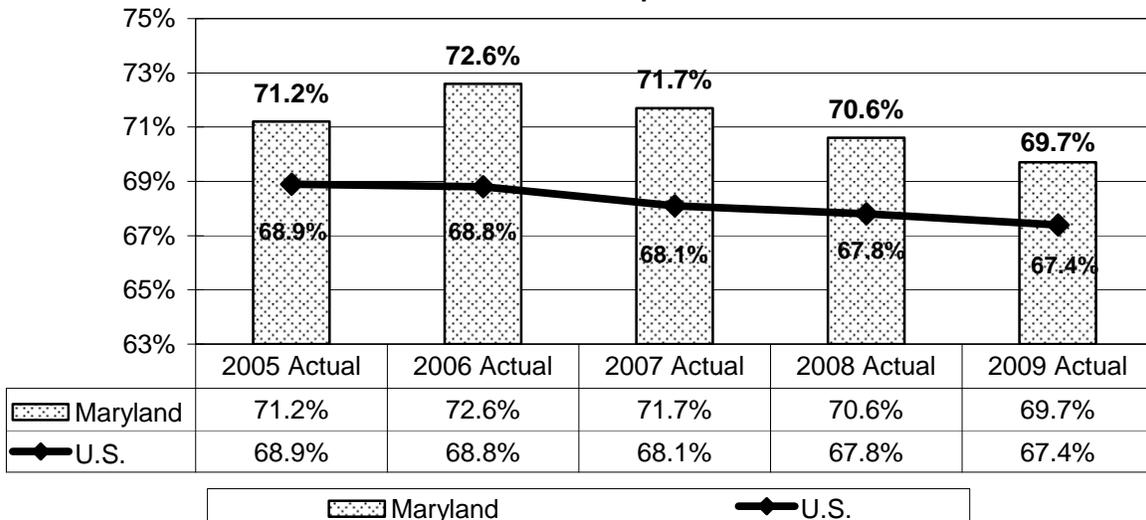


Indicator 1.18: Home ownership

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 about 3% from 2007 through 2009, but has exceeded the U.S. rate for each year from 2005 through 2009.

Home Ownership Rate



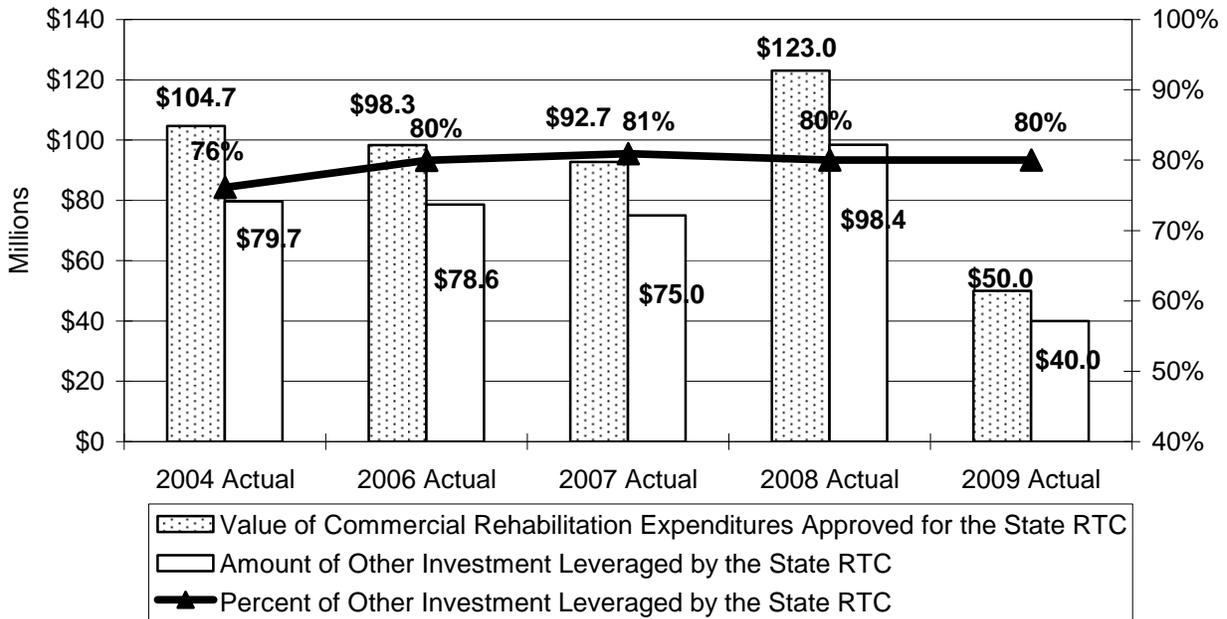
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

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? After increasing by 4 percentage points from 2004 to 2006 (no expenditures or private investments for 2005), the percent of other investment leveraged by the RTC for rehabilitation of historic commercial properties remained stable through 2009. The performance target was achieved over the last 4 years. The Heritage Structure Rehabilitation Tax Credit program is slated to expire in June 2010. Proposed legislation would create a replacement program for sustainable communities.

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

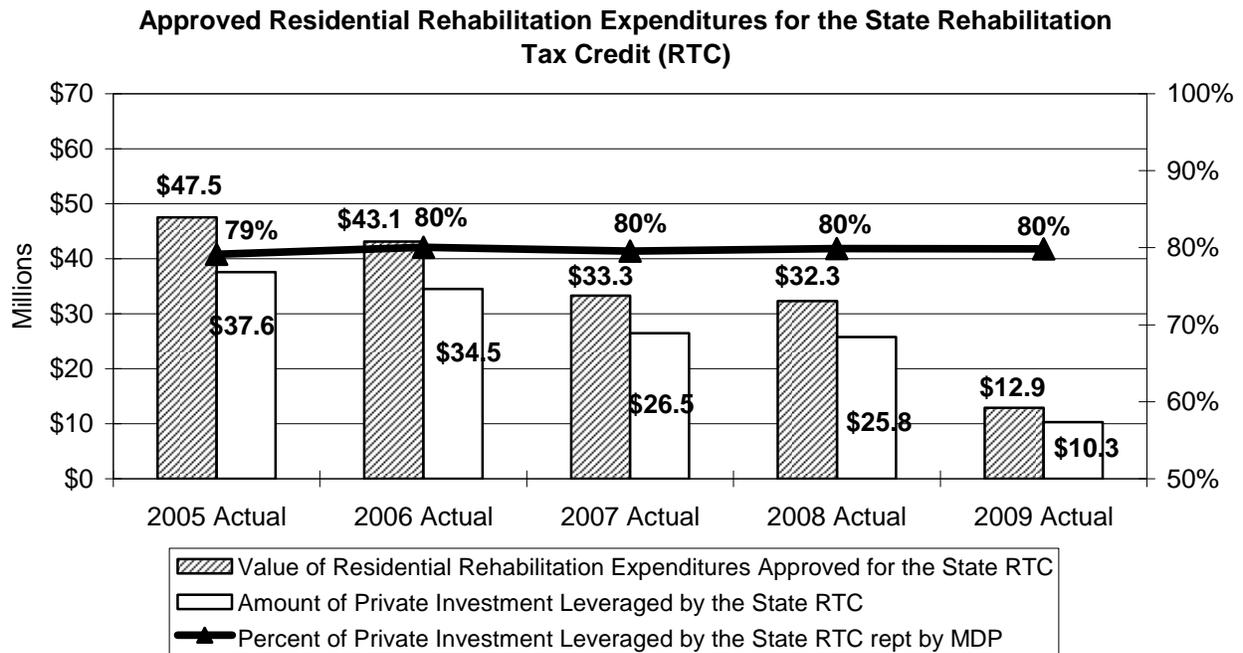


**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, AND MAINTAINING A ROBUST ECONOMY**

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 2005 through 2009. The performance target was achieved for the most recent 4 of the last 5 years. The Heritage Structure Rehabilitation Tax Credit program is slated to expire in June 2010. Proposed legislation would create a replacement program for sustainable communities.



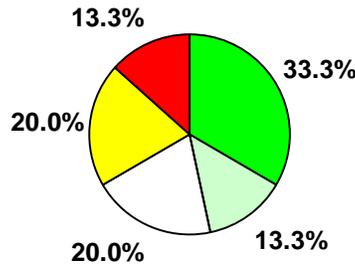
MARYLAND: SMART, GREEN AND GROWING

**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%)	5	33.3%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	2	13.3%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	3	20.0%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	3	20.0%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	2	13.3%
Total	15	100%

Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	Most Recent Data Available	4 Years Prior	4 Year Change
UMCES EcoCheck	Chesapeake Bay Habitat Health Index (2003 - 2007)	38	32	18.8%
DNR	Acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (2004 - 2008)	35,000	44,640	-21.6%
DNR	Dredge survey index of stock size - crabs (2005 - 2009)	43	45	-4.4%
DNR	Oyster biomass index (2005 - 2009)	0.8	0.9	-11.1%
DNR	Estimated nitrogen load to the Chesapeake Bay from Maryland (in million lbs.) (2005 -2009)	53.71	56.19	-4.41%
MDA	Acres of cover crops planted (2005 -2009)	238,597	53,391	346.9%
MDE	Waters impaired by nutrients per the 303(d) listing cycle (1998 -2008)	107	125	-14.4%
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 2005-2008) (2005 - 2008)	82%	89%	-7.9%
MDE	3 year average of days the 8 hour ozone standard was exceeded (2005 - 2009)	32.3	34.7	-6.9%
MDE	Percent of oil-contaminated sites cleaned-up (2006 -2009)	94%	92%	2.2%
DNR	Total acres preserved by all land preservation programs	1,365,359	1,234,268	10.6%

MARYLAND: SMART, GREEN AND GROWING

Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	Most Recent Data Available	4 Years Prior	4 Year Change
DGS	Percent change from the base year (fiscal year 2008) in energy consumption by all State government facilities (owned and leased) (2008 -2009)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MEA	Percent change in per capita electricity consumption compared to the 2007 baseline (12.32 megawatt hours) in megawatt hours (2007 - 2008)	-2.16%	-2.16%	0.0%
MEA DBM	Percent of newly purchased light duty vehicles in the State vehicle fleet that are hybrid or alternative fueled vehicles (2005 - 2009)	23.0%	23.7%	-3.0%
MEA	Percent change from the prior year in number of alternative fuel vehicles and hybrid-electric vehicles registered in Maryland (2005 - 2009)	40%	18%	122.2%

**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**

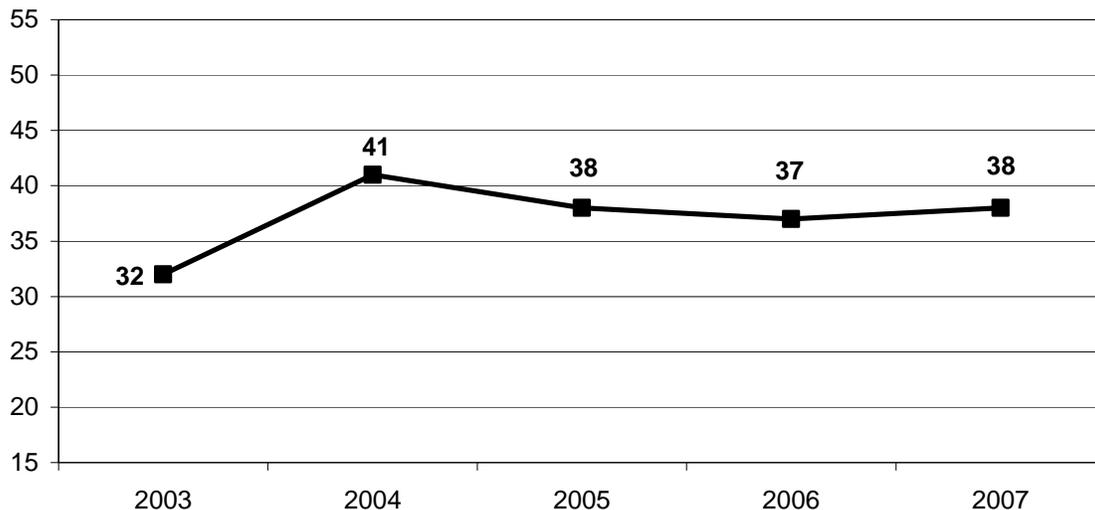
RESTORING THE HEALTH OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY AND ITS LIVING RESOURCES

Indicator 1.1: Chesapeake Bay Habitat Health Index for Maryland

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 indicators³⁸ 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. The data presented in the graph below is for the Maryland portion of the Chesapeake Bay.³⁹ From 2003 to 2007, the health of the Maryland portion of the Bay as measured by the Bay health index increased by 18.8%. After improving from a grade of D in 2003 to a grade of C- in 2004, the Maryland portion of the Bay received a poor score equivalent to a D+ for each year 2005 through 2007. Data for 2008 for the Maryland only portion of the Bay has not yet been provided. Following a period of wet conditions in 2003 which washed excess sediment and nutrients into the Bay, the Bay-wide health score has only modestly improved.⁴⁰ The 2008 Chesapeake Bay Report Card which reports health for the entire Bay, rated the Bay overall as having moderate poor health equivalent to a grade of C-. The health of the 15 individual reporting regions of the Bay varied in 2008, ranging from B- (moderate-good) to F (very poor). The highest ranked region was the Upper Western Shore, while the lowest ranked region was the Lower Western Shore (Maryland).⁴¹

Chesapeake Bay Health Habitat Index



Scores: ≥ 25 to < 35 – D

≥ 35 to < 40 – D+

≥ 40 to < 45 – C-

³⁸ 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.

³⁹ It is not possible to completely separate out Maryland data. The data is gathered and reported by regions. Two of the regions include parts of Virginia, e.g. Tangier and south of Potomac River. Per the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, in the broad scheme, data is not affected much by including parts of Virginia.

⁴⁰ 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/>.

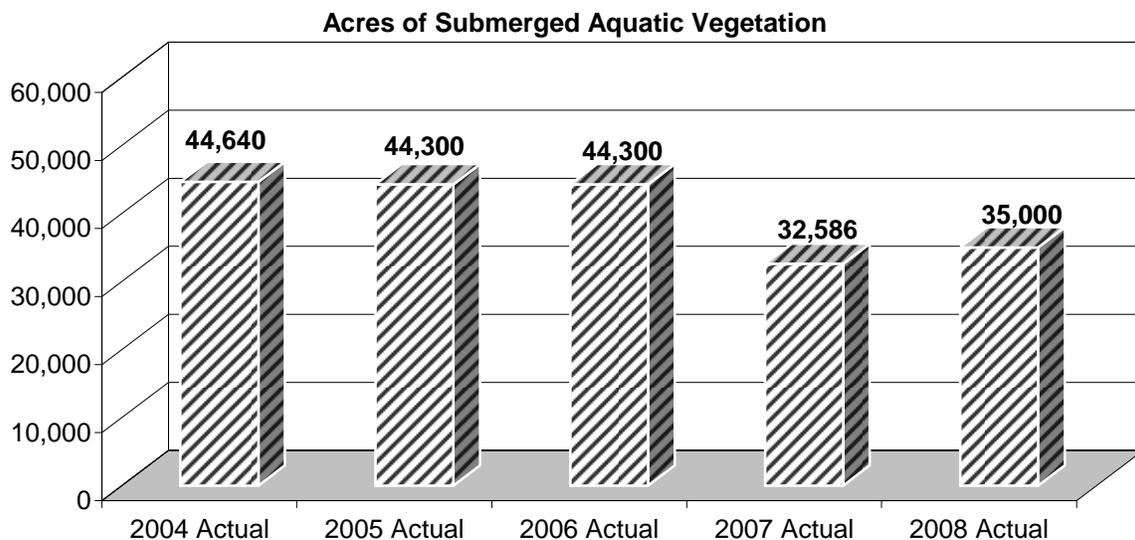
⁴¹ Chesapeake EcoCheck, Bay Health Index 2008 Report Card.

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

Indicator 1.2: Acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV)

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

How are we doing? Restoration of beds of SAV provides essential habitat for restoring populations of crabs and many species of fish, as well as other benefits such as reduced shoreline erosion. 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. Actual acreage of SAV is affected by weather and other natural factors and progress is difficult to predict.⁴² The number of acres of SAV remained relatively constant from 2004 through 2006, after which the acres dropped by 26.4% between 2006 and 2007. The number of acres of SAV increased by 7.4% between 2007 and 2008. Although there was improvement in 2008, the levels of aquatic grasses are still well below the restoration goal.⁴³



⁴² Department of Natural Resources

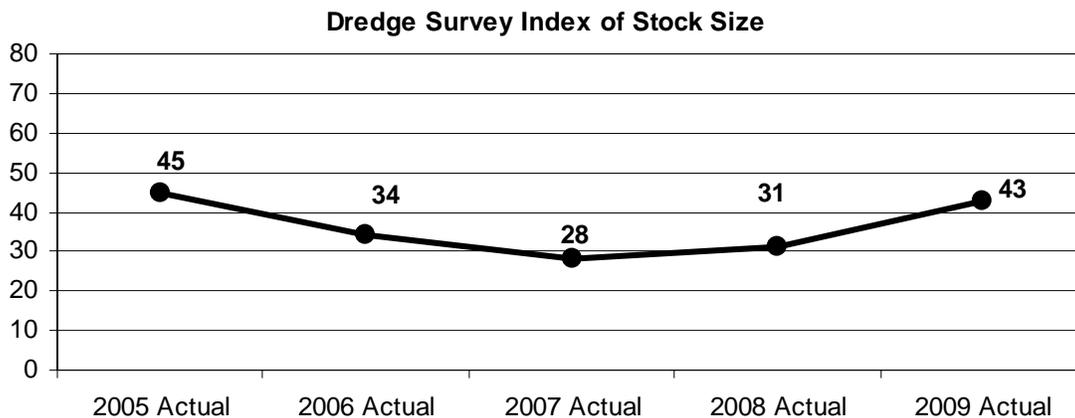
⁴³ 2008 Chesapeake Bay Report Card, Eco-Check

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

Indicator 1.3: Dredge survey index of stock size (crabs) – estimated data

Target: Improved viability of the blue crab population

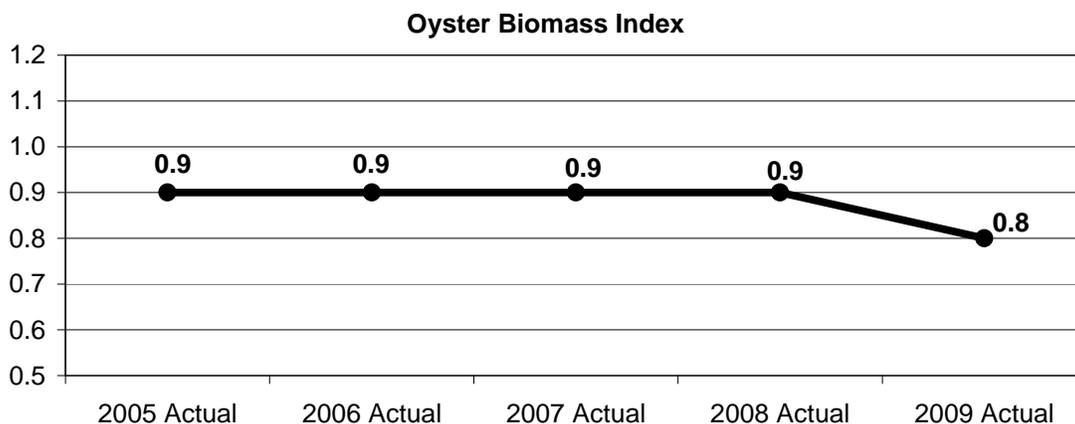
How are we doing? Total stock size refers to the total number of crabs of all sizes in the over-wintering crab population, i.e. the Index is a measure of crab density. The data is derived from the annual Bay-wide winter dredge survey conducted by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources and the Virginia 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. After dropping by 37.8% from 2005 through 2007, the index value increased by 53.6% from 2007 to 2009. The index value in 2009 was 4.4% lower than the value in 2005.



