



2019-2020

Carroll County Local Management Board

Needs Assessment

For Families, Youth and Children

***Mission:** To lead community efforts that advances the well-being of children, youth and families*

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
Carroll County Demographic Profile.....	4
Quantitative Data.....	7
Eight Results for Child Well-Being with Indicators	
<i>Babies Born Healthy.....</i>	<i>11</i>
Birth to Adolescents	
Infant Mortality	
Low Birth Weight	
<i>Healthy Children.....</i>	<i>14</i>
Immunizations	
Health Insurance Coverage	
Child Deaths	
Hospitalizations	
Behavioral Health- Youth Risk Behavior Survey:	
Substance Use (alcohol, tobacco and marijuana)	
Obesity	
<i>Children Enter School Ready to Learn.....</i>	<i>20</i>
Kindergarten Readiness	
<i>Children are Successful in School.....</i>	<i>21</i>
ELA and Math 3 th and 10 th grade	
Truancy	
Bullying and Harassment	
<i>Youth will Complete School.....</i>	<i>28</i>
Dropout Rate	
Graduation Rate	
Program completion for students with Disabilities	
Educational Attainment	
<i>Youth will have Opportunities for Employment or Career Readiness....</i>	<i>32</i>
Youth unemployment	
Labor Force Participation 18-25	
Youth 16-24 not in School and not working	
<i>Communities are Safe for Children Youth and Families.....</i>	<i>38</i>
Juvenile Felony Offenses	
Recidivism	
Child maltreatment	
Crime	
<i>Families are Safe and Economically Stable.....</i>	<i>43</i>
Hunger	
Child Poverty	
Out of home placements	
Homelessness	
FaRM Students	
Children and Families impacted by Incarceration	

Indicators specific to Carroll County.....50
 Opioid Related Deaths
 Non-Fatal Overdoses
 Suicide and self-injury

Qualitative Data.....55

Community Survey Results.....56
Key Informant and Work group roundtable discussions
With Community Mapping.....62
 Carroll County Public Schools
 Hungry Families Roundtable
 Incarceration Work Group
 Connecting Youth Coordinating Council

I. Introduction

Needs Assessment Overview:

The Carroll County Local Management Board for Children and Families (LMB) completed the FY 20 Needs Assessment, between August 2018 and January 2019 to inform the FY20-FY22 Community Plan. The Eight Results for Well-Being form the basis for the most intensive data exploration, with Indicator Data for each of the Eight Results. The assessment includes a thorough look at the data and trends relating to the well-being of children, families and youth in Carroll. Demographic data for Carroll was also explored, looking for disparities across the county.

Qualitative Data was obtained through a Community Survey that assessed the strengths and weaknesses of Carroll's child and family service system, as well as the overall strengths and weaknesses of the county. Focus groups included the Dept. of Citizen Services, Carroll County Public Schools, the Depts. of Juvenile and Social Services and the Community Services Council. An in depth analysis was also completed with the Hungry Children and Incarceration work groups, as well as the Connecting Youth Coordinating Council. Each group completed a "Turn the Curve" exercise related to data within their subpopulation. Finally, interviews were completed with the Directors of the Carroll Hospital's Behavioral Health unit, Access Carroll and the Carroll County Youth Service Bureau.

Executive Summary:

Carroll County continues to perform well on many indicators related to families, youth and children indicating that services and supports are adequate for the needs of the community. The data does however point to several areas of concern.

Disconnected and Homeless Youth:

Employment rates in Carroll County have stagnated for youth 18-24, as has the attainment of a Bachelor's degree by this cohort. Outside of CCLMB's Connecting Youth program there are significant gaps in coordinated services for disconnected and homeless youth. These youth also present with complex issues and demonstrate a strong need for mental health or substance use services.

Families and Children Impacted by Incarceration

Mental health and substance use issues also have a tremendous impact on the county's population of those incarcerated and their families. Without the programs funded by the CCLMB, there are no services to help inmates maintain a connection with their children.

Suicide and Self Harm

These indicators in Carroll County continue to be disturbingly higher than the state and nation.

Subpopulation Disparities

A deeper dive into the data reveals large disparities when race, sexual orientation and income are considered. African Americans, Hispanics, LBG and FaRM youth have significantly worse outcomes than the overall population for a myriad of indicators including: births to adolescents, low birth rate, kindergarten readiness, ELA and math assessments, truancy, and graduation rates.

Issues Shared Across the Nation

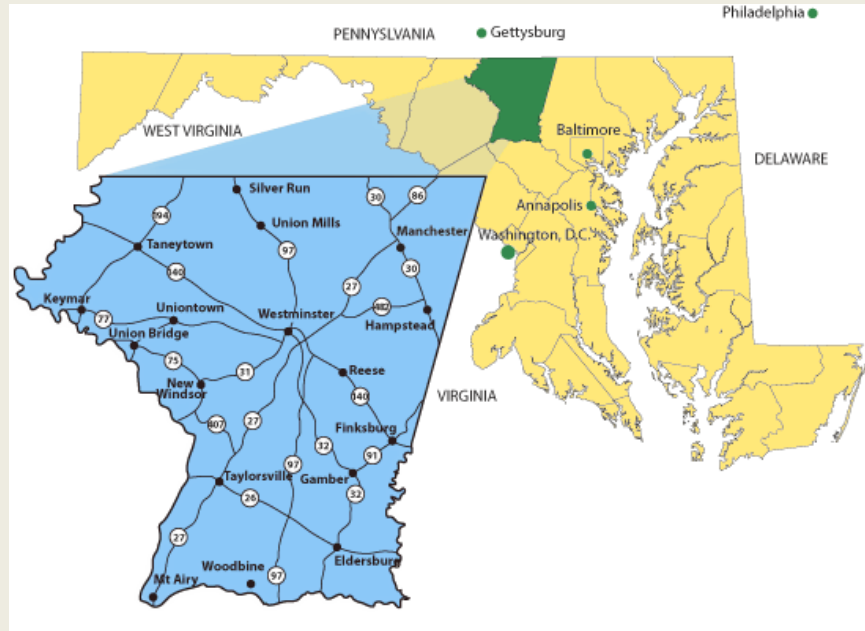
Affordable housing, the opioid crisis and transportation continue to surface as significant needs in Carroll County mirroring national trends. These issues are larger than the LMB can address alone; however, the LMB will remain a partner in the on-going work around improving transportation as it impacts Disconnected Youth and those impacted by incarceration.

The CCLMB is successfully engaging new partners and stakeholders, and continues to look for opportunities to play a role in the extensive collaborative work our agencies and community service providers carry out on behalf of our children, youth and families. LMB will recommend continued support of access to mental health and substance use services for disconnected/homeless youth and incarcerated individuals while also focusing attention on suicide and self-harm among school aged youth. The CCLMB will continue to foster collaboration for the move to greater self-sufficiency for families that struggle with hunger and food insecurity.



II. Demographics

Carroll County is a 483 square mile mostly rural county with hundreds of acres of farm land, two cities and six incorporated towns, each with its unique character and demographics. Carroll is located within an hour’s drive of the Baltimore/Washington Metropolitan area. The county seat is in the city of Westminster, with the majority of commercial and industrial businesses and health and human services located within the city.



Population/Households:

The population of Carroll has remained relatively flat from 2010-2017, with the largest estimated increase between 2016 and 2017.

Carroll County Population Trend

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
167,134	167,019	167,030	167,211	167,392	167,136	167,140	167,781

The median age in Carroll is 41.1 years with the largest adult cohort between 45 and 54 years of age (28,135 or 16.8%). Males and females are equally represented at @ 50% each. Overall, the residents under the age of age 18 represent the largest sector of Carroll’s overall population (37,339 or 22.3%).

There are a total of 59,786 household in Carroll with 45,163 described as family households and 20,332 households with children under 18 years of age. The average household size is 2.74 people and the average family size is 3.15 people. 62% of all households are comprised of

husband and wife, while 5,132 households are female headed with no husband present, and male headed households account for only 2,479 of the total households.

Carroll’s population is relatively homogenous

Race in Carroll County

	One Race	Two or more	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic or Latino of any race
2010	164,615	2,519	155,282	5,332	328	2,418	4,363
2017	164,075	3,244	154,304	5,585	348	2,762	5,368

Income and Housing:

2017 Comparisons

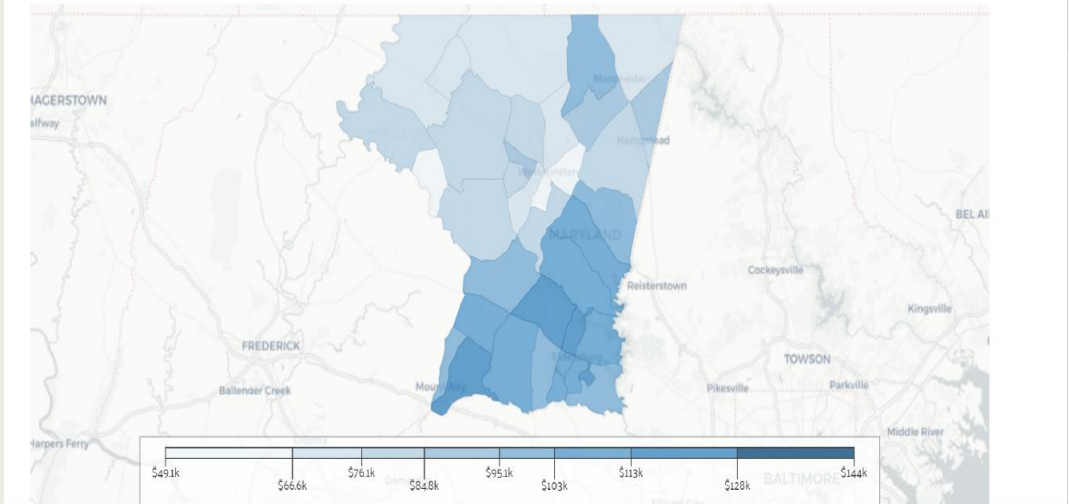
	Median household Income	Median home price	*Affordable housing	Unemployment rate
Carroll County	\$87,060	\$324,800	27%	3%
Maryland	\$70, 583	\$287,800	NA	3.9

**Affordable housing is defined as the number of available housing units that are affordable based on the average salary for a Carroll County Public School teacher*

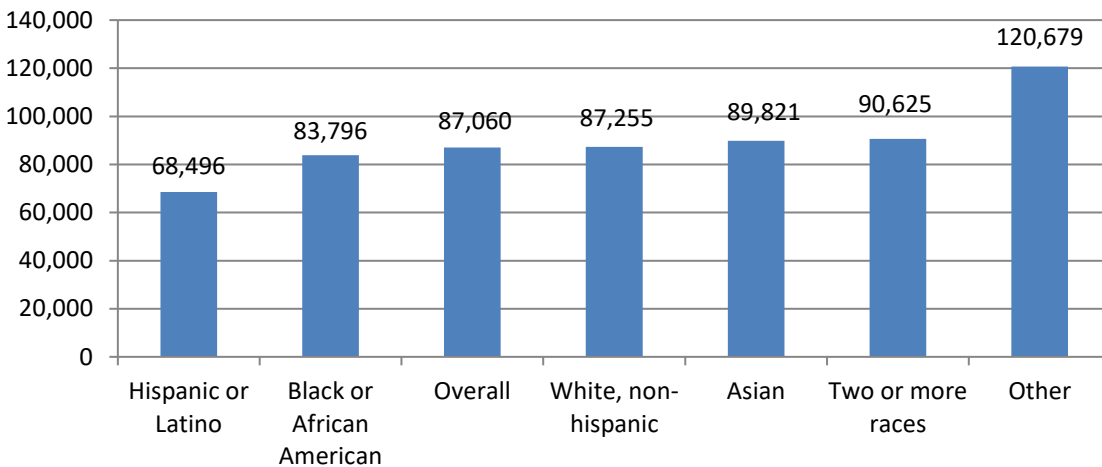
Wealth in Carroll is concentrated in the south end of the county, encompassing Sykesville, Eldersburg and Mt. Airy. The northwest and northeast sections of Carroll and the city of Westminster have the lowest incomes across the county.

Income by Location in Carroll County, Md

The closest comparable data for the county of Carroll County, MD is from the public use microdata area of Carroll County PUMA, MD.

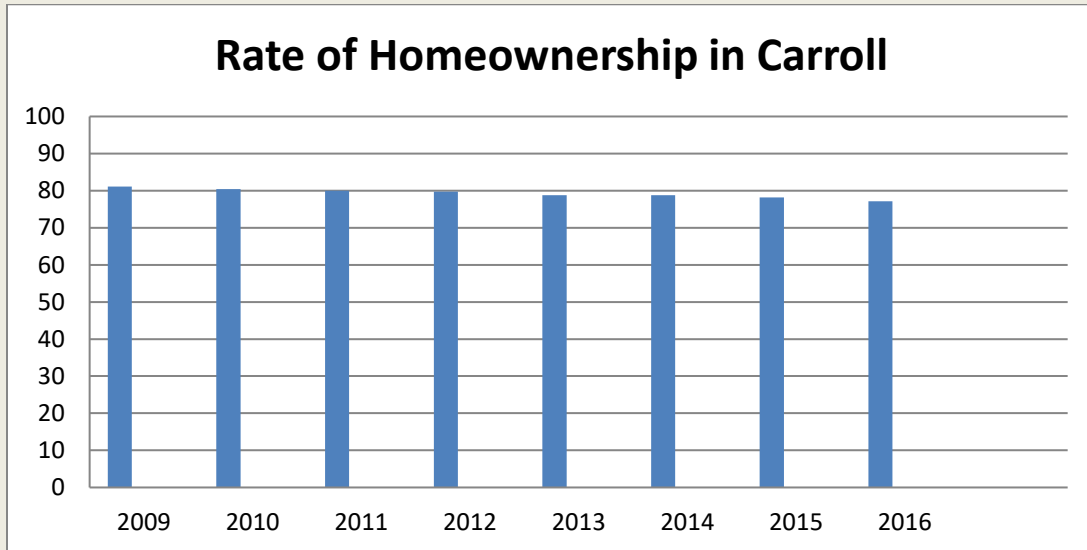


2017 Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity Carroll County



Carroll County has 62,406 housing units, of which 59,786 are occupied, either by homeowners or renters. Owner-occupied units account for 49,028 or 82% of the total occupied units. Rented units are 10,758 or 18% of the total units, with average household size in being almost identical in both owner-occupied and rented units (2.84 owner-occupied and 2.27 for renter occupied). Fair market rent in Carroll ranges from \$1074 for a one bedroom up to \$2590 for a 6 bedroom rental. 23% of all homeowners spend more than 30% of income on mortgage, while 51% of all

renters spend greater than 30% of income on rental payment. Those 24 and under spend upwards of 50% of their income on rent.



Public Schools:

Carroll County currently has seven public high schools, eight middle schools and 22 elementary schools, serving over 25,290 students. The school population declined between 2014 (26,331) to a low of 25,225 in 2017. CCPS is the 10th largest school system in the state of MD. In addition to traditional schools, Carroll County provides alternative educational settings through the PRIDE, Gateway/ Crossroads Schools, and Flexible Student Support which serves middle and high school students who have behavioral and or emotional challenges; making the traditional classroom setting more challenging. In additional special education program are located regionally throughout the county and include BEST and Autism programming. . In addition, Carroll Springs provides holistic and individualized education for students, who due to the level of their disability are unable to be served in their community schools. CCPS also provides Outdoor School, which allows 6th grade students the opportunity to spend one week living and learning at the Bear Branch Nature Center on the grounds of Camp Hashawha. High school students also have the opportunity to apply to and attend the Career and Technology Center, which offers training, college and career readiness and certification in over 34 areas, from agriculture, plumbing, and marketing to cyber-security and Culinary Arts. CCPS is the largest employer in Carroll County, with over 3,700 administration, staff and teachers. Carroll schools are traditionally ranked as among the highest performing in the state, with a graduation rate that typically exceeds 96% and a drop- out rate of less than 1%.

III. Quantitative Data

CCLMB's Impact on Eight Results for Well-Being for Children, Youth and Families

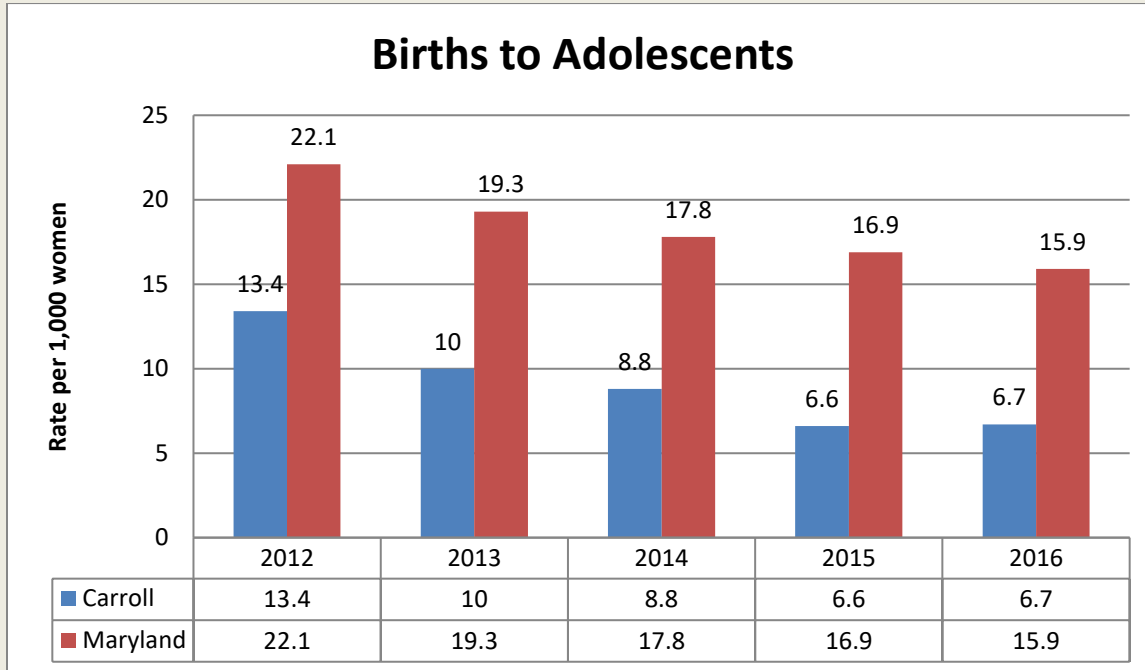
CCLMB Priority	Results	Target Population Served	Funded program or strategy	Funding	CCLMB role
	Babies Born healthy	Expectant moms and babies	E-SMART	SAMHSA	E-SMART leadership team
	Healthy Children	Age 0-8	E-SMART	SAMHSA	E-SMART leadership team
	Children enter school read to learn	Pre-school	E-SMART	SAMHSA	E-SMART leadership team
*New in FY 20	Children are successful in school	5-21	CCPS <i>*After school programming</i>	MSDE <i>*CCHD to CCLMB to vendor</i>	Collaboration <i>*Program implementation and monitoring</i>
	Youth will complete school	5-21	CCPS	MSDE	Collaboration
Prioritized	Youth will have opportunities for employment and career readiness	Youth age 16-24 not in school and not working	Connecting Youth in Carroll	GOC to CCYSB HSP BERC Change, Inc.	CCLMB funded program
Prioritized starting in 2018	Families are Safe and Economically Stable	Families and children impacted by incarceration	Project Connect & Family Ties	GOC to Circuit Court & Catholic Charities	CCLMB funded program
			<i>Interagency Family Preservation & Preserving Safe and Stable Families (non-CPA programs)</i>	<i>DHR/ LDSS to CCLMB for CCYSB and HSP</i>	<i>CCLMB funded program</i>
	Communities are safe for children, youth and families	Youth with DJS involvement and their families	<i>Family Engagement (non-CPA)</i>	<i>DJS to CCLMB for CCYSB</i>	<i>CCLMB funded program</i>

Results: a population condition of well-being for children, youth, families and communities

Indicators: measure (data) that help to quantify the achievement of a Result

Results: Babies Born Healthy

Indicator: Birth to Adolescents



Definition: Births to Teens/birth rate per 1,000 women who are 15-19 years of age

Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

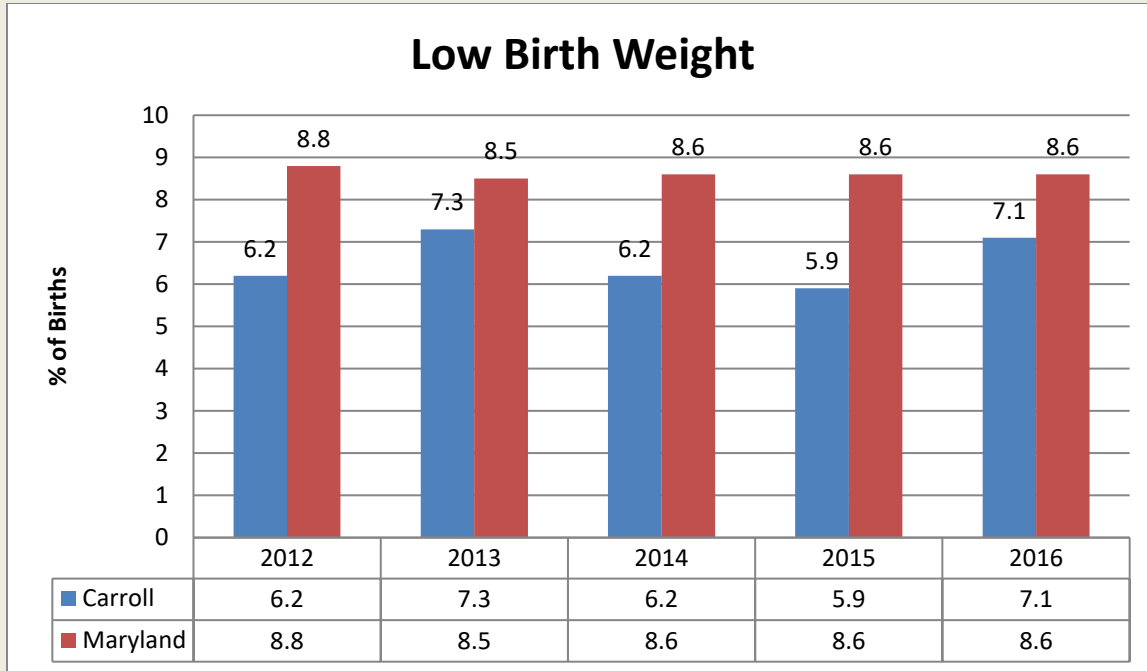
Significance

Teen moms are traditionally less likely to finish high school and obtain equitable employment. Babies born to adolescents also are at risk for low-birth weight, premature birth and developmental delays. Single mothers in Carroll County are among those living in poverty, which can result in negative social determinants of health for their children.

