2012

Annual Statistical Report

Virginia Department of Social Services

Virginia Department of Social Services
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Virginia Department of Social Services

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VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SERVICES

Introduction

Each year the Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) prepares an Annual Statistical Report to share basic information about the many programs VDSS administers. This report is a reference source for our partners in the social services system, legislative and executive branch agencies, and the general public.

For most programs, the report shows statewide caseload and expenditures for the last 11 state fiscal years, from 2001 to 2011. The report is organized by major program areas, including: benefit programs, family services, child care, licensing, community and volunteer services, and child support enforcement.

Online this report is available at:
http://www.dss.virginia.gov/geninfo/reports/agency_wide/asr.cgi
For each program, this web page also includes an Excel file with the same data, and data for additional years when available.

We hope this information is useful to you and provides an overview of how VDSS is making a difference throughout the Commonwealth.

Erik Beecroft
VDSS Office of Research and Planning

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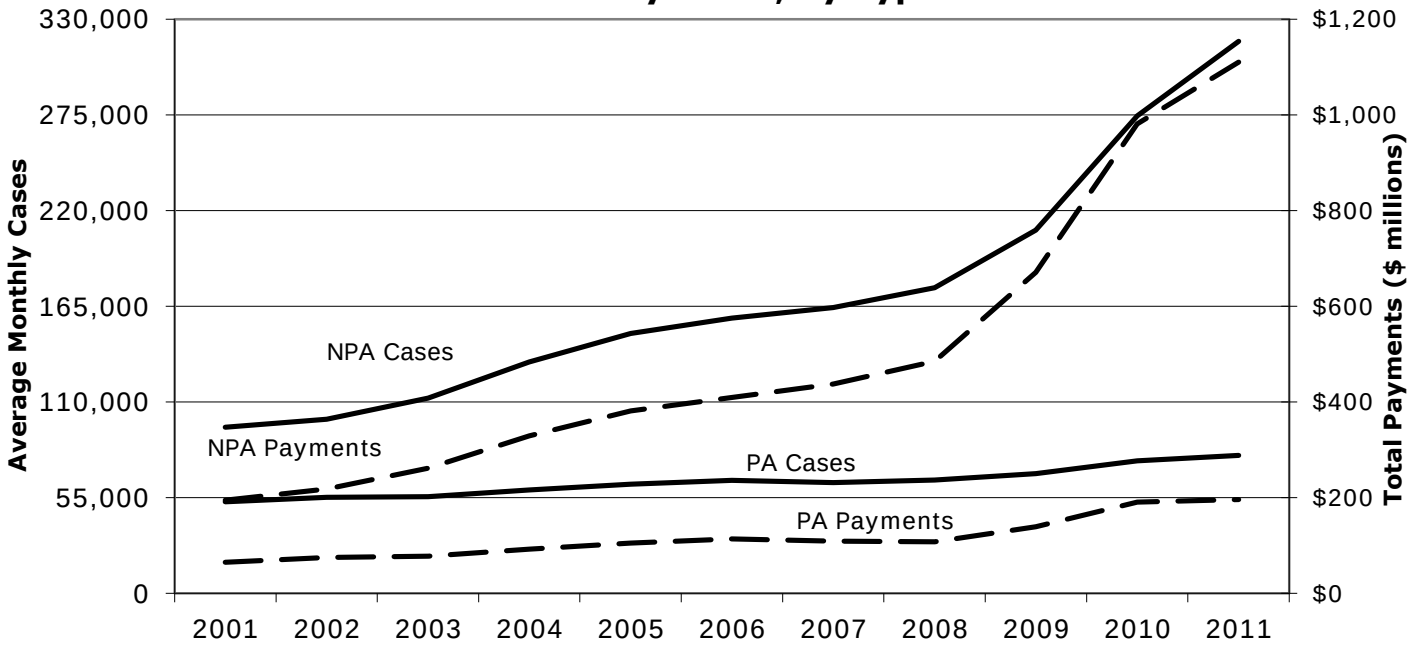
Benefit Programs

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Progam (SNAP) Caseload and Payments

Average Monthly Number of Cases and Total Payments, by Type



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Recipients		Average Monthly Cases			Total Payments ($ Millions)			Average Monthly Payments	
	NPA	PA	NPA	PA	Total	NPA	PA	Total	NPA	PA
2001	240,953	88,942	95,498	52,623	148,121	$195.1	$65.2	$260.3	$170	$103
2002	251,818	95,441	100,190	55,203	155,393	$218.1	$75.0	$293.1	$181	$113
2003	283,313	94,105	112,186	55,685	167,871	$261.6	$77.7	$339.3	$194	$116
2004	332,953	103,684	132,998	59,441	192,439	$329.0	$92.3	$421.3	$206	$129
2005	370,658	111,717	149,282	62,810	212,092	$381.6	$105.1	$486.7	$213	$139
2006	387,368	116,494	158,173	64,944	223,117	$409.6	$113.8	$523.4	$216	$146
2007	400,757	110,878	164,340	63,776	228,116	$437.9	$109.1	$547.0	$222	$143
2008	425,903	108,723	175,623	65,207	240,830	$485.3	$107.9	$593.2	$230	$138
2009	498,380	115,763	208,735	68,767	277,502	$670.9	$139.3	$810.3	$268	$169
2010	627,537	132,025	274,384	76,215	350,599	$981.1	$191.0	$1,172.1	$298	$209
2011	705,471	135,828	317,312	79,301	396,613	$1,110.0	$196.0	$1,306.0	$292	$206
Avg. Annual Change[1]	11.5%	4.5%	13.0%	4.2%	10.5%	19.6%	12.3%	18.1%	5.6%	7.5%
2010-2011	12.4%	2.9%	15.6%	4.0%	13.1%	13.1%	2.6%	11.4%	-2.2%	-1.4%

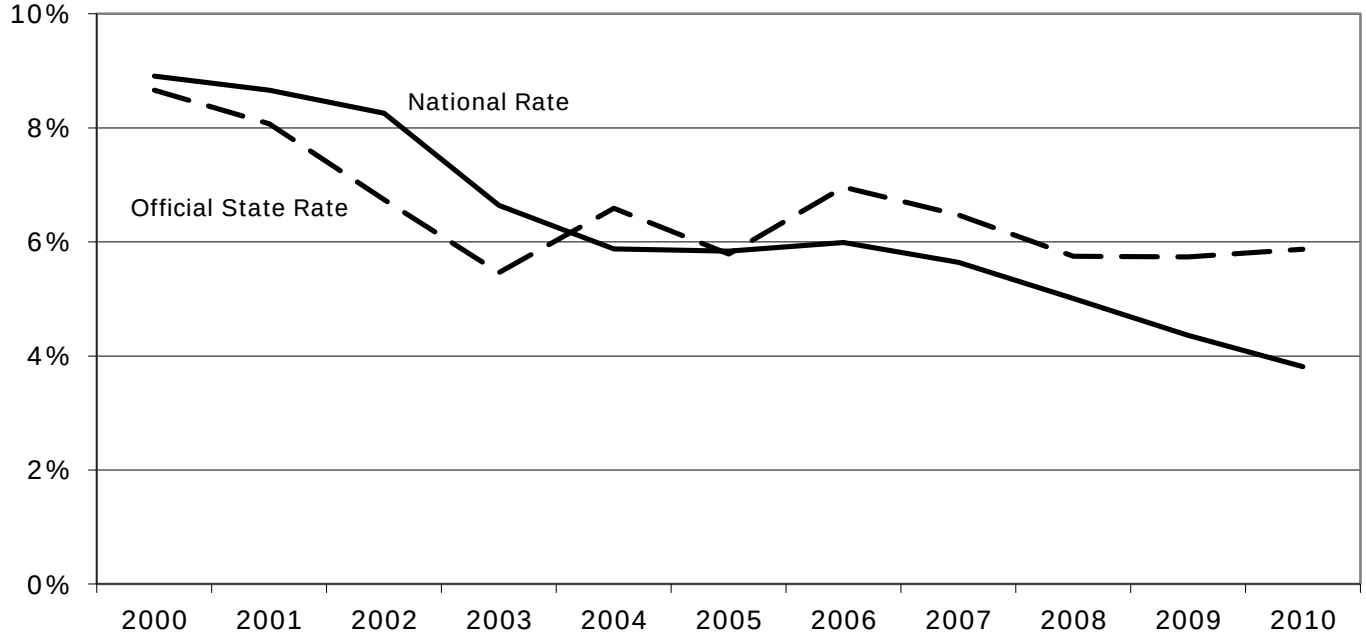
[1] Throughout this report, average annual change is calculated as the average of the annual percentage changes across all years. For example, if the percentage change from 2009 to 2010 is 5%, and the percentage change from 2010 to 2011 is 1%, then the average annual change from 2009 to 2011 is 3% (the average of 5% and 1%).

Click on SNAP Participation Reports for locality level data.

Source: SNAP Monthly Participation Report, from ADAPT.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

Payment Error Rate



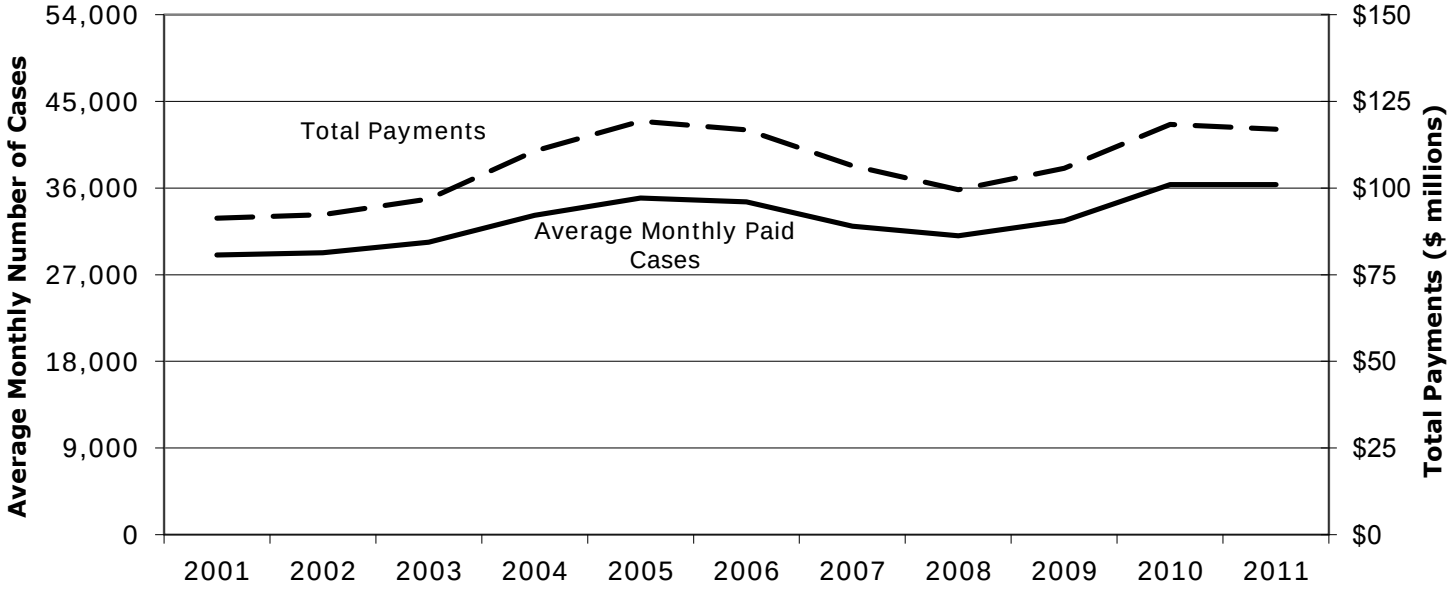
Federal Fiscal Year	Payment Error Rate		Virginia's Rank Among States and Territories
	Official State	National	
2000	8.66%	8.91%	31
2001	8.07%	8.66%	25
2002	6.74%	8.26%	22
2003	5.46%	6.64%	17
2004	6.59%	5.88%	37
2005	5.79%	5.84%	27
2006	6.96%	5.99%	39
2007	6.47%	5.64%	35
2008	5.75%	5.01%	33
2009	5.74%	4.36%	47
2010	5.87%	3.81%	45
Avg. Annual Change	-3.0%	-7.9%	N/A

Note: Data are for the federal fiscal year (October-September). FFY 2011 data are not yet available.

Source: USDA Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) Quality Control reports.

TANF Caseload and Payments
(excluding TANF-UP)

Average Monthly Number of TANF Cases and Total TANF Payments



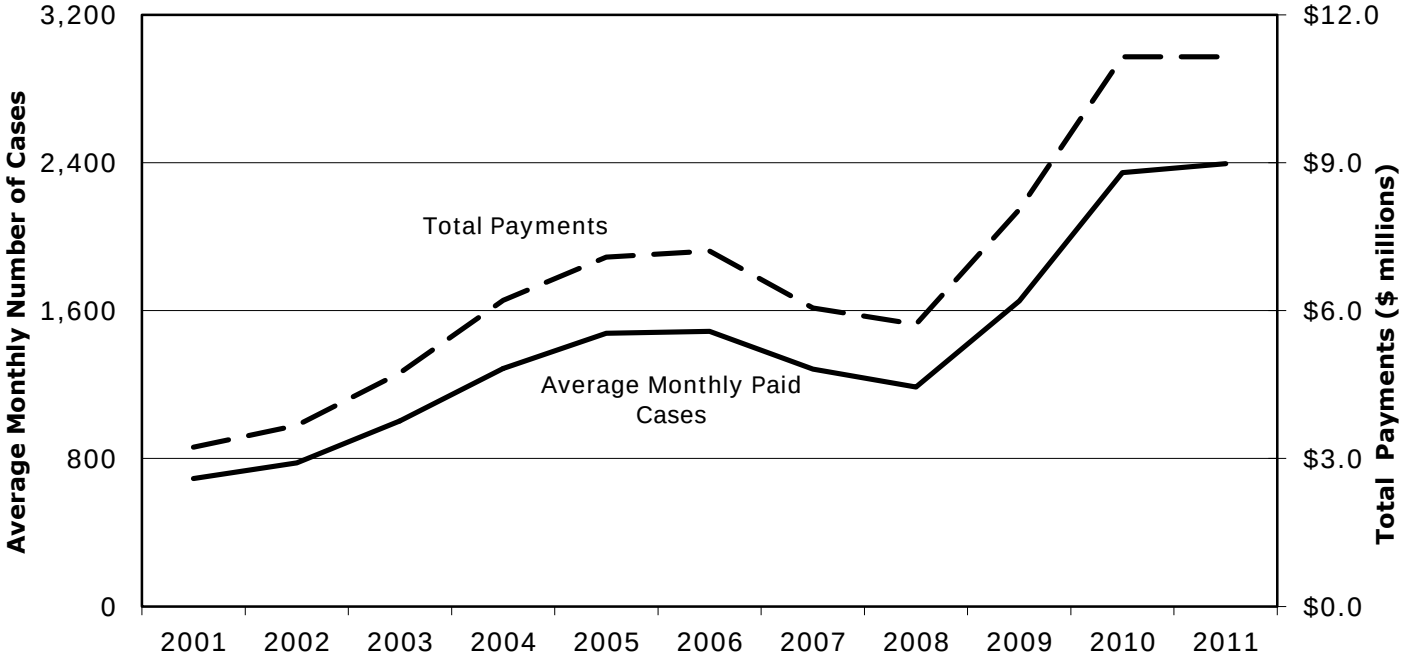
State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Children	Average Monthly Adults	Average Monthly Paid Cases	Total Payments ($ Millions)	Average Monthly Payment Per Case
2001	47,885	16,785	29,043	$91.2	$262
2002	47,907	17,342	29,271	$92.3	$263
2003	49,844	18,629	30,377	$96.8	$266
2004	51,713	20,886	33,149	$110.7	$278
2005	54,970	22,501	34,956	$119.3	$284
2006	54,017	21,517	34,549	$116.8	$282
2007	48,702	18,764	32,029	$106.5	$277
2008	44,942	16,791	31,051	$99.5	$267
2009	48,341	18,704	32,592	$105.7	$270
2010	54,619	22,139	36,358	$118.4	$271
2011	53,679	21,791	36,340	$116.9	$268
Avg. Annual Change	1.4%	3.1%	2.4%	2.8%	0.3%
2010-2011	-1.7%	-1.6%	0.0%	-1.2%	-1.2%

Click on TANF Case and Expenditure Data by Locality reports for locality level data.

Source: ADAPT F10.2 Expenditure and Case Data: Statewide Summary report with adjustments by Division of Finance staff.

TANF Unemployed Parents

Average Monthly Number of TANF-UP Cases and Total Payments



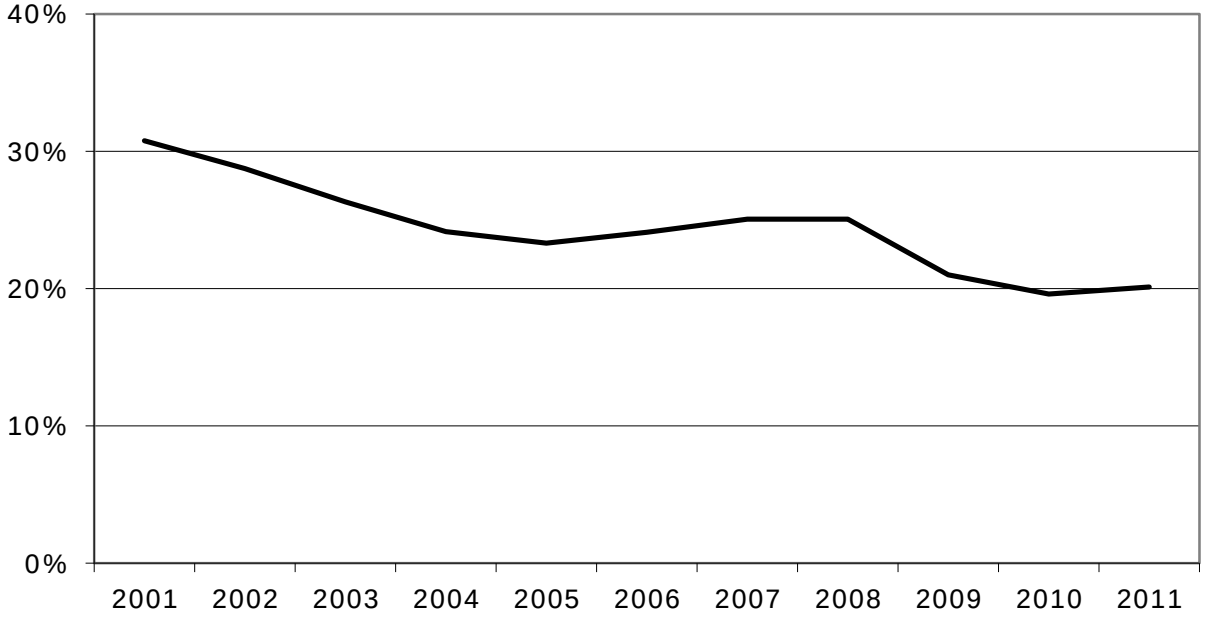
State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Children	Average Monthly Adults	Average Monthly Paid Cases	Total Payments ($ Millions)	Average Monthly Payment Per Case
2001	1,509	1,321	692	$3.2	$389
2002	1,655	1,468	776	$3.7	$394
2003	2,116	1,891	1,003	$4.7	$394
2004	2,682	2,388	1,287	$6.2	$402
2005	3,048	2,683	1,477	$7.1	$400
2006	3,117	2,682	1,487	$7.2	$404
2007	2,581	2,165	1,283	$6.1	$393
2008	2,322	1,893	1,187	$5.7	$402
2009	3,326	2,706	1,652	$8.1	$406
2010	4,719	3,797	2,346	$11.1	$396
2011	4,702	3,804	2,394	$11.1	$388
Avg. Annual Change	13.8%	13.0%	14.7%	14.7%	0.0%
2010-2011	-0.4%	0.2%	2.0%	0.0%	-2.0%

Click on TANF UP Case and Expenditure Data by Locality reports for locality level data.

Source: ADAPT F10.2 Expenditure and Case Data: Statewide Summary report with adjustments by Division of Finance staff.

TANF Cases Without a Parent Present on the Grant

Percent of TANF Cases without a Parent Present on the Grant Point-in-Time as of July 1 for Each Fiscal Year

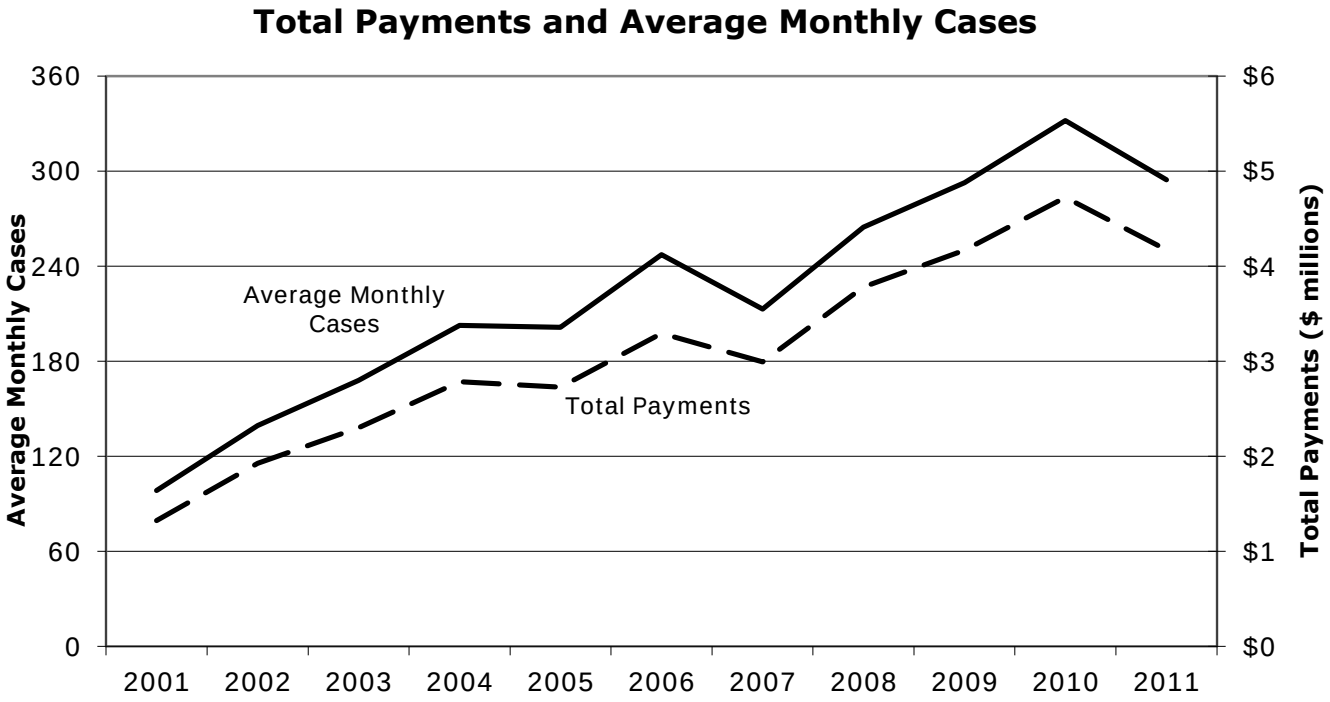


As of July 1	Number of Total Cases	Cases without a Parent Present on the Grant [1]	Percent of All Cases
2001	27,996	8,611	31%
2002	29,181	8,388	29%
2003	30,995	8,154	26%
2004	33,484	8,083	24%
2005	34,329	8,003	23%
2006	32,517	7,837	24%
2007	29,363	7,357	25%
2008	28,644	7,178	25%
2009	34,104	7,160	21%
2010	36,635	7,183	20%
2011	35,126	7,069	20%
Avg. Annual Change	2.6%	-1.9%	-4.0%

[1] Does not include parents who are excluded from the grant due to Supplemental Security Income or Social Security Disability Income.

Source: Monthly TANF extracts from ADAPT.

