

# **FY 2018 State of Maryland Out-of-Home Placement and Family Preservation Resource Plan**

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For further information or copies of this report, please visit the Governor's Office for Children's website at <http://goc.maryland.gov/reports/>.

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## Executive Summary

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The Governor's Office for Children has compiled this report that documents the State's capacity for and utilization of out-of-home placements, analyzes the costs associated with out-of-home placements, facilitates an evaluation of Statewide family preservation programs, and identifies areas of need across Maryland, pursuant to the Maryland Annotated Code, Human Services Article, §8-703 and the 2018 Joint Chairmen's Report.

The following are items of note:

- Placements overall continue to decrease. Placements are down by nearly 8% from last year and have decreased by 34% over the past five years.
- The cost of placements continues to decrease proportionally. While spending increased on Community-Based programs such as Independent Living and residential child care programs, total Statewide costs decreased by nearly 12%.
- Out-of-State placements increased by nearly 8% from January 31, 2017 to January 31, 2018 (165 to 176).
  - The cost of out-of-State placements decreased overall by 8%. The cost of Family Home placements, which include out-of-State Adoptions or Kinship Care, increased by 168.05%, while all other categories decreased. Family Home settings are the least restrictive out-of-home placement setting.
  - The increase in placements is due to more placements in Non-Community-Based settings, such as Residential Treatment Centers, juvenile commitment, and other staff-secure programs (a 12% increase), and to Family Home settings, such as Adoption, Kinship Care, and Foster Care (also a 12% increase).
- In FY2018, approximately 16,286 children from 7,710 families received Human Services In-Home services. In-Home services keep children with their families, rather than in placement.

## Introduction and Overview

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The State is responsible for providing children in out-of-home care with placements and services that meet their needs. The Out-of-Home Placement and Family Preservation Resource Plan (Report) is meant to document the State's capacity for and utilization of out-of-home placements, analyze the costs associated with out-of-home placements, facilitate an evaluation of Statewide family preservation programs, and identify areas of need across Maryland. The Report fulfills the requirement, pursuant to the Maryland Annotated Code, Human Services Article, §8-703, to annually produce a State Resource Plan "in order to enhance access to services provided by [Residential Child Care Programs]" and the 2018 Joint Chairmen's Report requesting "an evaluation of Maryland's family preservation programs in stemming the flow of children from their homes..."

The purpose of the Report is to document placement trends in Maryland, identify children's needs in Maryland, and describe how the agencies are meeting those needs. The Children's Cabinet has long been interested in reducing the number of children who go to out-of-State placements for several reasons. The main reason is out-of-State placements are usually more disruptive to the child and his/her family which can hinder treatment. Distance is a significant barrier to a family's ability to participate in their child's treatment and to have contact with their child. Distance also interferes with the ability of the Department's case manager to participate in the placement's treatment planning and to follow the child's progress. Finally, out-of-State programs are often significantly more expensive than in-State programs.

The Report contains information provided by the child-serving agencies, including the Departments of Human Services, Health, Juvenile Services, and the Maryland State Department of Education. In the Report, these agencies summarize notable details about their out-of-home placements, based on common data elements, and may elaborate on other data presented in the addendum of each agency's section. This year's report will also expand on the discussion of out-of-State placements to include an analysis of the policies and procedures related to placing a child out-of-State, specific factors that led to placing children out-of-State during the most recent year, as well as information regarding efforts to reduce out-of-State placements and increase in-State capacity.

**Reasons for Placement:** In Maryland, children enter out-of-home care for a variety of reasons and under many circumstances. Children may be placed in the care and custody of the State when they are determined by the court to be a Child In Need of Assistance, a Child In Need of Supervision, or Delinquent. Children can also enter placement through a Voluntary Placement Agreement under which a parent voluntarily places a child in the care of the State.

**Placing Agencies:** The State child-serving agencies and administrations responsible for placing children in out-of-home placements are the Departments of Human Services (Human Services); Juvenile Services (Juvenile Services); and Health (Health), including the Developmental Disabilities Administration (Developmental Disabilities) and the Behavioral Health Administration (Behavioral Health). Although the Maryland State Department of Education (Education) funds out-of-home placements made by the local school systems, it is not a placing agency and does not place children out-of-home.

**Funding for Placements:** Placements are funded in a variety of ways. Children whose placements are funded by the Department of Education, either in whole or in part, will be discussed in this Report as well as children placed by other agencies and administrations. These agencies and administrations may

fund the placements, or the placements may be funded by Medical Assistance, which is administered through the Department of Health. Placements may also be co-funded by multiple State agencies.

Education costs may be covered by the child's local school system, and reimbursed by the Department of Education, if the child has been diagnosed with a disability, as defined by federal regulations, which requires an Individual Educational Program to achieve the child's educational objectives, and the local school system determines the child's educational needs cannot be met in a regular public school. Otherwise, education costs must be covered by other funds, such as the budgeted placement funding of the Department of Human Services or Department of Juvenile Services, if the child is so committed.

**Local Operations:** Each of these child-placing and funding agencies and administrations operates differently at the local level. The Departments of Health (through the Behavioral Health Administration), Human Services, and the Maryland State Department of Education serve children and families through their 24 local counterparts within each of the State's local jurisdictions – the local Core Service Agencies<sup>1</sup>, the local Substance Use Councils, the local Departments of Social Services, and the local school systems, respectively. The Department of Juvenile Services and Developmental Disabilities Administration have regional offices, which, in turn, have local offices. For administrative purposes, Juvenile Services has six designated regions and Developmental Disabilities Administration has four. These regions are:

#### Juvenile Services

- Baltimore City
- Central Region (Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties)
- Metro Region (Montgomery and Prince George's Counties)
- Eastern Shore Region (Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties)
- Southern Region (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's Counties)
- Western Region (Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties)

#### Developmental Disabilities

- Central Region (Baltimore City, and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Harford, and Howard Counties)
- Eastern Shore Region (Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties)
- Southern Region (Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties)
- Western Region (Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties)

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<sup>1</sup> One Core Service Agency located on the Eastern Shore serves five local jurisdictions.

## Data Collection Methodology, Definitions, and Considerations

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The data in this Report is aggregate data submitted by each agency for the fiscal year, and the one-day census for each fiscal year. Each agency was given a data request guide along with data collection templates for data reporting and clarification of the information request. The Governor’s Office for Children (Office) also worked individually with each agency to ensure a thorough understanding of reporting requirements and identification of each agency’s unique placement process and data collection methods.

### Methodology

Each child-serving agency was asked to provide aggregate data using specific templates for children in placement and associated costs for the last fiscal year. The following information describes the parameters of the requested data:

#### Reporting Period

This Report features tables and graphs derived from two data sources – “full fiscal year” data and “one-day census” data. This Report differentiates tables using fiscal year data with a shaded background, and graphs using the one-day census with a white, or blank, background.

These are the definitions for each data reporting period:

- “Full Fiscal Year” – All placements during the fiscal year including carryover placements from the prior fiscal year(s). The fiscal year periods are as follows:

FY2014: July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014  
FY2015: July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015  
FY2016: July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016  
FY2017: July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017  
FY2018: July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018

- “One-Day Census” – The one-day count date used for each fiscal year is as follows:

FY2014: January 31, 2014  
FY2015: January 31, 2015  
FY2016: January 31, 2016  
FY2017: January 31, 2017  
FY2018: January 31, 2018

#### Age Group

This Report classifies placement for children until their 21<sup>st</sup> birthday (*i.e.*, to age 20.999) as of the date of admission for new placements, and as of July 1<sup>st</sup> of the fiscal year for carryover placements. There are two exceptions to this construct: 1) placements that are funded by Education include children who are served through the academic year of their 21<sup>st</sup> birthday; and 2) certain Behavioral Health placements that end at the child’s 18<sup>th</sup> birthday when the child is transitioned to the adult system.

#### Race

Any child who is characterized in case records as identifying with more than one race is included in the

“Bi-Racial/Multiple Race” category. Children who identify as Hispanic are included in the “Other” category if they did not identify as any race but identified as being Hispanic in ethnicity.

### Definitions

- *“Bed-Day”* – A unit of measurement that refers to a single day in which one child is provided placement in any out-of-home placement.
- *“Children/Youth”* – The term “youth” is used interchangeably with the term “child” but is often used to describe older adolescents or individuals age 18 or older, and is typically used by agencies that primarily serve these populations. A child is anyone under age 18, but most agencies will serve individuals until their 21<sup>st</sup> birthday.
- *“One-Day Census”* – The measurement of total population on one day out of the year. January 31 is consistently used because it is about halfway through the State fiscal year. This measurement is used to gauge the total serving capacity of placements on a comparable, specific, single day.
- *“Population Flow”* – The total number of placements at the start of the fiscal year, new admissions within the fiscal year, discharges within the fiscal year, and placements at the end of the fiscal year.
- *“Rate of New Placement Settings”* – The rate of new admissions into a category of out-of-home placement per 1,000 children (aged 0 to 18) within a given geographic population.
- *“Total Served”* – The number of placements at the start of the fiscal year in addition to the number of new placements added during the fiscal year. The placements are counted, and not the number of children, because one child can be placed in more than one category, jurisdiction, or agency in one year. The “total served” encompasses children who may have been placed since the previous year, or before.

### Considerations

The FY2018 Report uses a variety of measurements to capture placement dynamics among diverse services, agencies, and jurisdictions. Among those measurements are cost per bed-day, one-day census, population flow, and rate of entry per jurisdiction. These measurements provide a uniform method, based on substantive information, for comparing diverse placements and agencies. Where the data serves as only a partial representation of placement dynamics, or if a particular agency does not calculate data as prescribed by the measurement, the authors of this Report have endeavored to supplement the data and tables with additional information.

Other considerations should be noted as follows:

- **Cost per Bed-Day:** Not all agencies calculate bed days.
- **One-Day Census:** The totals are derived from a count of all children in placement on one day of the year. This is not the total number of children served in placement during the course of the year. This number is a snapshot in time that demonstrates how many children may be in placement on a specific date.
- **Population Flow:** The population flow reflects changes in placements throughout the year. A change is considered to be a discharge or enrollment of any child in a new placement category (*e.g.*, from Family Home setting to community-based placement), a new jurisdiction (*e.g.*, a transfer from one county to another), or a new placing agency (*e.g.*, a change in custodial responsibility). The population flow counts *placements*, and not *children*, because one child can be placed in more than one category, jurisdiction, or agency in one year. A child may enter a new placement more than once in one year for many reasons, including because a more restrictive placement is appropriate for his or her needs, or because the child has progressed in



meeting treatment goals and can be moved to a less restrictive environment. Placement numbers coming from population flow will be higher than the number of children who are placed.

- **Rate of New Placement Settings per Jurisdiction:** This shows the trend of placements for children within a jurisdiction. For jurisdictions in which few children are placed each year, the difference of one or two children being placed can exaggerate changes in the trend. The rate of new placement settings comes from the number of new placements (or starts) during the fiscal year, not the number of children (see “Population Flow” above).
- **Juvenile Services Out-of-Home Placement Information:** The data reported includes only youth who are placed in either in-State or out-of-State committed programs. All committed youth are adjudicated Delinquent and committed to the custody of Juvenile Services by the juvenile court. A continuum of out-of-home placement options is available for these youth, ranging from placement in a foster care setting to placement in a secure confinement facility. The cost data reported under each section reflects only youth in committed placements. “Non-committed” Juvenile Services youth, who are not adjudicated delinquent or placed by the juvenile court, are not represented in the placement totals and placement costs in this Report.
- **Juvenile Services Hospitalization Costs:** When a Juvenile Services-committed child is admitted to a psychiatric hospital, Juvenile Services pays only the educational portion of the costs, and other entities, such as Medical Assistance or private insurance, pay the remaining costs. This Report includes only educational costs, rather than the total costs.<sup>2</sup>
- **Behavioral Health Cost Data:** Services that the Behavioral Health Administration bill through Medicaid can be processed up to one year following the provision of the service, which is the time when Behavioral Health receives notice of expenditure. Costs that were incurred by Behavioral Health from the previous fiscal year but that are billed in the current fiscal year are reconciled in the following year. Because of this, current fiscal year costs may be slightly understated and prior fiscal year costs may be higher than reported in the previous year.
- **Human Services Cost Data:** Services that Human Services bills through Medicaid for its placements are not reflected in the Human Services cost tables and primarily include Residential Treatment Center placements. Instead, these costs appear in the Behavioral Health section. Additionally, Human Services costs are reported by main placement category, but not by placement subcategory (see descriptions below).
- **Unknown and Not Available Placements:** An “Unknown” or “Not Available” placement category is used to describe children who have run away or who cannot be identified in a placement category because an agency’s records have not been updated. Differences among the placement subcategories are further explained in each of the placement category descriptions.

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<sup>2</sup> Prior to 2013, this Report included total costs.

## Report Overview

This Report is issued by the Office on behalf of the Children’s Cabinet. The Children’s Cabinet coordinates the child- and family-focused service delivery system by emphasizing prevention, early intervention, and community-based services for all children and families. The Children’s Cabinet includes the Secretaries of the Departments of Budget and Management, Disabilities, Health, Human Services, and Juvenile Services, as well as the State Superintendent of Schools for the Maryland State Department of Education. The Governor’s Office for Children is also a member and the Deputy Director chairs the Children’s Cabinet. In the Hogan Administration, the Children’s Cabinet was expanded to include the Departments of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation and Public Safety and Correctional Services; and the Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention.

The Report includes a Statewide summary of all out-of-home placements, five-year trend analyses, and strategies for out-of-home placements by the State agencies that place children or fund children’s placements. In addition, the Report contains a description of placements at Maryland’s Schools for the Blind and the Deaf and a discussion of Family Preservation Services.

The Report’s objective is to provide an accurate and precise analysis of each agency’s placement trends and future resource development priorities. State agencies continue to strengthen, develop, and adopt strategies to serve children in their homes and communities. This Report supports a more comprehensive understanding of the needs of children who require out-of-home placement. The Children’s Cabinet agencies seek to improve placement tracking and monitoring and to identify meaningful ways to measure progress. These efforts assist the State and local jurisdictions in the planning of effective services and the efficient use of funds.

### Placement Categories

There are four categories of out-of-home placement for children in Maryland. These categories fall on a continuum, beginning with the least restrictive setting (Family Home) and moving toward a more highly-structured and treatment-oriented setting (Hospitalization).

Family Home	Non-Community-Based
Adoptive Care Foster Care Formal Relative (Kinship – Non-Paid) Care Restricted Relative (Kinship - Paid) Care Treatment Foster Care Living-Arrangement – Family Home	Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Programs Juvenile Commitment Programs Secure Juvenile Commitment Residential Educational Facilities Residential Treatment Centers Substance Use and Addiction Programs Living Arrangement – Non-Community-Based
Community-Based	Hospitalization
Independent Living Programs Residential Child Care Programs Personal Supports Living Arrangement – Community-Based	In-Patient Private Psychiatric Hospitalization

Table 1

While there is a range of out-of-home placement types, only Human Services and Juvenile Services place children in all the placement categories. The Department of Health and its administrations (Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities) place children in only one category each. Education only funds placements and does not directly place children. Table 2 illustrates overlaps among agencies in placement subcategories, and the subcategories specific to a particular agency.



State Agency Placement Categories: Placement Totals on 1/31/2018																				
Placing Agency	Family Home Placement						Community-Based Placement					Non-Community-Based Placement						Hospitalization Placement		All Agency Totals
	Adoptive Care	Foster Care	Formal Relative (Kinship) Care	Restricted Relative (Kinship) Care	Treatment Foster Care	Living Arrangement Family Home	Independent Living Programs	Residential Child Care Program	Personal Supports <sup>4</sup>	Living Arrangement – Community-Based	Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	Juvenile Commitment Programs	Secure Juvenile Commitment	Residential Educational Facilities	Residential Treatment Centers	Substance Use and Addiction Programs	Living Arrangement – Non-Community-Based	In-Patient Private	Psychiatric Hospitalization	
DHS <sup>3</sup>	32	1,108	727	300	1,124	216	136	553	0	22	0	0	0	0	119	0	45	24	28	4,434
DJS	0	0	0	0	23	0	13	77	0	0	4	100	15	0	69	93	0	0	5	399
MSDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	41
BHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	16	0	0	0	0	291
DDA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Total	32	1,108	727	300	1,147	216	149	650	0	22	4	100	15	41	463	109	45	24	33	5,185

Table 2

<sup>3</sup> Eighty-five youth were listed as “Unknown Whereabouts,” meaning that the youth had fled from care and not returned or had not yet been discharged at the point in time when data was collected, or that their records were being updated at the point in time that the data was collected. These youth are not reflected in the placement categories above.

<sup>4</sup> Starting in 2018, Personal Supports are no longer included in this Report. Personal Supports are in-home services and have been deemed inappropriate to count among out-of-home placements. Personal Supports are provided by the Developmental Disabilities Administration.

## Organization of the Report

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### Out-of-Home Placement Summaries

Summaries from each of the child-placing and funding agencies, as well as a Statewide summary of all placements in Maryland. Each agency's narrative includes the same sections to aid comparison among the varying populations served by the agencies, organized under the following headings:

- **Summary:** A brief overview of the agency's goals and metrics related to out-of-home placement in the current year and over time.
- **2018 Data Highlights:** The number of children in placement during each year's one-day census and the total number of placements at the beginning of the fiscal year, in addition to the number of placements added during the fiscal year, the population flow during the last five fiscal years, rate of placement by jurisdiction based on one-day census data, total costs, and costs per bed day.
- **Demographics:** Trends and contextual narrative related to age, gender, and race.
- **Placement Subcategory Trends:** Contextual narrative related to changes or trends in subcategory placements (i.e., Foster Care vs. Treatment Foster Care). This section also includes placement subcategory total costs and costs per bed day for agencies with more than one placement category (Human Services and Juvenile Services).
- **Out-of-State Placements:** This section is required of all agencies that place children out-of-State. The section includes a discussion of each agency's policies and procedures for placing a child out-of-State, as well as trends and factors that led to out-of-State placements.
- **Strategies:** The agency's or administration's strategies to: address gaps in services, serve children in their home jurisdictions whenever possible, and reduce the length of stay in out-of-home placement programs while increasing the rates of positive discharges to less-restrictive settings or permanent homes.

### Maryland Schools for the Deaf and Blind

A brief description of the number of students enrolled and costs (residential and educational) associated with the two schools.

### Family Preservation Services

A summary of the outcomes achieved by families participating in Family Preservation Services to prevent the out-of-home placement of children.

### Summary and Statewide Strategies

Efforts by the Children's Cabinet and Children's Cabinet agencies to further address out-of-home and out-of-State placements.

### Appendix: Placement by Jurisdiction

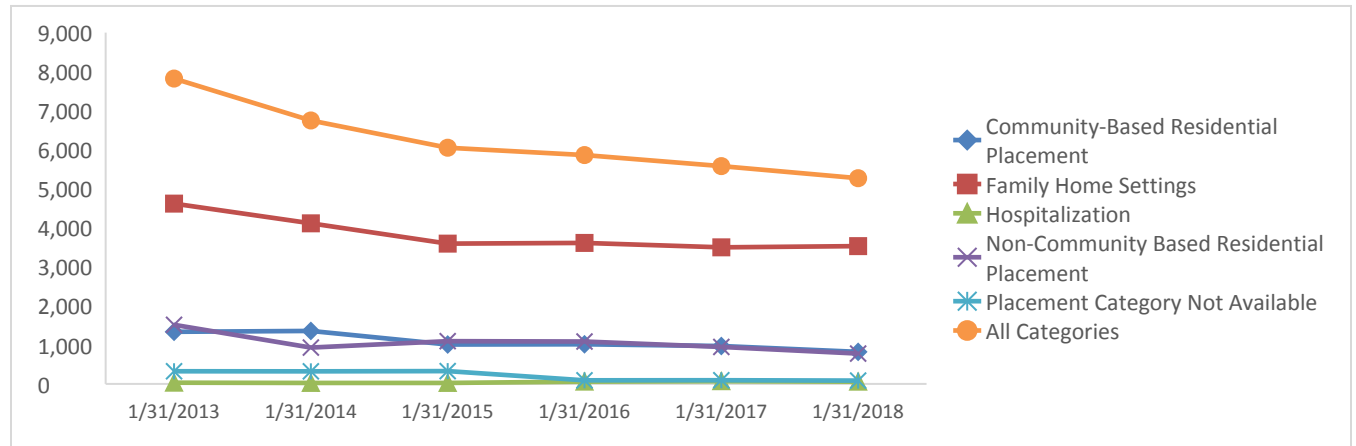
The number of children from each jurisdiction in Maryland who were in out-of-home placements on January 31, 2018 and where they were placed, by out-of-home placement subcategory.

### Appendix: Capacity Utilization

The specific facilities or programs that supported children in out-of-home placement and the number of placements to each facility or program. In this instance, each placement represents an individual child on January 31, 2018. The capacity utilization represents a snapshot in time and is not an aggregate of all facilities utilized during the fiscal year.

## Statewide Summary

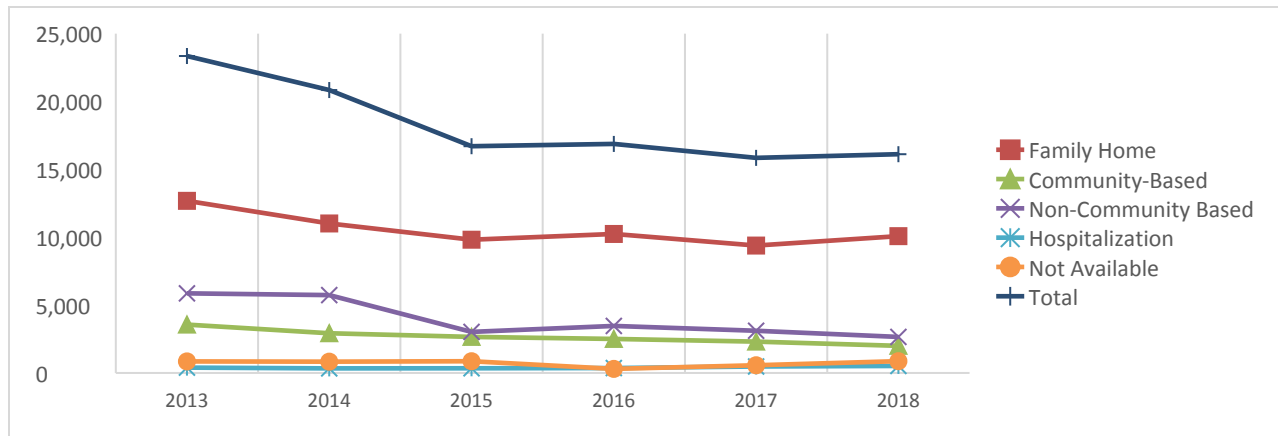
The regulations addressing Human Services' out-of-home placement program (Code of Maryland Regulations 07.02.11) set forth the requirements of the program to reduce the rate at which children enter and re-enter out-of-home placements; reduce the median length of stay in out-of-home placements; minimize the number of placement changes within 24 months of entering out-of-home placements; increase the percentage of reunifications, guardianships, and adoptions; and decrease the number of children in out-of-home placements.



Statewide Placement Trends								
Category	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	1,335	1,357	1,009	1,015	971	821	-8.64%	-15.45%
Family Home Settings	4,619	4,114	3,594	3,612	3,499	3,530	-5.06%	0.89%
Hospitalization	31	25	25	58	69	57	22.84%	-17.39%
Non-Community Based Residential Placement	1,514	931	1,095	1,086	947	777	-10.49%	-17.95%
Placement Category Not Available	324	322	328	92	94	85	-15.62%	-9.57%
All Categories	7,823	6,749	6,051	5,863	5,580	5,270	-7.51%	-5.56%

Table 3

The number of children in out-of-home placements has been steadily decreasing for many years. One-Day Census placement counts have decreased by nearly 33% over the past five years. Placements for all categories have decreased, including hospitalizations, which had been increasing in past years.



All Agencies Total Served								
Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Family Home	12,682	11,015	9,818	10,242	9,387	10,080	-4.13%	7.38%
Community-Based	3,563	2,925	2,656	2,507	2,309	1,998	-10.82%	-13.47%
Non-Community Based	5,865	5,737	3,025	3,465	3,109	2,655	-11.96%	-14.60%
Hospitalization	393	337	344	362	477	517	6.64%	8.39%
Not Available	850	832	864	300	567	868	15.71%	53.09%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,353</b>	<b>20,846</b>	<b>16,707</b>	<b>16,876</b>	<b>15,849</b>	<b>16,118</b>	<b>-6.79%</b>	<b>1.70%</b>

**Table 4**

Since 2013, the total number of out-of-home placements has decreased by approximately 31%. The “total served” figure represents the number of placements at the start of the fiscal year plus all new placements until the end of the fiscal year. The number of new placements, or starts, was very close to the number of placement exits this year. This indicates that unlike last year, there was no demand for additional beds. While the overall number of youth served increased slightly from last year, these increases are due to more placements within the Family Home category and more placements categorized as “not available” – meaning that the records were being updated at the point in time.

All Agencies Placement Population Flow (Placements, Not Children)					
State Fiscal Year	Placements at Start of FY	Starts in FY (New Placements)	Total Served	Ends in FY (Placement Exits)	Placements at End of FY
2014	7,441	13,169	20,610	13,725	6,885
2015	6,623	10,087	16,710	10,787	5,923
2016	5,520	9,905	15,425	9,963	5,465
2017	5,623	10,396	16,019	10,475	5,544
2018	5,252	10,526	15,778	10,382	5,396
Three-Year Change	-20.70%	4.35%	-5.58%	-3.75%	-8.90%
Average Yearly Change	-8.09%	-4.75%	-6.07%	-6.20%	-5.73%
Recent Year Change	-6.60%	1.25%	-1.50%	-0.89%	-2.67%

**Table 5**

NOTE: Placements at the end of a fiscal year will not equal the number of placements at the beginning of the next fiscal year due to the updating of records.

The rate of new out-of-home placements by jurisdiction has increased overall, although the average rate of new placements has decreased over the years. As has been typical over the years, some jurisdictions saw increases and others saw decreases (Table 6). In FY 2018, there were approximately 7.12 placements per 1,000 of Maryland children. Jurisdictions with large changes in percentages typically had relatively small numbers of children in placement, which makes the percentage changes appear more dramatic than they may be. Other jurisdictions, such as Montgomery, saw genuinely significant increases in new placements. New out-of-home placements indicate children initially placed or moved

from one placement to another. Placement moves may occur when a child needs more intensive services or when a child has met placement goals and enters a less restrictive setting.

All Agencies Rate of New Placement Setting per 1,000 Maryland Children By Jurisdiction								
Jurisdiction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Three Year Change	Average Change	Last Year Change
Allegany	17.4	14.72	11.4	23.03	21.25	44.37%	14.08%	-7.72%
Anne Arundel	5.6	3.26	3.1	2.02	3.13	-4.06%	-6.68%	54.83%
Baltimore	7.3	5.08	5	4.71	5.99	17.90%	-2.65%	27.17%
Baltimore City	36.4	28.84	17.3	27.76	33.47	16.04%	5.06%	20.55%
Calvert	9.1	5.02	3.7	4.77	5.60	11.64%	-6.18%	17.49%
Caroline	11.4	7.81	4.7	5.18	4.83	-38.15%	-16.96%	-6.75%
Carroll	5.5	0.43	3.2	2.8	4.51	949.10%	150.15%	61.11%
Cecil	17.9	7.65	7.5	10.41	10.84	41.73%	-4.07%	4.16%
Charles	7.8	6.62	4.5	4.85	5.43	-17.92%	-6.83%	12.04%
Dorchester	11.2	11.48	10.5	6.78	9.73	-15.28%	0.50%	43.45%
Frederick	6.3	5.12	4	2.29	3.47	-32.15%	-7.91%	51.71%
Garrett	17.1	17.38	10.3	17.15	24.93	43.43%	18.19%	45.35%
Harford	9.2	7.21	4.2	5.87	6.96	-3.50%	-1.27%	18.53%
Howard	2.9	1.95	1.5	1.19	2.10	7.55%	-0.06%	76.24%
Kent	8.1	5.64	4.1	1.45	5.19	-7.95%	33.93%	258.02%
Montgomery	4.2	3.43	2.7	2.3	3.32	-3.33%	-2.57%	44.16%
Prince George's	6.3	5.37	3.5	4.26	5.02	-6.45%	-2.48%	17.93%
Queen Anne's	2.8	0.64	2.5	1.26	3.35	423.24%	82.41%	165.77%
Somerset	18.2	12.5	8.4	6.39	7.63	-38.98%	-17.17%	19.36%
St. Mary's	9.1	7.06	5	4.41	5.22	-26.11%	-11.28%	18.29%
Talbot	7.3	6	5.4	3.45	5.74	-4.27%	0.64%	66.49%
Washington	11.1	10.7	6.7	7.18	9.17	-14.34%	-1.54%	27.65%
Wicomico	10.2	6.48	5.7	2.08	4.26	-34.19%	-1.75%	105.02%
Worcester	10.5	8.22	6.1	7.73	9.56	16.32%	0.73%	23.70%
Total	9.9	7.47	5.3	6.65	7.12	-4.69%	-5.26%	7.07%

Table 6

One of Maryland's goals for out-of-home placement is for children to remain close to their homes so that their family, social, educational, and cultural connections can be preserved during the period of out-of-home placement. This is not always possible due to the unavailability of resources to meet the child's needs in his or her home jurisdiction or because Kinship and Family Foster Care is available away from the child's home. Baltimore City is the home jurisdiction of about one-third of all out-of-home placements; however fewer than half of those placements are made within the jurisdiction (Table 7). Most jurisdictions saw an increase in youth remaining in their home jurisdictions over last year's report, although the lowest rates persist on the Eastern Shore.



Statewide Placement By Jurisdiction																												
Jurisdiction Where Children Were Placed																												
Home Jurisdiction of Children	# children from jurisdiction in placement	% of children Statewide in placements from jurisdiction	Allegany	Anne Arundel	Baltimore	Baltimore City	Calvert	Caroline	Carroll	Cecil	Charles	Dorchester	Frederick	Garrett	Harford	Howard	Kent	Montgomery	Prince George's	Queen Anne's	Somerset	St. Mary's	Talbot	Washington	Wicomico	Worcester	Out-of-State	Unknown
Allegany	126	2.26%	86	0	4	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	7	3
Anne Arundel	186	10.78%	3	61	23	41	0	2	2	1	2	1	8	6	0	2	1	5	4	0	0	0	7	2	0	10	5	
Baltimore	646	9.02%	3	11	333	140	1	9	10	3	2	3	12	6	24	11	1	13	16	0	1	0	12	2	0	21	12	
Baltimore City	1982	24.06%	8	39	806	821	0	2	15	2	3	5	16	14	36	35	0	12	32	1	0	0	8	1	0	43	83	
Calvert	58	1.00%	1	2	2	9	29	1	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Caroline	29	0.25%	0	3	3	4	0	15	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Carroll	73	2.01%	1	0	8	11	0	0	28	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	4	1	
Cecil	141	0.50%	0	3	8	18	0	4	0	88	0	0	5	0	3	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	
Charles	109	4.26%	2	4	13	11	0	0	0	0	44	1	0	4	1	0	1	1	12	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	9	
Dorchester	34	0.75%	1	0	1	3	0	8	0	0	0	8	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	
Frederick	122	4.01%	3	2	5	8	0	2	2	0	0	0	55	3	0	4	1	5	4	0	0	0	16	2	0	7	3	
Garrett	58	0.50%	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	
Harford	190	2.26%	0	2	24	38	0	1	0	7	0	1	3	2	96	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	
Howard	88	4.51%	1	3	13	26	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	3	2	18	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	4	
Kent	9	0.00%	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Montgomery	511	9.77%	3	4	18	35	3	10	2	5	3	1	13	10	3	3	0	287	52	0	0	0	18	1	0	24	16	
Prince George's	542	11.28%	8	3	34	57	1	1	5	7	16	0	11	4	2	8	0	20	319	0	0	0	6	0	0	22	18	
Queen Anne's	12	0.25%	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Somerset	22	0.75%	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	7	2	0	0	
St. Mary's	91	2.76%	3	0	7	13	0	2	1	0	2	0	7	2	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	37	0	1	0	2	5	
Talbot	16	0.00%	0	1	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	
Washington	131	3.26%	4	0	8	18	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	77	0	0	5	3	
Wicomico	41	2.76%	0	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	2	3	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	12	0	2	1	
Worcester	36	0.75%	0	1	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	8	0	0	
Out-of-State	16	2.26%	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	
Unknown	1	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grand Total	5,270	100%	129	142	1,321	1,278	34	69	75	116	76	32	147	115	173	82	14	357	465	6	7	39	9	171	48	10	176	179
% of children from jurisdiction			66.7%	43.0%	25.2%	64.2%	85.3%	21.7%	37.3%	75.9%	57.9%	25.0%	37.4%	37.4%	55.5%	22.0%	21.4%	80.4%	68.6%	83.3%	57.1%	94.9%	33.3%	45.0%	25.0%	80.0%	5.7%	0.0%
% children Statewide in all			2.4%	2.7%	25.1%	24.3%	0.6%	1.3%	1.4%	2.2%	1.4%	0.6%	2.8%	2.2%	3.3%	1.6%	0.3%	6.8%	8.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	3.2%	0.9%	0.2%	3.3%	3.4%

Table 7

## Out-of-State Placements

This year’s Report examines systemic trends in out-of-State placements. It does not address individual placements. The individual agencies have shared additional details in their respective sections within this Report.

Out-Of-State Placements by Agency on 1/31/2018						
	Community-Based Placements	Family Home	Hospitalization	Non-Community-Based Placements	Other	All Placements
DHS	21	73	12	9	0	115
DJS	0	0	0	45	0	45
DDA	0	0	0	0	0	0
BHA	0	0	0	7	0	7
MSDE	0	0	0	9	0	9
Total	21	73	12	70	0	176

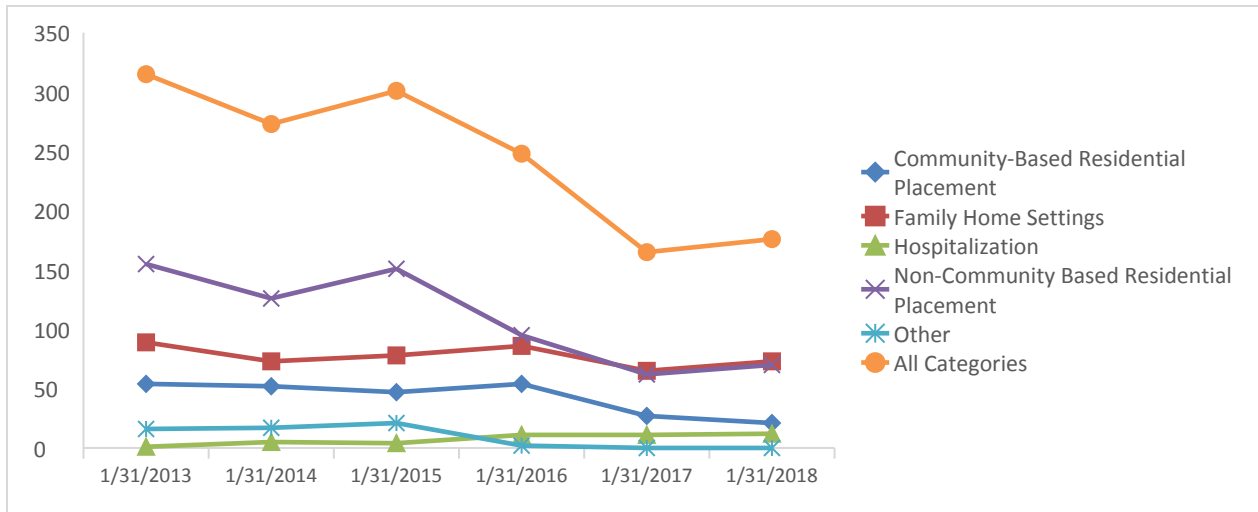
Table A

**At the point in time count, out-of-State placements had increased over last year, from 165 to 176.** On January 1, 2018, of these 176 placements, 73 were Family Home setting placements – *e.g.*, youth who were placed with relatives or adopted in another state. This is the least restrictive type of placement and the most preferable setting wherever possible. Out-of-State Family Home placements increased from 65 to 73 this year.

Twelve (12) placements were to hospitals. State agencies do not make the decision to place a youth out-of-State via hospitalization; that decision is made by the child’s treating physician. The reasons for hospitalizing a child out-of-State often depend on geography. A child whose family lives closer to Washington, D.C., for example, may be hospitalized there rather than in a Maryland hospital. Nine (9) of these placements were to inpatient medical care and three (3) were to inpatient psychiatric care.