Analysis

Both the state and local data indicate a steady decline in teen birth rate. However, Carroll County has a large disparity in the number of births to teens for African American and Hispanic populations. Specifically, in 2017, births to African American teens were 34.9 and births to Hispanics were 17.9, compared to 4.7 for White non-Hispanic teens.

Indicator: Low Birth Weight



Definition: % of babies born weighing 2,500 grams or less

Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

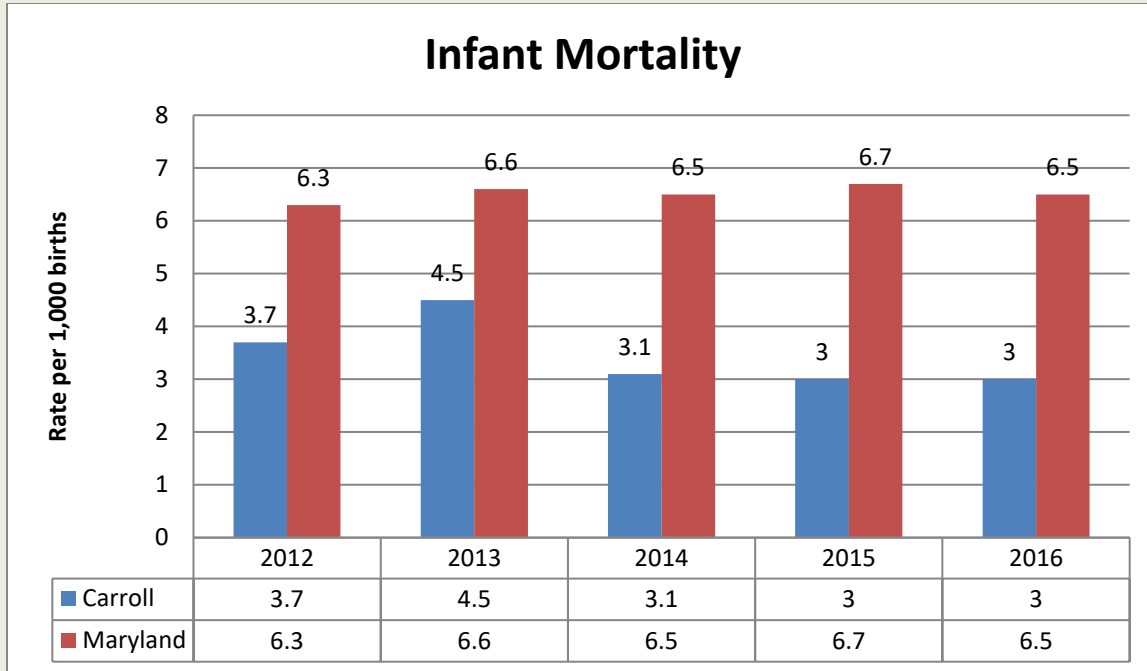
Significance

Infant birth weight is highly indicative of health status, development and survival. Low birth weight babies are a greater risk for developmental and physical challenges, including learning disabilities, vision and hearing challenges and respiratory problems.

Analysis

The percent of infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams is trending upward. This may be impacted by the number of infants born exposed to opioids here in Carroll. Additionally, when looking specifically at race, the rate of low birth weight African American babies is 13.2%. Hispanic babies tend to be low birth weight in only 6.9% of births, similar to the White-non-Hispanic babies at 6.8% (2017)

Indicator: Infant Mortality



Definition: Rate of death among infants less than one-year old per 1,000 births

Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Significance

Infant mortality is often associated with poor or no prenatal care, low birth weight and environmental and family conditions.

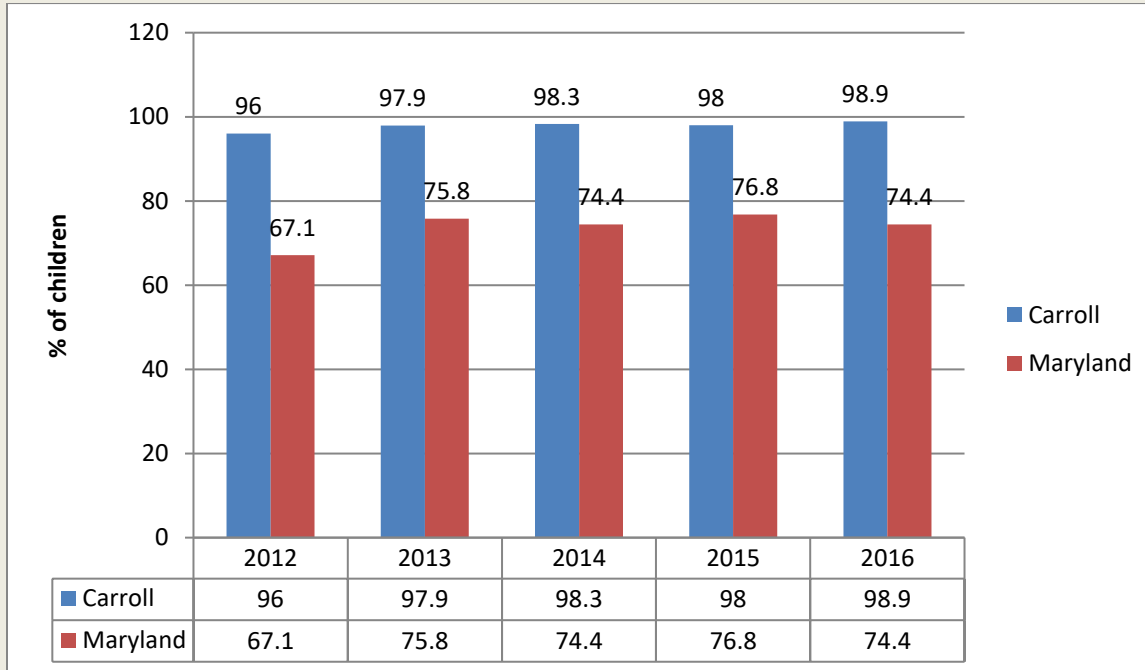
Analysis

Carroll County has a declining infant mortality rate, and is significantly lower than the State rate, which has held steady over the last five years.



Result: Healthy Children

Indicator: Immunizations



Definition: % of Children ages 19-35 months who have received the full schedule of recommended immunizations

Source: Parents as Teachers reports to the CCLMB and Dept. of Health and Mental Hygiene

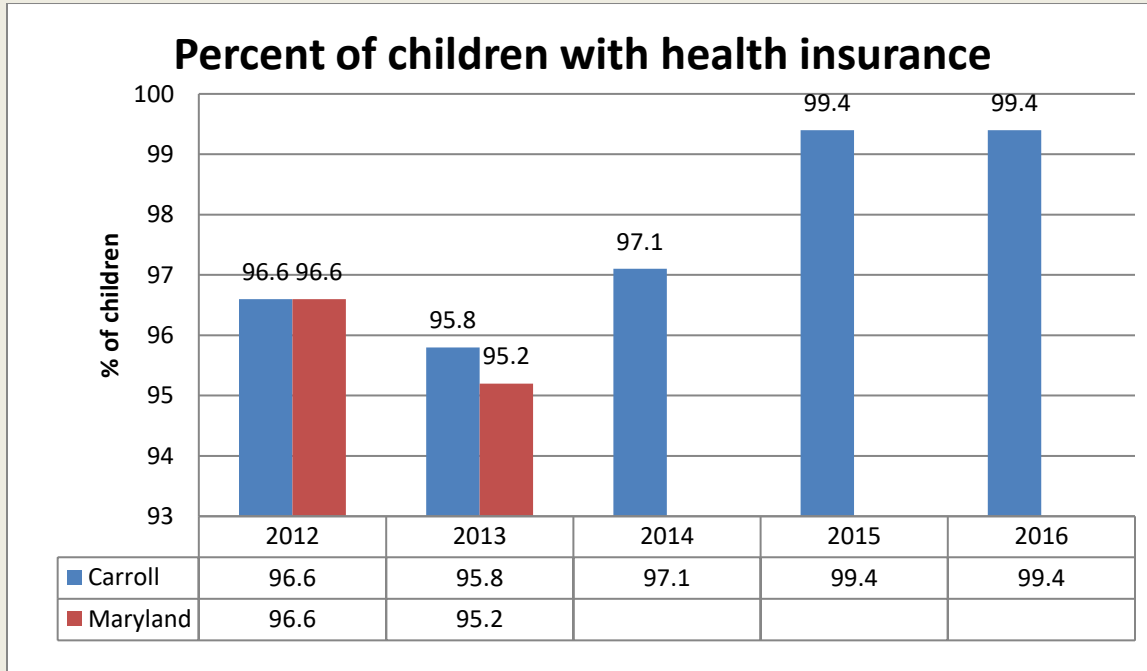
Significance

The immunization status of young children is a positive predictor of avoidance of illness, death, disability, or developmental delays associated with immunization-preventable diseases.

Analysis

Carroll’s vaccination rate is very high, indicating that almost all children in Carroll are receiving the proper vaccine protection. Carroll’s average is above the State average.

Indicator: Children with Health Insurance

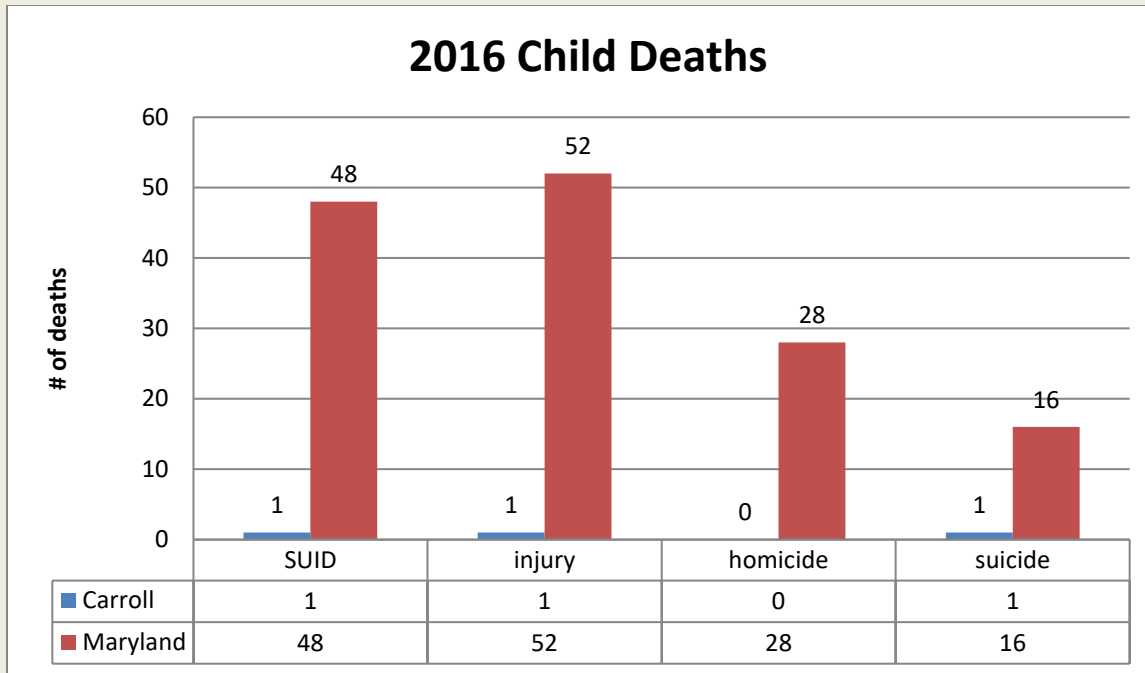


Definition: percentage of children age 0-19 with health insurance coverage

Source: United States Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimate

<p>Significance Children without health insurance are more likely to skip routine and preventive care, putting them at greater risk for undetected disease and illness, which can ultimately be more dangerous and more expensive to treat.</p>	<p>Analysis Carroll and MD both have high rates of insured children, due in part to the Medicaid Expansion as well as the Children’s Health Insurance Program.</p>
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Indicator: Child Deaths



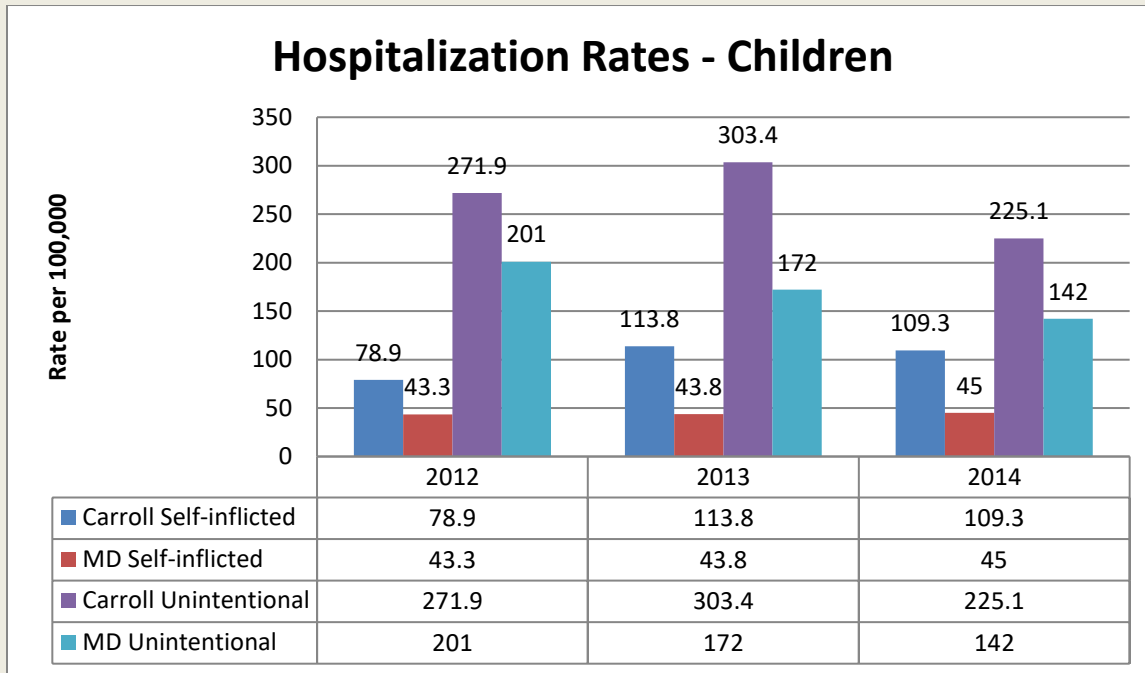
Definition: The number and rate per 100,000 people of child deaths for ages 0-21 by unintentional injury, homicide, suicide or related cause.

Source: MD Dept. of Health and Mental Hygiene, Vital Statistics

Significance- Child deaths due to homicide, suicide and unintentional injury are deemed potentially preventable. Interventions can be put into place to reduce these deaths.

Analysis- in 2016, there were 176 child deaths reported across MD. Three of the four leading causes are injury, homicide and suicide, accounting for 80 of the 176 deaths. Carroll County reports a total of 3 child deaths in 2016, with 19 total between the years of 2012-2016. **This equates to 1.1 death per 100,000 people.**

Indicator: Hospitalizations



Definition: Rate of non-fatal injuries per 100,000 children that requires in-patient hospitalizations in two categories-self-injury and unintentional

Source: <https://goc.maryland.gov>

Significance

In-patient hospitalizations can be traumatic for children, especially if the injury is related to suicidal ideation or mental health issues.

Analysis

Carroll has a higher rate of both unintentional and self-inflicted injury than MD. This data corresponds with school system data showing a growing trend of students reporting self-injury and suicidal thinking.

Substance Use (tobacco, alcohol, marijuana)

2016 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results Carroll County MD

Questions:	Carroll 2016	Carroll 2016 LGBTQ	Maryland 2016	Carroll 2014
QNFRCIG:% of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	9	18.9	8.2	9.5
QNFRCIG % of students who smoked cigarettes frequently (20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	2.3	7.2	2.3	2.1
QNDAYCIG: % of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)	1.8	5.6	1.3	1.6
QN34:% of students who every used an electronic vapor product	37.6	42.1	35.3	
QN 35 % of students who currently used an electronic vapor product on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey	19.8	27.1	13.3	20.3
QN40: % of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life)	58.4	62.4	53.5	53.4
QN41:% of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years	13	23.2	15.7	13.8
QN42: % of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink on at least 1 day 30 days before the survey)	32.2	35.3	25.5	29.3
QN44: % of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks in a row for female and five more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, with in a couple of hours, on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	18.2	20.1	13	15.8
QN46: % of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)	28.8	38.4	31.4	27.3
QN47: % of student who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years	5	12	7.3	4.2
QN48: % of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	17.9	23.8	18.4	16.4
QN58: % of student who were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	20	29.8	23.5	21.2

Indicator: Obesity

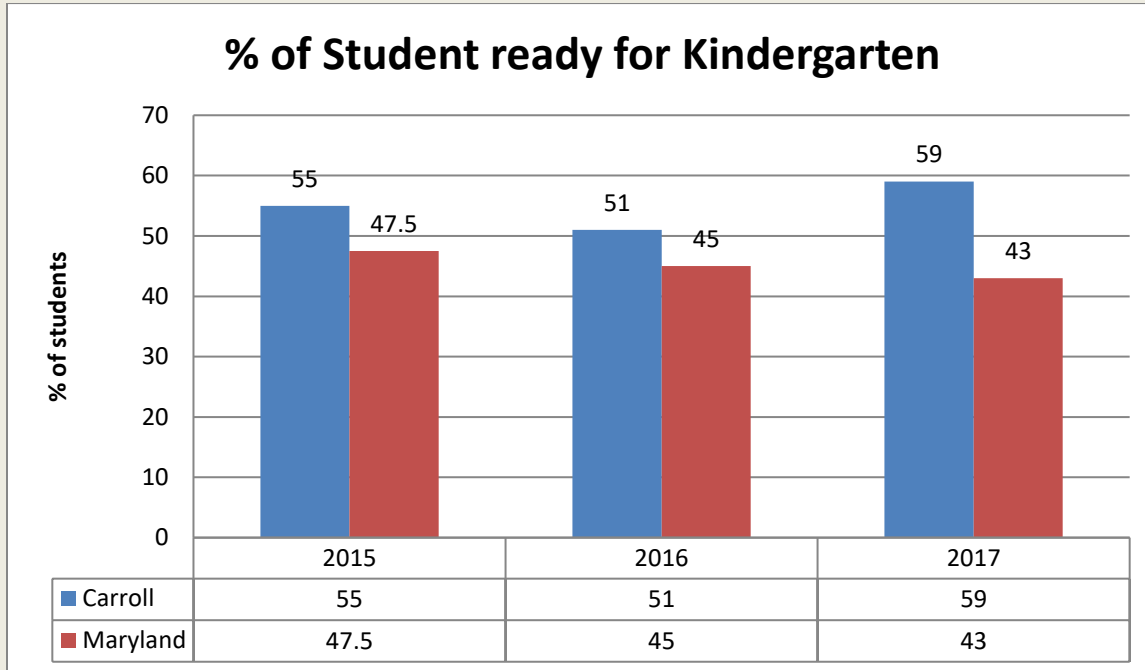
	Carroll 2016	Maryland 2016	Carroll 2014	Maryland 2014
QNOBESE: % of students who had obesity (>95 th percentile for body mass index)	9.4	12.6	8.9	11.5
QNOWT: % of students who are overweight (>85 th % but less than 95 th % for BMI)	14.3	15.2	12.9	14.9
QN 68: % of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight	25	27.1	26.7	26.2

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey continues to provide valuable insight into the behaviors of teens across Carroll, Maryland and the nation. Disparities are seen mainly for teens in Carroll who identify as LGBTQ. Not included in the above charts are measures for heroin, cocaine and prescription drugs, all of which LGBTQ report using at a much higher rate than their heterosexual peers. In addition, LGBTQ youth report a much rate of dating and sexual violence. The entire survey results are available here.

<https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/ccdpc/Reports/Pages/YRBS2016.aspx#Carroll>

Result: Children Enter School Ready to Learn

Indicator: Kindergarten Readiness



Definition: Full readiness is defined as consistently demonstrating skills, behaviors and abilities which are need to successfully meet kindergarten expectations.