TANF Diversionary Assistance Payments

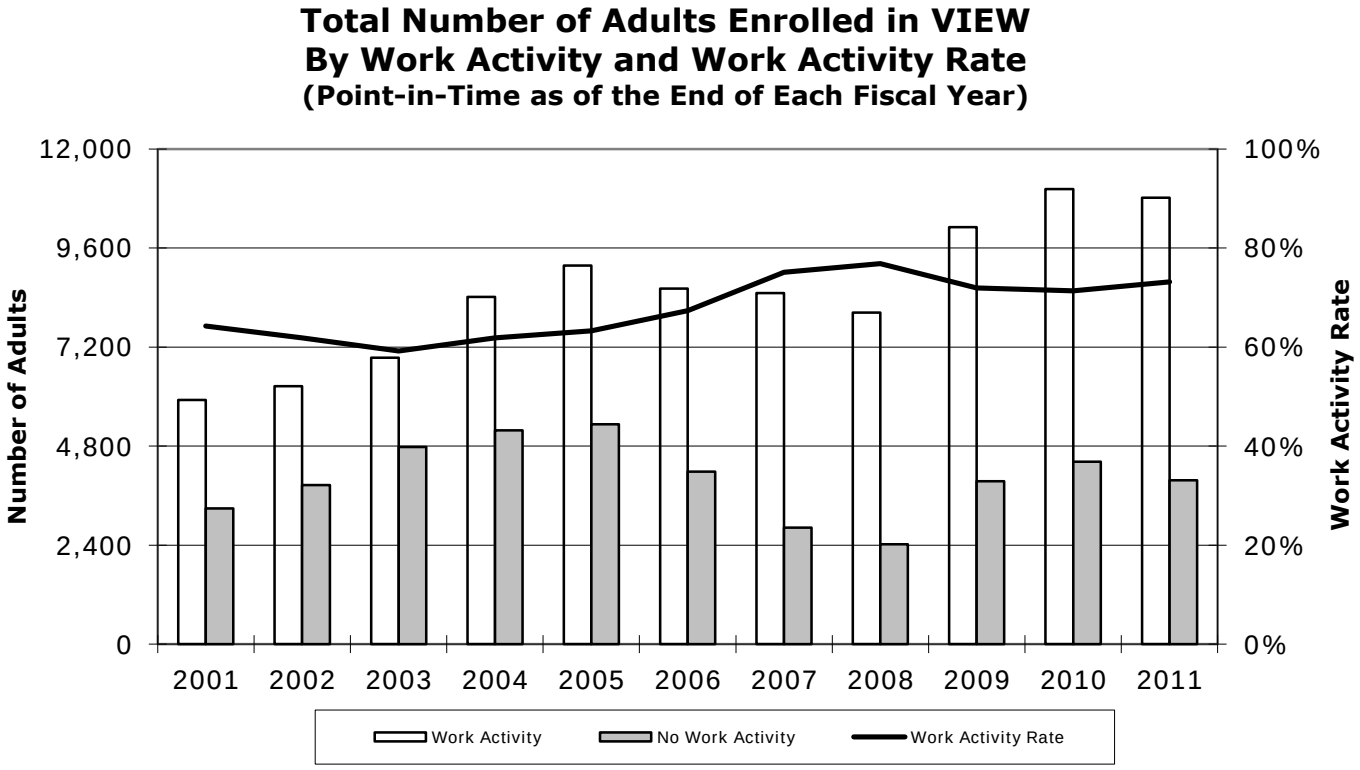


State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Cases	Total Payments ($ millions)	Average Payment Per Case
2001	98	$1.3	$1,122
2002	140	$1.9	$1,151
2003	168	$2.3	$1,141
2004	203	$2.8	$1,145
2005	201	$2.7	$1,129
2006	247	$3.3	$1,110
2007	213	$3.0	$1,171
2008	265	$3.8	$1,190
2009	293	$4.2	$1,187
2010	332	$4.7	$1,186
2011	295	$4.2	$1,180
Avg. Annual Change	12.8%	13.4%	0.5%
2010-2011	-11.3%	-11.7%	-0.4%

Note: Data represent payments to creditors of recipients.
Click on TANF Diversionary Assistance Case Data by Locality in the Virginia Independence Program Monthly Report for locality level data.

Source: ADAPT F10.2 Expenditure and Case Data: Statewide Summary report with adjustments by Division of Finance staff.

Work Activity of All Enrolled in VIEW



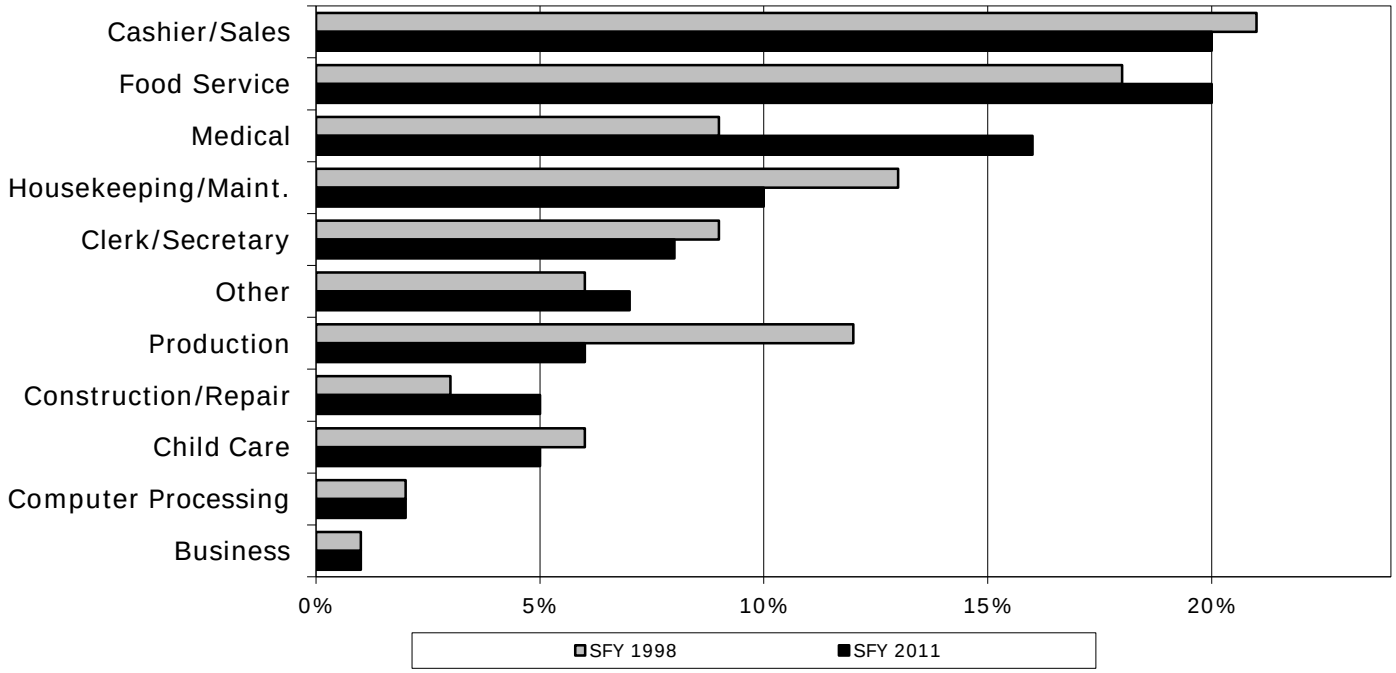
As of June 30	Work Activity	No Work Activity	Total Enrolled	Work Activity Rate
2001	5,918	3,288	9,206	64%
2002	6,256	3,858	10,114	62%
2003	6,943	4,778	11,721	59%
2004	8,415	5,180	13,595	62%
2005	9,178	5,331	14,509	63%
2006	8,619	4,179	12,798	67%
2007	8,509	2,823	11,332	75%
2008	8,037	2,419	10,456	77%
2009	10,110	3,946	14,056	72%
2010	11,034	4,422	15,456	71%
2011	10,824	3,972	14,796	73%
Avg. Annual Change	6.7%	4.9%	5.8%	1.4%
2010-2011	-1.9%	-10.2%	-4.3%	2.5%

Click on VIP Monthly Reports for locality level data.

Source: Virginia Independence Program (VIP) monthly reports.

VIEW Employment and Hourly Wage by Industry

Percent of Employed VIEW Participants, by Industry
SFY 1998 and SFY 2011

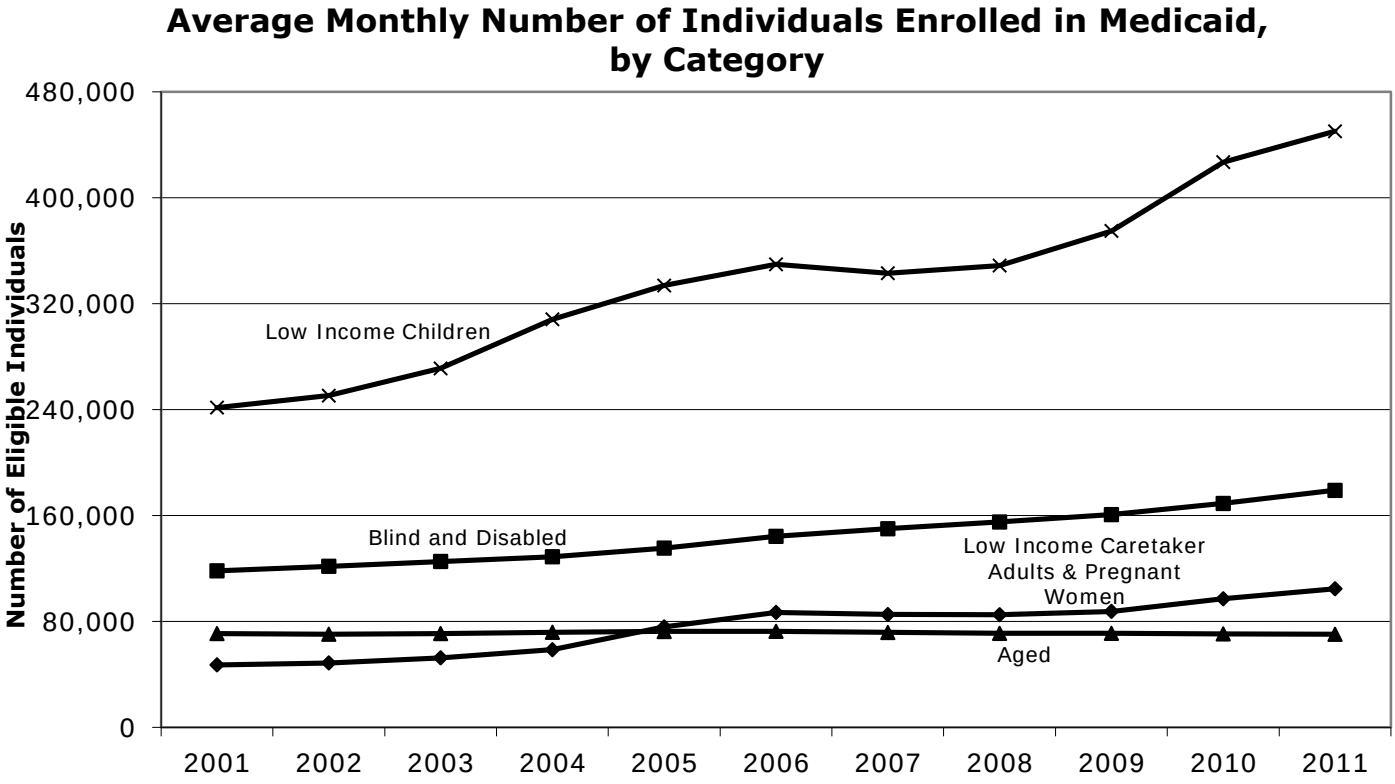


Occupation Groups	Percent of Employed VIEW Participants	SFY 1998 Mean Hourly Wage	SFY 1998 Mean Hourly Wage Adjusted to SFY 2011 Dollars	SFY 2011 Mean Hourly Wage	Percent Real Wage Growth Between SFY 1998 & SFY 2011
All Occupations	**100%**	**$5.84**	**$8.08**	**$8.60**	**6.4%**
Cashier/Sales	20%	5.81	8.04	8.24	2.5%
Food Service	20%	5.46	7.56	7.71	1.9%
Medical	16%	6.05	8.38	8.93	6.6%
Housekeeping/Maint.	10%	5.60	7.75	8.09	4.4%
Clerk/Secretary	8%	6.97	9.64	10.08	4.6%
Other	7%	6.01	8.32	9.11	9.5%
Production	6%	5.98	8.28	8.63	4.2%
Construction/Repair	5%	6.63	9.18	9.52	3.7%
Child Care	5%	4.16	5.76	7.89	37.0%
Computer Processing	2%	6.85	9.49	10.16	7.1%
Business	1%	7.54	10.44	12.16	16.5%

Notes: Wages adjusted to SFY 2011 dollars using the CPI-W, Series ID: CWSR0000SA0, comparing June 2011 CPI-W to July 1998 CPI-W.
Job types represent the most recent occupation for each employed participant and wages are based on the initial wage in the record.
VIEW Transitional Payment (VTP) clients are included in the calculation.
VIEW was fully implemented in SFY 1998.

Source: Monthly extracts from the Employment Services Program Automated System (ESPAS).

Medicaid Enrollment



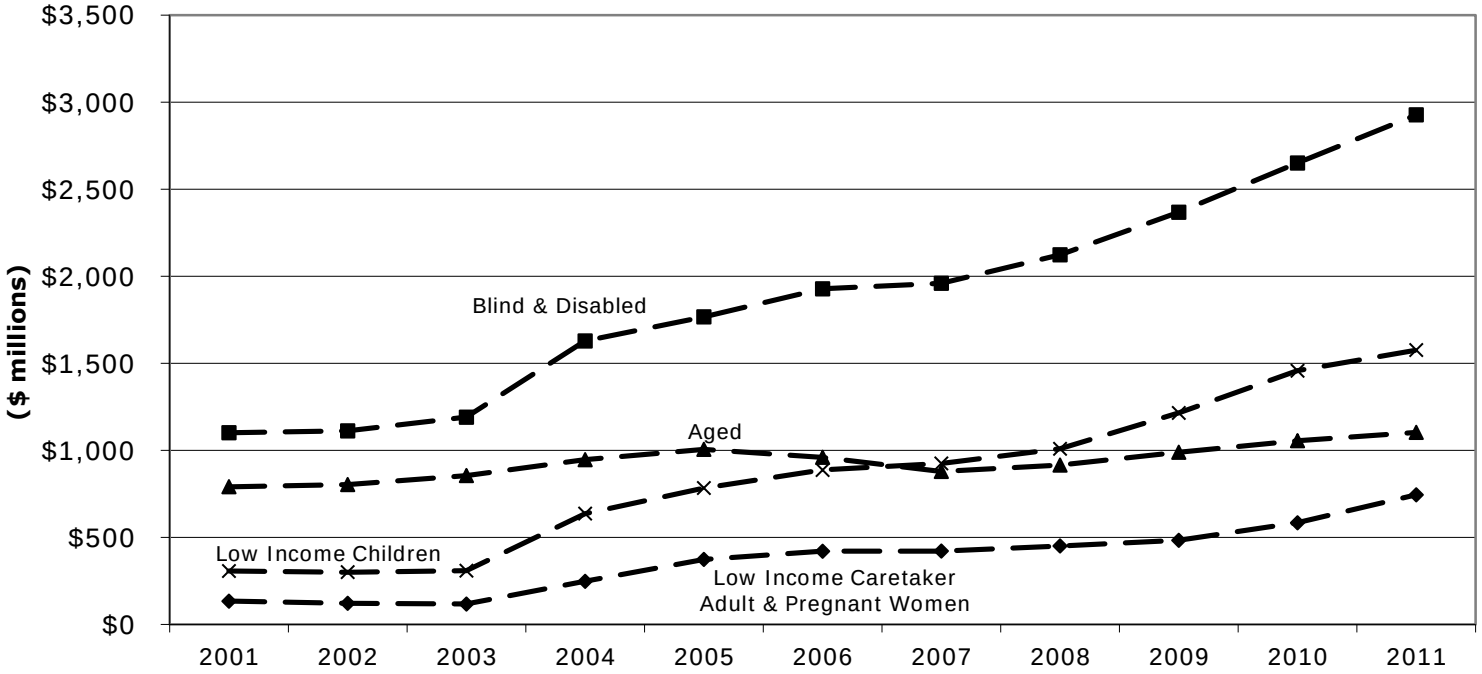
Average Monthly Number of Individuals Enrolled in Medicaid

State Fiscal Year	Aged	Blind and Disabled	Total Aged, Blind & Disabled	Low Income Children	Low Income Caretaker Adults & Pregnant Women	Total Low Income	Total Eligible Individuals
2001	70,860	118,229	189,090	241,523	47,210	288,732	477,822
2002	70,350	121,660	192,010	250,528	48,678	299,205	491,216
2003	70,844	125,297	196,141	271,073	52,521	323,594	519,735
2004	71,811	128,860	200,671	308,195	58,639	366,834	567,506
2005	72,391	135,385	207,776	333,707	75,889	409,596	617,372
2006	72,537	144,268	216,805	349,735	86,838	436,572	653,377
2007	71,665	150,008	221,673	343,029	85,201	428,230	649,903
2008	70,968	155,115	226,083	348,809	85,077	433,886	659,969
2009	71,018	160,678	231,696	374,973	87,607	462,580	694,276
2010	70,596	169,101	239,697	426,922	97,126	524,048	763,745
2011	70,313	178,981	249,294	450,193	104,700	554,892	804,186
Avg. Annual Change	-0.1%	4.2%	2.8%	6.5%	8.6%	6.9%	5.4%
2010-2011	-0.4%	5.8%	4.0%	5.5%	7.8%	5.9%	5.3%

Source: Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services, *2011 DMAS Statistical Record* .

Medicaid Payments

Medicaid Payments, by Category ($ millions)



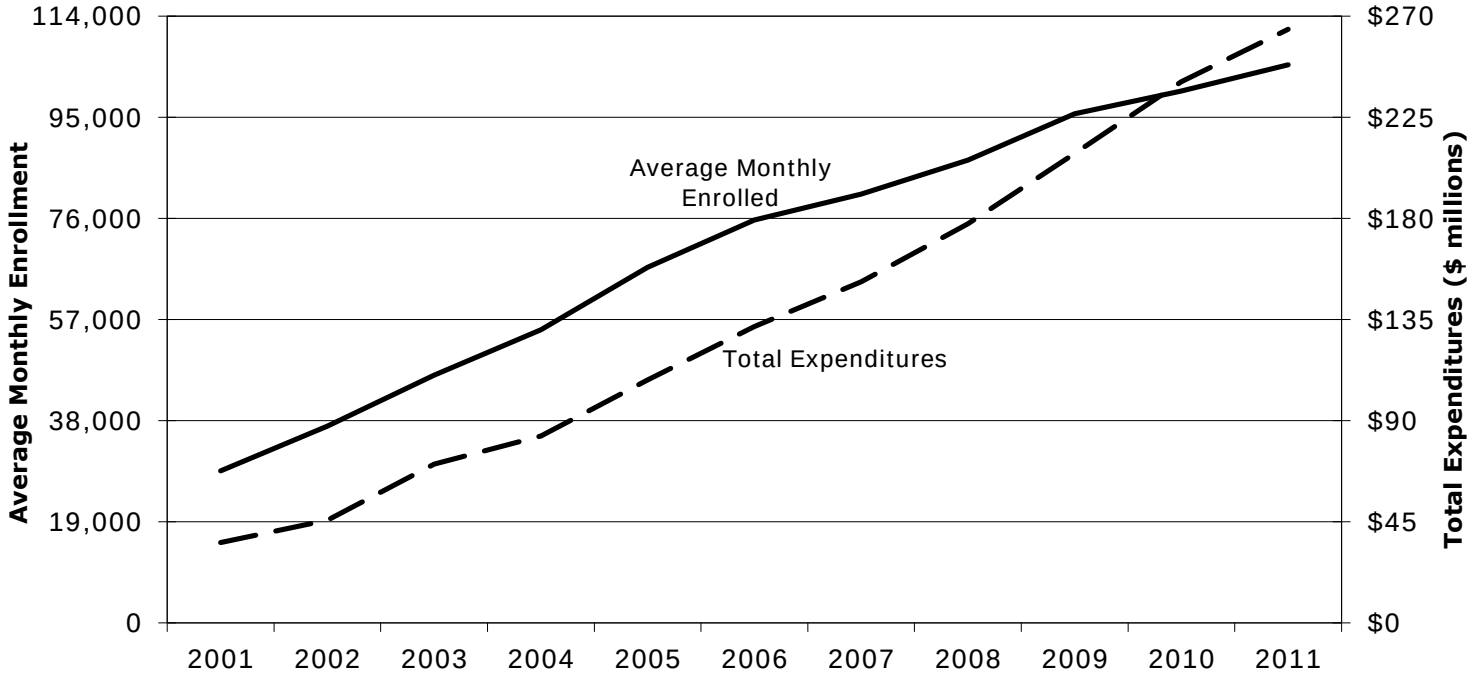
	Payments ($ millions)					
State Fiscal Year	Aged	Blind & Disabled	Low Income Children	Low Income Caretaker Adult & Pregnant Women	Unattributed Payments[1]	Total
2001	$791.2	$1,101.2	$306.8	$133.6	$701.5	$3,034.3
2002	$803.6	$1,111.9	$300.6	$121.3	$1,342.2	$3,679.5
2003	$855.4	$1,190.4	$308.8	$117.0	$1,155.5	$3,627.1
2004	$946.6	$1,628.4	$636.8	$247.6	$436.2	$3,895.5
2005	$1,006.0	$1,766.8	$783.7	$373.4	$464.4	$4,394.4
2006	$960.3	$1,927.9	$887.0	$420.4	$577.0	$4,772.7
2007	$879.0	$1,959.9	$924.9	$421.5	$856.9	$5,042.2
2008	$915.6	$2,123.2	$1,008.9	$450.8	$844.1	$5,342.6
2009	$989.3	$2,367.8	$1,215.0	$483.1	$717.1	$5,772.3
2010	$1,055.7	$2,650.5	$1,457.2	$583.8	$801.7	$6,548.9
2011	$1,103.4	$2,927.3	$1,576.2	$744.6	$814.7	$7,166.2
Avg. Annual Change	3.5%	10.6%	20.5%	22.5%	9.1%	9.1%
2010-2011	4.5%	10.4%	8.2%	27.5%	1.6%	9.4%

[1] Includes Managed Care payments before SFY 2003. Unattributed Payments reflect all transactions processed outside the Claims subsystem of the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS). The Claims subsystem provides payments identifiable by individual recipient. Unattributed Payments include expenditures such as Pharmacy Rebates, Non-Emergency Transportation, and Dental.