Twenty-one (21) placements were by Human Services to Community-Based providers. Two (2) youth went to college out-of-State, one (1) went to Job Corps, the national job training program, and one (1) went to a therapeutic group home. The majority of Community-Based placements out-of-State were to residential group homes. Seventeen (17) youth were placed in these settings. These placements are included in Appendix B, Capacity Utilization.

Seventy (70) placements were to Non-Community-Based settings. These placements included nine (9) by Human Services, nine (9) supported by Education, and seven (7) by Behavioral Health. The 45 remaining placements were court-ordered placements made by Juvenile Services.

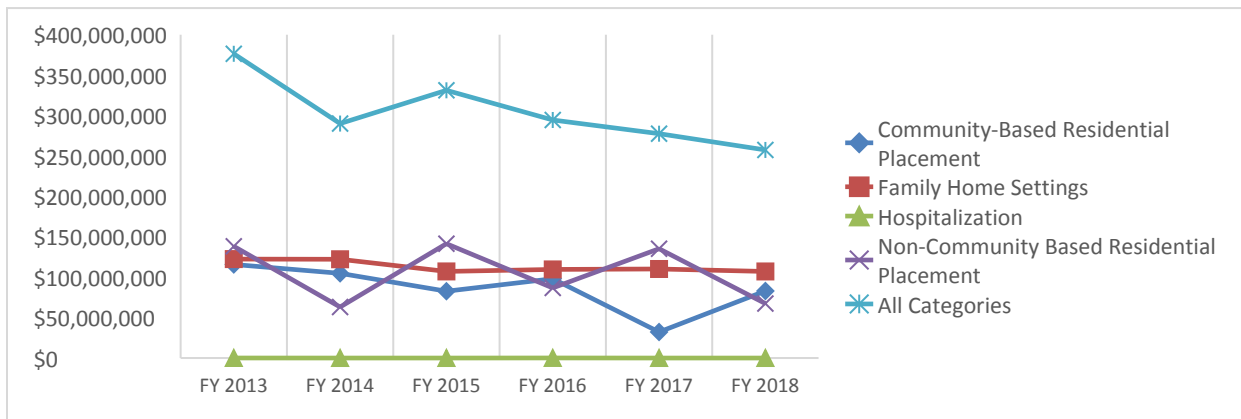


Maryland Out-of-State Placements								
Category	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	54	52	47	54	27	21	-14.13%	-22.22%
Family Home Settings	89	73	78	86	65	73	-2.60%	12.31%
Hospitalization	1	5	4	11	11	12	112.82%	9.09%
Non-Community Based Residential Placement	155	126	151	95	62	70	-11.56%	12.90%
Other	16	17	21	2	0	0	NA	NA
All Categories	315	273	301	248	165	176	-9.50%	6.67%

Table 8

### In-State and Out-of-State Costs

Total expenditures for both in-State and out-of-State placements have been driven down since their peak in FY 2009, due to the decrease in the number of children entering out-of-home placements. The cost of community-based residential placements has returned to previous levels; however **overall expenditures have decreased from FY 2017 to FY 2018 due to the decrease in placements.**



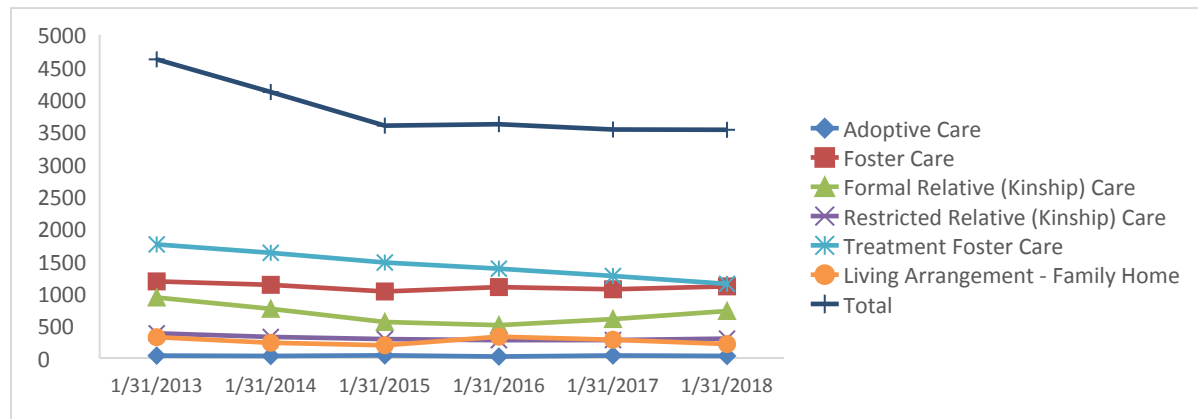
Statewide Total Costs								
Category	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	\$115,749,751	\$104,784,520	\$82,659,681	\$98,081,692	\$32,187,204	\$82,945,837	15.72%	157.70%
Family Home Settings	\$122,415,468	\$122,192,288	\$107,141,111	\$109,620,603	\$110,164,037	\$107,108,749	-2.49%	-2.77%
Hospitalization	\$41,220	\$2,082	\$0	\$79,220	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	\$138,213,891	\$63,113,560	\$141,443,480	\$86,727,368	\$135,224,277	\$67,392,450	7.37%	-50.16%
All Categories	\$376,420,330	\$290,092,450	\$331,353,710	\$294,508,883	\$277,575,518	\$257,447,036	-6.57%	-7.25%

Table 9

Statewide Costs Per Bed Day								
Category	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	\$236	\$297	\$216	\$264	\$296	\$299	6.79%	1.01%
Family Home Settings	\$102	\$165	\$148	\$114	\$226	\$119	15.88%	-47.35%
Hospitalization	\$118	<\$1	\$0	\$352	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Non-Community Based Residential Placement	\$338	\$340	\$515	\$691	\$544	\$510	11.74%	-6.25%
All Categories	\$179	\$227	\$293	\$355	\$355	\$341	14.62%	-3.94%

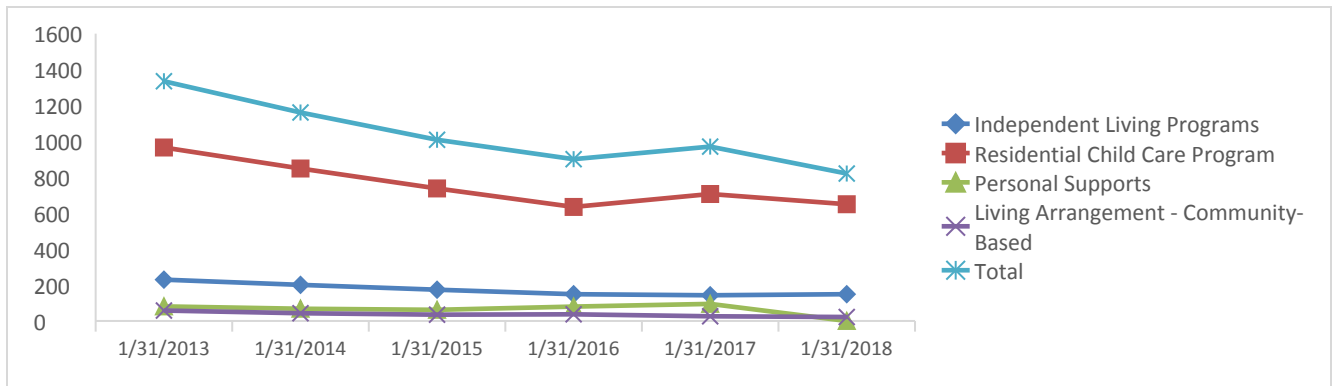
Table 10

Statewide Placement Trends



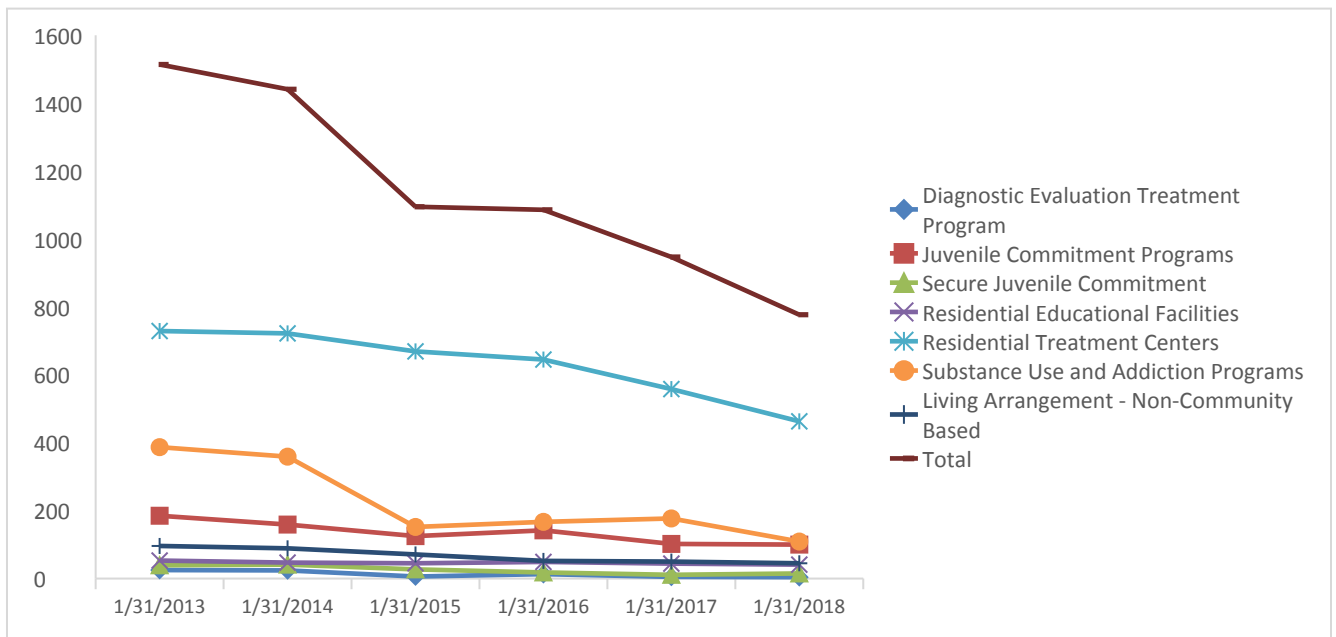
Statewide Family Home Settings Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Adoptive Care	37	32	41	23	39	32	4.47%	-17.95%
Foster Care	1,185	1,132	1,029	1,097	1,063	1,108	-1.17%	4.23%
Formal Relative (Kinship) Care	936	761	557	508	602	727	-3.01%	20.76%
Restricted Relative (Kinship) Care	382	326	293	276	278	300	-4.39%	7.91%
Treatment Foster Care	1,757	1,627	1,477	1,382	1,269	1,147	-8.17%	-9.61%
Living Arrangement - Family Home	322	236	197	330	283	216	-2.73%	-23.67%
Total	4,619	4,114	3,594	3,616	3,534	3,530	-5.07%	-0.11%

Table 11



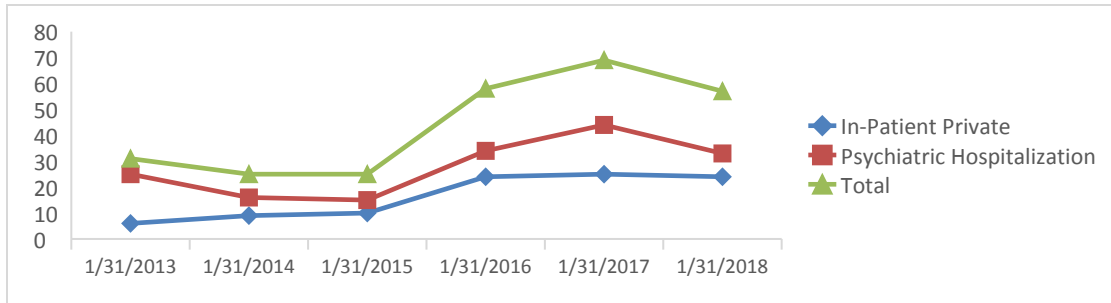
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Independent Living Programs	230	201	174	149	143	149	-8.05%	4.20%
Residential Child Care Program	966	849	738	635	707	650	-7.17%	-8.06%
Personal Supports	81	68	62	80	95	0	-15.42%	-100.0%
Living Arrangement - Community-Based	58	43	35	37	26	22	-16.77%	-15.38%
Total	1,335	1,161	1,009	901	971	821	-8.90%	-15.45%

Table 12



Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	25	24	6	13	5	4	-8.77%	-20.00%
Juvenile Commitment Programs	185	159	125	142	102	100	-10.39%	-1.96%
Secure Juvenile Commitment	39	41	27	18	11	15	-12.98%	36.36%
Residential Educational Facilities	53	47	45	49	44	41	-4.74%	-6.82%
Residential Treatment Centers	729	722	669	645	558	463	-8.48%	-17.03%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	387	359	152	167	177	109	-17.49%	-38.42%
Living Arrangement - Non-Community Based	96	89	71	52	50	45	-13.62%	-10.00%
Total	1,514	1,441	1,095	1,086	947	777	-12.08%	-17.95%

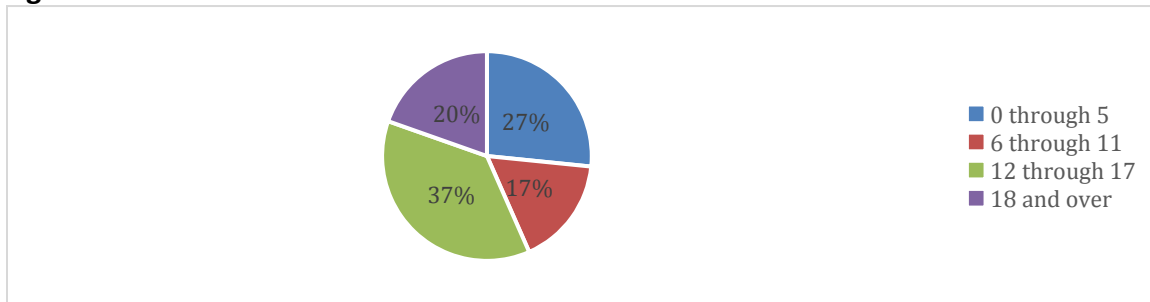
Table 13



Statewide Hospitalization Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
In-Patient Private	6	9	10	24	25	24	40.26%	-4.00%
Psychiatric Hospitalization	25	16	15	34	44	33	17.77%	-25.00%
Total	31	25	25	58	69	57	22.84%	-17.39%

Table 14

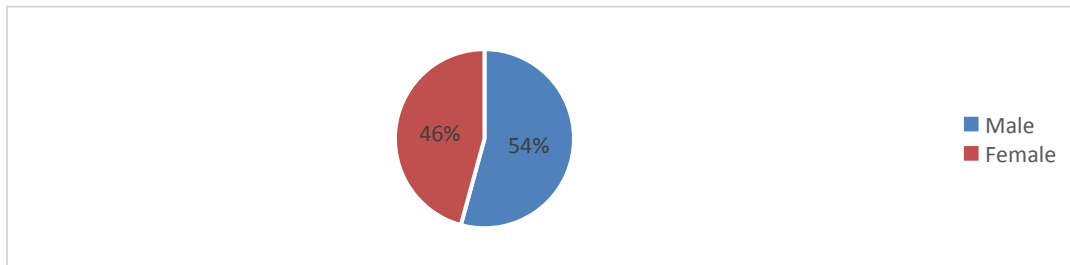
### Age



Statewide Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	1,481	1,346	1,227	1,268	1,304	1,402	-0.85%	7.52%
6 through 11	1,034	881	857	861	885	885	-2.85%	0.00%
12 through 17	3,201	2,631	2,481	2,264	1,837	1,950	-8.99%	6.15%
18 and over	2,107	1,891	1,486	1,470	1,554	1,033	-12.11%	-33.53%
Total	7,823	6,749	6,051	5,863	5,580	5,270	-7.51%	-5.56%

Table 15

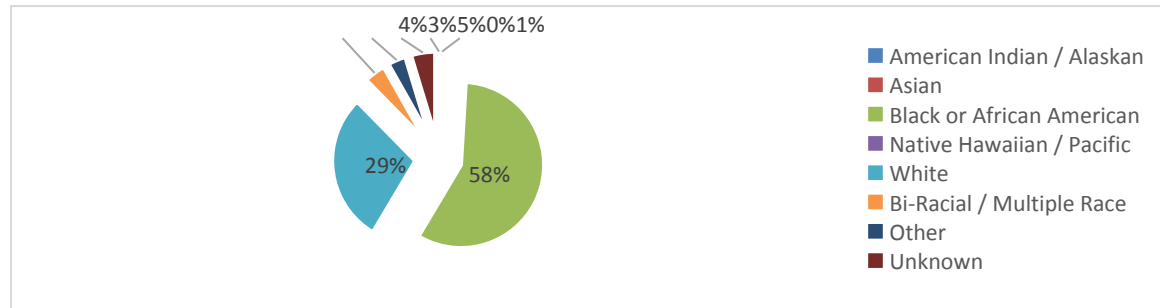
### Gender



Statewide Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	4,370	3,768	3,341	3,281	3,083	2,859	-8.04%	-7.27%
Female	3,453	2,979	2,706	2,572	2,490	2,411	-6.84%	-3.17%
Unknown	0	2	4	10	7	0	NA	-100.00%
Total	7,823	6,749	6,051	5,863	5,580	5,270	-7.51%	-5.56%

Table 16

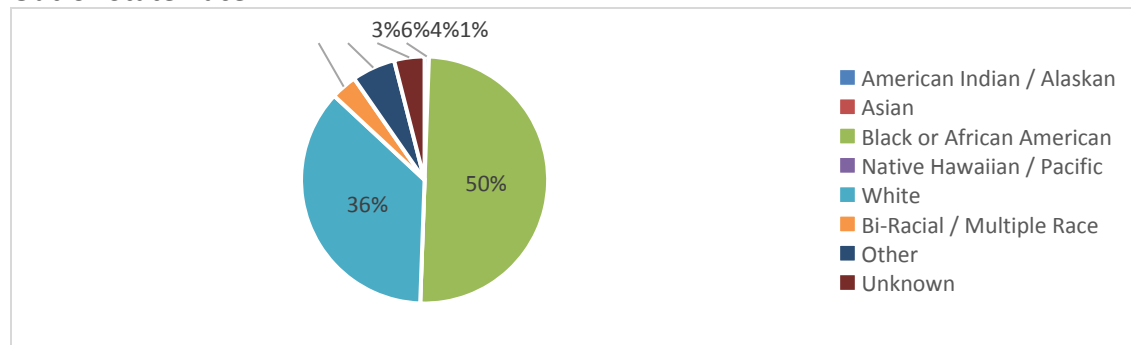
## Race



Statewide Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	6	7	7	2	4	6	19.05%	50.00%
Asian	32	34	28	35	45	43	7.55%	-4.44%
Black or African American	4,949	4,203	3,662	3,502	3,164	3,036	-9.20%	-4.05%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	3	3	3	17	5	0	59.22%	-100.00%
White	2,247	1,952	1,781	1,785	1,714	1,534	-7.23%	-10.50%
Bi-Racial/Multiple Race	236	233	259	263	239	220	-1.13%	-7.95%
Other	220	191	181	166	200	184	-2.84%	-8.00%
Unknown	130	126	130	153	209	247	14.51%	18.18%
Total	7,823	6,749	6,051	5,923	5,580	5,270	-7.51%	-5.56%

Table 17

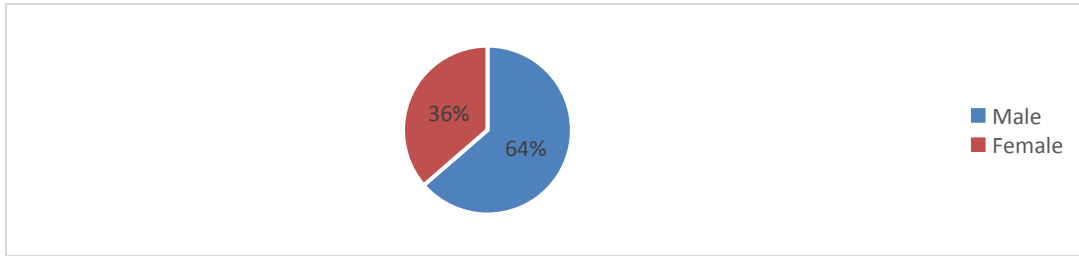
## Out-of-State Race



Maryland Out-of-State Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	1	1	NA	0.00%
Asian	1	0	1	1	0	0	NA	NA
Black or African American	223	180	192	146	88	88	-15.26%	0.00%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	74	74	83	76	55	64	-1.51%	16.36%
Bi-Racial/Multiple Race	6	8	8	5	7	6	4.31%	-14.29%
Other	8	9	15	15	6	10	17.17%	66.67%
Unknown	3	2	2	5	8	7	32.83%	-12.50%
Total	315	273	301	248	165	176	-9.50%	6.67%

Table 18

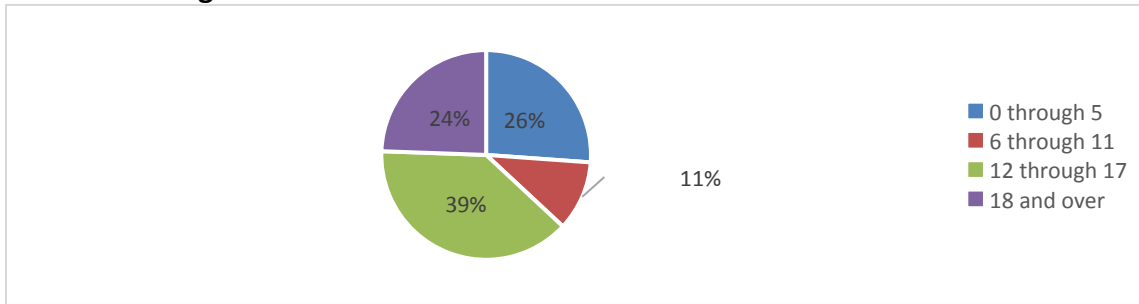
## Out-of-State Gender



Maryland Out-of-State Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	218	187	213	156	104	112	-10.54%	7.69%
Female	97	84	88	92	61	64	-6.57%	4.92%
Unknown	0	2	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	315	273	301	248	165	176	-9.50%	6.67%

Table 19

## Out-of-State Age

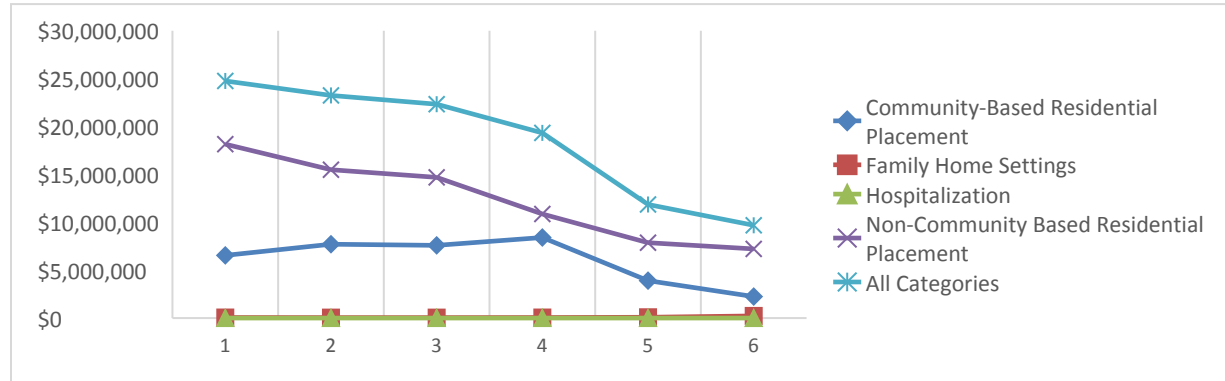


Maryland Out-of-State Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	29	39	30	41	28	46	16.13%	64.29%
6 through 11	28	13	16	22	19	19	-1.33%	0.00%
12 through 17	146	116	155	95	74	68	-11.17%	-8.11%
18 and over	112	105	100	90	44	43	-14.88%	-2.27%
Total	315	273	301	248	165	176	-9.50%	6.67%

Table 20



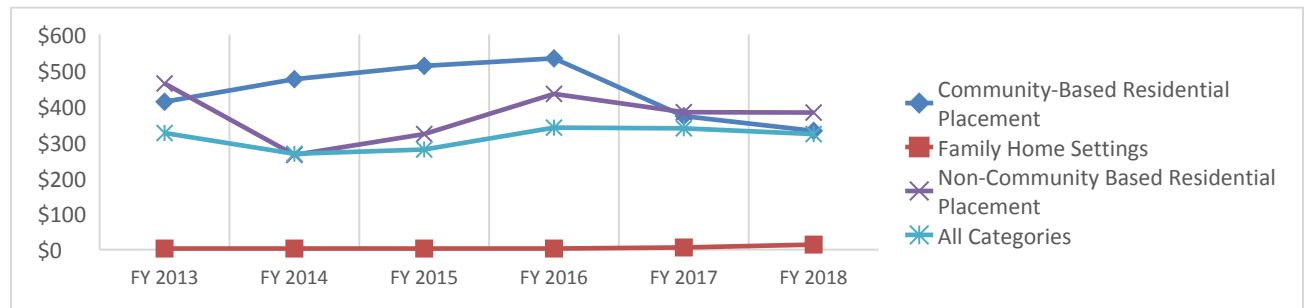
## Total Costs



Statewide Out-of-State Total Costs								
Category	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	\$6,545,427	\$7,710,073	\$7,591,836	\$8,411,997	\$3,906,819	\$2,243,268	-13.81%	-42.58%
Family Home Settings	\$56,033	\$47,603	\$47,092	\$56,185	\$83,203	\$223,025	43.87%	168.05%
Hospitalization	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Non-Community Based Residential Placement	\$18,157,431	\$15,490,295	\$14,692,685	\$10,867,431	\$7,869,601	\$7,220,890	-16.34%	-8.24%
All Categories	\$24,758,891	\$23,247,971	\$22,331,613	\$19,335,613	\$11,859,623	\$9,687,183	-16.09%	-18.32%

Table 21

## Per Bed-Day



Statewide Out-of-State Costs Per Bed Day								
Category	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	\$412	\$475	\$512	\$533	\$372	\$331	-2.81%	-11.02%
Family Home Settings	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$6	\$14	46.67%	133.33%
Hospitalization	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$0	NA	NA
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	\$463	\$264	\$322	\$434	\$383	\$382	0.35%	-0.26%
All Categories	\$325	\$267	\$279	\$340	\$338	\$322	0.64%	-4.73%

Table 22

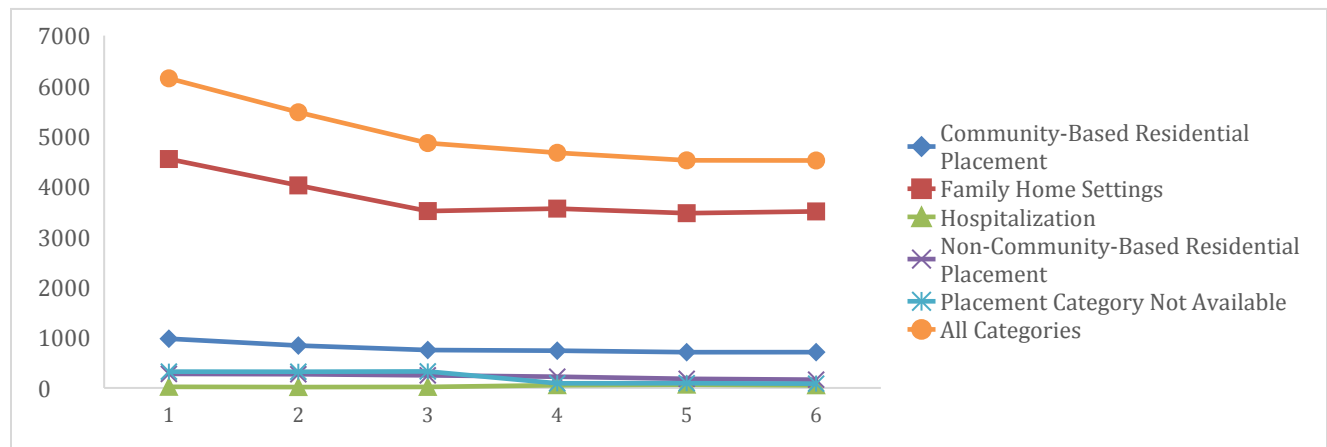
Maryland's child and family-serving agencies provide a continuum of care to meet an array of needs along a wide spectrum. A goal of the Report is to ensure that the State is using data to inform its policies related to out-of-home placements. In the remainder of this Report, State agencies will describe how they meet the needs of the children in their care and the challenges faced.

## Department of Human Services Summary

The Department of Human Services prioritizes child safety, permanency, and well-being for children and families and is committed to ensuring that children and youth are kept with their families whenever safe and possible. This is one of the central principles of the Place Matters and Family Centered Practice initiatives. **Since implementing the Place Matters strategy, the number of children in the Department of Human Services out-of-home care has decreased 56% (from 10,330 in July 2007 to 4,519 in June 2018).**<sup>5</sup>

Maryland’s Family-Centered Practice model is a fundamental component of Human Services’ and the Local Departments of Social Services’ work with families. Workers develop individualized service plans based on comprehensive assessments of the families’ strengths and needs, with goals of increasing families’ capacities to protect their children. Family Involvement Meetings are held to engage families in service plan development, especially when safety/risk issues are severe enough that a child may be removed from the home. When out-of-home placement is necessary, the first choice is always a family home (family foster home or relative placement).

Family Involvement Meetings and other Family Centered Practice approaches strengthen families by bringing additional resources to families and helping children stay with their families of origin or relatives. These efforts are designed to reduce risk factors which lead to abuse and neglect, increase safety for children, and avoid out-of-home placement or reduce time in care.

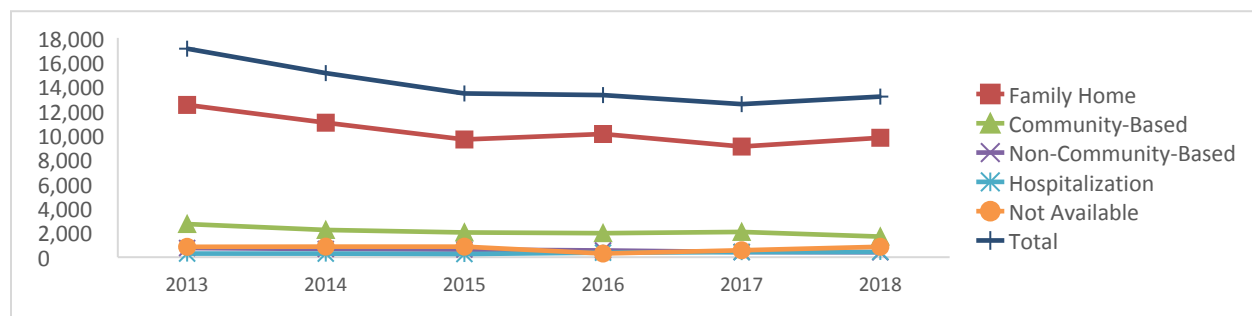


Human Services Placement Trends								
Category	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	978	842	753	740	710	711	-6.02%	0.14%
Family Home Settings	4,548	4,024	3,514	3,563	3,472	3,507	-4.87%	1.01%
Hospitalization	22	17	20	54	65	52	33.06%	-20.00%
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	279	272	250	223	181	164	-9.92%	-9.39%
Placement Category Not Available	324	322	328	92	94	85	-15.62%	-9.57%
All Categories	6,151	5,477	4,865	4,672	4,522	4,519	-5.88%	-0.07%

Table 23

<sup>5</sup>Families Blossom. Place Matters data June 2018; Human Services.

Most children – an average of 78% in FY 2018 – in Human Services out-of-home care are in family homes (Table 23). The Family Centered Practices of child and family inclusion in case planning and decision-making have been crucial in achieving these goals.



Human Services Total Served								
Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Family Home	12,498	11,039	9,661	10,111	9,081	9,802	-4.35%	7.94%
Community-Based	2,719	2,235	2,029	1,970	2,072	1,690	-8.64%	-18.44%
Non-Community-Based	751	675	625	552	426	405	-11.39%	-4.93%
Hospitalization	297	294	260	372	416	430	9.14%	3.37%
Not Available	850	866	864	300	567	854	15.20%	50.62%
Total	17,115	15,109	13,439	13,305	12,562	13,181	-4.89%	4.93%

Table 24

### Human Services 2018 Highlights

As of January 31, 2018, the number of children in Human Services out-of-home care is at its lowest point in over 28 years, with a 27% reduction since 2013 (Table 23).<sup>6</sup> In 2018, 78% of children/youth in Human Services out-of-home care were in family homes, with another 16% in Community-Based Placements (Table 23). As the total Human Services out-of-home care population has decreased since July 2007, the numbers of Family Home and Community-Based Placements has correspondingly decreased. The decrease in Community-Based residential placements is a result of the Place Matters focus on family home placements for children, and the idea that every child deserves a family home placement setting.

The number of children in hospital settings, however, has increased by 136% since FY2013. The increase in hospitalizations over the past few years was reviewed in 2018 and Human Services saw a slight decrease from 2017 to 2018. Most hospitalizations are short term and the number varies based on the point in time when the data is collected. As illustrated in Table 24 above, there are times when the placement category is not available. This could include youth who are in Semi-Independent Living, college, Job Corps, or other living arrangements. These placement types are not easily reported in the current electronic data system. Moving forward, the Department’s new electronic system currently in development will be able to differentiate all placement types.

<sup>6</sup>Families Blossom. Place Matters data June 2017; Human Services.

Human Services Population Flow					
State Fiscal Year	Placements at Start of FY	Starts in FY (New Placements)	Total Served	Ends in FT (Placement Exits)	Placements at End of FY
2014	5,919	9,190	15,109	9,811	5,298
2015	5,248	8,191	13,439	8,635	4,804
2016	4,777	8,528	13,305	8,608	4,697
2017	4,526	8,036	12,562	8,061	4,501
2018	4,475	8,706	13,181	8,543	4,638
Three-Year Change	-14.73%	6.29%	-1.92%	-1.07%	-3.46%
Average Yearly Change	-6.67%	-1.05%	-3.18%	-3.17%	-3.17%
Recent Year Change	-1.13%	8.34%	4.93%	5.98%	3.04%

Table 25

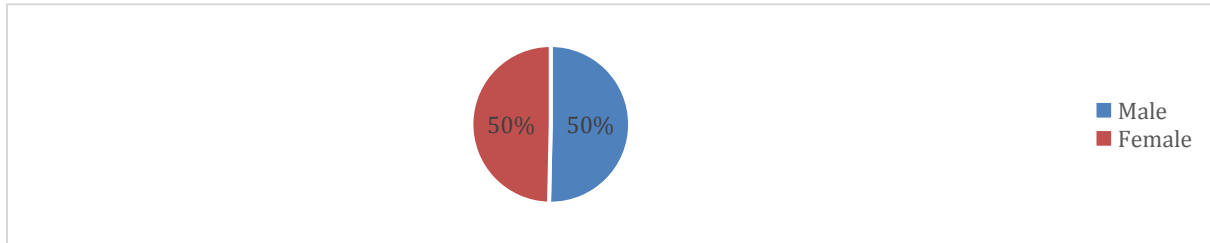
Human Services Placement By Jurisdiction																												
Home Jurisdiction of Children	Jurisdiction Where Children Were Placed																											
	# children from jurisdiction in placement	% of children Statewide in placements from jurisdiction	Allegany	Anne Arundel	Baltimore	Baltimore City	Calvert	Caroline	Carroll	Cecil	Charles	Dorchester	Frederick	Garrett	Harford	Howard	Kent	Montgomery	Prince George's	Queen Anne's	Somerset	St. Mary's	Talbot	Washington	Wicomico	Worcester	Out-of-State	Unknown
Allegany	113	2.5%	84	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	3
Anne Arundel	124	2.7%	0	60	20	12	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	5	5
Baltimore	544	12.0%	0	11	306	103	1	7	6	3	2	1	4	1	24	9	1	9	16	0	1	0	0	7	2	0	18	12
Baltimore City	1,827	40.4%	2	39	765	777	0	2	7	2	3	0	3	1	36	35	0	9	30	1	0	0	4	1	0	27	83	
Calvert	50	1.1%	0	2	6	0	28	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Caroline	25	0.6%	0	3	3	1	0	14	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Carroll	62	1.4%	1	0	7	7	0	0	28	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	
Cecil	130	2.9%	0	3	14	4	0	4	0	88	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
Charles	83	1.8%	0	4	7	2	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	9
Dorchester	29	0.6%	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	1
Frederick	74	1.6%	0	1	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	36	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	14	1	0	3	3
Garrett	55	1.2%	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
Harford	170	3.8%	0	2	31	17	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	1	95	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5
Howard	60	1.3%	0	3	18	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	4
Kent	7	0.2%	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Montgomery	406	9.0%	0	4	22	5	3	2	1	3	3	0	9	1	3	3	0	246	52	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	16	16
Prince George's	474	10.5%	1	2	45	26	1	0	2	5	15	0	5	0	2	8	0	20	311	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	18
Queen Anne's	9	0.2%	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	19	0.4%	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	7	2	0	0	0
St. Mary's	71	1.6%	0	0	7	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	36	0	0	1	0	2	5
Talbot	15	0.3%	0	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Washington	114	2.5%	2	0	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	5	3
Wicomico	26	0.6%	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	1	1
Worcester	32	0.7%	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	8	0	0
Out-of-State	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	4,519	100%	91	138	1,284	976	33	53	48	111	74	18	71	62	172	76	6	303	455	6	7	38	9	141	43	10	115	179
% of children from jurisdiction			92	44	24	80	85	26	58	79	58	44	51	68	55	24	33	81	68	83	57	95	33	54	23	80	0	0
% children Statewide in all			2	3	28	22	1	1	1	3	2	0	2	1	4	2	0	7	10	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	3	4

Table 26



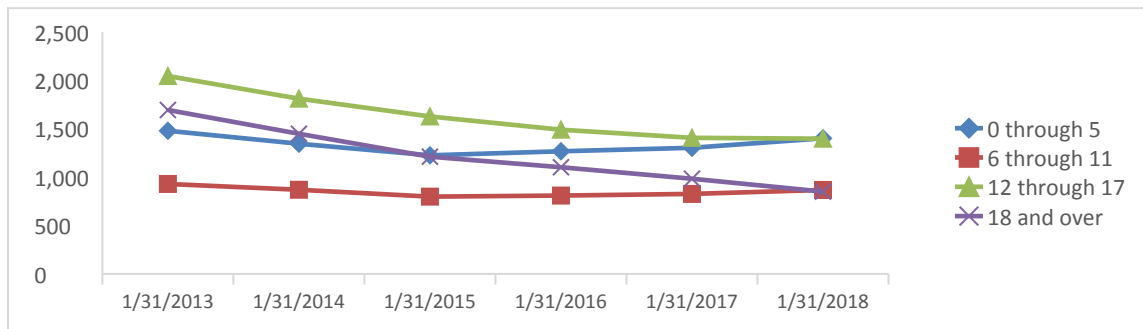
## Human Services Demographics

As of January 31, 2018, 31% of children in Human Services out-of-home care were age 5 and younger; 19% were ages 6 to 11; 31% were ages 12 to 17; and 19% were age 18 and older. These proportions are similar to last year's data (Table 28). There continues to be a decrease in youth 12 and older, although they continue to represent fifty percent of the youth in Human Services out-of-home care and their placement needs and challenges have significant implications. Foster parent skills, therapeutic treatments, and other service needs of older children and youth are different from those of infants, toddlers, and young children.