Indicator 1.4: Oyster biomass index⁴⁴

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 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. The index remained stable from 2005 through 2008, dropping slightly from 0.9 in 2008 to 0.8 in 2009. 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.



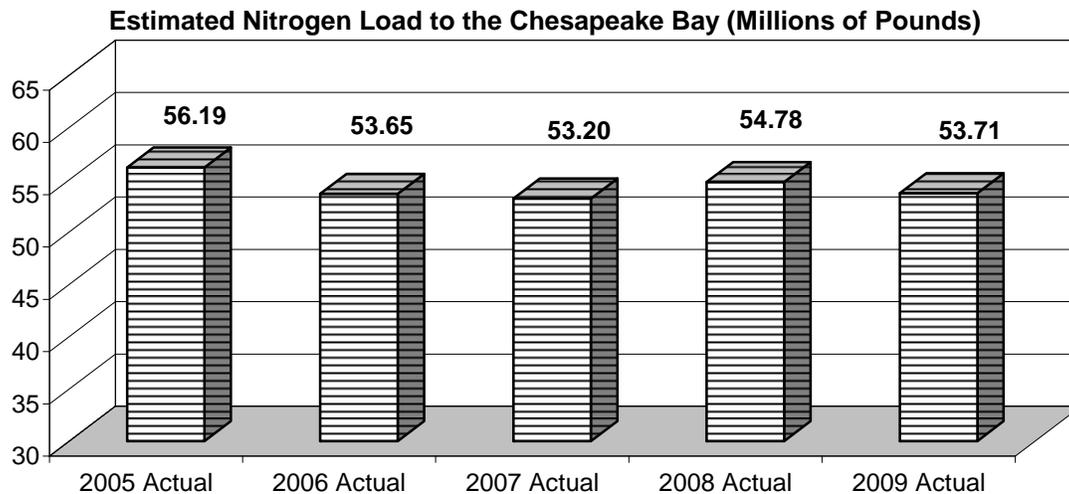
⁴⁴ The base year is 1994 with a value of 1.

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

Indicator 1.5: Estimated nitrogen load to the Chesapeake Bay from Maryland (in millions of pounds)⁴⁵

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

How are we doing? Nitrogen is one of the two nutrients that are the greatest pollutants of the Chesapeake Bay.⁴⁶ Main sources of nitrogen are agriculture and point sources (waste water). The estimated nitrogen load to the Chesapeake Bay declined by 4.4% from 2005 through 2009. After increasing by 3% from 2007 to 2008, the nitrogen load dropped back to near the 2007 level in 2009.



⁴⁵ The Methodology for calculating these estimates has changed. BayStat with the Watershed Model replaces use of the Integrated Watershed Analysis and Management System.

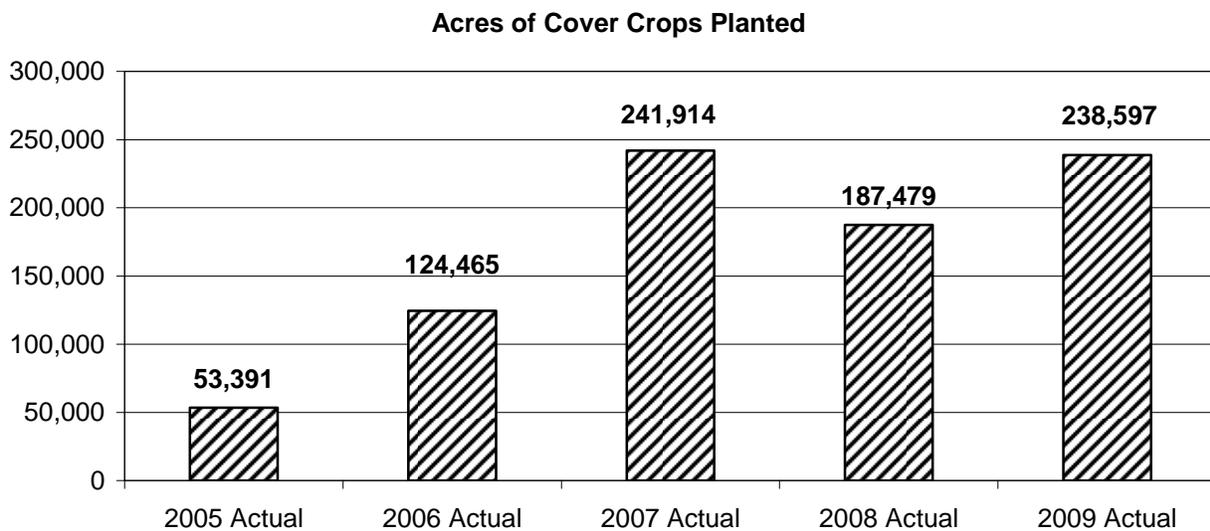
⁴⁶ Department of Natural Resources –
http://www.dnr.state.md.us/watersheds/surf/indic/md/descrip/md_npsn_des.html

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

Indicator 1.6: 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. Planting cover crops on cropland is one of the primary strategies of the O'Malley Brown administration to reduce nutrient and sediment loads to the Chesapeake Bay. This strategy is managed by the Maryland Agricultural Water Quality Cost-Share Program. Through this program, farmers install Best Management Practices on agricultural land to control soil erosion and absorb unused nitrogen and phosphorus remaining in the soil, with the goal of safeguarding water quality. Through the cover crop program, the number of acres planted has increased dramatically over the last 5 years. A record number of acres of cover crops were planted in 2007 to 2009 (667,990 acres).



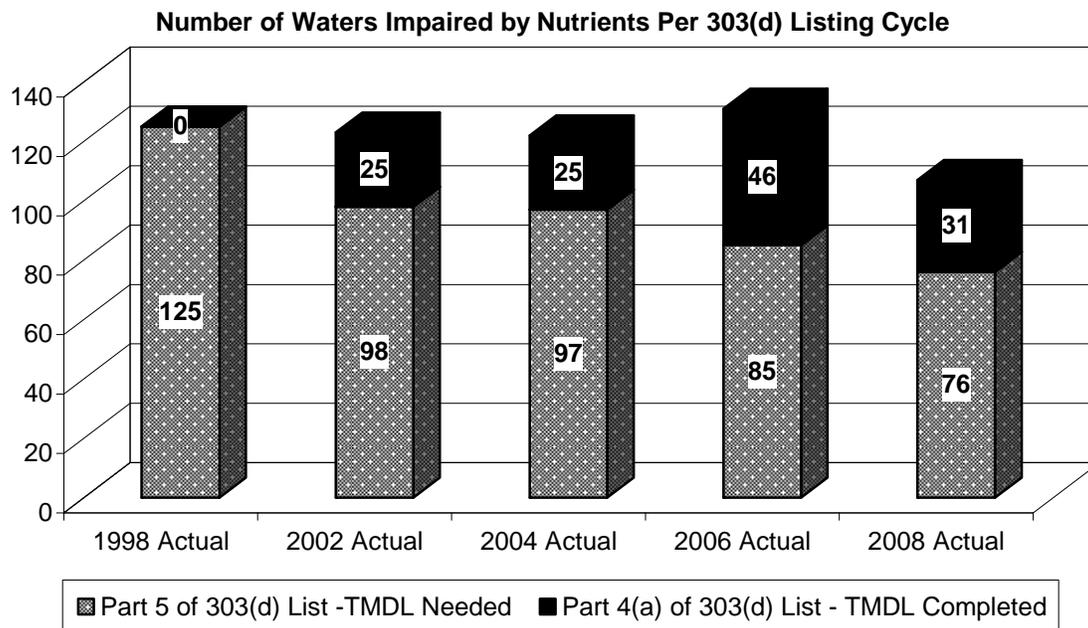
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND
PROTECTING AND PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF MARYLAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES**

IMPROVING AND PROTECTING WATER QUALITY AND ENSURING SAFE DRINKING WATER

Indicator 1.7: Number of waters impaired by nutrients per 303(d) listing cycle⁴⁷

Target: Commitments to the Chesapeake Bay Program are met⁴⁸

How are we doing? Inclusion of a watershed on the 303(d) List indicates a violation of water quality standards. Watersheds on the 303(d) List require some restoration action(s) to meet water quality standards, and they remain “impaired” until achieving water quality standards. Completion of a TMDL⁴⁹ is not sufficient to meet water quality standards. Although the following chart shows that the number of watersheds impaired by nutrients declined by 14.4% from 1998 to 2008, changes in the data between 2 year reporting cycles (the 2000-2001 cycle was skipped) are partly attributable to re-segmentation of the Chesapeake Bay waters. Although the number of impaired segments changed, there may not have been actual environmental change. Therefore, it is difficult to draw valid conclusions about trends. The chart also shows that the number of waters in Part 4a of the 303(d) List (standards not met, but TMDL completed) decreased between 2006 and 2008. This drop is due to a revision to the segmentation scheme used for delineating Chesapeake Bay water bodies. 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.⁵⁰ Data for this indicator is reported every even numbered year.



⁴⁷ Part 4a and Part 5 of the 303(d) List

⁴⁸ The Department of Environment stated that “The Chesapeake Bay Program will not be adopting actual nutrient criteria for the Bay. Rather the Bay Model will determine what nutrient loads are allowable to meet other standards that can be more directly related to biological impacts, i.e. dissolved oxygen and water clarity.”

⁴⁹ TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load is the maximum amount of a pollutant that can enter a water body and still allow the water quality standards to be met. Part 5 – Standards not met and TMDL is needed; Part 4a – Standards not met, but TMDL completed.

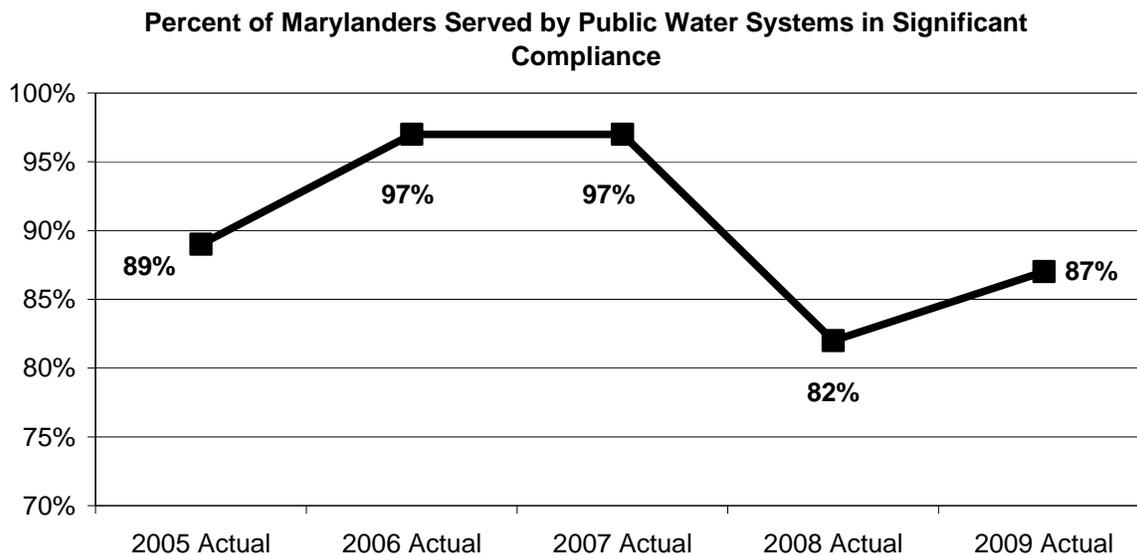
⁵⁰ Maryland Department of the Environment

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

Indicator 1.8: Percent of Marylanders served by public water systems in significant compliance with all new and existing regulations that have been adopted and implemented since 2002⁵¹

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.⁵² The percent of Marylanders served by public water systems in significant compliance with all rules adopted as of 2002 increased by 9% from 2005 to 2006, and 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.⁵³ Despite this drop in 2008 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 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, 98% were served by public water systems that were in compliance with health-based standards. Data for 2009 is not comparable to prior years.



⁵¹ 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.

⁵² 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)

⁵³ Maryland Department of the Environment

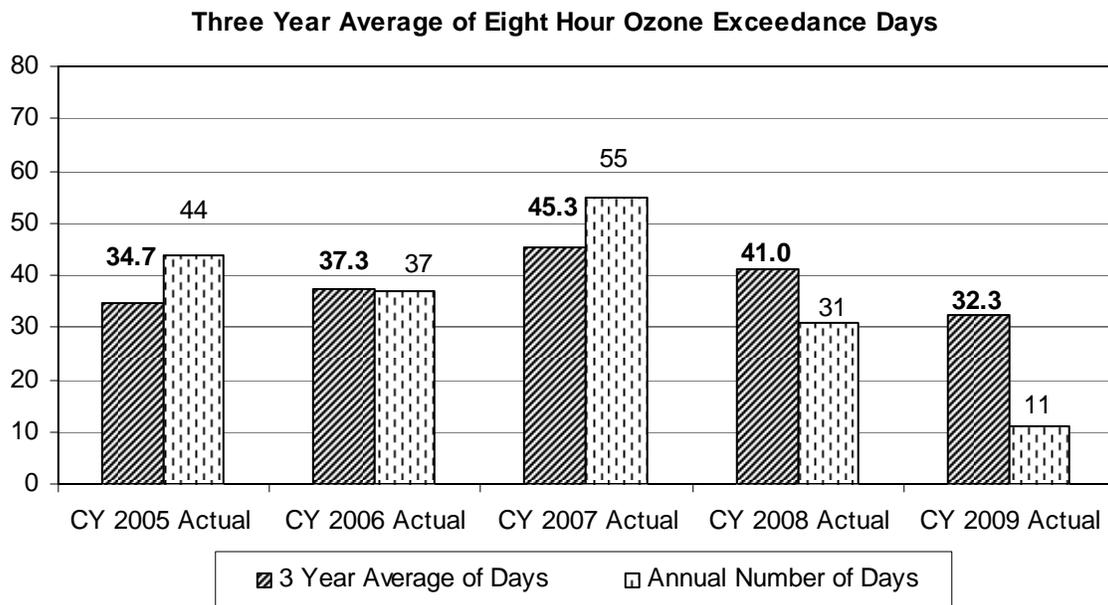
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND
PROTECTING AND PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF MARYLAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES**

ENSURING CLEAN AIR

Indicator 1.9: Three year average of days the eight-hour ozone standard⁵⁴ was exceeded

Target: Eight hour ozone standard attained

How are we doing? Air pollution contributes to illnesses, can reduce visibility, damage crops, forests and buildings, and acidify lakes and streams. 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.⁵⁵ Data for 2005 has been adjusted to reflect the eight hour standard for comparability with data for subsequent years.⁵⁶ The three year average of days the eight hour ozone standard was exceeded declined by 6.9% from 2005 to 2009. After increasing by 30.5% from 2005 to 2007, the three year average dropped by 28.7% from 2007 to 2009.



⁵⁴ All data are for the current eight-hour standard set at 75 ppb (parts per billion).

⁵⁵ Maryland Department of the Environment

⁵⁶ The one hour ozone standard was withdrawn by the EPA in 2006.

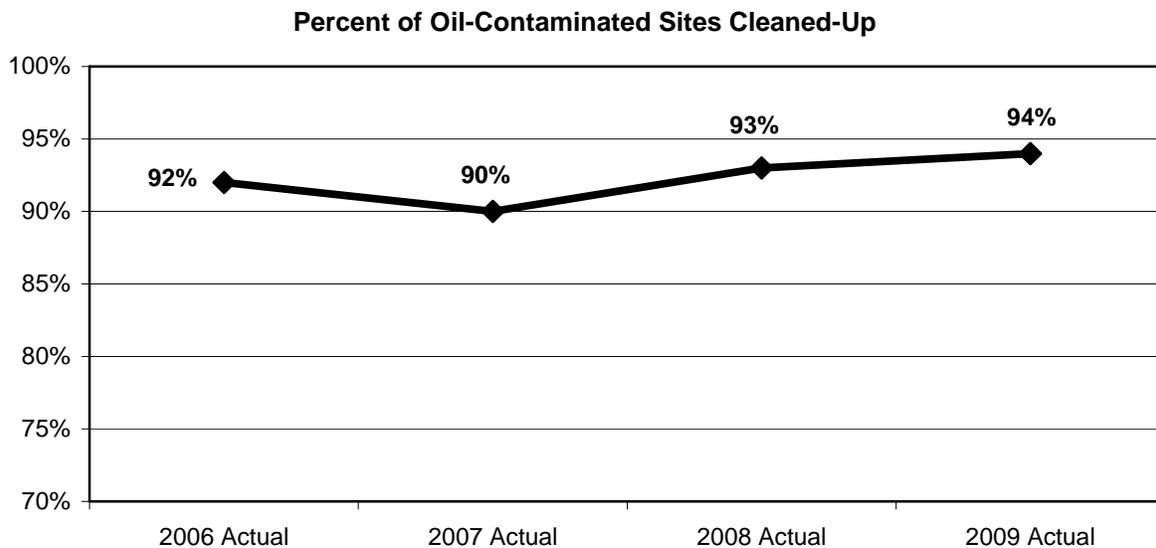
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND
PROTECTING AND PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF MARYLAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES**

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.⁵⁷ The percent of oil-contaminated sites cleaned-up remained relatively steady from 2006 to 2009.⁵⁸ After a 19% increase in the number of open confirmed petroleum release cases from fiscal year 2006 to 2007, the number of open confirmed release cases declined by 36.8% from 2007 to 2009. Ninety-four percent (94%) of oil-contaminated sites were cleaned up during 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.⁵⁹



⁵⁷ Maryland Department of the Environment

⁵⁸ Data was not provided for 2005

⁵⁹ Maryland Department of the Environment, performance summary, February 2010

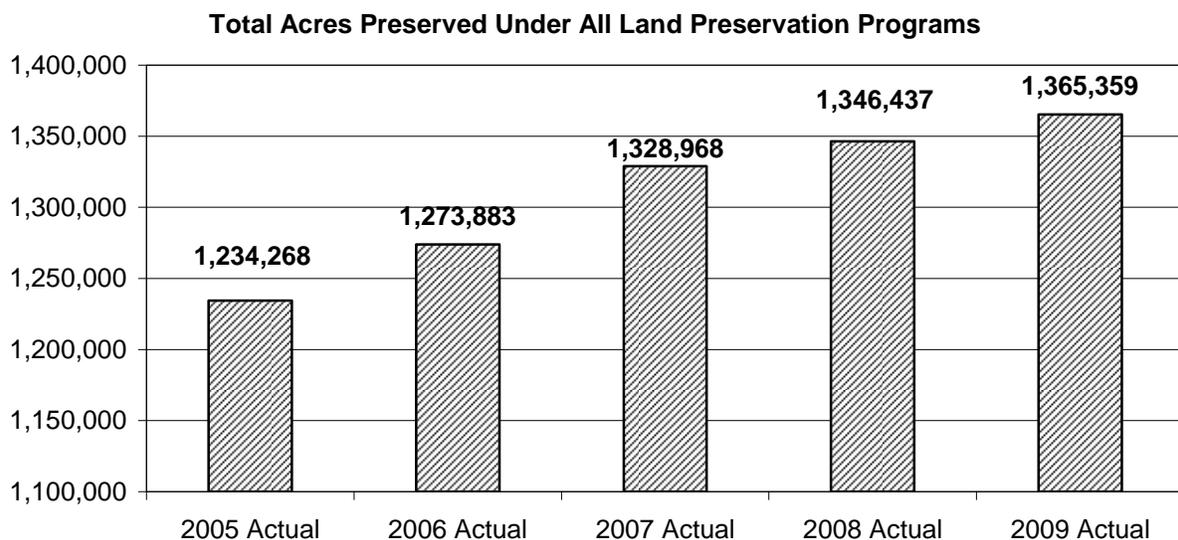
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
SMART, GREEN AND GROWING - PROVIDING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, AND
PROTECTING AND PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF MARYLAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES**

**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 2005 to 2009, with a total increase of 10.6%. As of 2009, there are 1.4 million acres preserved out of a total of 6.3 million acres in Maryland (21.8%).