Source: Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services, *2011 DMAS Statistical Record.*

Children's Health Insurance Program
Enrollment and Expenditures

Average Monthly Enrollment and Total Expenditures



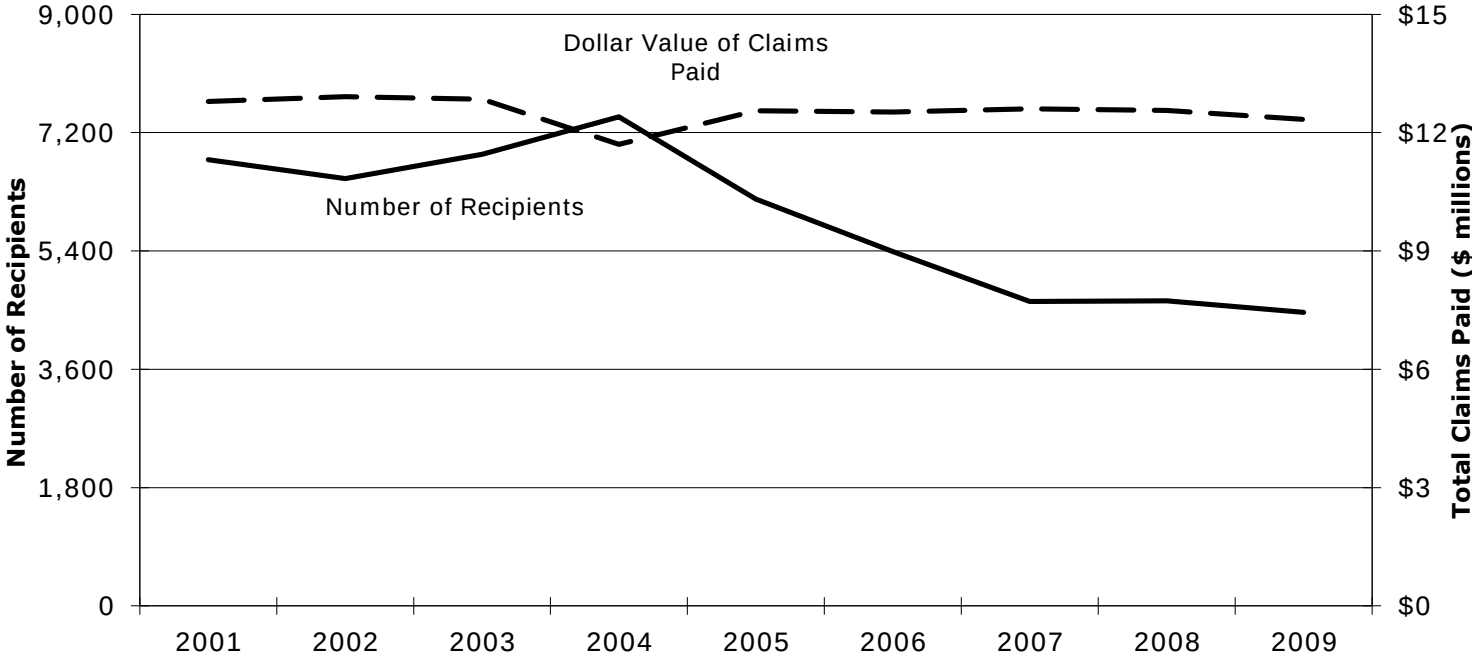
State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Number of Children Enrolled	Average Monthly Number of Pregnant Women[1]	Average Monthly Number of All CHIP Enrollees	Total Annual Expenditures for Services ($ millions)	Average Monthly Expenditure Per Enrollee
2001	28,551	NA	28,551	$35.7	$104
2002	37,007	NA	37,007	$45.7	$103
2003	46,528	NA	46,528	$70.7	$127
2004	55,094	NA	55,094	$83.2	$126
2005	66,787	NA	66,787	$108.2	$135
2006	75,500	206	75,706	$131.8	$145
2007	80,024	567	80,591	$151.9	$157
2008	85,997	974	86,970	$177.6	$170
2009	94,536	1,140	95,676	$208.9	$182
2010	98,752	1,175	99,927	$240.8	$201
2011	103,590	1,251	104,841	$264.1	$210
Avg. Annual Change	14.1%	54.8%	14.2%	22.7%	7.4%
2010-2011	4.9%	6.5%	4.9%	9.7%	4.5%

[1] Beginning September 2005, pregnant women are covered under SCHIP and are included in total average enrollment and expenditures.

Source: Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services, *2011 DMAS Annual Statistical Record.*

State and Local Hospitalization Expenditures

State and Local Hospitalization: Number of Recipients



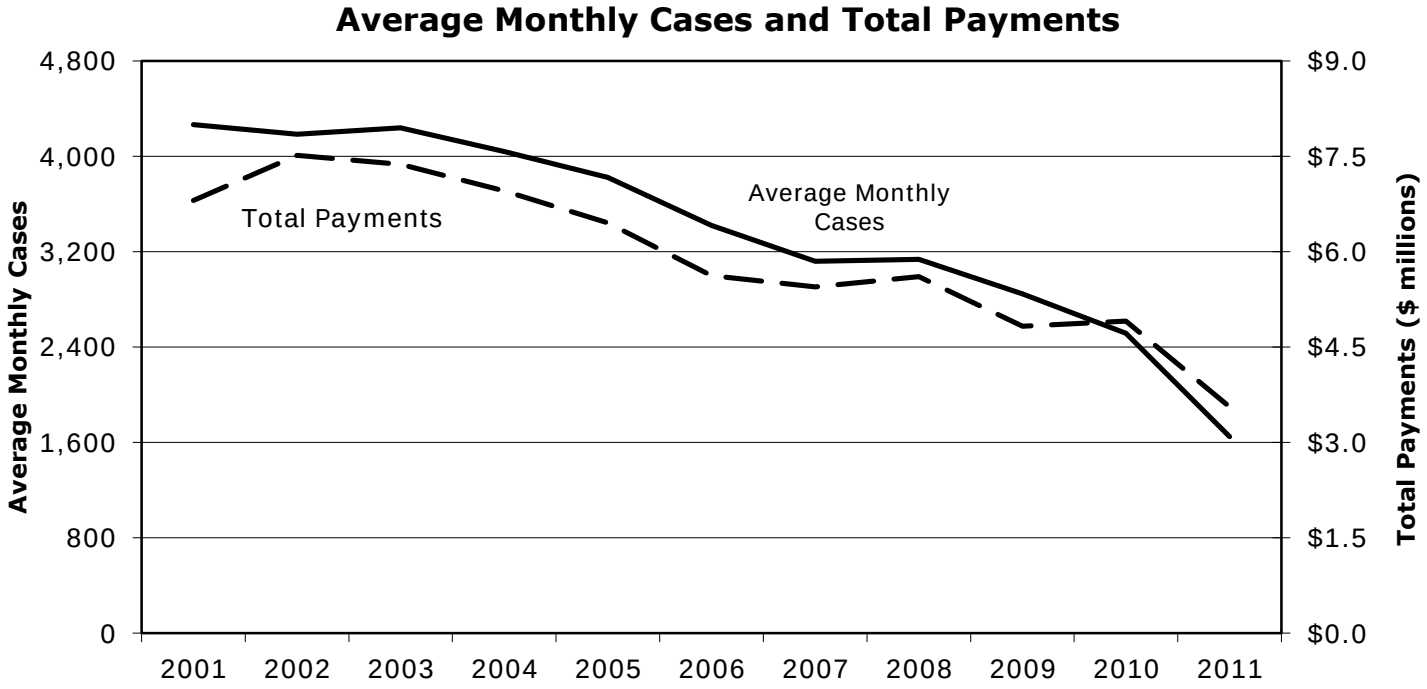
State Fiscal Year	Number of Recipients with Paid Claims	($ millions) Paid Claims	Approved but Unpaid Claims[1]	Total Approved Claims	Paid Claims as a Percent of Total Approved Claims
2001	6,787	$12.8	$12.0	$24.8	51.7%
2002	6,500	$12.9	$10.1	$23.0	56.2%
2003	6,870	$12.8	$20.2	$33.1	38.8%
2004	7,440	$11.7	$24.8	$36.5	32.0%
2005	6,191	$12.6	$23.5	$36.0	34.8%
2006	5,393	$12.5	$27.4	$39.9	31.4%
2007	4,632	$12.6	$26.7	$39.3	32.0%
2008	4,643	$12.6	$24.5	$37.1	33.9%
2009	4,464	$12.3	$26.6	$38.9	31.7%
Avg. Annual Change	-3.5%	-0.6%	12.0%	5.3%	-3.9%

[1] Approved, unpaid claims are unpaid because funds have been exhausted.

Note: Beginning SFY 2004, partial payments no longer made. **The SLH Program was discontinued in May 2009.**

Source: Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services, prior to SFY 2004, SLH Database; MMIS starting in SFY 2004.

General Relief
Caseload and Payments



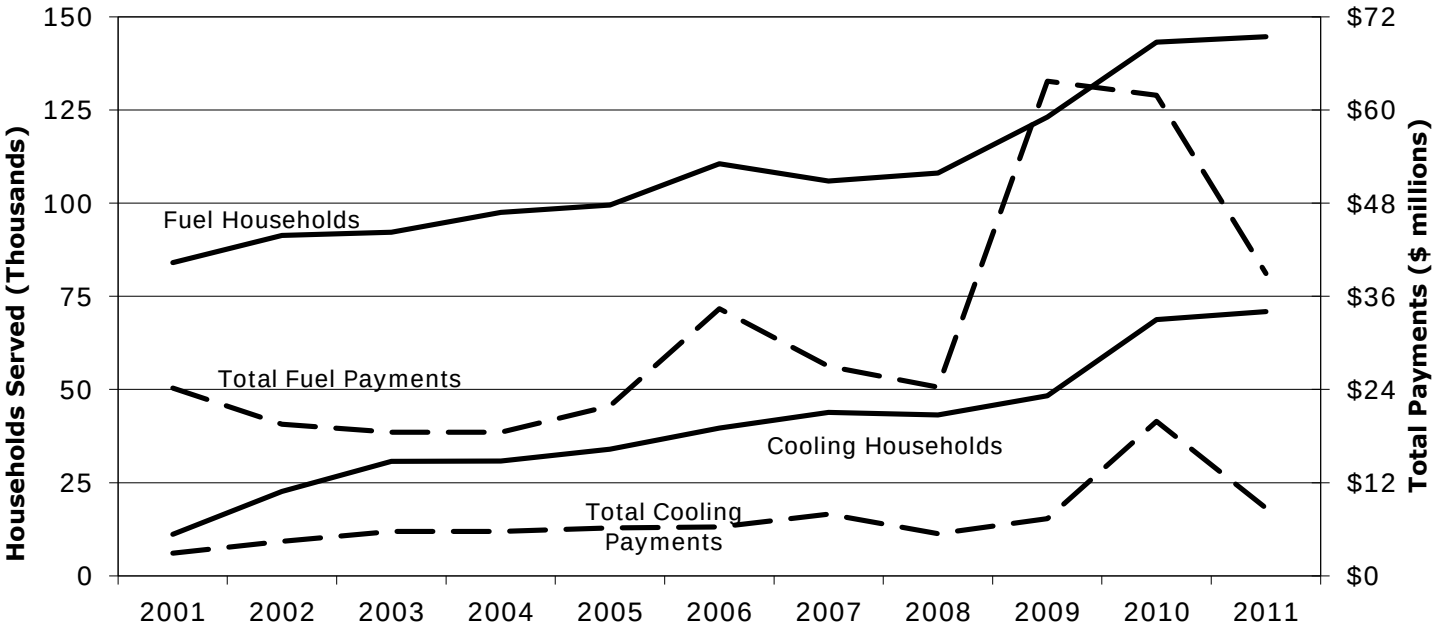
State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Cases	Total Payments ($ millions)	Average Monthly Payment
2001	4,266	$6.8	$133
2002	4,184	$7.5	$150
2003	4,238	$7.4	$145
2004	4,041	$7.0	$143
2005	3,823	$6.5	$141
2006	3,421	$5.6	$137
2007	3,119	$5.4	$146
2008	3,136	$5.6	$149
2009	2,845	$4.8	$141
2010	2,517	$4.9	$162
2011	1,649	$3.6	$180
Avg. Annual Change	-8.5%	-5.7%	3.3%
2010-2011	-34.5%	-27.5%	10.7%

Note: Case counts may be duplicated because payments to recipients and vendors also include payments made to vendors on the recipient's behalf.

Source: LASER reports.

Energy Assistance: Fuel and Cooling

Fuel and Cooling: Households and Total Payments



	Fuel Assistance			Cooling Assistance		
State Fiscal Year	Households Served	Total Payments ($ millions)	Average Payment Per Household	Households Served	Total Payments ($ millions)	Average Payment Per Household
2001	84,051	$24.2	$288	11,117	$2.9	$261
2002	91,379	$19.5	$213	22,668	$4.4	$196
2003	92,185	$18.5	$200	30,675	$5.7	$187
2004	97,588	$18.5	$190	30,788	$5.7	$186
2005	99,520	$21.9	$220	33,939	$6.2	$182
2006	110,590	$34.4	$311	39,685	$6.3	$159
2007	106,001	$27.0	$255	43,840	$7.9	$181
2008	108,122	$24.3	$225	43,158	$5.4	$126
2009	123,129	$63.7	$518	48,324	$7.4	$152
2010	143,260	$61.9	$432	68,797	$19.9	$289
2011	144,726	$38.9	$269	70,904	$8.7	$123
Avg. Annual Change	5.8%	14.2%	6.6%	23.3%	23.6%	-0.8%
2010-2011	1.0%	-37.1%	-37.7%	3.1%	-56.2%	-57.5%

[1] Final funding for FFY 2011 was not determined until April/May of 2011. Since funding was not determined/awarded until May 2011, allocations for EAP Fuel and Crisis components (fall winter 2010-2011) were lower than the previous year.

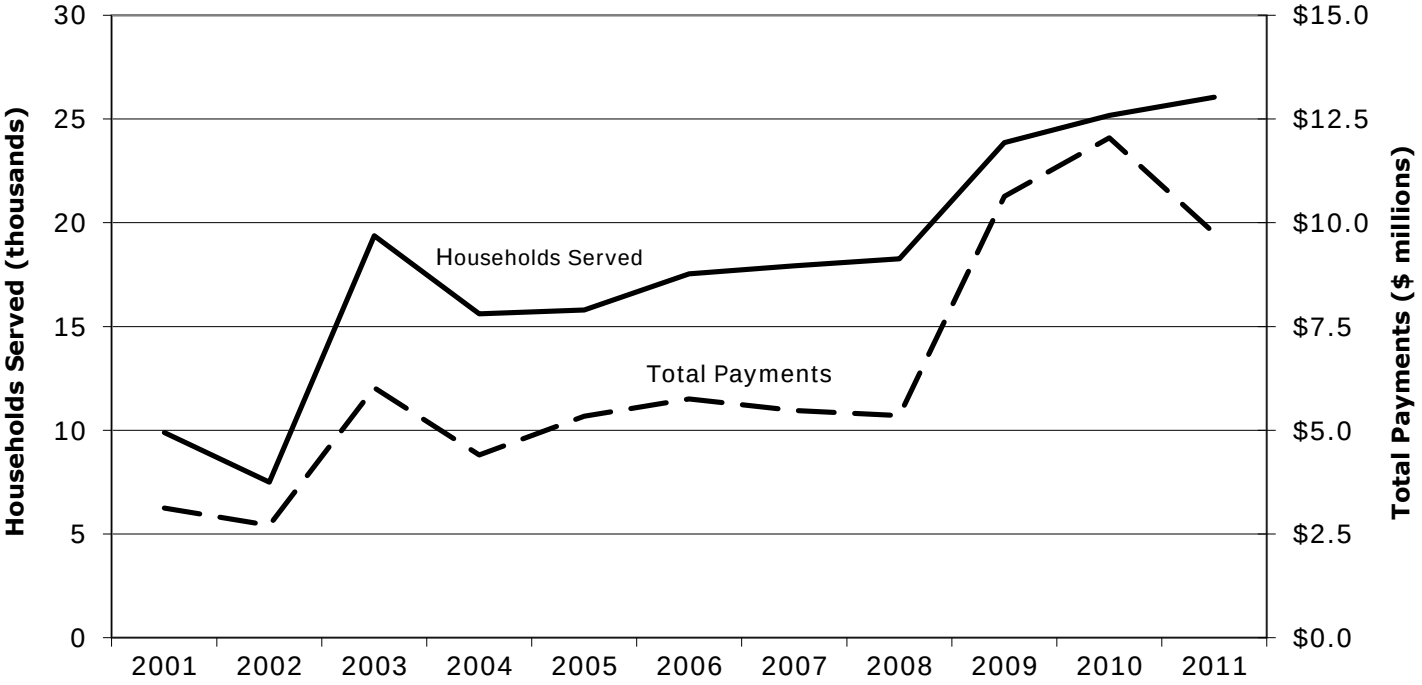
[2] National LIHEAP appropriations increased from approximately $2.1 billion in FFY 2008 to $5.1 billion in FFY 2009.

Click on Energy Assistance Reports for locality level data.

Source: Energy Assistance Systems (EAS).

Energy Assistance: Crisis

Crisis Assistance: Households Served and Total Payments



State Fiscal Year	Households Served	Total Payments ($ millions)	Average Payment Per Household
2001	9,890	$3.1	$316
2002	7,501	$2.7	$361
2003	19,375	$6.0	$311
2004	15,603	$4.4	$283
2005	15,799	$5.3	$338
2006	17,541	$5.8	$328
2007	17,924	$5.5	$305
2008	18,257	$5.4	$293
2009	23,852	$10.6	$446
2010	25,164	$12.0	$479
2011	26,041	$9.7	$374
Avg. Annual Change	24.7%	23.3%	1.3%
2010-2011	3.5%	-19.0%	-21.8%

Note: Final funding for FFY 2011 was not determined until April/May of 2011. Since funding was not determined/awarded until May 2011, allocations for EAP Fuel and Crisis components (fall winter 2010-2011) were lower than the previous year.

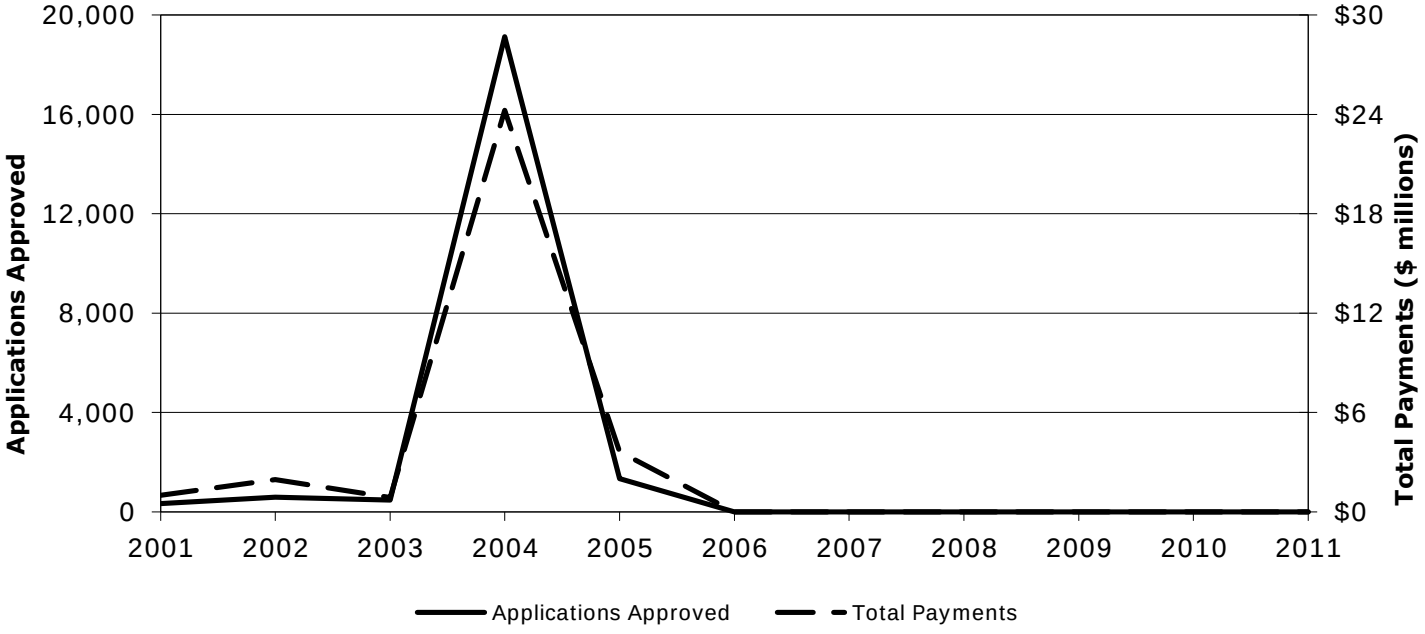
Click on Energy Assistance Reports for locality level data.

Source: Energy Assistance Systems (EAS).

Disaster Assistance

Federally-Declared Disasters

Number of Applications Approved and Total Payments by State Fiscal Year



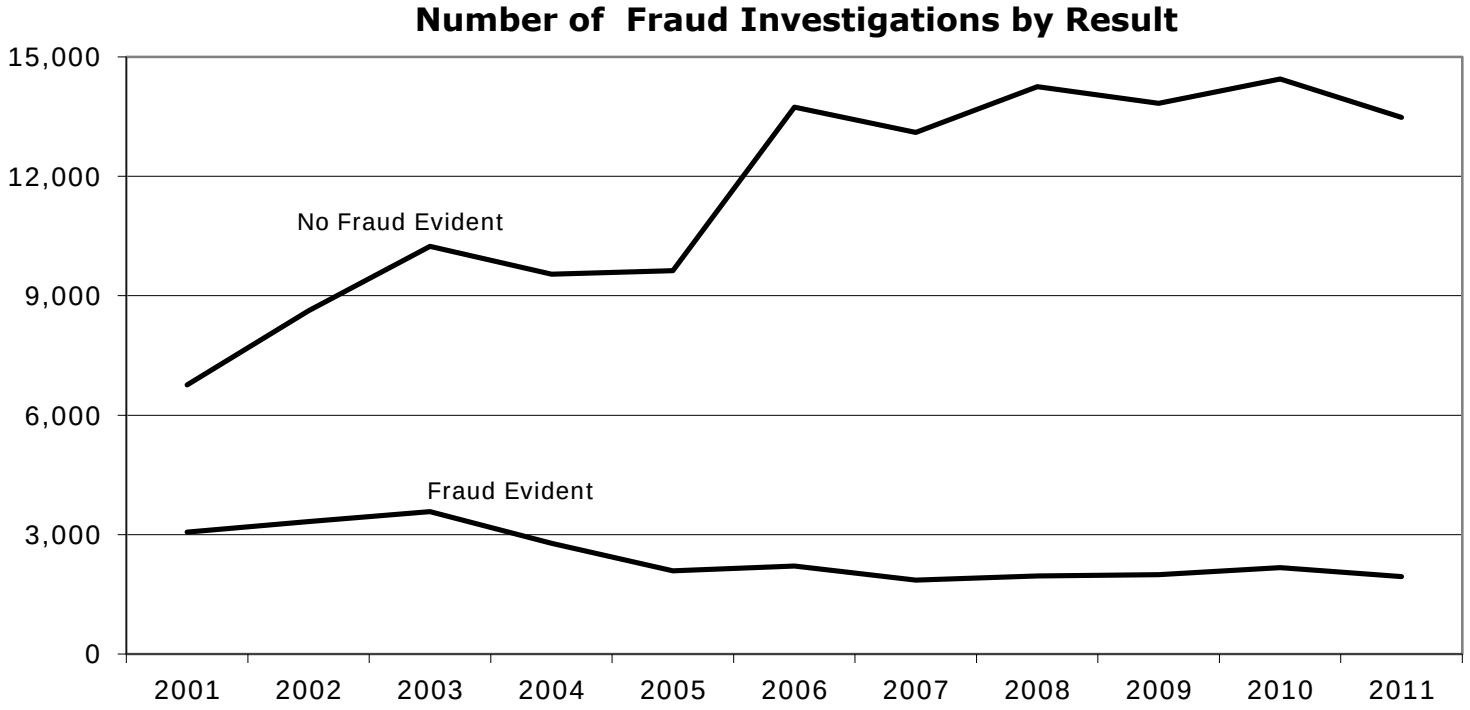
Disaster Description	Disaster Number	Declaration Month	Applications Approved	Total Payments[1]
Southwest VA, Floods	1386	Jun-01	337	$1,002,021
Pentagon Attack	1392	Sep-01	2	$9,122
Southwest VA, Floods	1406	Apr-02	323	$889,721
Southwest VA, Floods	1411	May-02	271	$1,047,051
Severe Storms	1458	Mar-03	482	$866,533
Hurricane Isabel	1491	Sep-03	18,859	$23,672,452
Southwest VA, Floods	1502	Nov-03	111	$287,790
Southwest VA, Floods	1525	May-04	152	$290,585
Tropical Depression Gaston	1544	Aug-04	1,175	$2,807,176
Hurricane Jeanne	1570	Sep-04	169	$815,903

[1] Includes Other Needs Assistance grants; excludes Housing Assistance grants, which are administered by FEMA.

Sources: Emergency Management Program staff and ADAPT.

