# MARYLAND’S CHILDREN

## Maryland’s Children At a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Population</td>
<td>5,828,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, Children Under 18</td>
<td>1,346,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Poverty Rate</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 18</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 5</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2011, Maryland had 53,427 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 27,315 reports were referred for investigation.\(^8\)
- In 2011, 13,740 children were victims of abuse or neglect in Maryland, a rate of 10.2 per 1,000 children, representing a 1.6% decrease from 2010. Of these children, 72.2% were neglected, 25.2% were physically abused, and 14.0% were sexually abused.\(^9\)
- In 2011, 10 children in Maryland died as a result of abuse or neglect.\(^10\)
- In 2011, 5,704 children in Maryland lived apart from their families in out-of-home care, compared with 6,098 children in 2010. In 2011, 1,627 of the children living apart from their families were age 5 or younger, and 1,042 were 16 or older.\(^11\)
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 32.2% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2007.\(^12\)
- Of Maryland children in out-of-home care in 2011, 24.7% were white, 63.5% black, 4.4% Hispanic, 0.0% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0.3% Asian or Pacific Islander and 3.6% of more than one race or ethnicity.\(^13\)

## ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 3,130 children exiting out-of-home care in Maryland in 2011, 36.8% were reunited with their parents or other family members.\(^14\)
- In 2011, 530 children were legally adopted through the public child welfare agency in Maryland, a 17.7% decrease from 644 in 2010.\(^15\)
- Of the 5,704 children in out-of-home care in 2011, 705 or 12.4% were waiting to be adopted.\(^16\)
- In 2011, approximately 48,292 Maryland grandparents had primary responsibility caring for their grandchildren.\(^17\)
- Of the 5,704 children in out-of-home care in 2011, 2,194 were living with relatives while in care.\(^18\)
- Of all Maryland children in kinship care in 2010, 10.8% were white, 22.4% black, 1.8% Hispanic, 0.0% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0.1% Asian or Pacific Islander, and 22.4% of more than one race or ethnicity.\(^19\)

## CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

- The total number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Maryland increased from 59,133 in 2010 to 61,579 in 2011, an increase of 4.1%. The number of families receiving TANF in 2011 was 25,272, a 3.0% increase from 2010.\(^20\)
- From 2009-10, for every 100 Maryland families living in poverty, only 33 received TANF benefits.\(^21\)
- In 2011, $454,564,757 was spent in Maryland on TANF assistance, including 19% on basic assistance, 0% on child care, 0% on transportation, and 81% on nonassistance.\(^22\)
- In 2011, 81,015,210 was spent on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in
In 2011, Maryland distributed $491,863,607 in child support funds, a 1.4% increase from 2010.

In 2011 in Maryland, 170,314 low income renter households paid more than half their monthly income in housing costs, 32% of them are families with children.

CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

In 2010, Maryland had a monthly average of 24,900 children served by subsidized child care; 25,100 children received subsidized child care in 2009 and 24,400 in 2008.

In 2012, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Maryland, a family of three could make no more than $29,990, which is equivalent to 35% of the state’s median income.

As of early 2012, Maryland had 17,058 children on its waiting list for child care assistance.

In 2011, Head Start served 10,885 Maryland children, a 5.4% increase from 2010.

HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

In 2010, Maryland had 119,906 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, a 0.8% increase from 2010, when 118,944 children were enrolled.

In 2011, Maryland had 136,000 uninsured children, representing 10% of its child population.

In 2010, 6,474 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Maryland.

In 2010, 424 infants under age 1 died in Maryland.

In 2010, the birth rate for teens 15–17 in Maryland was 14 births per 1,000 girls; for teens 18–19, the rate was 48. This reflects a total rate of 27 births per 1,000 girls ages 15–19.

Cumulative through 2011, 38,073 adults and adolescents, as well as 345 children younger than 13, were reported as having AIDS in Maryland.

In 2009 and 2010, an estimated 26,000 children ages 12–17 and 360,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on or abusing illicit drugs or alcohol in Maryland.

VULNERABLE YOUTH


In 2011, 25,000 Maryland teens ages 16–19 were not enrolled in school and were not working.

In 2011, 82,000 young adults ages 18–24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school.

In 2009 and 2010, approximately 17,000 children ages 12–17 in Maryland needed but had not received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.

In 2009 and 2010, approximately 15,000 children ages 12–17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.

In 2010, 22 Maryland children younger than 20 committed suicide, a rate of 1.45 per 100,000 children.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

In 2010, 45 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Maryland, a 24% decrease from 59 in 2009.
• In 2011, 30,018 children younger than 18 were arrested in Maryland, a 15.0% decrease from 35,339 arrests in 2010. Of the arrests in 2011, 2,026 were for violent crimes.\textsuperscript{35}

• In 2010, 888 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Maryland.\textsuperscript{46}

**CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE\textsuperscript{47}**

• A 2003 General Accounting Office (GAO) report documented that staff shortages, high caseloads, high worker turnover and low salaries impinge on delivering services to achieve safety, permanence, and well being for children.\textsuperscript{48}

• The federal Child and Family Service Reviews have clearly demonstrated that the more time a caseworker spends with a child and family, the better the outcomes for those children and families.\textsuperscript{49}