Human Services All Categories Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	3,099	2,754	2,456	2,407	2,286	2,275	-5.89%	-0.48%
Female	3,052	2,721	2,407	2,264	2,236	2,244	-5.84%	0.36%
Unknown	0	2	2	1	0	0	NA	NA
Total	6,151	5,477	4,865	4,672	4,522	4,519	-5.88%	-0.07%

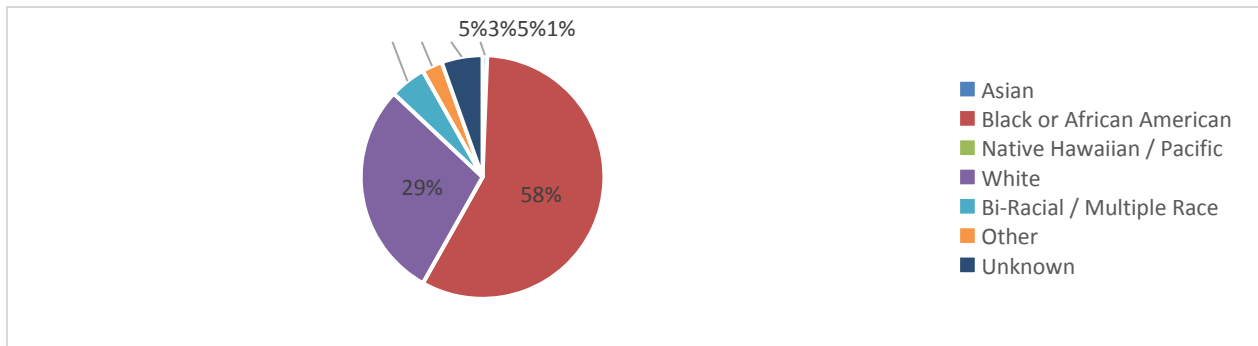
Table 27



Human Services All Categories Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	1,480	1,346	1,226	1,268	1,304	1,402	-0.84%	7.52%
6 through 11	930	870	799	810	827	868	-1.24%	4.96%
12 through 17	2,046	1,812	1,628	1,491	1,407	1,398	-7.26%	-0.64%
18 and over	1,695	1,449	1,212	1,103	984	851	-12.83%	-13.52%
Total	6,151	5,477	4,865	4,672	4,522	4,519	-5.88%	-0.07%

Table 28

Although racial disproportionality remains an issue, the percentages of Black/African-American children in Human Services out-of-home care has been decreasing over the past several years. In 2012, 67% of children were Black/African-American; in 2018, the percentage was 58%, which is consistent with the past few years. In 2012, 26% of children were White; in 2018, 29% were White. The increase in the percentage of White children is due to the overall decrease in placements while the decrease in percentage of Black/African American children in care is greater than the overall decrease in placements. Gender remains evenly split between males (50%) and females (50%) as noted in Table 27.



Race	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	5	5	5	1	2	0	-16.00%	-100.00%
Asian	15	23	17	21	31	28	17.74%	-9.68%
Black or African American	3,988	3,449	2,940	2,724	2,602	2,600	-8.04%	-0.08%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	2	3	3	3	4	0	-3.33%	-100.00%
White	1,698	1,543	1,427	1,414	1,351	1,304	-5.10%	-3.48%
Bi-Racial/Multiple Race	232	229	257	262	234	218	-0.93%	-6.84%
Other	112	103	101	97	110	123	2.26%	11.82%
Unknown	99	122	115	150	188	246	20.82%	30.85%
Total	6,151	5,477	4,865	4,672	4,522	4,519	-5.88%	-0.07%

Table 29

### Placement Subcategory Trends

Well over three-quarters (78%) of the children placed out-of-home by Human Services are in family homes (placements in a Family setting), including:

- Relative/Kinship Care (paid/restricted/relative and unpaid/formal kinship care);
- Family Living Arrangements (primarily trial home visits with family of origin, but also including own home/apartment);
- Adoptive Care (pre-finalized adoptive homes);
- Foster Care (emergency, intermediate, regular foster care, and respite care); and,
- Treatment Foster Care (private and public).

In the past six years since 2013, the overall number of children placed in family home subcategories has decreased, with the greatest average decreases in Treatment Foster Care (7.83%) and restricted Relative (Kinship) Care placements (4.39%). In the past year, Adoptive care has decreased slightly after experiencing a significant increase in the prior year, while Family Living Arrangements (which are primarily trial home visits) have also decreased slightly (Table 32a).

Table 23 shows Community-Based placements comprise Human Services' second most-used placement type with an average of 16% of all children in Community-Based placements. For Human Services, these children are typically placed in Independent Living programs and Residential Child Care programs and other placements including college and Job Corps.

19% of all children in Human Services out-of-home care as of January 31, 2018, were older than age 17 (Table 28). College, Job Corps, and Independent Living placements are age-appropriate for this population, and therefore least restrictive. Youth age 18 and older have a choice to remain in Human Services out-of-home care until age 21, but are not legally required to do so. Youth are eligible for Independent Living programs at age 16.



Approximately 1% of children in Human Services out-of-home care are placed in the State's most restrictive placements (Hospitalizations), while an average of 4% are in Non-Community-Based placements such as Residential Treatment Centers, correctional institutions, or juvenile commitment (Table 23). Placements of children in these settings are driven by the need to address children's intensive mental health and medical needs, and/or the juvenile/adult criminal justice system, although past abuse and trauma may contribute to the mental health issues and/or delinquency.

An average of 2% of child records have incomplete placement information (Table 23); this includes children on runaway status, as well as children whose placement data has not been fully entered into MD CHESSIE (Human Services' child welfare information system).

### **Human Services Out-of-State Placements**

As the overall number of children placed in Human Services out-of-home care decreases, so does the overall number of children placed out-of-State. The Department continues, through Interstate Compacts, to place children out-of-State in the least restrictive family settings, such as Foster Care, formal Kinship Care, and Adoption. As of January 31, 2018, 2% of the children placed out-of-home were in out-of-State Family Home settings (73 children) and 1% of Human Services' Foster Care population was in out-of-State, Non-Family-Based placements (24 children). As illustrated in Tables 48 and 49, the number of children in out-of-State Community-Based placements decreased by 22% from 2017 to 2018. Non-Community-Based placements saw a slight increase from 2017 to 2018 (from 6 to 9 children) but the number remains low due to Human Service's commitment to ensure children are in Community-Based placements.

Of the children placed out-of-State, 52% of those in Community-Based placement were over the age of 18 (Table 51). Further, 86% of those placed in Family Home settings were under the age of 18 (Table 52).

A key factor in determining whether a child will be placed out-of-State is the needs of the child. It is important to note that the historical lack of certain services and facilities within the State has made it difficult to keep children diagnosed with certain intensive needs in Maryland. Children placed in out-of-State Residential Treatment Centers and Group Home facilities present with physical, mental, psychiatric, and educational needs. Many are on multiple psychotropic medications, have diagnoses of one or more developmental disorders including but not limited to: autism, developmental disabilities, mental health issues, emotional disturbances, and/ or learning disabilities. It is common for children placed in these settings to lack verbal skills or to possess an IQ below the moderate range.

Residential Treatment Centers and Group Homes with expertly trained staff that are equipped and experienced in treating acute medical issues, developmental disabilities, and sex offenders have not existed in Maryland. Therefore, when Human Services' foster children and youth present with these intensive needs, an out-of-State placement has been the most reasonable and appropriate option. Since 2016, there has been a concerted effort to create placements that can appropriately meet the needs of these children. In 2018, the Department issued a Request for Proposal to increase the number of placement options available in Maryland for youth with complex needs. The Department expects to complete the procurement process in by the end of FY 2019.

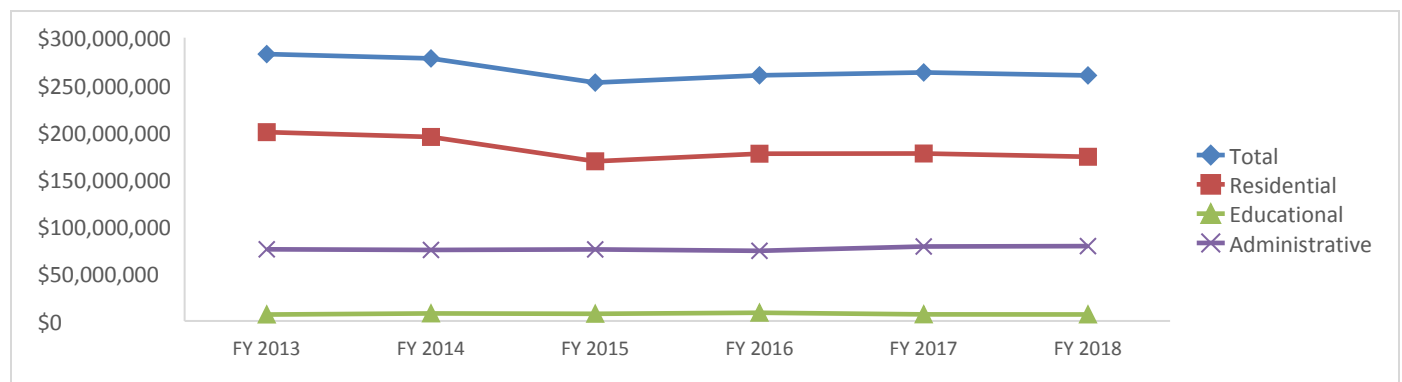
Out-of-State Community-Based placement options include Group Homes and behavioral health centers. These facilities specialize in meeting the needs of children with behavioral and mental health issues, and

their availability allows Human Services to appropriately place this population. Without these out-of-State placement options, Human Services would not be able to effectively address the unique needs of these children and provide quality care to this population.

### Human Services Costs

Human Services funds only two categories of placements — Family Home and Community-Based placements, although not all of these placements require funding. Family Foster Home placements of trial home placement and formal Kinship Care placements do not require residential funding, nor do some types of Community-Based placements. Hospitalizations are reimbursable through Medical Assistance, as is the residential portion of Residential Treatment Center placements (Non-Community-Based); the other Non-Community-Based placements of juvenile commitment or correctional institution are mandated and paid for by the juvenile justice system for youth who are detained, charged, adjudicated, and/or found guilty of criminal or delinquent behavior.

Over the past six fiscal years, Human Services’ residential costs have continued to decrease, with an average annual decrease of 3%, and an overall decrease of 13% since 2013 (Table 30). In FY2013, the costs were nearly \$200 million (M). By FY2018, the costs decreased to \$174M (Table 30).



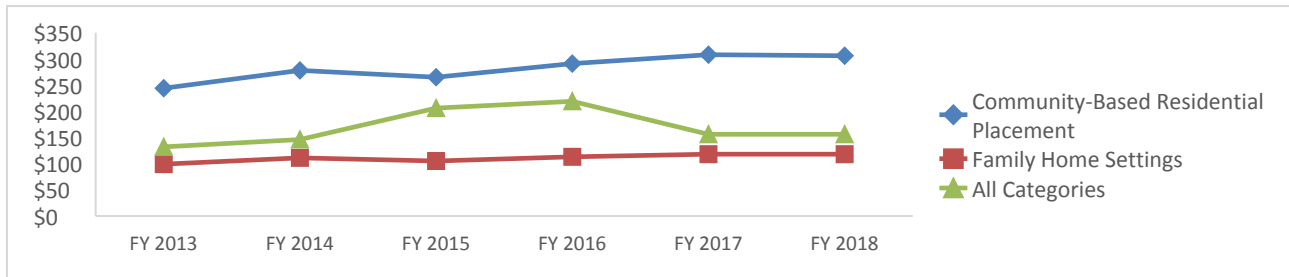
Human Services Total Costs								
Cost Type	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Total	\$282,614,057	\$278,030,287	\$252,426,663	\$260,107,716	\$263,164,590	\$260,021,731	-1.56%	-1.19%
Residential	\$199,942,040	\$194,867,565	\$169,083,401	\$177,121,210	\$177,332,746	\$173,881,904	-2.57%	-1.95%
Educational	\$6,799,657	\$7,966,645	\$7,578,736	\$8,701,826	\$6,973,344	\$6,873,273	1.16%	-1.44%
Administrative	\$75,872,360	\$75,196,077	\$75,764,526	\$74,284,680	\$78,858,500	\$79,266,554	0.92%	0.52%
% Residential	71%	70%	67%	68%	67%	67%	-1.10%	-0.76%
% Educational	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2.85%	-0.24%
% Administrative	27%	27%	30%	29%	30%	30%	2.71%	1.73%

Table 30

Total expenditures, which include residential as well as education and administrative costs, have mostly decreased over the years. The overall decrease is 8% since 2013, to \$260M in FY 2018. Although there was a 1% increase from FY 2016 to FY 2017, in FY 2018 the costs decreased. Education costs have decreased from \$7.0M in FY 2017 to \$6.9M in FY 2018, while administrative costs have slightly increased from \$78.9M in FY 2017 to \$79.3M in FY 2018.

Community-Based placements continue to have a higher per bed day cost (Table 60) than Family Home placements (Table 58), with an FY 2018 average bed day cost of \$306 and \$118, respectively (only paid placements were included in these averages). While the per diem costs for Community-Based

placements is higher than the family-based placements, it is important to note that the overall cost of Community-Based placements comprises 39% of all Human Services residential placements costs whereas the cost of Family Homes comprises 61%, due to the substantially larger number of Family Home paid placements (Tables 57 and 59).



Human Services All Categories Cost Per Bed-Day Trends								
Category	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	\$244	\$278	\$265	\$291	\$308	\$306	4.85%	-0.65%
Family Home Settings	\$99	\$111	\$105	\$113	\$118	\$118	3.75%	0.00%
Hospitalization	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Non-Community Based Residential Placement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Not Available	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
All Categories	\$132	\$146	\$206	\$219	\$156	\$156	5.85%	0.00%

Table 31

### Human Services Strategies

The primary goal of Human Services is to prevent maltreatment and out-of-home placement of children. When placement is necessary to protect a child’s safety, reunification with the family is the preferred goal. Services that support these goals are the priority of Human Services.

Human Services has identified the following critical areas for increased services:

- Reduce the number of children who enter out-of-home care;
- Reduce the number of children who re-enter out-of-home care; and,
- Children with substance use-involved parents.

Programs and practices that have proven essential to the effectiveness of Maryland’s child welfare services in not only serving the child while in care but also programs and practices that aid in the prevention, intervention, and continuation of service to the child after leaving care, are outlined below. These services include but are not limited to: job skills training, educational services, and family-centered practices.

Human Services has several current initiatives to address these needs:

1. Award of IV-E Waiver – Human Services received approval for a five-year federal demonstration project that allows Maryland more flexibility in using federal foster care funds to achieve improved safety, permanency, and well-being of vulnerable children. This Waiver allows funds that previously only could be used as reimbursement for out-of-home placement to be used for in-home supports, prevention services, and other services that keep children at home safely. The project included an extensive planning process and began July 1, 2015.
2. Performance-based contracting for residential congregate care providers (also known as group homes) and Child Placement Agencies (treatment foster care and independent living residential programs) increases accountability and quality of Community-Based out-of-home care.

3. Continuation of Family-Centered Practice and Place Matters initiatives that focus on child, youth, and family involvement, natural and community supports, and keeping children in their homes and communities whenever safe and possible. Family Involvement Meetings are used to plan services and identify services, avoid out-of-home placement, and engage the family. The Guardianship Assistance Program, Kinship Navigators, and Family Finding are used to avoid out-of-home placement and/or help children find permanent homes with relatives.
4. Ready by 21 is Maryland's initiative to ensure that youth are prepared for the transition into adulthood. Focusing on the five core areas of housing, education, finances, health, and mentoring, Ready by 21 provides a framework and key strategies that are implemented at the local level by the Local Departments of Social Services and their community partners. Ready by 21 is designed to ensure that youth have the necessary skills and Services to integrate back into their homes and communities when they reunify with the families or to be successful if they emancipate from care at age 21.
5. Additional programs such as Youth Matter, Alternative Response, and tuition waivers further engage and strengthen youth and families.

As a result of obtaining the IV-E Waiver, Human Services continues to accelerate the shift of services to the "front end" of its system to impact families positively at earlier points in time and to avoid adverse family outcomes such as indicated maltreatment findings and foster care placement. Accompanying this shift in paradigm, Human Services has increased its sensitivity to trauma experienced by children, families, and case workers in order to become a trauma-informed service system.

Through the IV-E Waiver, Human Services has identified areas of need, evidence-based practices, program models, and policy updates in order to narrow the focus on the critical issues of entry, re-entry, and parental substance use. In large part, each model and program design will solely focus on strengthening the family at its core, thereby reducing the overall number of children in care; reducing the number of children re-entering care; and addressing the challenges of children with parents who have substance use addictions or dependencies. Below are programs and services designed to address these issues, some of which Human Services is working to create or expand under the IV-E Waiver:

1. Create a trauma-informed system that uses standardized assessments to identify services and supports for children and families to prevent out-of-home care and re-entries into out-of-home care as well as to improve well-being.
2. Expand Intensive Family Preservation and post-permanency service, including both prevention and post-permanency services.
3. Support an array of evidence-based interventions to meet the needs of families and youth served by the Department including:
  - a. *SafeCare*, an in-home parenting model for parents with children ages 0-5 who are at risk for or have a history of child abuse or neglect. *SafeCare* provides direct skill training with parents using four modules: health, home safety, parent-child/parent-infant interactions, and problem solving and communication.
  - b. *Functional Family Therapy*, designed for 11-18 year olds with behavioral health issues including conduct and substance use. *Functional Family Therapy* improves family relationships by teaching families how to promote the safety of their children, improve communication skills, and develop skills for solving family problems.
  - c. *Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy*, a model of psychotherapy for both child and parent participation designed for children ages 3-18 who are experiencing negative effects from trauma events and symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, depression, anxiety, grief, or trauma related shame. Treatment focuses on psycho-

education and parenting skills, relaxation techniques, emotional expression and processing/regulation, and coping abilities.

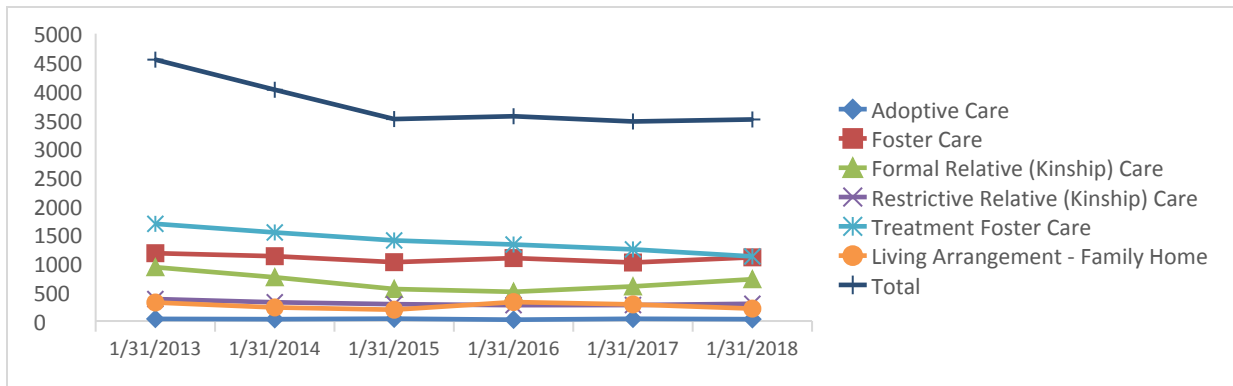
- d. *Parent-Child Interaction Therapy*, a behavioral intervention that focuses on decreasing behavior problems, improving child social skills and cooperation, and securing the attachment between parent and child. This model targets children ages 2-7 years old with behavior problems and parent-child relationship problems.
- e. *Nurturing Parenting*, a group-based and family-centered program for parents and children, ages 5-12, who have been reported to the child welfare system. This treatment model focuses on parenting methods contributing to attachment problems, disciplinary problems, neglect of child's basic needs, and lack of supervision. Services to children include targeting and addressing feelings of low self-worth, bully-like or victim-like behaviors, overprotective or withdrawn behavior, and separation anxiety.
- f. *Incredible Years*, focused on strengthening parent competencies in a group-based setting. This program promotes young children's social, emotional, and academic competencies and prevents the development of conduct problems. The target population is high-risk children ages 2-12 and their parents.

In addition to the aforementioned programs, policies, initiatives, and projects, Human Services provides an array of supplementary services to children who are involved with out-of-home care. Requests for these services stem from a variety of needs and are addressed individually.

Human Services continues to face challenges as the needs of children and families change. Through the IV-E Waiver process, Human Services has identified the following needs/gaps in services:

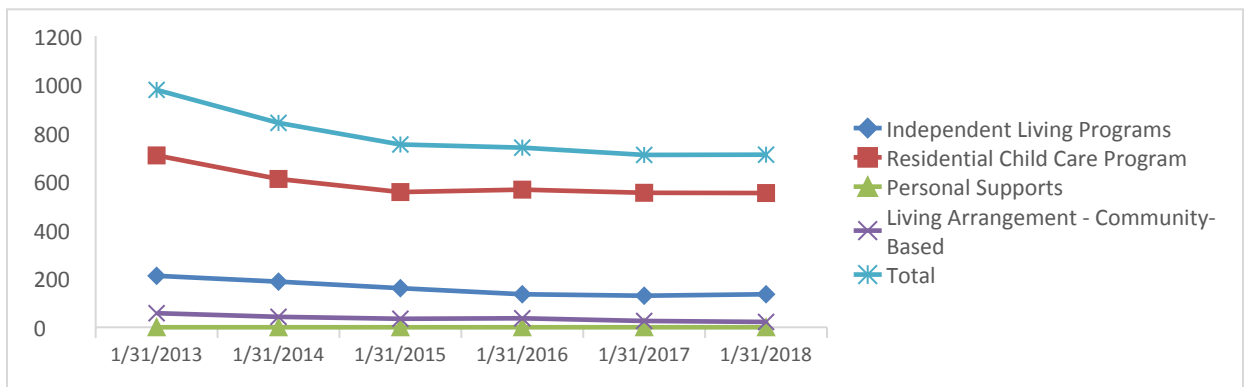
- The need for specialized services and interventions for child victims of human sex trafficking, including investigating allegations of this type of child abuse, working with local and federal law enforcement, providing services, and providing out-of-home placements for these victims when needed.
- Foster and adoptive parents continue to be needed for teens, sibling groups, medically-fragile children, and Spanish-speaking children.
- Community services are needed for biological families – for those involved in child welfare as well as for those not involved. Mental health, substance use, anger management, and financial management services are needed.
- Transportation is cited as a need in every jurisdiction – both intra- and inter-jurisdiction public transportation, for both parents and older children.
- Job training, employment opportunities, and low-cost housing are needed for both older children and families.
- Specialized and intensive services are needed for medically-fragile children and those with developmental and/or mental health diagnoses, and children who come into out-of-home care through Voluntary Placement Agreements because there is no other way to receive needed services.
- Lastly, in terms of placement types, there is a need for immediate access to substance use treatment programs that accept parents and children together.

The Department of Human Services is building its service system to address the needs of children and families earlier and incorporating an approach that is sensitive to the effects of trauma on individuals and families. Supporting families earlier is best for children, and will allow children to thrive and grow into healthy and productive young adults, ready for life and the workplace.



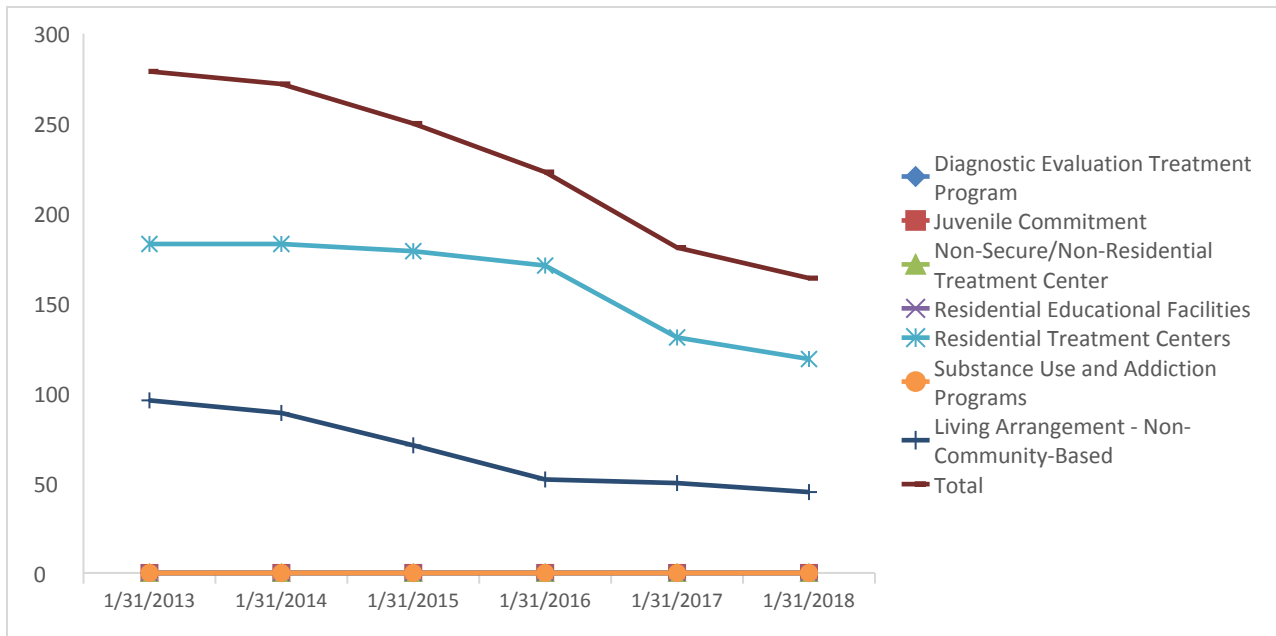
Human Services Family Home Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Adoptive Care	37	32	41	23	39	32	4.47%	-17.95%
Foster Care	1,180	1,128	1,024	1,095	1,018	1,108	-0.98%	8.84%
Formal Relative (Kinship) Care	936	761	557	508	602	727	-3.01%	20.76%
Restrictive Relative (Kinship) Care	382	326	293	276	278	300	-4.39%	7.91%
Treatment Foster Care	1,691	1,541	1,402	1,331	1,246	1,124	-7.83%	-9.79%
Living Arrangement - Family Home	322	236	197	330	289	216	-2.68%	-25.26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,548</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>3,563</b>	<b>3,472</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>-4.87%</b>	<b>1.01%</b>

Table 32a



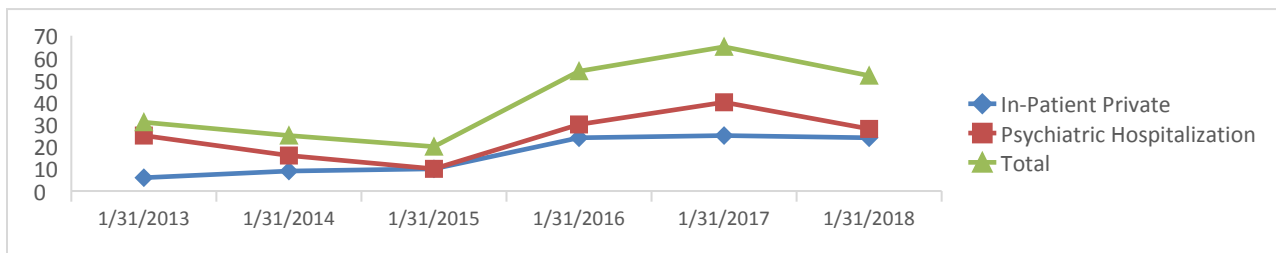
Human Services Community-Based Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Independent Living Programs	212	188	161	136	130	136	-7.18%	4.62%
Residential Child Care Program	708	611	557	567	554	553	-4.80%	-0.18%
Personal Supports	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Living Arrangement - Community-Based	58	43	35	37	26	22	-12.76%	-15.38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>-5.78%</b>	<b>0.14%</b>

Table 32b



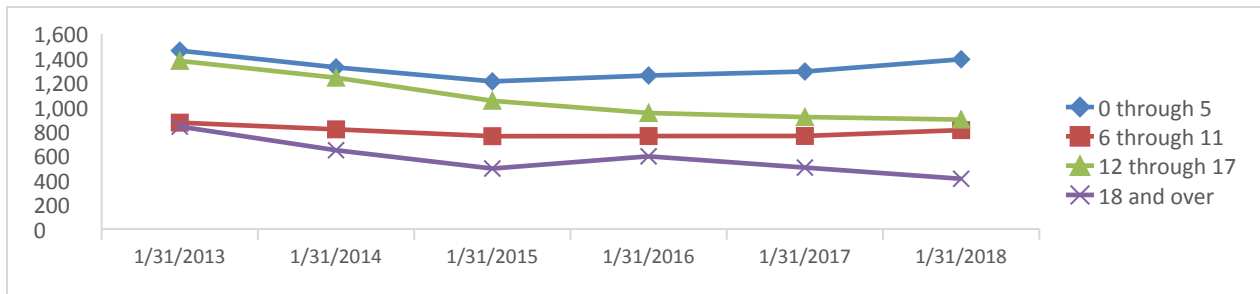
Human Services Non-Community-Based Placements								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Juvenile Commitment	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Non-Secure/Non-Residential Treatment Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Residential Educational Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Residential Treatment Centers	183	183	179	171	131	119	-7.84%	-9.16%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Living Arrangement - Non-Community-Based	96	89	71	52	50	45	-13.62%	-10.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>-9.92%</b>	<b>-9.39%</b>

Table 33



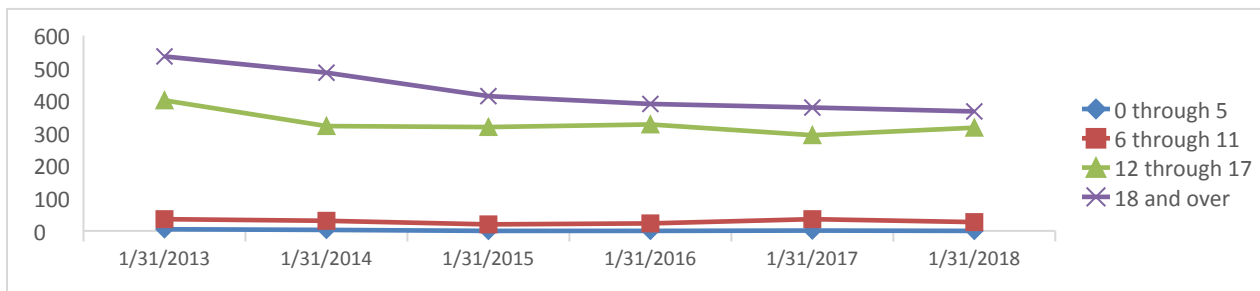
Human Services Hospitalization Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
In-Patient Private	6	9	10	24	25	24	40.26%	-4.00%
Psychiatric Hospitalization	25	16	10	30	40	28	25.97%	-30.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26.20%</b>	<b>-20.00%</b>

Table 34



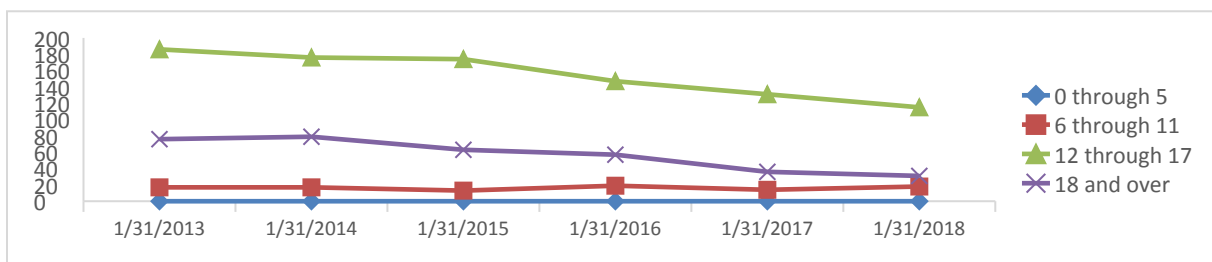
Human Services Family Home Settings								
Age	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	1,461	1,324	1,209	1,257	1,290	1,390	-0.74%	7.75%
6 through 11	871	816	760	761	762	810	-1.32%	6.30%
12 through 17	1,377	1,239	1,050	950	917	896	-8.11%	-2.29%
18 and over	839	645	495	595	503	411	-11.99%	-18.29%
Total	4,548	4,024	3,514	3,563	3,472	3,507	-4.87%	1.01%

Table 35



Human Services Community-Based Settings								
Age	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	5	3	0	0	1	0	N/A	-100.00%
6 through 11	36	31	20	23	36	27	-0.57%	-25.00%
12 through 17	401	322	319	327	294	317	-4.08%	7.82%
18 and over	536	486	414	390	379	367	-7.19%	-3.17%
Total	978	842	753	740	710	711	-6.02%	0.14%

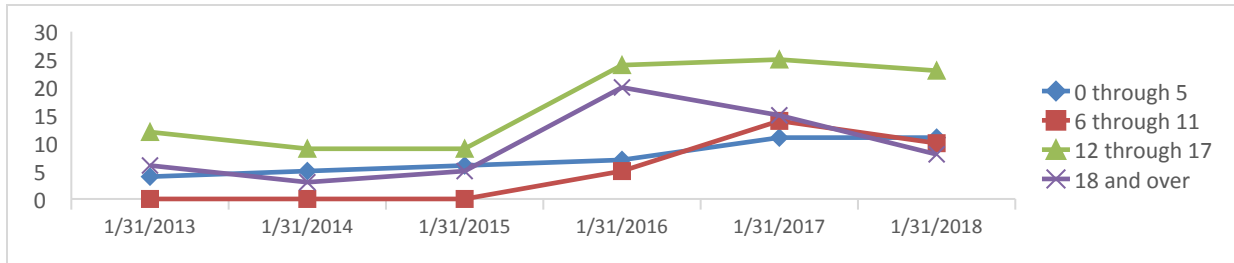
Table 36



Human Services Non-Community-Based Settings								
Age	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
6 through 11	17	17	13	19	14	18	4.98%	28.57%
12 through 17	186	176	174	147	131	115	-9.03%	-12.21%
18 and over	76	79	63	57	36	31	-15.31%	-13.89%
Total	279	272	250	223	181	164	-9.92%	-9.39%