Fraud and Overpayment

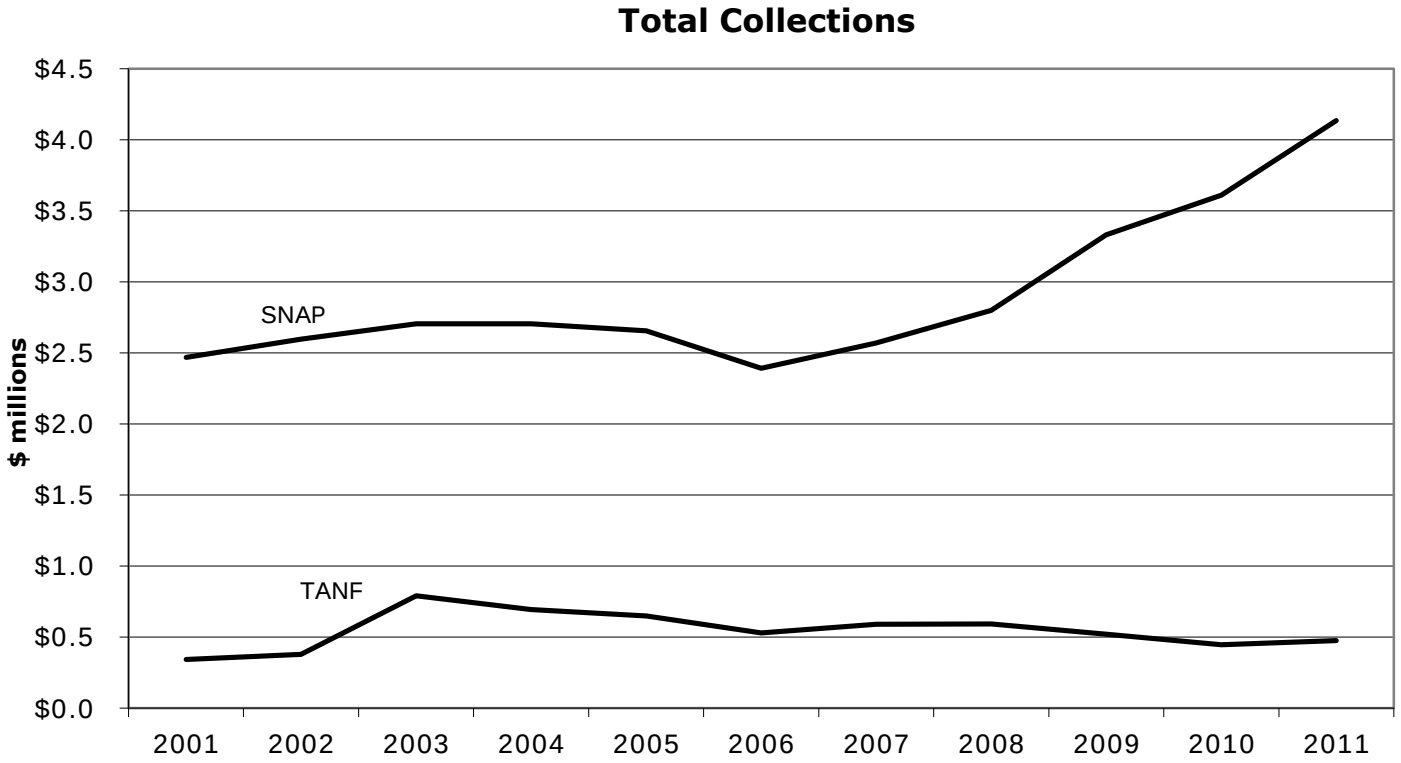
Fraud Investigations



State Fiscal Year	Fraud Evident	No Fraud Evident	Total Investigations	Percent of Investigations with Fraud Evident
2001	3,063	6,762	9,825	31%
2002	3,328	8,628	11,956	28%
2003	3,574	10,245	13,819	26%
2004	2,782	9,544	12,326	23%
2005	2,090	9,633	11,723	18%
2006	2,209	13,735	15,944	14%
2007	1,857	13,104	14,961	12%
2008	1,962	14,256	16,218	12%
2009	1,995	13,838	15,833	13%
2010	2,169	14,447	16,616	13%
2011	1,946	13,477	15,423	13%
Avg. Annual Change	-3.5%	8.2%	5.5%	-8.2%

Source: Fraud Activity Statistical Reporting System (through 2/04) and Fraud Database Tracking System (since 3/04).

SNAP and TANF Overpayment Collections



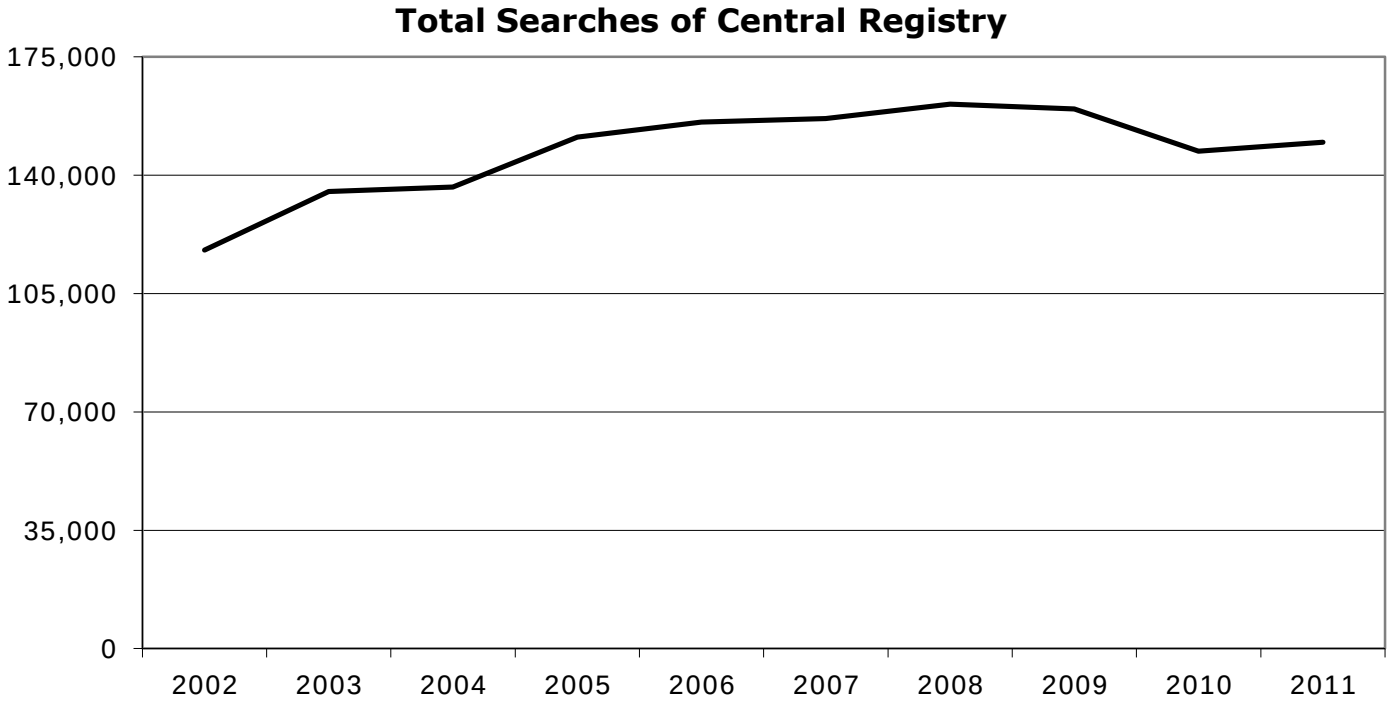
	SNAP Collections by Error Type ($ millions)			Total Collections ($ millions)	
State Fiscal Year	Fraud	Household Error	Agency Error	TANF[1]	SNAP
2001	$0.95	$1.09	$0.42	$0.34	$2.47
2002	$1.08	$1.10	$0.42	$0.38	$2.60
2003	$1.07	$1.18	$0.45	$0.79	$2.70
2004	$1.08	$1.13	$0.49	$0.69	$2.71
2005	$1.09	$1.12	$0.45	$0.65	$2.66
2006	$0.98	$1.00	$0.41	$0.53	$2.39
2007	$1.01	$1.06	$0.49	$0.59	$2.57
2008	$1.12	$1.18	$0.50	$0.59	$2.80
2009	$1.33	$1.41	$0.59	$0.52	$3.33
2010	$1.52	$1.45	$0.65	$0.45	$3.61
2011	$1.67	$1.78	$0.69	$0.47	$4.14
Avg. Annual Change	6.1%	5.4%	5.5%	7.4%	5.6%
2010-2011	10.0%	22.7%	6.8%	6.5%	14.5%

[1] TANF data are not available by error type.

Source: LASER and ADAPT (TANF data and SNAP data).

Family Services

Child Protective Services
Central Registry Activity

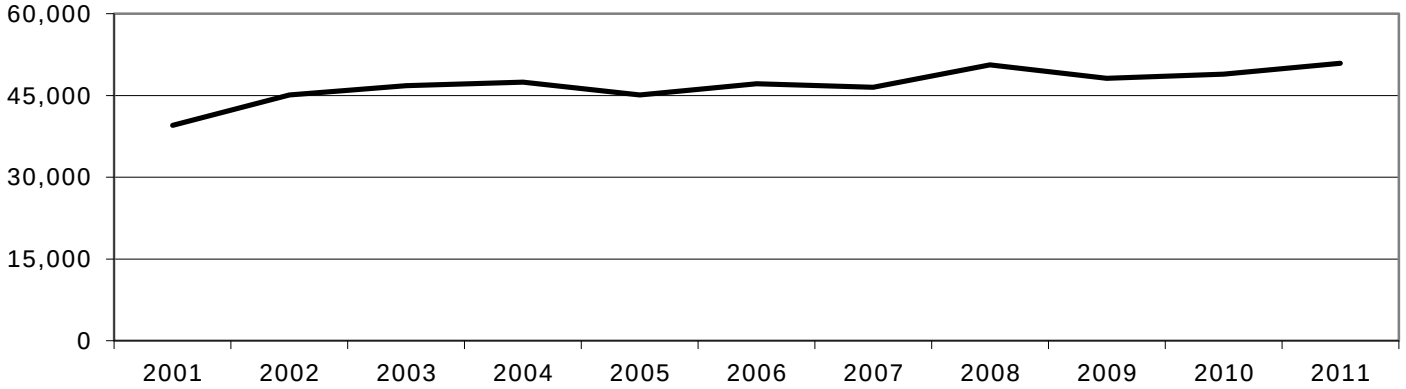


Central Registry Activity		
State Fiscal Year	Total Searches	Number of Matches
2002	117,895	753
2003	135,167	807
2004	136,539	643
2005	151,293	820
2006	155,767	786
2007	156,799	815
2008	161,041	834
2009	159,597	592
2010	147,073	687
2011	149,789	855
Avg. Annual Change	2.9%	3.1%
2010-2011	1.8%	24.5%

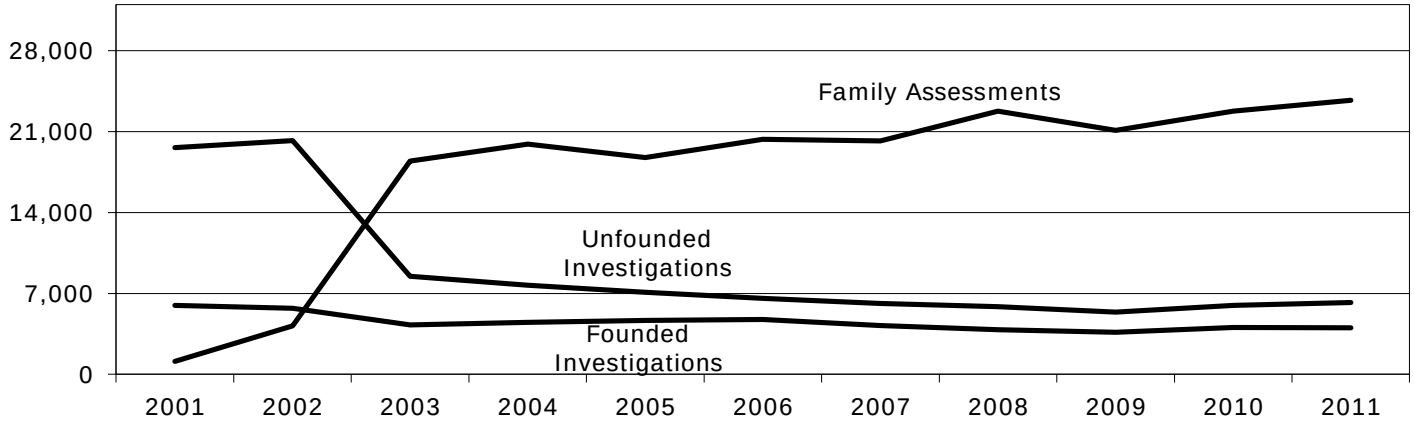
Source: Division of Family Services, Child Protective Services Program staff, and OASIS.

Child Protective Services (CPS) Reports

Number of Reported Child Victims in Completed CPS Reports



Number of Completed CPS Reports, by Type



State Fiscal Year	Family Assessments[1]	Investigations: Founded	Investigations: Unfounded	Total Completed Investigations & Assessments	Number of Reported Child Victims[2]	Child Deaths from Abuse and Neglect
2001	1,116	5,963	19,607	26,686	39,507	31
2002	4,192	5,708	20,220	30,120	45,077	29
2003	18,457	4,286	8,482	31,225	46,818	31
2004	19,931	4,507	7,710	32,148	47,445	27
2005	18,753	4,661	7,093	30,507	45,078	26
2006	20,337	4,741	6,575	31,653	47,130	31
2007	20,186	4,230	6,138	30,554	46,511	29
2008	22,761	3,857	5,853	32,471	50,598	36
2009	21,106	3,651	5,398	30,155	48,155	32
2010	22,765	4,059	5,965	32,789	48,915	41
2011 [3]	23,712	4,039	6,212	33,963	50,887	26
Avg. Annual Change	64.3%	-3.3%	-8.4%	2.6%	2.7%	0.1%
2010-2011	4.2%	-0.5%	4.1%	3.6%	4.0%	-36.6%

[1] The dramatic increase in 2003 Family Assessments and decrease in Unfounded Investigations result from statewide implementation of the CPS Differential Response System. The Family Assessments track was implemented statewide in May 2002. Family Assessments data for SFYs 2000-2001 are from: Albemarle, Loudoun, Montgomery, York-Poquoson, and Portsmouth only.

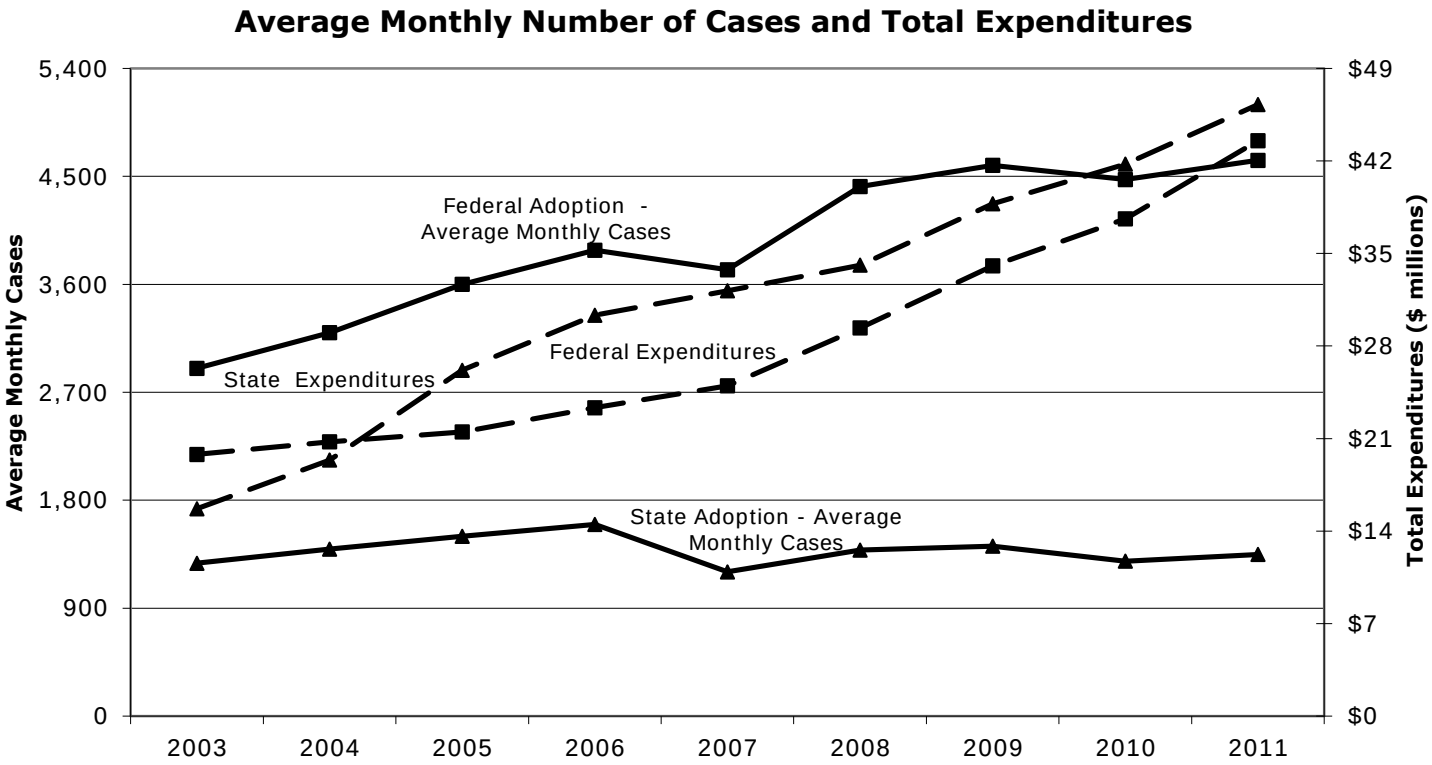
[2] Number of reported child victims includes unfounded complaints.

[3] As of October 27, 2011, there were 5 pending child fatality findings and 1,973 reports with pending findings.

Click on CPS Reports and Studies for locality level data from 2000 through 2011.

Source: Online Automated Services Information System (OASIS) reports.

Adoption Assistance



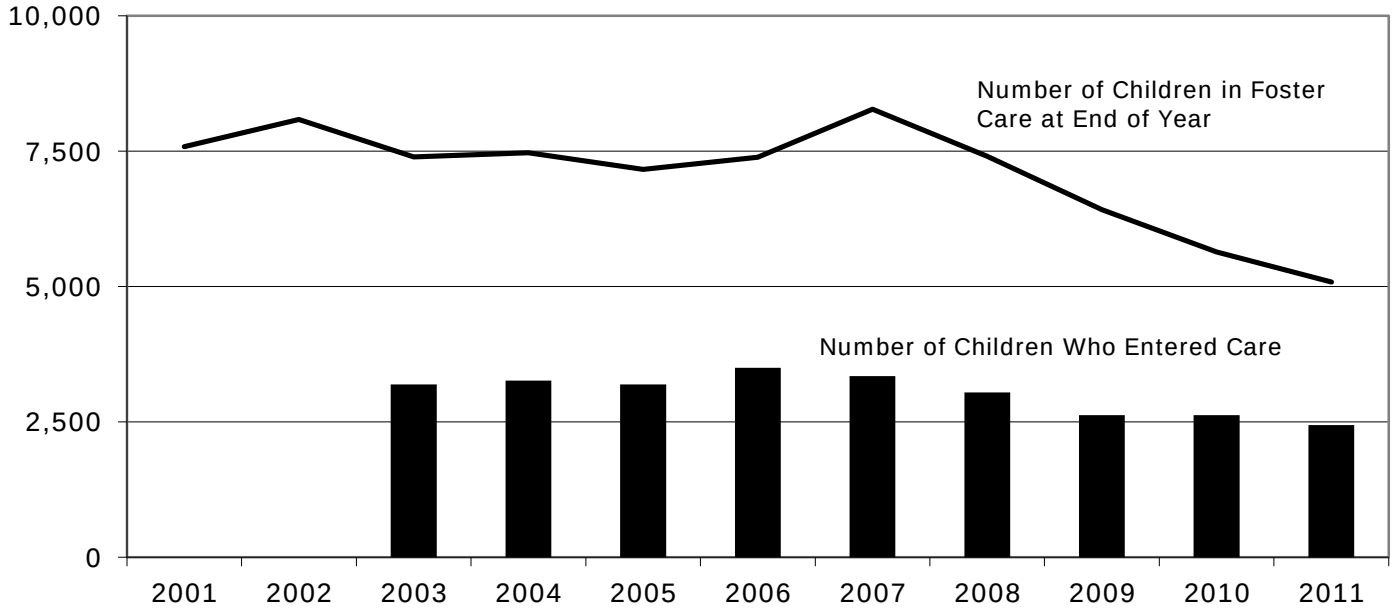
	State Adoption Assistance		Federal Adoption Assistance		Combined Adoption Assistance		
State Fiscal Year	**Average Monthly Cases[1]**	**Annual Expenditures ($ millions)**	**Average Monthly Cases[1]**	**Annual Expenditures ($ millions)**	**Average Monthly Cases[1]**	**Annual Expenditures ($ millions)**	**Average Monthly Payment Per Case**
2003	1,274	$15.7	2,899	$19.8	4,173	$35.5	$708
2004	1,392	$19.4	3,197	$20.8	4,589	$40.1	$729
2005	1,499	$26.2	3,600	$21.5	5,099	$47.7	$779
2006	1,598	$30.3	3,884	$23.3	5,482	$53.7	$816
2007	1,202	$32.2	3,721	$25.0	4,923	$57.2	$968
2008	1,384	$34.1	4,415	$29.4	5,799	$63.5	$912
2009	1,417	$38.8	4,592	$34.1	6,009	$72.8	$1,010
2010	1,292	$41.8	4,473	$37.6	5,765	$79.4	$1,147
2011	1,348	$46.3	4,633	$43.5	5,981	$89.8	$1,251
Avg. Annual Change	1.5%	14.8%	6.3%	10.5%	4.9%	12.4%	7.6%
2010-2011	4.3%	10.8%	3.6%	15.7%	3.7%	13.1%	9.0%

[1] For SFY 2003-2009, the average monthly number of cases was revised using the Title IV-E penetration rate.

Source: LASER and OASIS data.

Foster Care:
Number of Children in Care

Number of Children in Foster Care
(Under 18 years old)



As of June 30	Number of Children in Foster Care	Number of Children Who Entered Care	Title IV-E Penetration Rate	Median Length of Stay (months)
2001	7,585	N/A	49.1%	N/A
2002	8,086	N/A	53.8%	N/A
2003	7,398	3,194	54.9%	20.5
2004	7,476	3,265	51.6%	19.4
2005	7,163	3,195	60.2%	19.6
2006	7,388	3,499	54.2%	17.6
2007	8,277	3,346	52.2%	16.9
2008	7,409	3,047	49.5%	19.0
2009	6,424	2,629	49.2%	20.0
2010	5,643	2,624	47.4%	18.9
2011	5,085	2,442	48.8%	16.8
Avg. Annual Change	-3.6%	-3.1%	0.2%	-2.2%
2010-2011	-9.9%	-6.9%	3.0%	-11.2%

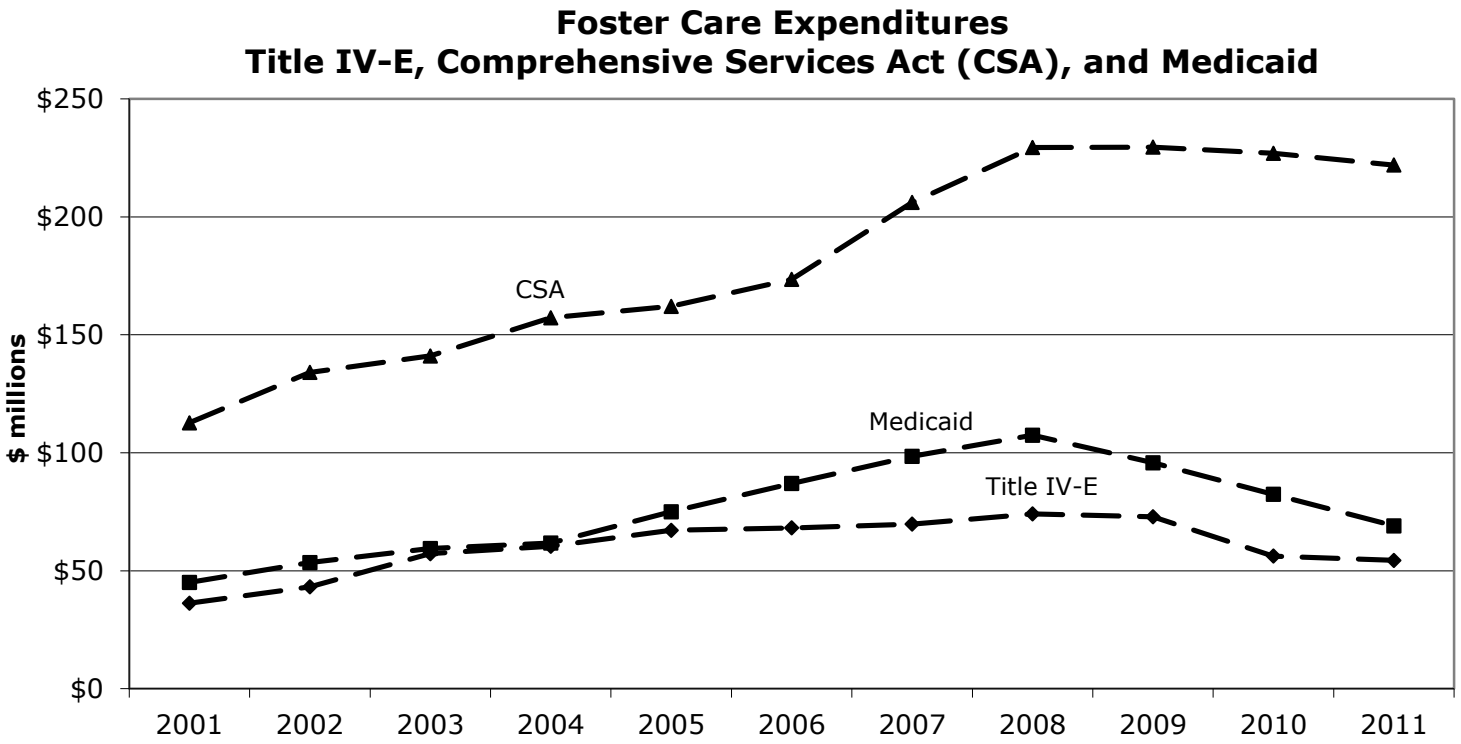
Notes: Counts are point-in-time data as of June 30, the end of the state fiscal year. The total number of children served in foster care during the year is greater.