Source: <https://www.readyatfive.org/school-readiness-data/jurisdictional-readiness-data-2018/carroll.html>

Significance

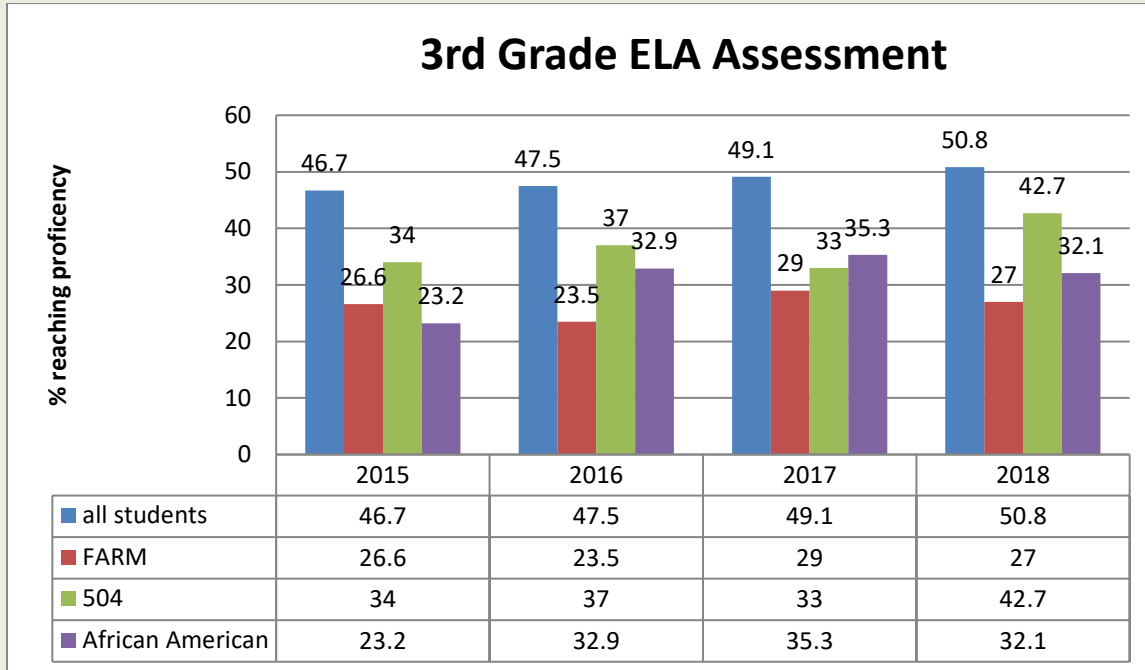
Scientific research strongly supports consistent and intentional early learning experiences, prior to the start of Kindergarten. Many states have adopted or supported access to universal pre-k for their children.

Analysis

Carroll County traditionally ranks 1st or 2nd in kindergarten readiness. In 2017, Carroll finished behind Garrett County with 59% of students being prepared socially, emotionally, academically and developmentally ready for school. However, of the students who qualify for FaRM, only 28% of them are considered ready to learn. 21% (5,000) of students are currently receiving FaRM.

Result: Children are Successful in School

Indicator: English and Math Proficiency for 3rd and 10th grade students



Definition: English, Language and Assessment (ELA), students read passages from real fiction and non-fiction texts and sometimes watch video or listen to audio. They then respond, in writing, to a prompt; students use what they’ve learned from the passages and multi-media to support their arguments. Students who reach level 4 or 5 are considered proficient.

Source: reportcard.msde.maryland.gov/Graphs/#/Assessments/ElPerformance/1EL/3

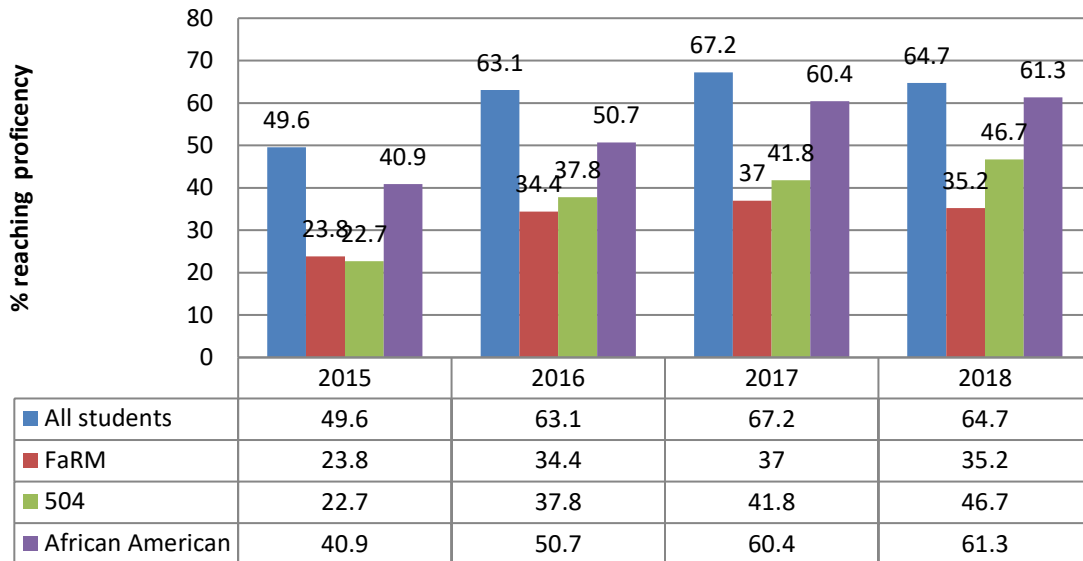
Significance

Being proficient (reaching level 4 or 5) in third grade is an important predictor of future academic success.

Analysis

Overall, Carroll students outperform the state average of 38.8% proficient. However, performance gaps are evident for students who receive FaRM, students with 504 plans and for African American students.

10th Grade ELA Assessment



Definition: In these tests, students read passages from real fiction and non-fiction texts and sometimes watch video or listen to audio. They then respond, in writing, to a prompt; students use what they’ve learned from the passages and multi-media to support their arguments. Students who reach level 4 or 5 are considered proficient.

Source: <http://reportcard.msde.maryland.gov/Graphs/#!/Assessments/ElPerformance/>

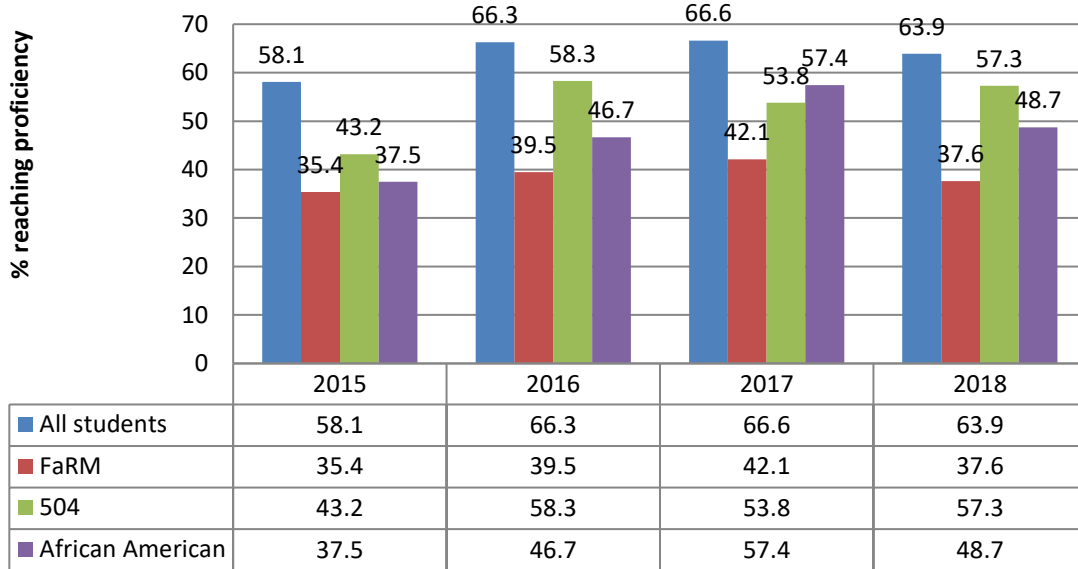
Significance

Students are measured in writing at every grade level because it is key to showing readiness for the next level of academic work and, in high school, readiness for college and career.

Analysis

Carroll students achieve proficiency in English 10 at a higher level than the state average of 38.8%. As in 3rd, grade students, there are still achievement gaps for FaRM, 504 and African American students; although the gap is not as wide for African American students in 10th grade as it is in 3rd.

3rd Grade Mathematical Assessment



Definition: In these tests, students solve multi-step math problems that require reasoning and address real-world situations. This requires students to reason mathematically, make sense of quantities and their relationship to solve real-world problems, and show their understanding.

Source: reportcard.msde.maryland.gov/Graphs/#/Assessments/MathPerformance/3A1

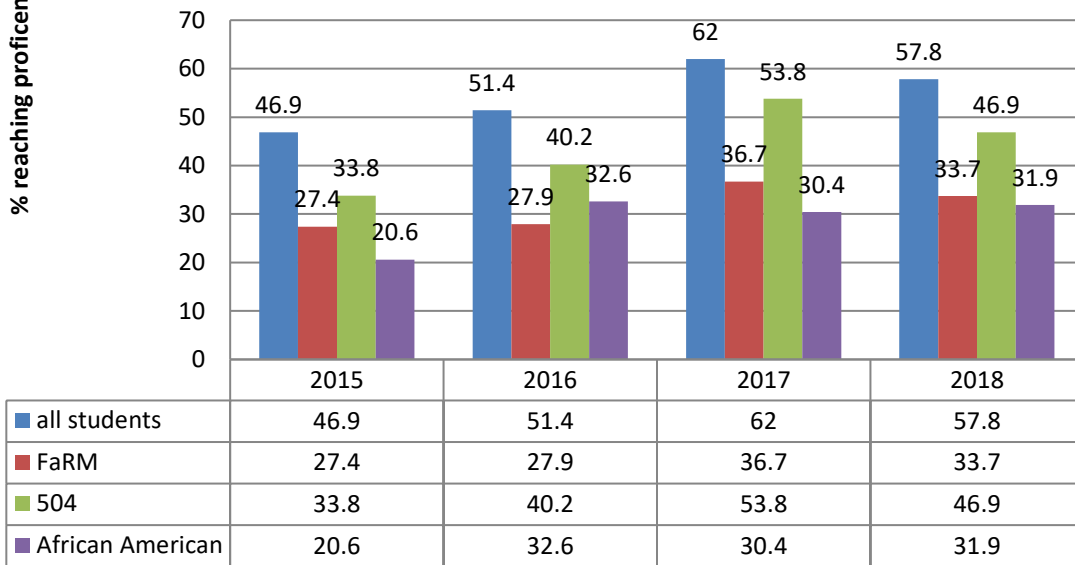
Significance

Achieving proficiency in elementary school is crucial for building a deep understanding of mathematical concepts; which are for college and career readiness.

Analysis

Carroll students exceed the state-wide percentage of 42.3% for those achieving level 4 or 5 for 3rd grade math assessments. As with the ELA assessment, Carroll still has disparities for FaRM, 504 and African American students. The smallest gap is seen in the 504 students, with the largest gap evident in FaRM students.

10th Grade Algebra I Assessment



Definition: In these tests, students solve multi-step math problems that require reasoning and address real-world situations. This requires students to reason mathematically, make sense of quantities and their relationship to solve real-world problems, and show their understanding.

Source: reportcard.msde.maryland.gov/Graphs/#/Assessments/MathPerformance

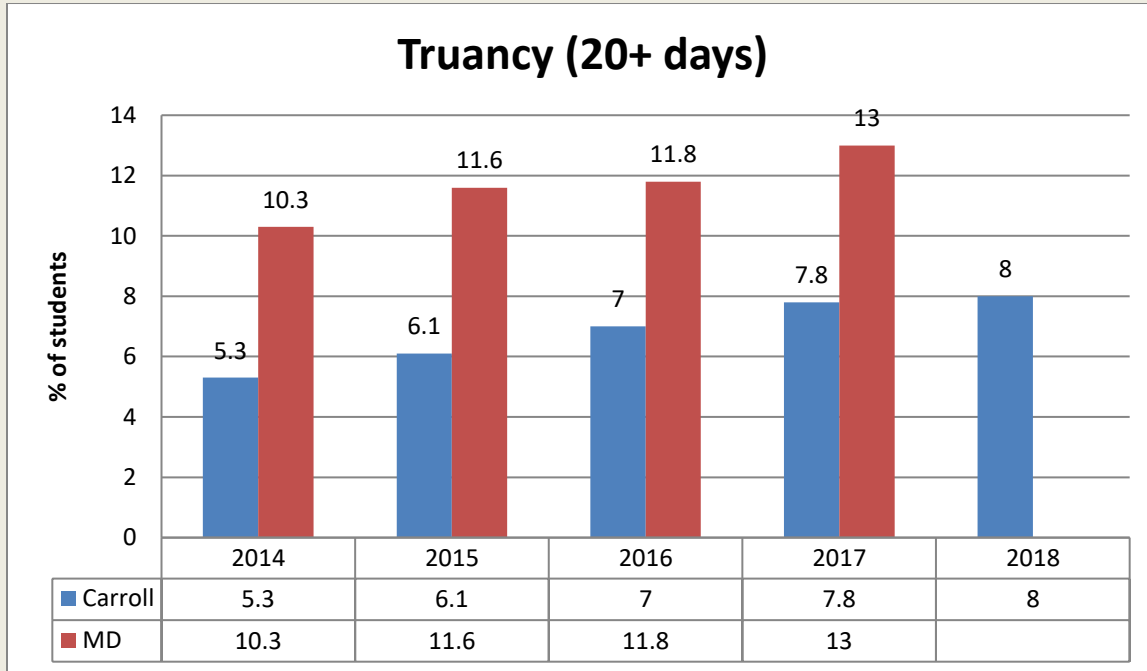
Significance

Algebra I assessments are crucial for building skills necessary for college and career readiness.

Analysis

Carroll students perform above the state average of 31.2% for proficiency in Algebra I. As seen in other standardized testing, sub populations of students, especially African American students perform well below the county average. However, all of Carroll's sub-populations outperform the state averages.

Indicator: Truancy



Definition: Truancy is defined as being absent more than 20 days and includes student who were absent 21 school days or more and who were registered to attend a single school, one or more schools in a county, or one or more schools in Maryland for at least 90 days.

Source: <http://reportcard.msde.maryland.gov/Graphs/#/Demographics/ChronicAbsenteeism>

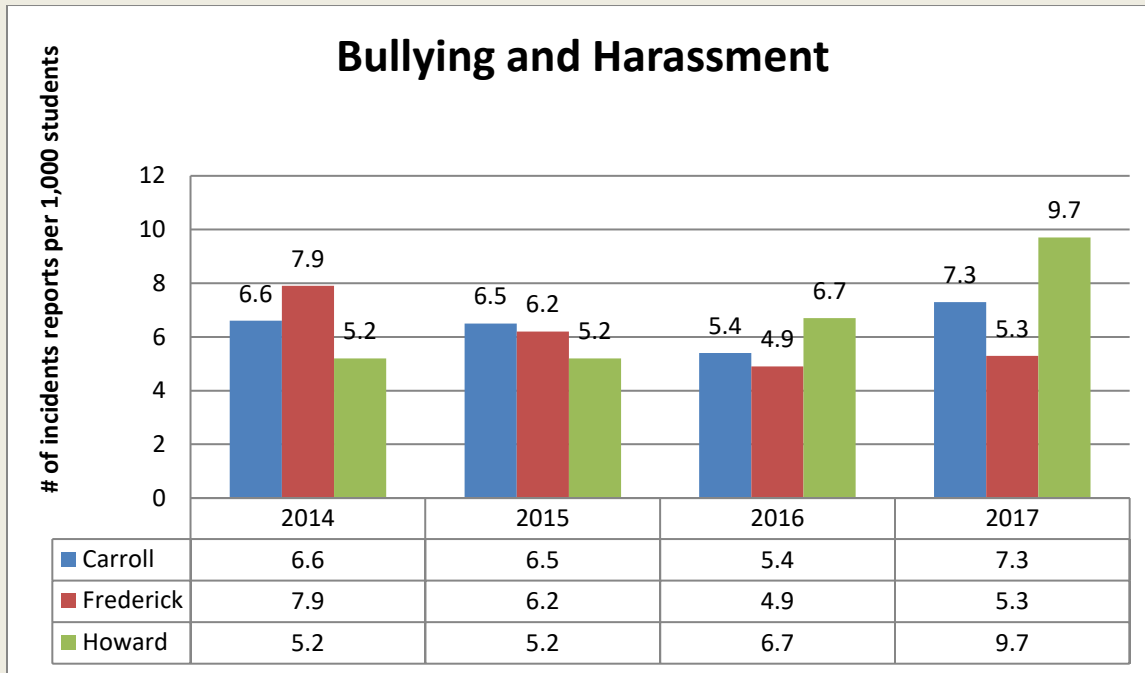
Significance

Being absent 20 days or more contributes to lost learning opportunities and has negative long-term consequences for students. High levels of absenteeism are linked to school failure, drop outs, delinquent behavior, substance use and other risky behaviors.

Analysis

Carroll County has a lower rate of the truancy than the State of MD, but both the state and the county have increasing levels of truancy. Even with a low truancy rate, the school system describes these students as very difficult to serve, with multiple interventions being attempted, with unsuccessful results. A disparity does exist for FaRM students, who have a much higher rate of truancy. In 2017, the rate was 11.8% compared with 7.8% for all students and rose to 12.25 compared to 8% in 2018.

Indicator: Bullying and Harassment



**185 reports in Carroll= .7% of the student population officially report being bullied
6091 total incidents reported across MD in 2017= .6%*

Definition: Bullying, harassment and intimidation includes any intentional conduct, including verbal, physical or written conduct, or an intentional electronic communication, that creates a hostile educational environment by substantially interfering with a student’s educational benefits, opportunities or performance, or with a student’s physical or psychological well-being.

Bullying – A pattern or behavior when a person repeatedly uses power in an intentional manner, including verbal, physical, or written conduct or intentional electronic communication against one or more students. **Cyberbullying** – The use of electronic communication to harm or harass others in a deliberate, repeated, and hostile manner. **Harassment** – Includes actual or perceived negative actions that offend, ridicule, or demean another individual with regard to race, national origin, marital status, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, ancestry, physical attributes, socioeconomic status, familial status, physical or mental ability, or disability. **Intimidation** – subjecting an individual to intentional action that seriously threatens and induces a sense of fear and/or inferiority. **Source:** <https://mystudent.carrollk12.org>

Significance Beginning in 2005, all school systems across the state were required to begin reporting bullying incidents. A standard form and procedure were also developed, the form must be used by all schools systems, and the form cannot be modified. Most bullying incidents occur on school property and most

Analysis- Carroll falls in the middle of the state in terms of number of reported incidents, with 7.3 incidents reported per 1,000 students in the 2016-17 school year. Worcester County had the lowest rate at 2.9 while Talbot County had the highest at 17.2. According to CCPS, there is some concern that forms are not always

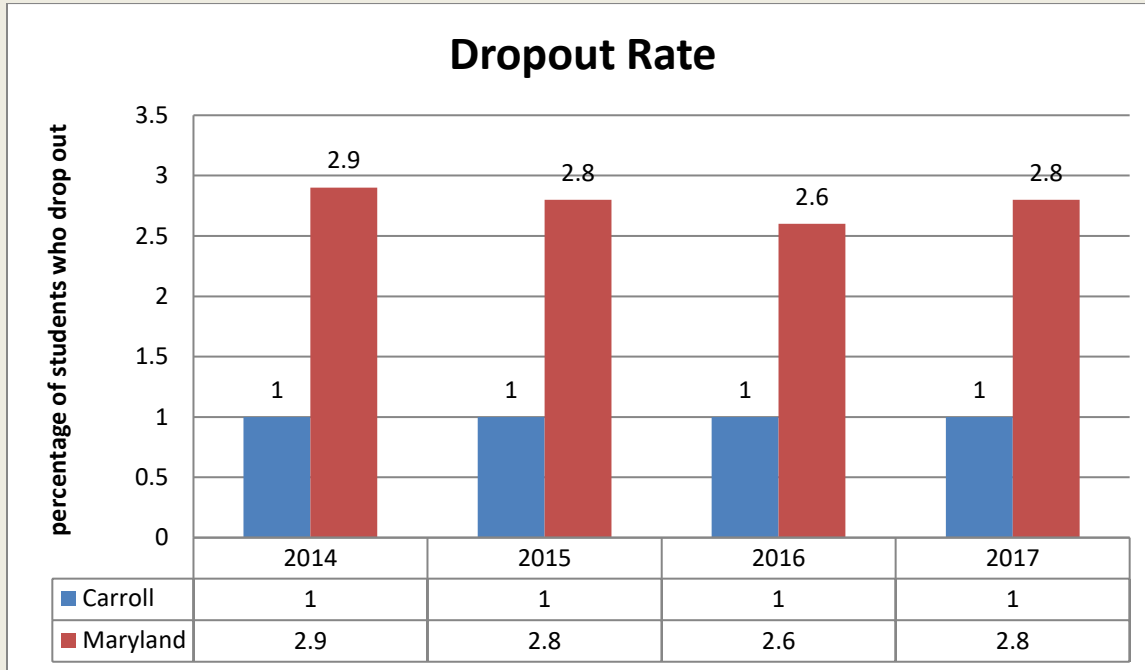
victims and perpetrators are of middle school age.	completed, the only official way to report bullying, so this may be under reported. As evidenced in the chart below, Carroll students, especially those who identify as LGBTQ are bullied at a rate higher than the state average.
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Questions	Carroll 2016	LGBTQ 2016	Maryland 2016
Q23: % of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)	26.1	43.3	18.2
Q24: % of students who were electronically bullied (social media)	20.2	35.7	14.1



Result: Youth Will Complete School

Indicator: Dropout Rate



Definition: % of high school students in grade 9-12 who withdrew from school before graduation or before completing a Maryland approved educational program during the July-June academic year and are not known to have enrolled in another high school program during the academic year.