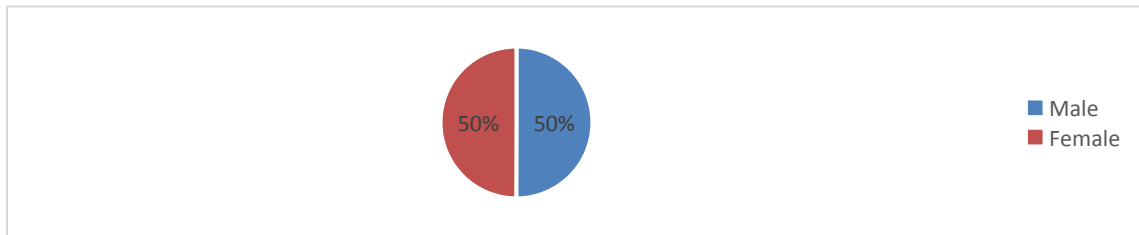
Table 37





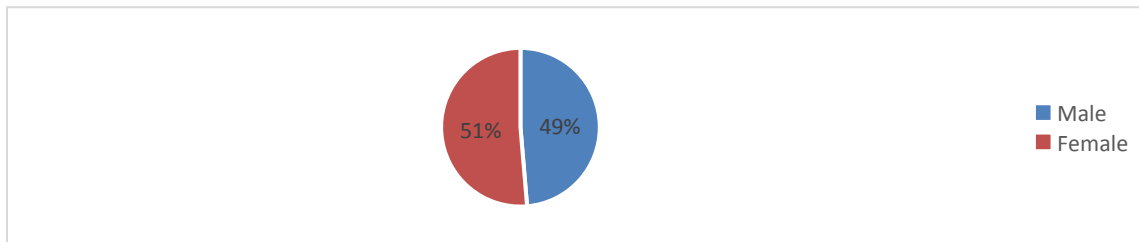
Human Services Hospitalizations								
Age	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	4	5	6	7	11	11	23.76%	0.00%
6 through 11	0	0	0	5	14	10	NA	-28.57%
12 through 17	12	9	9	24	25	23	27.57%	-8.00%
18 and over	6	3	5	20	15	8	49.00%	-46.67%
Total	22	17	20	56	65	52	34.20%	-20.00%

Table 38



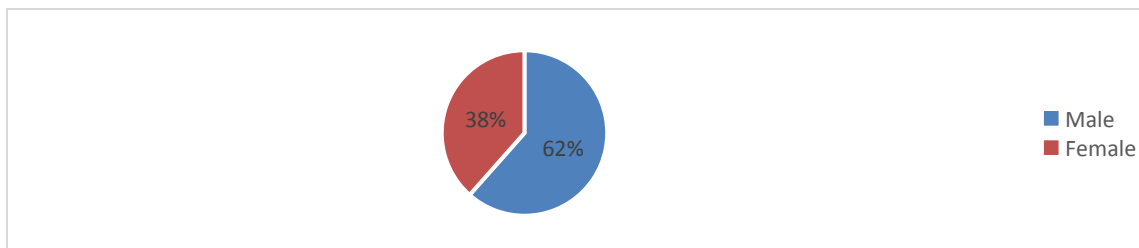
Human Services Family Home Settings								
Gender	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	2,241	1,954	1,757	1,806	1,721	1,755	-4.57%	1.98%
Female	2,307	2,068	1,755	1,756	1,751	1,752	-5.13%	0.06%
Unknown	0	2	2	1	0	0	NA	NA
Total	4,548	4,024	3,514	3,563	3,472	3,507	-4.87%	1.01%

Table 39



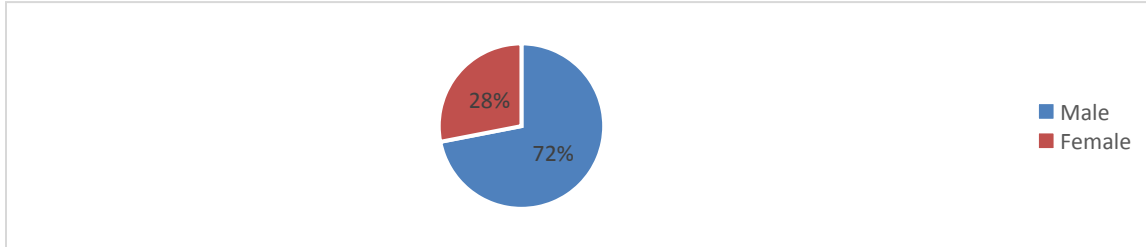
Human Services Community-Based Settings								
Gender	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	543	477	393	384	371	346	-8.44%	-6.74%
Female	435	365	360	356	339	365	-3.14%	7.67%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	978	842	753	740	710	711	-6.02%	0.14%

Table 40



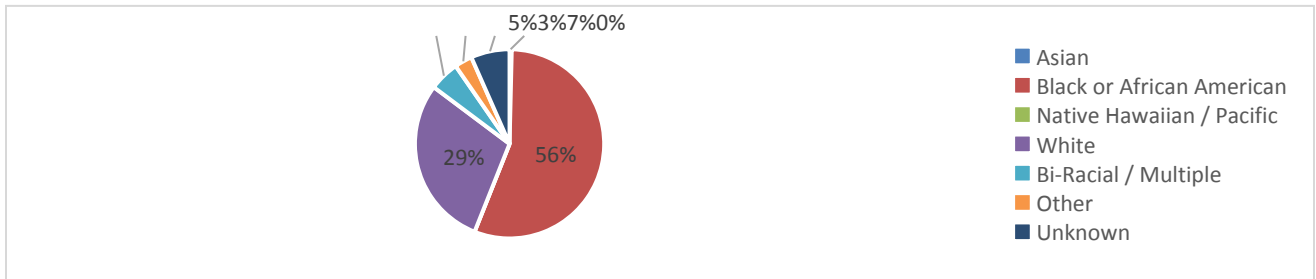
Human Services Hospitalization Settings								
Gender	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	10	13	10	25	41	32	39.79%	-21.95%
Female	12	4	10	18	24	20	36.00%	-16.67%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	22	17	20	43	65	52	28.22%	-20.00%

Table 41



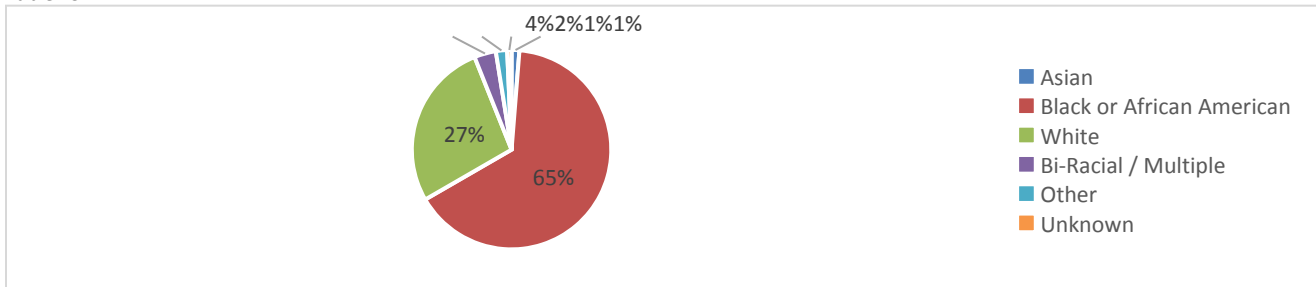
Human Services Non-Community-Based Settings								
Gender	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	180	174	166	149	109	118	-7.35%	8.26%
Female	99	98	84	74	72	46	-13.20%	-36.11%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	279	272	250	223	181	164	-9.92%	-9.39%

Table 42



Human Services Family Home Settings								
Race	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	3	2	4	1	1	0	-21.67%	-100.0%
Asian	11	14	9	14	20	13	10.99%	-35.00%
Black or African American	2,866	2,466	2,058	2,013	1,914	1,952	-7.12%	1.99%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	1	3	3	3	4	0	26.67%	-100.0%
White	1,300	1,155	1,052	1,091	1,066	1,024	-4.52%	-3.94%
Bi-Racial/Multiple	188	188	205	212	191	180	-0.64%	-5.76%
Other	86	82	77	83	94	106	4.61%	12.77%
Unknown	93	114	106	146	182	232	21.09%	27.47%
Total	4,548	4,024	3,514	3,563	3,472	3,507	-4.87%	1.01%

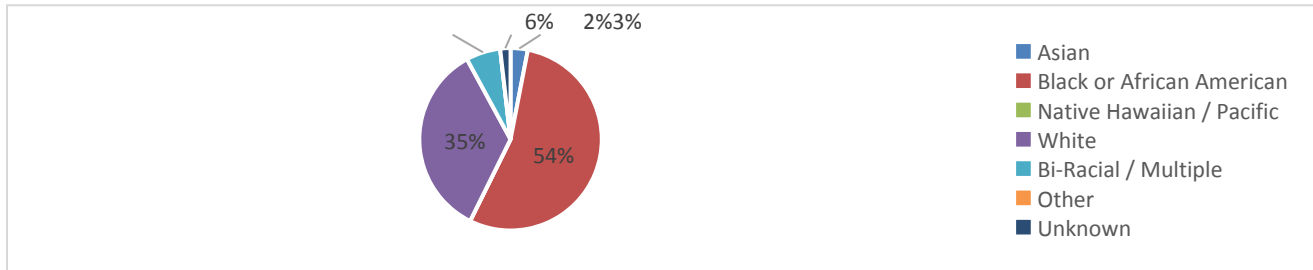
Table 43



Human Services Community-Based Settings								
Race	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	0	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA

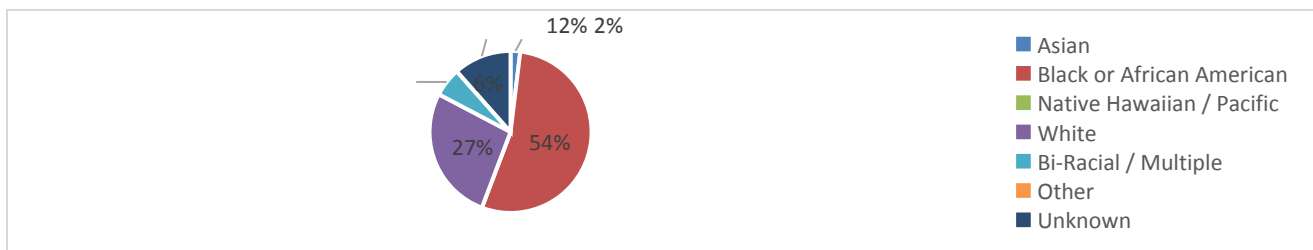
Asian	3	5	4	5	6	9	28.33%	50.00%
Black or African American	676	575	487	493	472	465	-6.95%	-1.48%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	1	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	248	222	219	210	196	194	-4.73%	-1.02%
Bi-Racial/Multiple	32	23	29	25	25	25	-3.17%	0.00%
Other	12	11	8	5	9	13	10.27%	44.44%
Unknown	6	5	6	2	2	5	17.33%	150.00%
Total	978	842	753	740	710	711	-6.02%	0.14%

Table 44



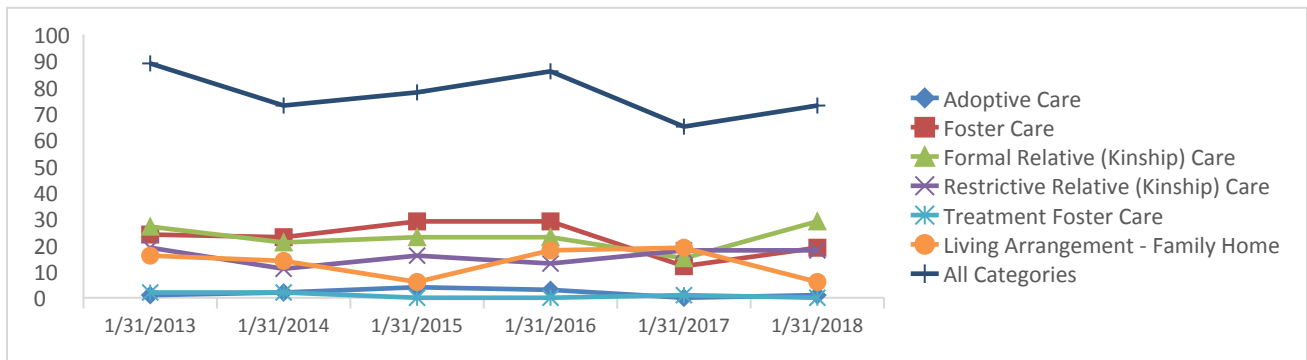
Human Services Non-Community-Based Settings								
Race	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	1	0	NA	-100.00%
Asian	0	2	4	2	4	5	NA	25.00%
Black or African American	187	179	162	129	107	89	-13.60%	-16.82%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	75	74	68	74	56	57	-4.63%	1.79%
Bi-Racial/Multiple	9	11	9	12	12	10	4.14%	-16.67%
Other	8	5	7	5	1	0	-41.21%	-100.00%
Unknown	0	1	0	1	0	3	NA	NA
Total	279	272	250	223	181	164	-9.92%	-9.39%

Table 45



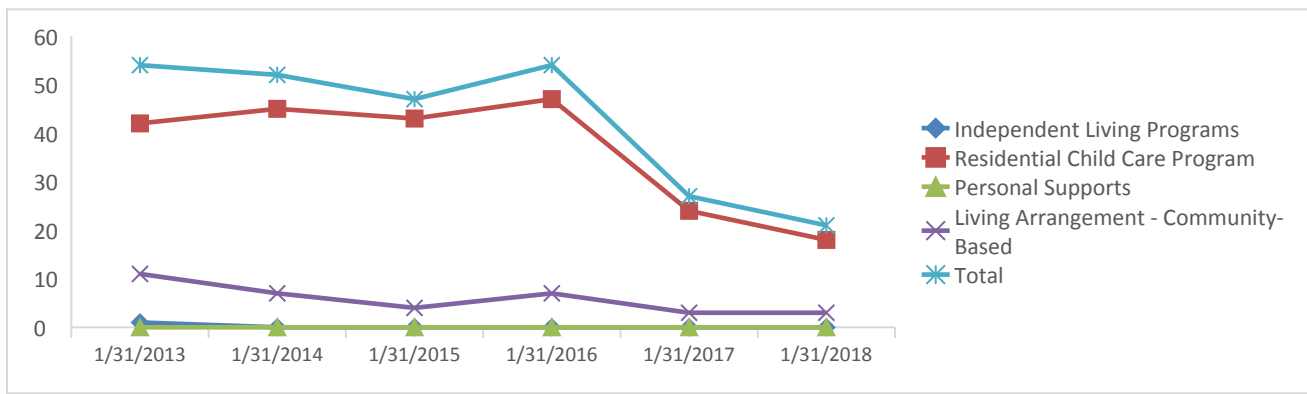
Human Services Hospitalizations								
Race	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Asian	0	0	0	0	1	1	N/A	0.00%
Black or African American	14	10	9	22	43	28	33.29%	-34.88%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	8	5	7	24	14	14	40.74%	0.00%
Bi-Racial/Multiple	0	2	2	6	2	3	NA	50.00%
Other	0	0	1	1	2	0	NA	-100.00%
Unknown	0	0	1	1	3	6	NA	100.00%
Total	22	17	20	54	65	52	33.06%	-20.00%

Table 46



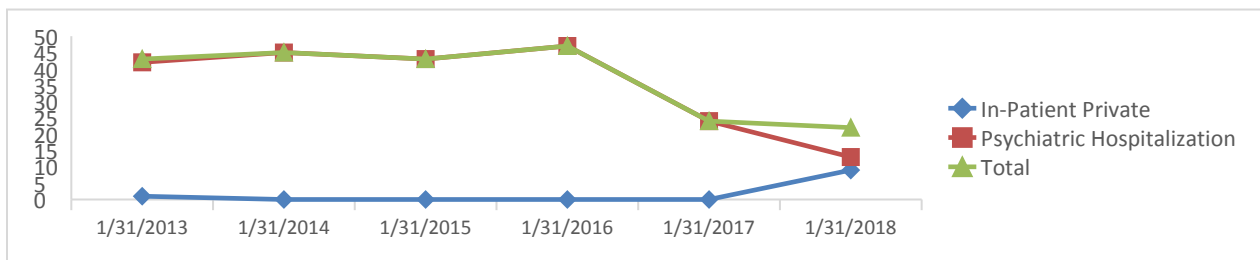
Human Services Out-of-State Family Home Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Adoptive Care	1	2	4	3	0	1	NA	NA
Foster Care	24	23	29	29	12	19	4.33%	58.33%
Formal Relative (Kinship) Care	27	21	23	23	15	29	9.17%	93.33%
Restrictive Relative (Kinship) Care	19	11	16	13	18	18	4.61%	0.00%
Treatment Foster Care	2	2	0	0	1	0	NA	-100.00%
Living Arrangement - Family Home	16	14	6	18	19	6	13.50%	-68.42%
All Categories	89	73	78	86	65	73	-2.60%	12.31%

Table 47



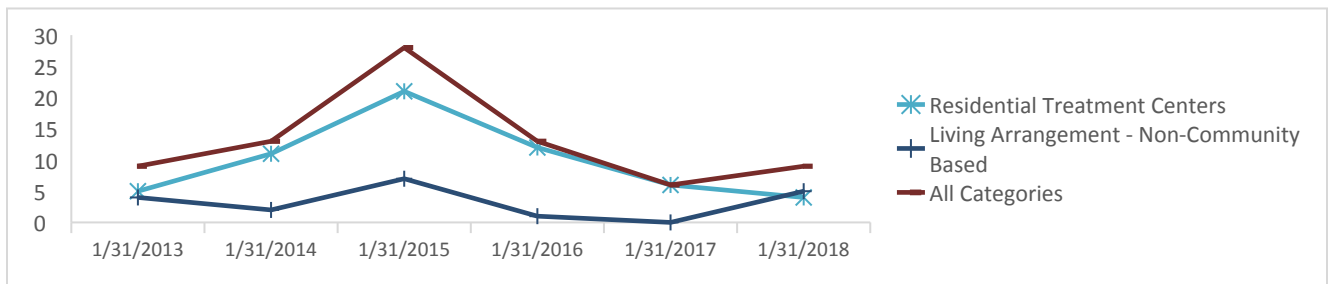
Human Services Out-of-State Community-Based Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Independent Living Programs	1	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Child Care Program	42	45	43	47	24	18	-12.39%	-25.00%
Personal Supports	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Living Arrangement - Community-Based	11	7	4	7	3	3	-12.27%	0.00%
Total	54	52	47	54	27	21	-14.13%	-22.22%

Table 48



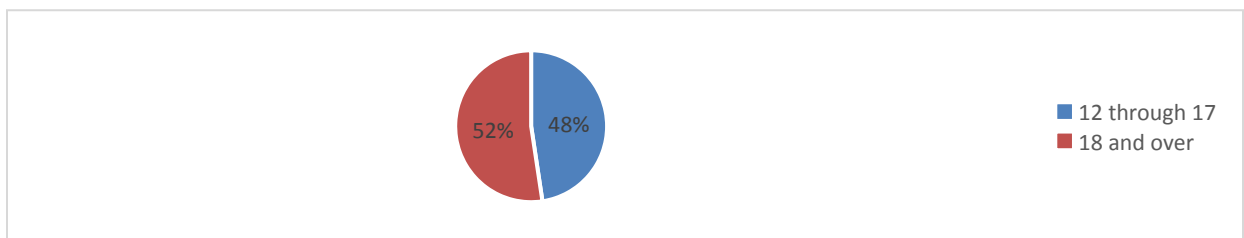
Human Services Out-of-State Hospitalization Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
In-Patient Private	1	0	0	0	0	9	NA	NA
Psychiatric Hospitalization	42	45	43	47	24	3	-24.89%	-87.50%
Total	43	45	43	47	24	12	-17.89%	-50.00%

Table 49



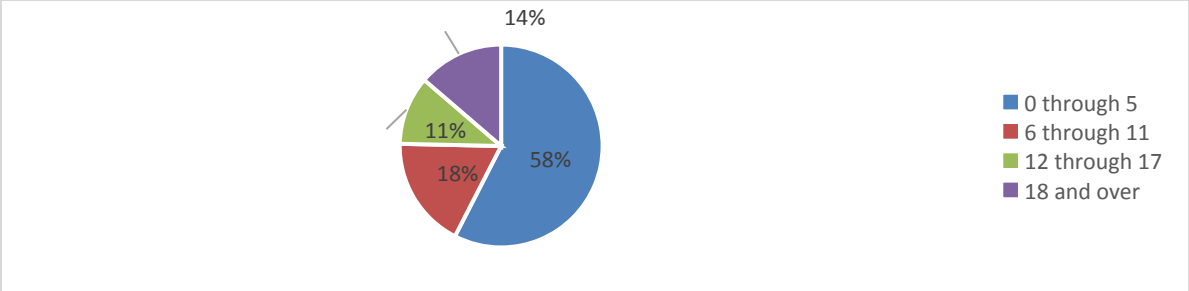
Human Services Out-of-State Non-Community-Based Trends									
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change	
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	
Juvenile Commitment	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	
Non-Secure/Non-RTC	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	
Residential Educational Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	
Residential Treatment Centers	5	11	21	12	6	4	16.94%	-33.3%	
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	
Living Arrangement - Non-Community Based	4	2	7	1	0	5	NA	NA	
All Categories	9	13	28	13	6	9	20.48%	50.00%	

Table 50



Human Services Out-of-State Community-Based Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	2	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
12 through 17	22	20	21	24	13	10	-11.74%	-23.08%
18 and over	30	31	26	30	14	11	-14.43%	-21.43%
Total	54	52	47	54	27	21	-14.13%	-22.22%

Table 51



Human Services Out-of-State Family Home Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	29	36	27	37	26	42	13.60%	61.54%
6 through 11	24	9	15	21	17	13	0.32%	-23.53%
12 through 17	23	14	26	12	13	8	-7.48%	-38.46%
18 and over	13	14	10	16	9	10	1.30%	11.11%
Total	89	73	78	86	65	73	-2.60%	12.31%

Table 52



Human Services Out-of-State Community-Based Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	30	32	29	33	15	12	-12.69%	-20.00%
Female	24	20	18	21	12	9	-15.57%	-25.00%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	54	52	47	54	27	21	-14.13%	-22.22%

Table 53



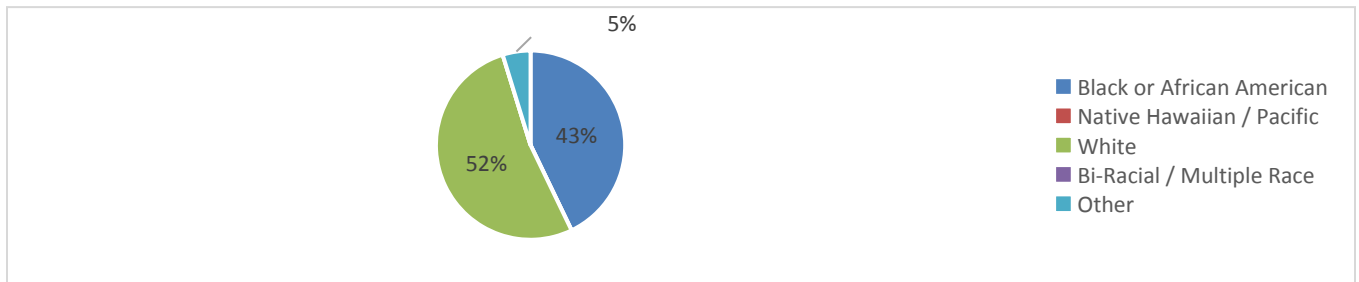
Human Services Out-of-State Family Home Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	40	35	42	39	30	37	0.12%	23.33%
Female	49	38	36	47	35	36	-3.97%	2.86%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	89	73	78	86	65	73	-2.60%	12.31%

Table 54



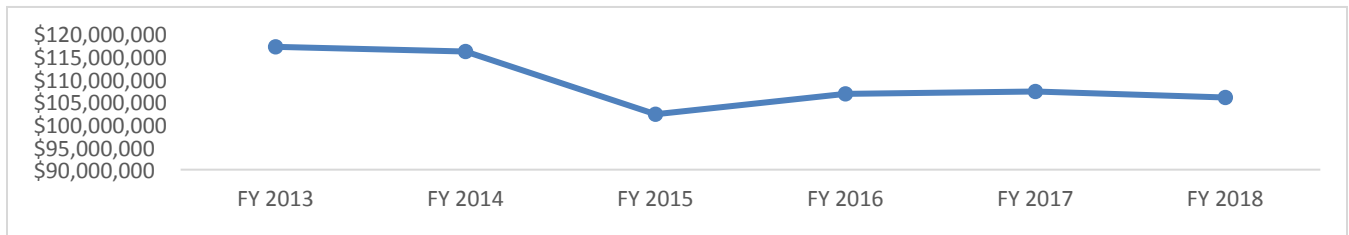
Human Services Out-of-State Family Home Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Black or African American	54	35	34	43	29	31	-7.45%	6.90%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	30	27	30	26	22	31	2.66%	40.91%
Bi-Racial/Multiple Race	2	3	4	2	5	4	32.67%	-20.0%
Other	1	6	8	11	2	2	97.80%	0.00%
Unknown	2	2	2	4	7	5	29.29%	-28.57%
Total	89	73	78	86	65	73	-2.60%	12.31%

Table 55



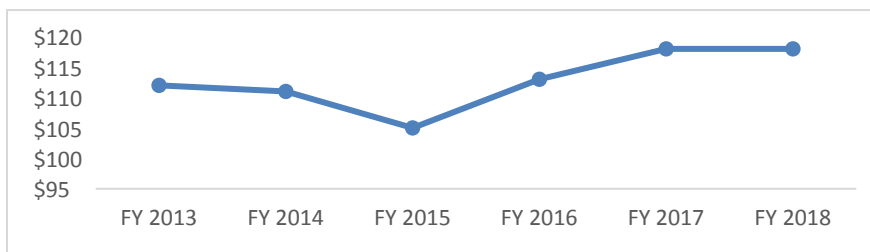
Human Services Out-of-State Community-Based Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	1	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Black or African American	31	29	24	24	10	9	-18.41%	-10.00%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	19	19	21	28	16	11	-6.05%	-31.25%
Bi-Racial/Multiple Race	3	4	2	2	1	0	-33.33%	-100.00%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	NA	NA
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	54	52	47	54	27	21	-14.13%	-22.22%

Table 56



Human Services Family Home Total Costs							
FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
\$117,085,829	\$116,053,950	\$102,218,445	\$106,713,137	\$107,234,376	\$105,916,371	-2%	-1.23%

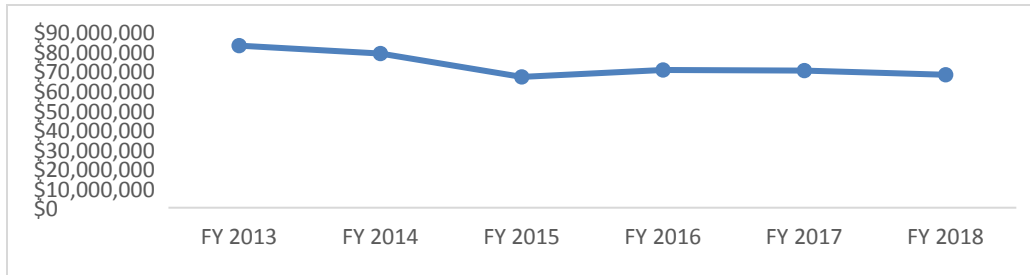
Table 57



Human Services Family Home Costs Per Bed-Day (Residential Only)							
FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
\$112	\$111	\$105	\$113	\$118	\$118	1.15%	0.00%

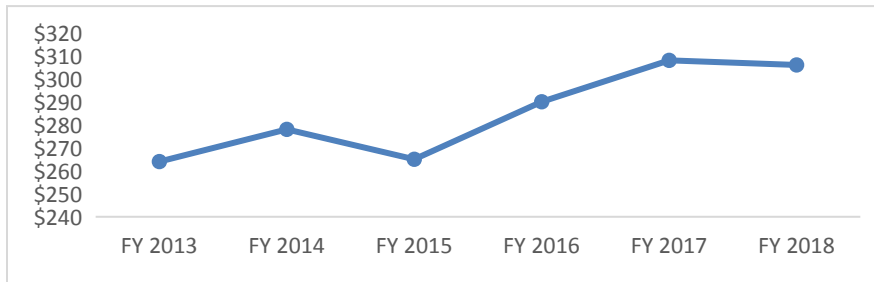
Table 58





Human Services Community-Based Total Costs							
FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
\$82,856,211	\$78,813,615	\$66,864,956	\$70,408,073	\$70,097,770	\$67,965,533	-3.64%	-3.04%

Table 59



Human Services Community-Based Costs Per Bed-Day (Residential Only)							
FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
\$264	\$278	\$265	\$290	\$308	\$306	3.12%	-0.65%

Table 60



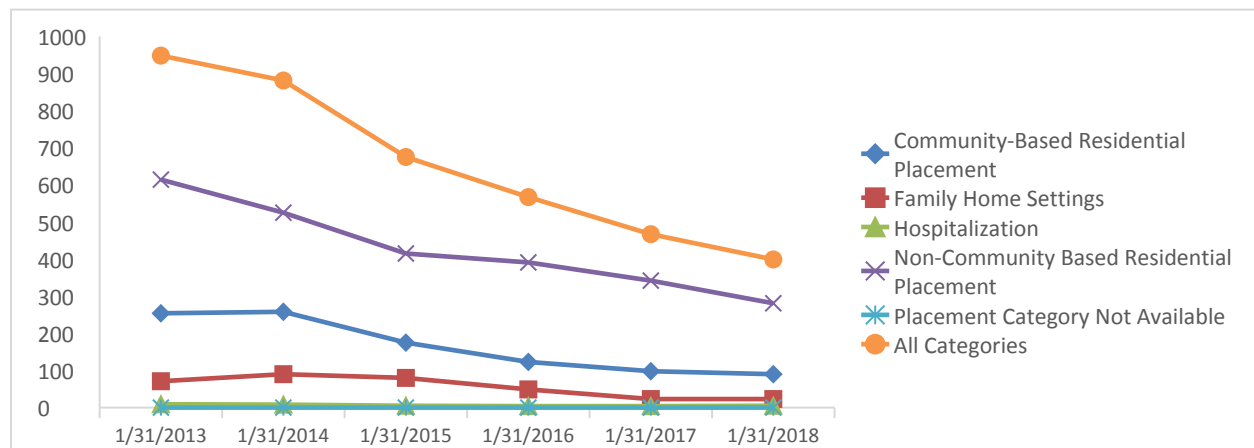
## Department of Juvenile Services Summary

The Department of Juvenile Services' (Juvenile Services) primary function is to appropriately manage, supervise, and treat youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system in Maryland. Ultimately, the vision has remained consistent throughout the last decade: to ensure successful youth, strong leaders, and safer communities throughout the State. To ensure this, Juvenile Services provides individualized care and treatment to those under the age of 18 who violate criminal law, are likely to violate the law, or whose behavior is such that they may endanger themselves or others. Objective screening and assessment tools are utilized to manage youth with the guidance of the data collected, and Juvenile Services works with partners in the community to achieve meaningful improvements to the outcomes of the youth they serve.

### Juvenile Services 2018 Highlights

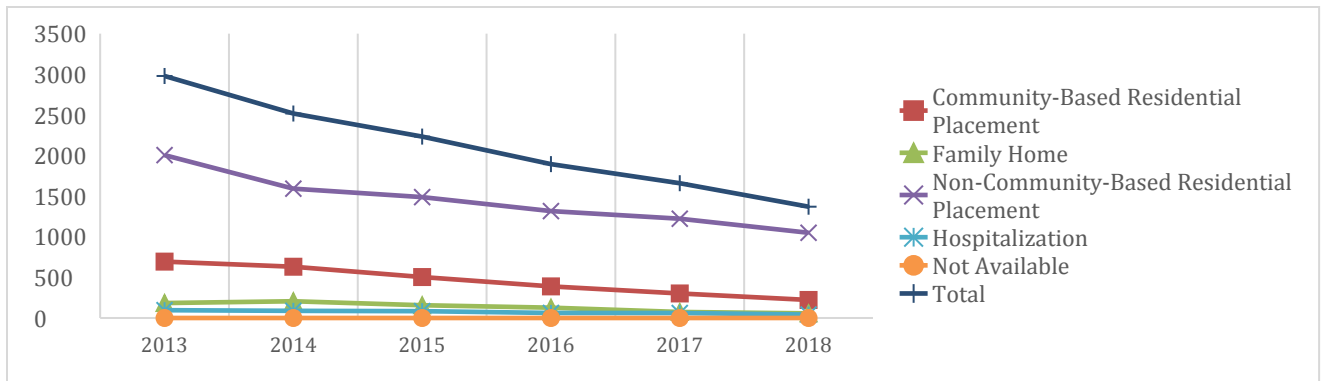
The decline in Juvenile Services committed placements that became evident in FY 2014 has continued through FY 2018. The decline is seen across all categories of committed placement, though it has leveled off in the Family Home types. The lower and more moderate risk cases that have historically been served in Community-Based Residential and Family Home placements have increasingly been diverted, either at Intake (which can divert certain cases from court), or post-adjudication by the utilization of evidence-based in-home programming for youth on probation.

Non-Community-Based Placements, in which youth attend on-site schools, and where there is more security, also saw continued declines. This category includes youth served out-of-State.



Juvenile Services Placement Trends								
Category	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	254	258	175	123	98	90	-17.76%	-8.16%
Family Home Settings	71	90	80	49	23	23	-15.23%	0.00%
Hospitalization	9	8	5	4	4	5	-8.72%	25.00%
Non-Community Based Residential Placement	614	525	415	391	342	281	-14.32%	-17.84%
Placement Category Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
All Categories	948	881	675	567	467	399	-15.73%	-14.56%

Table 61



Juvenile Services Total Served								
Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	694	631	504	389	302	222	-20.18%	-26.49%
Family Home	184	206	157	127	74	57	-19.13%	-22.97%
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	2,005	1,592	1,488	1,316	1,222	1,049	-12.00%	-14.16%
Hospitalization	96	88	84	62	61	42	-14.37%	-31.15%
Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>-14.36%</b>	<b>-17.42%</b>

Table 62

Juvenile Services Population Flow (Placements, Not Children)					
State Fiscal Year	Placements at Start of FY	Starts in FY (New Placements)	Total Served	Ends in FT (Placement Exits)	Placements at End of FY
2014	810	1,707	2,517	1,778	739
2015	826	1,407	2,233	1,587	646
2016	564	1,200	1,764	1,292	472
2017	512	1,147	1,659	1,228	431
2018	427	943	1,370	964	406
Three-Year Change	-48.31%	-32.98%	-38.65%	-39.26%	-37.15%
Average Yearly Change	-13.89%	-13.62%	-13.91%	-13.95%	-13.50%
Recent Year Change	-16.60%	-17.79%	-17.42%	-21.50%	-5.80%

Table 63

The largest number of Juvenile Services placements (24%) involved Baltimore City residents. There was a notable decline in placements from Prince George’s County which dropped from 19.9% in FY2016 to 11.3% in FY2018. Out-of-State residents placed in Maryland Juvenile Services facilities make up 2.3% of all Juvenile Services placements.



Juvenile Services Placement By Jurisdiction																												
Jurisdiction Where Children Were Placed																												
Home Jurisdiction of Children	# children from jurisdiction in placement	% of children Statewide in placements from jurisdiction	Allegany	Anne Arundel	Baltimore	Baltimore City	Calvert	Caroline	Carroll	Cecil	Charles	Dorchester	Frederick	Garrett	Harford	Howard	Kent	Montgomery	Prince George's	Queen Anne's	Somerset	St. Mary's	Talbot	Washington	Wicomico	Worcester	Out-of-State	Unknown
Allegany	9	2.26%	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	43	10.78%	3	0	6	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5	0
Baltimore	36	9.02%	3	0	6	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	3	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0
Baltimore City	96	24.06%	6	0	22	10	0	0	8	0	0	5	9	13	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	14	0
Calvert	4	1.00%	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	1	0.25%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	8	2.01%	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0
Cecil	2	0.50%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles	17	4.26%	2	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Dorchester	3	0.75%	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	16	4.01%	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0
Garrett	2	0.50%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	9	2.26%	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howard	18	4.51%	1	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Kent	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	39	9.77%	3	0	7	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	9	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0
Prince George's	45	11.28%	7	1	3	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	9	0
Queen Anne's	1	0.25%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	3	0.75%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	11	2.76%	3	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	13	3.26%	2	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	11	2.76%	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Worcester	3	0.75%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State	9	2.26%	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
Unknown	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	399	100%	38	2	78	42	0	1	27	0	0	14	39	53	0	0	7	14	5	0	0	0	0	30	4	0	45	0
% of children from jurisdiction			5	0	8	24	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0	8	2	NA	NA	0	43	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	25	NA	7	NA
% children Statewide in all			10	1	20	11	0	0	7	0	0	4	10	13	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	11	0

Table 64



## Juvenile Services Out-of-State Placements

Juvenile Services policy states that youth may not be placed out-of-State without the approval of the Secretary or designee, and without a court order for services not available within Maryland. The Department adheres to Interstate Compact requirements and agreements with other states regarding requests for permission and notifications when youth are placed in another state. Maryland law includes specific criteria for out-of-State placement including the condition that a youth's individualized needs cannot be met through in-State resources. Youth placed in out-of-State facilities are visited by Juvenile Services staff at least quarterly, and parents/guardians are provided with opportunities to visit youth at least once per quarter.