Title IV-E penetration rate is the percentage of IV-E cases relative to all foster care cases.

Click on Foster Care Reports and Studies for locality level data.

Sources: Virginia Child Welfare Outcome Reports (VCWOR), OASIS Rolling Year Data, "Children in Care on Last Day (raw data)"; OASIS Rolling Year Data, "Children Who Entered Foster Care", OASIS IV-E Foster Care Penetration Rate report; VCWOR, OASIS Rolling Year Data, "Length of Stay in Foster Care"; and Division of Family Services, Foster Care Program staff.

Foster Care: Title IV-E and State and Local Expenditures



State Fiscal Year	Expenditures by Source ($ Millions)				Annual Expenditures Per Child [1]
	Title IV-E	CSA	Medicaid	Total	
2001	$36.3	$112.7	$45.1	$194.0	NA
2002	$43.2	$134.1	$53.5	$230.7	NA
2003	$57.2	$141.0	$59.4	$257.7	$26,393
2004	$60.4	$157.2	$61.8	$279.3	$28,040
2005	$67.1	$162.0	$75.0	$304.2	$30,663
2006	$68.2	$173.5	$87.0	$328.7	$31,972
2007	$69.8	$206.1	$98.5	$374.4	$35,983
2008	$74.1	$229.4	$107.4	$410.9	$40,606
2009	$72.9	$229.5	$95.8	$398.2	$42,913
2010	$56.3	$226.9	$82.4	$365.6	$42,860
2011	$54.4	$222.0	$69.0	$345.4	$43,844
Avg. Annual Change	5.1%	7.3%	5.2%	6.3%	6.6%
2010-2011	-3.3%	-2.2%	-16.3%	-5.5%	2.3%

Notes: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

[1] For SFY 2001 and 2002, the annual expenditures per child cannot be calculated since the total number of children served is unavailable.

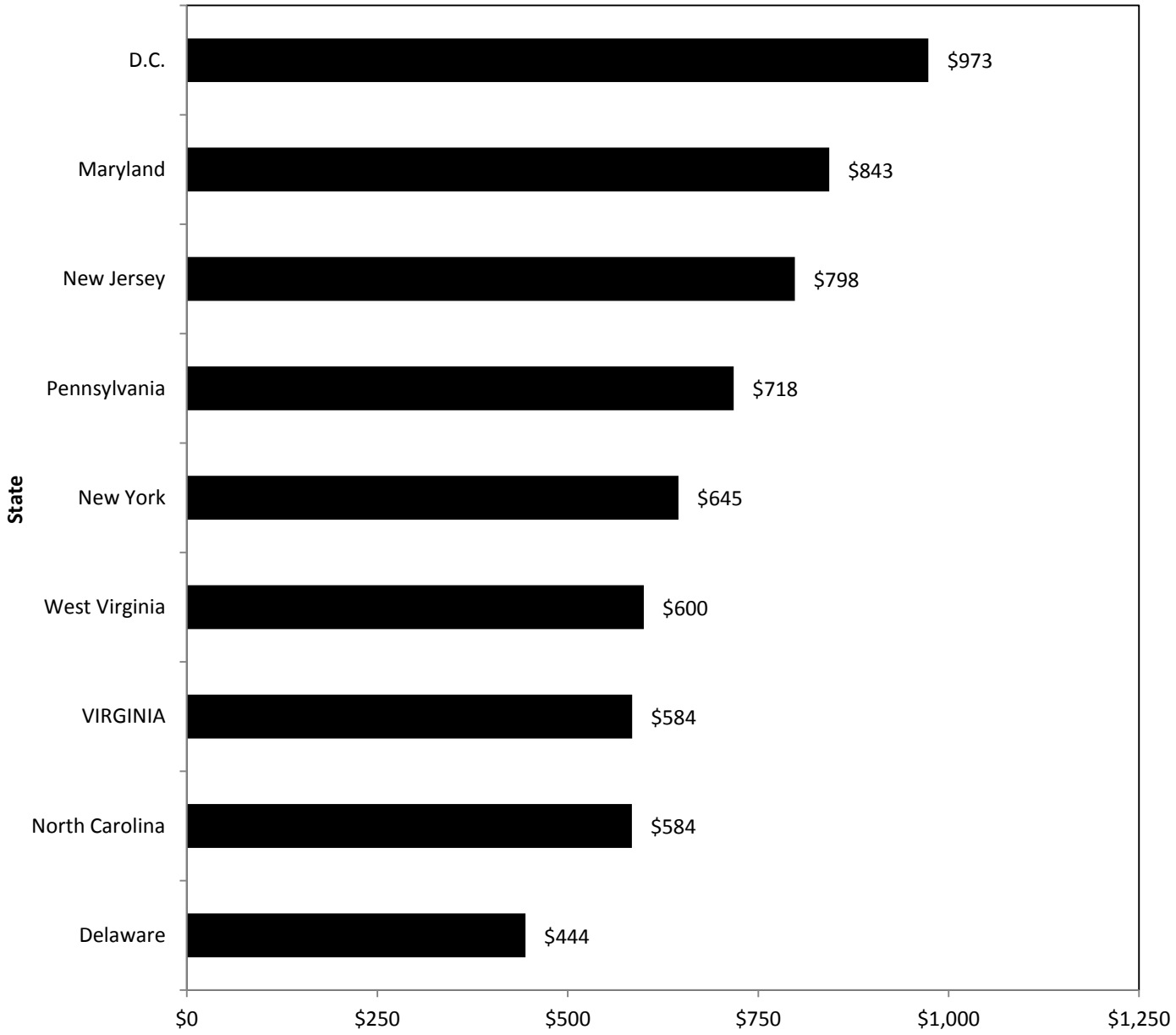
Children in foster care may receive both maintenance payments (room and board) and payments for specialized services. The annual expenditures per child include children who receive maintenance payments only and children who also receive specialized services such as residential care. Other specialized services (e.g., counseling, mentoring) are not included.

For CSA Totals, SFYs 2009 and 2010, we excluded "Residential Parental Agreements/DSS Non-Custodial Foster Care." Less than one-third of their total is a Foster Care expense.

Sources: Division of Family Services, Foster Care Program staff; Division of Finance (LASER), and Office of Comprehensive Services Fiscal staff. CSA expenditures are from an internal document, "Statewide Summary of Census and Expenditures," http://www.csa.virginia.gov/publicstats/csa_pool.cfm and Medicaid expenditures from "Medicaid Payment by Month," found at "www.csa.state.va.us/html/statewide_statistics/medicaid.cfm."

Foster Care Payment Rates

Average Current Monthly Maintenance Payment Per Foster Child by State, Mid-Atlantic States



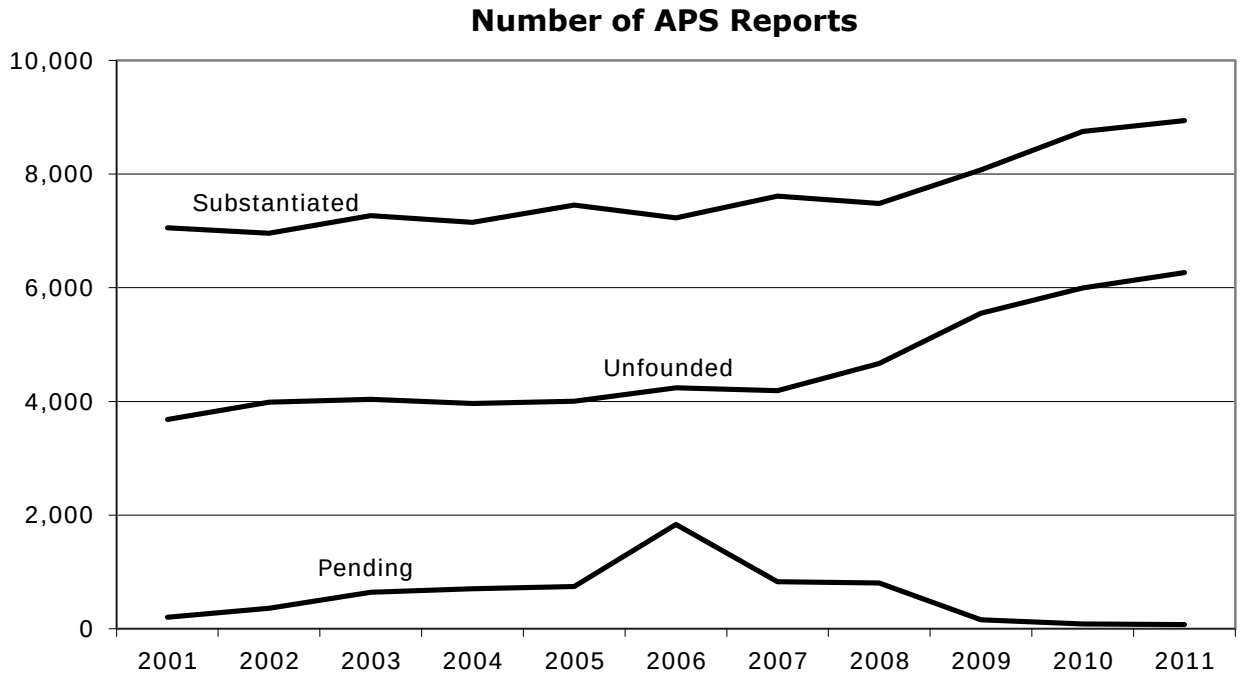
Notes:

[1] Rates are calculated as a weighted average of the foster home rates for different age groups, where the weights are the proportion of foster children in each age group in Virginia.

[2] New York's rates are based on the "Metro" rates for New York City, and the counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester and Rockland.

Source: VDSS Foster Care Manual, Foster Care Demographic Report and personal contact with state foster care representatives in the other Mid-Atlantic states.

Adult Protective Services (APS) Reports



State Fiscal Year	Substantiated	Unfounded	Total Reports Investigated	Percent of Reports Substantiated	Invalid[2]	Pending[3]	Total Reports
2001	7,055	3,682	10,737	66%	NA	205	10,942
2002	6,960	3,988	10,948	64%	NA	358	11,306
2003	7,268	4,039	11,307	64%	NA	642	11,949
2004	7,152	3,964	11,116	64%	NA	705	11,821
2005	7,454	4,006	11,460	65%	NA	742	12,202
2006[1]	7,228	4,239	11,467	63%	531	1,836	13,834
2007	7,615	4,187	11,802	65%	884	829	13,515
2008	7,482	4,668	12,150	62%	1,357	807	14,314
2009	8,076	5,553	13,629	59%	1,839	157	15,625
2010	8,752	5,998	14,750	59%	2,304	87	17,141
2011	8,941	6,269	15,210	59%	2,653	73	17,936
Avg. Annual Change	2.5%	5.6%	3.6%	-1.1%	39.2%	11.8%	5.2%
2010-2011	2.2%	4.5%	3.1%	-0.9%	15.1%	-16.1%	4.6%

[1] On October 1, 2005, Adult Services initiated a new case management system, Adult Services and Adult Protective Services or ASAPS. Data for SFY 2006 were calculated using 1st quarter data from VACIS and 2nd through 4th quarter data from ASAPS.

[2] Prior to October 1, 2005, counts for Invalid reports were unavailable.

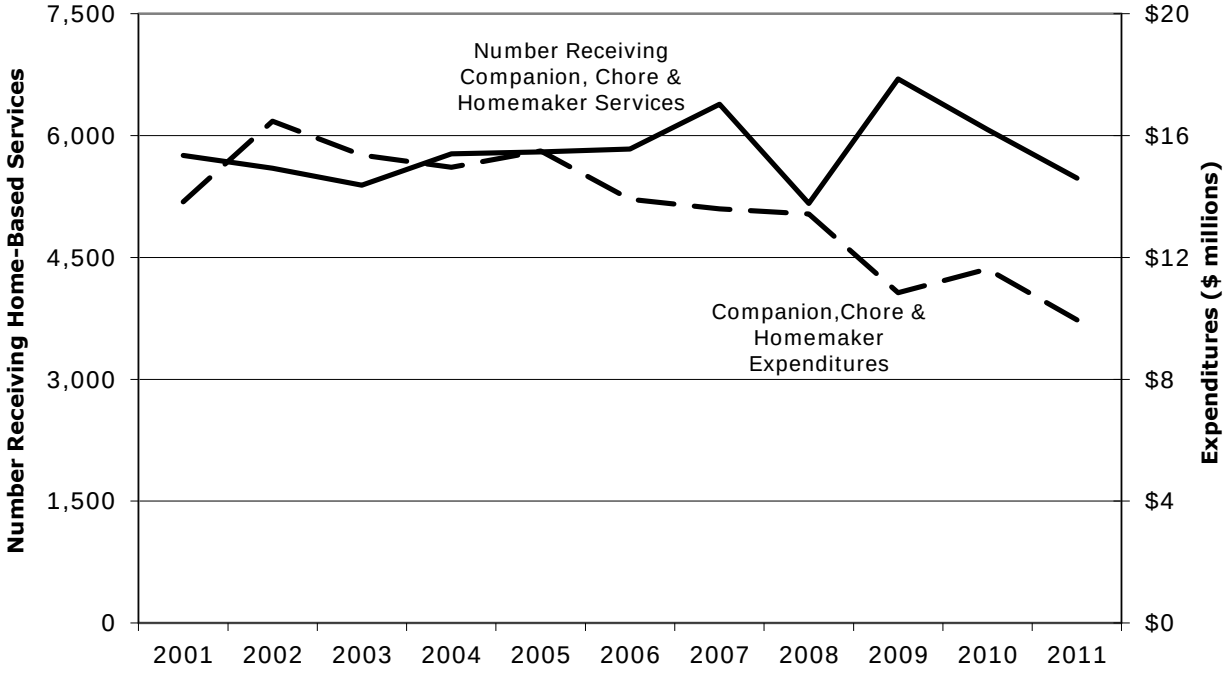
[3] Prior to SFY 2006, Pending reports were included in the Unfounded category.

Click on Adult Services Program Reports for locality level data.

Sources: APS Program staff, VACIS (through 1st Qtr., SFY 2006), and ASAPS (since 2nd Qtr., SFY 2006) reports.

Adult Services:
Home-Based and Other Purchased Services

Number of Adults Receiving Home-Based Services and Expenditures



State Fiscal Year	Number Receiving Companion, Chore, or Homemaker Services[2]	Expenditures ($ millions)				
		Companion, Chore & Homemaker		Other Purchased Services[3]		Total Expenditures
		Federal & State	Local	Federal & State	Local	
2001	5,757	$8.0	$5.8	$1.0	$0.3	$15.2
2002	5,597	$7.8	$8.7	$1.0	$0.3	$17.7
2003	5,391	$7.8	$7.6	$0.8	$0.2	$16.4
2004	5,777	$8.8	$6.2	$0.8	$0.3	$16.1
2005	5,798	$7.6	$7.9	$0.8	$0.2	$16.5
2006	5,836	$8.3	$5.6	$0.8	$0.2	$14.9
2007	6,388	$8.5	$5.1	$0.9	$0.2	$14.7
2008[4]	5,164	$8.2	$5.3	$0.8	$0.3	$14.5
2009[5]	6,697	$8.4	$2.5	$0.8	$0.2	$11.8
2010	6,075	$7.4	$4.3	$0.7	$0.2	$12.6
2011	5,477	$6.1	$3.8	$0.7	$0.2	$10.9
Annual Change	0.3%	-2.2%	1.7%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-2.8%
2010-2011	-9.8%	-16.5%	-10.8%	-0.6%	-4.8%	-13.4%

[1] Prior to SFY 2007, the sources for number of adults served were VACIS and an annual survey. More recent counts are from ASAPS.

[2] In 2009, revised table to display all three "home based services" (per *Code of Virginia* 63.2-1600) as a total.

[3] "Other Purchased Services" include adult day services, adult foster care, adult protective services, and nutrition services.

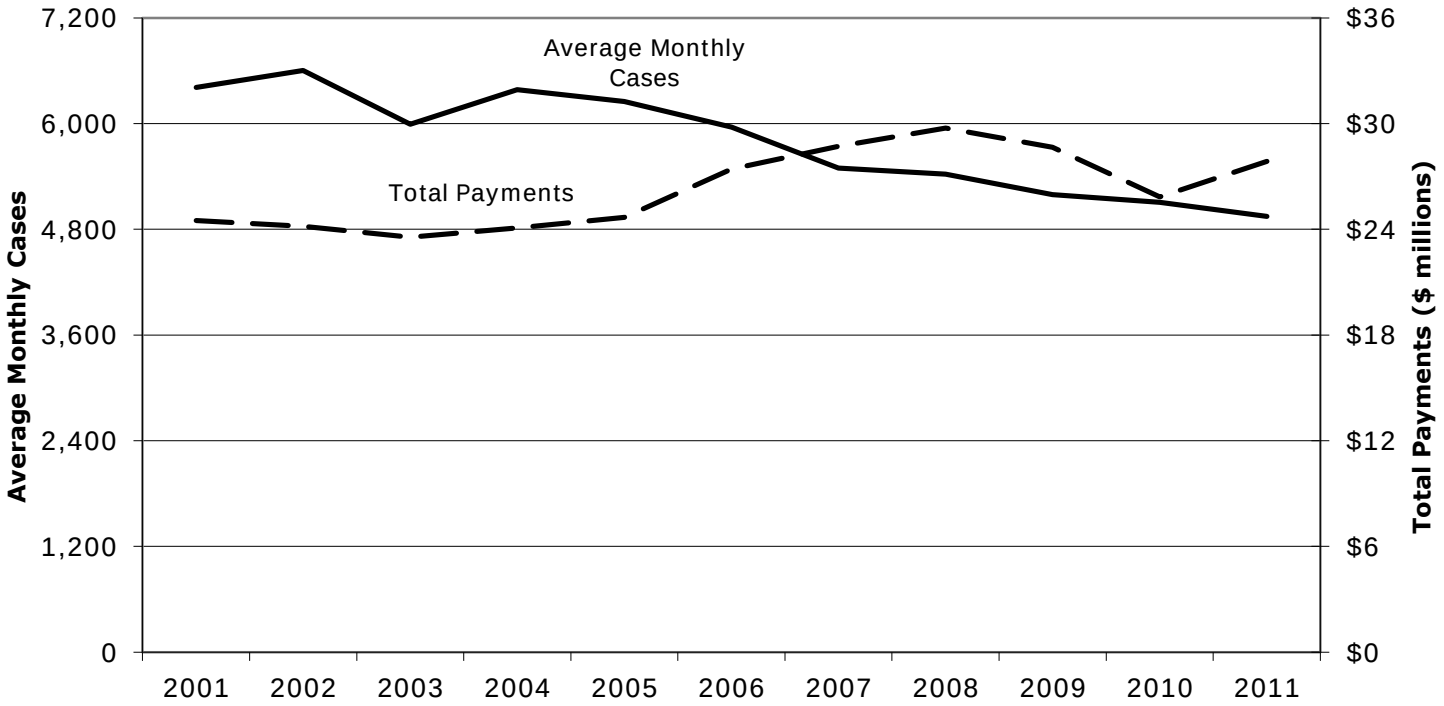
[4] Represents duplicate services provided to AS/APS clients by homemaker, chore or companion providers from ASAPS service plans.

[5] Counts from ASAPS case type listing.

Sources: Adult Services Program staff, ASAPS and LASER reports.

Auxiliary Grant
Caseload and Payments

Average Monthly Number of Cases and Total Payments



Local Fiscal Year[1]	Average Monthly Cases[2]	Payments ($ millions)				Average Monthly Payment
		State	Local	Local Non-Reimbursable	Total Payments	
2001	6,412	$19.6	$4.9	$0.021	$24.5	$318
2002	6,604	$19.3	$4.8	$0.029	$24.2	$305
2003	5,994	$18.8	$4.7	$0.019	$23.5	$327
2004	6,386	$19.2	$4.8	$0.056	$24.1	$314
2005	6,250	$19.7	$4.9	$0.021	$24.7	$329
2006	5,961	$21.8	$5.5	$0.135	$27.4	$383
2007	5,497	$22.9	$5.7	$0.037	$28.7	$435
2008	5,425	$23.8	$5.9	$0.055	$29.7	$457
2009	5,193	$22.9	$5.7	$0.000	$28.7	$460
2010	5,105	$20.7	$5.2	$0.019	$25.8	$422
2011	4,947	$22.3	$5.6	$0.008	$27.8	$469
Avg. Annual Change	-2.5%	1.5%	1.5%	60.7%	1.5%	4.2%

[1] The local fiscal year runs from June 1 through May 31.

[2] In 2009, three-quarters of the 78 local departments with declines in their caseloads in FYs 2007 and 2008 responded to a survey and identified the top 3 reasons for caseload decline: AG grant rate is insufficient for ALF providers to cover required services, therefore providers are unable to accept AG recipients; individuals' care needs exceed Assisted Living level of care; and clients' desire to remain at home and, instead, use home-based services, Medicaid waivers, or CSB case management.

Source: LASER reports.

Family Services Grant Programs

Expenditures ($ millions)					
State Fiscal Year	Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF)	Hugs and Kisses Play	Healthy Families[1]	Community-Based Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Grant	Total
2001	$7.3	$0.10	$3.6	$0.37	$11.4
2002	$6.4	$0.10	$3.6	$0.35	$10.5
2003	$8.8	$0.10	$4.3	$0.34	$13.6
2004	$7.6	$0.10	$4.4	$0.32	$12.4
2005	$3.5	$0.10	$4.4	$0.48	$8.5
2006	$5.7	$0.10	$4.8	$0.48	$11.1
2007	$5.9	$0.10	$4.9	$0.42	$11.3
2008	$10.4	$0.11	$5.4	$0.58	$16.5
2009	$7.5	$0.10	$5.5	$0.61	$13.7
2010	$6.5	$0.10	$4.9	$0.60	$12.1
2011	$5.2	$0.10	$4.5	$0.78	$10.6
Avg. Annual Change	4.0%	0.1%	2.7%	9.4%	1.9%
2010-2011	-20.1%	0.0%	-8.1%	29.2%	-12.6%

[1] SFY 2007 expenditures do not reflect the full SFY allocation because of a change in the year-end cutoff date for inclusion in the total.