Source: <https://goc.maryland.gov/wellbeingscorecard/>

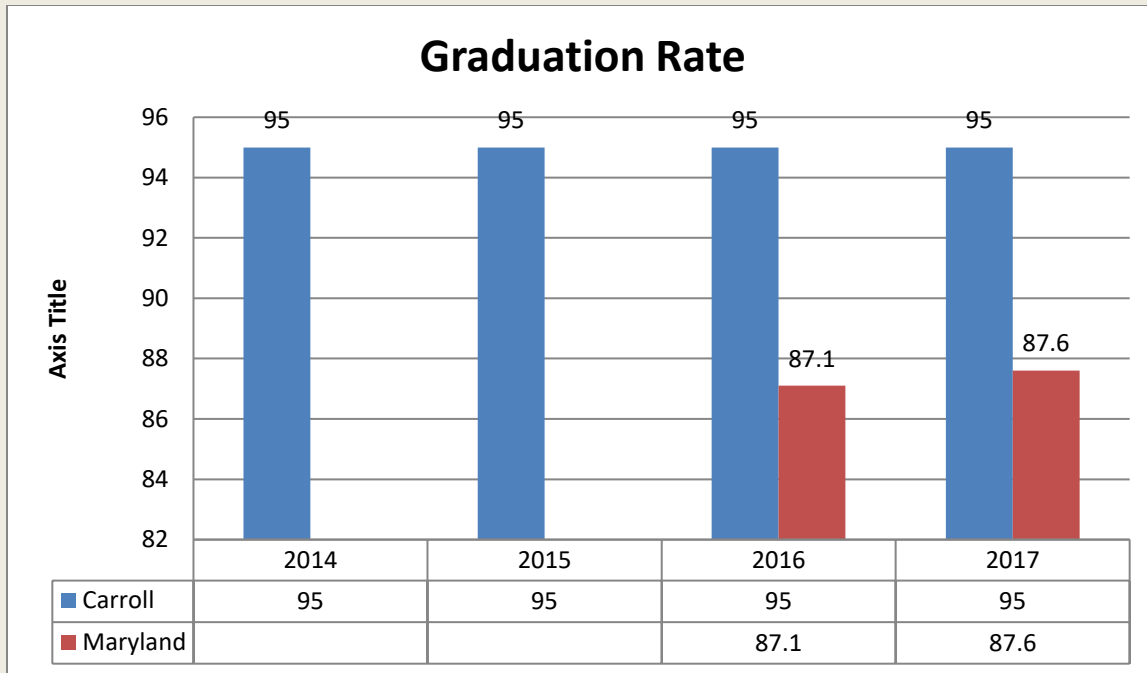
Significance

Beginning in the 2016-17 school year, the age to be able to withdraw or drop out of school was raised to 18. Local School Systems utilize their Pupil Personnel Workers to support students at-risk for dropout. Pupil Personnel Workers provide supports to families and students through case management on student attendance, behavior, and performance. Moreover Pupil Personnel Workers can identify and connect services for a student through State or local agencies. Maryland also has a Dropout Prevention Resource Guide; the guide is the first of its kind in the US and utilizes evidenced based practices to prevent students from dropping out.

Analysis

Carroll County has one of the lowest dropout rates in the state at less than 1% each year. Carroll has three drop-out prevention programs, and utilize the Pupil Personnel workers model across the county. Maryland also has much lower dropout rate, 2.8% in 2017, compared to the national average of 5.6%.

Indicator: High School Graduation Rate

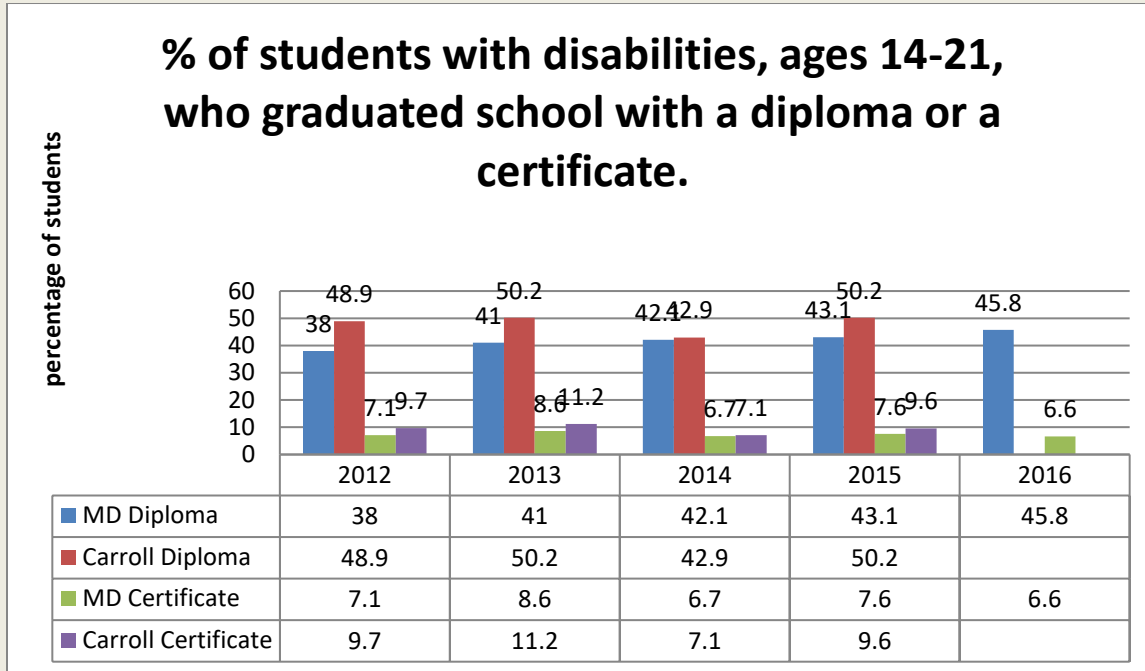


Definition: Percentage of “four year cohort” students who graduated in a given year.

Source: <http://reportcard.msde.maryland.gov/Graphs/#/ReportCards/ReportCard>

<p>Significance- being a high school graduate is key to entering college and securing employment. Many jobs require, at a minimum, a high school diploma. Being able to secure employment after high school helps individuals avoid falling into poverty.</p>	<p>Analysis- Carroll has the highest graduation rate in the state, however, the rate of graduation for FaRM meal students is lower, at approximately 86%.</p>
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Indicator: Program Completion with Diploma and Certificate



Definition: The percent of students with disabilities, ages 14 through 21, who graduated school with a diploma and a certificate.

Source: <https://goc.maryland.gov/wellbeingscorecard/>

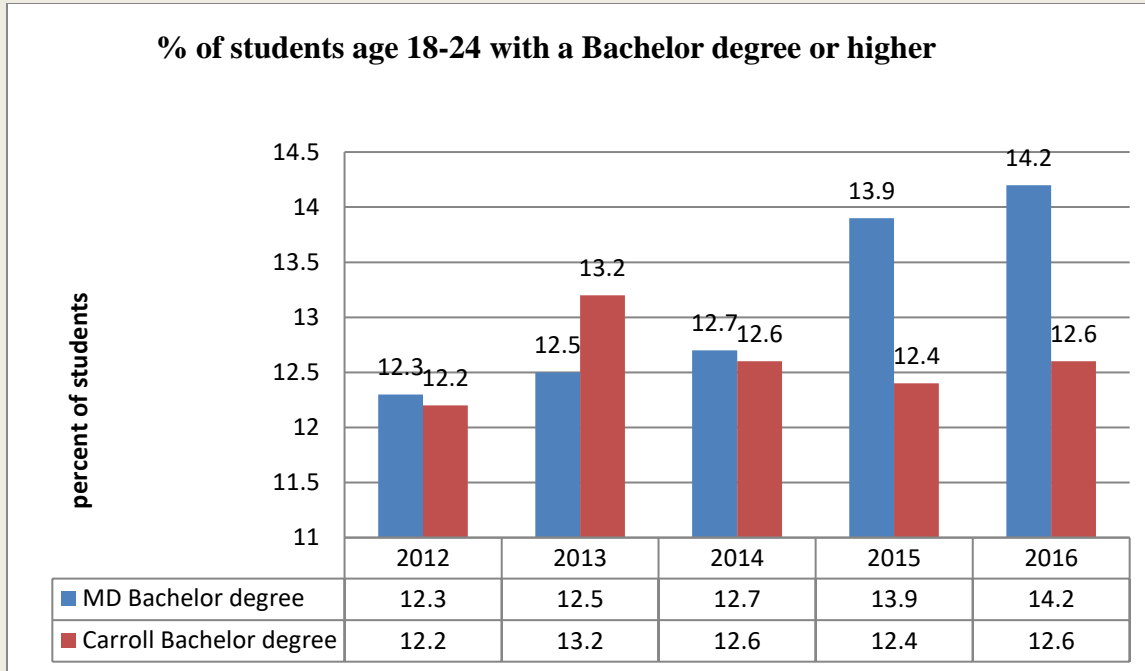
Significance

Students with disabilities are graduating with diplomas at an increasing rate, over the last five years. Achieving a diploma is often the first step in securing employment. Robust programs are being put forth across the state to help shrink the gap between students with disabilities and their non-disabled peers.

Analysis

Carroll’s trend of growing the number of students with disabilities who receive diplomas and shrinking the number who graduate with a certificate follows the state-wide trend. Carroll has a strong post-secondary program in place that allows students to work toward a diploma or certificate until age 21.

Indicator: Educational Attainment



Definition: % of students, age 18 to 24, who obtained a Bachelor degree or higher.

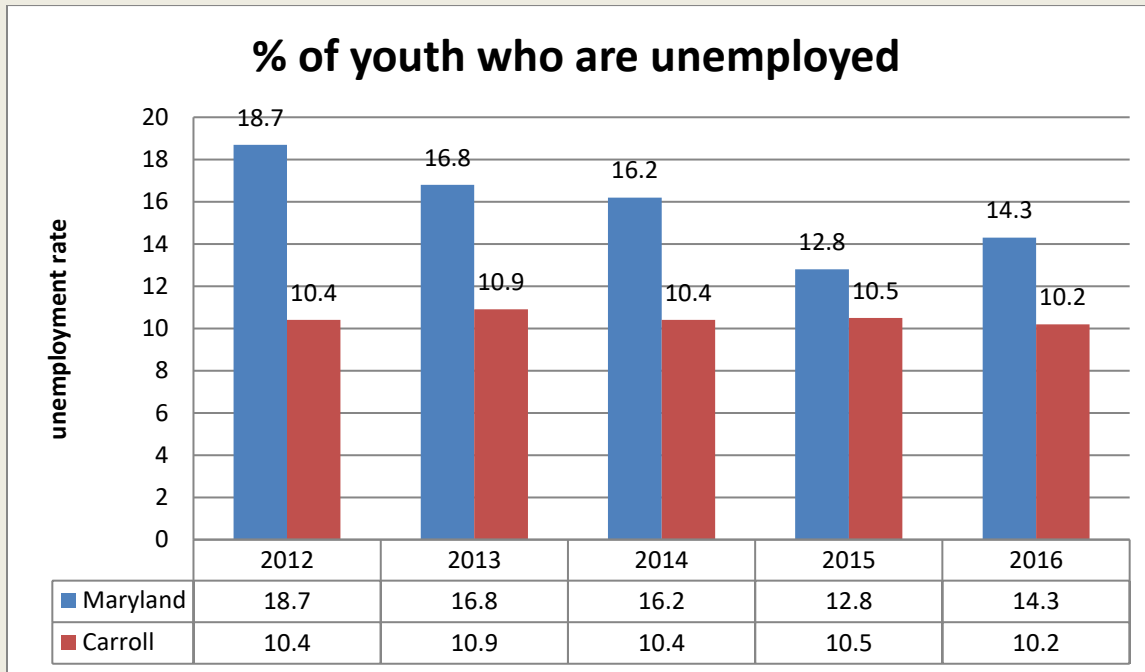
Source: <https://goc.maryland.gov/wellbeingscorecard/>

Significance- The number of students achieving a Bachelor degree both in MD and Carroll has remained relatively flat over the last five years. However, students who do achieve a Bachelor degree have significantly higher life time earnings, across race and gender.

Analysis- Carroll’s students achieve Bachelor degrees, between age 18 and 24, at a slightly lower rate that the state average. After age 25, 40.8% of Carroll residents have at least an Associate degree and 34.6% have achieved a Bachelor degree, and 92.2% of all residents over the age of 25 have at least a high school diploma. The importance of obtaining at least an Associate degree can be seen in the median earnings. Residents in Carroll who have less than a high school diploma earn \$29,999 while those with a Bachelor degree earn \$66,478 and those with Graduate degrees earn \$79,223. An even greater disparity is seen for males and females. A female who has less than a high school diploma in Carroll has a median income of only \$14,259, while males with the same educational attainment earn \$32,782.

Result: Youth will have opportunities for employment and career readiness

Indicators: Youth unemployment



Definition: The Bureau of Labor Statistics defined “unemployed” youth as those who have actively sought employment during the last four weeks and currently are available to work. This definition does not include youth enrolled in job training programs or other “passive” methods of connecting with potential employers, such as reading job listings. This number does not capture “disconnected” or Opportunity Youth who are both unemployed and out of school.

Source: <https://goc.maryland.gov/wellbeingscorecard/>

Significance

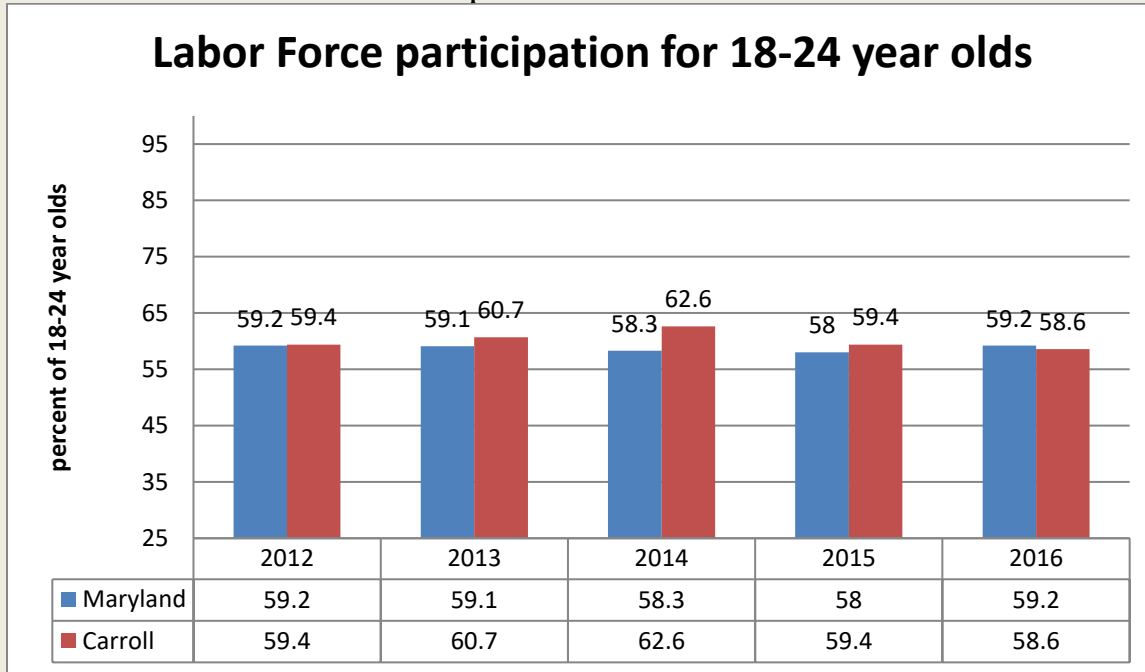
There are many reasons why young people are failing to enter Maryland’s adult workforce, including a skills mismatch between the skills that employers want and the skills that youth have, stiff competition with more experienced adults for entry-level or unskilled jobs, and individual barriers such as lack of high school diploma or GED, caring for young children, transitioning from systems, lack of transportation, or substance use, to name just a few. The changing nature of the workforce has rapidly eliminated unskilled jobs; jobs that did not require a high school diploma decreased from 72% in 1973 to an estimated 37% in 2018.

Analysis

Carroll’s youth unemployment rate remains stagnant, at approximately triple the overall county rate of unemployment, which hovers at 3%. Carroll has not seen the steady decline of youth unemployment that the state has experienced. Carroll has the highest graduation rate in the state; however, youth are not entering the work force at an increasing rate. Many disconnected youth in Carroll face many barriers to employment, such as transportation and mental health issues. Additionally, students may be exiting the school system without the skills needed to enter the labor force in Carroll. Disconnected youth who also have

developmental or intellectual disabilities are estimated to have unemployment rates 3 times that of their non-disabled peers, close to 30% for Carroll.

Indicator: Labor Force Participation



Definition: The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines the “labor force participation rate” as the percent of the population, either employed or unemployed, who are actively working or trying to find work and not part of the civilian institutionalized population.

Source: <https://goc.maryland.gov/wellbeingscorecard/>

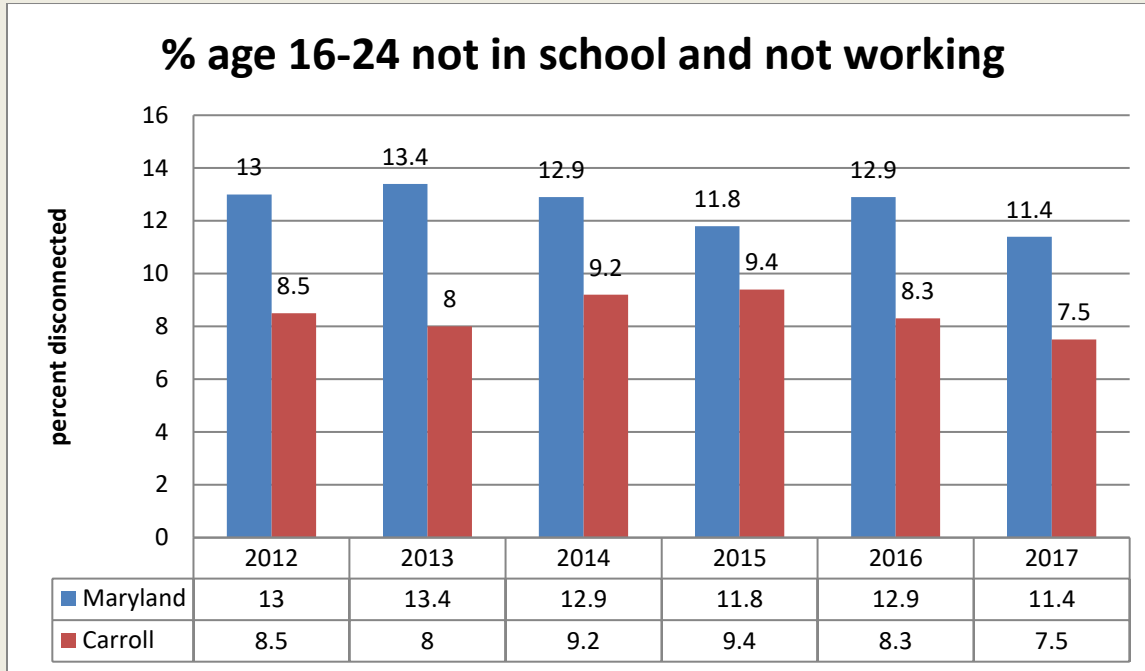
Significance: Actively working or seeking work is an important step for youth and young adults, as they transition out of school and or college.

Analysis

Carroll has a slightly higher rate of labor force participation than MD; however the rate of labor force engagement has not increased over time. A recent discussion with the Connecting Youth Coordinating Council indicates that many disconnected youth are not engaging in the work force due to multiple and systemic barriers. Only 30% of youth with disabilities are participating in the work force. Those who are participating tend to work minimal hours. 34% of youth with a disability, regardless of whether they obtained a diploma or certificate are only working part time, compared to 18% of non-disabled youth who work part time.

	Disabled youth tend to work in jobs that often are not a match for their individual skills and talents, or participate in vocational or day programming, that do not allow the young adult to be economically self-sufficient.
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Indicator: % of youth age 16-24 not in school and not working



Definition: Disconnected or “Opportunity” Youth are 16- to 24-year-olds who are not working and not in school

Source: <https://opportunityindex.org/>

Significance

Teens that leave school and do not enter the workforce may have difficulty achieving the skills needed to be self-sufficient and contributing tax payers, and active participants in their communities. Many young adults who are disconnected have risk factors and or barriers to school and work that include poverty, mental health, transportation, family instability, juvenile justice involvement and transition from foster care.

Analysis

Carroll’s rate of disconnection is lower than MD and the nation. Nationally, the disconnected rate for 2017 was 11.7%. Across MD, there are wide geographic and racial disparities for disconnected youth. For example, one in five youth in Baltimore city and in Washington County are estimated to be disconnected. 11 jurisdictions in MD have disconnection rates higher than the national average.

Connecting Youth (CY) Participants: Racial and geographic data for disconnected youth is not available specifically for Carroll County, however the Connecting Youth program is tracking racial demographics and there are racial disparities seen in the youth being served. County wide, African American’s make up less than 3% of the population, but are represented at a rate of 25% in CYICC. Geographically, the majority of the youth being served in CYICC are living in Westminster (49%) and Taneytown (43%), two of the areas that have the highest ALICE + poverty rates.