In general, out-of-State placement is driven by a lack of sufficient hardware-secure beds for males, and lack of staff-secure beds for females. If youth are going to Kinship Care out-of-State, it is through the Interstate Compact for Juveniles and not Juvenile Services. The following is a list of factors that might contribute to a Juvenile Services out-of-State placement:

### Males:

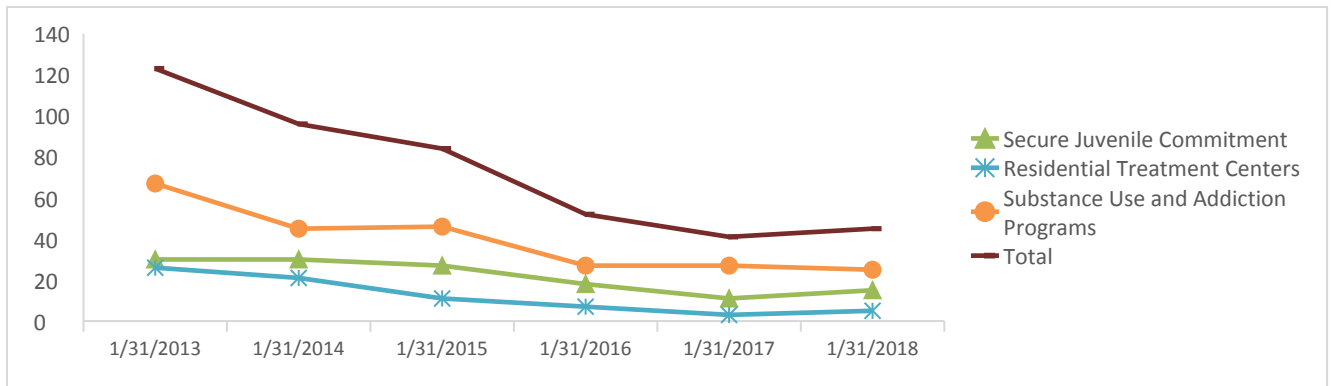
- Age 18 or older and in need of Residential Treatment Center placement;
- Too aggressive (assaultive behavior while in in-State placement);
- In need of Residential Treatment Center placement and already have a diploma or GED;
- Need hardware-secure placement and offense is excluded by Victor Cullen Center criteria, including those males placed in out-of-State staff-secure who would need hardware-secure placement if placed in-State due to risk levels;
- In need of hardware-secure Residential Treatment Center placement because of mental health treatment needs and behavioral problems including aggression;
- Separation of youth who need staff- or hardware-secure placement so that they are in different facilities; and,
- Arsonist, sex offender in need of non-Residential Treatment Center staff-secure program.

### Females:

- History of running away from community-based residential placement and/or ejections from community-based residential placement and re-offending;
- In need of staff-secure long-term substance abuse treatment and/or mental health treatment or diagnosed with co-occurring disorders and have behavioral issues as well (including aggression); and,
- In need of Residential Treatment Center placement and already have a diploma or GED.

The number of Juvenile Services youth served out-of-State increased slightly, from 41 in FY 2017 to 45 in FY 2018, though it has declined overall significantly in recent years, and is now less than a third of the population that was out-of-State in FY 2012. It should also be noted that the out-of-State programs utilized by Juvenile Services and categorized here as "Substance Use and Addiction Programs" all provide a significant level of security in which to provide substance use services.

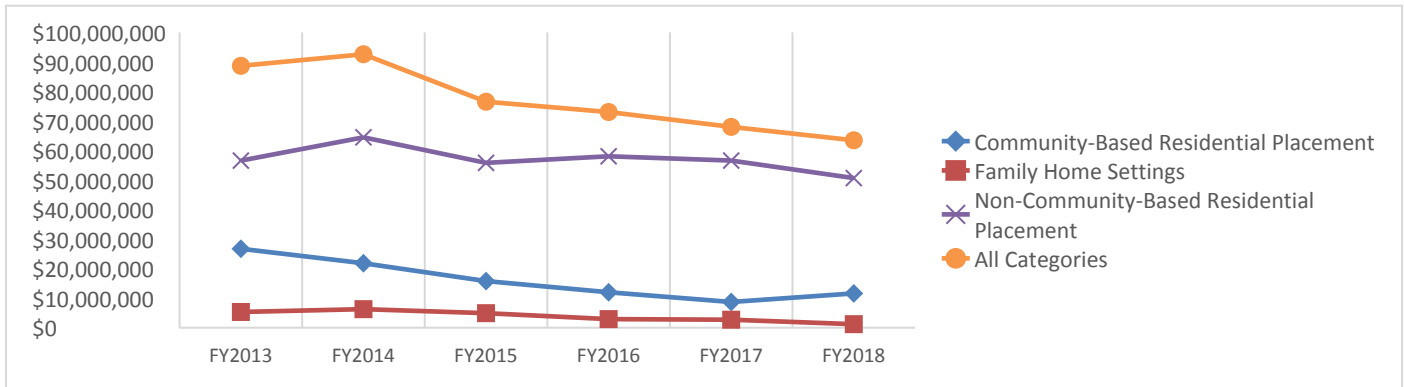




Department of Juvenile Services Out-of-State Non-Community-Based Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Juvenile Commitment Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Secure Juvenile Commitment	30	30	27	18	11	15	-9.17%	36.36%
Residential Educational Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	26	21	11	7	3	5	-18.74%	66.67%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	67	45	46	27	27	25	-15.87%	-7.41%
Living Arrangement - Non-Community Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	123	96	84	52	41	45	-16.79%	9.76%

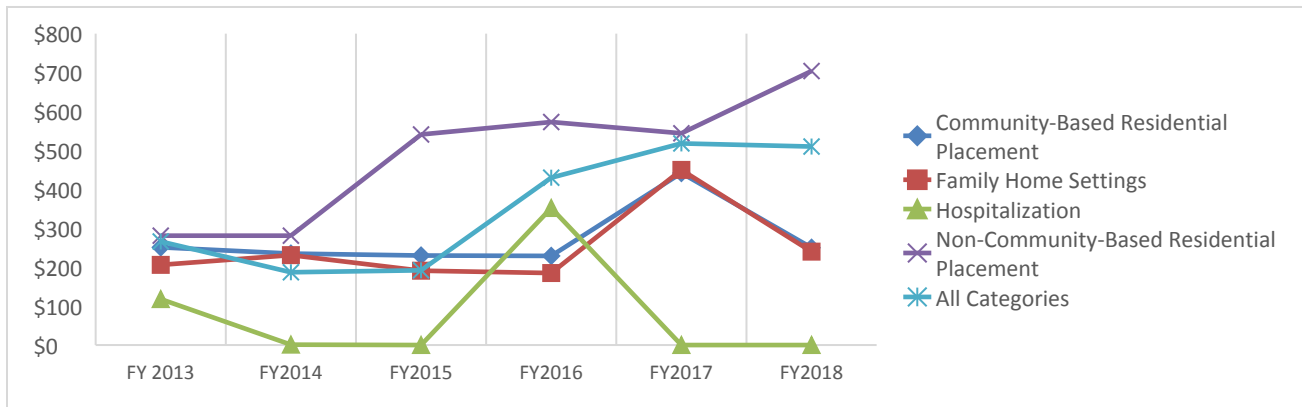
Table 65a

### Juvenile Services Costs



Juvenile Services Total Cost								
Category	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	\$26,725,210	\$21,828,389	\$15,788,423	\$11,999,943	\$8,707,044	\$11,611,799	-12.81%	33.36%
Family Home Settings	\$5,329,639	\$6,278,370	\$4,920,731	\$2,907,466	\$2,705,336	\$1,192,378	-21.52%	-55.92%
Hospitalization	\$41,220	\$19,652	\$0	\$79,220	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	\$56,581,033	\$64,467,134	\$55,817,303	\$58,047,404	\$56,592,233	\$50,661,110	-1.69%	-10.48%
Not Available	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
All Categories	\$88,677,102	\$92,593,545	\$76,526,457	\$73,034,033	\$68,004,613	\$63,465,287	-6.21%	-6.68%

Table 65b



Juvenile Services Cost Per Bed Day								
Category	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	\$251	\$235	\$230	\$229	\$442	\$250	8.13%	-43.44%
Family Home Settings	\$206	\$231	\$191	\$185	\$450	\$240	17.65%	-46.67%
Hospitalization	\$118	\$1	\$0	\$352	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	\$281	\$281	\$541	\$573	\$544	\$704	24.56%	29.41%
Not Available	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA!	NA
All Categories	\$266	\$187	\$192	\$430	\$518	\$510	23.17%	-1.54%

Table 66

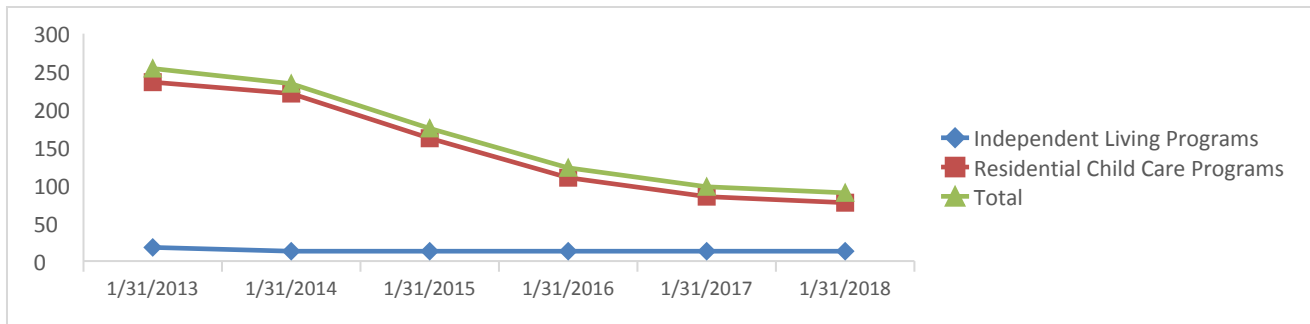
### Juvenile Services Strategies

Juvenile Services has many significant initiatives and strategies that impact the population of youth served in committed out-of-home programs. These include:

- Accountability Incentives:** In FY 2016, Juvenile Services implemented the Accountability Incentives Management (AIM) system - a research-based system of graduated responses to reduce the number of youth committed for violating probation. Specifically, the system was designed to reduce the occurrence of low-risk youth being committed for probation technical violations and the continued use of in-home evidence-based programs for youth at-risk of commitment.
- Crossover Youth Practice Model and Behavioral Health Diversion Initiatives:** Juvenile Services piloted in FY 2017 two promising practice models aimed at identifying and coordinating services for youth with complex needs. The Crossover Youth Practice Model identifies youth and families involved in both the child welfare and juvenile justice system and coordinates case management and services. The Behavioral Health Diversion Initiative screens youth at Intake for mental health needs and provides specialized case management services aimed at diverting and referring to appropriate services or to court.
- Pending Placement:** Reducing the time youth who have been committed by the juvenile court to out-of-home placement must stay in detention centers prior to placement. Interestingly, the percent of youth waiting for placement less than 30 days has increased since FY 2011, going from 47.0% to 67.3% in FY 2018. This is a result of continued focus on placing youth quickly, and the reduction in waiting-lists for some placement types that had slowed admissions.
- Risk and Needs Assessment:** Assessing youth at Intake and at Adjudication using objective assessment tools to ensure that decisions and strategies are guided by risk and needs. Assessment and treatment planning policies have been refined to better capture the specific treatment needs of each youth, and to structure and guide the placement and case management processes. The Maryland Comprehensive Assessment and Services Planning

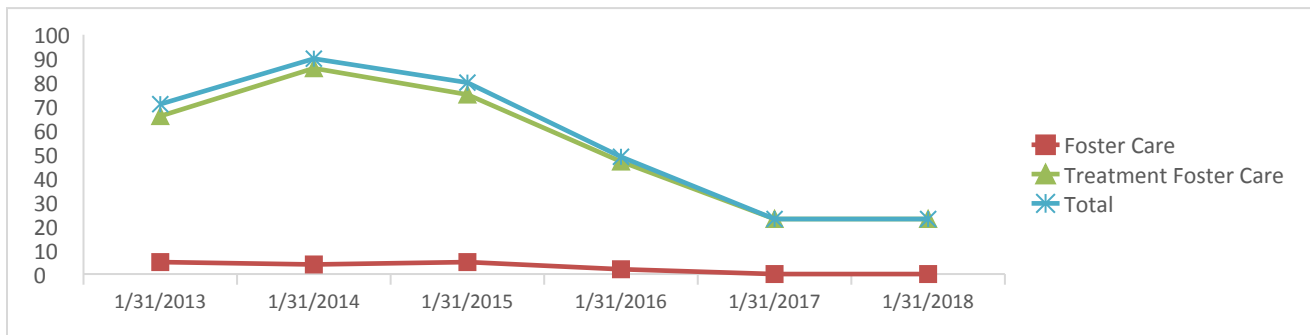
(MCASP) has been in place since FY 2010 to guide case-forwarding and case management decisions based on structured risk and needs assessments. As the Department moves forward in better assessing youth needs, in July 2019, Juvenile Services will implement a newly-validated, refined MCASP risk assessment instrument that will allow improved identification of those high-risk youth most in need of more intensive services and treatments.

- **Placement Decision Process:** Restructuring the placement decision process for youth at-risk of out-of-home placement. The Multi-Disciplinary Assessment Staffing Team process – an enriched multi-disciplinary process, intended to develop comprehensive individualized plans for youth who are removed from the home, and to match youth with the right programs and services so that youth will be successful – was implemented across the State in FY 2014. This process has shown initial success at moving youth more quickly through the placement decision process, thus reducing the time youth spend in detention centers prior to placement.
- **Placement Review:** Reducing the number of youth ejected to detention from a committed program, and ensuring that such youth are quickly placed into a new program. Through the Central Review Committee, youth in danger of being ejected are reviewed and, as necessary, quickly moved to ensure the youth's security and treatment needs. This reduces the need for many youth to be sent back to detention pending a court hearing and can reduce time in detention for youth that have been ejected. The process helps to manage youth who are at risk of being ejected from an in-State committed program (who are often at-risk of being placed out-of-State) and has allowed more youth to remain in Maryland programs.
- **Family Engagement:** Juvenile Services is also helping to strengthen families involved in the juvenile justice system through targeted efforts by its Office of Family Engagement. Families of committed youth are increasingly involved in planning at each step of the process, from placement through discharge planning and aftercare.
- **Re-Entry Strategic Plan:** Juvenile Services continues to implement and improve the re-entry process for Maryland youth. This initiative has increased the level of planning and focus on youth who are scheduled to be released from committed programs, insuring that plans are in place for each youth to ensure continued behavioral and somatic health services, school re-enrollment (or job-readiness), and family engagement.



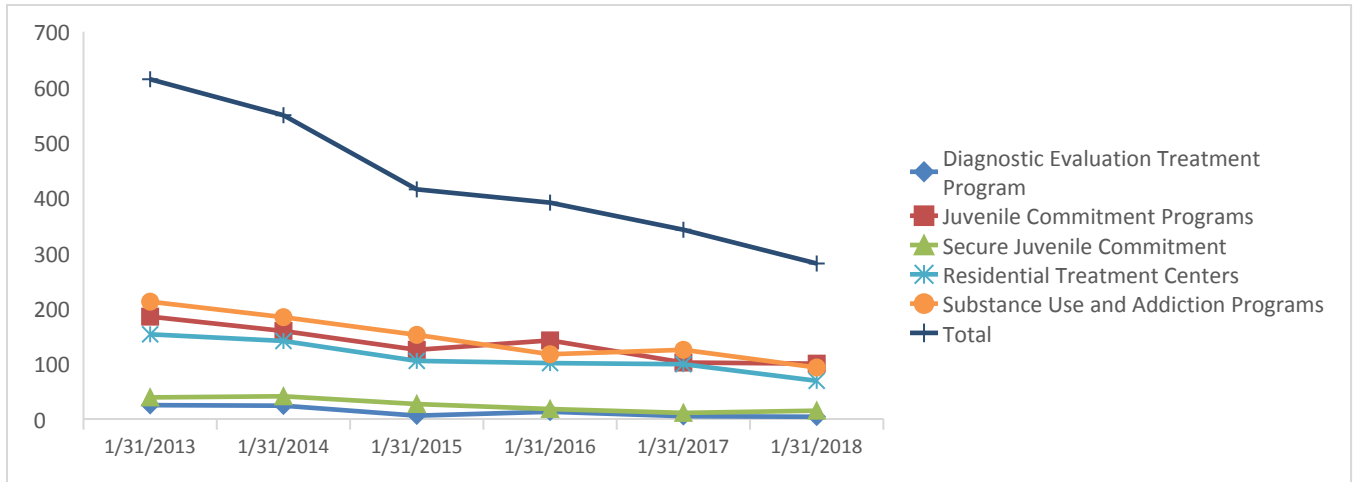
Juvenile Services Community-Based Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Independent Living Programs	18	13	13	13	13	13	-5.56%	0.00%
Residential Child Care Programs	236	221	162	110	85	77	-19.46%	-9.41%
Personal Supports	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Living Arrangement – Community-Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-18.26%</b>	<b>-8.16%</b>

Table 67



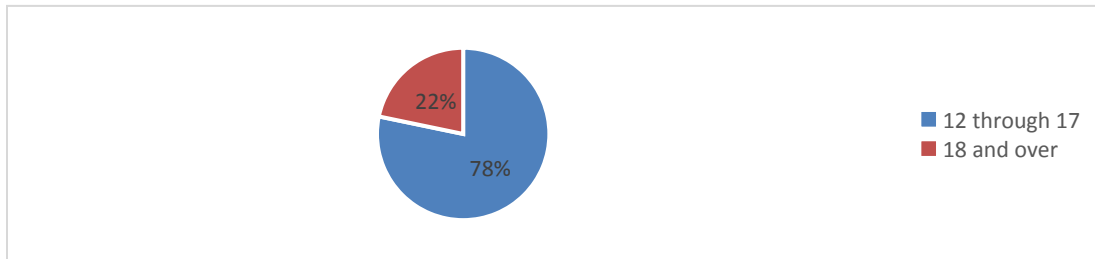
Juvenile Services Family Home Settings Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Adoptive Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Foster Care	5	4	5	2	0	0	NA	NA
Formal Relative (Kinship) Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Restrictive Relative (Kinship) Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Treatment Foster Care	66	86	75	47	23	23	-14.18%	0.00%
Living Arrangement - Family Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-15.23%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

Table 68



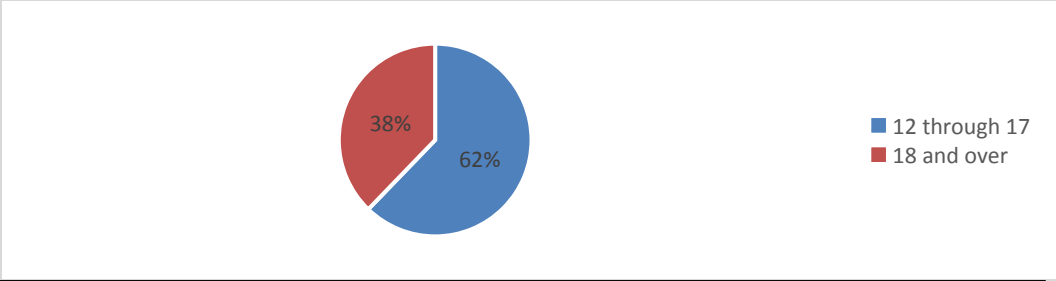
Juvenile Services Non-Community-Based Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	25	24	6	13	5	4	-8.77%	-0.2
Juvenile Commitment Programs	185	159	125	142	102	100	-10.39%	-1.96%
Non-Secure/Non-RTC	39	41	27	18	11	15	-12.98%	36.36%
Residential Educational Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	153	141	105	101	99	69	-13.89%	30.30%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	212	184	152	117	125	93	-14.48%	25.60%
Living Arrangement - Non-Community-Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>-14.23%</b>	<b>17.84%</b>

Table 69



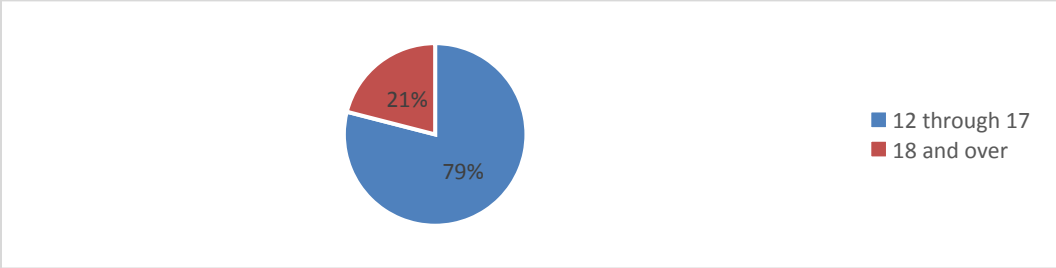
Juvenile Services Family Home Settings Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	1	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
12 through 17	34	46	40	28	14	18	-5.84%	28.57%
18 and over	36	43	40	21	9	5	-27.32%	-44.44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-15.23%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

Table 70



Juvenile Services Community-Based Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
12 through 17	195	162	121	78	62	56	-21.59%	-9.68%
18 and over	59	72	54	45	36	34	-9.04%	-5.56%
Total	254	234	175	123	98	90	-18.26%	-8.16%

Table 71



Juvenile Services Non-Community-Based Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	3	1	1	0	0	0	NA	NA
12 through 17	482	435	328	275	266	222	-14.06%	-16.54%
18 and over	129	113	86	64	76	59	-13.10%	-22.37%
Total	614	549	415	339	342	281	-14.05%	-17.84%

Table 72



Juvenile Services Family Home Settings Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	54	62	50	28	14	16	-16.85%	14.29%
Female	17	28	30	21	9	7	-7.50%	-22.22%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	71	90	80	49	23	23	-15.23%	0.00%

Table 73



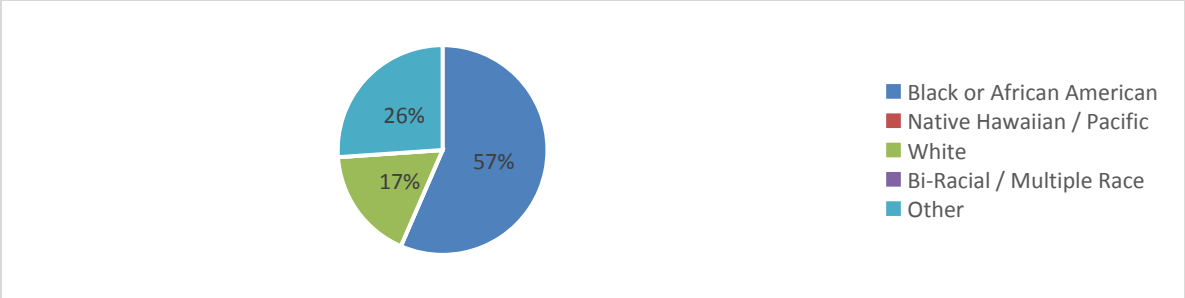
Juvenile Services Community-Based Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	194	183	137	100	77	77	-16.16%	0.00%
Female	60	51	38	23	21	13	-25.35%	-38.10%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	254	234	175	123	98	90	-18.26%	-8.16%

Table 74



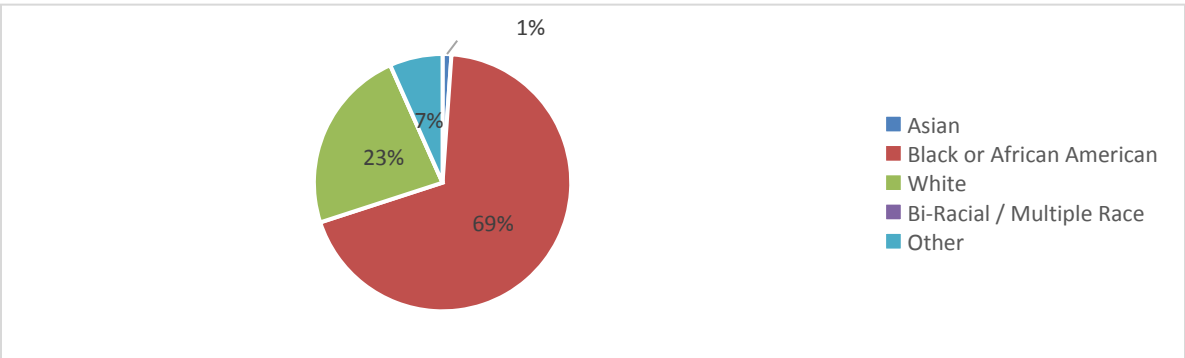
Juvenile Services Non-Community-Based Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	545	490	365	348	304	246	-14.40%	-19.08%
Female	69	59	50	43	38	35	-12.65%	-7.89%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	614	549	415	391	342	281	-14.23%	-17.84%

Table 75



Juvenile Services Family Home Settings Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Black or African American	37	57	57	37	14	13	-10.07%	-7.14%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	31	29	19	8	6	4	-31.43%	-33.33%
Bi-Racial/Multiple Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Other	3	4	3	4	3	6	23.33%	100.00%
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-15.23%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

Table 76



Juvenile Services Community-Based Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	2	1	0	0	1	1	NA	0.00%
Black or African American	168	165	115	87	64	62	-17.20%	-3.13%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	66	53	49	30	25	21	-19.74%	-16.00%
Bi-Racial/Multiple Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Other	18	15	11	6	7	6	-17.28%	-14.29%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-18.23%</b>	<b>-7.22%</b>

Table 77





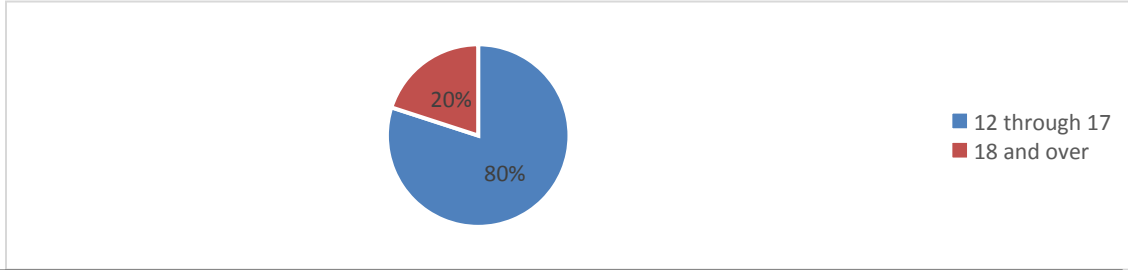
Juvenile Services Non-Community-Based Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	0	0	0	0	1	2	NA	100%
Asian	2	1	1	4	0	1	NA	NA
Black or African American	450	399	302	283	236	191	-15.52%	-19.07%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	131	113	84	80	72	61	-13.89%	-15.28%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Other	31	27	27	24	31	25	-2.84%	-19.35%
Unknown	0	0	1	0	2	1	NA	-50.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>-14.27%</b>	<b>-17.84%</b>

Table 78

Juvenile Services Out-of-State Non-Community-Based Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Juvenile Commitment Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Non-Secure/Non-RTC	30	30	27	18	11	15	-9.17%	36.36%
Residential Educational Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	26	21	11	7	3	5	-18.74%	66.67%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	67	45	46	27	27	25	-15.87%	-7.41%
Living Arrangement - Non-Community-Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-16.79%</b>	<b>9.76%</b>

Table 79

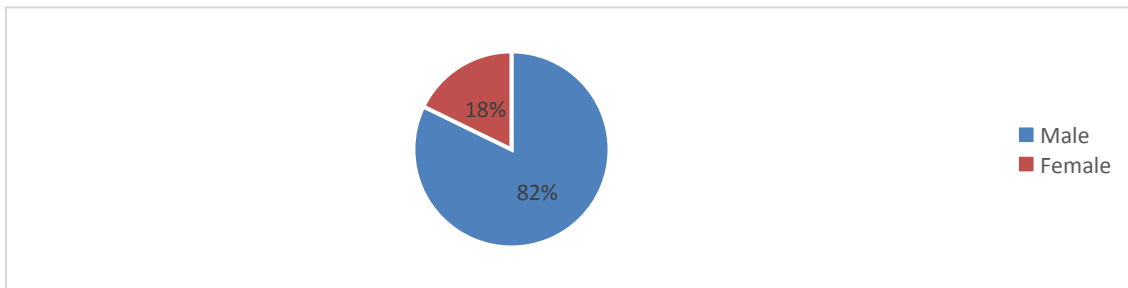
**Age**



Juvenile Services Out-of-State Non-Community-Based Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
12 through 17	79	62	61	35	33	36	-12.48%	9.09%
18 and over	44	34	23	17	8	9	-24.32%	12.50%
Total	123	96	84	52	41	45	-16.79%	9.76%

**Table 80**

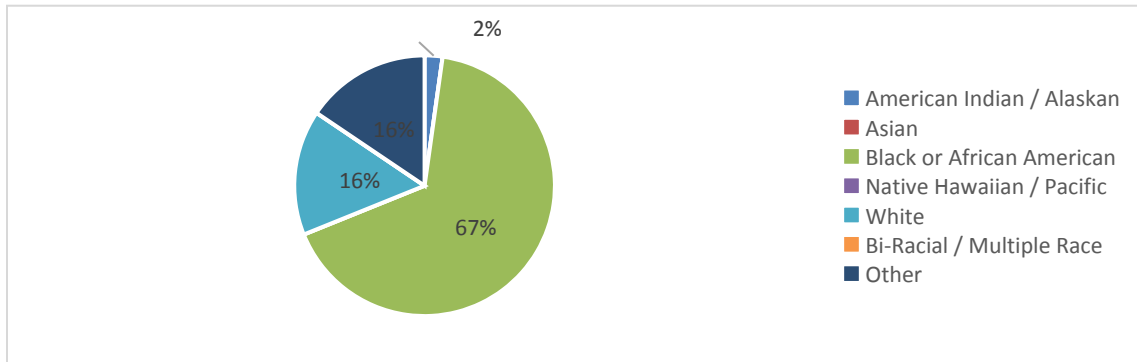
**Gender**



Juvenile Services Out-of-State Non-Community-Based Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	117	87	77	50	38	37	-19.77%	-2.63%
Female	6	9	7	2	3	8	34.60%	166.67%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	123	96	84	52	41	45	-16.79%	9.76%

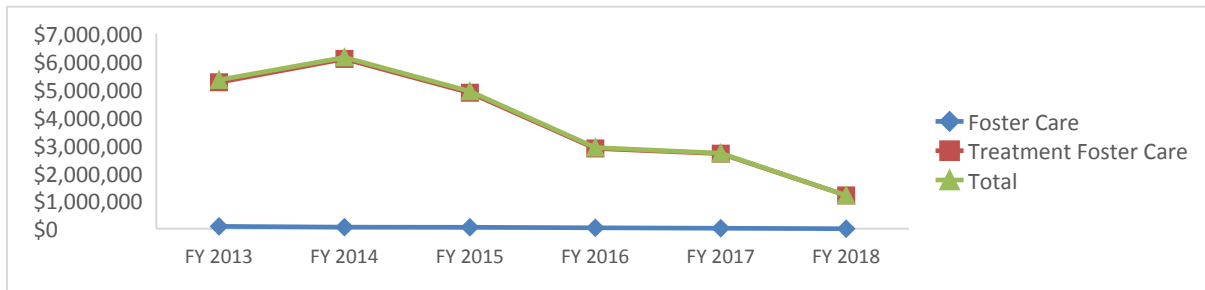
**Table 81**

## Race



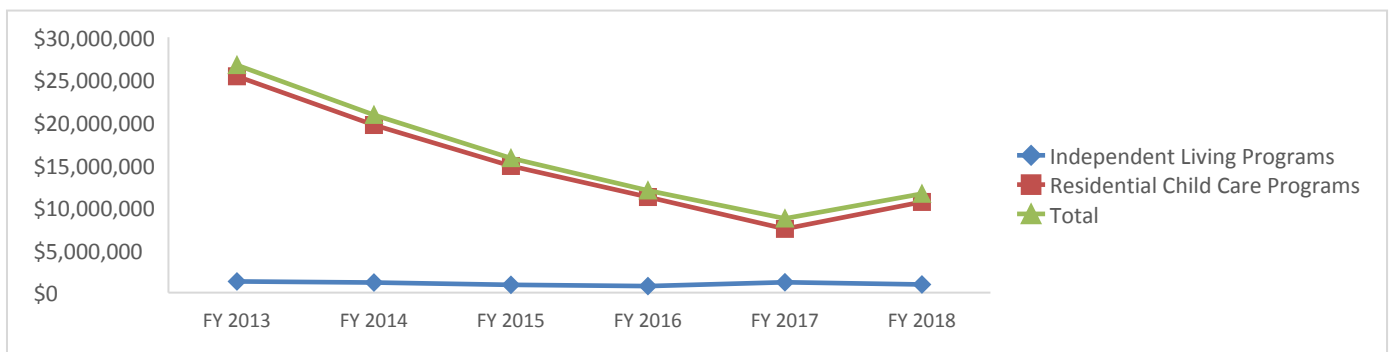
Race	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	1	NA	NA
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Black or African American	107	87	72	47	31	30	-21.58%	-3.23%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	10	6	7	2	6	7	24.38%	16.67%
Bi-Racial/Multiple Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Other	6	3	5	3	3	7	22.00%	133.33%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-16.79%</b>	<b>9.76%</b>

Table 82



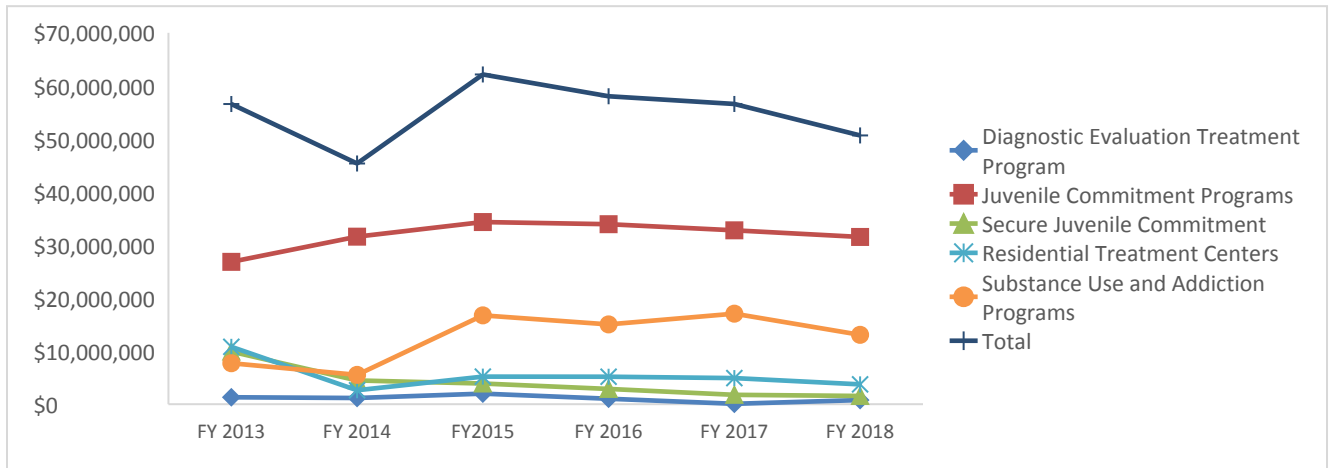
Subcategory	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	F 2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Foster Care	\$83,656	\$55,821	\$51,562	\$32,067	\$16,522	\$0	-45.44%	-100.00%
Treatment Foster Care	\$5,245,983	\$6,082,517	\$4,871,104	\$2,875,399	\$2,688,814	\$1,192,379	-21.42%	-55.65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,329,639</b>	<b>\$6,138,338</b>	<b>\$4,922,666</b>	<b>\$2,907,466</b>	<b>\$2,705,336</b>	<b>\$1,192,379</b>	<b>-21.69%</b>	<b>-55.92%</b>