**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 base year (fiscal year 2008) in energy consumption by all State government facilities (owned and leased)

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? 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, the State is working toward reduction of energy usage across all operations. The baseline consumption by State government facilities in 2008 was 13.03 MMBTU's.⁶⁰ State government consumption stayed level in 2009 at 13.03 MMBTU's. Per capita electricity consumption across the State declined by 2.16% in 2008 compared to the 2007 baseline (12.32 megawatt hours).

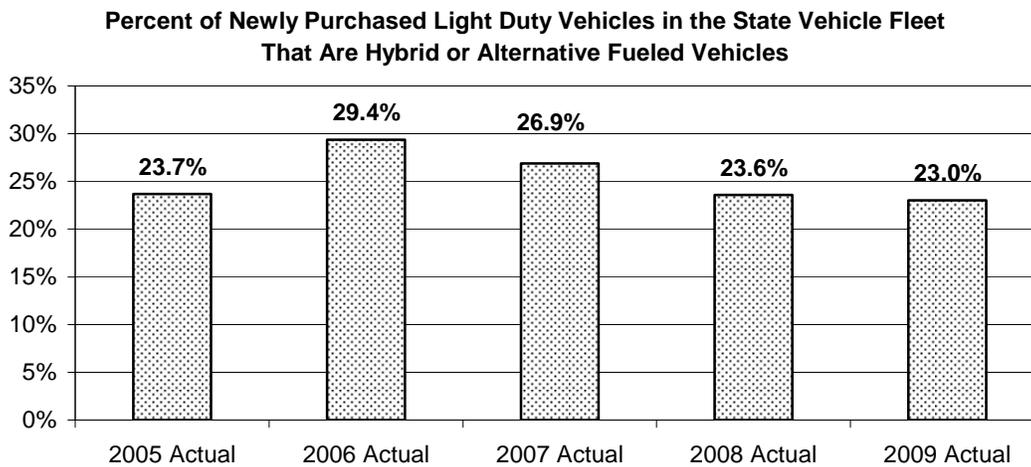
⁶⁰ MMBTU=one million British Thermal Units

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

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.⁶¹ During the last five years, the purchase of alternative fueled and hybrid vehicles peaked in 2006 at 29.4%. In 2008 and 2009, nearly one quarter of newly purchased light duty vehicles in the State vehicle fleet were hybrid or alternative fueled vehicles, approximately 14.5% fewer than in 2007. 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.⁶²



⁶¹ Maryland Energy Administration

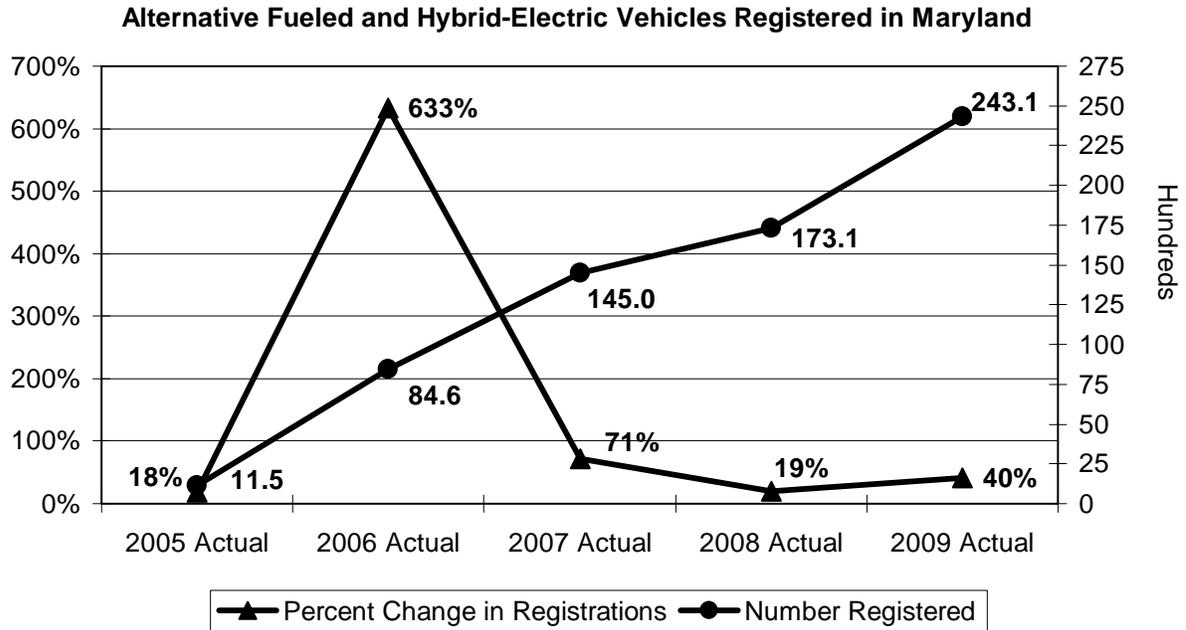
⁶² Maryland Energy Administration

**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 and hybrid-electric vehicles registered in Maryland

Target: Reduced petroleum consumption

How are we doing? The number of alternative fueled and hybrid-electric vehicles registered in Maryland has been on a steep upward trend from 2005 to 2009. Among other factors, this increase has been driven by increased gasoline prices, increased availability of flex-fueled vehicles, movement toward use of new technologies, and environmental concerns.



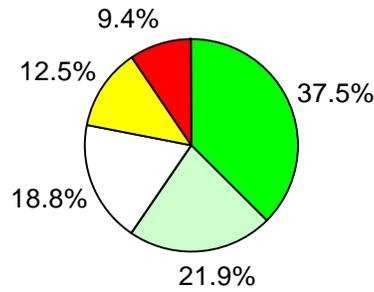
A SAFETY NET FOR MARYLAND'S FAMILIES

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

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

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

A SAFETY NET FOR MARYLAND'S FAMILIES



Status	Number of Indicators	Percent
Favorable Performance (Change >10%)	12	37.5%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	7	21.9%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	6	18.8%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	4	12.5%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	3	9.4%
Total	32	100%

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 (2004 - 2008)	80.2%	82.3%	-2.6%
DHMH	Percent of babies born at low birth weight and very low birth weight (2004 - 2008)	9.3%	9.4%	-1.1%
DHMH	Infant mortality rate for all races (per 1,000 live births) (2004 - 2008)	8.0	8.5	-5.9%
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) (2004 - 2008)	713	1,811	-60.6%
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) (2004 - 2008)	180.6	188.1	-4.0%
DHMH	Heart disease mortality rate for all races per 100,000 population (age adjusted) (2004 - 2008)	196.7	211.0	-6.8%
DHMH	Rate of age adjusted new HIV diagnoses (per 100,000 population) (2004 - 2008)	47.7	38.7	23.3%
DHMH	Rate of primary/secondary syphilis incidence (cases per 100,000 population) (2004 - 2008)	6.7%	6.8%	-1.5%

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 (2005 - 2009)	42	82	-48.8%
CDC	Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - pertussis (2005 - 2009)	134	219	-38.8%
DHMH	Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - measles (2005 - 2009)	0	1	-100.0%
DHMH	Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases - mumps (2005 - 2009)	10	4	150.0%
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) (2004 - 2008)	8.6	11.0	-21.8%
GOC	Rate of homicide deaths of children and youth ages 0 to 19 (per 100,000 population) (2004 - 2008)	6.8	6.4	6.2%
DJS	Number of DJS youth who are the victims of a homicide (2007 is partial data) (2008 - 2009)	18	22	-18.2%
DHR	Percent of children with no recurrence of maltreatment within 6 months of first occurrence (2009 - 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 - 2008)	9.8%	10.4%	-5.8%
USDA	Maryland prevalence of household-level very low food security (3 year average) (2002-2004 - 2006-2008)	3.4%	3.2%	6.3%
Children's Cab. Inter- agency Fund	Rate of live births to adolescents between 15 and 19 years of age (per 1,000 women) (2004 - 2008)	32.7	32.3	1.2%
DHR	Statewide percent of current child support paid (2005 - 2009)	64.89%	63.08%	2.9%
Children's Cab. Inter- agency Fund	Rate of children placed in out-of-home care (per 100,000 children) (2004 - 2008)	9.0	10.1	-10.9%
DHMH	Percent decrease in substance abuse by adults during treatment (2005 - 2009)	79%	63%	25.4%
DHMH	Percent decrease in substance abuse by adolescents during treatment (2005 - 2009)	81%	61%	32.8%
DHMH	Percent increase in employment of adults at completion of substance abuse treatment (2005 - 2009)	29%	27%	7.4%
DHMH	Percent of adults who report mental health services have allowed them to deal more effectively with daily problems (2005 - 2009)	80%	70%	14.3%
MSDE	One-year retention of employment by people with disabilities who were assisted by the Department of Education's Division of Rehabilitation Services (2005 - 2009)	86.1%	88.4%	-2.6%

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 (2005 - 2009)	95.0%	94.2%	0.8%
DHMH	Percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the "Ask ME Survey" who expressed satisfaction with personal development (2005 - 2009)	84.0%	83.2%	1.0%
DHMH	Percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the "Ask ME Survey" who expressed satisfaction with self-determination (2005 - 2009)	80.5%	78.1%	3.1%

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

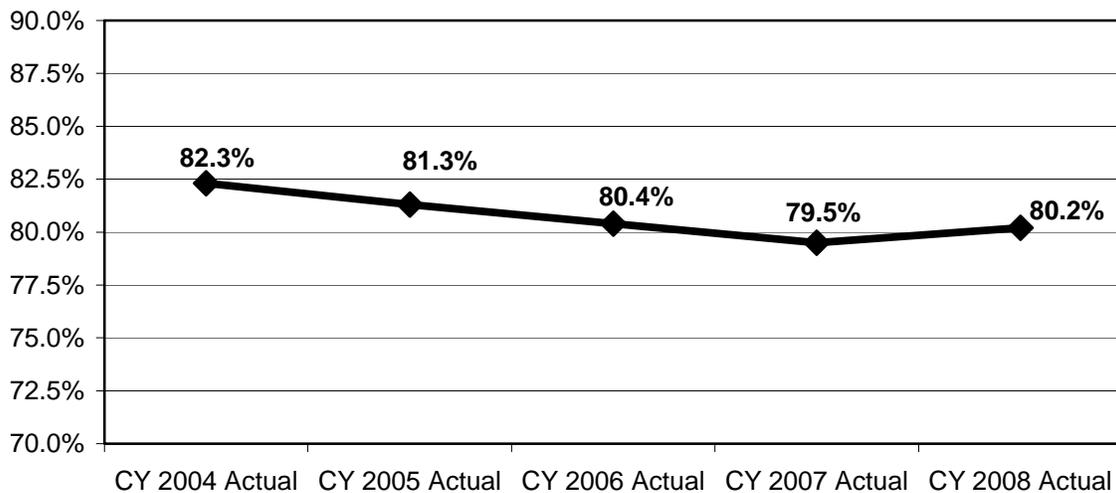
BABIES BORN HEALTHY

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.⁶³ Lack of prenatal care and late prenatal care is related to both low birth weight and infant mortality. The percent of live births for which prenatal care was initiated during the first trimester dropped by 3.4% from 2004 through 2007, and increased from the 2007 level by barely 1% in 2008. Eighty percent (80.2%) of the 77,268 live births in 2008 were to Maryland residents who received prenatal care that was initiated during the first trimester, whereas 4.2% 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."⁶⁴

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



⁶³ Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, fiscal year 2011 MFR Data Definition

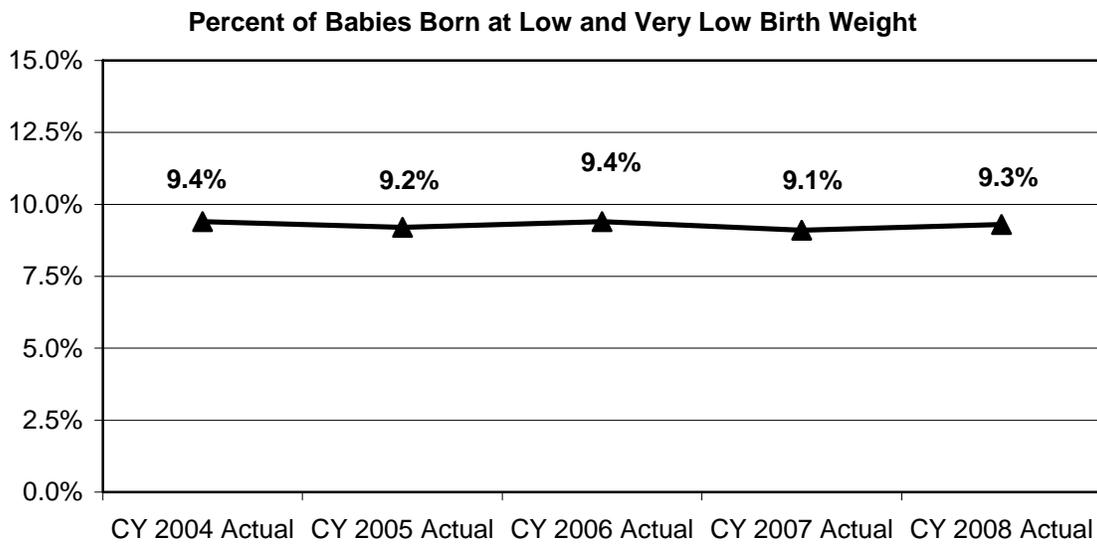
⁶⁴ Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, fiscal year 2011 MFR Performance Discussion.

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

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, and low and very low birth weight is a significant factor driving the infant mortality rate.⁶⁵ The percent of babies born at low and very low birth weight has remained relatively steady, hovering around 9.3% from calendar year 2004 through 2008. Maryland's percent of low birth weight infants has continued to be higher than the national average.⁶⁶



⁶⁵ Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2008

⁶⁶ Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2008

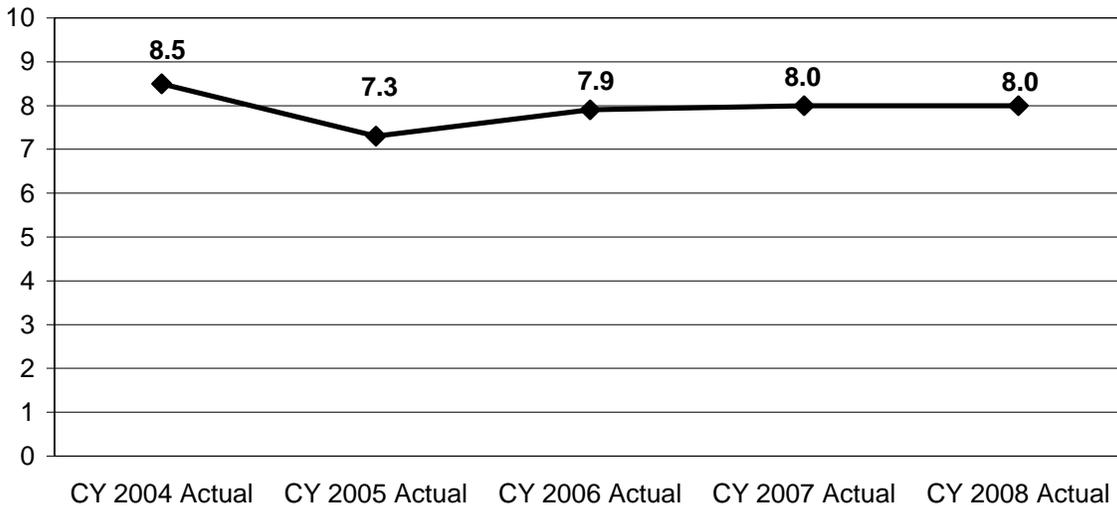
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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

Target: No more than 5.3 infant deaths per 1,000 births for all races

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. The leading causes of infant mortality are preterm/low birth weight births, congenital anomalies, and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Risk factors for infant mortality are multiple and include behavioral and environmental risks, health care risks, and socio-demographic risks.⁶⁷ The infant mortality rate in Maryland decreased to 7.3 per 1,000 live births (14%) during the period of 2004 to 2005, the lowest level since 1995.⁶⁸ Between 2005 and 2007, the infant mortality rate rose by 9.6% to 8.0, and remained at that rate in 2008. 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.⁶⁹ Maryland ranks 39th among states in infant mortality. Maryland continues to address infant mortality through a number of strategies including the Babies Born Healthy Initiative, and the Governor's Delivery Unit Reduction Plan.

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



⁶⁷ Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Family Health Administration, Joint Chairmen's Report on the Status of Maryland's Infant Mortality Programs, November 2009

⁶⁸ Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2008

⁶⁹ Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Report to the Joint Chairmen, Status of Infant Mortality Programs, January 2009.

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

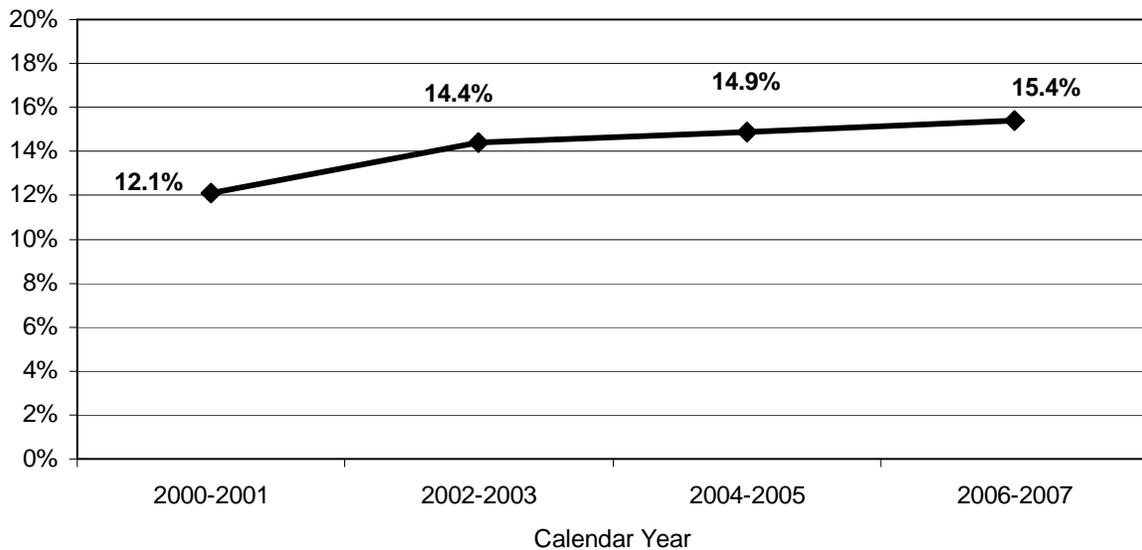
HEALTHY CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS, AND ADULTS

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. 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 have 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.⁷⁰

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



⁷⁰ Health Insurance Coverage in Maryland Through 2007, Maryland Health Care Commission

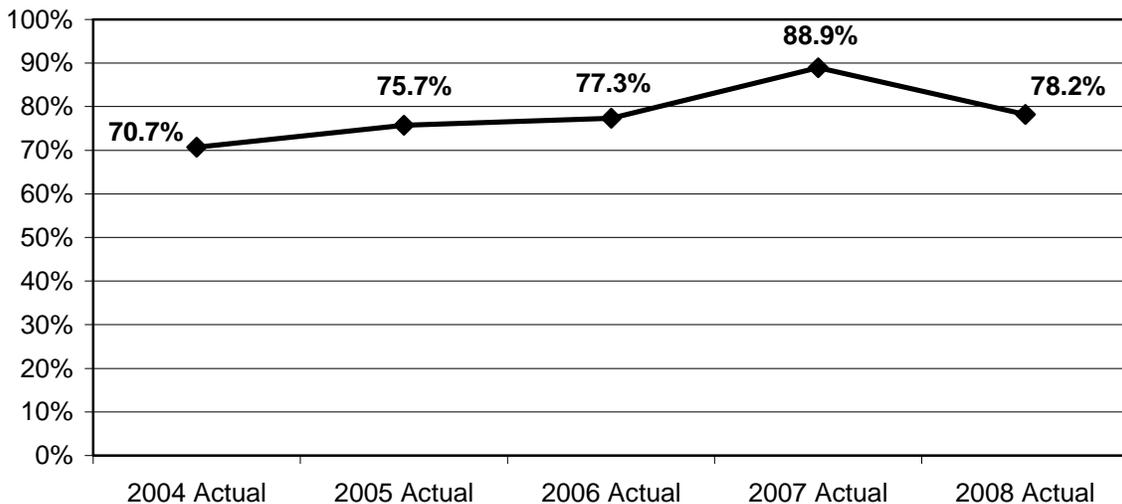
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

Indicator 1.5: Percent of Maryland children fully immunized by 24 months (immunization series 4:3:1:3:3:1)⁷¹

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.⁷² 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 Maryland standard error rate ranged from ± 4.3 to ± 7.4 from 2004 through 2008. The U.S. standard error rate ranged from ± 1.1 to 1.3 for the same period.