CY Race Distribution and CY Zip Code Distribution for youth

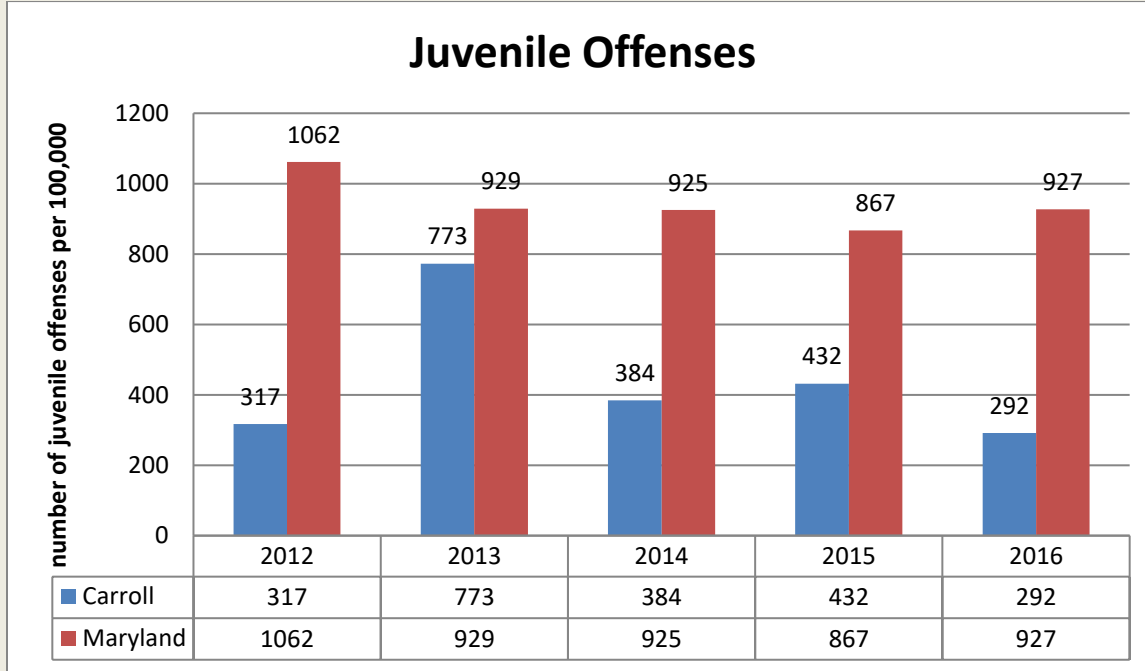
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	White	30	63.8	63.8	63.8
	Black	12	25.5	25.5	89.4
	Multi-Racial	3	6.4	6.4	95.7
	Hispanic	1	2.1	2.1	97.9
	Asian	1	2.1	2.1	100.0
	Total	47	100.0	100.0	

**County demographic data= 90% White, 3.2% black, 3.4% Hispanic 1.6% Asian*

		Frequency	Percent	Community	Cumulative Percent
Valid	20872	1	2.1	Damascus	2.1
	21048	1	2.1	Finksburg	4.2
	21074	3	6.3	Hampstead	10.4
	21155	1	2.1	Upperco	12.5
	21157	25	52.1	Westminster	64.6
	21158	3	6.3	Westminster	70.8
	21771	1	2.1	Mt. Airy	72.9
	21784	2	4.2	Eldersburg	77.1
	21787	9	18.8	Taneytown	95.8
	21791	2	4.2	Union Bridge	100.0
	Total	48	100.0		

Result: Communities are safe for children youth and families

Indicators: Juvenile Felony Offenses



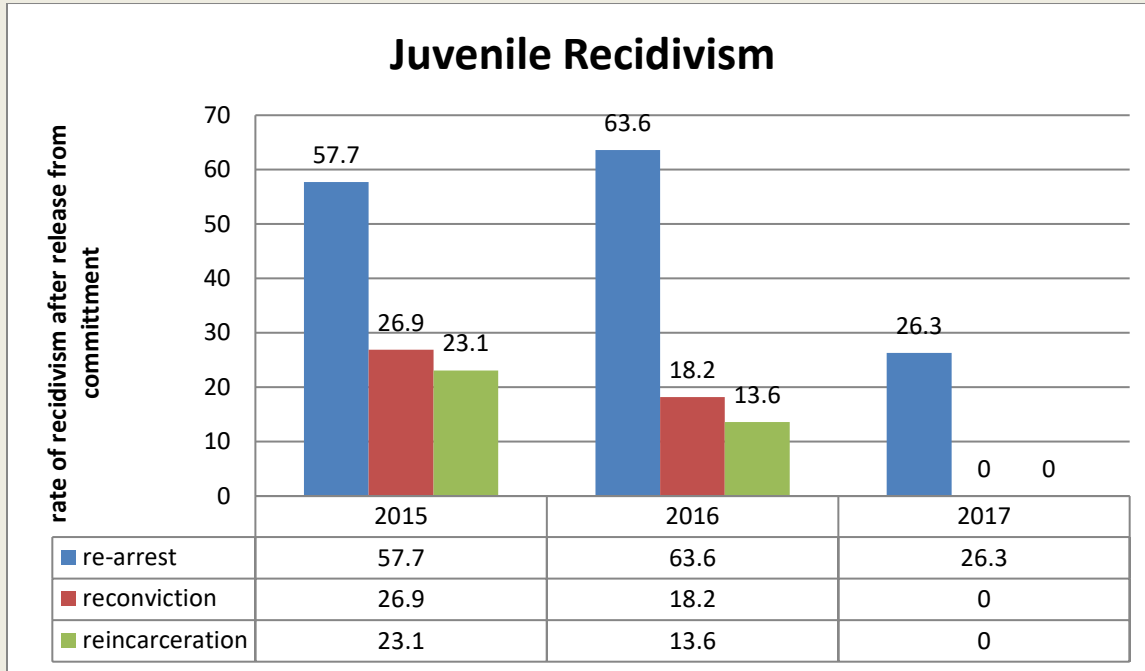
Definition: number of juvenile felony offenses (age 11-17) committed per 100,000 persons.

Source: <https://goc.maryland.gov/wellbeingscorecard/>

Significance- risk factors for juvenile system involvement include lack of educational and job opportunities, poverty, mental health issues, family violence and lack of adult supervision.

Analysis- Carroll’s rate of juvenile felony offenses is well below the state average. Carroll youth have a number of protective factors in place that may deter youth felony involvement including a high graduation rate and low poverty rate. Carroll has diversion programming in place, which seeks to lower the number of youth who are ultimately involved with DJS and the courts, and also seeks to lower the number of youth who, if they do enter DJS services, are re-arrested. Diversion includes connecting youth and their families to appropriate community resources and engaging the whole family in treatment and programming.

Indicator: Recidivism



**Data for 2017 is not currently available*

Definition: 12 month rate of Department of Juvenile Services Committed Program Releases

Source: www.djs.maryland.gov and Carroll County Youth Service Bureau

Level of Commitment provided by Department of Juvenile Services

Level I- Community Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Foster care, Treatment Foster Care, • Group Home, Therapeutic Group Home • Alternative and Independent Living
Level II- Staff Secure Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Home, Therapeutic Group Home with on-grounds School • Intermediate Care Facility for Addictions • Residential Treatment Center (Medicaid) • Non-Medicaid RTC • Behavioral Program
Level III- Hardware Secure Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential Treatment Facility (Medicaid) • Non-Medicaid Residential Treatment Facility • Hardware Secure Behavioral Program

Significance: The number of youth committed to DJS has dropped drastically, so the cohort of youth being released from commitment and subsequently re-arrested is much lower. DJS has begun to focus more on Diversion, which allows youth with

Analysis: The data chart measures those who need the highest level of Juvenile Services intervention, committed to a program outside of their home. Over the last several years, the state has begun to address Juvenile issues with more programs focusing on Diversion, or providing services to youth prior to them officially entering DJS. This has reduced the number of

juvenile delinquency issues to be served without formally entering DJS custody or being court involved.

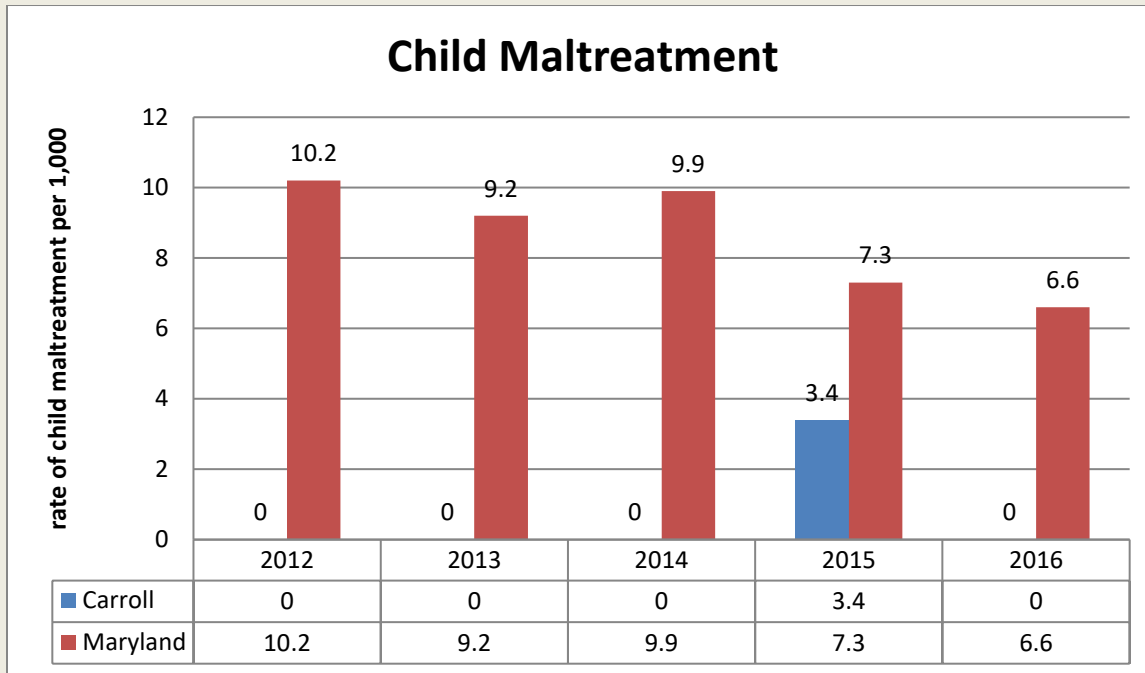
youth who are placed outside of their homes. Carroll has a long running Diversion program, through a partnership with DJS and CCYSB. The number of youth who receive additional DJS charges during and after participating in ADP and now Family Engagement is less than 10%.

Carroll County Racial & Ethnic Disparity FY 18

Youth of color are most over-represented in Referral to Juvenile Court/Intake (1.58) and under-represented at Diversion (0.43).

https://djs.maryland.gov/Documents/DRG/Region_2.pdf

Indicator: Child Maltreatment



Definition: rate of unduplicated children age 0-17, with indicated or unsubstantiated child abuse or neglect finding per 1,000 persons.

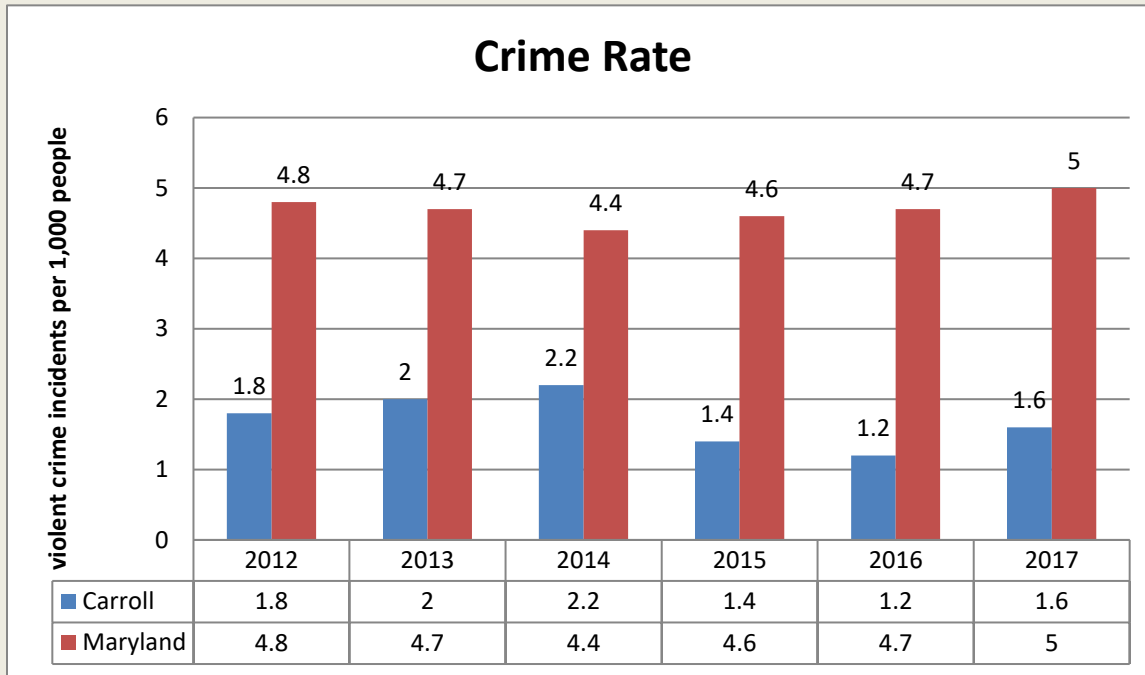
Source: www.goc.maryland.gov

Significance- Child abuse or neglect can result in physical harm, developmental delays, behavioral challenges, or death. Maltreated children are at greater risk for delinquency and abuse or neglect of their own children.

Analysis- need data for Carroll

MD rate is 6.6 overall, while the national rate is 9.2

Indicator: Crime



Definition: The rate of crimes as reported by the Uniform Crime Report

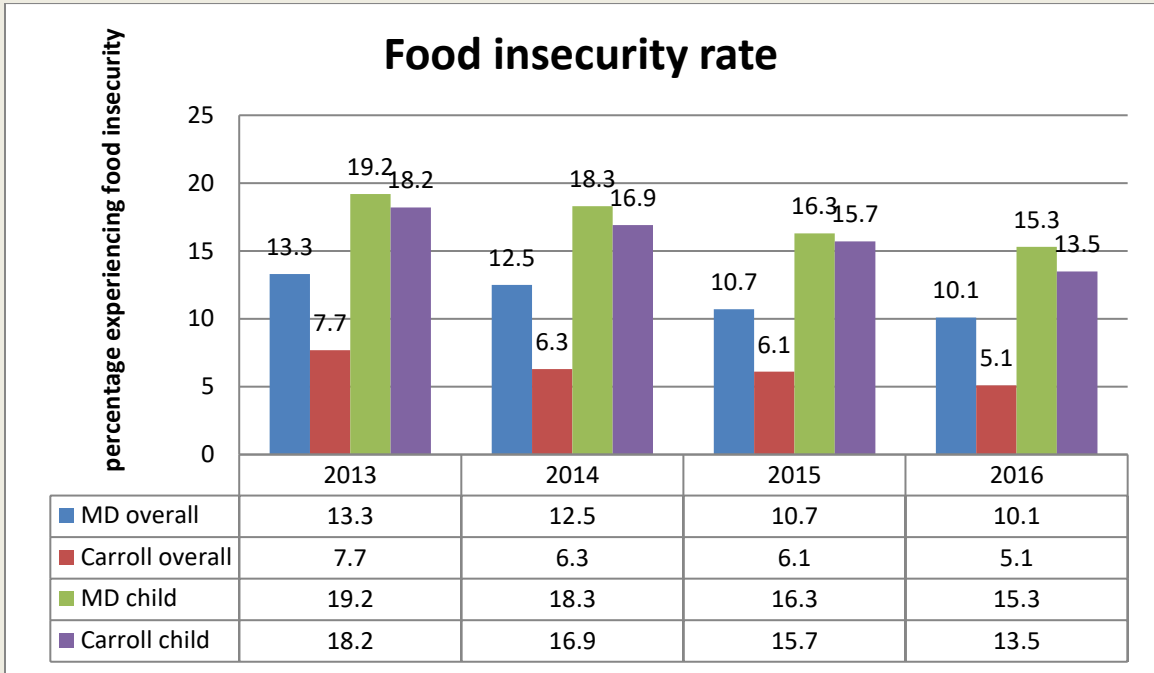
Source: <https://mdsp.maryland.gov>

Significance- The Uniform Crime report, prepared by the Central Records Division at the State of MD, measures crime and drug arrests. The categories of crimes are murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking or entering, larceny or theft, Motor vehicle theft, arson, domestically related crimes and carjacking. Drug arrests are defined as sales and manufacturing and possession.

Analysis- Carroll has one of, if not the lowest crime rate in the state according to the Uniform Crime Report. In each category of crime, Carroll has a rate that is far lower, as a percentage of population, than almost every other county. The only category of crime where Carroll has shown an increase is Robbery, which is up from 2015 to 2016, with a five year average of 45 incidents. In addition, arrests related to drugs are declining, due to the Good Samaritan law, as well as the choice by law enforcement to not always arrest low level drug offenders. Drug arrests for possession has dropped from 394 to 345 from 2015 to 2016 and possession arrests have fallen from 84 in 2015 to 66 in 2016. Juvenile arrests have also fallen, both in Carroll and the state, as efforts to divert youth from formally entering the court system have been shown to be effective.

Result: Families are Safe and Economically Stable

Indicators: Hunger



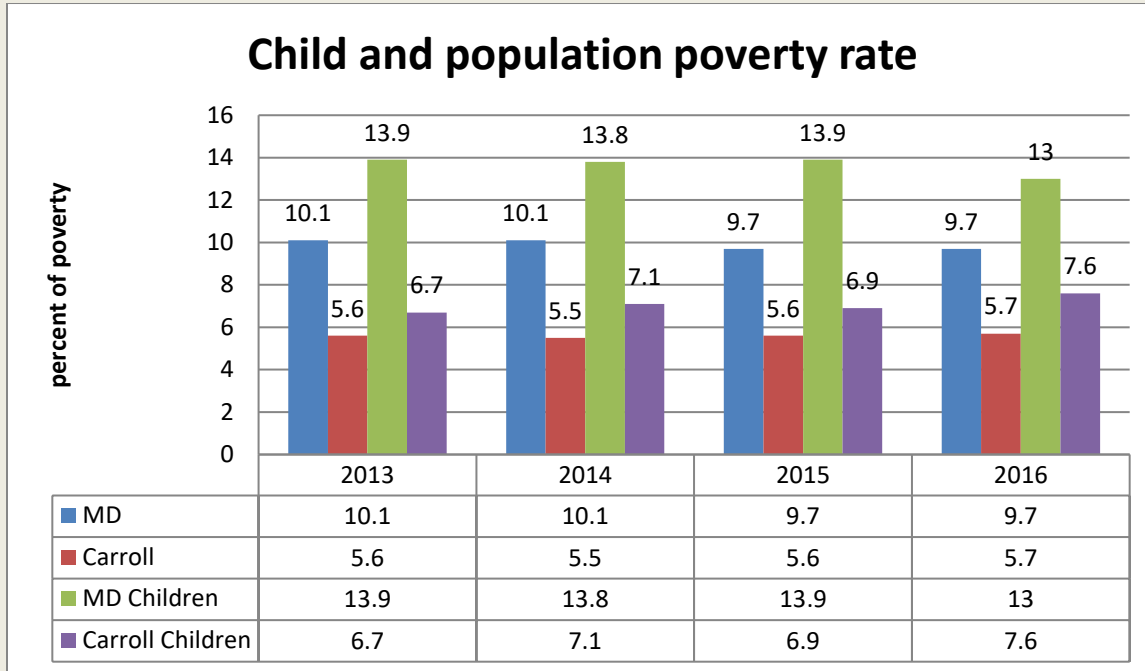
Definition: Food insecurity is defined as the state of being without reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food.

Source: <http://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2014/child/maryland>

Significance- Food insecurity can result in severe physical and psychological damage. Food insecurity differs from hunger in that hunger is a personal, physical sensation of discomfort, while food insecurity occurs when “consistent access to adequate food is limited by a lack of money and other resources at times during the year.”

Analysis- Carroll has a lower rate of overall and child food insecurity than the state of MD. Rates have steadily been declining in MD and Carroll since 2013, as the economic in MD continues to improve. In addition, Carroll has a vibrant and robust network of faith-based and non-profit agencies that provide free meals and soup kitchens throughout the county. Efforts are underway, through CCLMB, to offer additional networking and coordination through the Hungry Families Roundtable.

Indicator: Child poverty



Definition: The percent of children under age 18 whose family income is equal to or below the federal poverty threshold.

Source: <https://goc.maryland.gov/wellbeingscorecard>

Significance- The federal poverty levels help determine the benefits families are eligible to receive, like SNAP, WIC and HUD housing vouchers. Children who grow up in poverty tend to have less adequate nutrition, live in substandard housing and have more exposure to violence and crime.

Analysis- Although Carroll has a poverty rate far below both the state and national average, those in poverty in Carroll tend to live in deep poverty, meaning incomes are at or below the federal poverty guidelines. A family of four that earns \$25,750 or below is considered in poverty in a county where the average family income is \$87,000.

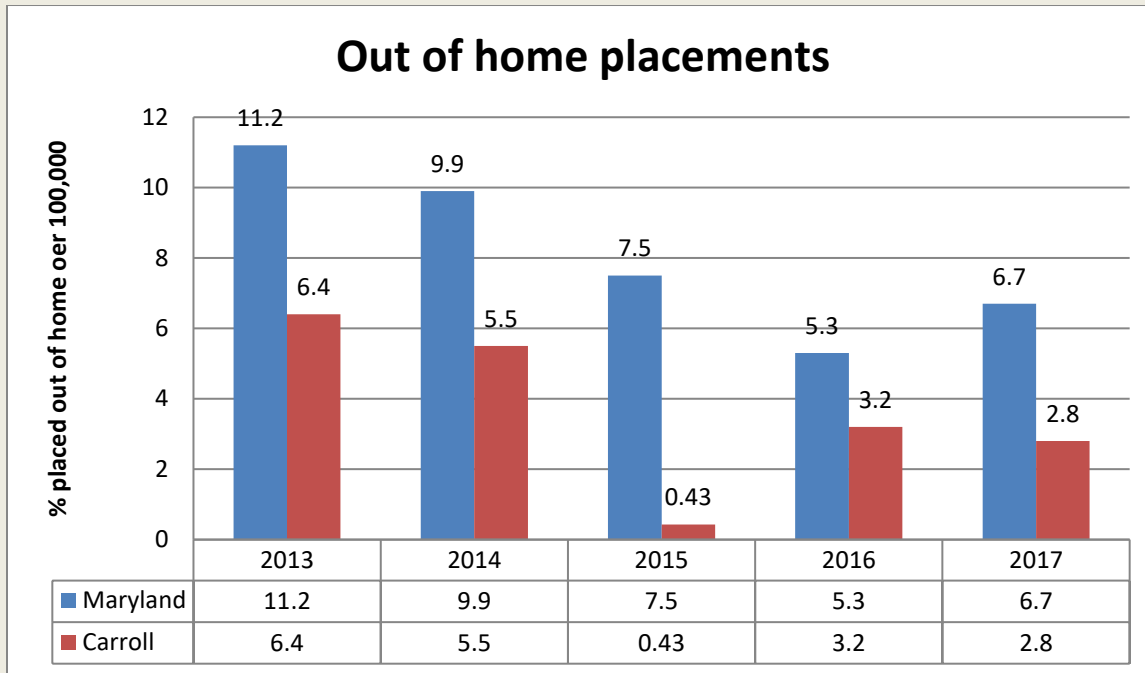
Demographic data indicates that children 11 years and younger and young adults age 18-24 have the highest poverty rates at 8.4 and 8.3%. The largest racial/ethnic group of children living in poverty is Hispanic and Latino families (31.8%), Two or more races at 24.3% and African American children at 14.5%. The rate of childhood poverty for White, non-Hispanic children is only 5.4%. Carroll county

mirrors state data in this category. Finally, people living in poverty is similar to childhood poverty, when disaggregated for race/ethnicity; however when looking at the rate of poverty for families or households, Black or African American household poverty rates plummet to 5.0%, while Hispanic or Latino rates of family in poverty remains high.