Table 83



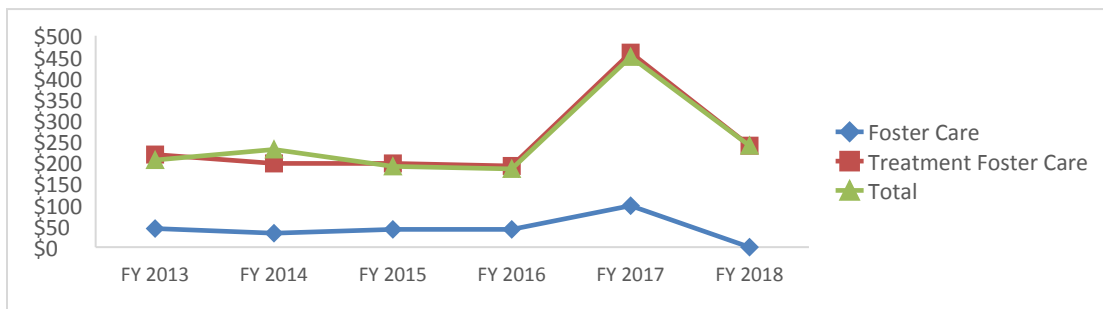
Juvenile Services Community-Based Total Costs								
Subcategory	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Independent Living Programs	\$1,314,246	\$1,187,123	\$916,807	\$769,890	\$1,216,580	\$958,997	-2.32%	-21.17%
Residential Child Care Programs	\$25,410,964	\$19,687,564	\$14,877,918	\$11,230,053	\$7,490,464	\$10,652,802	-12.51%	42.22%
Personal Supports	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Living Arrangement – Community-Based	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$26,725,210</b>	<b>\$20,874,687</b>	<b>\$15,794,725</b>	<b>\$11,999,943</b>	<b>\$8,707,044</b>	<b>\$11,611,799</b>	<b>-12.87%</b>	<b>33.36%</b>

Table 84



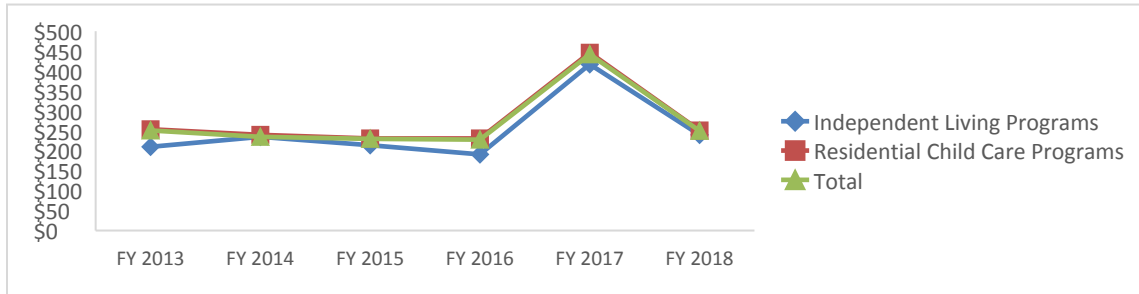
Juvenile Services Non-Community-Based Total Costs								
Subcategory	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	\$1,303,799	\$1,167,096	\$1,987,618	\$1,026,644	\$71,822	\$773,730	179.15%	977.29%
Juvenile Commitment Programs	\$26,831,507	\$31,578,635	\$34,333,191	\$33,927,323	\$32,773,734	\$31,523,525	3.60%	-3.81%
Secure Juvenile Commitment	\$9,910,700	\$4,472,218	\$3,894,028	\$2,874,041	\$1,764,105	\$1,552,731	-28.92%	-11.98%
Residential Educational Facilities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	\$10,814,084	\$2,626,588	\$5,196,056	\$5,177,855	\$4,919,635	\$3,736,583	-1.45%	-24.05%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	\$7,720,944	\$5,526,535	\$16,743,059	\$15,038,541	\$17,062,937	\$13,074,539	30.89%	-23.37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$56,581,033</b>	<b>\$45,371,072</b>	<b>\$62,153,951</b>	<b>\$58,044,404</b>	<b>\$56,592,233</b>	<b>\$50,661,108</b>	<b>-0.48%</b>	<b>-10.48%</b>

Table 85



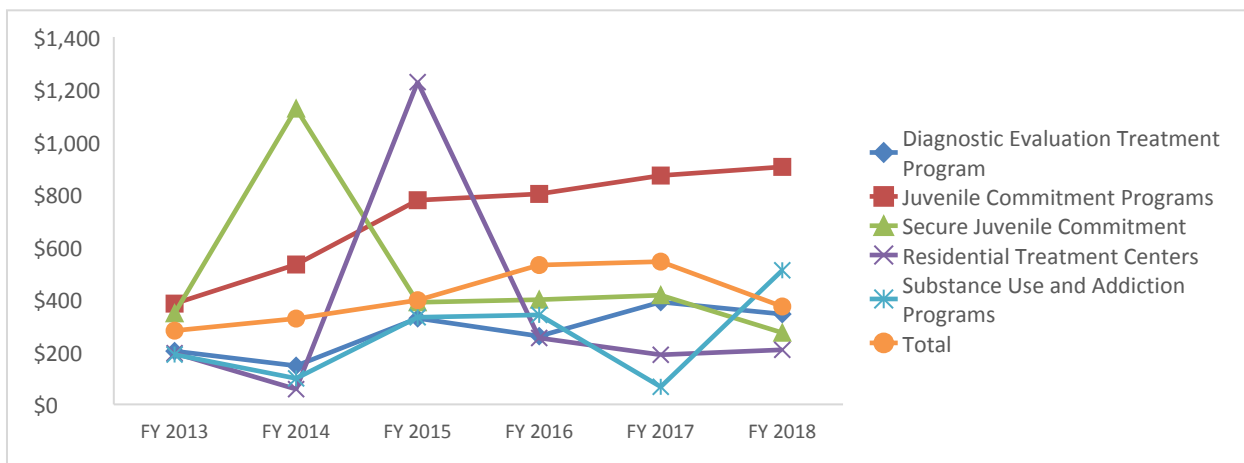
Juvenile Services Family Home Costs Per Bed-Day								
Subcategory	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Foster Care	\$44	\$33	\$42	\$42	\$98	\$0	7.12%	-100%
Treatment Foster Care	\$219	\$198	\$198	\$192	\$460	\$240	15.83%	-47.83%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$206</b>	<b>\$231</b>	<b>\$191</b>	<b>\$185</b>	<b>\$450</b>	<b>\$240</b>	<b>17.65%</b>	<b>-46.67%</b>

Table 86



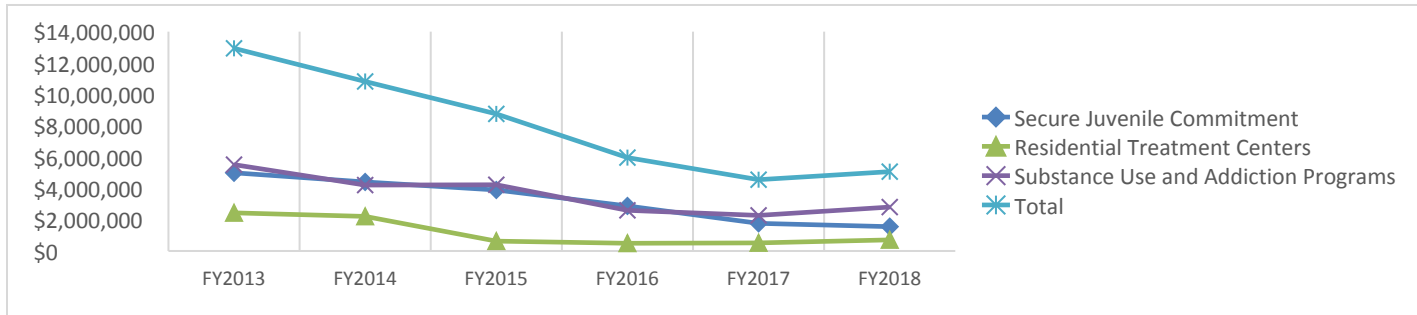
Juvenile Services Community-Based Costs Per Bed-Day								
Subcategory	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Independent Living Programs	\$210	\$235	\$214	\$191	\$417	\$240	13.62%	-42.45%
Residential Child Care Programs	\$254	\$240	\$231	\$231	\$446	\$251	8.02%	-43.72%
Personal Supports	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Living Arrangement – Community-Based	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$251</b>	<b>\$235</b>	<b>\$230</b>	<b>\$228</b>	<b>\$442</b>	<b>\$250</b>	<b>8.21%</b>	<b>-43.44%</b>

Table 87



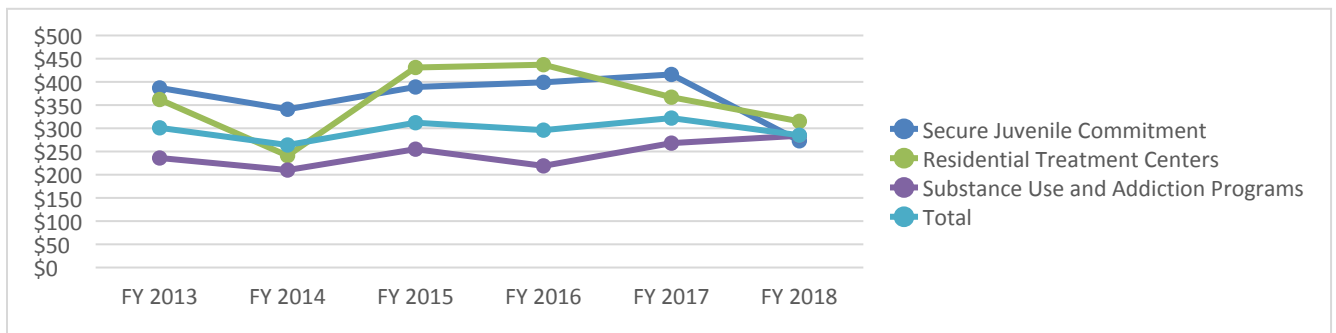
Juvenile Services Non-Community Based Costs Per Bed-Day								
Subcategory	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	\$203	\$147	\$328	\$260	\$390	\$344	22.60%	-11.79%
Juvenile Commitment Programs	\$384	\$533	\$778	\$802	\$872	\$905	20.07%	3.78%
Secure Juvenile Commitment	\$347	\$1,127	\$389	\$399	\$416	\$273	26.35%	-34.38%
Residential Educational Facilities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	\$195	\$58	\$1,228	\$253	\$189	\$208	370.47%	10.05%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	\$190	\$99	\$332	\$341	\$67	\$511	154.50%	662.69%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$281</b>	<b>\$327</b>	<b>\$397</b>	<b>\$531</b>	<b>\$544</b>	<b>\$373</b>	<b>8.51%</b>	<b>-31.43%</b>

Table 88



Juvenile Services Out-of-State Non-Community Based Total Costs								
Subcategory	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Juvenile Commitment Programs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Secure Juvenile Commitment	\$4,990,702	\$4,405,939	\$3,894,028	\$2,874,041	\$1,764,105	\$1,552,731	-20.03%	-11.98%
Residential Educational Facilities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	\$2,433,716	\$2,207,451	\$628,851	\$492,090	\$515,570	\$708,282	-12.08%	37.38%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	\$5,511,930	\$4,206,920	\$4,227,554	\$2,594,694	\$2,271,900	\$2,803,101	-10.17%	23.38%
Total	\$12,936,348	\$10,820,310	\$8,750,433	\$5,960,825	\$4,551,575	\$5,064,114	-15.95%	11.26%

Table 89



Juvenile Services Out-of-State Non-Community Based Costs Per Bed Day								
Subcategory	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	\$0	NA	NA
Juvenile Commitment Programs	NA	NA	NA	0	0	\$0	NA	NA
Secure Juvenile Commitment	\$387	\$341	\$389	\$399	\$416	\$273	-5.07%	-34.38%
Residential Educational Facilities	NA	NA	NA	0	0	\$0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	\$362	\$241	\$431	\$437	\$367	\$315	3.32%	-14.17%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	\$236	\$210	\$255	\$219	\$268	\$284	4.93%	5.97%
Total	\$301	\$264	\$312	\$296	\$322	\$285	-0.39%	-11.49%

Table 90

## **Developmental Disabilities Administration Summary**

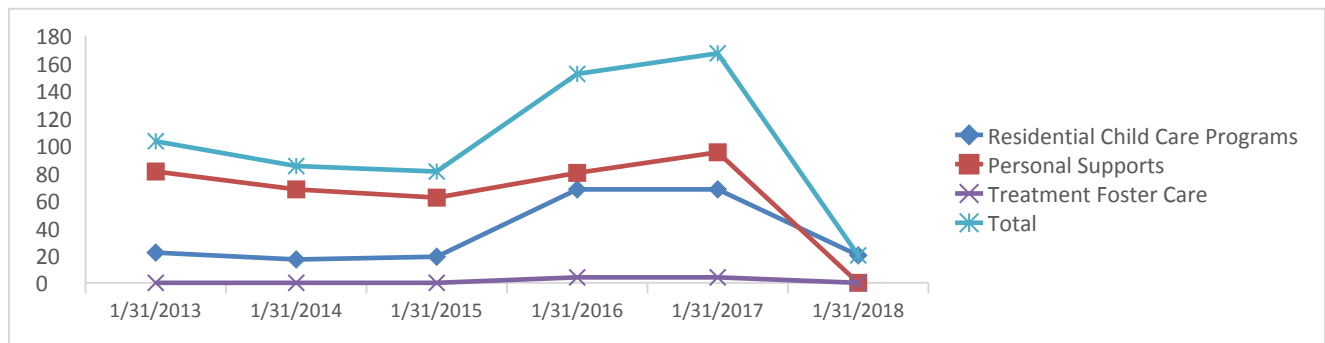
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The Maryland Developmental Disabilities Administration (Administration) is committed to supporting families. The Administration, a participant in the National Community of Practice, recognizes that people with developmental disabilities exist within families.

Family systems make up the core of our society and serve as a source of support for all its members, and families play a unique and critical role in supporting their family members with intellectual and developmental disabilities across the lifespan. They often provide day-to-day care, and are responsible for finding and providing opportunities for their family members to participate meaningfully in the community. In addition, families regularly provide medical, behavioral, financial, and other daily supports beyond what is customary. Families are instrumental in supporting their family members to access and engage a self-determined life. Low cost in-home services support the needs of both people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and their families and may reduce the need for costlier out-of-home placements.

The Administration's new Family Support waiver offers low cost, in-home services to families of eligible youth diagnosed with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Families have the opportunity to access a variety of services meant to support the family structure, including respite care, personal supports, family education and training services, environmental modifications, assistive technology, behavior support services, and others.

The Administration also recognizes that in some situations, families have tried lower cost in-home services and are in need of more intensive services. The Administration is committed to serving youth with services that support a documented need, if available, including residential services, as appropriate. The Administration is not a placing agency and will not fund services outside of Maryland.



Developmental Disabilities Administration Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Independent Living Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Child Care Programs	22	17	19	68	68	20	35.27%	-70.59%
Personal Supports <sup>7</sup>	81	68	62	80	95	0	-15.42%	-100.00%
Living Arrangement – Community-Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Treatment Foster Care	0	0	0	4	4	0	NA	-100.00%
Total	103	85	81	152	167	20	-2.54%	-88.02%

Table 91

### **Developmental Disabilities Administration 2018 Data Highlights**

The Administration collaborates with the Departments of Education and Human Services to find qualified providers to meet the needs of the youth that require support. There are times when other agencies are the lead and can fund the services, but no provider can be located. In that instance, the Administration works with those agencies to locate an appropriate Administration-licensed children’s provider.

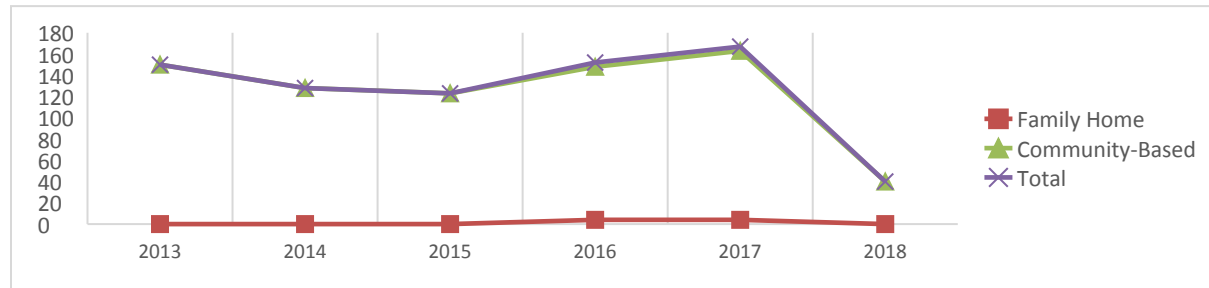
There are times when a youth, not connected with any State agency, needs service. Youth diagnosed with intellectual and developmental disabilities who are in crisis may receive Administration-funded services, including in-State community residential services.

The Administration also works closely with the Departments of Education and Human Services in early identification of the youth who will transition to the Administration’s adult system, allowing time to locate appropriate adult placements. For those aged 18 years and older, Human Services has committed to supporting the transition to Developmental Disabilities Administration adult homes to meet their needs. In some instances, the Administration has worked with partner agencies and made exceptions so that youth could move into adult community placements rather than go to an out-of-State placement funded by another State agency or have multiple in-State placements prior to age 21.

<sup>7</sup> Personal Supports are no longer reported as of 2017 because they have been determined to include only in-home family supports, rather than services to youth in out-of-home placement. These preventative services will no longer be tracked in this Report or counted among out-of-home placement totals. In addition, the data for this Report now includes youth up to age 20 years and 364 days. In the past it had included youth through the age of 21 years and 364 days.



## Development Disabilities Administration Demographics



Subcategory	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Family Home	0	0	0	4	4	0	NA	-100.00%
Community-Based	150	128	123	148	163	40	-12.71%	-75.46%
Total	150	128	123	152	167	40	-12.24%	-76.05%

Table 92

State Fiscal Year	Placements at Start of FY	Starts in FY (New Placements)	Total Served	Ends in FY (Placement Exits)	Placements at End of FY
2014	92	36	128	27	101
2015	88	35	123	29	94
2016	144	159	303	54	249
2017	161	174	335	66	269
2018	15	25	40	12	28
Three-Year Change	-82.95%	-28.57%	-67.48%	-58.62%	-70.21%
Average Yearly Change	-4.90%	68.83%	16.23%	8.50%	19.10%
Recent Year Change	-90.68%	-85.63%	-88.06%	-81.82%	-89.59%

Table 93

The Administration has funded services for youth aged 18-21 years in adult programs with special exceptions to best meet the needs of the youth. Youth identified as eligible for the Administration's services and in need of a placement after the age of 18 are not served by Department of Human Services if the youth was not known to that Department prior to age 18. The Department of Human Services will work with the Administration on funding and services for these individuals. Youth placed in Residential Treatment Centers and hospitals through Medicaid are often in need of residential services as part of their discharge planning. In those situations, the Administration works closely with the Behavioral Health Administration, local Core Service Agencies, and the Residential Treatment Centers to determine what placement will best meet the needs of the youth.

Residential services provided by the Administration's licensed providers include Group Homes and Alternative Living Units, as well Shared Living. Group Homes are residences owned, leased, or operated by an Administration licensee that provides specialized residential services to four individuals diagnosed with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Alternative Living Units are residences owned or leased by Administration licensees that provide specialized residential services to no more than three individuals diagnosed with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Shared Living is a living arrangement similar to Treatment Foster Care that emphasizes the long term sharing of lives, forming of caring households, and close personal relationships between a participant and support person(s).

As indicated in Table 93, the total number of placements at the start of the fiscal year has decreased by 82.9% over the past three years. The number of new placements in Administration services from FY

2017 to FY 2018 decreased by 85.63%. The total number of placements by the Administration in out-of-home placements indicated in Table 93 for FY 2018 was 40, 88.0% lower than in FY 2017. It should be noted that this table shows the number of placements and not the number of children. Often a child will have multiple placements due to hospitalization, reunification, or move to a new setting. The reason for the significant decrease in the number of youth in out-of-home placements is due to the reason stated above. Personal Supports are no longer included in this Report as they are in-home preventative services. The age of the youth included in this Report has also changed, and now only youth under the age of 21 who are in Administration-funded residential services are included.

Of the children receiving Administration-funded residential services on January 31, 2018, all were placed in their local jurisdiction. Jurisdictions with larger percentages of children in out-of-home placements are consistent with the population of those jurisdictions as shown in Table 94. The Developmental Disabilities Administration works to ensure that children remain close to their homes so they can preserve family, social, educational, and cultural connections during the period of out-of-home placement.



**Developmental Disabilities Administration Placement by Jurisdiction**

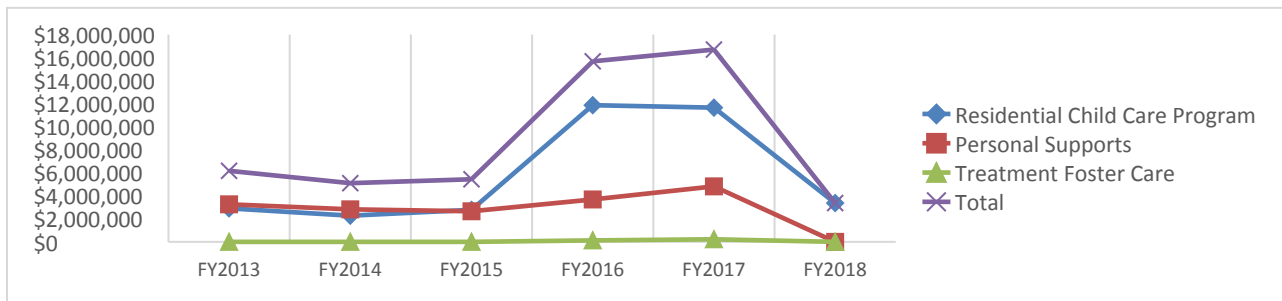
**Jurisdiction Where Children Are Placed**

Home Jurisdiction of Children	# children from jurisdiction in placement	% of children Statewide in placements from jurisdiction	Jurisdiction Where Children Are Placed																									
			Allegany	Anne Arundel	Baltimore	Baltimore City	Calvert	Caroline	Carroll	Cecil	Charles	Dorchester	Frederick	Garrett	Harford	Howard	Kent	Montgomery	Prince George's	Queen Anne's	Somerset	St. Mary's	Talbot	Washington	Wicomico	Worcester	Out-of-State	Unknown-
Allegany	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore	10	50.00%	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore City	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calvert	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	1	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howard	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	1	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	3	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince George's	5	25.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	20	100%	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of children from jurisdiction			NA	NA	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	100	100	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% children Statewide in all			0.0	0.0	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	15	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

**Table 94**

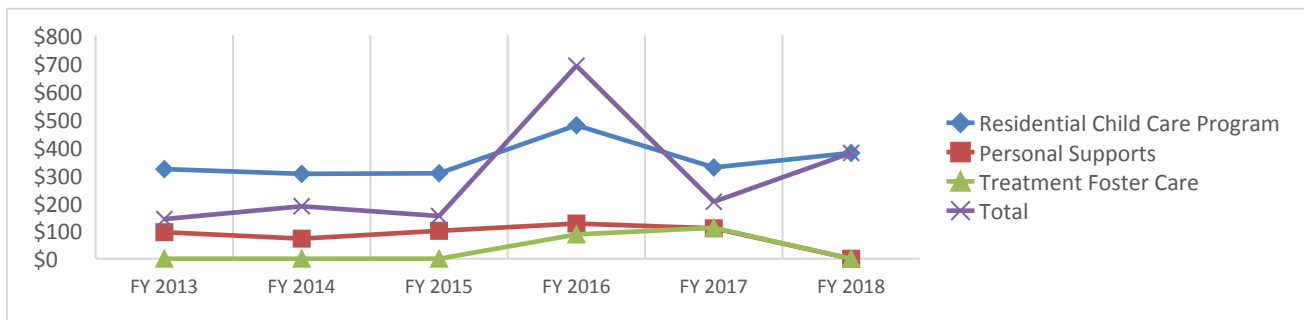


## Developmental Disabilities Administration Costs



Developmental Disabilities Administration Total Cost								
Subcategory	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Residential Child Care Program	\$2,908,846	\$2,272,657	\$2,779,521	\$11,865,376	\$11,652,290	\$3,368,505	50.89%	-71.09%
Personal Supports	\$3,259,484	\$2,823,561	\$2,655,439	\$3,681,542	\$4,818,099	\$0.00	-9.96%	-100.00%
Treatment Foster Care	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$126,757	\$223,725.00	\$0.00	NA	-100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,168,330</b>	<b>\$5,096,218</b>	<b>\$5,434,960</b>	<b>\$15,673,675</b>	<b>\$16,694,114</b>	<b>\$3,368,505</b>	<b>20.87%</b>	<b>-79.82%</b>

Table 95



Developmental Disabilities Administration Cost Per Bed Day								
Subcategory	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Residential Child Care Program	\$321	\$304	\$306	\$478	\$326.89	\$379	7.18%	15.94%
Personal Supports	\$95	\$72	\$100	\$126	\$109	\$0	-14.56%	-100.00%
Treatment Foster Care	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$87	\$111	\$0	NA	-100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$142</b>	<b>\$188</b>	<b>\$153</b>	<b>\$691</b>	<b>\$204.09</b>	<b>\$379</b>	<b>76.14%</b>	<b>85.78%</b>

Table 96

## **Developmental Disabilities Administration Strategies**

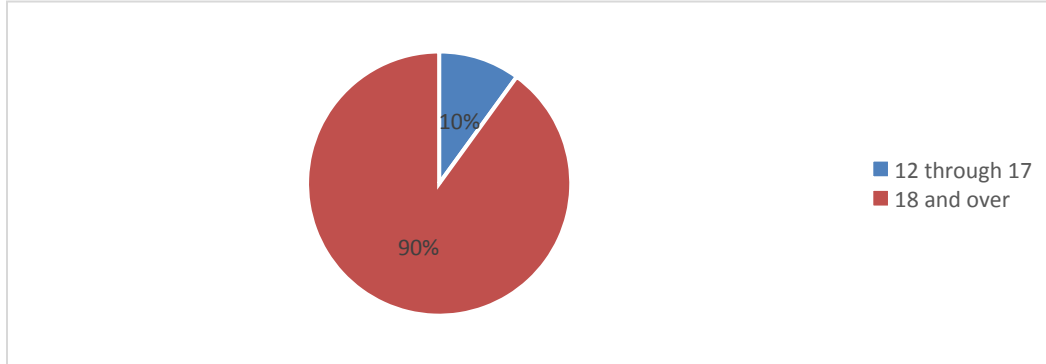
One challenge to the Administration continues to be the identification and support of youth between the ages of 18 and 21 who are aging-out of other support systems and agencies within the State or just becoming known to State agencies. It is critical to identify these youth early to allow for thorough, effective transition planning. Incompatible data systems between State agencies and confidentiality issues create barriers to the process. The Administration continues to participate in efforts to improve communication and collaboration through interagency and intra-agency boards, coordinating councils, committees, and task forces at the State and local levels to identify children earlier, allowing for a smoother transition to adult services.

Another challenge to the Administration has been the availability of low-cost supports and services to meet the needs of families before they become critical, forcing parents to seek a Voluntary Placement Agreement with the Department of Human Resources, hospitalization, or even abandonment, requiring costly out-of-home residential services. Based on knowledge of this challenge, the Administration received approval from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for two new waivers to support families and people with disabilities. The Family Support waiver allows the Administration to fund low-cost (\$12,000 annual cap) services to support families with challenges they might face having a child diagnosed with a developmental disability. The Community Supports waiver allows the Administration to fund additional services up to an annual cap of \$25,000.

The Administration will continue to work with community resources and other State agencies to support families to enable children to remain in their homes. The Administration works in conjunction with other State and local agencies to assess the community's capacity to meet the ongoing needs of children diagnosed with intellectual and developmental disabilities and their families. Ongoing needs may include medical or behavioral services, specialized childcare, respite, and supports for siblings and caregivers.

The Administration will also continue to explore the development of resources that will allow families to support their children diagnosed with disabilities in their homes. The Administration remains committed to focusing on supporting families and will continue to enhance the support of families through the National Community of Practice for Supporting Families.

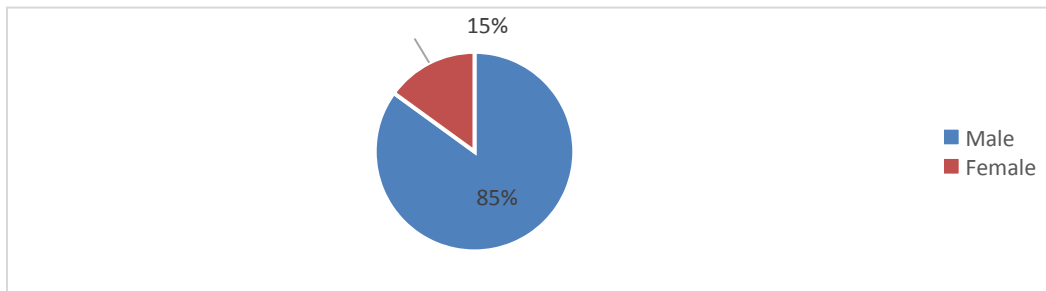
## Age



Developmental Disabilities Administration Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	10	6	9	5	12	0	1.11%	-100.00%
12 through 17	30	28	21	18	36	2	-8.08%	-94.44%
18 and over	63	51	51	129	119	18	8.25%	-84.87%
Total	103	85	81	152	167	20	-2.54%	-88.02%

Table 97

## Gender

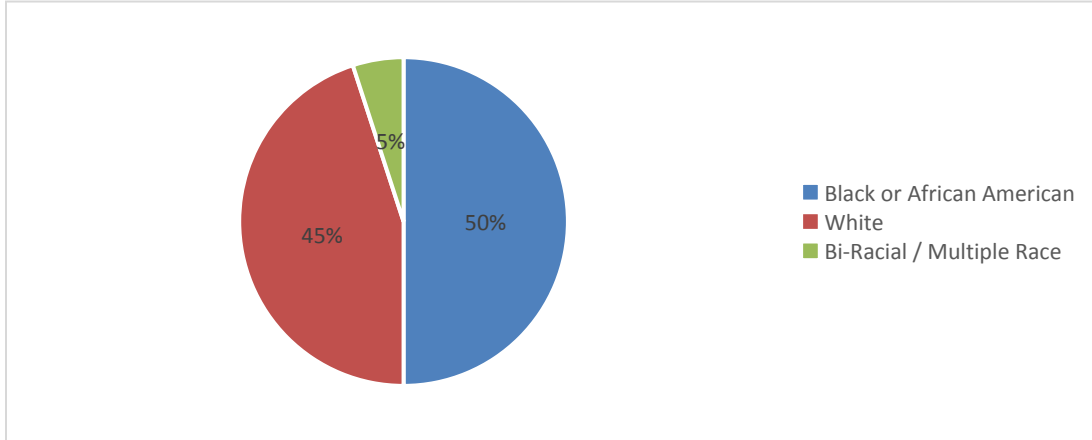


Developmental Disabilities Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	67	54	51	107	124	17	2.89%	-86.29%
Female	36	31	30	45	43	3	-12.92%	-93.02%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	103	85	81	152	167	20	-2.54%	-88.02%

Table 98



**Race**



Developmental Disabilities Administration Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	2	3	3	6	4	0	3.33%	-100.00%
Black or African American	31	26	26	65	52	10	6.62%	-80.77%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	35	31	34	59	87	9	5.92%	-89.66%
Bi-Racial/Multiple Race	2	2	2	1	4	1	35.00%	-75.00%
Other	24	19	13	18	17	0	-23.90%	-100.00%
Unknown	9	4	3	3	3	0	-36.11%	-100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-2.54%</b>	<b>-88.02%</b>

**Table 99**

## **Behavioral Health Administration Summary**

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The Department of Health utilizes two types of out-of-home placements for children, adolescents, and young adults diagnosed with behavioral health disorders. For those diagnosed with a Serious Emotional Disability or a mental disorder who cannot be safely treated in the community, a Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility placement may be medically-appropriate. Those with a substance-use related disorder requiring the intensity of residential treatment may be referred to facilities called substance use and addiction programs.

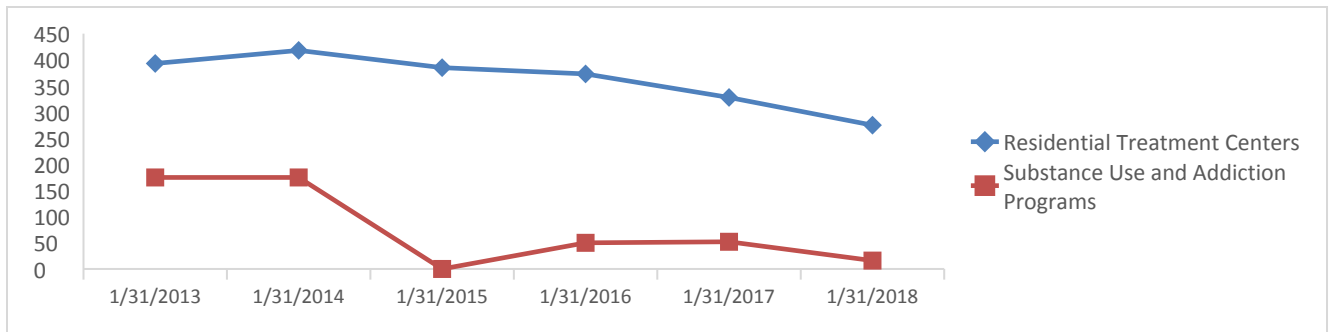
All out-of-home placements reported in this section are funded through Medicaid, a State and federal dollar match, often also referred to as “Medical Assistance” in Maryland.

A Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility is a federally-defined residential treatment setting, often called a Residential Treatment Center in Maryland and elsewhere. Residential Treatment Centers provide intensive supervision and behavioral health treatment to children who meet “medical necessity criteria” because of their high level of need requiring treatment not available in other types of community placements and outpatient treatment. Residential Treatment Center placements are classified as medical treatment and this treatment is funded through Medicaid which covers the costs of the behavioral health treatment. However, Medicaid does not cover the costs of the education provided to children while they are in a Residential Treatment Center.

The Department of Health, in partnership with its Medicaid Administrative Services Organization, Beacon Health Options, also monitors the lengths of stay of children in Residential Treatment Centers to ensure youth do not remain in this level of care longer than medically necessary.

Substance use and addiction programs are short-term (28 day) intensive residential treatment services focusing on the acute needs of an individual recovering from substance use. These programs include detoxification, behavioral counseling, medication when indicated, evaluation, and referrals to treatment for co-occurring mental health issues such as depression and anxiety. Because substance use problems are chronic, an individual who has completed substance use treatment is referred to an array of outpatient services to continue his or her recovery plan.

Adolescents and young adults whose use of substances require residential treatment are monitored through the criteria of the American Society of Addiction Medicine. These criteria are used as guidelines for placement, continued stay, and discharge of individuals with addiction and co-occurring conditions. These residential “Level III Intermediate Care” services are covered by Medicaid for individuals under age 21. Because of the short-term nature of this treatment, arranging for educational services in a substance use program is not problematic.

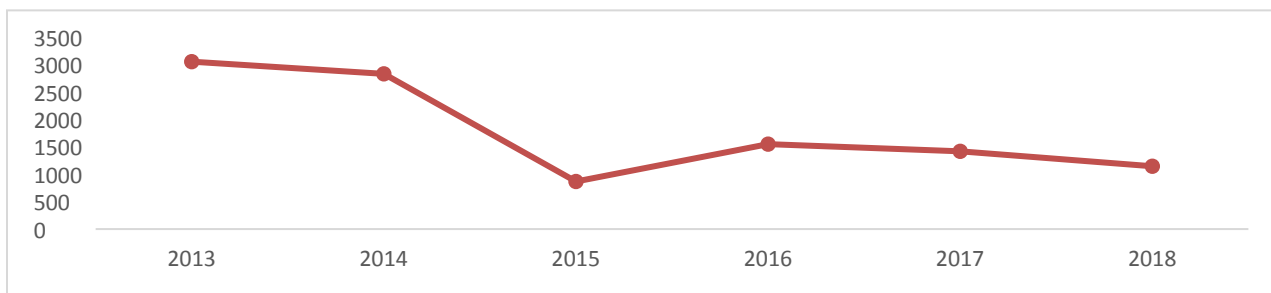


Behavioral Health Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Juvenile Commitment Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Secure Juvenile Commitment	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Educational Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	393	418	385	373	328	275	-6.57%	-16.16%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	175	175	NA	50	52	16	NA	-69.23%
Living Arrangement - Non-Community-Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA

Table 100

### Behavioral Health 2018 Data Highlights

The general downward trend in placements has continued in 2018. A rather sharp decrease in placements for residential substance abuse treatment was observed during the period, largely due to programmatic changes in the provider network which resulted in serving fewer youth under age 21 in order to redirect these treatment resources to older individuals in the face of the opioid epidemic. The need for treating those over age 21, who are more highly at risk for overdose death, drove providers to make these changes. Similarly, utilization of Residential Treatment Centers has decreased due to changes in the private provider network. Two large private Residential Treatment Centers closed due to quality concerns, leaving fewer beds available for placements over prior years.