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



⁷¹ 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

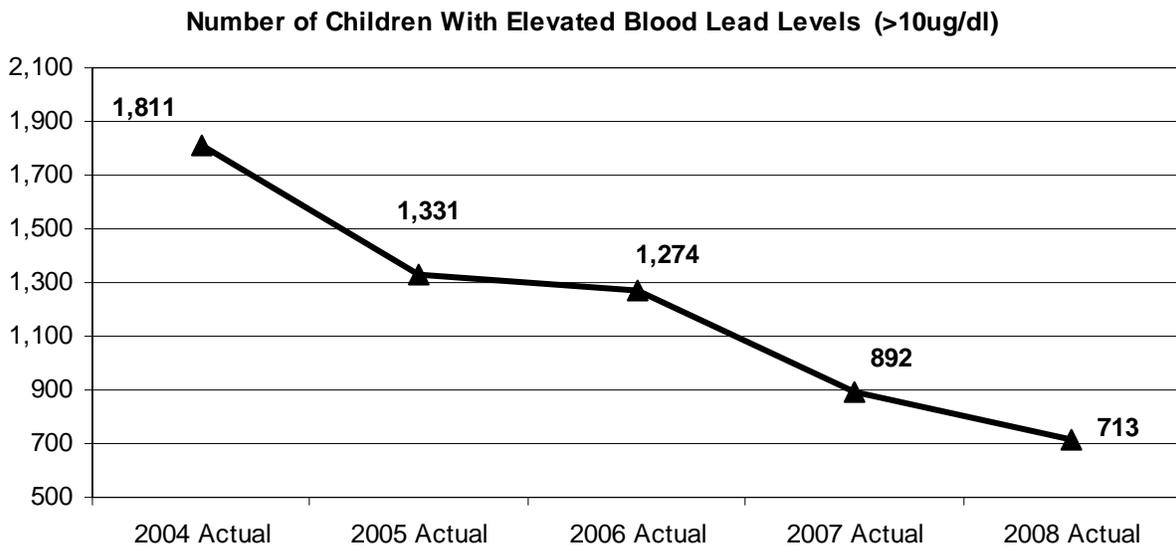
⁷² Maryland's Results for Child Well-Being 2008

**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 2010, 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.⁷³ Elevated blood lead levels are associated with a number of detrimental effects including behavioral and neuro-developmental effects in childhood, 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.⁷⁴ The number of children with elevated blood lead levels (above 10 ug/dl) steadily and significantly dropped by a total of 60.6% over the timeframe of 2004 through 2008, and is expected to continue to do so 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.⁷⁵



⁷³ Maryland Department of the Environment

⁷⁴ Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Family Health Administration,

⁷⁵ Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Family Health Administration, fiscal year 2011 MFR Performance Discussion

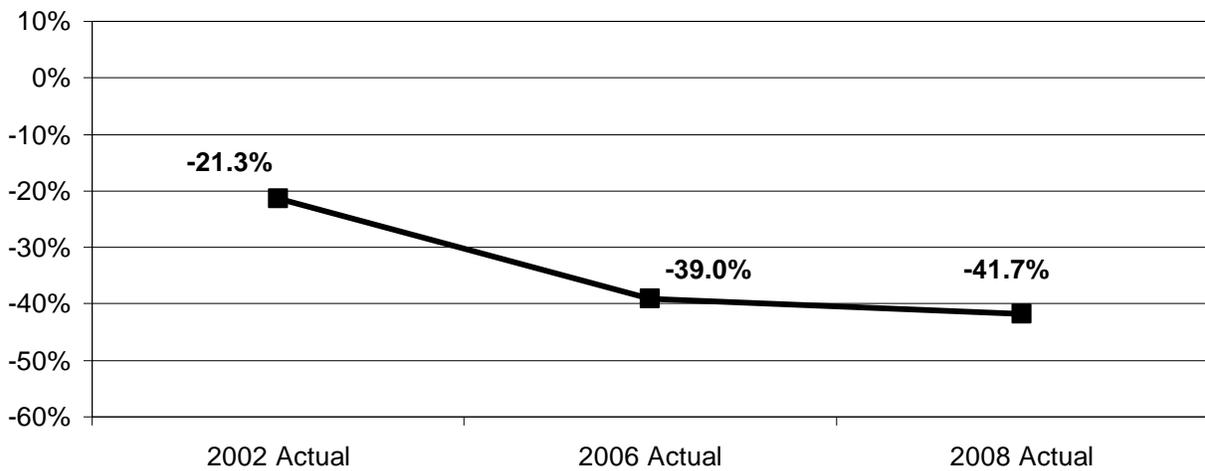
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

Indicator 1.7: Cumulative percent change from the calendar year 2000 baseline for underage high school students smoking cigarettes

Target: By 2010, 43% reduction from the calendar year 2000 baseline

How are we doing? Data for this measure is collected through a biennial survey. The 2004 survey was not funded. The percent change from the calendar year 2000 baseline for underage high school students smoking cigarettes declined by 39.0% by 2006, and further declined by 2.7 percentage points to 41.7% by 2008.

Cumulative Percent Change from the CY 2000 Baseline for Underage High School Students Smoking Cigarettes



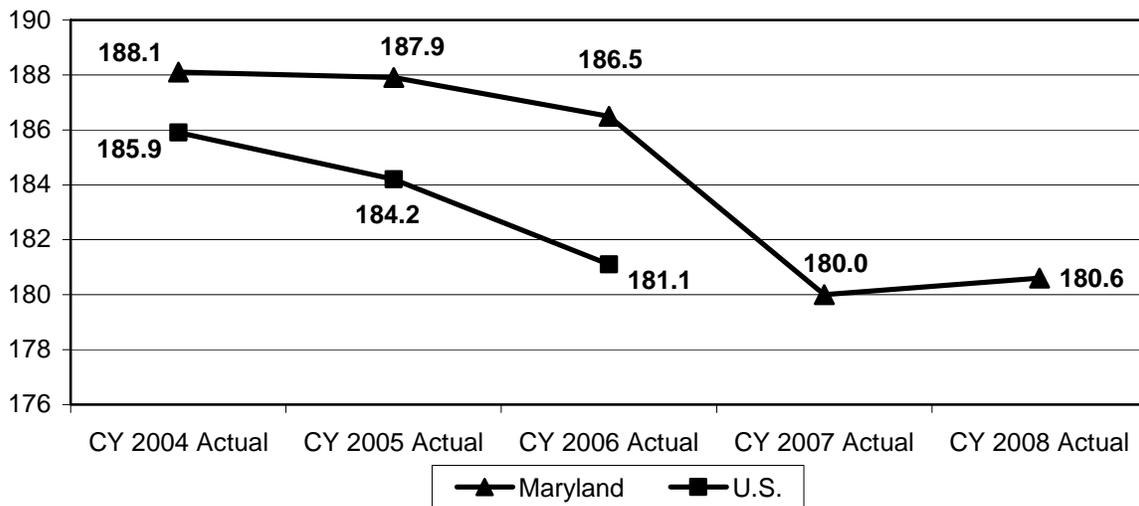
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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

Target: By calendar year 2011, no more than 170.5 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. Maryland ranked 19th highest among all states and the District of Columbia in total cancer mortality for the period of 1999 to 2003.⁷⁶ In 2006, Maryland ranked 20th highest. National Cancer Institute data shows that Maryland's overall cancer death rate was above the national rate for each year 2004 through 2006. More current national data is not yet available. After staying relatively constant from calendar year 2004 through 2006, the overall cancer mortality rate in Maryland declined by 3.2% from 2006 to 2008. The overall reduction in cancer mortality in Maryland from 2004 through 2008 was 4.0%, a reduction of 7.5 deaths per 100,000 persons. Malignant neoplasms were the second leading cause of death in Maryland in 2008, responsible for 24% of all deaths.⁷⁷

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



⁷⁶ Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Cancer Report 2008, Cigarette Restitution Fund Program; for the period of 1999-2003, issued September 2008

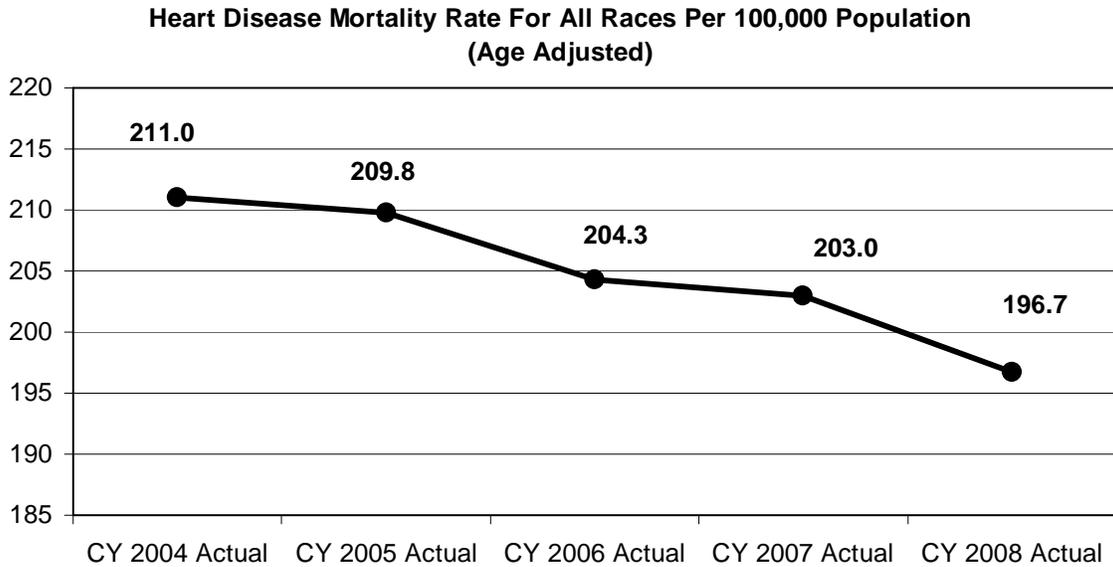
⁷⁷ Maryland Vital Statistics 2008 Annual Report

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

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

Target: By calendar year 2010, no more than 200.2 per 100,000 persons

How are we doing? Heart disease continued to be the leading cause of death in Maryland in 2008.⁷⁸ From 2004 through 2008, the heart disease mortality rate declined by 6.8%. Most of the decline occurred between 2005 and 2006, and between 2007 and 2008.



⁷⁸ Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Vital Statistics 2008 Report

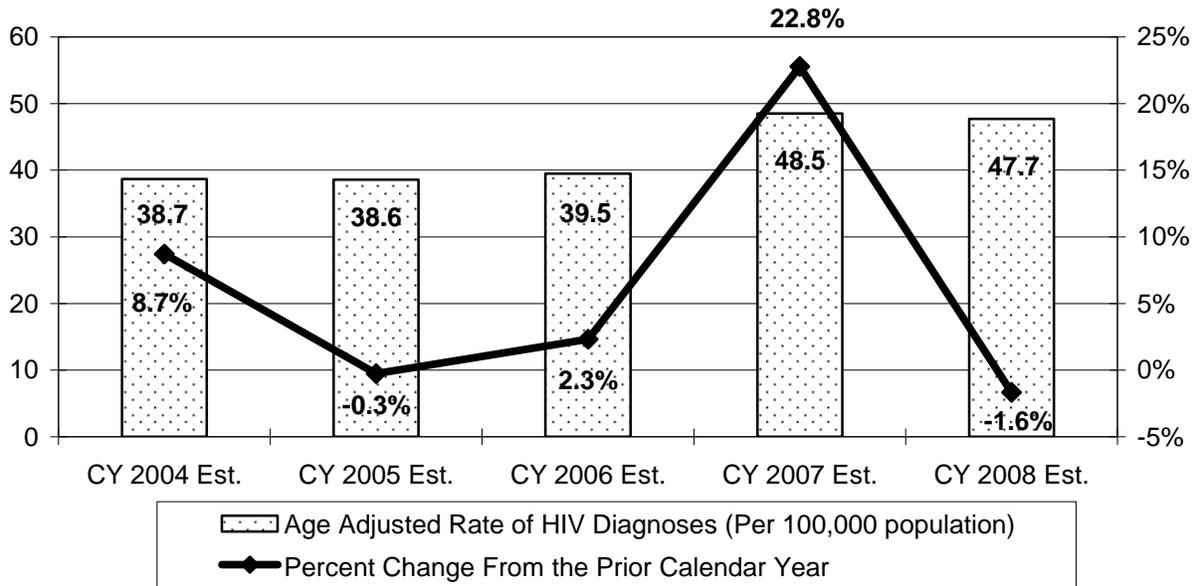
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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)

Target: During 2010, fewer than the estimated 2007 level of 48.5 age adjusted rate of new HIV diagnoses (per 100,000)

How are we doing? Estimates were produced using 2001 through 2008 trends in data through June 30, 2009. Data is based on the date of diagnosis, not the date of reporting. After staying stable during the period of 2004 through 2006, the rate of HIV diagnoses jumped by 22.8% from 2006 to 2007. The number of diagnoses remained at the 2007 level in 2008. "Following the transition from code-based to name-based HIV reporting required by the Maryland HIV/AIDS Reporting Act of 2007, a significant increase in HIV cases were reported in 2007 and 2008. This may reflect a temporary change in HIV case reporting. IDEHA (Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Administration) will be monitoring trends over time."⁷⁹

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



⁷⁹ Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Administration, fiscal year 2011 MFR

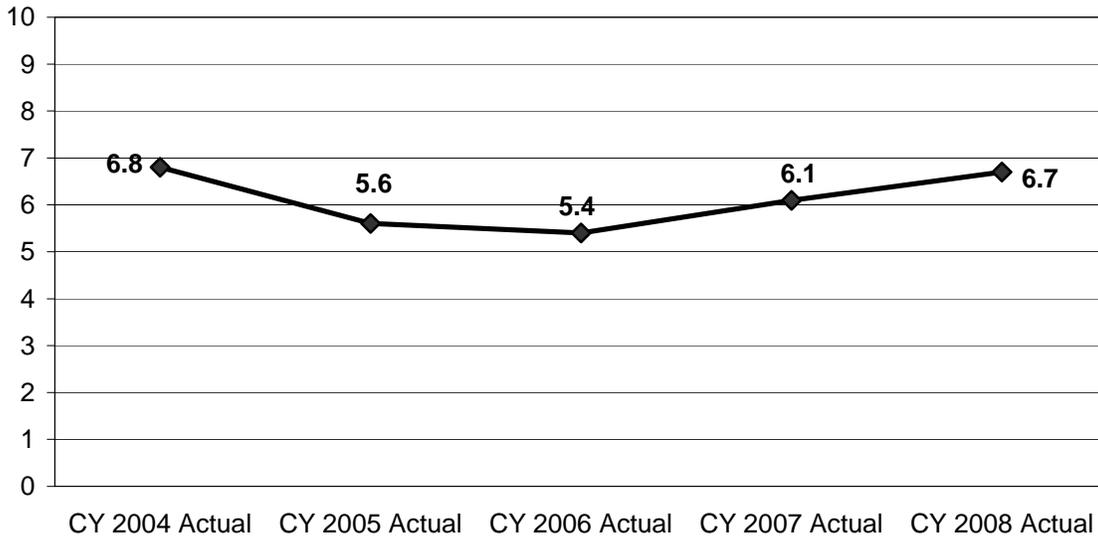
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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

Target: During 2010, no more than 6.1 cases per 100,000 persons

How are we doing? The rate of syphilis incidence provides a measure of disease prevention, success of promoting healthy behaviors, and public health surveillances. After dropping by 20.6% from 2004 to 2006, the rate of primary/secondary syphilis incidence per 100,000 persons increased by 24.1% from 2006 to 2008.

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



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

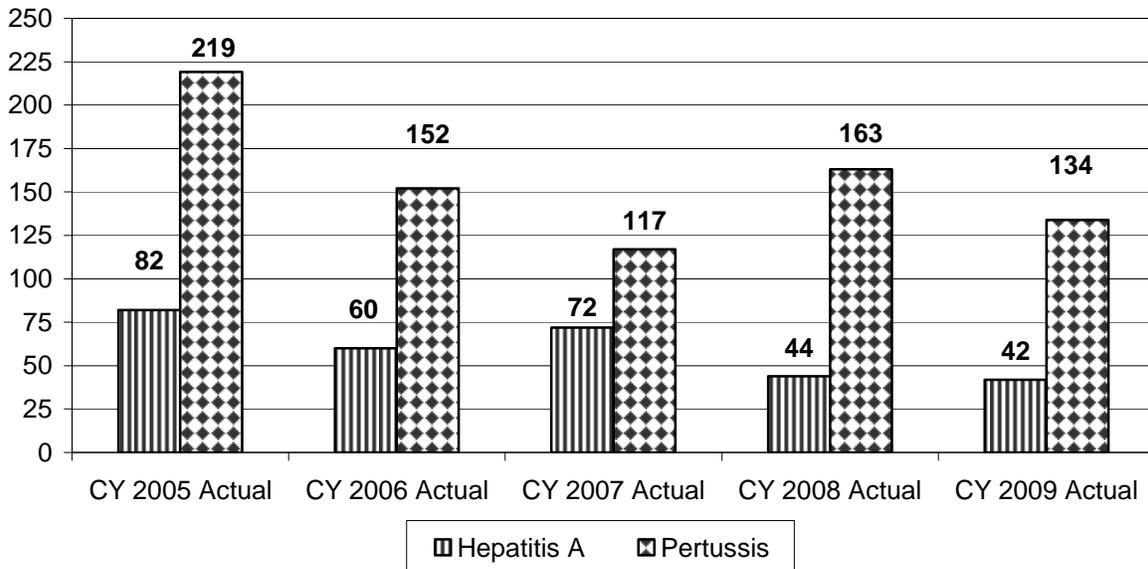
Indicator 1.12: Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases including hepatitis A

Indicator 1.13: Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases including 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 nearly 50% from 2005 through 2009. Reported cases of pertussis also significantly declined from 2005 levels, with a 38.8% reduction by 2009. However, after declining by 46.6% from 2005 to 2007, pertussis cases jumped by 39.3% from 2007 to 2008. In 2009, pertussis cases declined by 17.8%.