ALICE (Asset Limited Income Constrained Employed)

The ALICE rate (wages required to meet only basic living expenses) is \$34 per hour or \$78,048, for a family of four. As of 2016, Carroll has an ALICE rate of 27%. So more than a quarter of County residents are living either in poverty or pay check to pay check, with little financial security.

Indicator: Out of home placement rate



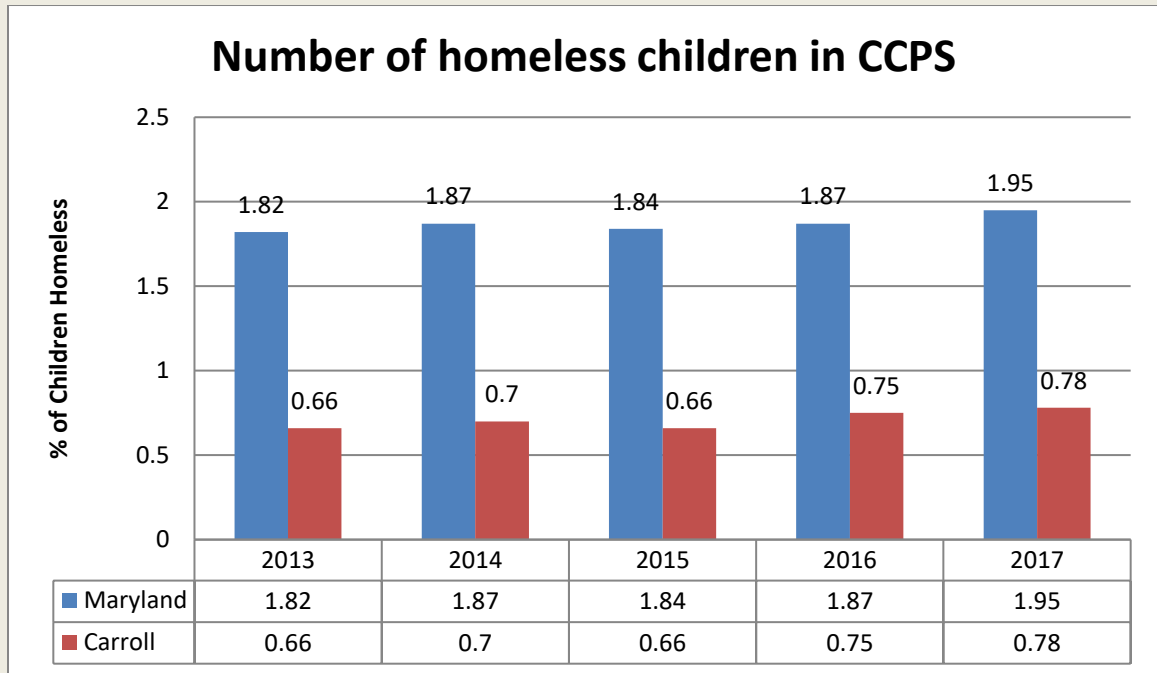
Definition: The rate of new placements measures new admissions into a category of out-of-home placement per 1,000 children (aged 0 to 18) within a given geographic population. For jurisdictions in which few children are placed each year, the difference of one or two children being placed can exaggerate changes in the trend. The rate of new placement settings counts placements and not children.

Source: <https://goc.maryland.gov/wellbeingscorecard/>

Significance- Being placed outside of the home can be very traumatic for a child, and cause a disruption in their connection to their family, friends, school and community. Children are typically only placed outside of their home when they require a level of treatment or services that are not available in their community.

Analysis- Carroll’s rate of out of home placement has remained relatively flat as compared to the state average, which has seen a sharp decline. Carroll has had an active Local Care Team since 2011, which continues to work with families, DSS and DJS to explore all possible community resources, as an alternative to out of home placement.

Indicator: Homelessness



Definition: The percent of children enrolled in the public school system who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence or who are awaiting foster-care placement

Source: Carroll County Public Schools Pupil Personnel Services

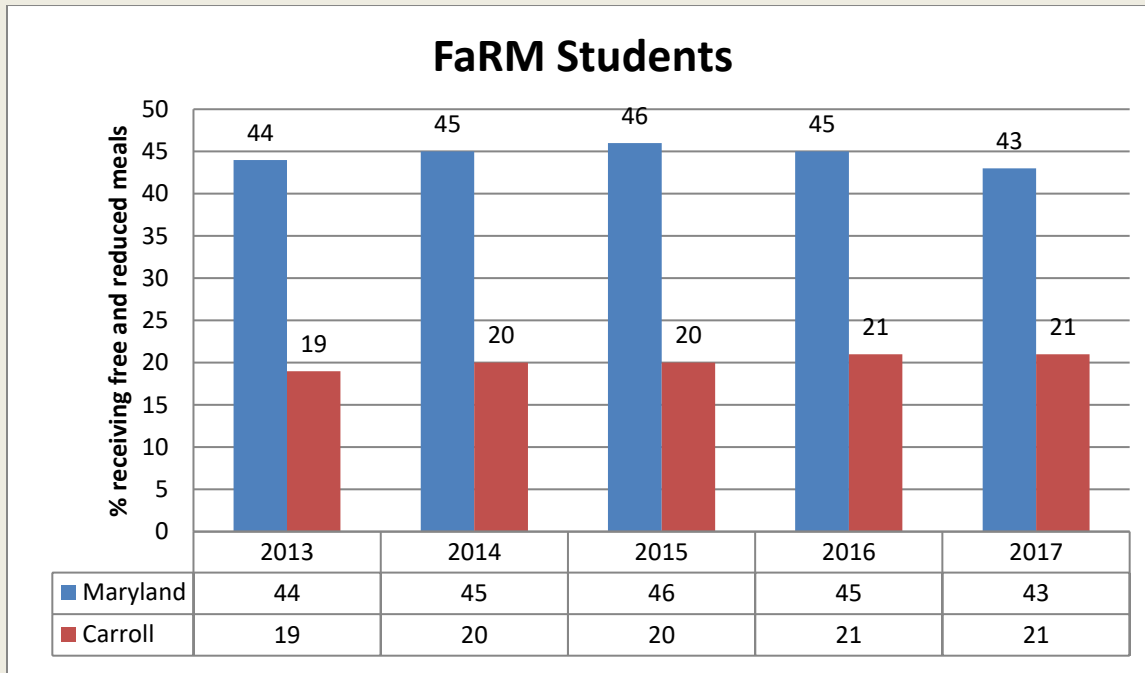
Significance- Homelessness has a potential negative impact on a child’s educational progress, nutrition, safety, and mental health.

Analysis- Carroll has a relatively low number of homeless students, compared to the MD average. Carroll students who are identified as homeless are eligible for tutoring and counseling services through Title I funds. Additional community partnerships exist with CCPS to provide additional resources that homeless students may need. A Point-In Time count as of January 4, 2019 indicates that 122 students have been identified as homeless, an increase in 19 from the prior month and an increase in five from the same time last year.

- 63 elementary
- 29 middle
- 30 high school

22 of these students receive special education services and 18 are identified as unaccompanied. Pupil Personnel worker participates in the Circle of Caring Homelessness Board as part of Carroll County’s Continuum of Care Homelessness Grant.

Indicator: Free and Reduced Meals



Definition % of public school students who have applied for and are receiving Free and Reduced Meals.

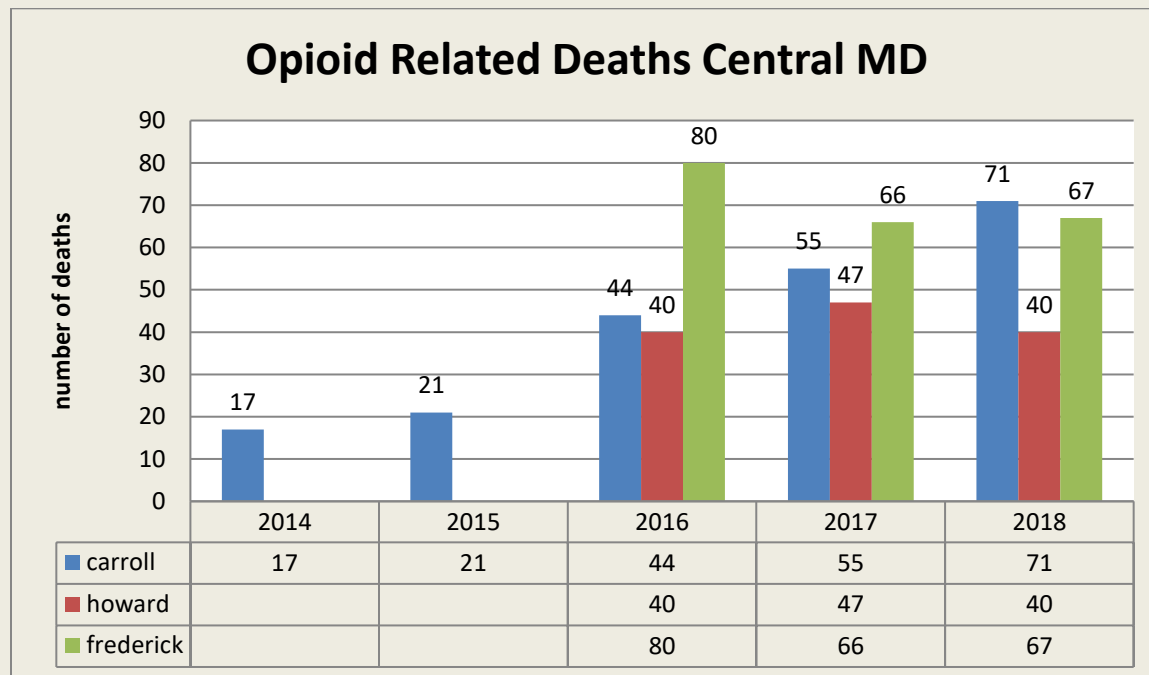
Source: <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7078-students-receiving-free-and-reduced-school-meals>

Significance- adequate nutrition is key to both physical and mental health. Children who are hungry are less likely to learn and may perform poorer on academic assessments. Many jurisdictions across the state are now able to provide breakfast, snacks and summer feeding programs to FaRM students.

Analysis- Carroll’s rate of FaRM has remained relatively flat, and far below the state average. However, the school system estimates that upwards of 28% of all students are actually eligible to receive FaRM. Students can be enrolled in FaRM anytime during the year, and efforts are being made to consistently reach students who may qualify. Students who attend the Boys and Girls Club have a FaRM rate of 51%, up from 47% last school year. FaRM students are also eligible to have athletic and AP testing fees waived or reduced. In Carroll, FaRM students tend to be less ready for Kindergarten, and also show lower proficiency rates on standardized testing throughout their school careers, and have a lower graduation rate than their non-FaRM peers.

Additional Indicators Specific to Carroll County:

These indicators help provide a picture of some of the challenges specifically facing Carroll County. The opioid crisis, which is impacting the state and the nation, cannot be ignored. The CCLMB will be completing a community mapping exercise to fully understand the gaps, current and future programming, and resources that have been directed at Carroll, in response to the crisis.



(Due to the large range of numbers, state and local data is not overlaid)

Definition: Opioid-related death include heroin, prescription opioids and illicit fentanyl

Source:

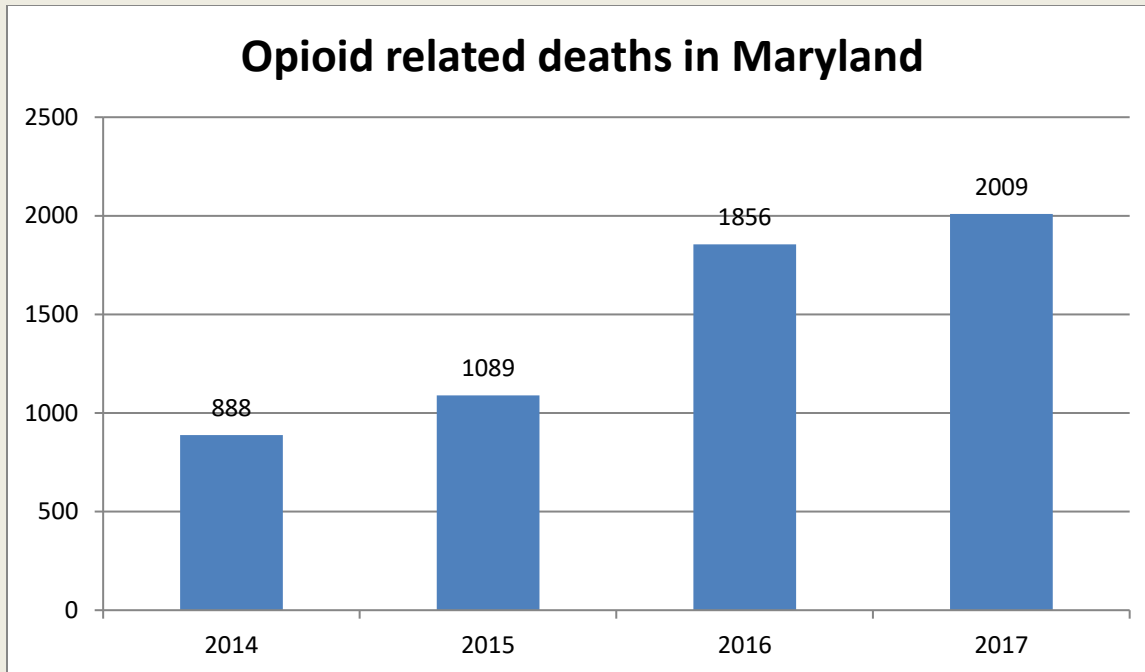
https://bha.health.maryland.gov/OVERDOSE_PREVENTION/Documents/Drug_Intox_Report_2017.pdf

Significance

The opioid crisis with increases in opioid misuse and related overdoses devastates families and communities. Incarceration for crimes related to addiction strain the justice system. Increasing numbers of newborns experience withdrawal due to opioid misuse during pregnancy.

Analysis

Carroll has an increasing number of opioid deaths as compared to Howard and Frederick counties despite having a lower population. The demographic data indicates that the opioid crisis is disproportionately affecting white males, ages 25-54, in Carroll.



Definition: Opioid-related death include heroin, prescription opioids and illicit fentanyl

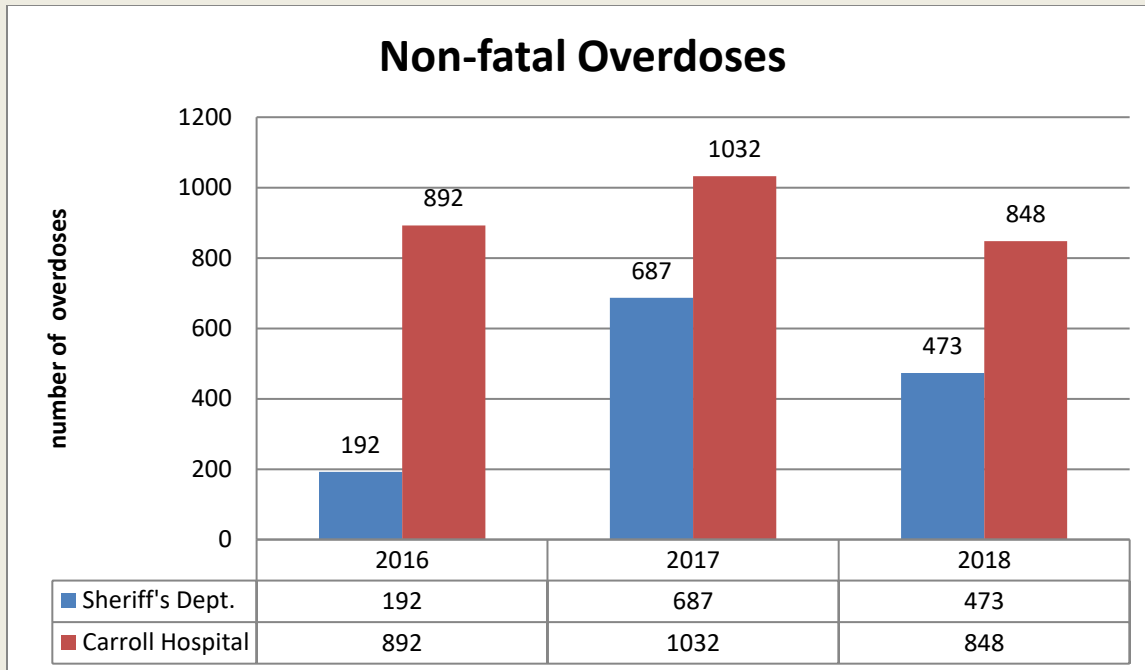
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Significance

The opioid crisis with increases in opioid misuse and related overdoses devastates families and communities. Incarceration for crimes related to addiction strain the justice system. Increasing numbers of newborns experience withdrawal due to opioid misuse during pregnancy.

Analysis

Maryland, like Carroll continues to see a steep rise in opioid related deaths, with white males ages 25-54 being the largest demographic group impacted. The majority of opioid deaths are now related to Fentanyl, as compared to just heroin, indicating that less people are dying from using only heroin, but opioids that contain Fentanyl remain deadly.



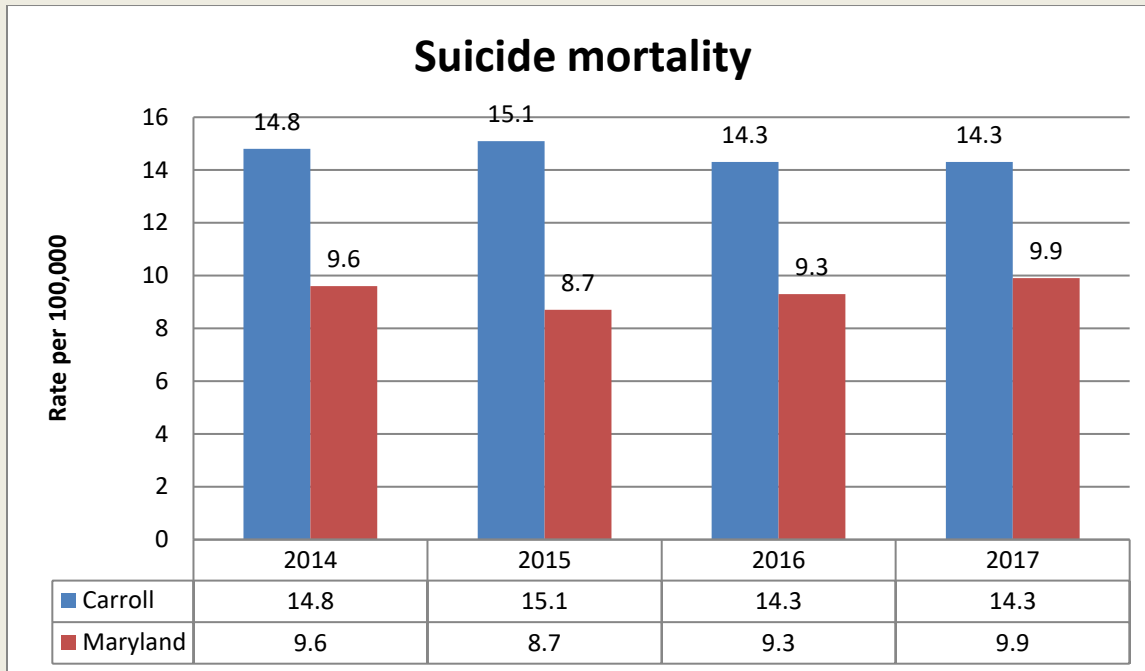
Definition: Opioid overdose occurs when excessive amounts of narcotics are ingested. It is a leading cause of accidental death. Symptoms include slowed or even stopped heart rate and breathing, and decreased level of consciousness

Source: Carroll County Health Department and Carroll County Sheriff's Department

Significance: Reducing deaths from opioids, particularly through the use of Naloxone, provides the opportunity for more people to potentially seek help for their addiction. Naloxone/Narcan is often not effective in treating those who may have overdoses on a substance that contains Fentanyl.