Behavioral Health Total Served <sup>8</sup>								
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	3051	2829	867	1548	1,417	1,145	-5.15%	-19.20%

Table 101

<sup>8</sup> Starting in 2018, Residential Treatment Center and Substance Use totals have been combined under the header of "Non-Community-Based Residential Placement." In past years, these figures were reported separately.

Behavioral Health Placement Population Flow					
State Fiscal Year	Placements at Start of FY	Starts in FY (New Placements)	Total Served	Ends in FY (Placement Exits)	Placements at End of FY
2014	582	2,221	2803	2103	650
2015	432	435	867	529	338
2016	NA	NA	1548	NA	NA
2017	401	1,016	1,417	1,113	304
2018	314	831	1,145	854	291
Three-Year Change	-27.31%	91.03%	32.06%	61.44%	-13.91%
Average Yearly Change	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Recent Year Change	-21.70%	-18.21%	-19.20%	-23.27%	-4.28%

**Table 102**

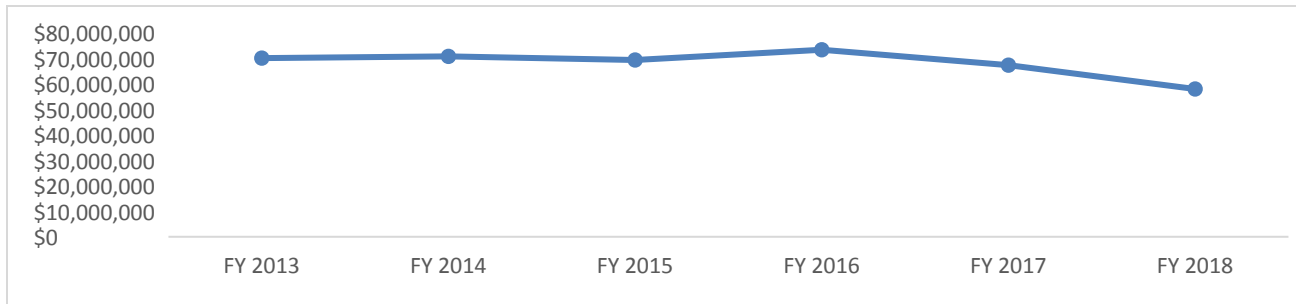


**Behavioral Health Placement By Jurisdiction**

**Jurisdiction Where Children Were Placed**

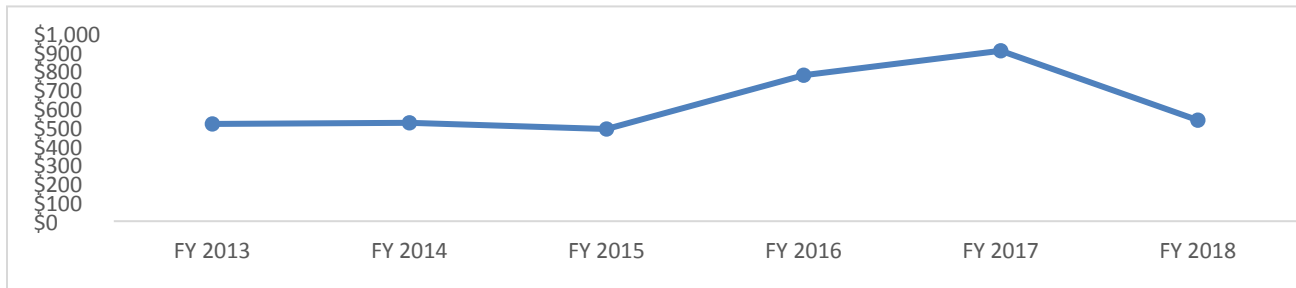
Home Jurisdiction of Children	# children from jurisdiction in placement	% of children Statewide in placements from jurisdiction	Allegany	Anne Arundel	Baltimore	Baltimore City	Calvert	Caroline	Carroll	Cecil	Charles	Dorchester	Frederick	Garrett	Harford	Howard	Kent	Montgomery	Prince George's	Queen Anne's	Somerset	St. Mary's	Talbot	Washington	Wicomico	Worcester	Out-of-State	Unknown
Allegany	4	1.37%	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	19	6.53%	0	1	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore	51	17.53%	0	0	11	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore City	57	19.59%	0	0	19	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calvert	4	1.37%	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	2	0.69%	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	3	1.03%	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	9	3.09%	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles	9	3.09%	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	2	0.69%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	24	8.25%	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett	1	0.34%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	9	3.09%	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howard	9	3.09%	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	1	0.34%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	45	15.46%	0	0	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince George's	14	4.81%	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's	2	0.69%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	8	2.75%	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	1	0.34%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	4	1.37%	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wicomico	4	1.37%	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Worcester	1	0.34%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State	7	2.41%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Unknown	1	0.34%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	291	100%	0	2	66	143	1	0	0	0	2	0	37	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	0
% of children from jurisdiction			NA	50	17	24	100	NA	NA	NA	50	NA	43	NA	NA	NA	NA	87	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	NA	100	NA	100	NA
% children Statewide in all			0	1	23	49	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

**Table 103**



Behavioral Health Cost Data								
Subcategory	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Total	\$70,025,386	\$70,704,598	\$69,286,039	\$73,298,072	\$67,263,037	\$57,921,884	-3.47%	-13.89%

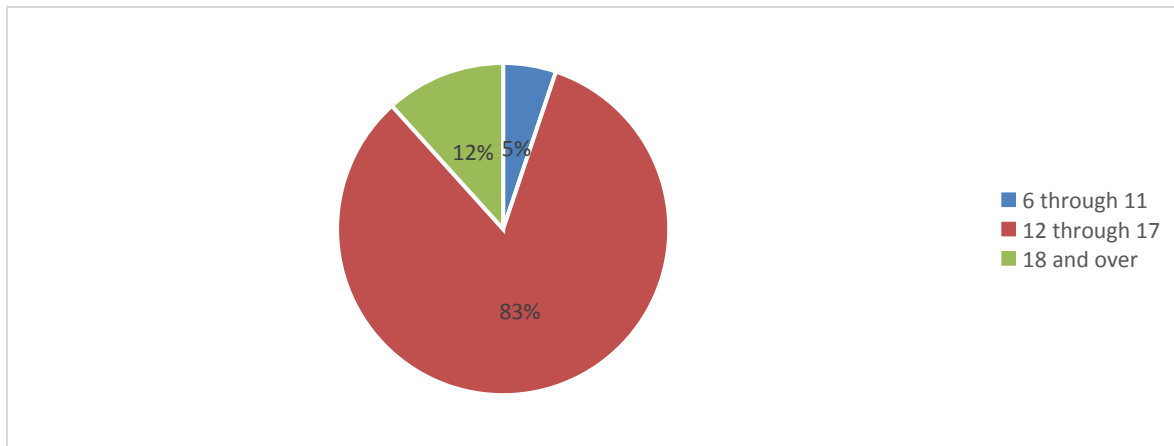
Table 104



Behavioral Health Cost Per Bed-Day								
Subcategory	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	\$517	\$523	\$490	\$776	\$906	\$537	5.85%	-40.73%

Table 105

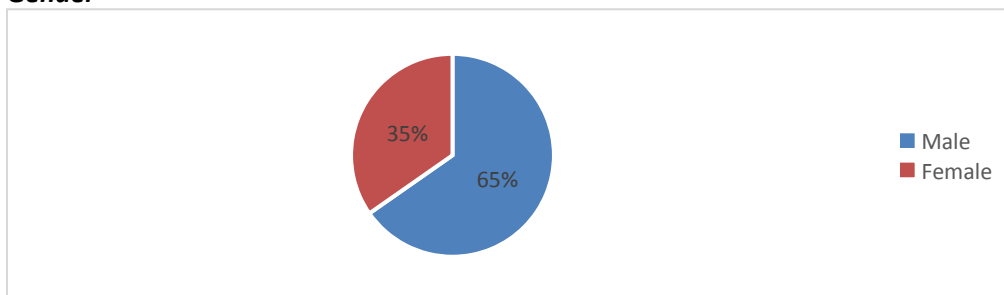
**Age**



Behavioral Health Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	1	0	1	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	88	51	48	45	45	15	-24.17%	-66.67%
12 through 17	301	340	318	323	281	242	-3.76%	-13.88%
18 and over	3	27	18	55	54	34	186.67%	-37.04%
Total	393	418	385	423	380	291	-5.05%	-23.42%

Table 106

**Gender**

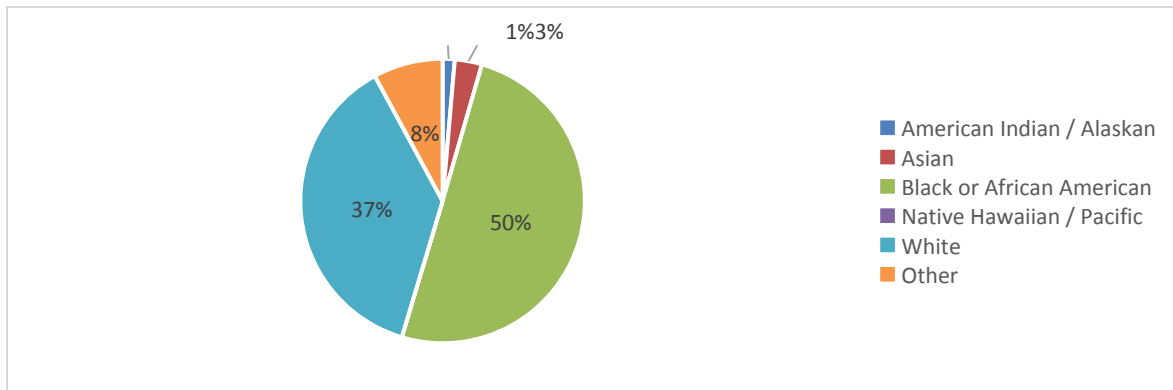


Behavioral Health Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	367	409	239	249	239	190	-10.09%	-20.50%
Female	201	213	144	165	134	101	-11.05%	-24.63%
Unknown	0	0	2	9	7	0	NA	-100.00%
Total	568	622	385	423	380	291	-10.46%	-23.42%

Table 107

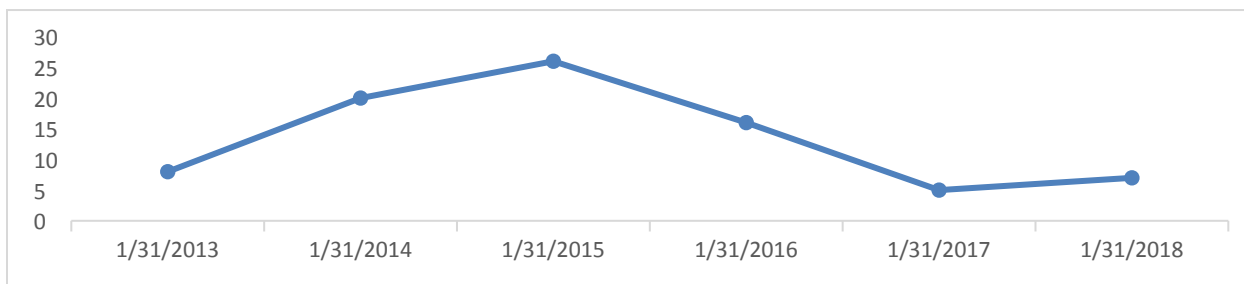
**Race**





Race	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	1	1	2	1	1	4	70.00%	300.00%
Asian	3	4	3	4	5	9	29.33%	80.00%
Black or African American	257	287	208	197	184	146	-9.68%	-20.65%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	0	0	0	14	1	0	NA	-100.00%
White	253	278	137	157	144	109	-11.77%	-24.31%
Bi-Racial/Multiple Race	1	28	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Other	31	14	25	49	30	23	11.52%	-23.33%
Unknown	22	1	10	1	15	0	402.91%	-100.00%
Total	568	613	385	423	380	291	-10.60%	-23.42%

Table 108



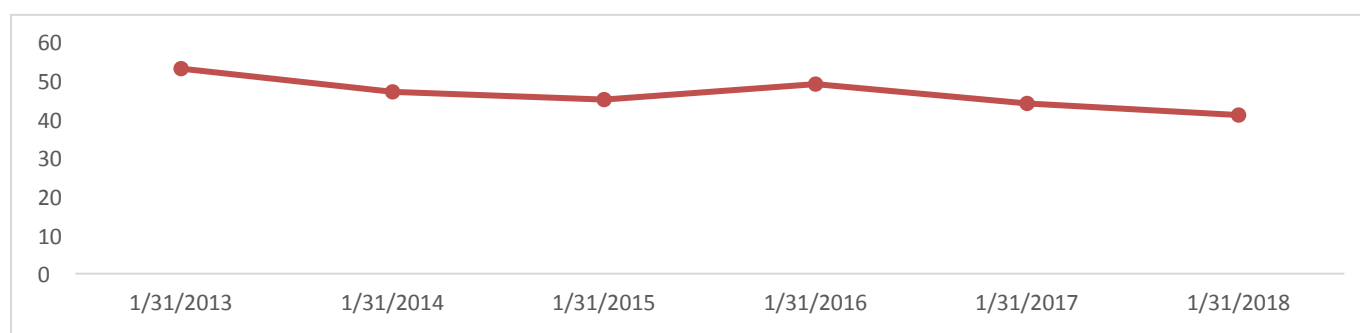
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Residential Treatment Centers	8	20	26	16	5	7	22.56%	40.00%
Total	8	20	26	16	5	7	22.56%	40.00%

Table 109

## Maryland State Department of Education Summary

Local School Systems are required to provide a Free Appropriate Public Education for all students who require special education and related services. Special education and related services for children in residential placements are determined through the Individualized Education Program team process. The Individualized Education Program team, including the parent, determines the services required, the type of program, and identifies the location for the delivery of services. The team is charged with ensuring that the child is demonstrating educational progress in the approved placement and the team may determine at any time that a change in placement is necessary to implement the Individualized Education Program and to provide a Free Appropriate Public Education. An out-of-home placement only occurs for a student placed by a local school system when the team determines that the child requires a residential educational facility. Maryland Residential Treatment Centers are approved for educational purposes as residential educational facilities.

The number of students requiring residential settings as a school placement is approximately .038% of the total population of students diagnosed with disabilities. The local school systems are required to provide special education and related services through the school year in which the child turns 21.



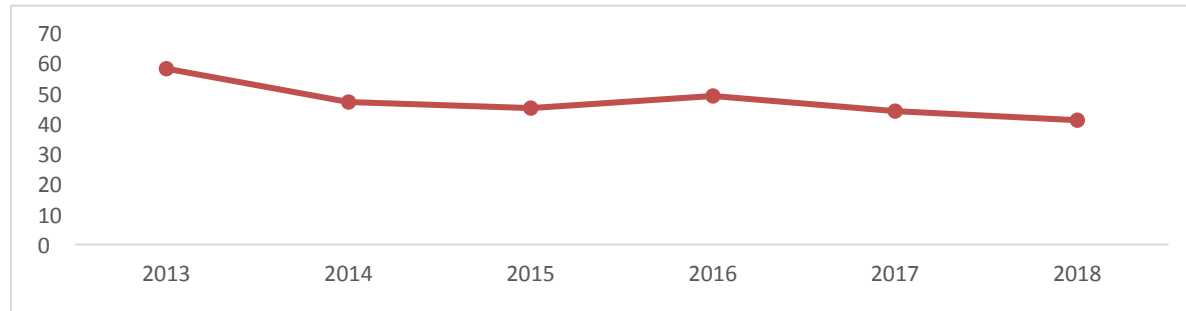
Education Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Juvenile Commitment Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Secure Juvenile Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Educational Facilities	53	47	45	49	44	41	-4.74%	-6.82%
Residential Treatment Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Living Arrangement - Non-Community-Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-4.74%</b>	<b>-6.82%</b>

Table 120

### State Department of Education 2018 Highlights

The Maryland State Department of Education (Education) continued to work with Maryland residential school providers to ensure costs are reflective of services needed and staffing is appropriate for the population served. Education focused on increasing preventative service initiatives to hold or reduce the need for nonpublic placements with the goal for local school systems to build capacity for placements. In addition, Education has provided substantial technical assistance to the schools, both programmatically and to support the design of individualized plans that keep students in the State and in their homes. Education will continue to work with the schools to ensure effective and individualized

service packages. This work supports the State’s goal to have Maryland’s children served in-State whenever possible.



Education Total Served								
Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Family Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Community-Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Non-Community-Based	58	47	45	49	44	41	-6.27%	-4.55%
Hospitalization	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	58	47	45	49	44	41	-6.27%	-4.55%

Table 121

### State Department of Education Demographics

The demographics for students in residential schools can be compared to the demographics for Maryland students diagnosed with disabilities. The number of students in out-of-home placements (residential schools) represents .038% of all students in Maryland identified as having educational disabilities. The male to female percentages for residential schools are 82.9% male to 17.1% female, while Statewide percentages for Maryland students diagnosed with disabilities are 68.5% male to 31.5% female.

When comparing race demographics for residential school placements the following are noted: Asian = 9.7%, African American = 22%, White = 63.4%, and Bi-Racial/Multiple Races = 4.9%. The Statewide percentages related to race for Maryland students diagnosed with disabilities are: American Indian/Alaskan Native = .3%, Asian = 3.3%, Black or African American = 40.5%, Hispanic/Latino = 15.5%, White = 36.2%, Bi-Racial/Multiple Races = 4.1%, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander = .1%. The *Maryland Special Education/Early Intervention Services Census Data and Related Tables (October 1, 2017)* provide extensive demographic information for Maryland students with disabilities and can be found at:

<http://www.marylandpublicschools.org/about/Documents/DCAA/SSP/20172018Student/2018SPED.pdf>.

Education Population Flow (All Placements)					
State Fiscal Year	Placements at Start of FY	Starts in FY (New Placements)	Total Served	Ends in FY (Placement Exits)	Placements at End of FY
2014	38	15	53	6	47
2015	29	19	48	7	41
2016	35	18	53	9	44
2017	23	23	46	7	39
2018	21	21	42	9	33
Three-Year Change	10.53%	-12.50%	28.57%	-19.51%	10.53%
Average Yearly Change	10.12%	-5.23%	12.90%	-8.05%	10.12%
Recent Year Change	-8.70%	-8.70%	-8.70%	28.57%	-15.38%

Table 122

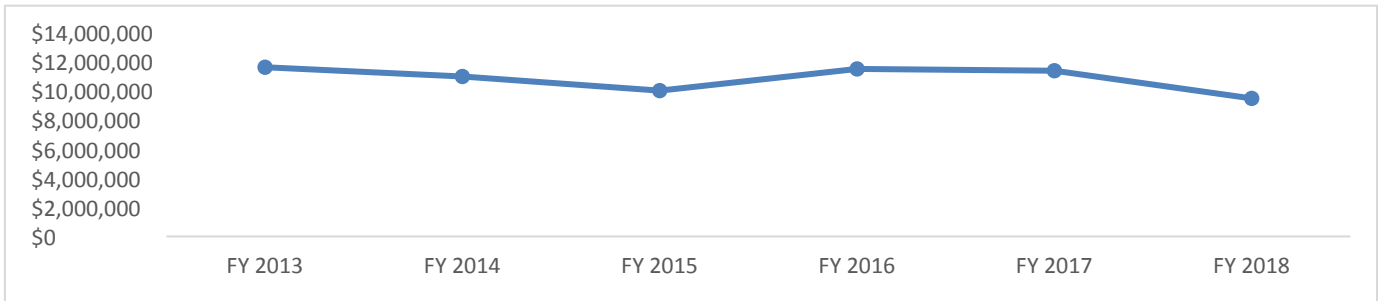
Education Placement By Jurisdiction																												
Home Jurisdiction of Children	Jurisdiction Where Children Were Placed																											
	# children from jurisdiction in placement	% of children Statewide in placements from jurisdiction	Allegany	Anne Arundel	Baltimore	Baltimore City	Calvert	Caroline	Carroll	Cecil	Charles	Dorchester	Frederick	Garrett	Harford	Howard	Kent	Montgomery	Prince George's	Queen Anne's	Somerset	St. Mary's	Talbot	Washington	Wicomico	Worcester	Out-of-State	Unknown
Allegany	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore	5	12.20%	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Baltimore City	2	4.88%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Calvert	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	1	2.44%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	8	19.51%	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Garrett	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	1	2.44%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howard	1	2.44%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	18	43.90%	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Prince George's	4	9.76%	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Queen Anne's	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	1	2.44%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	41	100%	0	0	0	0	15	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
% of children from jurisdiction			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	83	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA
% children Statewide in all			0	0	0	0	0	37	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0

Table 123



## Department of Education Costs

The total annual cost for out-of-home residential placement decreased by 17% from FY 2017 to FY 2018. Costs for residential placements generally consist of several components, including education and residential costs as well as direct one-to-one supervision and support services for students. These services are necessary to ensure appropriate engagement in activities for each student, individualized implementation of instruction, behavioral plans, and student and staff safety.



Education Total Costs								
Subcategory	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Residential Educational Facilities	\$11,607,471	\$10,972,899	\$10,003,490	\$11,492,102	\$11,369,006	\$9,470,565	-3.44%	-16.70%

Table 124

## Local School System Out-of-State Placements

A school system may find it necessary to place a student in an appropriate out-of-State residential school because of the highly unique needs of that student. Prior to making this decision for the student, the Individualized Education Program team must consider the appropriateness of all in-State residential schools, including the proximity of the school placement to the child's home. When considering an out-of-State residential school, the local school system works collaboratively with Education to review the appropriateness of the program and facility to provide education services to Maryland children and in accordance with COMAR 13A.05.01.12.

A review of the profiles of the students placed out-of-State reveals a wide variation of needs, ages, grade placements, and goals for the students. The challenges that require a student to be placed out-of-State vary for each individual student, and it is not necessarily related to a lack of specific services offered by Maryland providers. The nine students placed out-of-State represent 22% of the 41 students requiring residential schools.

The current student profiles served by out-of-State providers include:

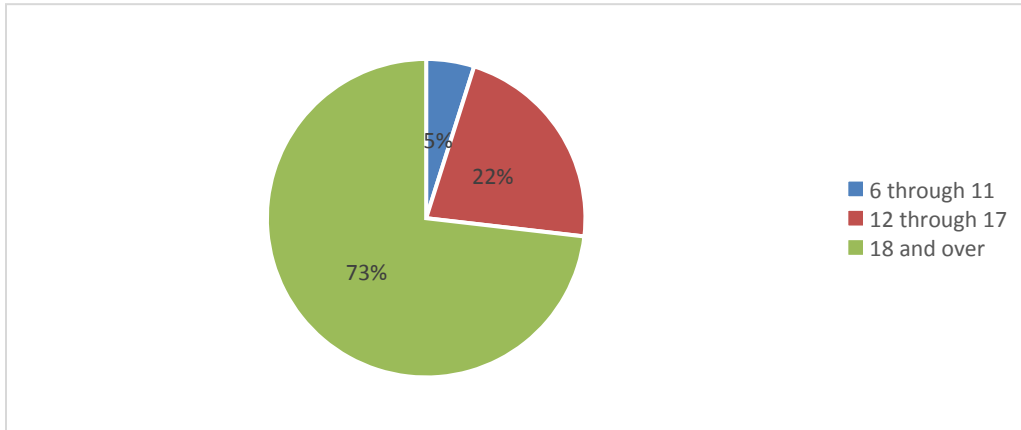
- Medically fragile, low cognitive abilities, and a pattern of behaviors that are of danger to self and others;
- Complex emotional disabilities with challenging behavioral profiles, and have not experienced success with the Maryland Residential Treatment Center model;
- Significant mental health and behavioral needs, and requiring American Sign Language as the primary language for all instruction and throughout the school day; and,
- Low cognitive abilities and severe aggressive behavior patterns, and/or sexually inappropriate behaviors.
-

### **Department of Education Strategies/Recommendation**

Education's Division of Early Intervention and Special Education Services (Division) has worked directly with Maryland private day and residential education facilities to build in-State capacity for students requiring intensive services. Education provides ongoing support and technical assistance to Autism Waiver providers and others to build capacity and quality programming for students. During the 2018-2019 school year, the Division will continue to support local school systems to enhance services and supports for students to remain in their community schools.

Education supports cross-agency collaboration to ensure the development of community-based and residential programs to meet the needs of students typically placed out-of-State and to facilitate the return of these students to Maryland programs and schools.

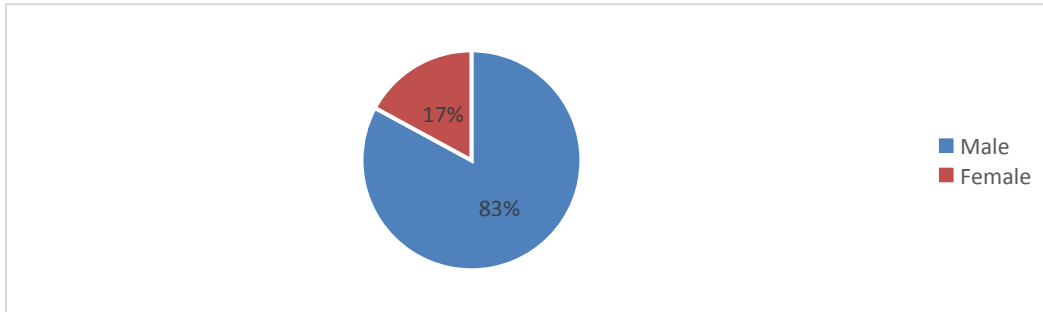
**Age**



Education Non-Community-Based Age Trends								
	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	2	2	0	1	1	2	NA	100.00%
12 through 17	24	21	21	12	14	9	-14.88%	-35.71%
18 and over	27	24	24	36	29	30	4.58%	3.45%
Total	53	47	45	49	44	41	-4.74%	-6.82%

**Table 125**

**Gender**



Education Non-Community-Based Gender Trends								
	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	38	39	39	40	35	34	-2.03%	-2.86%
Female	15	8	6	9	9	7	-8.78%	-22.22%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	53	47	45	49	44	41	-4.74%	-6.82%

**Table 126**

**Race**

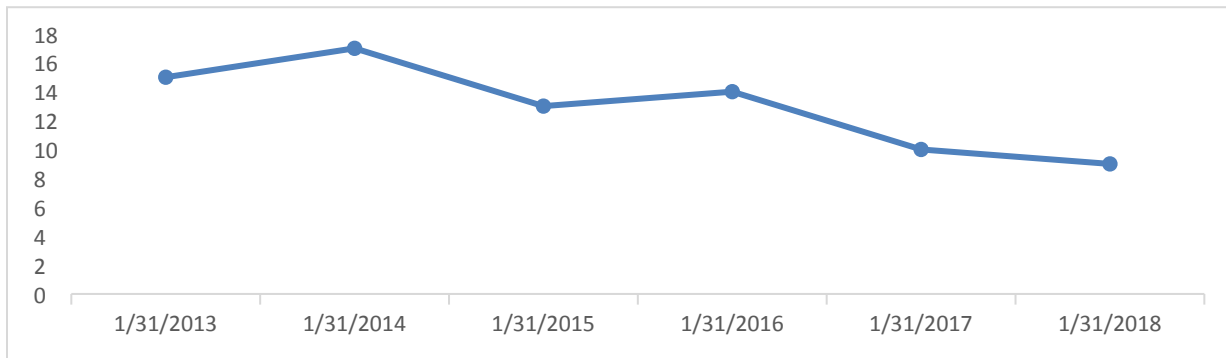




Education Non-Community-Based Race Trends								
	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	8	4	4	4	4	4	-10.00%	0.00%
Black or African American	14	13	10	9	10	9	-7.82%	-10.00%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	1	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	29	29	30	34	27	26	-1.50%	-3.70%
Bi-Racial/Multiple Race	1	0	0	0	1	2	NA	100%
Other	0	1	1	2	2	0	NA	-100.00%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	53	47	45	49	44	41	-4.74%	-6.82%

Table 127

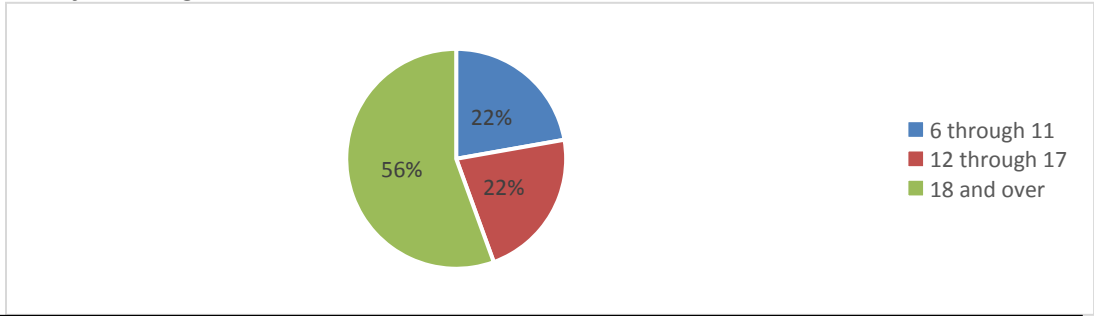
### Out-of-State Placement Trends



Education Out-of-State Non-Community-Based Trends								
	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Residential Educational Facilities	15	17	13	14	10	9	-8.22%	-10.00%

Table 128

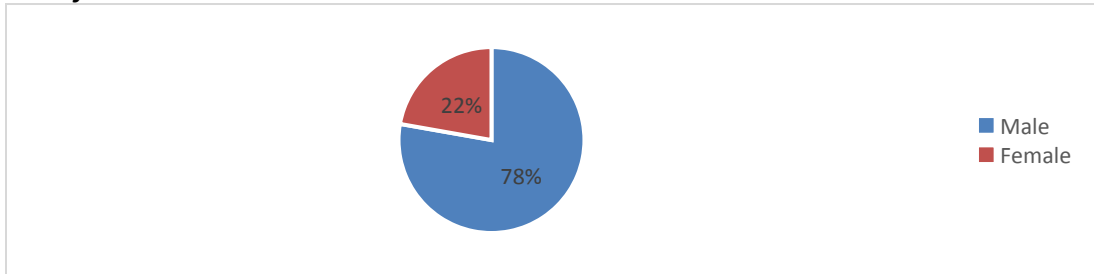
**Out-of-State Age**



Education Out-of-State Age Trends								
	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	1	1	0	0	0	2	NA	NA
12 through 17	7	6	5	3	3	2	-20.86%	-33.33%
18 and over	7	10	8	11	7	5	-0.92%	-28.57%
Total	15	17	13	17	10	9	-8.22%	-10.00%

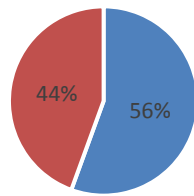
Table 129

**Out-of-State Gender**



Education Out-of-State Gender Trends								
	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	8	11	10	9	6	7	0.35%	16.67%
Female	7	6	3	5	4	2	-13.52%	-50.00%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	15	17	13	14	10	9	-8.22%	-10.00%

**Out-of-State Race**



■ Black or African American  
 ■ White

Education Out-of-State Race Trends								
	1/31/2013	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Black or African American	6	6	4	4	4	5	-1.67%	25.00%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	9	11	9	9	5	4	-12.08%	-20.00%
Bi-Racial/Multiple Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Other	0	0	0	1	1	0	NA	-100.00%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-8.22%</b>	<b>-10.00%</b>

Table 131

## **Maryland School for the Blind and Maryland School for the Deaf**

In accordance with § 8-303 and § 8-3A-03 of the Education Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, the Department of Education, each County board of education, the Maryland School for the Deaf, and the Maryland School for the Blind shall work together to meet the educational needs of children who are deaf and blind.

### **The Maryland School for the Deaf**

The Maryland School for the Deaf is established under § 8-3A-04 of the Education Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The School is required to admit free of charge all students who are Maryland residents and meet the established admissions criteria. Section § 8-3A-05 requires each local school system to notify parents or guardians of each hearing-impaired child of the availability of the educational programs offered by the School. Funding for the School for the Deaf is established under § 8-3A-09. The School for the Deaf is also required to establish and operate a program of enhanced services for deaf students who have moderate to severe disabilities under § 8-3A-07, with funding provided jointly by the State and the county. The majority of students enrolled at the School are placed by parents or guardians rather than by a local school system. Children receiving enhanced services are placed by local school systems through the Individualized Education Program team process. A small number of students placed by the Individualized Education Program team process live on campus during the school week.

<b>Maryland School for the Deaf Total Costs</b>				
	<b>Total Residential Served</b>	<b>Residential Cost</b>	<b>Educational Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
FY2012	123	\$2,476,233	\$6,162,792	\$8,639,025
FY2013	125	\$2,415,309	\$5,704,625	\$8,119,934
FY2014	125	\$2,456,214	\$5,877,375	\$8,333,589
FY2015	122	\$2,701,397	\$5,715,334	\$8,416,731
FY2016	121	\$2,686,097	\$6,021,731	\$8,707,828
FY2017	120	\$2,673,228	\$6,273,914	\$8,947,142
FY2018	114	\$2,436,002	\$6,485,569	\$8,921,571

Table 132

### **The Maryland School for the Blind**

The Maryland School for the Blind is established to provide services for children placed by local school systems through the Individualized Education Program team process. In accordance with § 8-306 of the Education Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, each local school system in the State shall notify the parents or guardians of each blind or visually-impaired child, including children diagnosed with multiple disabilities, of the availability of the educational programs and administrative policies of the schools under their jurisdiction. The School is required to establish and operate a program of enhanced services<sup>9</sup> for students who are blind and have been diagnosed with other disabilities. Funding for these services is provided jointly by the State and county. The budget for the School is submitted annually by the Governor to the General Assembly. The residential program offers a continuum of service options. Students may participate in the extended-day program, as part-time or full-time students, or may reside in a dormitory or in a house on the campus during the school week.

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<sup>9</sup> Enhanced services allow students to receive educational services in Maryland rather than in out-of-State residential programs.

Maryland School for the Blind Total Costs				
	Total Residential Served	Residential Cost	Educational Cost	Total Cost
FY2012	89	\$4,722,467	\$8,316,387	\$13,038,854
FY2013	91	\$5,043,578	\$9,632,009	\$14,675,587
FY2014	93	\$5,238,222	\$9,521,892	\$14,760,114
FY2015	96	\$5,238,300	\$9,816,144	\$15,054,444
FY2016	94	\$5,535,390	\$9,922,890	\$15,458,280
FY2017	87	\$6,590,729	\$10,720,758	\$17,311,487
FY2018	93	\$6,376,802	\$11,048,781	\$17,425,583

Table 132

## **Family Preservation Services**

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The Department of Human Services provides family preservation services to children and families at risk of child maltreatment and/or out-of-home placement. Rooted in the 1980 federal child welfare law to make “reasonable efforts to prevent out-of-home placement,” Maryland has provided in-home interventions since the early 1980s. These services are provided by the local Departments of Social Services as Family Preservation Services.

Since 1990, Interagency Family Preservation Services in Maryland have been an interagency approach to preserving families with children at imminent risk of placement from all child-serving agencies. Until FY 2008, the program was administered by the Governor’s Office for Children, after which the program and the funding were integrated into the Department of Human Services’ Family Preservation Services program.

Family Preservation Services can be evaluated by examining families’ risk levels and the incidence rates of maltreatment and out-of-home placement. Risk is assessed by the Maryland Family Risk Assessment, which is administered by the caseworker at the initiation of services, several times throughout services, and at case closure. Risk data for families served in family preservation services is discussed in this report.

Maltreatment (child abuse or neglect) is measured by the number of indicated investigation findings of child maltreatment. Out-of-home placement is measured by the number of children entering out-of-home care. Both measures are analyzed here for incidents of maltreatment or out-of-home placement among children while they were receiving Family Preservation Services and for children who had recently received Family Preservation Services.

The Department of Human Services family preservation services are separated into two categories:

1. Interagency Family Preservation Services; and,
2. Family Preservation Services – including Services to Families with Children (a short-term service featuring an assessment of family needs) and all other in-home services.

Data for the two separate categories will be presented, along with data for the two programs combined (Total Family Preservation Services).

### **Service Counts for Human Services Family Preservation Services**

Table 133 below contains a five-year summary for Total In-Home services, Family Preservation Services, and Intensive Family Preservation Services. A review of the last five years’ information on total cases served indicates there has been a 12% decrease in the overall number of families and a corresponding 13% decrease in the number of children served in Family Preservation programs from FY 2013 to FY 2018.