Number of Individuals or Families Served					
State Fiscal Year	Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF)	Hugs and Kisses Play[1]	Healthy Families[2]	Community-Based Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Grant[3]	Total
2001	NA	51,256	5,413	3,766	60,435
2002	NA	44,551	6,151	1,936	52,638
2003	NA	50,100	3,929	1,274	55,303
2004	NA	48,953	4,056	659	53,668
2005	11,297	49,020	3,945	1,746	66,008
2006	20,017	47,700	4,101	600	72,418
2007	14,774	53,120	4,219	1,025	73,138
2008	11,564	48,311	4,728	1,141	65,744
2009	9,804	49,034	5,161	817	64,816
2010	8,572	51,422	4,790	1,077	65,861
2011	7,807	48,812	4,724	1,265	62,608
Avg. Annual Change	-1.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	7.1%	0.8%
2010-2011	-8.9%	-5.1%	-1.4%	17.5%	-4.9%

[1] Counts represent estimated number of children attending the play using VDSS funds.

[2] Prior to SFY 2008, family counts likely include overreporting due to variations in reporting by participating agencies. The SFY 2008 reporting form clarified how to count families receiving services.

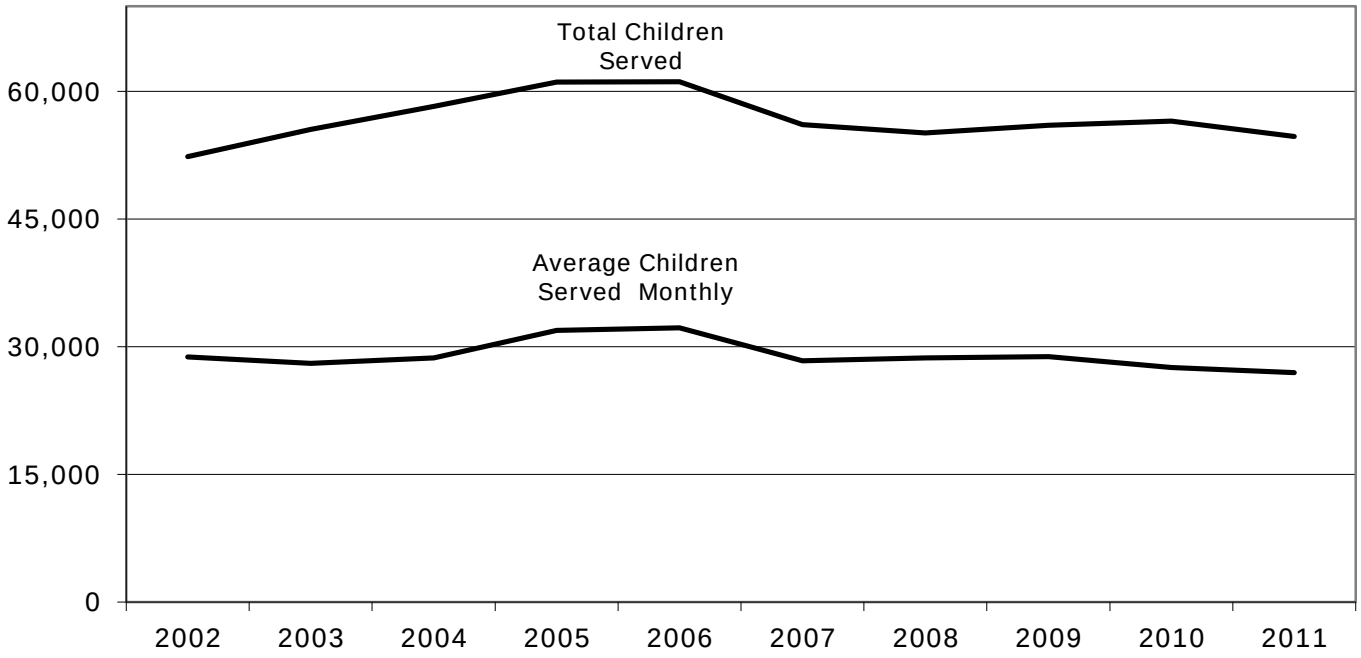
[3] SFY 2005 counts include families eligible for, but not included in, SFYs 2004 and 2006. Beginning in SFY 2006, counts represent unduplicated families. 2007 counts are for the federal, not state, FY. During SFY 2006-2007, the definition of counts for "direct services" was changed. The counts represent direct services to families, and do not include a variety of indirect services also funded with CBCAP funds.

Sources: Division of Family Services Program staff, and Report on Federal Contracts, Grants or Money, FAAS Year-End Reports.

Child Care and Development

Child Care: Children and Families Served

Total and Average Number of Children Served by Child Care



State Fiscal Year	Total Children Served	Total Families Served	Average Children Served Monthly	Average Families Served Monthly
2002	52,328	28,887	28,803	15,935
2003	55,497	31,190	28,036	16,027
2004	58,235	33,214	28,695	16,602
2005	61,073	35,044	31,915	18,653
2006	61,099	35,087	32,228	18,918
2007	56,075	31,846	28,332	16,404
2008	55,107	31,217	28,669	17,133
2009	56,015	32,016	28,829	17,333
2010	56,474	32,659	27,546	16,105
2011	54,670	31,514	26,932	15,866
Avg. Annual Change	0.6%	1.1%	-0.6%	0.2%

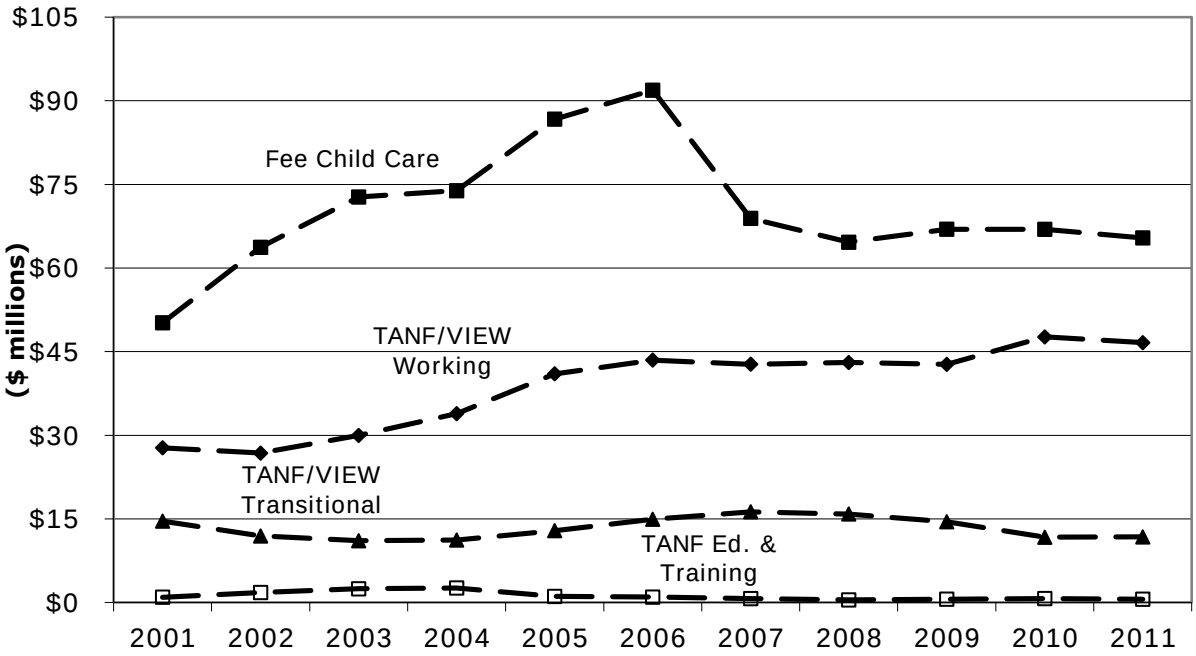
State Fiscal Year	Percent Served by Age Group of Children			
	0-4 years (Pre-School)	5-12 years (School Age)	13+ years (Special Needs)	Total
2007	54%	45%	1%	100%
2008	56%	43%	1%	100%
2009	55%	44%	1%	100%
2010	58%	41%	1%	100%
2011	58%	41%	1%	100%

Click on Children and Families Served for locality level data.

Source: Interim Child Care System, Agency Demographic Report (rp006).

Child Care Expenditures

Total Child Care Expenditures by Program



State Fiscal Year	Expenditures ($ millions)					
	TANF/ VIEW Working	TANF Ed. & Training[1]	TANF/VIEW Transitional	Fee Child Care[2]	Staff Allowance[3]	Total
2001	$27.8	$1.0	$14.6	$50.2	$11.2	$104.7
2002	$26.8	$1.8	$11.9	$63.7	$14.9	$119.1
2003	$30.0	$2.5	$11.1	$72.7	$16.7	$132.9
2004	$33.9	$2.6	$11.2	$73.9	$17.9	$139.5
2005	$41.0	$1.1	$12.9	$86.7	$19.9	$161.6
2006	$43.5	$1.0	$14.9	$91.9	$22.0	$173.3
2007	$42.8	$0.7	$16.3	$68.9	$16.0	$144.6
2008	$43.0	$0.5	$15.9	$64.6	$22.0	$146.1
2009	$42.7	$0.6	$14.5	$67.0	$20.9	$145.7
2010	$47.6	$0.7	$11.7	$66.9	$18.4	$145.4
2011	$46.6	$0.6	$11.8	$65.4	$20.4	$144.7
Avg. Annual Change	5.6%	3.0%	-1.4%	3.6%	7.8%	3.7%
2010-2011	-2.2%	-16.4%	0.4%	-2.3%	10.5%	-0.5%

[1] Includes TANF Education & Training, TANF Education & Training Pass-Thru, and Learnfare.

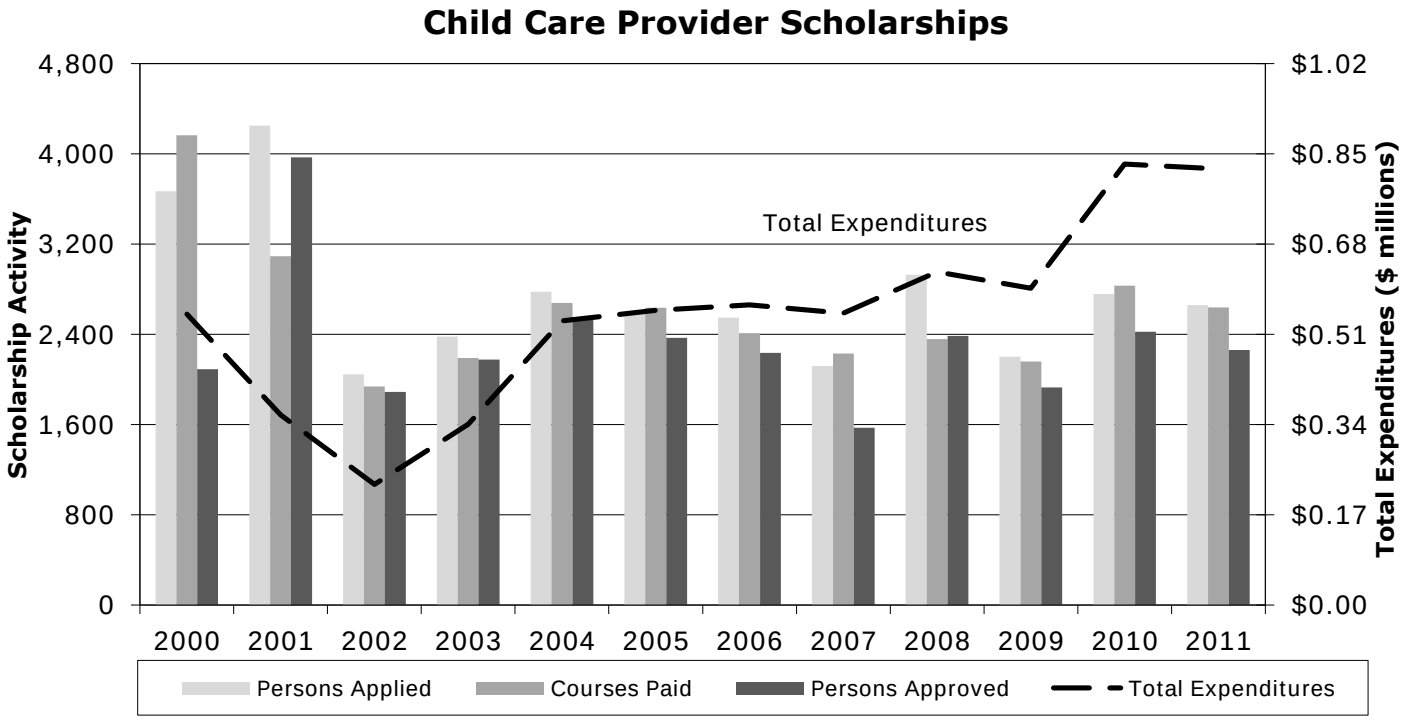
[2] Includes SNAPET, Fee Child Care/At Risk, Fee Child Care/At Risk Pass-Thru, and Head Start Wrap-Around.

[3] Allowance for local agency child care administration.

Click on Subsidy Expenditures by month for locality level data.

Source: LASER reports.

Virginia Child Care Provider Scholarship Program



State Fiscal Year	Persons Applied	Persons Approved[1]	Courses Approved	Courses Paid	Total Expenditures ($ millions)	Expenditures Per Courses Paid
2001	4,251	3,969	5,638	3,094	$0.36	$116
2002	2,045	1,891	2,559	1,939	$0.23	$117
2003	2,382	2,177	3,043	2,191	$0.34	$155
2004	2,777	2,553	3,502	2,678	$0.54	$200
2005	2,583	2,370	3,284	2,637	$0.56	$211
2006	2,549	2,235	3,078	2,410	$0.57	$235
2007	2,119	1,573	2,856	2,230	$0.55	$247
2008	2,928	2,387	3,140	2,358	$0.63	$266
2009	2,202	1,931	2,932	2,158	$0.60	$277
2010	2,759	2,424	3,643	2,831	$0.83	$294
2011	2,658	2,262	3,463	2,638	$0.82	$312
Avg. Annual Change	-0.9%	-1.1%	-1.8%	0.2%	12.1%	10.8%
2010-2011	-3.7%	-6.7%	-4.9%	-6.8%	-1.1%	6.2%

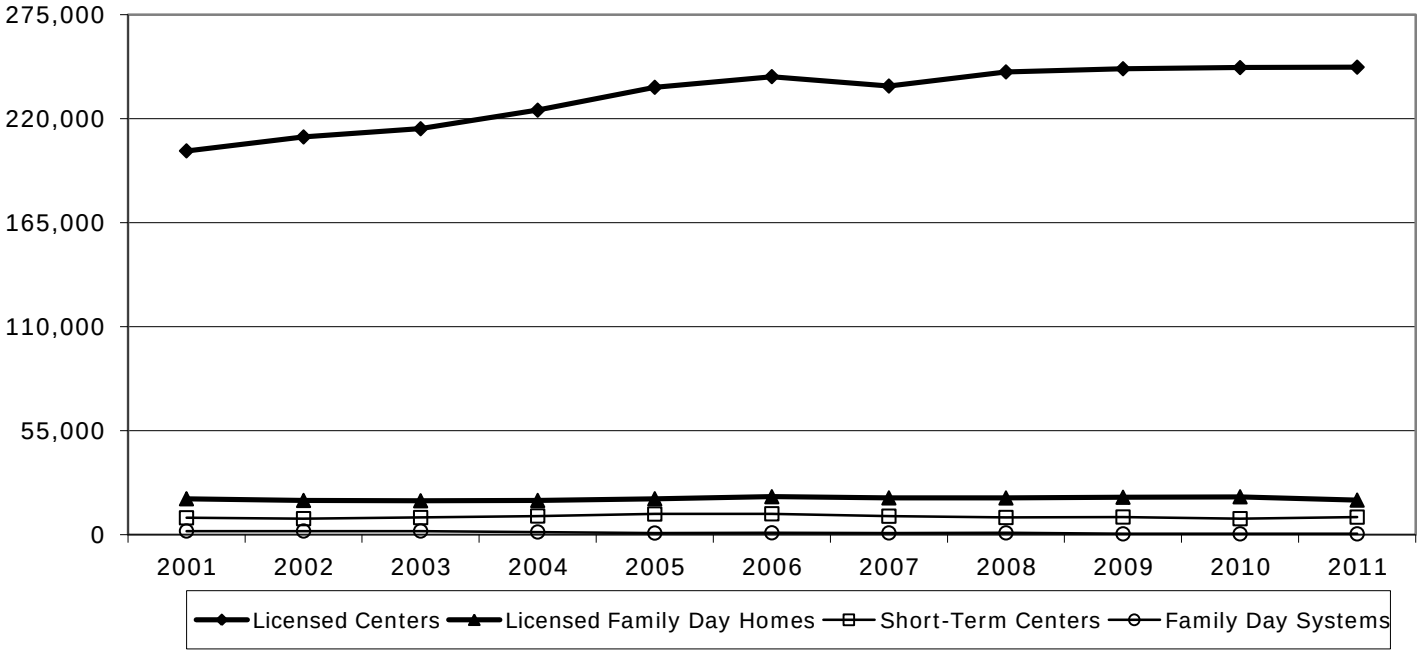
[1] Persons Approved double counts individuals who are approved for scholarships for more than one semester.

Sources: Office of Child Care and Early Childhood Development Program staff; expenditures from Scholarship database.

Licensing Programs

Child Day Care and Family Day Facilities

Capacity of Licensed Child Day Care Centers and Family Day Homes



As of June 30	Licensed Child Day Care Centers Number	Licensed Child Day Care Centers Capacity	Licensed Family Day Homes Number	Licensed Family Day Homes Capacity	Short-Term Child Day Care Centers Number	Short-Term Child Day Care Centers Capacity	Family Day Systems Providers Number	Family Day Systems Providers Capacity	Total Licensed Capacity
2001	2,400	202,945	1,717	19,033	118	8,956	2	1,975	232,909
2002	2,441	210,307	1,684	18,140	115	8,514	2	1,975	238,936
2003[1]	2,474	214,648	1,657	17,966	112	9,093	2	1,975	243,682
2004	2,546	224,458	1,655	18,152	111	9,917	2	1,474	254,001
2005	2,626	236,558	1,743	19,043	127	10,965	1	910	267,476
2006[2]	2,605	242,191	1,903	20,105	111	11,086	1	1,036	274,418
2007	2,520	237,215	1,767	19,495	95	9,824	1	960	267,494
2008	2,549	244,689	1,769	19,454	84	9,128	1	1,001	274,272
2009	2,547	246,366	1,781	19,829	84	9,389	1	475	276,059
2010	2,527	246,980	1,800	20,071	77	8,489	1	475	276,015
2011	2,497	247,195	1,633	18,319	82	9,320	1	475	275,309
Avg. Annual Change	0.4%	2.0%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-3.2%	0.7%	-5.0%	-10.5%	1.7%

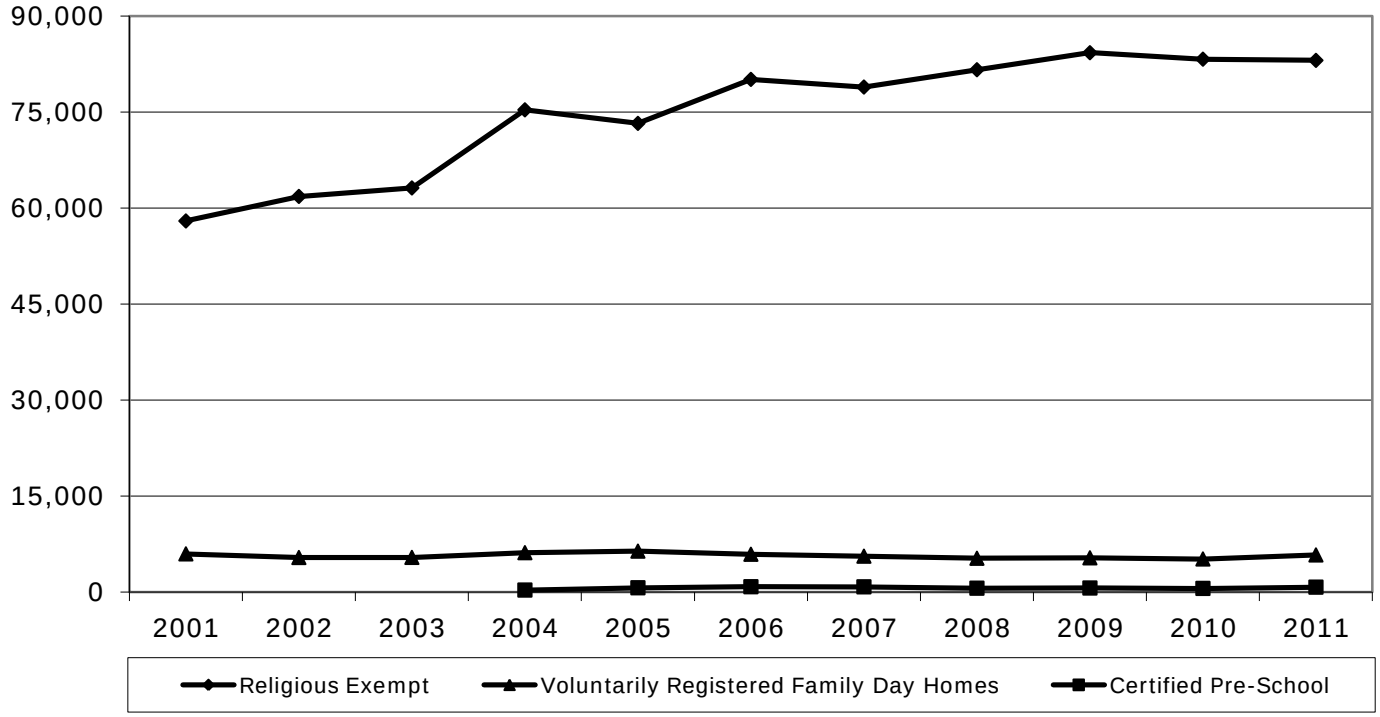
[1] 2003 numbers and capacities are as of December 31, 2003.

[2] 2006 figures are derived from active caseload (1/4/2007).

Source: VACIS (through SFY 2003); DOLPHIN (since SFY 2004).

Unlicensed, Registered Child Care Facilities

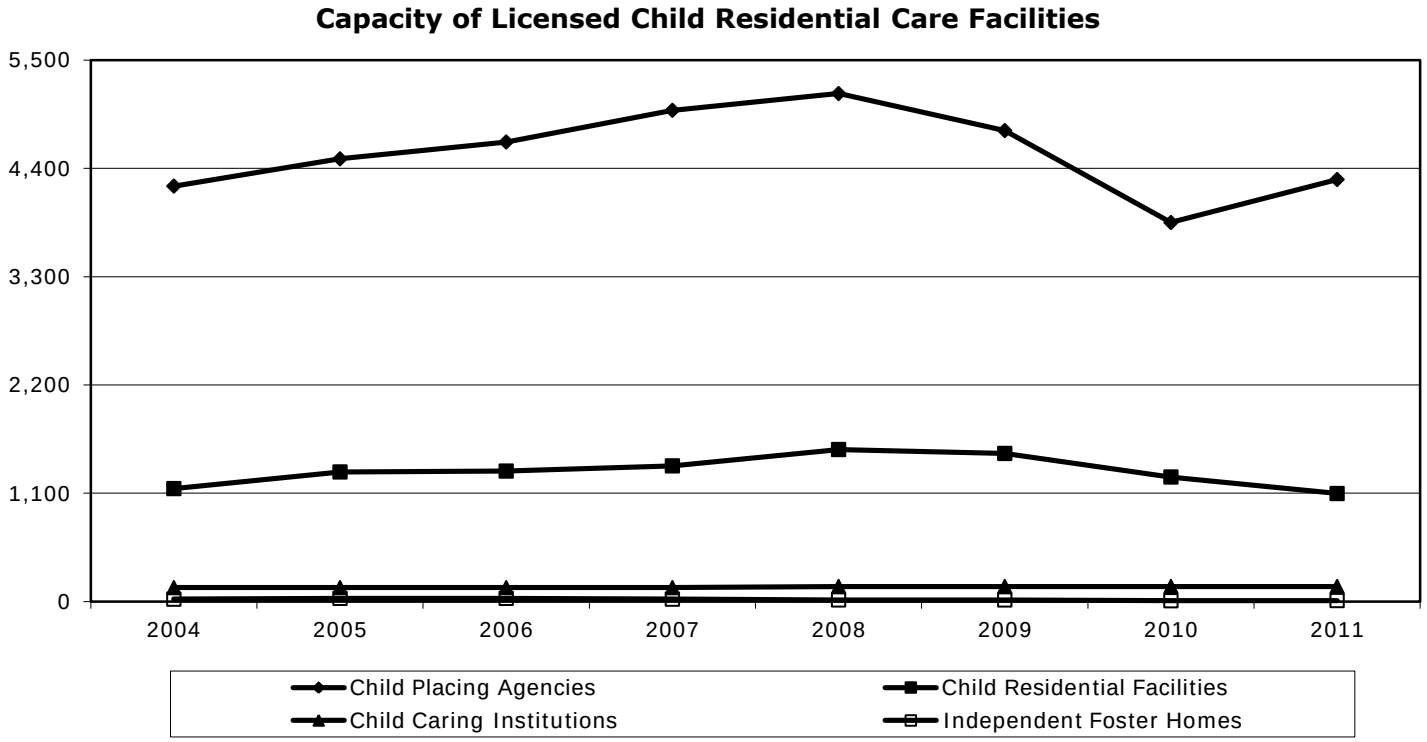
Capacity of Unlicensed, Registered Child Day Care Facilities



State Fiscal Year	Religious Exempt		Voluntarily Registered Family Day Homes		Certified Pre-School	
	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity
2001	826	57,986	1,194	5,970	N/A	N/A
2002	854	61,818	1,081	5,405	N/A	N/A
2003	868	63,143	1,084	5,420	N/A	N/A
2004	938	75,346	1,232	6,160	7	318
2005	881	73,228	1,280	6,400	10	676
2006	969	80,105	1,183	5,915	11	838
2007	948	78,908	1,123	5,615	10	823
2008	965	81,612	1,058	5,290	10	608
2009	996	84,270	1,071	5,355	9	639
2010	1,000	83,261	1,035	5,175	8	576
2011	1,000	83,072	1,161	5,805	10	774
Avg. Annual Change	2.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	19.7%

Sources: VACIS (through SFY 2003); DOLPHIN (since SFY 2004).