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



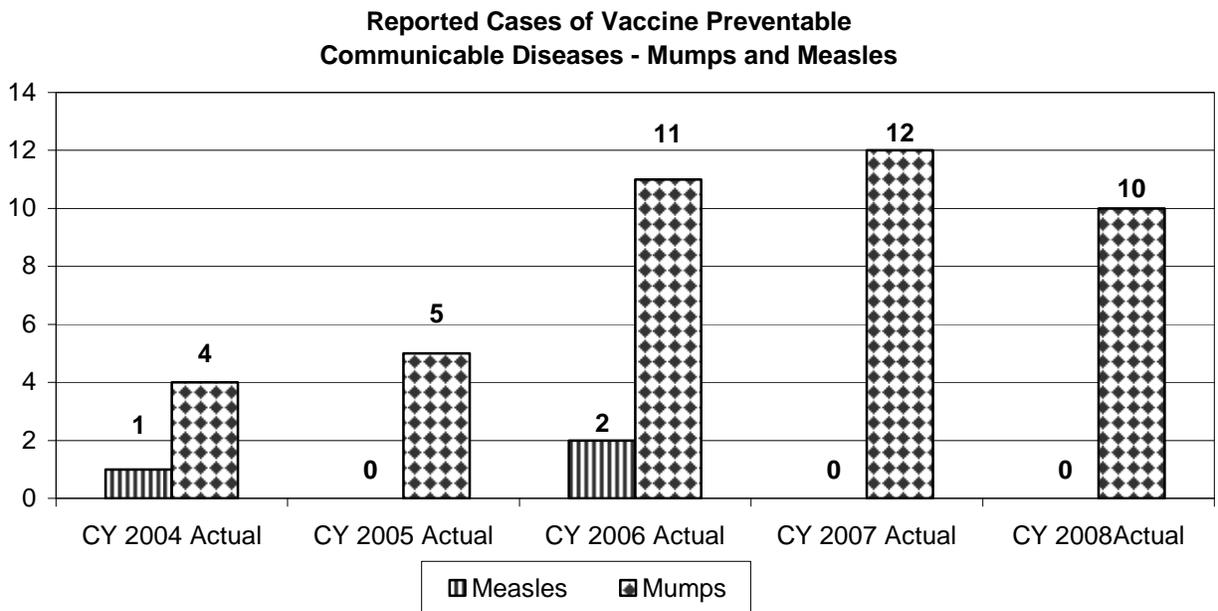
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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

Indicator 1.15: Number of reported cases of vaccine preventable communicable diseases including 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 two during the period of 2004 through 2008, with no cases during 2007 and 2008. The number of reported cases of mumps continued to increase, peaking at 12 cases in 2007. Mumps cases dropped to 10 in 2008.



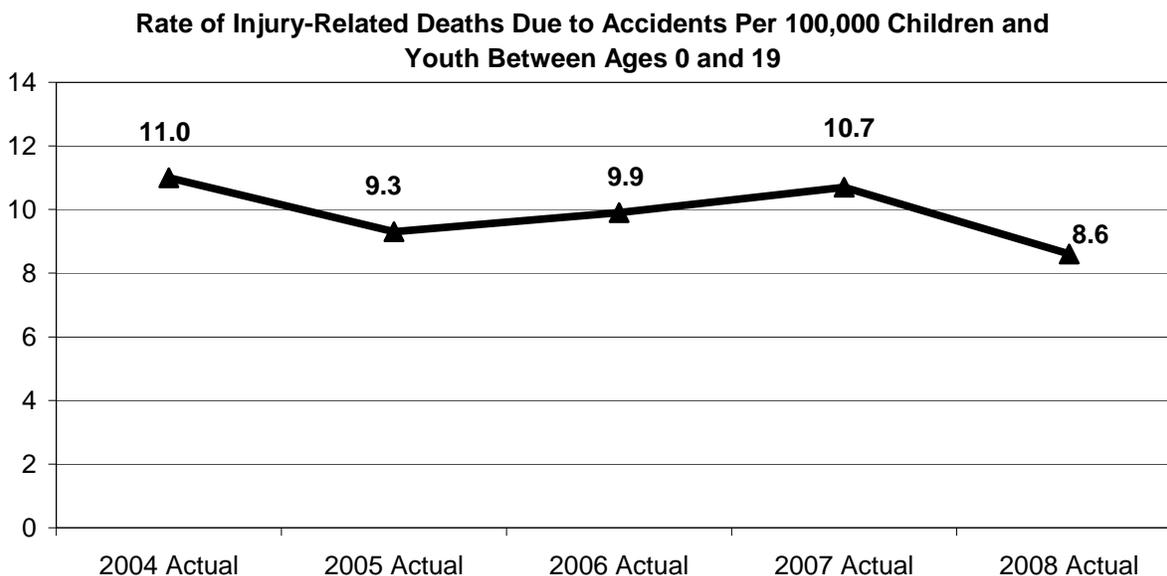
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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? This indicator 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. Accidents include motor vehicle and other types. Nationally, unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death in children 1 to 19 years of age.⁸⁰ In Maryland, unintentional injuries also are the leading cause of death of children, with motor vehicle crashes causing the most deaths.⁸¹ 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 1.4 fewer deaths per 100,000 children in 2008.



⁸⁰ Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2008

⁸¹ Child Death Report, 2006, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Family Health Administration (children ages 1-17)

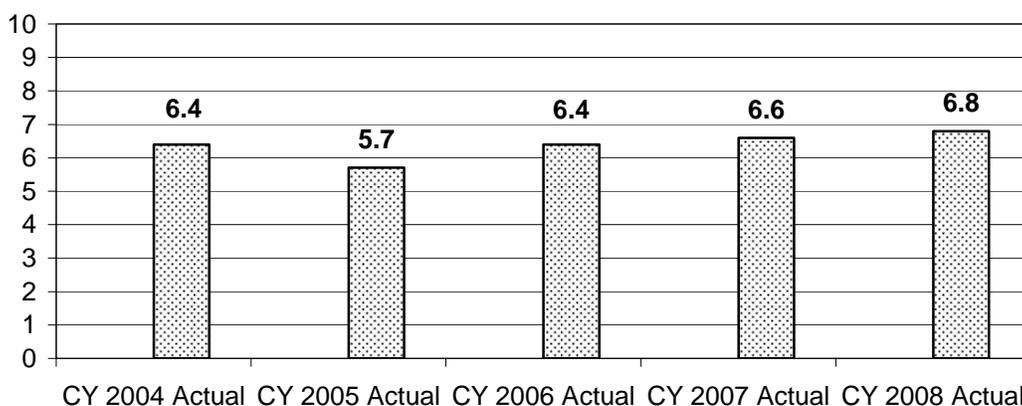
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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

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

How are we doing? This measure is associated with risk and exposure to violence. The rate of homicides among African American youth is substantially higher than among white youth.⁸² 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.

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

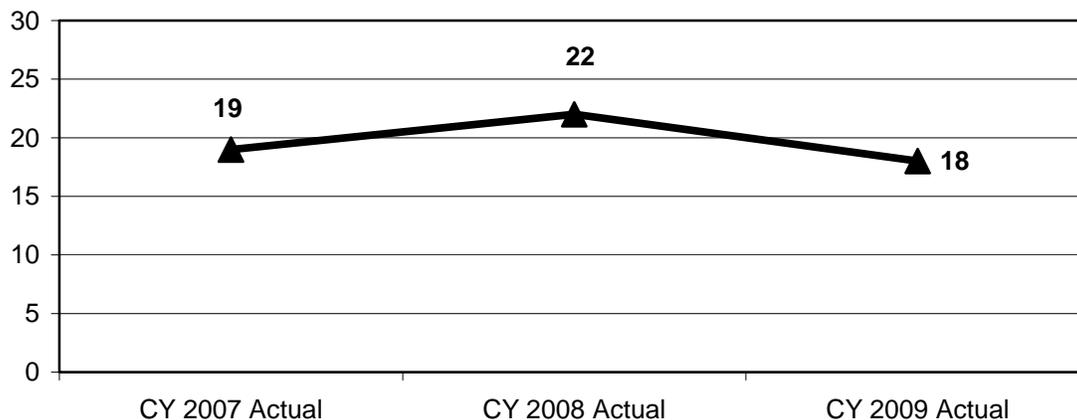


Indicator 1.18: Number of DJS youth who are the victims of a homicide

Target: Reduced homicides of DJS youth

How are we doing? This measure focuses on homicide deaths of youth who are under active supervision by the Department of Juvenile Services. Only two full years of data (calendar years 2008-2009) are available for this indicator. Therefore, it is not possible to assess trends. Data shown below for 2007 is partial data. In 2008, 22 DJS youth were victims of homicide, and in 2009 there were 18 DJS youth who were victims of homicide.

Number of DJS Youth Who Are Victims of Homicide



⁸² Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2008

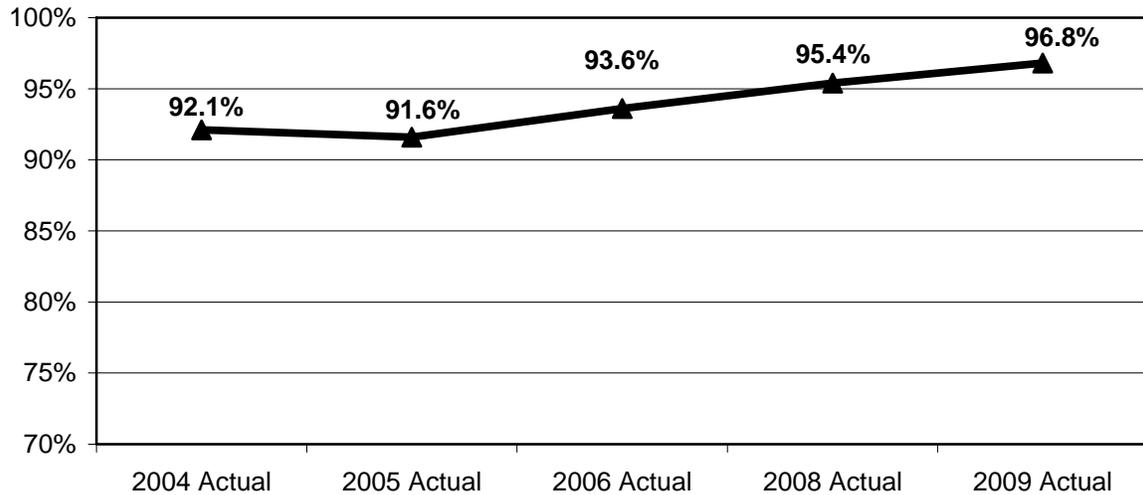
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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

Target: By 2011, 94.6% 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, 96.8% of children had no recurrence of maltreatment within six months of a first occurrence.

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



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

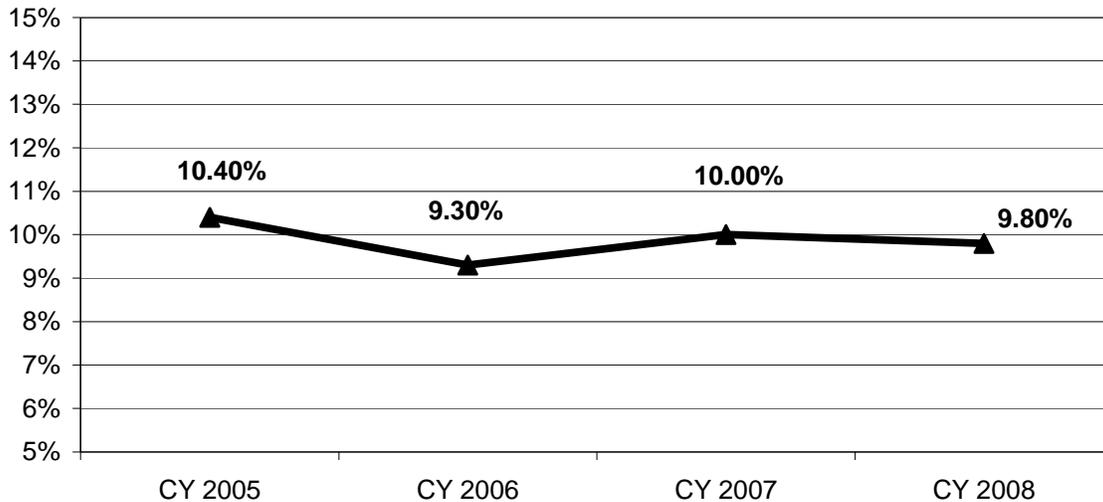
STABLE AND ECONOMICALLY INDEPENDENT FAMILIES

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.⁸³ The percent of related children and youth under age 18 whose families have incomes below the poverty level remained relatively constant in 2007 and 2008, and overall from 2005 to 2008 declined by 5.8%.⁸⁴ The current recession is a factor contributing to child poverty.

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



⁸³ Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2008

⁸⁴ Data is from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey; comparable data is not available for 2004

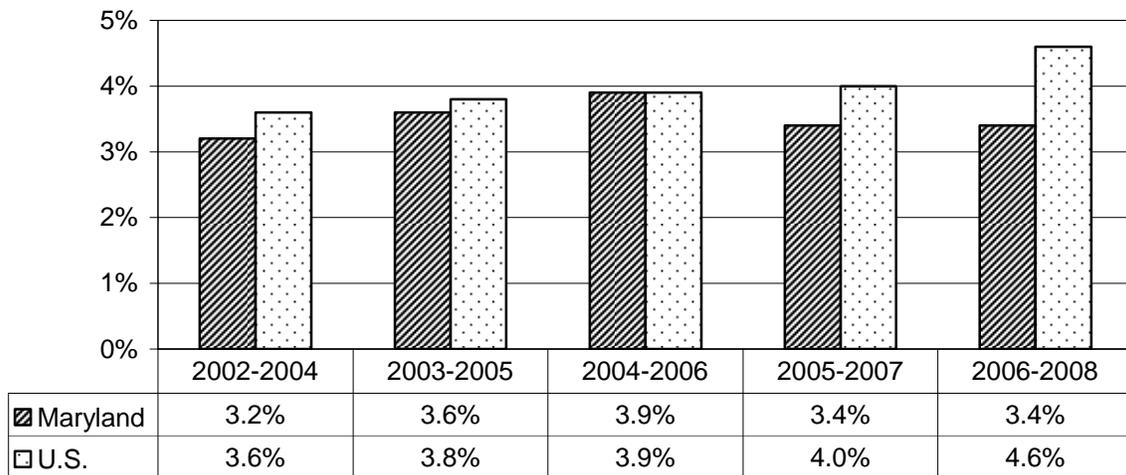
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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

Target: No childhood hunger by 2015

How are we doing? 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.⁸⁵ In most households with very low food security, the survey respondent reported that he/she was hungry at some time during the previous 12 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 of 2002-2004 through 2006-2008, Maryland compared favorably to the U.S. prevalence of household-level very low food security. Over this same timeframe, the Maryland prevalence of household-level very low food security peaked at 3.9% in 2004-2006, equal to the U.S. level. By 2006-2008, the Maryland prevalence dropped by 12.8% to 3.4%, whereas the U.S. prevalence was 4.6% during 2006-2008. The O'Malley-Brown administration is addressing hunger through a variety of strategies including the Partnership to End Childhood Hunger and a variety of food supplement programs.

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



⁸⁵ The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service 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).

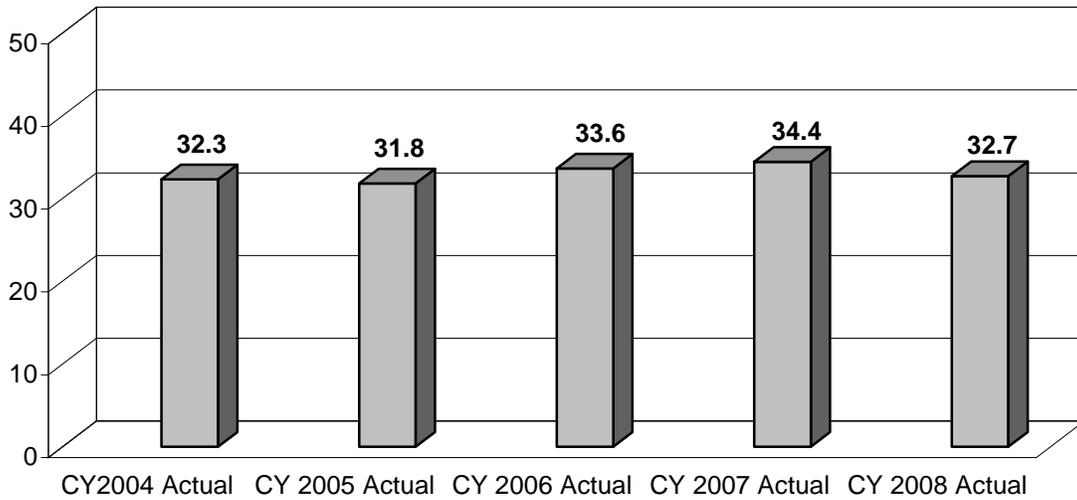
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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

Target: By calendar year 2010, 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.⁸⁶ The adolescent birth rate was essentially the same in 2008 as in 2004. However, during the intervening years, the adolescent birth rate declined by 4.9% between 2007 and 2008. Maryland has used a multifaceted approach to prevent teen pregnancy including health education and counseling, access to health care, outreach, and public awareness.

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



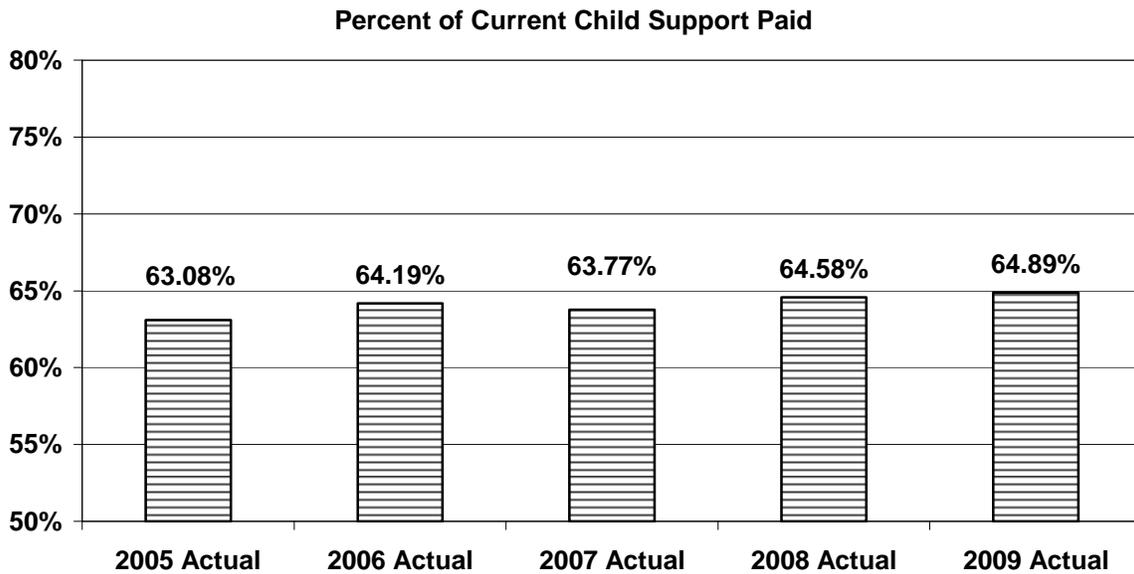
⁸⁶ Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2008

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

Indicator 1.23: Statewide percent of current child support paid⁸⁷

Target: 1% increase in the percentage of current support paid each year

How are we doing? The percent of child support paid has been stable over the period of 2005 through 2009, increasing by 1.8 percentage points (2.9%). 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 preliminary Federal fiscal year 2008 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 19th for the percentage of Current Support Paid.⁸⁸



⁸⁷ The data for this measure is collected by Federal fiscal year.