<b>Families and Children Served and Newly-Served*</b>						
<b>Total Family Preservation Services (including Interagency Family Preservation)</b>						
	<b>All Cases Served during Fiscal Year</b>			<b>New Cases during Fiscal Year</b>		
	Cases	Children	Child/Case	Cases	Children	Child/Case
FY2013	8,724	18,755	2.1	6,272	13,363	2.1
FY2014	8,626	18,137	2.1	6,712	13,787	2.1
FY2015	9,813	20,520	2.1	7,898	16,339	2.1
FY2016	10,061	21,417	2.1	7,642	15,920	2.1
FY2017	7,973	16,999	2.1	6,098	12,890	2.1
FY2018	7,710	16,286	2.1	5,949	12,438	2.1
<b>Family Preservation Services</b>						
	<b>All Cases Served during Fiscal Year</b>			<b>New Cases during Fiscal Year</b>		
	Cases	Children	Child/Case	Cases	Children	Child/Case
FY2013	7,750	16,434	2.1	5,460	11,459	2.1
FY2014	7,658	15,936	2.1	5,963	12,118	2.0
FY2015	9,034	18,764	2.1	7,309	15,028	2.1
FY2016	9,356	19,847	2.1	7,077	14,678	2.1
FY2017	7,396	15,726	2.1	5,665	11,944	2.1
FY2018	7,101	14,965	2.1	5,460	11,383	2.1
<b>Intensive Family Preservation Services</b>						
	<b>All Cases Served during Fiscal Year</b>			<b>New Cases during Fiscal Year</b>		
	Cases	Children	Child/Case	Cases	Children	Child/Case
FY2013	974	2,328	2.4	811	1,910	2.4
FY2014	968	2,201	2.3	749	1,669	2.2
FY2015	779	1,756	2.3	589	1,311	2.2
FY2016	705	1,570	2.2	565	1,242	2.2
FY2017	577	1,273	2.2	433	946	2.2
FY2018	609	1,321	2.2	489	1,055	2.2

**\*\*FY2015-2016 New Cases data revised**

**Table 133**

Looking closer at the data, there was an increase in Family Preservation cases during FY 2015 and FY 2016 due to increase in new cases during FY 2014 through FY 2016. During FY 2017 and FY 2018, there was a decrease in the number of new cases served. There is a comparable pattern in the number of children served. However, the same pattern is not evident in the Intensive Family Preservation cases, which showed a 47% decline in the number of new cases from FY 2013 to FY 2017 and a 50% decline in the number of new children served during that time. There was an increase in the number of families and children served from FY 2017 to FY 2018.

### **Analysis of Indicated Findings of Child Maltreatment and Out-of-Home Placement Rates**

This analysis focuses mainly on the question “Are children better off?” by measuring the absence of the occurrence of indicated findings of maltreatment, and the absence of placement in Human Services out-of-home care.

The goal of Family Preservation services is to support families in caring for their children, and to remove risk of maltreatment, not the children, from their homes. Families generally want to stay together even when challenges exist, and Family Preservation staff strives to assist families in reaching that goal. Despite these efforts (by both families and Human Services), there are instances of child maltreatment or the need for a child to be removed from the home while in (or after) Family Preservation services.

An indicated finding<sup>10</sup> of child maltreatment refers to a decision made by a local Department of Social

<sup>10</sup> There are two other Child Protective Services findings not discussed here: an “unsubstantiated” finding, meaning that there is not sufficient evidence to support the contention that maltreatment took place; and a “ruled out” finding, meaning that Child Protective Services determined that maltreatment did not take place.

Services Child Protective Services investigator, upon completion of an investigation, that there is sufficient evidence, which has not been refuted, of child maltreatment.

Out-of-home placements begin with a removal of a child from the home, which occurs when the child’s safety cannot be ensured in the home. The date of removal marks the beginning of the out-of-home placement episode.<sup>11</sup>

While other Maryland agencies place or fund the placement of children, this section discusses only Human Services out-of-home placements among the children who have participated in Human Services Family Preservation services, as these placements are generally due only to child maltreatment.<sup>12</sup>

Two measures are used to analyze the effectiveness of Family Preservation services in preventing child maltreatment and out-of-home placements:

- Did a Child Protective Services investigation result in an indicated finding for children receiving Family Preservation services?
- Did a Human Services out-of-home placement occur for children receiving Family Preservation services?

For each of these indicators, data is analyzed for the time period during which a child received services, and then for the one-year time period after the child received services (see overview in Table 134).

Measure	Timeframes	
Did a Child Protective Services investigation result in an <u>indicated finding</u> for children receiving services?	<i>During Services</i> For each fiscal year listed, the children newly-served in In-Home cases during that fiscal year are considered, and the observation time period for each child is the start of In-Home services to the first of either:	<i>Within 1 Year of Case Close</i> For each fiscal year listed, the children considered are those who were newly-served during the fiscal year and whose In-Home cases closed within 12 months of the start date of In-Home Services.
Did a Human Services <u>out-of-home placement</u> occur for children receiving service?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the In-Home service close date; or,</li> <li>• 12 months following the start date of In-Home services.</li> </ul>	<p>In other words, these are the same children as the “During Services” children whose cases closed during the 12-month observation period.</p> <p>The observation time period for each child is the 12-month period beginning on the close date of In-Home services and ending 12 months later.</p>

**Table 134**

Table 135 shows the counts of cases (families) and children newly-served each fiscal year, along with the counts and proportions of newly-served families whose cases closed within one year. It is evident that the majority of cases close within a year of starting. The child population associated with these cases were observed a year after case closing to determine whether a Child Protective Services Indicated Investigation or Human Services out-of-home placement occurred.

For the “During Services” observation period, it is necessary for a year to elapse after the reported fiscal year ends. For the “Within 1 Year of Case Closure” observation period, it is necessary for two years to

<sup>11</sup> It should be noted that not all children found to be the victim of an indicated maltreatment finding are removed, nor have all removed children been the victim in an indicated maltreatment finding. Removal is based on safety issues alone; if an alleged maltreater is no longer in the home and/or an appropriate safety plan is in place, removal may not be necessary. Additionally, safety is assessed continuously, and removal decisions are made based on the current situation while findings to investigations generally take up to two months to finalize. Safety issues may require removal regardless of an investigation finding.

<sup>12</sup> There is a small proportion of placements due to children’s severe medical/mental health/developmental needs through Voluntary Placement Agreements: 4% as of June 2017.



elapse after the reported fiscal year ends. Therefore, data for events occurring within one year of case closure are available for children newly-served in FY 2016, and data for events occurring during services is available for children who entered In-Home services in F Y2017.

Using this construct, Table 135 shows the number children who began Family Preservation services FY 2010 through FY 2018, and those who started Family Preservation services in those years but also completed services within 12 months of their service start date. Although Table 135 includes data on cases (i.e. families), subsequent data on indicated maltreatment and out-of-home placement will focus on children, not cases.

Total Family Preservation Cases*						
Fiscal Year	Cases			Children		
	Newly Served Cases	Newly-Served & Closed Within 1 Year	% Closed Within 1 Year	Newly-Served Children	Newly-Served & Closed Within 1 Year	% Closed Within 1 Year
FY 2010	5,515	4,784	87%	11,863	10,229	86%
FY 2011	5,260	4,568	87%	11,396	9,800	86%
FY 2012	6,583	5,827	89%	13,935	12,257	88%
FY 2013	6,273	5,556	89%	13,356	11,776	88%
FY 2014	6,707	6,012	90%	13,805	12,283	89%
FY 2015	7,898	7,236	92%	16,339	14,827	91%
FY 2016	7,642	6,983	91%	15,920	14,678	92%
FY 2017	6,098	5,356	88%	12,890	11,216	87%
FY 2018	5,949	N/A until FY 2019		12,438	N/A until FY 2019	

\*\*FY2015-2016 data revised

Table 135

Over the past seven fiscal years (FY 2010 through FY 2017), the percentage of cases (families) and children that complete services within one year of beginning Family Preservation services has been between 87% and 92%, decreasing in FY 2016 by 1% and again in FY 2017 by another 3%. When viewed from the child’s perspective, 87% of children were in cases that closed within one year.

### Indicated Child Protective Services Investigations/Child Maltreatment

During the past eight fiscal years, the percentage of children who have experienced an indicated Child Protective Service investigation that resulted in an indicated finding of child maltreatment during Family Preservation services ranged between 1.9% in FY 2016 and 4.2% in FY 2011 (Table 136). Despite these fluctuations, since FY 2010, the average percentage of children not experiencing indicated maltreatment during Family Preservation services is 97.2%; for FY 2016 the percentage was 98.1%. In addition, since FY 2010, an average of 97.1% of children did not experience an indicated maltreatment finding up to one year after finishing In-Home services (Table 136).

Indicated Child Protective Services Findings and Foster Care Placement Rates (Total In-Home Cases)								
Total In-Home Cases								
Fiscal Year	Indicated Child Protective Services Investigation				Out-of-Home Placement			
	During Services		Within 1 Year of Case Close		During Services		Within 1 Year of Case Close	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
FY 2010	3.9%	464	3.9%	401	4.6%	542	2.3%	233

FY 2011	4.2%	475	3.3%	326	5.2%	598	2.5%	244
FY 2012	2.6%	367	3.2%	397	4.5%	622	2.2%	264
FY 2013	2.7%	366	2.8%	325	4.3%	569	2.3%	267
FY 2014	2.2%	299	2.1%	261	3.8%	518	1.9%	235
FY 2015	2.4%	391	2.3%	336	3.4%	559	1.5%	229
FY 2016	1.9%	313	2.7%	435	2.3%	374	1.5%	244
FY 2017	2.4%	307	NA until FY 2019		3.2%	417	NA until FY 2019	

Table 136

Family Preservation Services has seen a sizable decrease in the number of children experiencing an indicated Child Protective Services investigation during services. Interagency Family Preservation Services has seen an increase in the percentage of children experiencing indicated Child Protective Services investigation services but the actual number of children is small due to the smaller number of cases (Table 137). For the one-year period after services, however, there is mixed experience, with Family Preservation cases experiencing a decrease (from 3.4% in FY 2011 to 3.1% in FY 2016), and Interagency Family Preservation experiencing an increase (from 3.0% in FY 2011 to 3.1% in FY 2013), dropping substantially in FY 2014 (1.6%) and increasing to 2.5% in FY 2015 and 3.4% in FY 2016. Part of the reason for the overall downward trend in indicated Child Protective Services investigations among children receiving Family Preservation services may be the implementation of Alternative Response, as many alleged incidents of low-risk maltreatment will not receive an indicated finding when the family is served through Alternative Response. If this is the case, the data for FY 2017 should show the continued trend when it is made available in FY 2019.

Indicated Child Protective Services Findings and Out-of-Home Care Placement Rates								
Family Preservation Services								
Fiscal Year	Indicated Child Protective Services Investigation				Out-of-Home Placement			
	During Services		Within 1 Year of Case Close		During Services		Within 1 Year of Case Close	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
FY 2011	4.6%	440	3.4%	277	5.7%	548	2.5%	202
FY 2012	2.7%	332	3.3%	354	4.6%	564	2.0%	219
FY 2013	2.9%	333	2.7%	272	4.4%	499	2.2%	216
FY 2014	2.3%	276	2.2%	237	3.8%	459	1.8%	198
FY 2015	2.5%	380	2.2%	306	3.5%	518	1.9%	260
FY 2016	3.7%	238	3.1%	201	4.6%	299	1.8%	114
FY 2017	3.7%	227	NA until FY 2019		4.8%	358	NA until FY 2019	
Interagency Family Preservation Services								
Fiscal Year	Indicated Child Protective Services Investigation				Out-of-Home Placement			
	During Services		Within 1 Year of Case Close		During Services		Within 1 Year of Case Close	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
FY 2011	1.9%	35	3.0%	49	2.8%	50	2.6%	42
FY 2012	2.1%	35	2.7%	43	3.4%	58	2.9%	45
FY 2013	1.7%	33	3.1%	53	3.7%	70	2.9%	51
FY 2014	1.4%	23	1.6%	24	3.5%	59	2.4%	37
FY 2015	0.8%	11	2.5%	30	3.1%	41	3.3%	39
FY 2016	1.9%	24	3.4%	46	1.8%	24	2.0%	27
FY 2017	2.8%	28	NA until FY 2019		3.0%	30	NA until FY 2019	
<i>*FY 2016 data revised</i>								

Table 137

During FY 2014, Maryland phased-in and completely implemented Alternative Response to provide families identified as suspected maltreators for child abuse and neglect in low risk reports an opportunity to receive a family assessment instead of a Child Protective Services investigation.

Alternative Response focuses on family engagement and strengths to enhance family functioning. This is a family-centered approach to working with families — workers seek to engage a family using assessments that lead to services to address identified risk and safety concerns, as opposed to investigating to identify an individual as responsible for the alleged abuse/neglect. Since July 2013,

Alternative Response is a growing presence in Maryland, and currently an average of 34% of new reports of child maltreatment are assigned to Alternative Response.

There has been a continuous decrease in the number of indicated Child Protective Services investigations, which results in a referral for family preservation services. This is likely due to a decrease in the number of allegations assigned to Child Protective Services investigations. It is important to note, however, that cases with high risk and safety concerns at the conclusion of Alternative Response are referred for family preservation services as well.

### **Out-of-Home Placement During and After In-Home Services**

Although there was a high of 5.7% in FY 2011, the general rate of out-of-home placement during Family Preservation services has ranged from 3.5% to 4.8%, with a rate of 4.8% in FY 2017. Overall, an average of 96.0% of children served in Family Preservation services from FY 2010 to FY 2017 were able to remain with their families during Family Preservation services and avoid out-of-home placement.

Out-of-home placement in the year following In-Home services has been between 1.8% and 2.5% for the past six years, with the lowest rate (1.8%) in FY 2014 and FY 2016. For these past six years, an average of 98% of children remained in their home and avoided out-of-home placement within the first year after receiving Family Preservation services.

### **Analysis of Maryland Family Risk Assessment for Family Preservation Services**

Data presented here, based on the current Maryland Family Risk Assessment, offers the advantage of consistency in analyzing data from prior years and consistency within cases. Caseworkers are trained on the Maryland Family Risk Assessment during pre-service orientation and through ongoing supervision.

Human Services Family Preservation workers are required to complete the Maryland Family Risk Assessment while the family is receiving services. An intake and closing risk assessment is required, as well as additional ratings every six months or when the family situation changes. The assessment covers various topics and includes a central section wherein workers score family observations in five risk categories: (a) History of Child Maltreatment, (b) Type and Extent of Current Child Maltreatment Investigation, (c) Child Characteristics, (d) Caregiver Characteristics, and (e) Familial, Social and Economic Characteristics. A four-level risk rating of no-risk, low-risk, moderate-risk, or high-risk is assigned by assessing past incidents or the current incident leading to Family Preservation services. The final section of the Maryland Family Risk Assessment is the Overall Rating of Risk. Workers enter their summary risk ratings for the five preceding risk categories before assigning an overall rating of risk for the family. Workers use the overall family risk rating to determine the likelihood of future maltreatment.

### ***Maryland Family Risk Assessment Intake Rating***

Within two weeks of starting a Family Preservation service case, workers are required to complete a Maryland Family Risk Assessment rating for the family. However, data is not available for an average of 19% of Family Preservation cases for FY 2011 through FY 2015, with increasing proportions missing during FY 2013 and FY 2014. There are two reasons for missing data: the Maryland Family Risk Assessment may be completed during the Child Protective Services response and then shared with the Family Preservation services team, and therefore, is not a formal part of the Family Preservation service record; and caseworkers may be completing the Maryland Family Risk Assessment in a paper-version

but not recording the results in MD CHESSIE. In order to boost data entry documentation, Human Services has launched an In-Home Milestone Report for supervisors allowing them to monitor the completion of both safety and risk (e.g. Maryland Family Risk Assessment) assessments. Using the new reporting system, Maryland Family Risk Assessment documentation has improved. In the past two years, missing data has decreased from 24% in FY 2014 to 11% in FY 2018 (Table 138).

The determining factor in assessing a child’s removal from their family of origin and placement into out-of-home care is safety, i.e. the child’s immediate condition, not risk. The SAFE-C is a separate instrument that measures safety. Although safety and risk are different constructs, many cases with high risk also have enough immediate safety issues to warrant an out-of-home removal. Therefore, families with the highest risk are more likely to be served in out-of-home services than Family Preservation services.

Initial Risk based on Maryland Family Risk Assessment Ratings						
Total Family Preservation Services						
Fiscal Year	n	None	Low	Moderate	High	Missing
FY 2011	7,517	9%	28%	39%	10%	14%
FY 2012	8,755	15%	29%	33%	8%	16%
FY 2013	8,751	17%	26%	31%	7%	18%
FY 2014	8,494	14%	27%	28%	6%	24%
FY 2015	9,813	16%	31%	26%	6%	22%
FY 2016	10,061	21%	33%	25%	6%	15%
FY 2017	7,973	14%	41%	29%	6%	10%
FY 2018	7,710	12%	42%	28%	6%	11%
Family Preservation Services						
Fiscal Year	N	None	Low	Moderate	High	Missing
FY 2011	6,555	9%	29%	38%	9%	14%
FY 2012	7,850	16%	29%	31%	7%	16%
FY 2013	7,776	19%	27%	29%	7%	19%
FY 2014	7,527	15%	28%	26%	6%	25%
FY 2015	9,035	16%	32%	24%	5%	22%
FY 2016	9,356	22%	34%	24%	5%	15%
FY 2017	7,396	14%	45%	27%	6%	10%
FY 2018	5,918	14%	46%	25%	5%	10%
Interagency Family Preservation Services						
Fiscal Year	n	None	Low	Moderate	High	Missing
FY 2011	962	4%	21%	48%	17%	10%
FY 2012	905	5%	22%	50%	12%	11%
FY 2013	972	6%	24%	49%	12%	9%
FY 2014	967	6%	23%	44%	13%	14%
FY 2015	778	6%	23%	49%	11%	12%
FY 2016	705	5%	27%	45%	11%	12%
FY 2017	577	5%	29%	47%	10%	13%
FY 2018	484	6%	33%	40%	11%	9%

Table 138

Table 138 shows initial Maryland Family Risk Assessment ratings. Overall, the majority of families in Family Preservation services present with low to moderate risk (70% in FY 2018) at the beginning of services. Among Interagency Family Preservation cases over the past five years, the largest proportion of families have moderate risk levels; among Family Preservation Services, the largest proportion of families has shifted from moderate risk level to low risk level since FY 2014. Among Family Preservation Services cases, those with no risk represented a higher proportion of cases than those with high risk. In Intensive Family Preservation cases, the proportion of cases with high risk is higher than that of those with no risk. Overall, just 30% of all families receiving In-Home Services in FY 2018 had moderate or high risk at the initial Maryland Family Risk Assessment evaluation. In order to shed more light on the trends noted based on the multi-year review of Maryland Family Risk Assessment data, Maryland has begun its

implementation of a family-oriented strengths and needs assessment.

### **Analysis of Child and Family Needs and Strengths – Family Version (CANS-F)**

Maryland implemented the Child and Family Needs and Strengths – Family version (CANS-F) to support strengths-based service plans for Family Preservation services during FY 2016. CANS-F is an assessment tool to be completed in collaboration with the family and identifies needs and strengths for both the family as well as individual caregiver(s) and child(ren). Information needed to complete the assessment is also gathered from people who support the family in the community, including other family members, friends, and professionals who work with the family.

The caseworker must complete a CANS-F within 45 days of acceptance of Family Preservation Services, and then every three months (90 days) until case closure or a change in family circumstances. All families receiving Family Preservation and Interagency Family Preservation need to have a CANS-F completed within 30 days of acceptance and every 90 days until case closure or a change in family circumstances.

The CANS-F assessment consists of eight (8) sections of rated (scored) items covering the following categories: Family & Household (three sections); Family Assessment (two sections); Caregiver Assessment; Culture Assessment, and Child Assessment (which includes Trauma Experiences). Two additional sections are completed when a rating greater than 1 is made in the items contained in Child Behavioral/Emotional Needs and Child Risk Behaviors.

Because FY 2016 was the first year of CANS-F implementation, this section presents only preliminary information based on the intake received for Family Preservation Services. It should be noted that CANS-F data for Services to Families with Children-Intake (SFC-I) is excluded. It has taken time to ensure that all cases that require a CANS-F are receiving an assessment.

For the entire assessment, the average count of actionable Family Needs for Family Preservation and Interagency Family Preservation Services (items rated 2 or 3) were 6.7 for Interagency Family Preservation Services (n=101) and 3.2 for Family Preservation Services (n=636). A descriptive analysis reveals which areas of the CANS-F assessment have the highest number of needs, and the areas of need most common within each type of In-Home Service (Table 139).

In the area of family functioning, the two greatest areas of specific need for both services were Financial Services (13% of Family Preservation Services families, and 19% among Interagency Family Preservation families served) and Family Conflict (11% among Family Preservation Services families, and 35% of Interagency Family Preservation Services families served).

Specific areas of needs stemming from Trauma were higher for Interagency Family Preservation families than for Family Preservation families, although the top needs are the same: Neglect, Witness to Family Violence, Physical Abuse or Sexual Abuse. The proportions in these need areas are greater among the Interagency Family Preservation Services families with 29% indicating Witness to Family Violence, and 24% indicating Neglect versus 14% indicating Witness to Family Violence, and 24% indicating Neglect among families receiving Family Preservation Services.

The number of children with actionable needs in the top Child Functioning special areas for Family Preservation families are twice those found for Family Preservation Services (1.6 average needs for

Interagency Family Preservation versus 0.5 average needs for Family Preservation Services). Two of the three most frequent needs are the same for the two services: Mental Health is the most frequent need in Interagency Family Preservation families, while Relationship with the Biological Father is the greatest need in Family Preservation families.

Family Preservation Services: Overview of Average Actionable Needs and Most Common Need Areas at Intake						
	FY2016		FY2017		FY2018	
	Family Preservation Services	Interagency Family Preservation Services	Family Preservation Services	Interagency Family Preservation Services	Family Preservation Services	Interagency Family Preservation Services
<b>Family Functioning Needs</b>						
Average number of actionable needs	1.1	1.9	0.8	1.7	0.8	1.8
Most common need areas	Financial Resources (16%) Family Conflict (16%) Parental Caregiver Collaboration (14%)	Family Conflict (36%) Family Communication (32%) Financial Resources (20%)	Financial Resources (14%) Family Conflict (13%) Parental Caregiver Collaboration (10%)	Family Conflict (38%) Family Communication (25%) Financial Resources (19%)	Financial Resources (13%) Family Conflict (11%) Residential Stability (9%)	Family Conflict (35%) Family Communication (27%) Financial Resources (19%)
<b>Trauma</b>						
Average number of actionable needs	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.2
Most common need areas	Neglect (28%) Witness to Family Violence (17%) Sexual Abuse (11%)	Witness to Family Violence (34%) Neglect (24%) Physical Abuse (18%)	Neglect (23%) Witness to Family Violence (15%) Physical Abuse (10%)	Neglect (28%) Witness to Family Violence (28%) Emotional Abuse (18%)	Neglect (24%) Witness to Family Violence (14%) Physical Abuse (9%)	Witness to Family Violence (29%) Neglect (24%) Physical Abuse (15%)
<b>Child Functioning Needs</b>						
Average number of actionable needs	0.7	1.7	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.6
Most common need areas	Relationship-Biological Father (12%) Mental Health (8%) Relationship-Biological Mother (8%)	Mental Health (27%) Relationship-Biological Father (22%) Risk Behaviors (18%)	Relationship-Biological Father (11%) Mental Health (8%) Relationship-Biological Mother (6%)	Mental Health (21%) Relationship-Biological Mother (18%) Relationship-Biological Father (16%)	Relationship-Biological Father (11%) Mental Health (7%) Relationship-Biological Mother (6%)	Mental Health (27%) Relationship-Biological Father (19%) Risk Behaviors (14%)
<b>Caregiver Needs</b>						
Average number of actionable needs	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.1
Most common need areas	Mental Health (14%) Substance Use (14%) Supervision of Children (11%)	Discipline (21%) Mental Health (13%) Emotional Responsiveness (12%)	Substance Use (12%) Mental Health (11%) Supervision of Children (8%)	Discipline (21%) Mental Health (20%) Marital Partner Conflict (14%)	Mental Health (14%) Substance Use (12%) Supervision of Children (8%)	Discipline (18%) Mental Health (18%) Boundaries (11%)

Table 139

Finally, Caregiver needs are comparable for both services, with Mental Health rated d as a top need over the past three years (14% for Family Preservation and 18% for Interagency Family Preservation in FY 2018). Substance Use (12%) was the second highest need for Family Preservation and Discipline (18%)

was rated as a need for Interagency Family Preservation. Marital Partner Conflict (14%) and Boundaries (11%) were other noted areas of need.

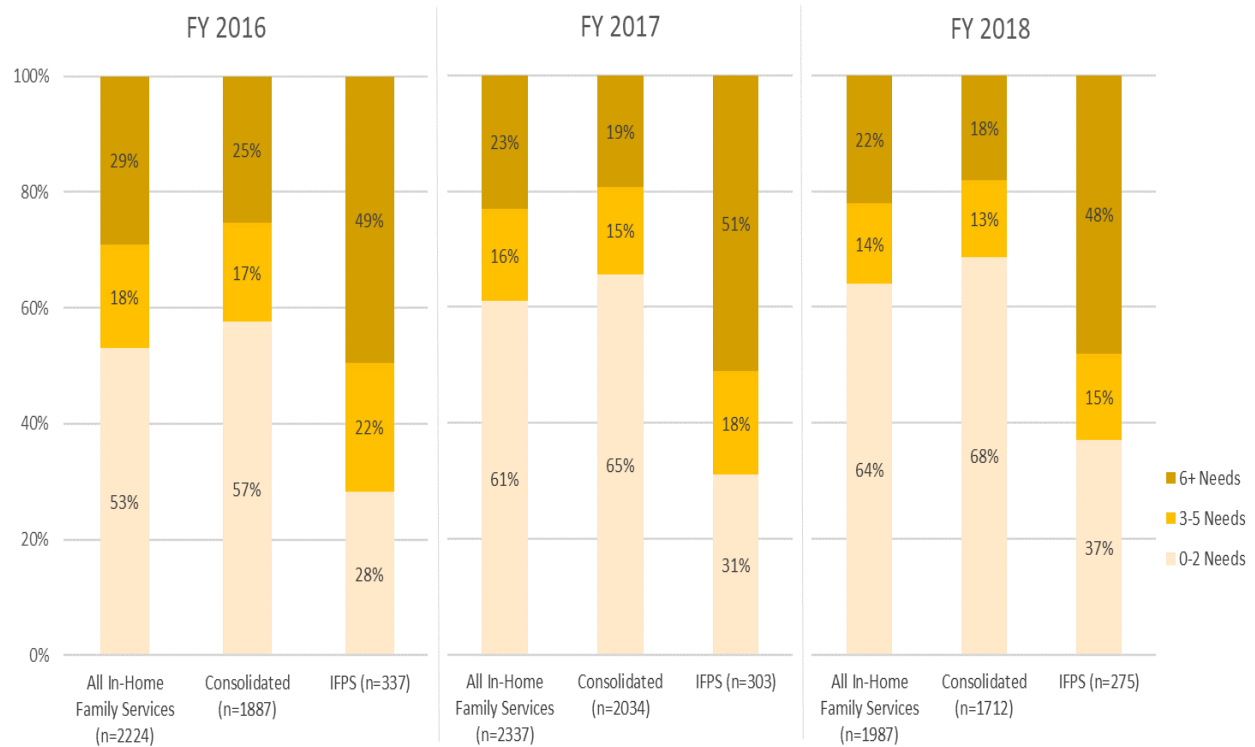
Given that the implementation of the CANS-F assessment began during FY 2016, these reported findings are preliminary. Based on this descriptive overview, it appears that the children and families served in Interagency Family Preservation generally have both a greater set of average needs and a greater proportion of families challenged in specific areas of need, compared to Family Preservation services. This is not surprising, as Interagency Family Preservation cases tend to include the higher risk cases.

An analysis of actionable family needs based on the CANS-F assessment focuses on the count of needs that families present with at the beginning of Family Preservation services (Table 140). Broken out by groups based on the family’s count of actionable needs, the purpose of this presentation is to consider the magnitude of needs among the children and families receiving services. Preliminarily, the descriptive analysis here reveals that a majority (64%) of all families receiving In-Home services have a low number (0 to 2) of needs, and 22% have six or more needs. This represents quite a large variance in needs among families served.

When broken down by program, just under half (48%) of the Interagency Family Preservation families have six or more needs, whereas the 68% of the Family Preservation cases have a low number of needs. There are, however, some parallels noted in both the Maryland Family Risk Assessment and CANS-F analyses: a sizable portion of families served in Human Services Family Preservation programs are entering services with either low/no risk of child maltreatment and/or have a low number of actionable needs. It is possible that there are other warning signs or nuances in local department decision-making about the families served that these assessments may not be sensitive enough to discern. Given, however, that the implementation of CANS-F is only two years old, further exploration to understand these trends are being undertaken in the form of technical assistance to the local Departments of Social Services to ensure proper use of the assessment tool and to connect the CANS-F (identifying the needs of the family) to planning for services for the family.

Total Actionable Family Needs at Intake - All Assessments																			
Needs	FY2016						FY2017						FY2018						
	All Family Preservation Services (n=2224)		Family Preservation (n=1887)		IFPS (n=337)		All Family Preservation Services (n=2337)		Family Preservation (n=2034)		IFPS (n=303)		All Family Preservation Services (n=1987)		Family Preservation (n=1712)		IFPS (n=275)		
0-2 needs	1172	53%	1076	57%	96	28%	1425	61%	1332	65%	93	31%	1268	64%	1165	68%	103	37%	
3-5 needs	405	18%	330	17%	75	22%	369	16%	313	15%	56	18%	272	14%	231	13%	41	15%	
6+ needs	647	29%	481	25%	166	49%	543	23%	389	19%	154	51%	447	22%	316	18%	131	48%	

**Table 140**



Graph 1

### **Family Preservation Summary**

Human Services Family Preservation services are a critical component of meeting the needs of thousands of vulnerable children and their families. In FY 2018, approximately 16,286 children from 7,710 families received Human Services In-Home services (Table 133).

As of June 30, 2018, there were 4,759 children in Human Services out-of-home care (Human Services Place Matters file, June 2018 data). The provision of Human Services Family Preservation services and other community supports are crucial in keeping children in their homes and families.

The Department’s Families Blossom Place Matters Initiative has allowed staff to continue to partner with families to achieve success through Family Centered Practice and use of Family Involvement Meetings. Child, youth, and family engagement are essential in the Human Services’ practice model, which also relies on community supports and services. Providing Alternative Response, Family Preservation services, and other supports to families is necessary to keep children safe with their families and to strengthen families’ abilities to care for their children. Human Services will continue to improve its family-centered focus with the help of the IV-E Waiver that enables the Department use dollars saved on foster care to continue to support and strengthen families so that children can remain at home.



## Summary and Statewide Strategies

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The Children’s Cabinet continues to address out-of-home and out-of-State placements in several ways, including re-establishing interagency collaboration and the development of quality educational, treatment, and residential services in Maryland so that children with intensive needs continue to be served in the least restrictive setting appropriate to their individual needs. To this end, the Children’s Cabinet convened an Interagency Placement Committee that is charged with:

- Reviewing recommendations for out-of-State placements;
- Coordinating the monitoring of out-of-State placements;
- Providing training to the Local Care Teams; and,
- Identifying in-State placement needs.

In 2017, the Children’s Cabinet identified a need to strengthen the system of care for children and youth at the local level through a coordinated approach to interagency case management to ensure that all options are exhausted before an out-of-home or out-of-State placement is recommended. The goal of this coordinated approach is to return or divert children and youth from preventable placements through the provision of community-based services. Effective January 1, 2018, the Children’s Cabinet designated the Local Care Teams as the central point for coordinated case management and as a point of access to services for children and youth.

### **The Local Care Team Process**

The Local Management Boards serve as the administrative home for the Local Care Teams. Parents, family members, or agencies are able to make referrals directly to the Local Care Teams through the Local Management Board to seek assistance with accessing services, to develop plans of care for community-based services, and to coordinate services from multiple agencies. Local agencies are mandated to attend all Local Care Team meetings and be represented by staff who can commit appropriate and allowable agency resources at the time of the meeting to support a child’s plan of care. In addition to the Local Care Team representative, the local agencies are required to ensure the attendance of the case managers for the specific cases being discussed.

The Local Care Team is responsible for facilitating a coordinated approach to services and ensuring parent involvement in Local Care Team meetings. The Local Care Teams are required to annually report to the Children’s Cabinet through the Interagency Placement Committee the effectiveness of the coordinated interagency case planning in the jurisdiction, including a set of required performance measures. The performance measures are:

Number of new cases referred to the Local Care Team.

Number of cases reviewed by the Local Care Team:

Number of Local Care Team trainings provided

Percentage of mandated Local Care Team representatives that attend at least 75% of Local Care Team meetings.

Percentage of all Local Care Team reviews (new, follow-up, and annual reviews) where the youth’s parent(s) or legal guardian(s) attended.

Percentage of new cases referred for in-State residential placement that are alternatively served through community-based services.

Percentage of new cases referred for out-of-State placement that are alternatively served through in-State community-based services or in-State residential placements.

The Children’s Cabinet has established a Local Care Team Coordinator position within each Local Management Board, funded through the Children’s Cabinet Interagency Fund. The Local Care Team Coordinator is an experienced professional responsible for ensuring a coordinated system for Local Care Team case referral and tracking, maintaining a comprehensive resource database, collecting data, and ensuring follow up services.

**Statewide Strategies**

The Children’s Cabinet continues to strengthen the Local Care Team process to ensure interagency service planning and coordination for children and youth. In addition, the agencies represented on the Children’s Cabinet have developed internal strategies for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the State network.

Agency	Strategies
Department of Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offer options for substance use treatment programs that accept parents and children together.</li> <li>• Create a trauma-informed system that uses standardized assessments to identify services and supports for children and families to prevent out-of-home care and re-entries into out-of-home care as well as to improve well-being.</li> <li>• Support evidence-based programs such as <i>Functional Family Therapy</i>, <i>Incredible Years</i>, and <i>Nurturing Parenting</i> to promote family preservation – community-based programs for families experiencing difficulty in meeting the basic needs of their children and at-risk for child abuse and/or neglect.</li> </ul>
Department of Juvenile Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance the <i>Functional Family Therapy</i> and <i>Multisystemic Therapy</i> programs to address substance abuse.</li> <li>• Add a security fence at the Savage Mountain Youth Center, which will allow certain youth to remain in-State.</li> <li>• Consider a new facility for a secure program for females.</li> <li>• Provide trauma training for facility staff to address population needs and hopefully reduce the ejections that can result in out-of-State placement.</li> <li>• Coordinate with the Department of Health on certain substance abuse cases requiring medication-assisted treatment, resulting in consultation with local health departments on services available and gaps in service availability; and increased utilization of in-State services.</li> <li>• Work with partner agencies to increase Residential Treatment Center capacity to address aggressive behaviors, low IQ, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders; substance abuse treatment facilities that can offer medication-assisted treatment and can serve youth with co-occurring mental health and addiction treatment needs.</li> <li>• Implemented improved referral packets to assist in obtaining successful placements.</li> <li>• Offer technical assistance for Local Care Teams and cross-training for agencies</li> </ul>

	<p>on each agency's mission, organization, continuum, and services.</p>
<p>Developmental Disabilities Administration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify youth who may be entering the Administration's service system early to enable transition planning.</li> <li>• Continue to collaborate with other State agencies and community resources to allow children to remain in their homes with the services and supports needed to be successful.</li> <li>• Provide funding through the Administration's Family Support waiver for low-cost services to support families of eligible youth to remain in their homes. Services include respite, personal supports, assistive technology, family training, and more.</li> </ul>
<p>Maryland State Department of Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to work with Maryland providers of services to children diagnosed with autism through the Autism Waiver.</li> <li>• Continue to support local school systems to enhance services and supports for students to remain in their community schools.</li> <li>• Support cross-agency collaboration to ensure the development of community-based and residential programs to meet the needs of students typically placed out-of-State and to facilitate the return of these students to Maryland programs and schools.</li> </ul>
<p>Behavioral Health Administration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand the capacity of the Intensive Behavioral Health Services 1915(i) Medicaid State Plan Amendment program in concert with federal Centers for Medicare &amp; Medicaid Services to provide community alternatives to placement.</li> <li>• Expand crisis and stabilization services in the community to reduce Emergency Department over-utilization and movement of youth to higher levels of care.</li> <li>• Expand the availability of treatment options at all levels for youth with neuro-psychiatric disorders.</li> <li>• Provide funding for Family Peer Specialists to assist Local Care Teams' work with families in need to the extent possible.</li> </ul>