Child Residential Care

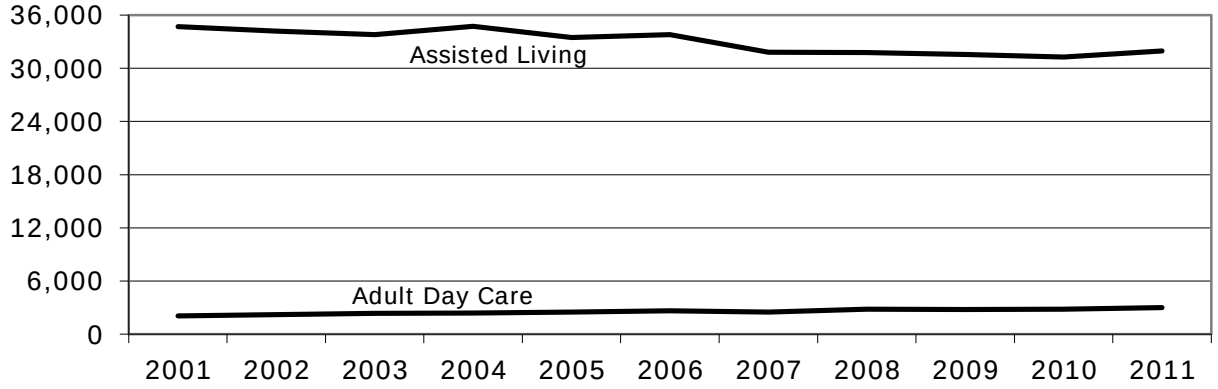


State Fiscal Year	Child Placing Agencies		Child Residential Facilities		Child Caring Institutions		Independent Foster Homes		Total Licensed	
	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity
2004	65	4,220	67	1,147	6	141	3	24	141	5,532
2005	71	4,497	84	1,316	6	141	4	32	165	5,986
2006	75	4,668	88	1,325	6	141	4	32	173	6,166
2007	77	4,990	98	1,378	6	141	3	24	184	6,533
2008	78	5,160	112	1,544	7	153	2	16	199	6,873
2009	77	4,784	97	1,504	7	153	2	16	183	6,457
2010	64	3,850	80	1,265	7	153	1	8	152	5,276
2011	69	4,287	63	1,097	7	153	2	10	141	5,547
Avg. Annual Change	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	2.4%	1.2%	3.6%	-7.1%	0.6%	0.5%
2010-2011	7.8%	11.4%	-21.3%	-13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	25.0%	-7.2%	5.1%

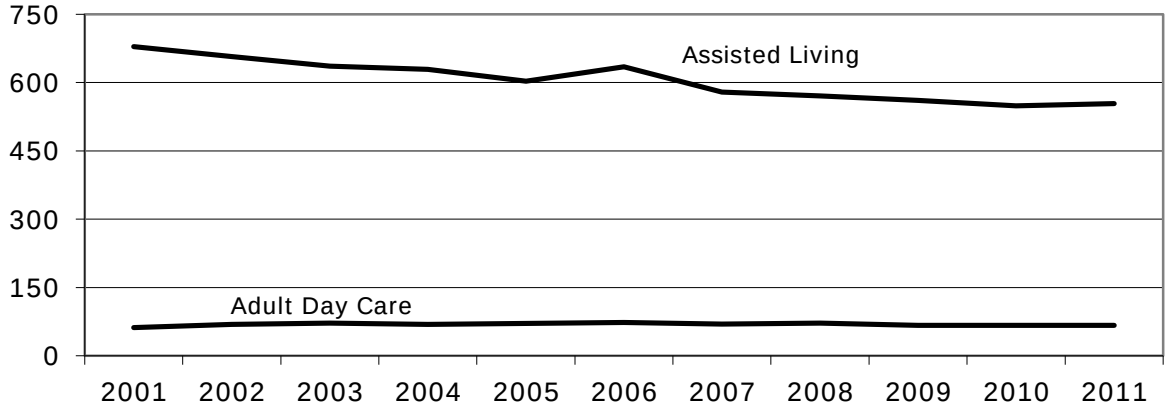
Source: DOLPHIN.

Assisted Living and Adult Day Care Facilities

Capacity of Assisted Living and Adult Day Care Facilities



Number of Assisted Living and Adult Day Care Facilities



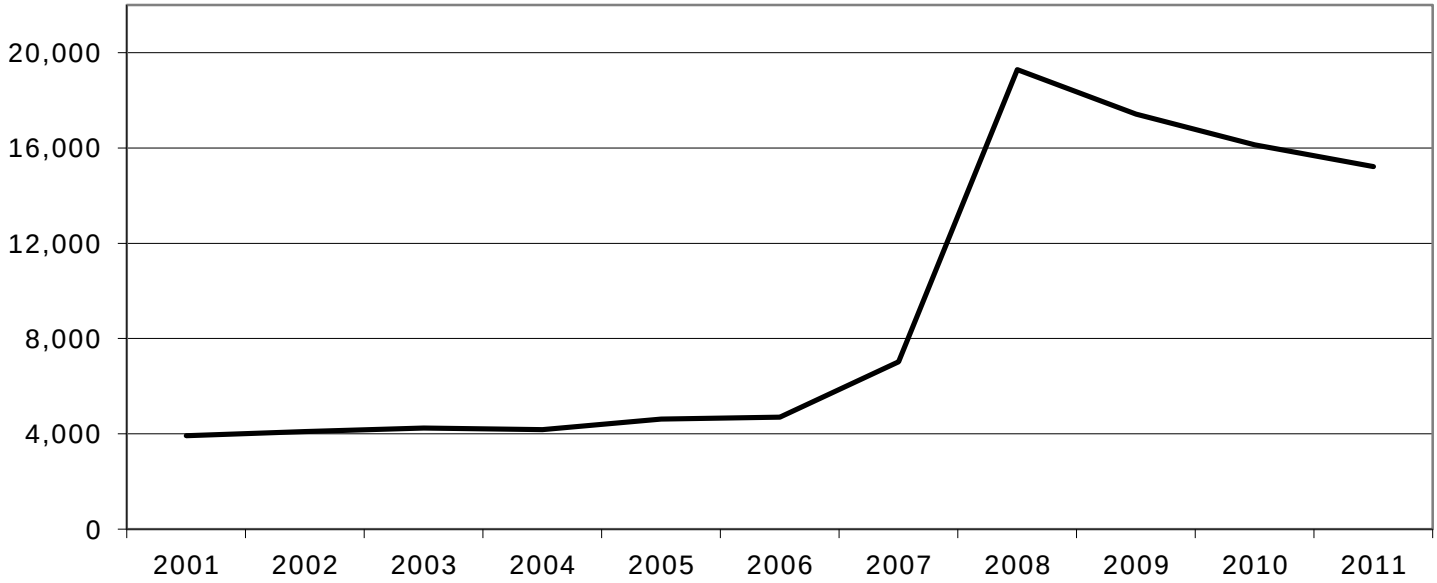
	Assisted Living		Adult Day Care	
As of June 30	Number of Facilities	Capacity	Number of Facilities	Capacity
2001	679	34,696	62	2,062
2002	657	34,177	69	2,227
2003[1]	636	33,773	72	2,348
2004	629	34,725	69	2,410
2005	603	33,460	71	2,491
2006	635	33,791	73	2,665
2007	579	31,824	70	2,520
2008	571	31,778	72	2,820
2009	561	31,545	67	2,804
2010	549	31,275	67	2,823
2011	554	31,964	67	3,000
Avg. Annual Change	-2.0%	-0.8%	0.9%	3.9%

[1]2003 numbers and capacities are as of December 31, 2003.

Sources: VACIS (through SFY 2003); DOLPHIN (since SFY 2004).

Criminal Background Investigations

Total Number of Completed Criminal Background Investigations of Caregivers of Children in Foster Care and Residential Facilities



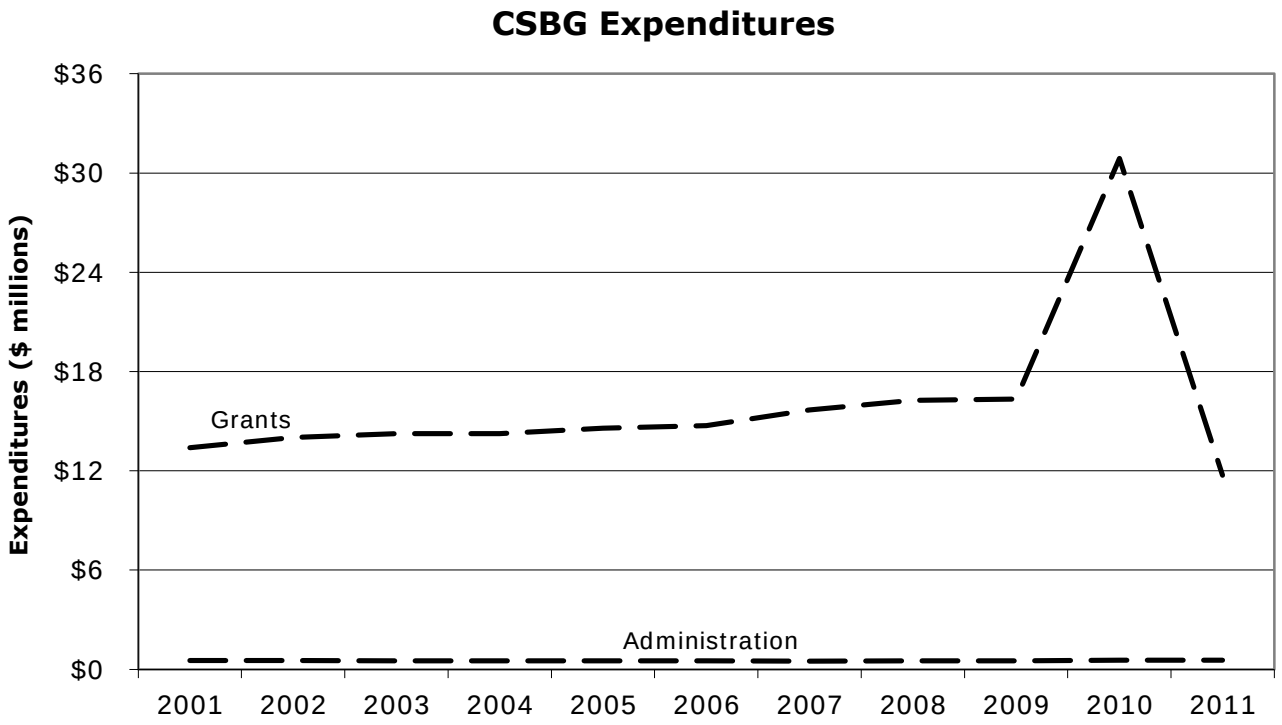
State Fiscal Year	Number of Completed Background Investigations on: Staff, volunteers and contractors at Children's Residential Facilities	Individuals Potentially Receiving Children Placed by: Local Departments of Social Services[1]	Licensed Child-Placing Agencies[1]	Total
2001	3,925	N/A	N/A	3,925
2002	4,102	N/A	N/A	4,102
2003	4,241	N/A	N/A	4,241
2004	4,180	N/A	N/A	4,180
2005	4,615	N/A	N/A	4,615
2006	4,696	N/A	N/A	4,696
2007	5,240	416	1,371	7,027
2008	6,539	7,048	5,703	19,290
2009	4,970	7,455	4,989	17,414
2010	4,221	7,261	4,650	16,132
2011	4,158	6,593	4,464	15,215
Avg. Annual Change	1.4%	397.1%	73.2%	22.0%
2010-2011	-1.5%	-9.2%	-4.0%	-5.7%

[1] Background checks for local departments of social services and licensed child-placing agencies were required by legislation effective April 2007.

Source: "BIS Monthly Case Report," Background Information System; and Office of Background Investigations staff.

Community and Volunteer Services

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Funding



State Fiscal Year	Expenditures ($ millions)		
	Grants	Administration	Total
2001	$13.4	$0.5	$13.9
2002	$14.0	$0.5	$14.5
2003	$14.2	$0.5	$14.8
2004	$14.2	$0.5	$14.8
2005	$14.6	$0.5	$15.1
2006	$14.7	$0.5	$15.2
2007	$15.7	$0.5	$16.2
2008	$16.3	$0.5	$16.8
2009	$16.3	$0.5	$16.9
2010	$30.9	$0.6	$31.4
2011	$11.7	$0.6	$12.3
Avg. Annual Change	4.7%	0.3%	4.5%
2010-2011	-62.0%	0.0%	-60.9%

Note: The decrease in grants in 2011 resulted from the elimination of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and general funds and a reduction in TANF funds.

Sources: Division of Community and Volunteer Services, Office of Community Services Program staff, and CSBG database.

Domestic Violence Services

Number of Contacts with Victims, by Type of Service

State Fiscal Year	Duplicated Hotline Activities: Calls to Hotlines	Duplicated Hotline Activities: Safety Planning	Unduplicated Services to Victims: Individual Counseling	Unduplicated Services to Victims: Support Groups	Unduplicated Services to Victims: Information and Referrals
2001	37,722	11,554	3,175	1,788	3,342
2002	43,269	13,097	3,558	2,007	3,537
2003	44,204	17,243	3,849	2,134	3,745
2004	44,333	20,494	4,207	2,337	4,270
2005	44,123	21,904	4,007	2,182	4,326
2006	43,903	26,218	4,203	2,382	4,383
2007	48,051	17,754	3,523	2,147	3,394
2008	47,250	21,350	6,498	2,441	6,328
2009	31,295	19,759	10,544	3,547	9,663
2010	36,270	22,903	11,294	3,308	10,668
2011	38,129	22,472	12,579	3,529	12,281
Avg. Annual Change	1.1%	8.5%	17.9%	8.0%	17.0%

Number of Families Sheltered

State Fiscal Year	Victims Sheltered	Children of Victims Sheltered	Victims Denied for Lack of Bed	Total Nights of Shelter Provided[1]
2001	3,046	2,870	995	140,758
2002	3,088	2,887	1,065	147,649
2003	3,186	2,928	1,286	155,500
2004	3,092	2,895	1,654	178,033
2005	2,998	2,656	1,613	196,514
2006	2,976	2,630	1,662	226,553
2007	3,073	2,614	1,860	260,931
2008	3,006	2,559	1,591	227,253
2009	3,017	2,575	1,762	220,534
2010	3,170	2,512	2,636	289,277
2011	3,171	2,317	2,558	197,958
Avg. Annual Change	0.4%	-2.1%	11.2%	4.9%

[1] During SFY 2011, the data was cleaned up by closing files of shelter residents that had not been "exited" from the system in a timely manner. This correction improves the accuracy of the data, but gives the misleading appearance of a reduction in shelter nights provided over previous years.

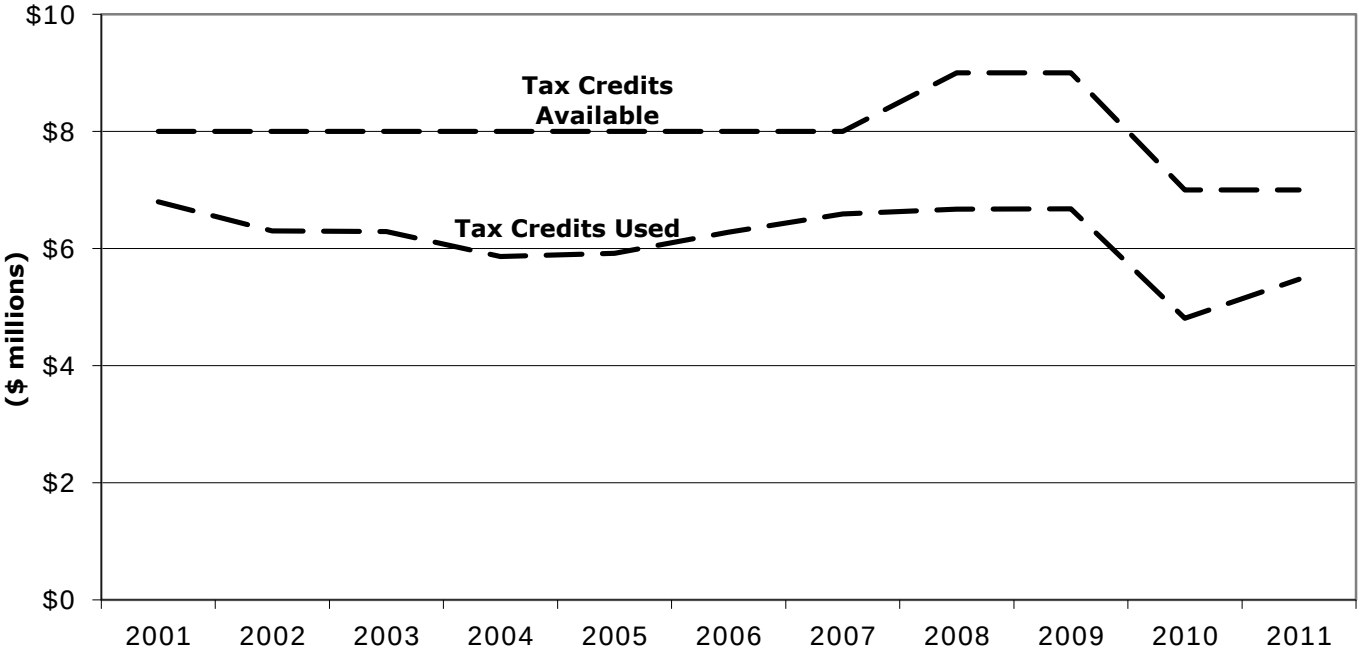
Total Allocations and Grants for Domestic Violence Services, by Source ($ millions)

State Fiscal Year	Victims of Crime Act	Family Violence Prevention and Services Act	Family Violence Prevention Program	TANF	Total
2001	$2.2	$1.7	$1.3	$1.3	$6.4
2002	$2.1	$1.8	$1.3	$1.3	$6.6
2003	$2.3	$2.0	$1.3	$1.4	$6.9
2004	$2.1	$2.0	$1.3	$1.2	$6.6
2005	$2.1	$2.0	$1.4	$1.2	$6.7
2006	$2.2	$2.0	$1.4	$1.2	$6.9
2007	$2.4	$2.0	$1.4	$1.2	$7.0
2008	$1.8	$2.0	$1.5	$1.4	$6.7
2009	$2.3	$2.1	$1.5	$1.4	$7.3
2010	$2.3	$2.1	$1.5	$1.4	$7.2
2011	$2.5	$2.1	$1.5	$1.2	$7.3
Avg. Annual Change	2.1%	2.3%	1.3%	0.3%	1.4%

Sources: Division of Community and Volunteer Services, Office of Family Violence Program staff and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Data Collection System, (http://vadata.org).

Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP)
Tax Credits

NAP Tax Credits Available vs. Credits Used



State Fiscal Year[1]	($ millions) Tax Credits Used	Tax Credits Available[2]	Percent Used
2001	$6.8	$8.0	85%
2002	$6.3	$8.0	79%
2003	$6.3	$8.0	79%
2004	$5.9	$8.0	73%
2005	$5.9	$8.0	74%
2006	$6.3	$8.0	78%
2007	$6.6	$8.0	82%
2008	$6.7	$9.0	74%
2009	$6.7	$9.0	74%
2010	$4.8	$7.0	69%
2011	$5.5	$7.0	78%
Avg. Annual Change	-1.5%	-1.0%	-0.6%
2010-2011	13.9%	0.0%	13.9%

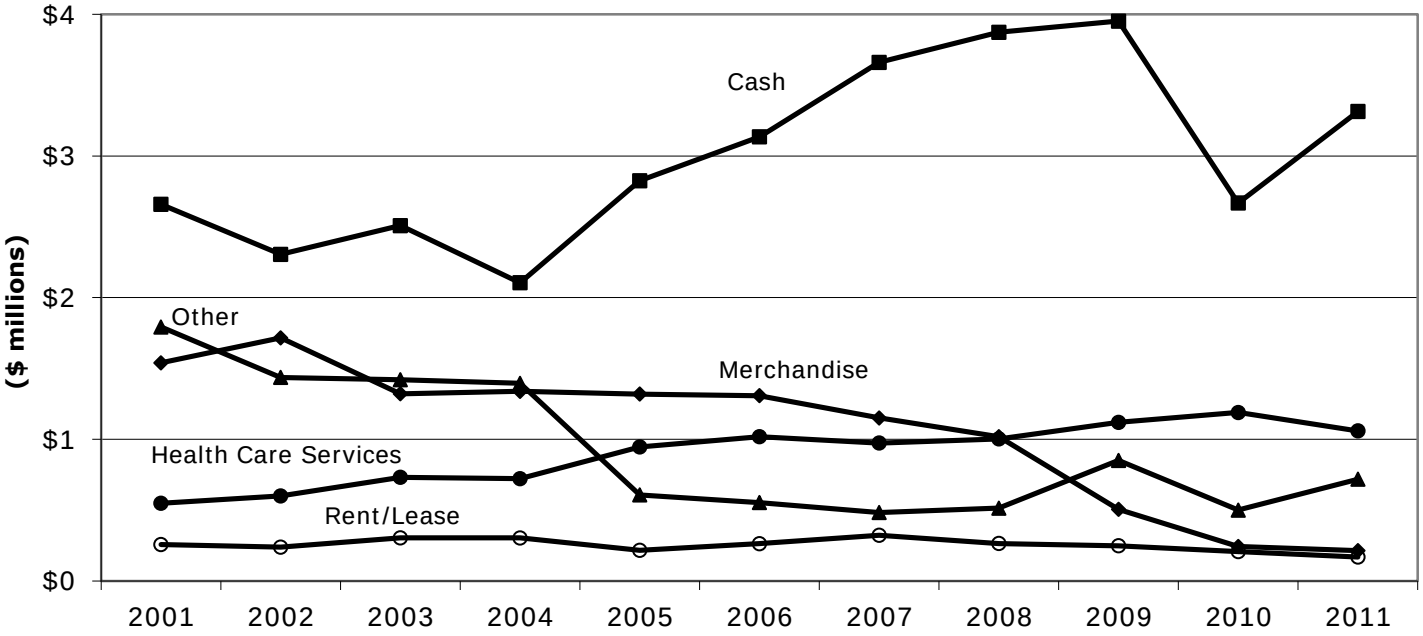
[1] Data for SFY 2010 and SFY 2011 will change some as tax credits continue to be processed for those periods.

[2] In SFY 2010, the Neighborhood Assistance Tax Credit Program was increased from $9 million to $11.9. The program was divided between Department of Social Services (DSS) and Department of Education (DOE), with DSS administering $7 million and DOE administering $4.9 million.