Analysis: Carroll's rate of non-fatal overdoses has skyrocketed over the last several years; however the numbers in 2018 have decreased. This can be contributed to both the increase in the use of Naloxone or Narcan, as well the overall increase in the use of opioids. The county, through the CCHD and the State's Attorney's office, continues to provide free Naloxone and training to all citizens. One challenge in obtaining accurate data for this Indicator is multiple agencies can be involved in response to overdoses, or a single entity may respond. There is no dedicated clearing house for accurately reporting duplicated or unduplicated counts. This data above has been provided by the Carroll County Sheriff's Department (473 reported overdoses) and admissions to Carroll Hospital Center which counts the total number as 848 for the year ending 2018.. There is currently no way to disaggregate this data to indicate how many individuals may have overdoses on more than

	<p>one occasion. Additionally, there are instances where individuals overdose and there is neither law enforcement nor medical response. Furthermore, there are instances where a medical team (EMT) may respond to a reported over-dose without law enforcement, and vice-versa; leading to uncertainty as to the real impact of non-fatal overdoses.</p>
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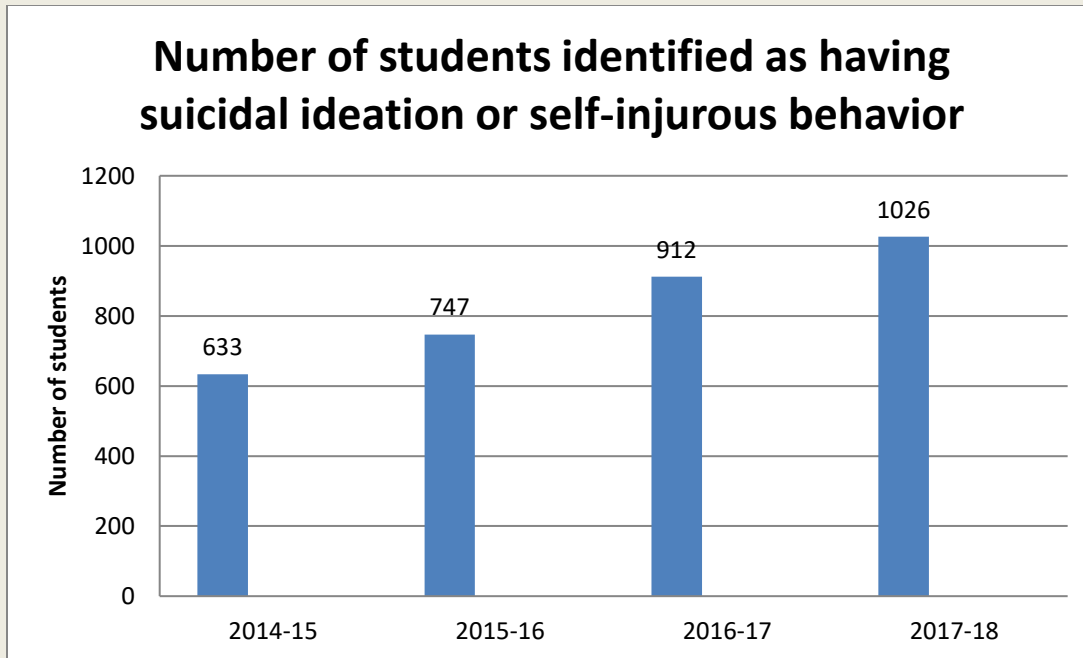
Significance: Death by suicide is a public health concern that impacts families, children and communities all over the nation. In Maryland, suicide is the second leading cause of death for youth age 15-24 (2017). In 2016 it was the first leading cause of death for ages 10-14.

Analysis: Carroll has a higher rate of Age-Adjusted Death for intentional self-harm than Maryland, which also has a higher rate than the United States. **In 2017, 630 deaths in MD and 24 in Carroll were due to suicide.** In Carroll, white males are most likely to die by suicide, **(21 out of the 24)** which mirrors both state and national data. What this chart does not capture is the number of young people who attempt or die by suicide. Between 2013 and 2017, Carroll had the highest rate of hospitalization for youth who have attempted suicide that was near fatal. This data is reflective of what is captured in Youth Risk Behavior Survey suicide question, as well as the Suicide and Self-Injury data collected by CCPS.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results Carroll

	Carroll 2016	LGBTQ C 2106	Maryland 2016	Carroll 2014
QN25: % of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for > 2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities)	28.2 (F= 38 M=18.8)	67.1	29.9 (F= 38.7 M=16.7)	25.8 (F=35.4 M=16.7)
QN26: % of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)	17 (F=22 M=11.9)	46	17.3 (F=21.8 M=12.4)	15.8 (F=21.6 M=10.2)
QN27: % of students who had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	12.6 (F=15.6 M=9.6)	33.7	14.4 (F=17.1 M=11)	11.5 (F=14.8 M=8.5)

**LGBTQ data is not disaggregated by gender*



Source: Carroll County Public Schools and Carroll County Youth Service Bureau

Significance: Mental health issues can prove to be a significant barrier to student success.

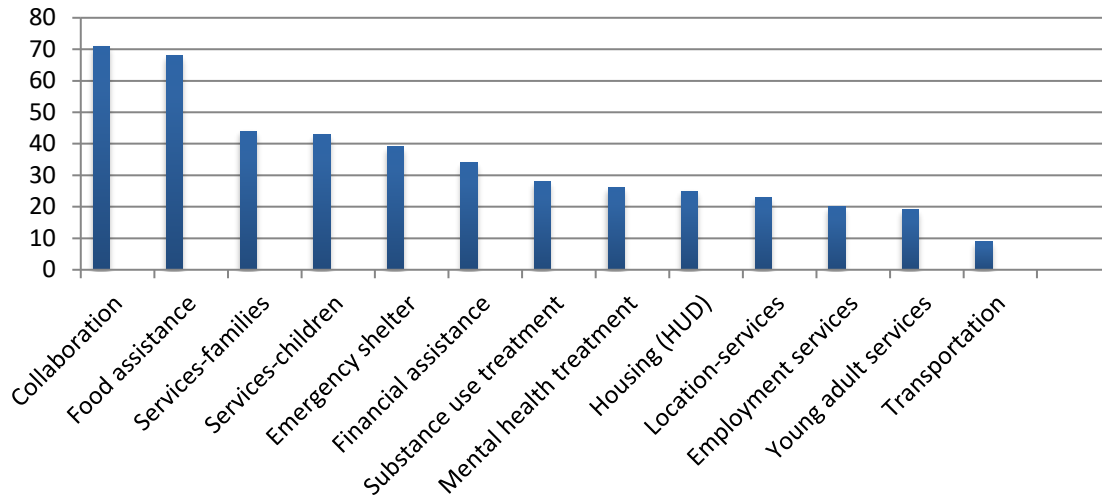
Analysis: CCPS and CCYSB entered into a partnership, over 20 years ago, to both collect data and provide services for youth who report suicidal ideation or self-injurious behavior. CCPS refers to students to CCYSB for evaluations, assessments, consultations and connections to counseling and therapy resources. CCYSB served 91 students, with assessments and consultations in 2018, up from 39 in 2015. In the last 3 years the # reported increased 106%

IV. Qualitative Data
Community Survey Results

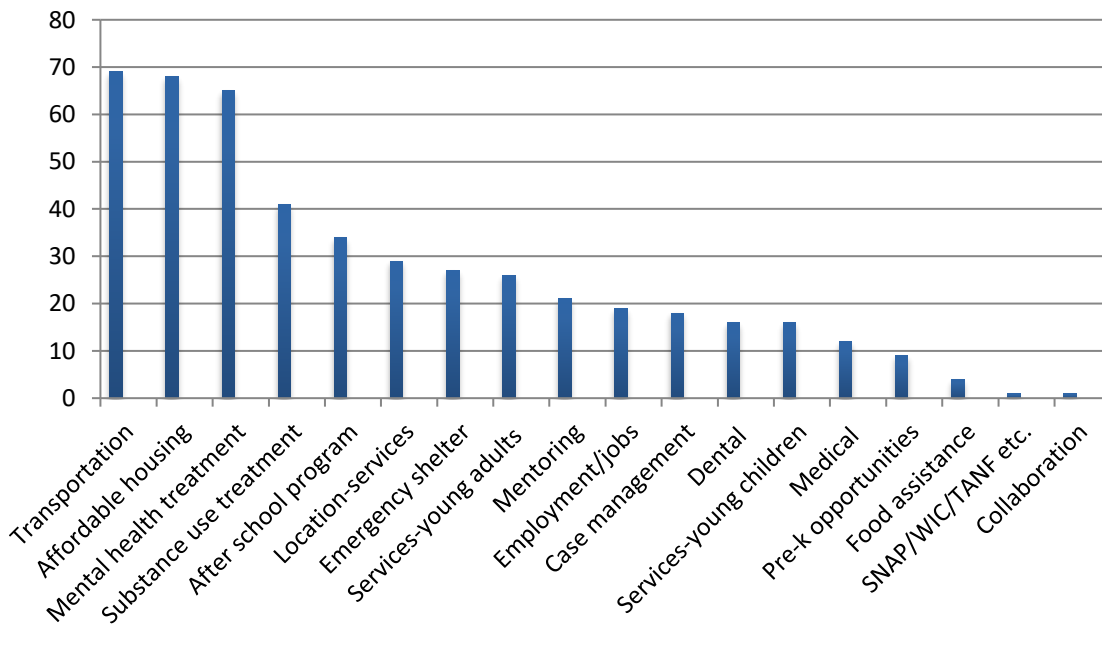
225 individuals responded to the Community survey, approximately 70% were completed on line and the remainder were completed as the CCLMB presented updated Indicator data to Key Informant groups throughout the human services system. These groups included, CCPS, Bureaus of Housing and Aging and Disabilities, DJS and DSS, the Incarceration workgroup, and the Hungry Children Roundtable. The majorities of the respondents live and work in Carroll and were between the ages of 25-54, with at least one child. On- line Surveys were also completed by Court Appointed Special Advocates, teachers and staff at Winters Mill High, and staff at Carroll County Youth Service Bureau, the Health Department and Human Services Program.



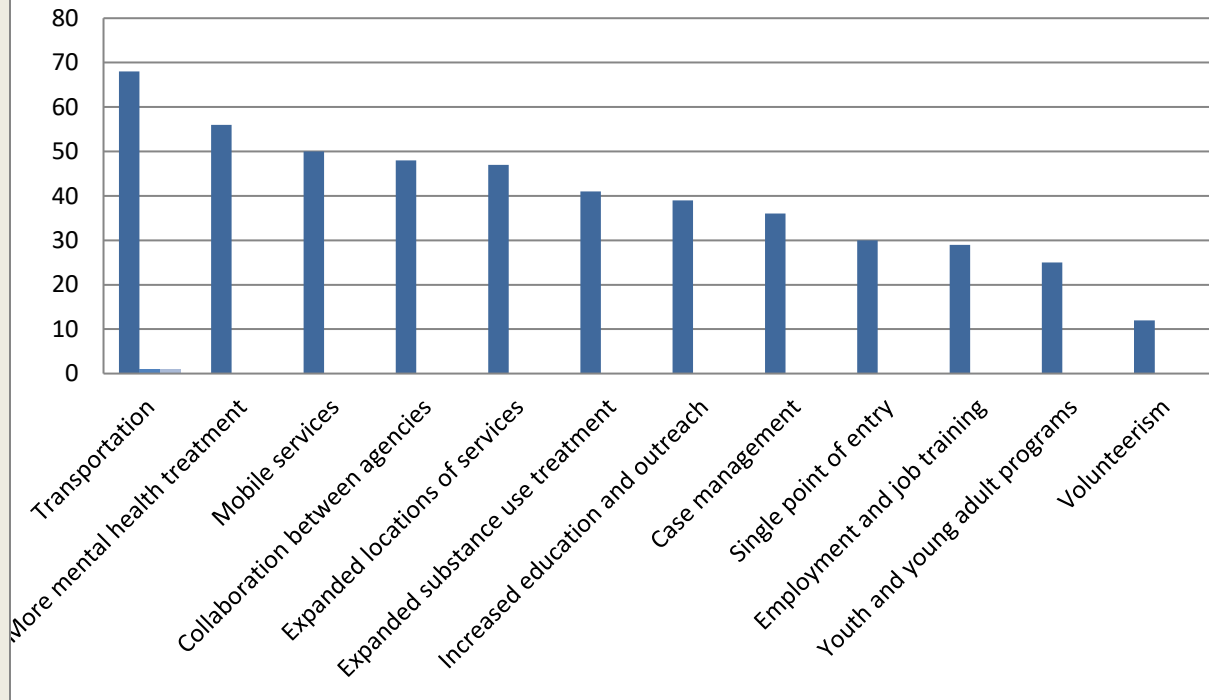
1. Greatest strengths of the human services system in Carroll.



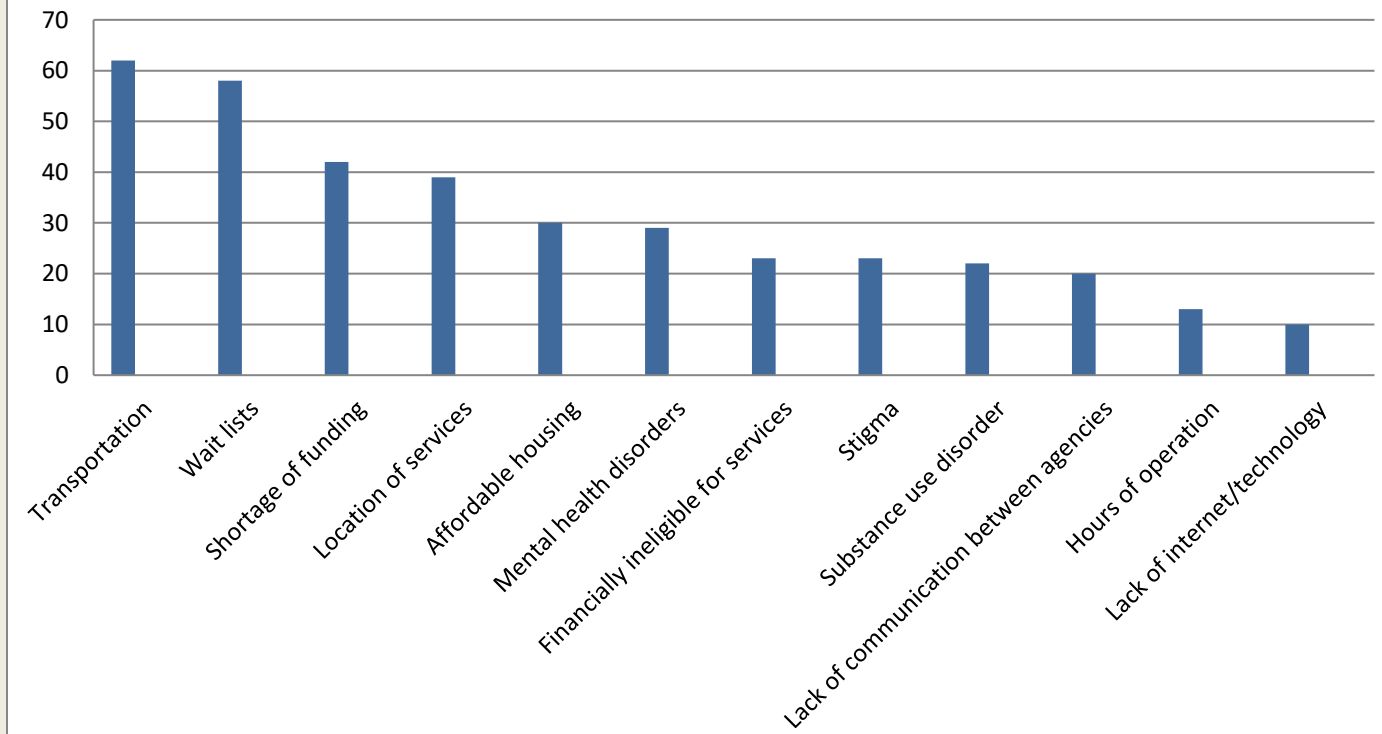
2. Greatest unmet needs for children, youth and families seeking services in Carroll.



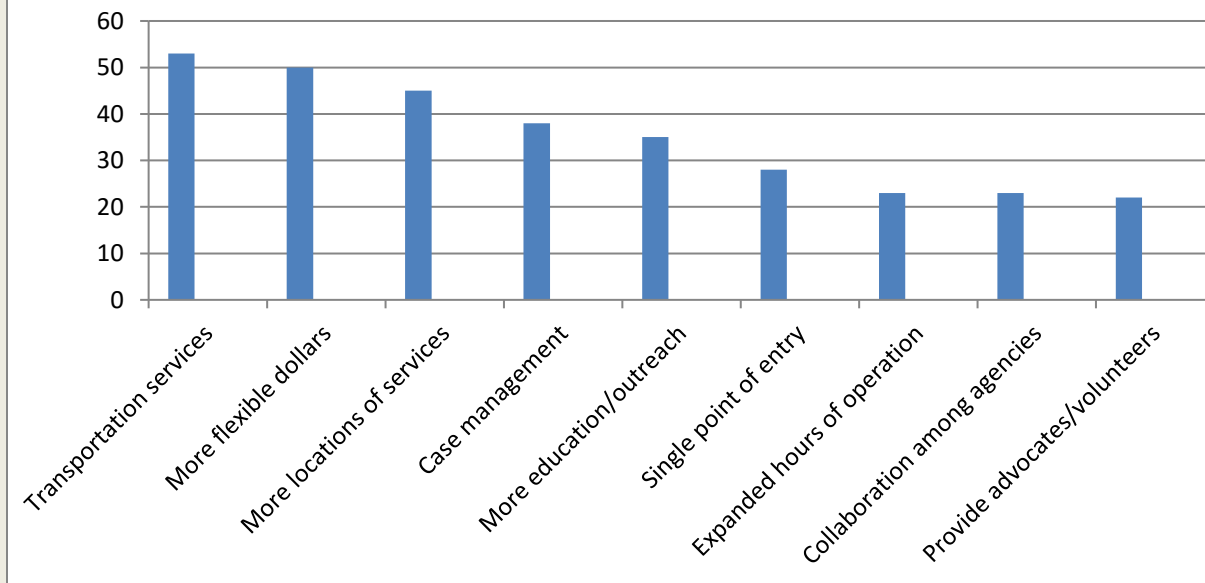
3. Strategies to address unmet needs



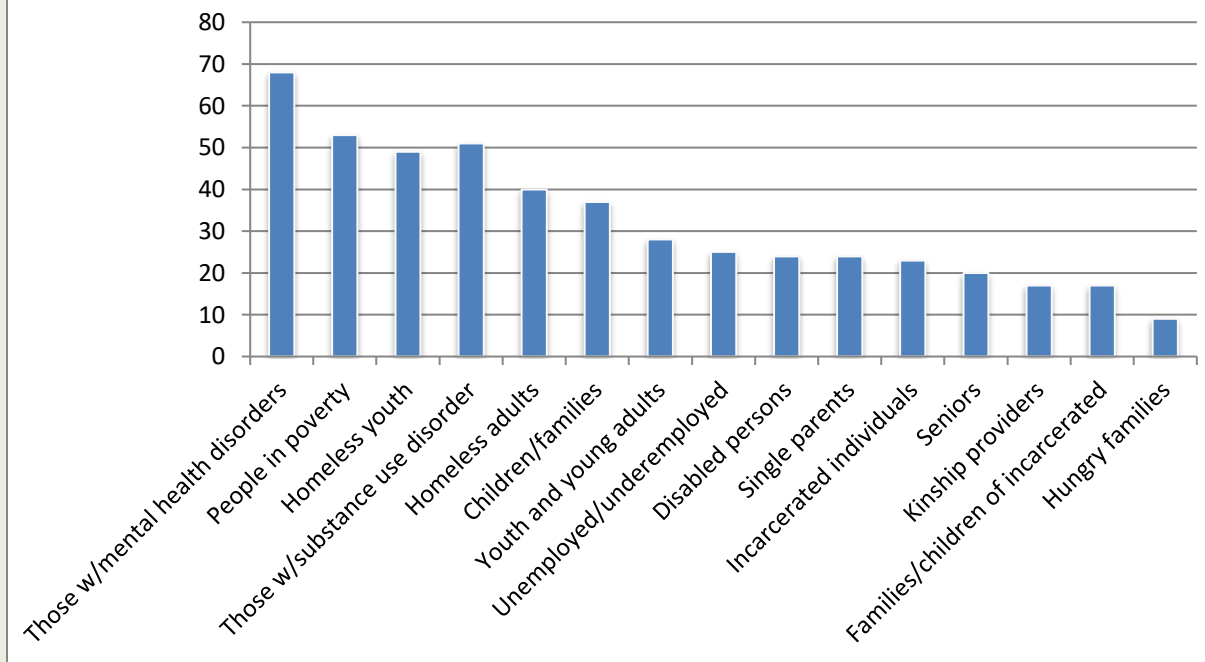
4. Barriers to accessing services in Carroll