• According to the 2003 GAO report, the average caseload for child welfare/foster care caseworkers is 24–31 children; these high caseloads contribute to high worker turnover and insufficient services being provided to children and families. CWLA recommends that foster care caseworkers have caseloads of 12–15 children.\textsuperscript{50}

**FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR MARYLAND’S CHILDREN**

• Out of 5,704 children in out-of-home care in Maryland in 2011, only 1,911, or 34%, received Title IV-E federal foster care assistance.\textsuperscript{51}

• In 2010, Maryland spent $555,997,308 for child welfare services. Of this amount, $219,192,247 was from federal funds, $333,482,668 from state funds, and $3,322,393 from local funds.\textsuperscript{52}

• In 2010, of the $219,192,247 in federal funds received for child welfare, $104,060,023 was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, $7,870,104 came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, $28,405,287 was from Medicaid, $31,321,715 came from Social Services Block Grant, $46,284,978 was from TANF, and $1,250,140 came from other federal sources.\textsuperscript{53}

• Maryland received $69,907,913 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2011, including $40,873,102 for maintenance payments, $26,644,099 for administration and child placement, $1,043,576 for the statewide automated child welfare information system, and $1,744,918 for training.\textsuperscript{54}

• Maryland received $27,559,349 in federal funds for IV-E adoption assistance expenditures in 2011, including $26,431,368 for assistance payments, and $1,127,981 for administration and child placement.\textsuperscript{55}
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senate:</th>
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| Benjamin L. Cardin (D)  
*Finance* | 509 Hart  
224-4524  
224-1651 | Cardin.senate.gov | 2018 |
| Barbara A. Mikulski (D)  
*Appropriations, Chair*  
*H.E.L.P.* | 503 Hart  
224-4654  
224-8858 | Mikulski.senate.gov | 2016 |

<table>
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<th>House:</th>
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| Andrew (Andy) Harris (R-1st)  
*Appropriations* | 1533 Longworth  
225-5311  
225-0254 | Harris.house.gov | 2014 |
| C.A. “Dutch” Ruppersberger (D-2nd)  
*Appropriations* | 2416 Rayburn  
225-3061  
225-3094 | Dutch.house.gov | 2014 |
| John Sarbanes (D-3rd)  
*Energy & Commerce* | 2444 Rayburn  
225-4016  
225-9219 | Sarbanes.house.gov | 2014 |
| Donna Edwards (D-4th) | 2445 Rayburn  
225-8699  
225-8714 | Donnaedwards.house.gov | 2014 |
| Steny H. Hoyer (D-5th)  
*Minority Whip* | 1705 Longworth  
225-4131  
225-4300 | Hoyer.house.gov | 2014 |
| John Delaney (D-6th) | 1632 Longworth  
225-2721  
225-2193 | Delaney.house.gov | 2014 |
| Elijah E. Cummings (D-7th) | 2235 Rayburn  
225-4741  
225-3178 | Cummings.house.gov | 2014 |
| Chris Van Hollen (D-8th) | 1707 Longworth  
225-5341  
225-0375 | Vanhollen.house.gov | 2014 |

**Key Committee Jurisdictions**  
*Senate H.E.L.P.*: CAPTA; Child Care & Head Start; ESEA  
*Senate Judiciary*: Juvenile Justice  
*Senate Finance*: Child Welfare Reform; Medicaid & Mental Health; SSBG  
Child Welfare Services & Promoting Safe and Stable Families; TANF  
*House Education & the Workforce*: CAPTA; Child Care & Head Start; ESEA  
*House Judiciary*: Juvenile Justice  
*House Ways & Means*: Child Welfare Reform, SSBG, CWS & PSSF, TANF  
*House Energy & Commerce*: Medicaid & Mental Health
NOTES AND REFERENCES

1 “At A Glance” statistics are from 2011.


3 Ibid.


5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.


Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.


11 Special tabulation of the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS) by National Data Archive for Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) and CWLA.


Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.

13 Special tabulation of AFCARS by NDACAN and CWLA.

14 Special tabulation of AFCARS by NDACAN and CWLA.


Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.

16 Special tabulation of AFCARS by NDACAN and CWLA.


18 Special tabulation of AFCARS by NDACAN and CWLA.

19 Ibid. Note: Total percentage may not equal 100 because the race/ethnicity of some children was not reported or missing. Percentages are a CWLA calculation.


Note: The percent differences are CWLA special tabulations.


Note: The percents are a CWLA calculation.


Note: All program data can be accessed at http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wicmain.htm.


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47 Note: The dearth in current state-by-state workforce data makes clear the need for critical data on compensation, working conditions including safety issues, academic degrees held, education and training received, and factors contributing to turnover. To address this, CWLA is calling for Congress to authorize the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to conduct an updated study on the child welfare workforce. It would make recommendations regarding caseloads and workloads, education levels, and training requirements. In addition, the study would examine data reporting and collection and make recommendations on how states might improve these efforts.


49 Ibid.

50 Ibid.


Note: The penetration rate is a CWLA calculation of special Children’s Bureau data on state IV-E Foster Care expenditures.


53 Ibid.

54 Special Children’s Bureau data on state IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance.

Note: The component funding streams may not equal the total, depending on additional child support, pre-placement, and demonstration funds for this state.

55 Ibid.

Note: The component funding streams may not equal the total, depending on additional partner training funds.