⁸⁸ Department of Human Resources fiscal year 2011 MFR Performance Discussion

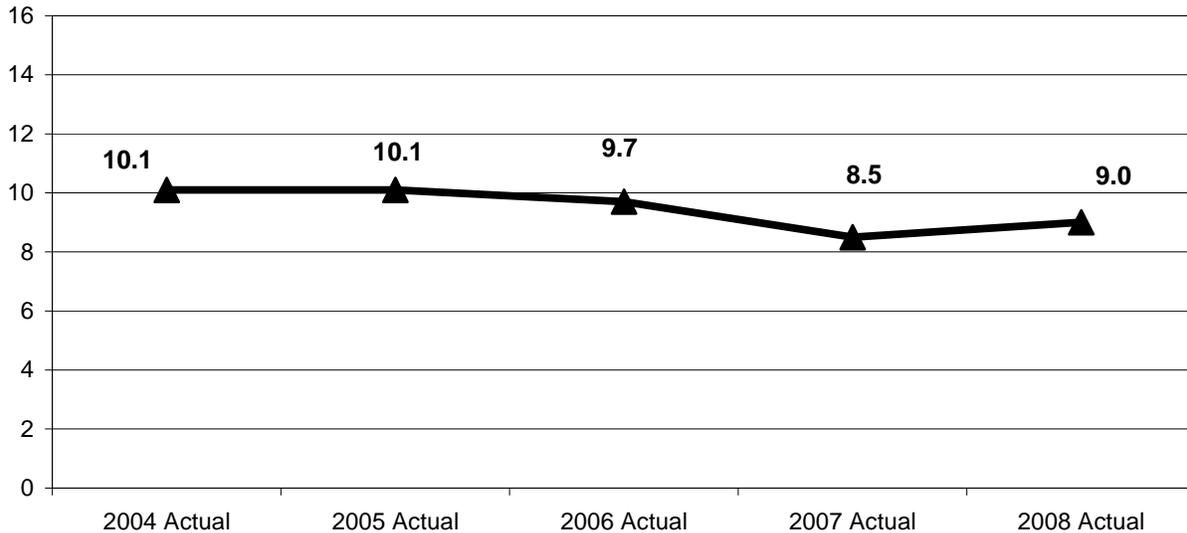
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

Indicator 1.24: Rate of children placed in out-of-home care (per 100,000 children)

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 foster care, commitment to juvenile services, treatment for mental health and substance abuse, developmental disabilities, and education. Children placed in out-of-home care are those with the most intensive needs. After remaining at a rate of 10.1 during 2004 to 2005, the rate of placement in out-of-home care dropped by 15.8% by 2007. In 2008 the rate increased by 5.9%. 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, which should show better results in 2009 and 2010. 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.⁸⁹

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



⁸⁹ Governor's Office for Children, Children's Cabinet Briefing, November 2009

**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

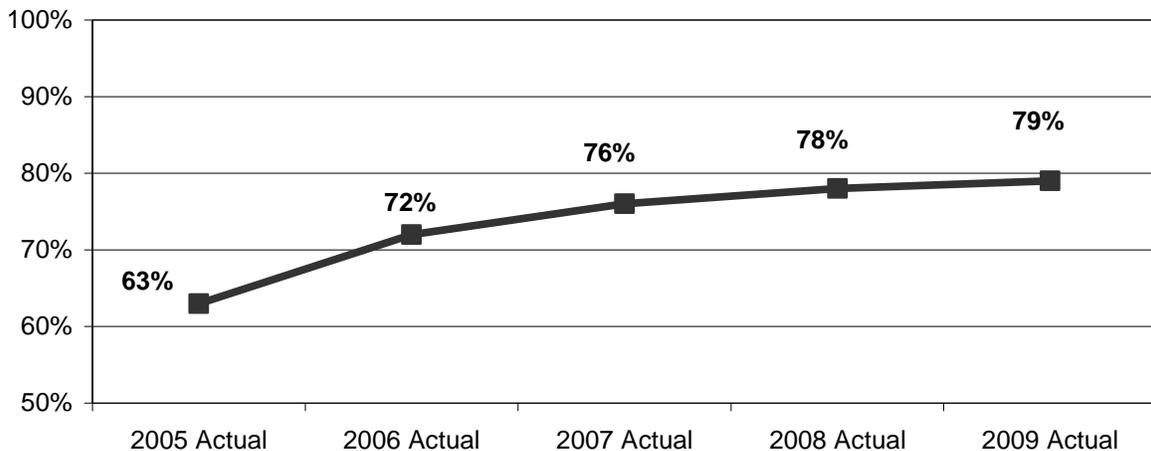
Indicator 1.25: Percent decrease in substance abuse by adults during treatment

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

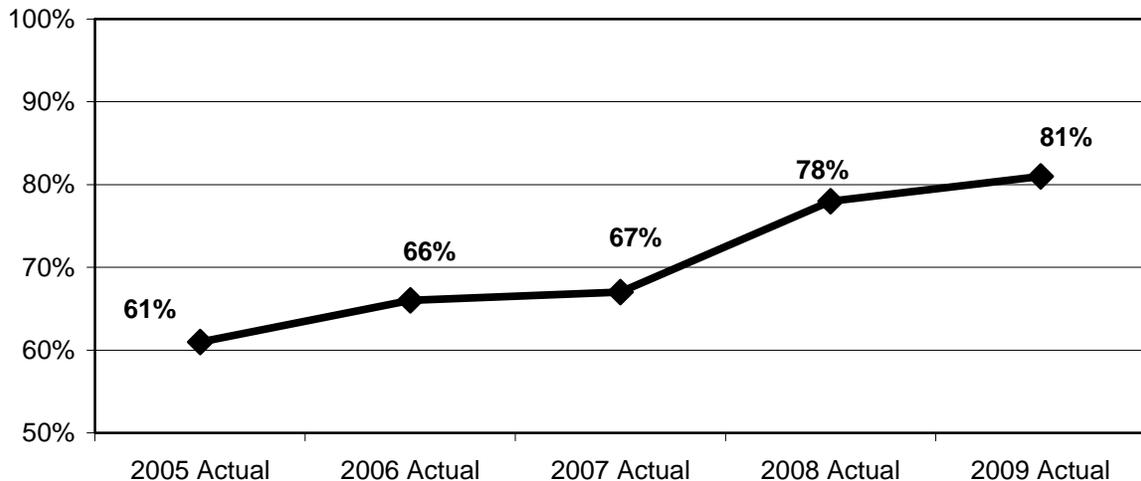
Target: By 2011, 81% decrease in the number of adults, and 82% decrease in number of adolescents using substances at completion/transfer/referral from treatment compared to the number of adults/adolescents who were using substances at admission to treatment

How are we doing? This measure addresses the success of 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 interdisciplinary technical assistance teams to help providers in funded programs improve treatment outcomes. Fiscal year 2006 data is estimated due to conversion to a new data system. Between 2005 and 2009, the percent decrease in the number of patients using substances at completion/transfer/referral from treatment steadily improved for adults by a total of 25.4%, and by a total of 32.8% for adolescents.

Percent Decrease in Substance Abuse By Adults During Treatment



Percent Decrease in Substance Abuse by Adolescents During Treatment



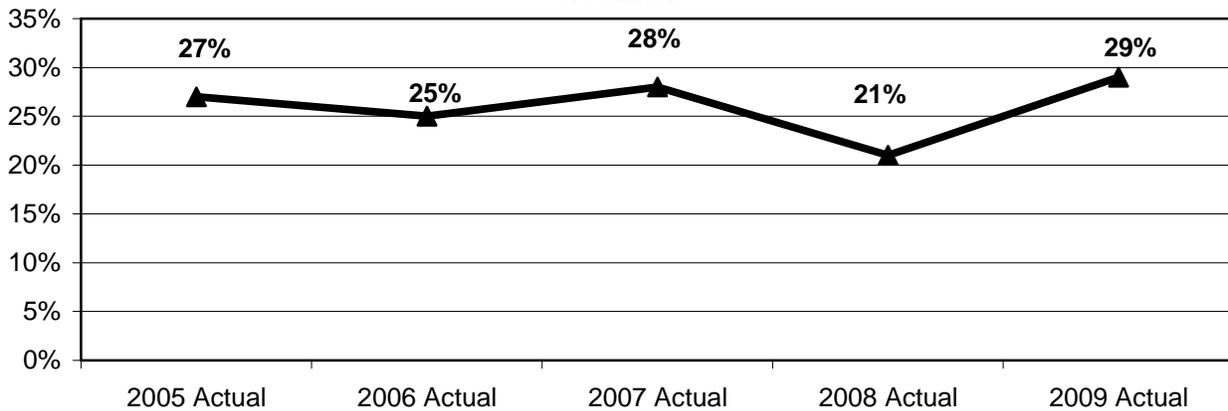
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE,
WORK, AND PLAY IN MARYLAND**

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

Target: By 2011, 30% increase in employment

How are we doing? The percent of adults employed at completion of treatment has fluctuated between 21% and 29% over the period of 2005 through 2009, with an overall increase of 7.4% over that timeframe. The ADAA utilizes interdisciplinary technical assistance teams to help providers in funded programs improve treatment outcomes.

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



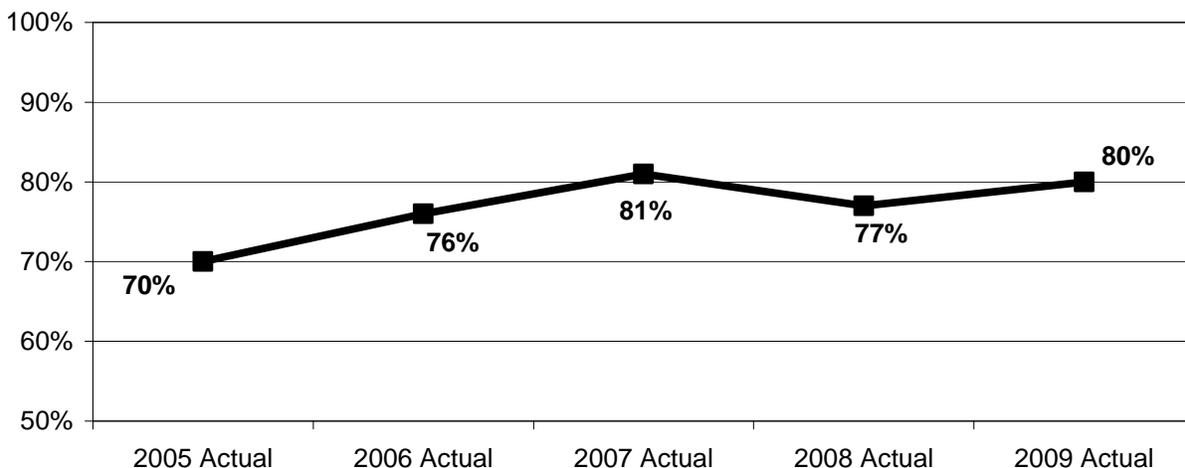
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

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, 85% 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 increased by 10 percentage points (14.3%) between 2005 and 2009.

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



**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**

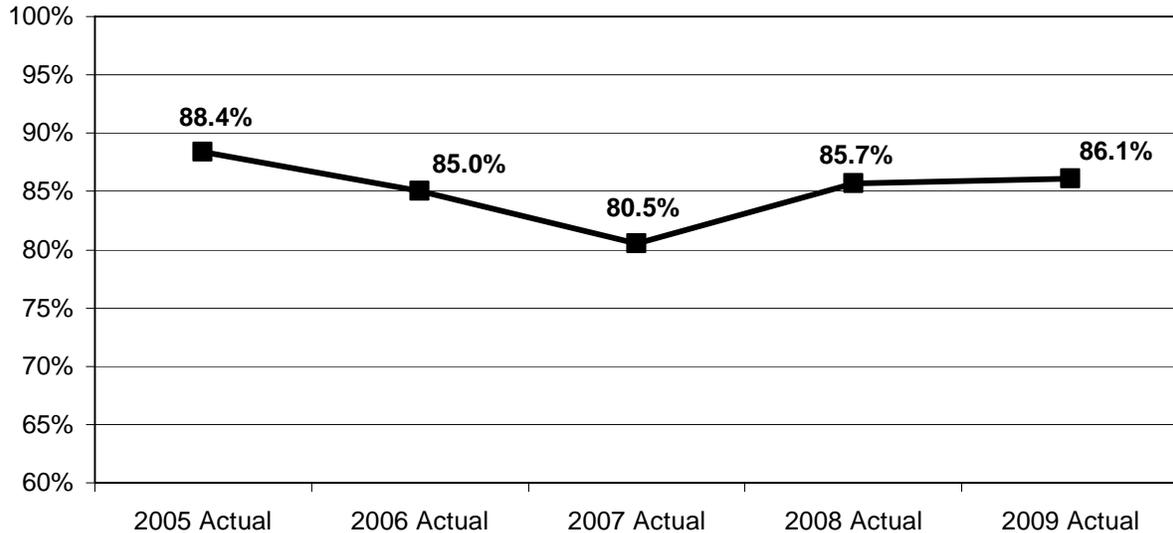
SERVICES TO THE DISABILITY COMMUNITY

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

Target: By 2010, 2,950 people with disabilities obtain employment, and the majority retain that employment for one year

How are we doing? The number of people with disabilities who retained employment for one year declined by 7.9 percentage points between 2005 and 2007, but increased to nearly the 2005 level in 2009, an increase of 5.6 percentage points between 2007 and 2009.

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



**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**

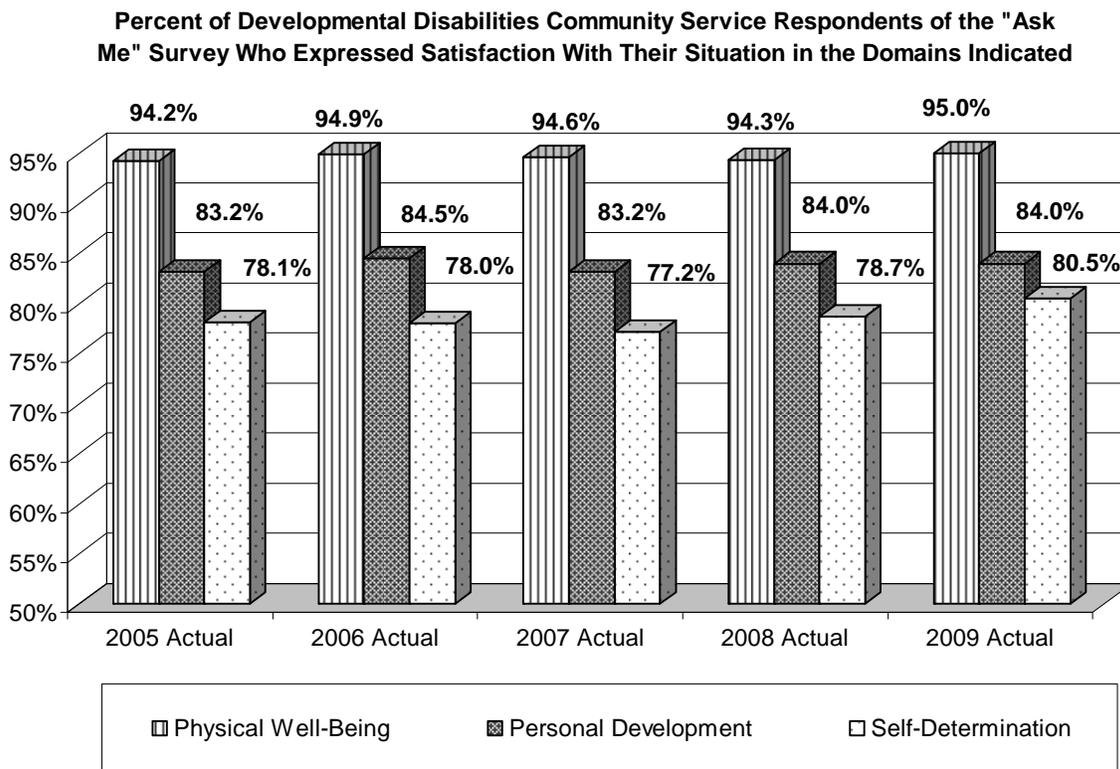
Indicator 2.2: Percent of Developmental Disabilities Administration Community Service respondents of the "Ask ME Survey" who expressed satisfaction with physical well-being

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 2010, 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 DDA services provider organizations. The percent of those expressing satisfaction remained static for each of the three domains from 2005 through 2009.



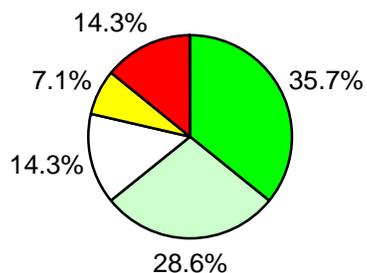
A SAFER, MORE SECURE MARYLAND

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%)	5	35.7%
Favorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	4	28.6%
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	2	14.3%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	1	7.1%
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	2	14.3%
Total	14	100%

Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	Most Recent Data Available	4 Years Prior	4 Year Change
State Police	Firearm homicide rate per 100,000 (calendar year) (2004 - 2008)	6.28	6.53	-3.8%
State Police	Traffic fatality rate per 100 million miles traveled (calendar year) (2004 - 2008)	1.05436	1.16659	-9.6%
State Police	Part I crime rate (offenses per 100,000 population) (2004 - 2008)	4,146	4,341	-4.5%
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 (2004 - 2008)	23.3%	23.0%	1.3%
DPSCS	Total number of inmates who escape (2005 - 2009)	3	5	-40.0%
DPSCS	Total number of inmates who walk off (2005 - 2009)	100	165	-39.4%

A SAFER, MORE SECURE MARYLAND

Agency/ Data Source	Indicator	Most Recent Data Available	4 Years Prior	4 Year Change
DPSCS	Percent of all cases closed where the offender was employed at closing (2005 - 2009)	31	32	-3.1%
Children's Cab. Inter- agency Fund	Rate per 100,000 of arrests of youth ages 15 to 17 for violent criminal offenses (2004 - 2008)	1,117	884	26.4%
DJS	Youth Recidivism: Percent of youth re-committed/ incarcerated within one year of release from all residential placements (2004 - 2008)	15.0%	10.7%	40.2%
Children's Cab. Inter- agency Fund	Percent of 12th grade public school children who report using alcohol within the last 30 days (1998 - 2007)	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 (1998 - 2007)	1.1%	2.2%	-50.0%
Military	Percent of evaluated areas for radiological emergency preparedness exercises rated as successful (annually) (2005 - 2009)	99%	98%	1.0%
DHMH	Percent of Maryland hospitals that are National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant (2007 - 2009)	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 - 2009)	438	312	40.4%

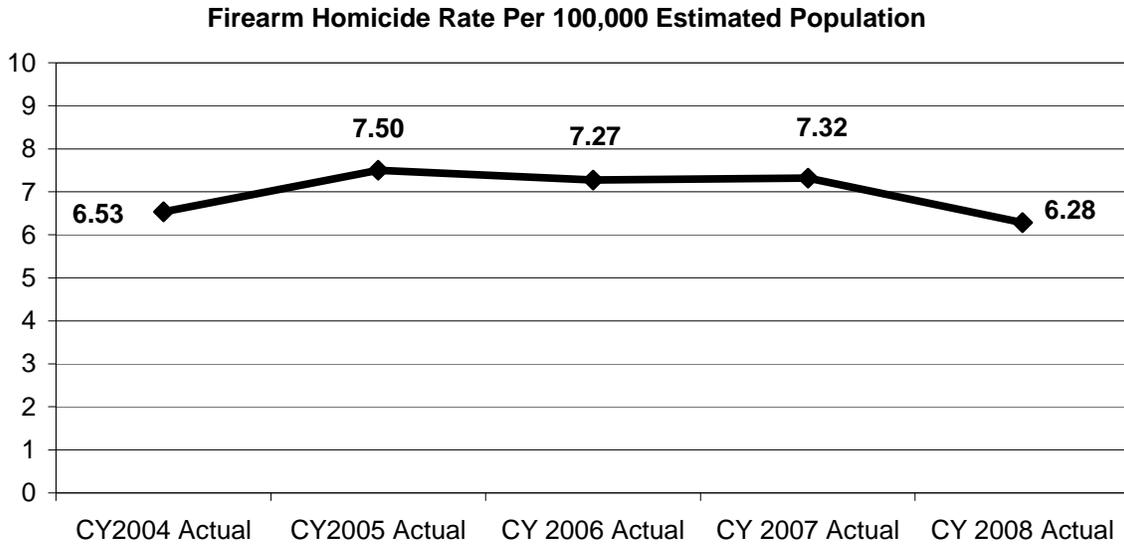
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA I
REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY ADULTS**

KEEPING MARYLAND COMMUNITIES SAFE

Indicator 1.1: Firearm Homicide Rate per 100,000 population

Target: By 2005 and thereafter, fewer than 6.49 homicides per 100,000-population (estimate)

How are we doing? Over the period of 2004 through 2008, the overall decline in firearm homicides was 3.8%.