5. How can the human service system reduce barriers for children and families



6. What specific groups require additional or enhanced services?

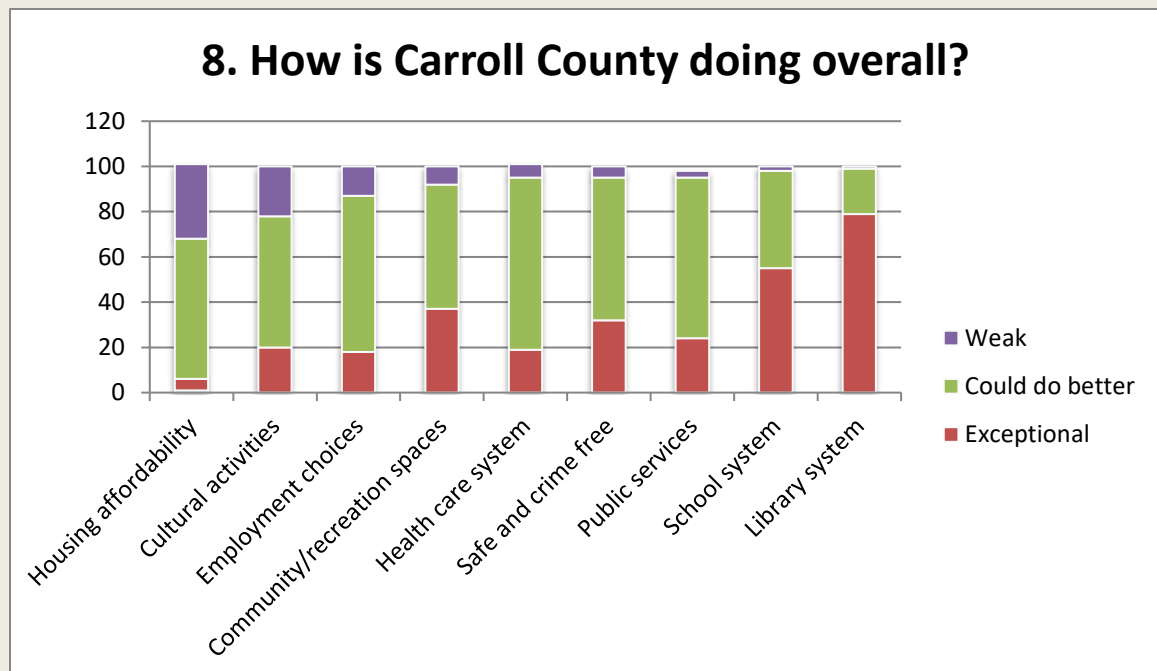


Question 7

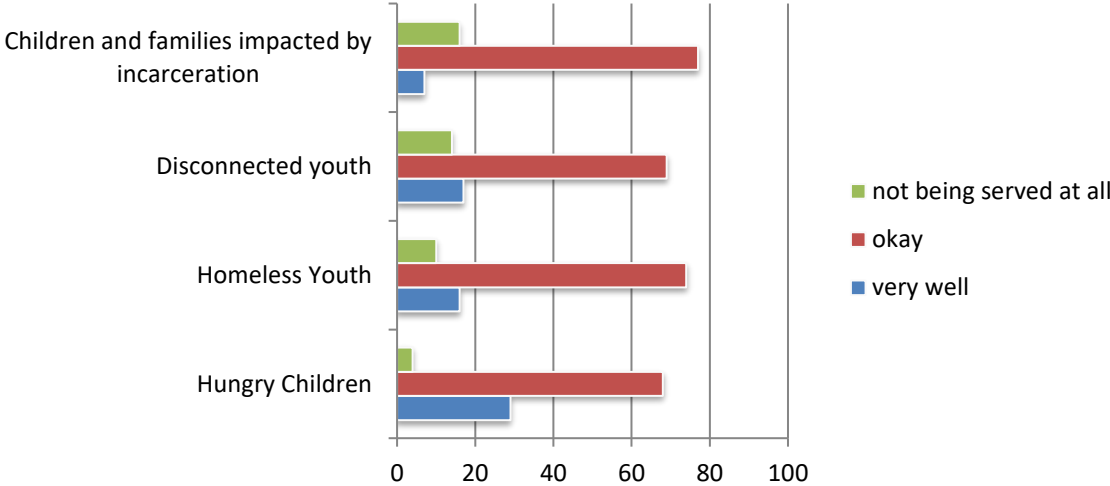
Are there other populations or groups in Carroll you feel should be a priority? Top five groups identified through the survey:

1. Those with trauma history
2. Those living within the ALICE level
3. Children and adults needing acute, immediate or in-patient psychiatric care
4. Suicide
5. Children displaying behavioral and mental health difficulties
6. Resources for parents of children with challenging behaviors
7. LGBTQ youth

CCLMB will be providing a community-wide training in response to these priority populations, specifically focusing on trauma, suicide and the impact of substance use across family generations. The CCLMB will be exploring additional planning resources to address these priority populations. Additional discussions and resource mapping will be facilitated to fully understand the scope of community knowledge, gaps around these populations, and to identify potential new funding sources coming into Carroll.



9. How well is Carroll serving the Governor's Four Strategic Populations?



Key Informant Focus Groups

Focus Groups include:

- Department of Citizen Services (Aging and Disabilities and Housing) 11/05/18
- Departments of Juvenile and Social Services 11/06/18
- Carroll County Public School representatives 11/12/18
- Hungry Children Roundtable (meets quarterly as part of CCLMB) 12/13/18
- Incarceration Work Group (meets bi-monthly as part of CCLMB) 1/7/19
- Circle of Caring Homeless Board 1/8/19
- Connecting Youth Coordinating Council 1/16/19

In addition, **Turn the Curve Exercises** were conducted groups that impact the four Strategic Goal populations.

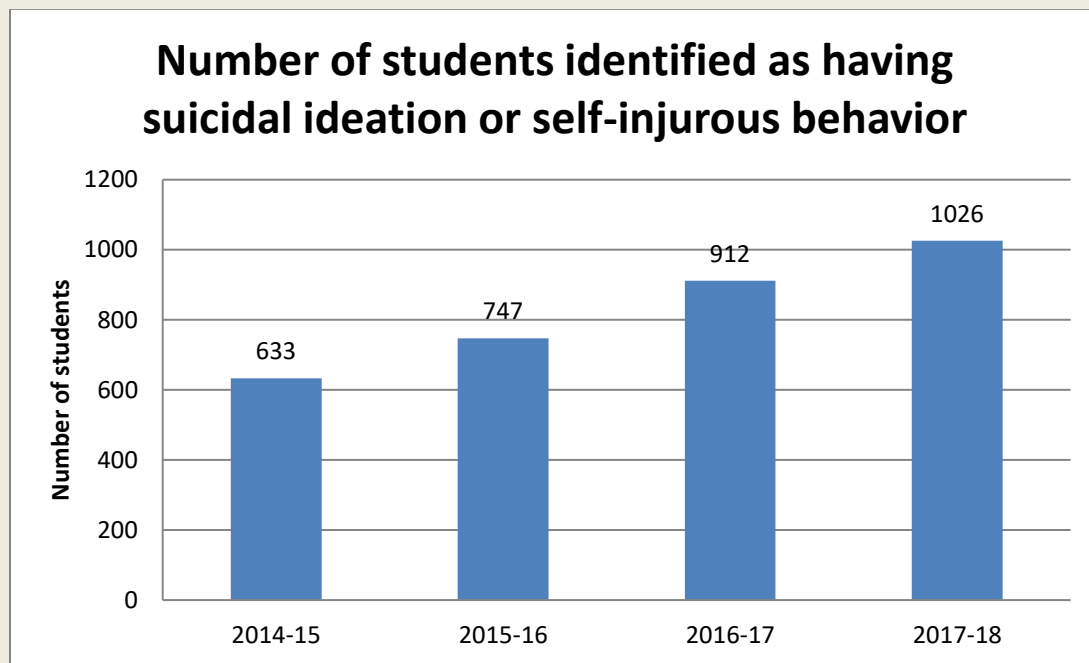
- Incarceration work group
- Hungry Children Roundtable
- Carroll County Public Schools Staff and Administration
- Connecting Youth Coordinating Council



Turn the Curve: Carroll County Public Schools (CCPS)

November 12, 2018

Summary: Academically, CCPS students are among the strongest in the state; however, CCPS students have a very high rate of suicidal ideation and behavioral and mental health needs. CCPS is committed to meeting the increasing mental health needs of their students, especially those in middle and early high school years. Teachers, staff and administration spend many hours each day addressing behavioral and mental health challenges across the school system, beginning with the Birth to Five and the Judy Centers programs, and including the use of Student Support Services, in school IEP mental health counseling, Behavior Intervention plans and alternatives school such as BEST, PRIDE and Gateway. The CCLMB will continue to partner and collaborate with the school system, to share resources, data and training opportunities targeted to address suicide and self injury, and intergenerational trauma and substance use in families.



CCPS and CCYSB entered into a partnership, over 20 years ago, to both collect data and provide services for youth who report suicidal ideation or self-injurious behavior. CCPS refers to students to CCYSB for evaluations, assessments, consultations and connections to counseling and therapy resources. In 2018, CCYSB provided services to 91 students, up from 39 in 2015. Services include clinical assessments and consultations for students who are verbalizing suicide or are self-harming. Additionally, students at CCPS may be referred to the emergency room for immediate concerns, or connected to their individual therapists, when reports are made during school hours. Several High Schools are also piloting S.O.S or Sources of Strength, in an attempt to strengthen peer relationship and support for struggling students.

Story behind the baseline:

1. Lack of psychiatric services for children (shortage of providers and treatment centers)
2. Intergenerational trauma in families/addiction and substance use
3. Increased mental health needs in children 8-13, combined with lack of services available to those with private insurance (students with IEP's and Medicaid qualify for in-school counseling services)
4. Children are not taught to handle conflict, risks and failures on their own; creating fewer resiliencies.
5. CCPS has a strong focus on career and college readiness with limited spots for students at the Tech Center. Traditionally students who may not be the most successful in a traditional classroom, or were planning on transitioning to college could access Tech Center and leave with marketable job skills, certifications and training. Now many programs are highly competitive, focusing on college preparation and accepting students with the best grades and attendance, which ultimately leaves out students who may not have ideal family support and may not be prepared for entrance into a four year college.

Partners:

Carroll County Youth Service Bureau
Carroll County Health Department
State's Attorney and Sheriff Department
Life Renewal Services

Best Ideas-What Works:

Increased Trauma training for school system
Expanded/Increased Suicide and Self injury training for teachers and community
Services for entire families, not just students
Pro Bono Counseling resources (no-cost/low cost) resource has been identified

Turn the Curve: Hungry Family Roundtable December 13, 2018

Summary: Carroll County provides a robust and comprehensive response to hungry families and children. The gaps identified exist mainly in being able to provide a comprehensive summer meals and weekend Backpack programs through CCPS; as well as the limited selection of healthy foods available to pantry clients and children at the Boys and Girls Club. However, across the county, free meals, soup kitchens and food pantries are available seven days per week. CCLMB will continue to lead efforts that foster collaboration, and shared resources with an emphasis on the shift to greater self-sufficiency and choice for families. This includes increasing access to fresh food and community gardens by collaborating with the UMD Extension Office, CCPS Career and Tech, and Master Gardeners while continuing to build on the back bone support from the faith based and non-profit organizations.

Data not going in the right direction:

- 72 in 2016 clients up to 95 in 2018 served at Mt. Airy Net
- All food pantries reporting greater needs among the families they are serving- more food per family is needed. Food pantry food is often the sole source of food, rather than supplementing a family's food needs
- 47% FARM at Boys and Girls Club to 53% in 2018
- Poverty rate is slightly rising in Carroll

Story Behind the Curve:

1. Access to healthy foods is very limited both at food pantries and Boys and Girls Club
2. Distribution of food is not done in a manner that allows for clients to meet their families' needs, maintain dignity and have an understanding of how to best use the food they receive.
3. Lack of choice over the food the pantries and BGC receive leaving little choice for families/kids
4. The families who need assistance need more intensive and critical help, some rely on food pantries as a sole source of feeding their families, rather than supplementing
5. SNAP benefits have been reduced

Partners:

1. CCPS- food pantries and Summer Meals program
2. Rescue Mission- largest distributor of food, food recovery from grocery stores
3. UMD Extension Office- nutrition, meal prep, pantry organization
4. New Partners- Faith based food pantries and soup kitchens for basic necessities

What Works-Best Ideas (all low-cost no cost)

1. Terry Serio (UMD Extension Service) will train food pantry managers in how to effectively set up food pantries so families can make the most of the food they receive
2. Hold cooking classes for clients and families (individually or facilitated by LMB)

3. Increase community garden participation and support (monetary and man power)
4. Identify whether additional resources are needed in schools throughout the county, not just schools with higher FaRM students.

Hungry Children- Services and Gaps

(Not Currently Prioritized by CCLMB)

Service/Program	Gap	Available county-wide	Agency/Partner
Summer Meals	✓	☒	CCPS, non-profits and faith based
Community Meals	☒	✓	Faith-based
Means Tested	✓	☒	DSS, CCHD
FARM	✓	✓	CCPS
Food Pantries	✓	✓	Non-profits and faith based
Backpack program	✓	☒	CCPS
After school meals	✓	☒	Boys and Girls Club

In this instance, gaps are identified as services that are not available to all children, available on a limited basis or in circumstances where a family may exceed the income level for a service (SNAP or FaRM)) but is still facing food insecurity



Turn the Curve: Incarceration Work Group January 7, 2019

Summary: The CCLMB's Incarceration Workgroup brings together every agency/organization in Carroll that is working with or for those who are incarcerated, are awaiting trial, or are under pre-trial supervision, as well as those working on re-entry initiatives. The group met monthly from August- October and now meets approximately every eight weeks, to increase collaboration, share data, problem solve and strengthen partnerships for those serving children and families impacted by incarceration.

Data trending flat or in the wrong direction:

- Number of incarcerated parents visiting with their children is lower than anticipated and under capacity for the CCLMB funded programs
- Number of caregivers and children being served by Project Connect is lower than anticipated.(lack of services for families with children over 5)

Story Behind the Curve:

- Number of those serving a sentence at CCDC has steadily declined due in part to the Justice Reinvestment Act of 2016.
- Staff turnover at Family Ties has caused a lapse in services/parenting classes inside the Detention Center.
- Outreach and training for Project Connect have been the main goals for the first half of the fiscal year.
- Need to serve families with children over the age of five (how to find these families/partner with the school system)
- Stigma for families who are not comfortable sharing about incarceration.
- Improved collaboration between all agencies/programs serving incarcerated persons.
- Staff inside Detention Center is not always motivated to help engage incarcerated parents in services.

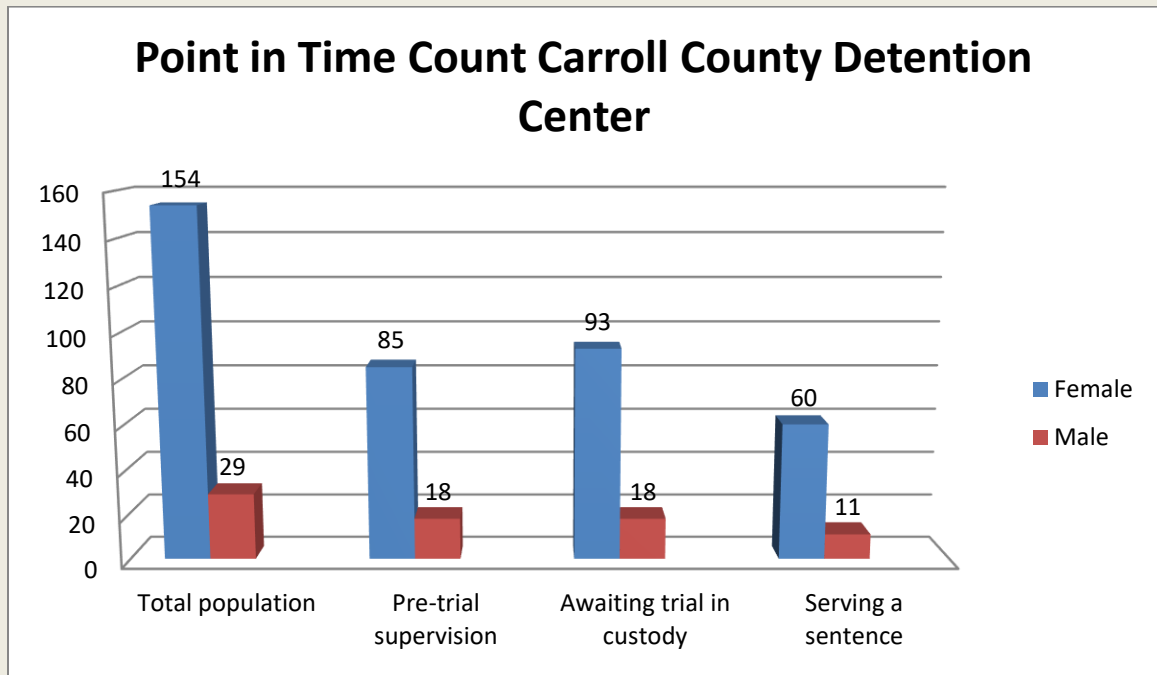
Partners:

- Carroll County Detention Center (Classification staff, re-entry case workers, Pre-Trial Services)
- Catholic Charities
- Circuit Court/Family Law Administration
- Re-entry Collaborative (Carroll County Health Dept.)
- Carroll County Public Library Detention Center Library Staff

What Works-Best idea

- Need resources for case management for families with children older than five
- Consistent availability of parenting classes with engaging and motivated teacher
- Connection to Pre-Trial services in order/offer parenting classes/case management to this population
- Outreach to State's Attorney and Public Defender and Judges

- Improve data collection and sharing from inside the Detention Center
- Continue support from CCDC leadership regarding the importance of parent/child contact and parenting classes
- Support the efforts by the CCPL to begin a program for incarcerated parents to record stories and articles for their children.
- CCDC Librarian will begin recruiting parents for both recording stories and parenting classes during library time. (21 incarcerated parents have signed up for the program)



In 2018, Carroll had 2233arrested and 1544 booked

	White male	Black male	White female	Black female
Bookings	915	257	288	25

The racial profile of those booked indicates a disparity for African Americans. This disparity is not evident for those who identify as Hispanic

Additional Data

- 80% of all persons who enter the CCDC self-report substance use (alcohol or drugs)
- 71% of those surveyed report being parents, with the largest group of children being between 0-5 years old (state average is 51%)
- Based on available data extrapolation @ 2,161 children in Carroll could potentially be impacted by the arrest and or incarceration of their parent. Parole and Probation reports that 1,394 individuals in Carroll are on Parole and Probation, while DOC reports 249 individuals are committed to state facilities outside of Carroll.

**Children and Families Impacted by Incarceration- Services and Gaps
(Prioritized by CCLMB)**

<u>Strategy</u> (*CPA funded FY 18 and FY19)	<u>Children</u>	<u>Incarcerated parents</u>	<u>Families and caregivers</u>	<u>Parents on pre-trial supervision</u>	<u>Parents in custody awaiting trial</u>
*Support groups	✓	gap	✓	✓	gap
*Parenting classes	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓
*Case management	✓	✓	✓	✓	gap
*Face to face visits	✓	✓	✓	gap	gap
Substance use treatment	Referrals If needed	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mental health treatment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Re-entry services	N/A	✓	✓	✓	N/A
**Parent reading program	✓	✓	✓	N/A	✓

**** New program beginning in February 2019, in partnership with CCLB, CCPL and CCDC (no funding required)**

*In 2018, Carroll County Public Schools have begun participating in **Handle with Care**, a program that allows police officers to make a confidential call to a child's school when there has been police involvement at that child's home. On a need to know basis, school staff and teachers are made aware of police activity, in an attempt to help understand that a child's negative or atypical behavior may be a result of a law enforcement response at their home.*



Turn the Curve: Connecting Youth Coordinating Council January 16, 2019

Summary: The Connecting Youth (CY) Program in Carroll County has been serving Disconnected Youth since July of 2017. A fundamental aspect of this program is the vibrant and engaged Connecting Youth Coordinating Council. The council met monthly for the first year of the program, and now meets quarterly. Members include DSS, DJS, CCPS, CCYSB, HSP, CCPL, Goodwill, Carroll Community College, BEREC, Change, Inc. the Literacy Council, the Mediation Center and a business representative from Edward Jones Investing.

Turn the Curve:

Data that is not trending in the right direction: Population Specific

Youth unemployment rate and youth participation in the Labor Force both have been stagnant, both in relation to county and state data. Unemployment in Carroll has declined steadily and is now at a low of 3%, while youth unemployment continues to hover at 10%. Youth participating in the labor market in Carroll remains flat at @ 60 %, while the state rate has ticked upward.

Story Behind the Curve:

- Entry level jobs tend to have fewer employees who are vested in the success of the young adults. Young adults are fired easily for things like lack of training and soft skills. Young adults also feel like entry level work is “beneath” them
- Job coaching is not readily available, or is not welcomed by employers
- Disconnected youth tend not have a lot of natural supports (family and friends able to help with transportation, emotional support, etc.)
- The engagement level of some job coaches is minimal and ultimately may be a negative influence on the success of employment
- Even kids with supportive families tend to lack the soft skills needed to be successful
- Many parents of disconnected youth are not employed or are unstably employed, not good role models for kids who are seeking employment
- The demographic location of some disconnected youth (especially in the northwest area of Carroll) affect kid’s ability to get to work, due to distance required to get to Westminster plus the lack of available jobs in this part of the county.
- Young adults are resistant to therapy due to family influence, stigma, trust, commitment and transportation.

What Works/Best Ideas:

- Improving relationships with employers who will accept job coaching and employee support those young adults who need it
- Access job coaching outside of work hours for situations where on the job coaching is not practical or accepted.

- Take advantage of video resumes and technology (non-traditional back door job seeking approaches)that allow employers to see job skills and talents instead of just reviewing a resume and possibly conducting an interview
- Teaching young adults how to manage their own emotions in relation to work, especially if they have mental health challenges. How to appropriately share their needs for successful employment with their employer.
- Improving mindfulness and access to therapy **Program specific challenge:** One benefit of the CY program is the ability to connect young adults to mental health treatment, at the moment they are ready. As more young adults in CY begin to avail themselves to receiving therapy, the program is experiencing challenges with transportation; in that a significant number of youth are now in treatment but most lack a reliable way to get to therapy appointments. As a result, CY case managers are spending time coordinating transportation (carpooling, ride sharing) for multiple youth, and will be offering a “training” around how to independently access the public transportation system in Carroll.

**Disconnected and Homeless Youth - Services and Gaps
(Prioritized by CCLMB)**

Strategy- (*CPA funded FY 18 and FY19)	Youth not in school Not working	Homeless	Agency
Job training	✓	✓	Change BERCC
*On- demand mental health and substance use treatment	✓	✓	CCYSB
Transportation	✓	✓	CCYSB, HSP, CTS
Emergency Shelter	N/A	Gap (only over 18)	HSP
Housing	N/A	✓	HSP, Bureau of Housing
Basic necessities	✓	✓	CCYSB, HSP, Community partners
*Coordinated case management	✓	✓	CCYSB, HSP
*Barrier identification and resolution planning	✓	✓	CCYSB
*Support groups for disconnected youth	✓	✓	CCYSB, HSP

Note: Although transportation is not listed as gap, it remains a critical need for many disconnected youth.