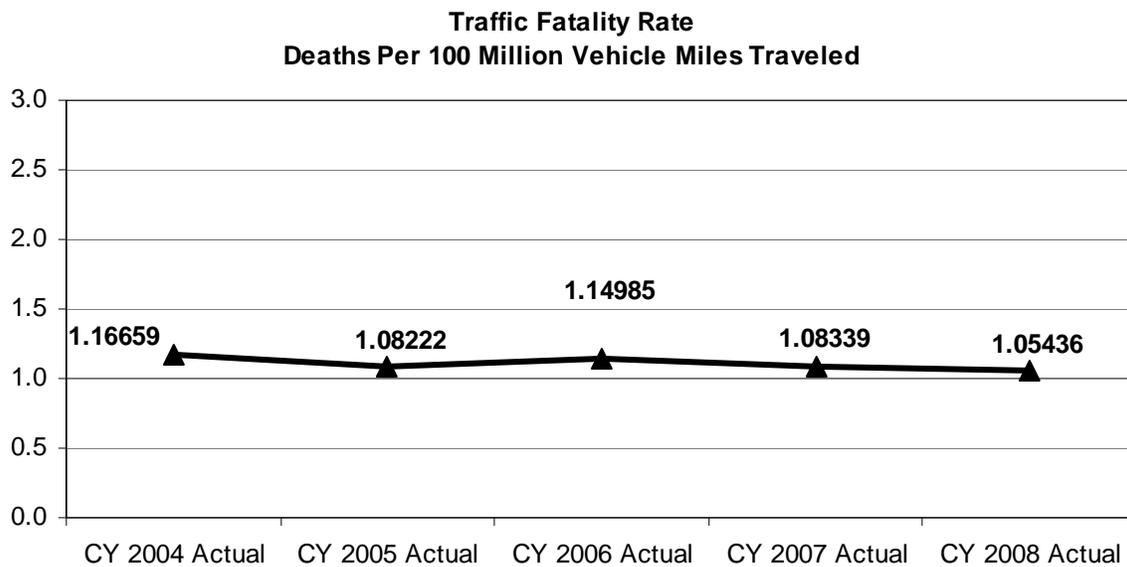


**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA I
REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY ADULTS**

Indicator 1.2: Traffic fatality rate per 100 million miles traveled

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

How are we doing? To address traffic safety challenges Maryland developed 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. Reductions in traffic fatalities are attributable in part to higher seat belt use, enhancements in highways and their 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.⁹⁰ Maryland has made significant progress in reducing motor vehicle fatalities and injuries despite increases in population and vehicle miles of travel.⁹¹ Traffic fatality data shows a favorable trend over the period of 2004 through 2008, decreasing by 9.6%. Maryland's traffic fatality rate of 1.05436 for 2008 is 17% below the national fatality rate of 1.27.⁹²



⁹⁰ Maryland Department of Transportation fiscal year 2011 MFR Performance Discussion

⁹¹ 2009 Maryland Transportation Plan

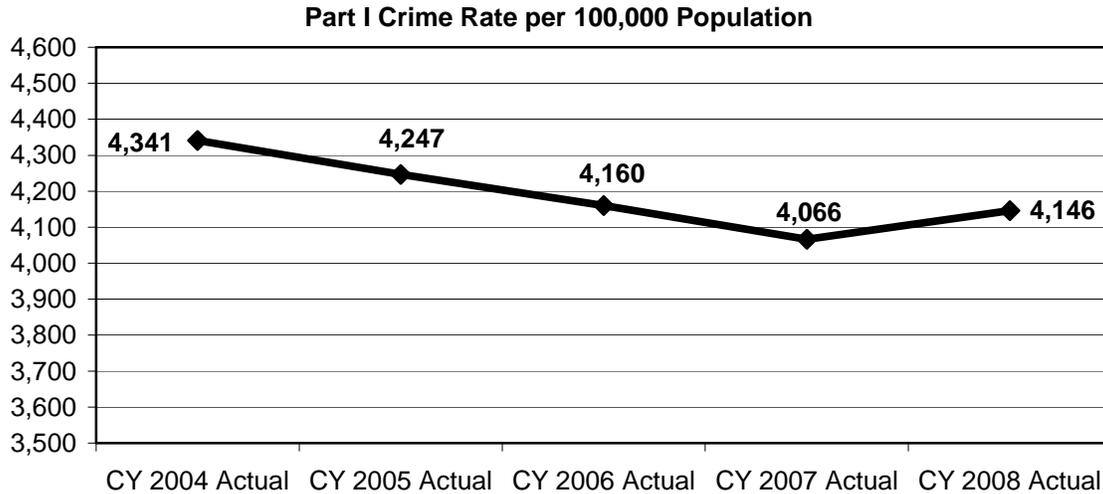
⁹² U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System

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

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

Target: Below 2002 level of 4,800

How are we doing? Part I crimes include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking or entering, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The Maryland Part I crime rate declined steadily from 2004 through 2007, with an overall reduction of 6.3%. The rate increased slightly in 2008 by 2%.

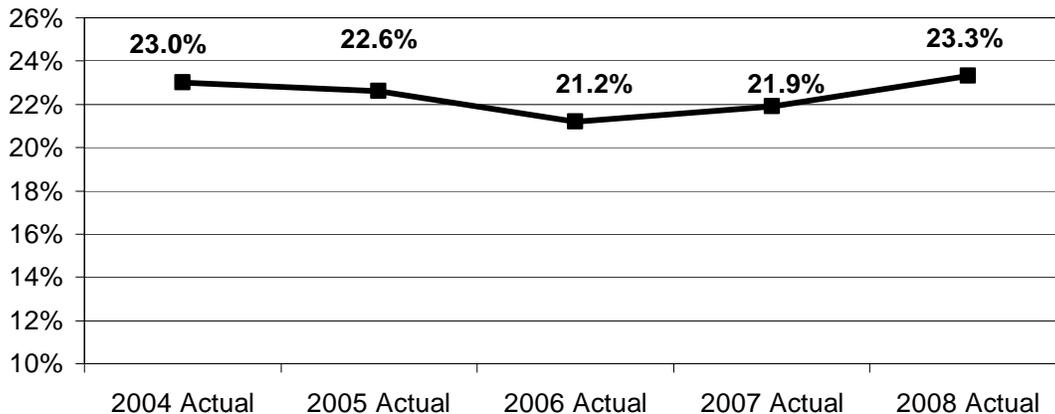


Indicator 1.4: Recidivism: Percent of offenders returned to Department of Public Safety & Correctional Services (DPSCS) supervision for a new offense within one year of their release from the Division of Correction - all releases

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? Data shows a favorable trend from 2004 to 2006, with the percent of offenders returned to DPSCS supervision for a new offense declining by 7.8%. However, from 2006 to 2008, the percent of offenders returned to DPSCS supervision increased by 9.9%. Although the percent of offenders returned in 2008 is essentially the same as in 2004, performance exceeded 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.

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



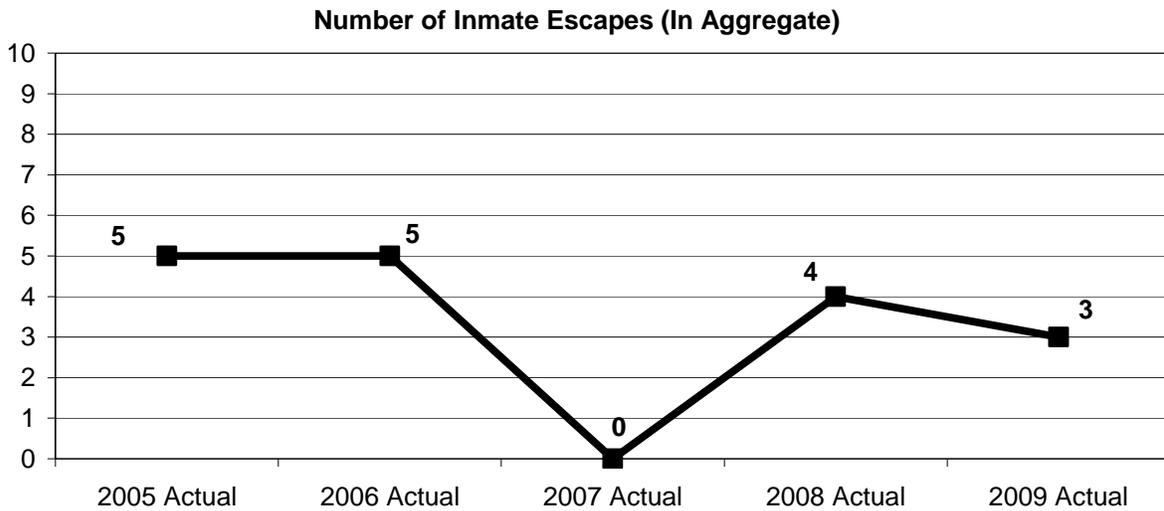
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA I
REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY ADULTS**

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. After experiencing 5 escapes in each year in 2005 and 2006, the performance target was met in 2007. Four inmates escaped in 2008 and 3 escaped in 2009. 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.

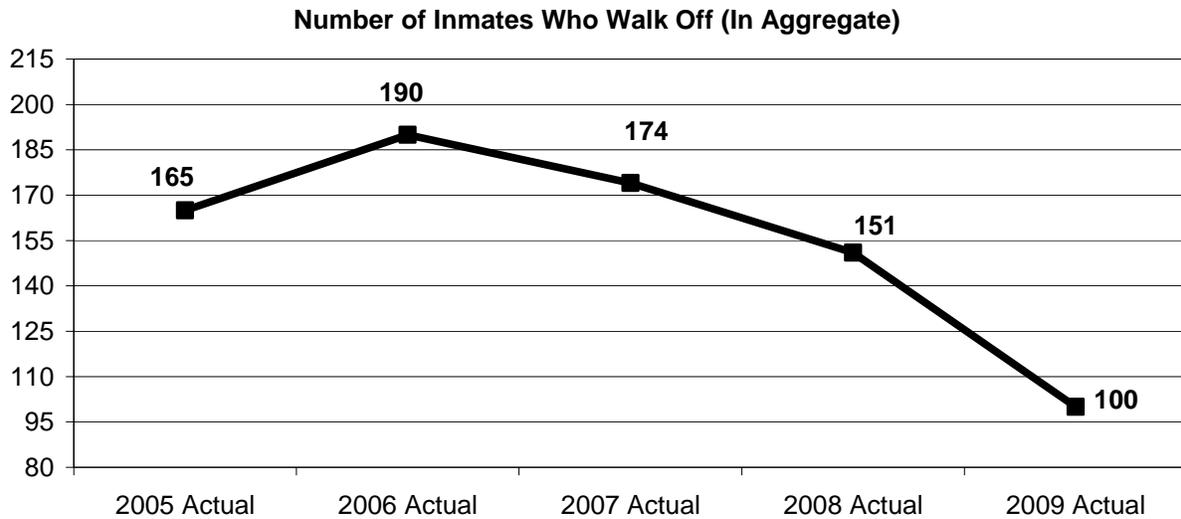


**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA I
REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY ADULTS**

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 - aggregate⁹³

Target: No more than a total of 118 walk-offs while under Departmental supervision (Division of Correction/DOC – 26, Division of Parole and Probation/DPP – 92, Patuxent Institute – 0, Division of Pretrial Detention and Services/DPDS – 0)⁹⁴

How are we doing? After increasing by 25 walk-offs from 2005 to 2006, the total number of inmate walk-offs while under Departmental supervision decreased dramatically by 47.4% from 2006 to 2009. In 2009, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services overall had 18 less than the target of 118 walk offs. With the exception of DOC minimum security setting, Patuxent Institute, and Baltimore Detention Center, walk-offs for individual settings were below the targeted levels. 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.



⁹³ 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.

⁹⁴ Targets by setting are: DOC - Minimum security setting (11), Prerelease/community security setting (15); DPP - Central Home Detention Unit (47), Alternative confinement setting (45), Patuxent Institution (0), DPDS - Baltimore City Detention Center (0)

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

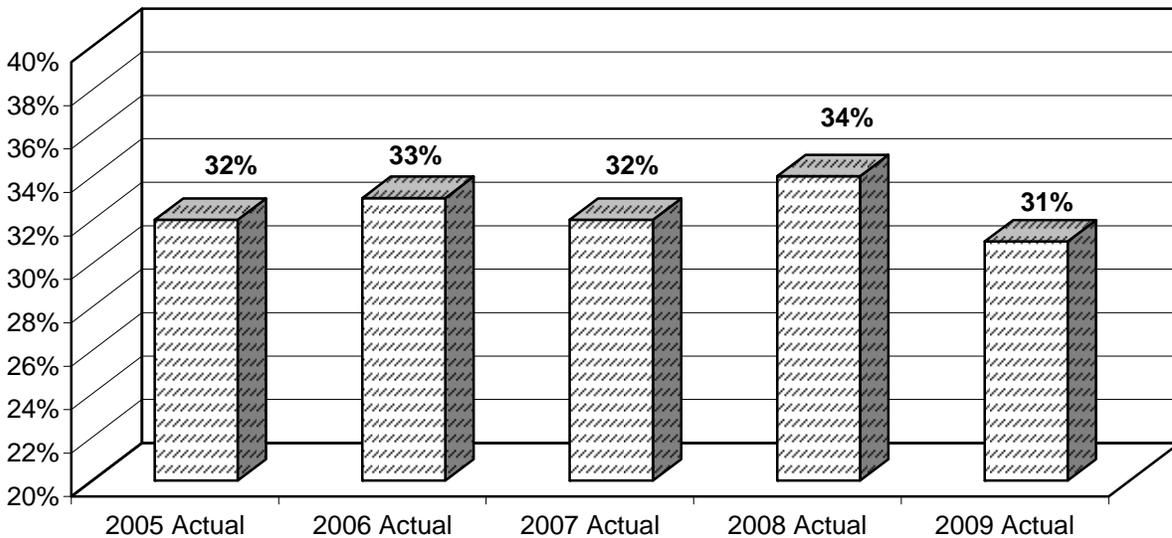
**PROVIDING EFFECTIVE REHABILITATION AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT SERVICES TO
OFFENDERS**

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 has remained relatively constant from 2005 through 2009, with employment 3.1% lower in 2009 than it was in 2005. 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 2009. Most likely the economic climate contributed to this decline.

Percent of Cases Closed Where the Offender Was Employed at Closing



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

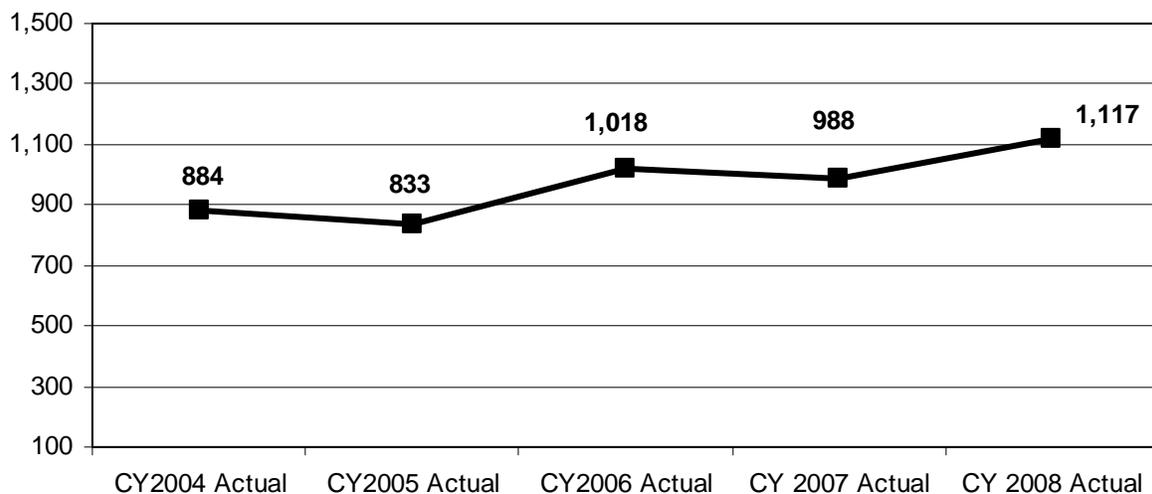
STRENGTHENING SERVICES TO JUVENILES AND FOCUSING ON EARLY INTERVENTION TO PREVENT JUVENILE CRIME

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

Target: Reduced juvenile violent offense arrest rate

How are we doing? 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.⁹⁵ 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. After declining by 5.8% from 2004 to 2005, the violent offense arrest rate for youth increased significantly by 22.2% in 2006. There was a small decline in 2007, but this may be due to a change in the source for population data for 2007.⁹⁶ Between 2007 and 2008 the rate increased by 13.1%. 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 Per 100,000 of Arrests of Youth Ages 15 to 17 for Violent Criminal Offenses



⁹⁵ Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2008

⁹⁶ Maryland's Results for Child Well Being 2008

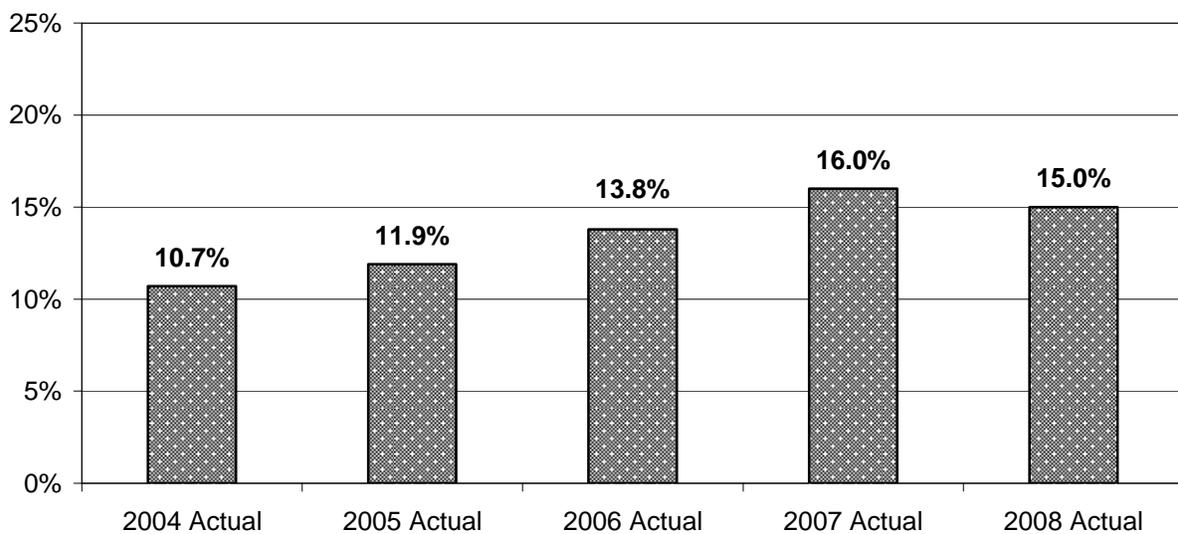
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2
REDUCING AND PREVENTING CRIME COMMITTED BY JUVENILES**

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

How are we doing? The percent of youth re-committed/incarcerated within one year of release increased by 49.5% from 2004 through 2007. Between 2007 and 2008, the percent declined by 6.3%. 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.⁹⁷

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



⁹⁷ 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

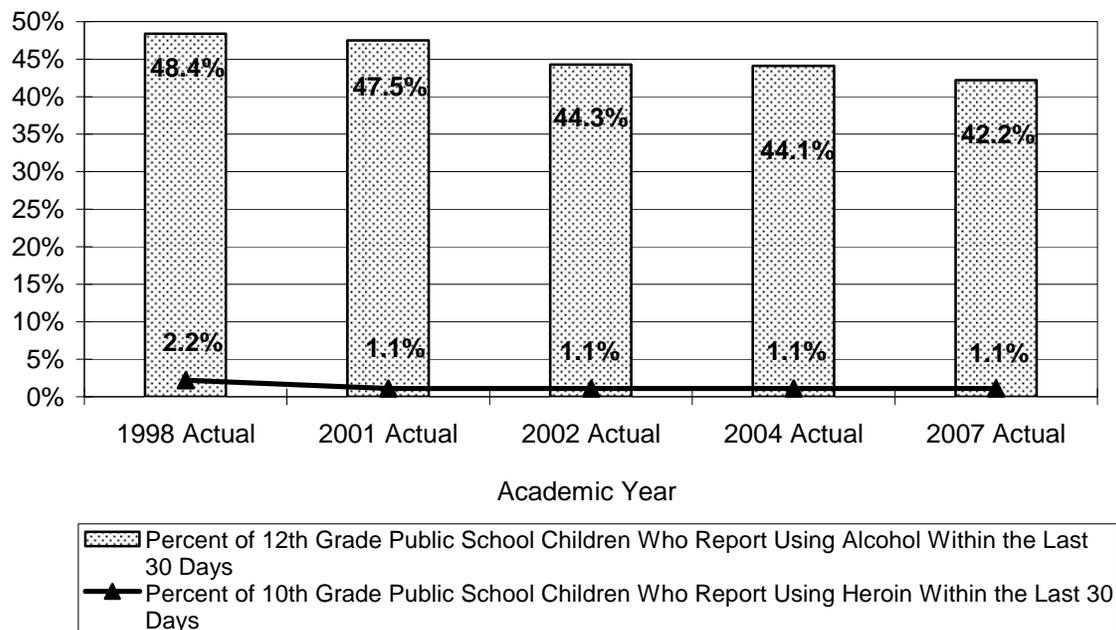
Indicator 2.3: Percent of 12th grade public school children who report using alcohol within the last 30 days

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. The survey is not administered every year. The next survey will be administered in 2009 for which data will be available in 2010. The percent of 12th grade public school children who reported using alcohol within the last 30 days steadily declined over the period of 1998 through 2007, decreasing by 6.2 percentage points (12.8%). The percent of 10th grade public school children who reported using heroin within the last 30 days declined from 2.2% in 1998 to 1.1% in 2001, and has remained at that level through 2007.

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



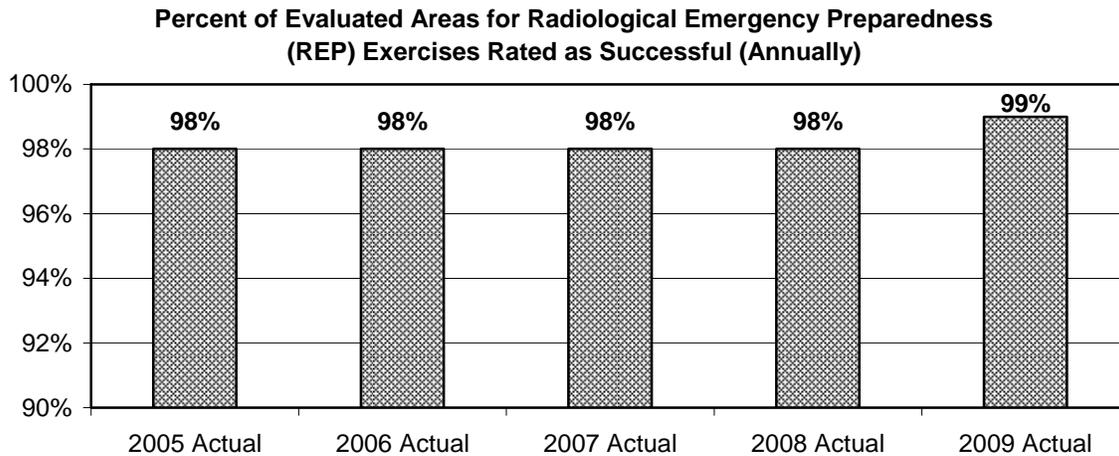
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 3
STRENGTHENING HOMELAND SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT**

**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)⁹⁸

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

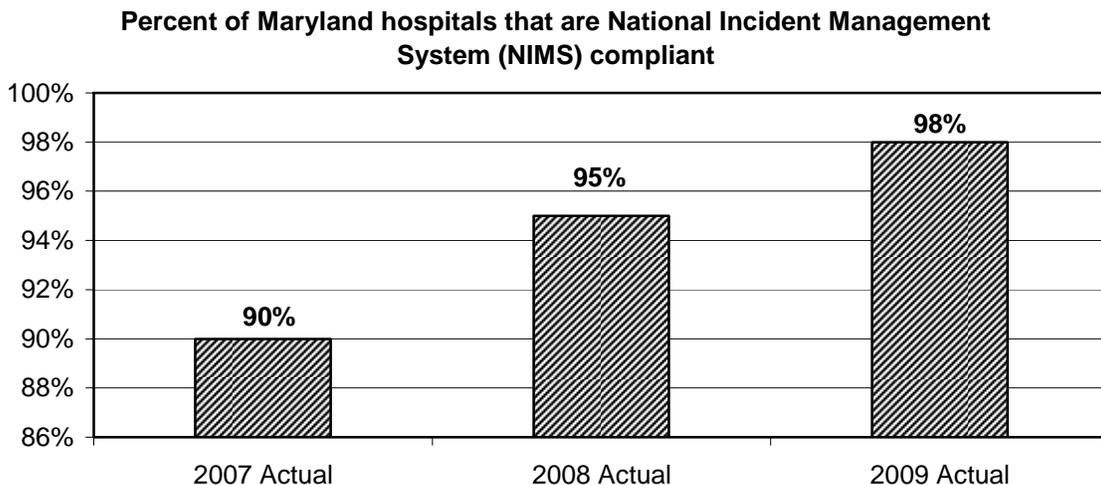
How are we doing? The Maryland Emergency Management Agency is Federally evaluated through radiological emergency preparedness exercises. The exercise ratings are indicators of probable performance in an actual emergency. Data for 2005 through 2009 show a high degree of preparedness. After remaining at 98% of evaluated areas rated as “successful” from 2005 through 2008, the percent “successful” increased to 99%.



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

Target: By 2011, 100% of local health departments and hospitals are NIMS compliant

How are we doing? Data for this indicator is not available prior to fiscal year 2007. Data for 2007 through 2009 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.



⁹⁸ Ratings are based upon objectives for annually evaluated exercises for the Calvert Cliffs and Peach Bottom nuclear power plants whose emergency preparedness zones include local jurisdictions in Maryland.

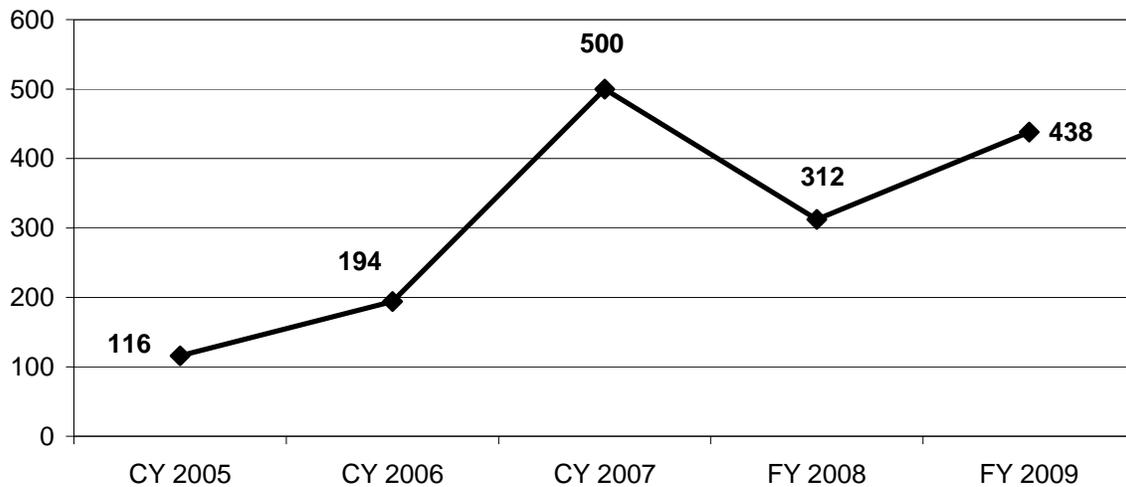
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 3
STRENGTHENING HOMELAND SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT**

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. Beginning in 2007 under Governor O'Malley's leadership, the Maryland State Police worked to clear a backlog of tens of thousands of uncollected and untested DNA samples. As a result of this effort, the number of matches of DNA to the CODIS database dramatically increased. Data for 2005 through 2007 were reported on a calendar year basis. During that time, the reported number of DNA matches increased by 331%. Data for 2008 and 2009 were reported on a fiscal year basis, and therefore there is overlap in data reported for calendar year 2007 and fiscal year 2008. There was a 40.4% increase in DNA matches from 2008 to 2009.

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



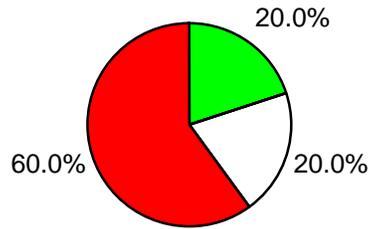
EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT

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	
Stable Performance (0% - 2% Change)	1	20.0%
Unfavorable Performance (3% to 10% Change)	0	
Unfavorable Performance (Change > 10%)	3	60.0%
Total	5	100%

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) (2005 - 2009)	\$87.2	\$1,174.4	-92.6%
Treasurer's Office	Bond rating from all three nationally recognized bond rating agencies for each issuance of State General Obligation Bonds (maintain AAA rating) (2005 - 2009)	AAA	AAA	no change
CDAC	Capital debt as a percent of State revenue (2005 - 2009)	6.20%	5.54%	11.9%
State Retirement and Pension Systems	Asset to liability ratio for the State pension (funded ratio) (2005 - 2009)	65.02%	88.21%	-26.3%
Governor's Office and DBM	Percent of the total legislative appropriation for Executive departments covered by StateStat (2006 - 2010)	70%	0%	70%

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

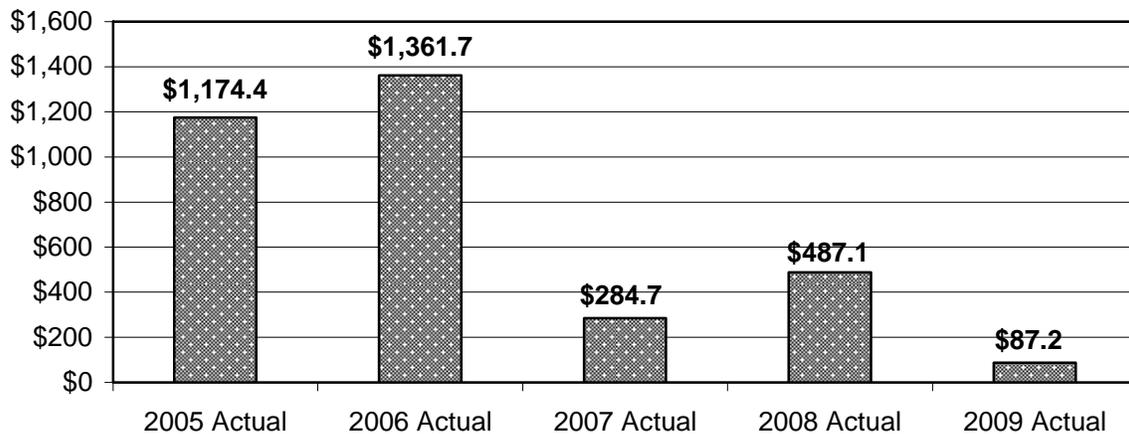
RESTORING AND MAINTAINING FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Indicator 1.1: Annual General Fund closing balance as of June 30th 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 2005 through 2009 closed with a positive General Fund balance. Although each of these years closed with a positive General Fund balance, the balances for fiscal years 2005 and 2006 were significantly higher than for subsequent years. The fiscal year 2009 General Fund closing balance was \$1.087 billion lower than the fiscal year 2005 General Fund closing balance. Economic conditions and fiscal planning considerations, among other factors, have an impact on the closing balance.

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



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 has consistently maintained triple A bond ratings from the three nationally recognized rating agencies, reflecting a high degree of fiscal strength. Maryland is one of only 7 states in the nation to maintain a triple A bond rating, the highest possible rating, certified by all three of the bond rating agencies. Pools 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 1993.⁹⁹ Marylanders benefit from necessary capital projects, and save money from the low interest rates achieved because of these ratings.

Rating Agency	CY 2005	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2009
Fitch Ratings	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
Moody's Investors Service	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Standard & Poors	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA

⁹⁹ State Treasurer's Office, News Release, July 20, 2009

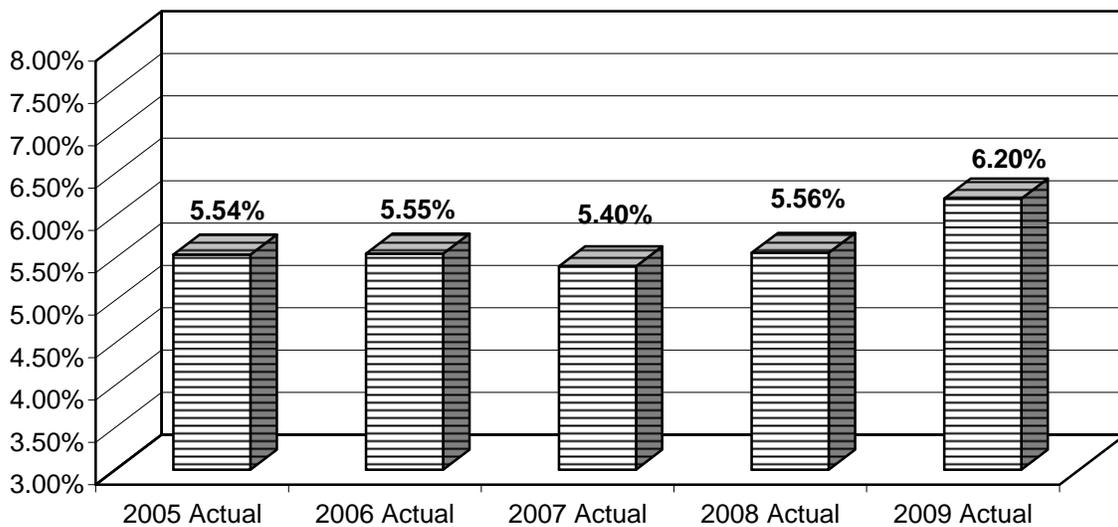
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

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 tax supported debt tracked by the Capital Debt Affordability Committee (CDAC). This measure is also considered by the nationally recognized bond rating agencies when determining ratings for bond issues. Each year during the period of 2005 through 2009, the capital debt as a percent of State revenue was below the affordability benchmark of 8% debt service to revenues. The September 2009 Report of the Capital Debt Affordability Committee on Recommended Debt Authorizations for Fiscal Year 2011 concluded that although the risks of exceeding the affordability benchmark of 8% is probably greater than at any other time in the last twenty years, the fiscal year 2011 authorization is prudent and within current projections of capacity.

Capital Debt As A Percent of State Revenue

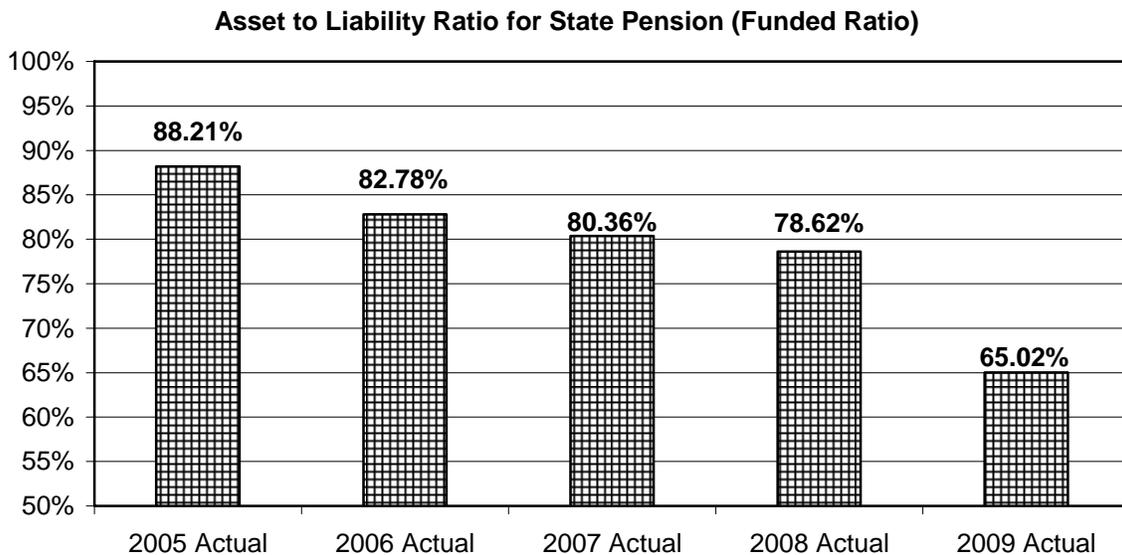


**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1
EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

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 State Retirement and Pension System of Maryland's (the System) ability 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.¹⁰⁰ The funded ratio steadily declined from 2005 through 2009, by an overall 23.2 percentage points (26.3%). The largest year to year declines occurred in 2006 and in 2009. Beginning July 1, 2006, the System changed its funding method¹⁰¹ 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.¹⁰²



¹⁰⁰ Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports (CAFR) 2005 through 2009

¹⁰¹ Changed from the Aggregate Entry Age Normal method to the Individual Entry Age Normal method; CAFR 2007

¹⁰² CAFR's 2008 and 2009

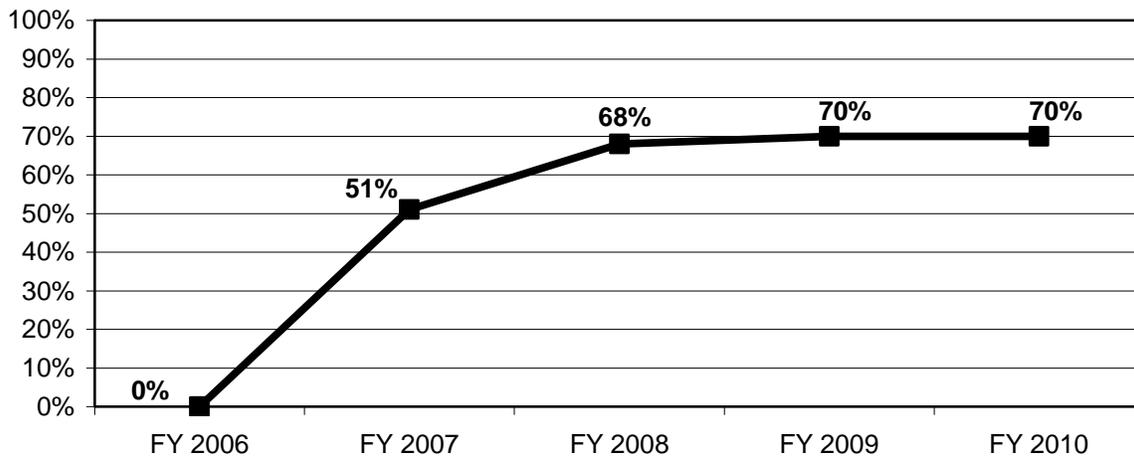
**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2
PERFORMANCE BASED MANAGEMENT**

Indicator 2.1: Percent of the total legislative appropriation for Executive departments covered by StateStat

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

How are we doing? StateStat is a performance management tool implemented in fiscal year 2007 by Governor O'Malley to make our State government more accountable and more efficient. 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. There are 20 Executive departments,¹⁰³ and as of January 2009 14 of them participate in StateStat.¹⁰⁴ From 2007 to 2010, the percent of the total legislative appropriation for Executive departments covered by StateStat increased by 19 percentage points from 51% to 70%.

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



¹⁰³ 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

¹⁰⁴ 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.