Sources: NAP database, Division of Community and Volunteer Services, Office of Community Services Program staff.

Neighborhood Assistance Program
Used Tax Credits

Used NAP Credits by Contribution Type



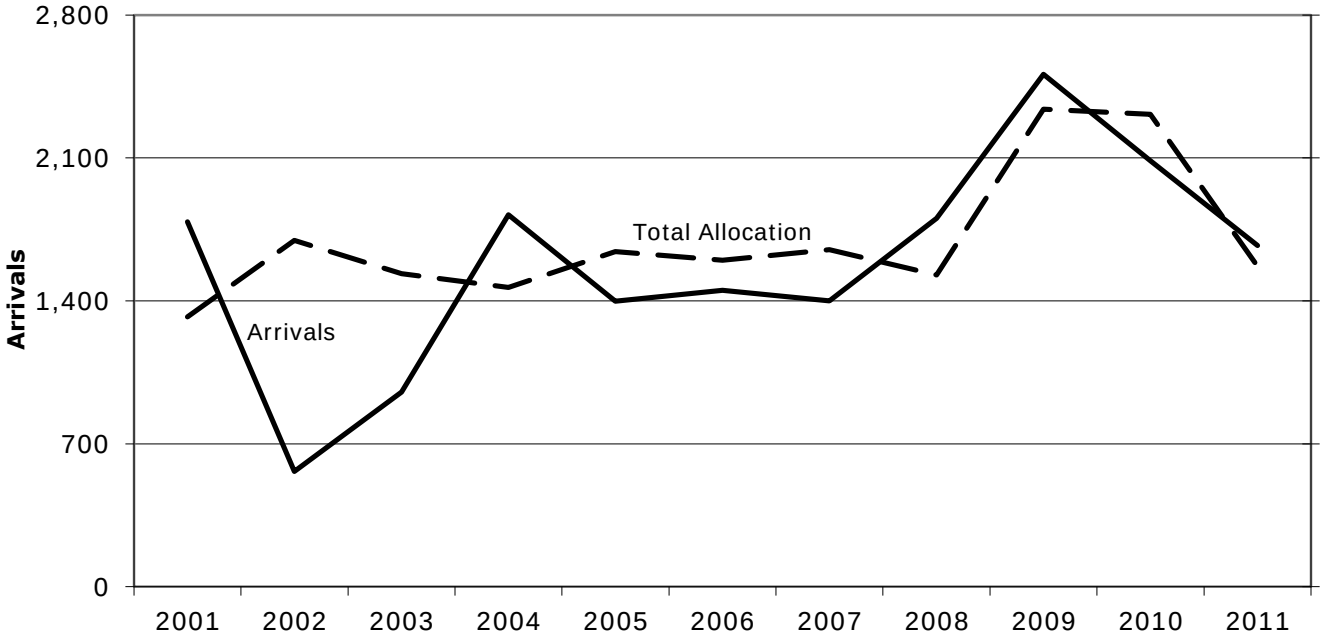
State Fiscal Year[1]	Used NAP Credits ($ millions)					
	Cash	Merchandise	Health Care Services	Rent/ Lease	Other	Total
2001	$2.7	$1.5	$0.5	$0.3	$1.8	$6.8
2002	$2.3	$1.7	$0.6	$0.2	$1.4	$6.3
2003	$2.5	$1.3	$0.7	$0.3	$1.4	$6.3
2004	$2.1	$1.3	$0.7	$0.3	$1.4	$5.9
2005	$2.8	$1.3	$0.9	$0.2	$0.6	$5.9
2006	$3.1	$1.3	$1.0	$0.3	$0.6	$6.3
2007	$3.7	$1.2	$1.0	$0.3	$0.5	$6.6
2008	$3.9	$1.0	$1.0	$0.3	$0.5	$6.7
2009	$4.0	$0.5	$1.1	$0.2	$0.9	$6.7
2010	$2.7	$0.2	$1.2	$0.2	$0.5	$4.8
2011	$3.3	$0.2	$1.1	$0.2	$0.7	$5.5
Avg. Annual Change	4.1%	-15.0%	7.4%	-2.4%	-2.6%	-1.5%
2010-2011	24.2%	-12.0%	-10.9%	-18.5%	43.7%	13.9%

[1] Data for SFYs 2010 and 2011 will change some as tax credits continue to be processed for those periods.

Sources: NAP database, Division of Community and Volunteer Services, Office of Community Services Program staff.

Refugee Resettlement
Refugee Arrivals and Funding

Refugee Arrivals and Allocations



		Allocation ($ millions)				
Federal Fiscal Year[1]	**Arrivals**	**Cash & Medical Assistance [2]**	**Refugee Social Services [3]**	**Targeted Assistance Program [4]**	**Discretionary Grants[5]**	**Total**
2001	1,787	$3.4	$1.5	$0.7	$0.2	$5.7
2002	565	$4.6	$1.8	$0.8	$0.2	$7.3
2003	953	$4.3	$1.4	$0.7	$0.2	$6.6
2004	1,821	$4.0	$1.3	$0.8	$0.2	$6.3
2005	1,399	$4.6	$1.4	$0.8	$0.2	$7.0
2006	1,452	$4.5	$1.5	$0.6	$0.3	$6.9
2007	1,400	$4.8	$1.4	$0.6	$0.3	$7.1
2008	1,804	$4.2	$1.5	$0.6	$0.2	$6.5
2009	2,509	$7.5	$1.6	$0.5	$0.4	$10.0
2010	2,087	$6.8	$1.3	$0.5	$1.3	$9.9
2011	1,671	$4.8	$1.0	$0.3	$0.6	$6.7
Avg. Annual Change	10.0%	6.7%	-2.2%	-6.9%	31.3%	3.9%
2010-2011	-19.9%	-28.9%	-23.6%	-48.8%	-51.6%	-32.2%

[1] Program is 100% federally funded; information is based on the federal fiscal year (October - September).

[2] Cash and Medical Assistance includes Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance, Unaccompanied Minors Program, and health screening.

[3] Refugee Social Services include employment services, English Language Training (ELT), support services, outreach, translation and interpretation services.

[4] The Targeted Assistance Program provides additional employment, ELT, and support services to areas of heaviest refugee impact.

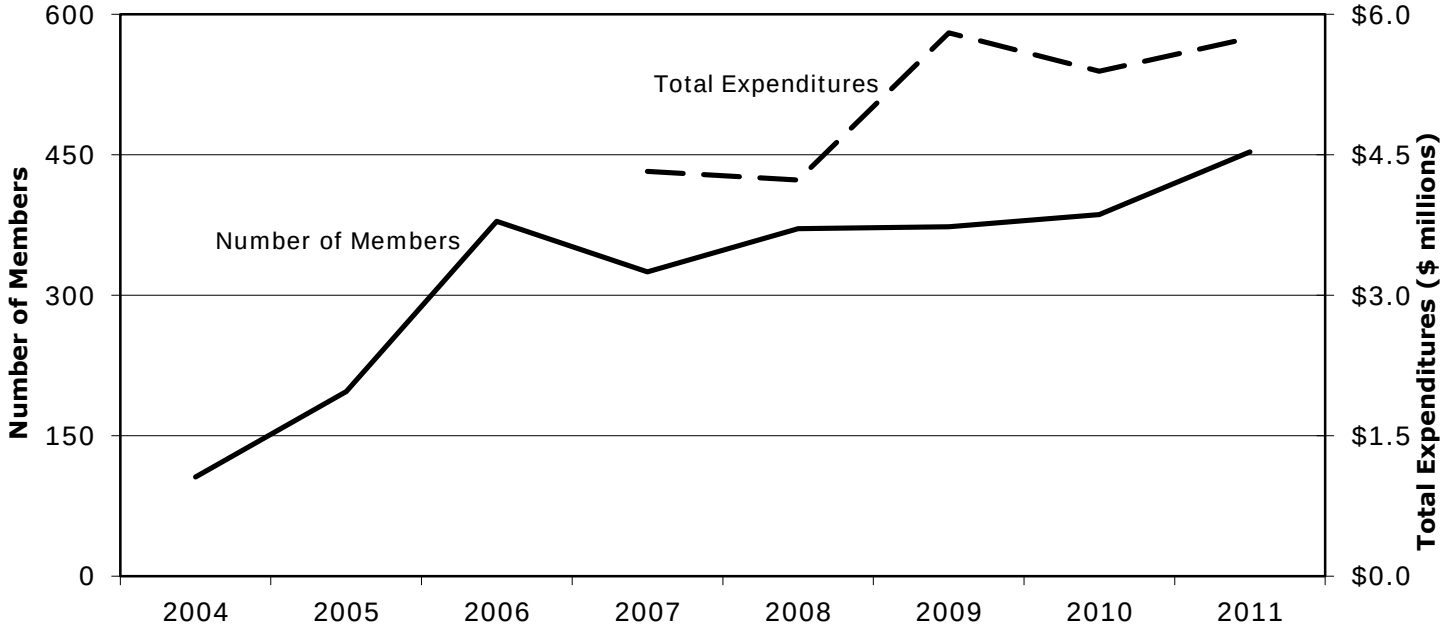
[5] Discretionary Grants address critical unmet needs in the refugee community. FY 2010 grants include the Virginia Refugee Student Achievement Program (VRSAP) and the Pathway to English and Civic Engagement (PEACE) project.

Click on Refugee Resettlement Reports for regional level data.

Sources: DHHS Office of Refugee Resettlement Arrivals data, Virginia Newcomer Information System (VNIS) data, Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS) data, and Financial Status Reports (SF 269s).

Office of Volunteerism and Community Service

Virginia AmeriCorps Number of Members and Total Expenditures



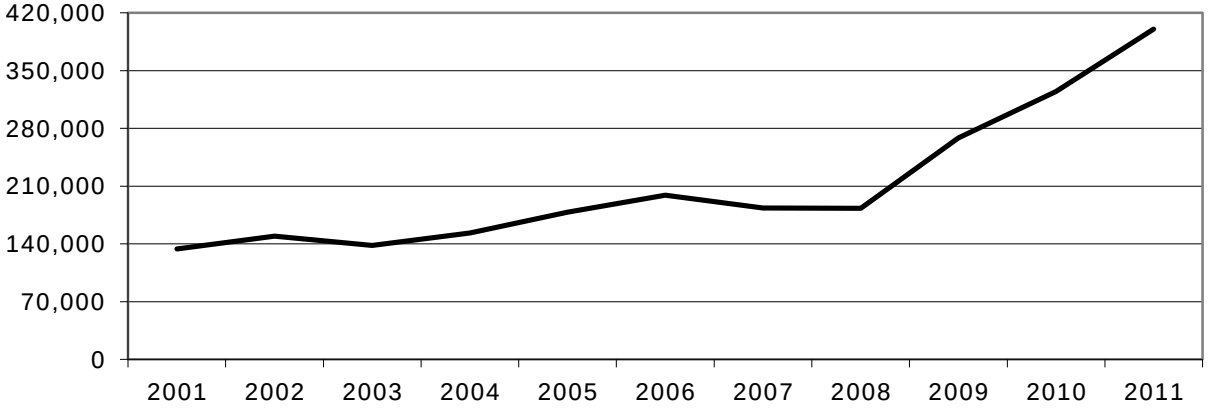
Federal Fiscal Year	Total Expenditures ($ millions)		
	Federal	Grantee Match	Total
2007	$2.4	$1.9	$4.3
2008	$2.8	$1.5	$4.2
2009	$3.0	$2.8	$5.8
2010	$2.9	$2.5	$5.4
2011	$3.2	$2.6	$5.7
Avg. Annual Change	7.6%	14.8%	8.6%

Federal Fiscal Year	Number of Members	Total Member Service Hours	Number of Volunteers Recruited	Total Recruited Volunteer Hours
2004	106	158,136	3,518	18,473
2005	197	292,322	6,999	35,210
2006	379	315,575	8,232	43,335
2007	325	327,066	6,880	41,707
2008	371	318,365	10,193	60,657
2009	373	337,175	12,278	123,329
2010	386	345,780	10,504	110,872
2011	453	380,250	11,676	84,284
Avg. Annual Change	28.5%	16.0%	23.6%	32.1%
2010-2011	17.4%	10.0%	11.2%	-24.0%

Sources: eGrants and Americorp Program Directors.

2-1-1 VIRGINIA: Statewide Information and Referral Program

Total Number of Contacts With People Needing Assistance



State Fiscal Year	Total Calls to 2-1-1	Visitor Sessions at 2-1-1 Website	Total
2001	133,701	N/A	133,701
2002	149,478	N/A	149,478
2003	138,268	N/A	138,268
2004	153,154	N/A	153,154
2005	159,068	19,440	178,508
2006	161,298	37,570	198,868
2007	124,550	58,857	183,407
2008	98,871	84,201	183,072
2009	81,053	187,260	268,313
2010	125,104	199,780	324,884
2011	133,662	266,794	400,456
Avg. Annual Change	2.0%	59.3%	12.6%
2010-2011	6.8%	33.5%	23.3%

Top 5 Identified Needs, 2011 and 2010

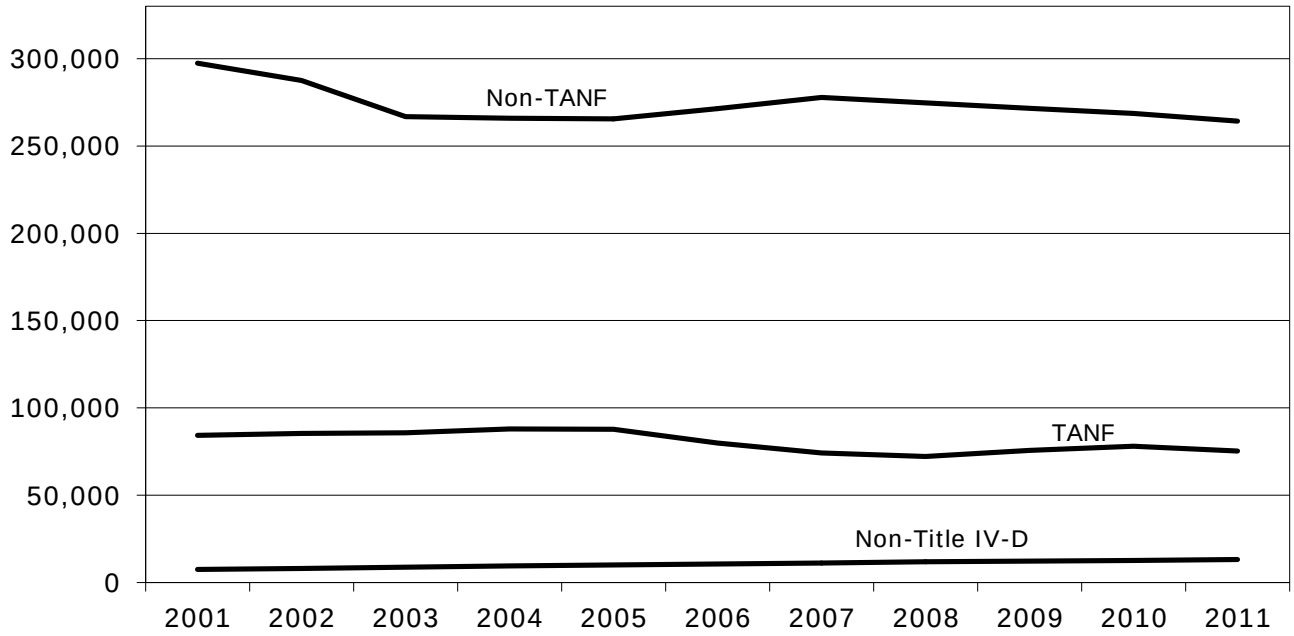
	Needs	Percent of All Needs Identified
2011		
	Housing/Utilities	60%
	Healthcare	7%
	Income Support/ Assistance	6%
	Legal, Consumer, and Public Safety	6%
	Individual, Family, & Community Support	5%
2010		
	Housing/Utilities	54%
	Healthcare	8%
	Legal, Consumer, and Public Safety	7%
	Income Support/ Assistance	6%
	Food/ Meals	5%

Sources: VDSS Information and Referral and Call Center Program staff; 211 GetCare, Caller Needs Summary Report; and a Web Usage Summary.

Child Support Enforcement

Child Support Enforcement Caseload

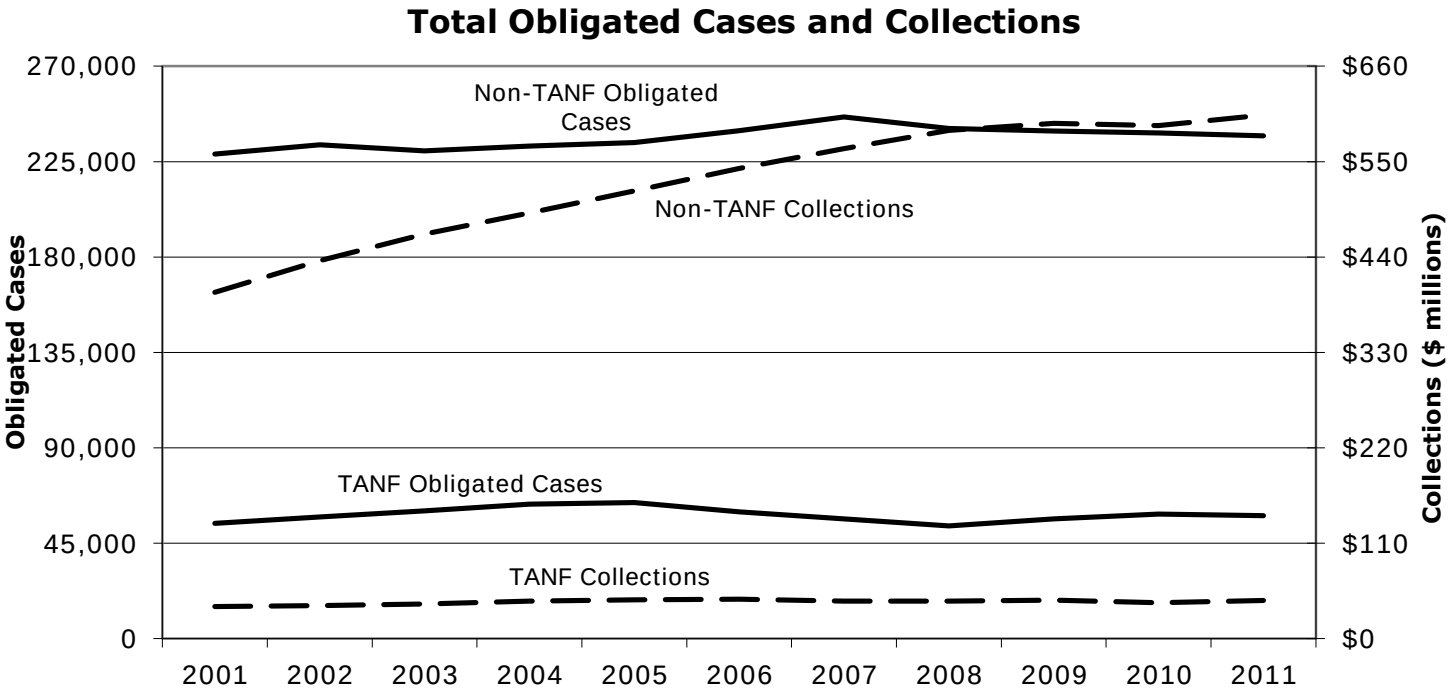
Number of Child Support Enforcement Cases



As of June 30	TANF (Title IV-D)	Non-TANF	Non-Title IV-D	Total Cases
2001	84,382	297,326	7,460	389,168
2002	85,385	287,449	8,088	380,922
2003	85,765	266,893	8,900	361,558
2004	87,947	265,888	9,495	363,330
2005	87,703	265,542	10,049	363,294
2006	79,912	271,410	10,587	361,909
2007	74,302	277,774	11,196	363,272
2008	72,158	274,729	11,858	358,745
2009	75,681	271,561	12,245	359,487
2010	78,040	268,557	12,714	359,311
2011	75,391	264,239	13,192	352,822
Avg. Annual Change	-1.0%	-1.1%	5.9%	-1.0%

Source: APECS and Division of Child Support Enforcement Program staff.

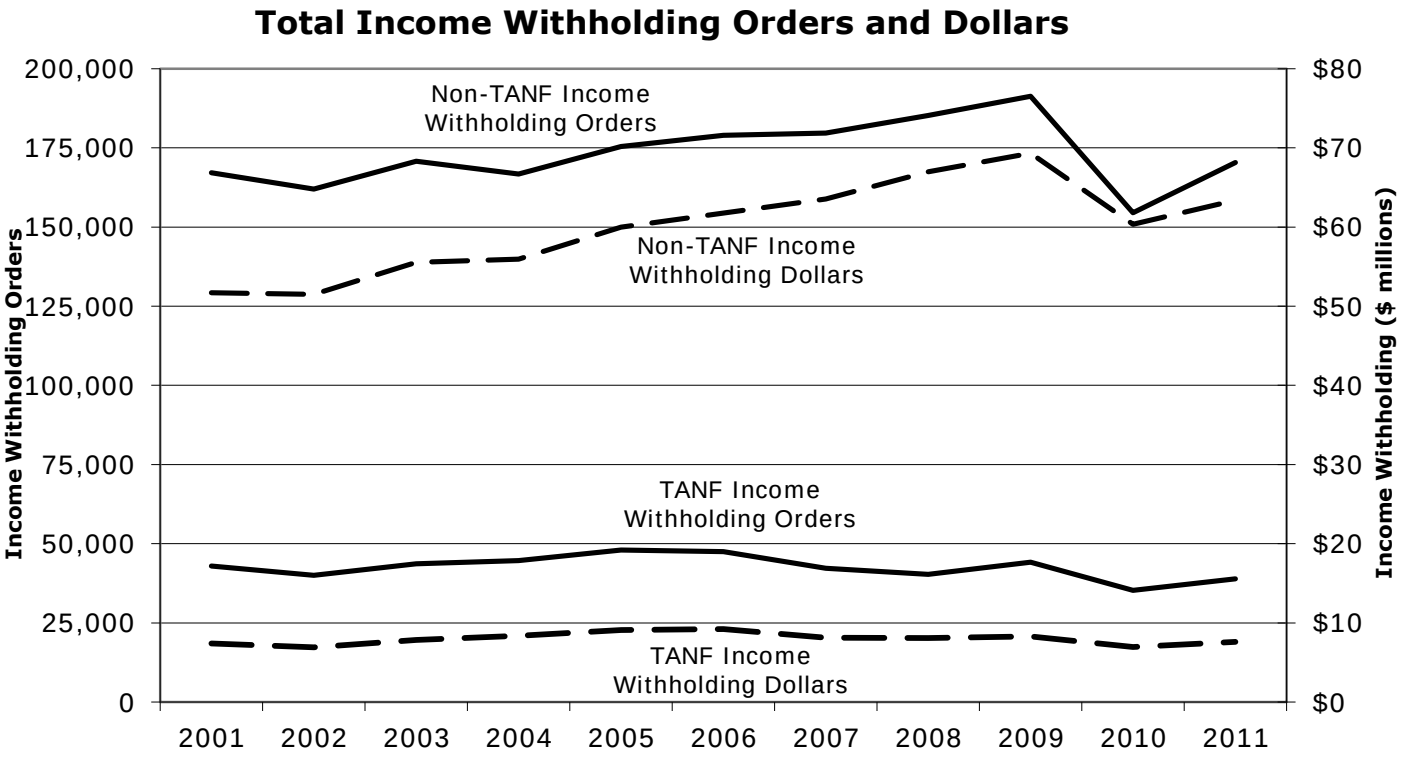
Child Support Enforcement Collections



State Fiscal Year	TANF Collections ($ millions)	TANF Obligated Cases	Non-TANF Collections ($ millions)	Non-TANF Obligated Cases	Total Collections ($ millions)	Total Obligated Cases
2001	$36.8	54,399	$399.1	228,497	$435.9	282,896
2002	$38.1	57,374	$435.8	232,976	$473.9	290,350
2003	$39.9	60,290	$466.3	230,041	$506.2	290,331
2004	$43.3	63,509	$490.8	232,296	$534.1	295,805
2005	$44.9	64,135	$516.2	233,996	$561.0	298,131
2006	$45.4	59,798	$541.9	239,509	$587.4	299,307
2007	$43.4	56,481	$565.1	246,073	$608.5	302,554
2008	$43.2	53,227	$585.8	240,651	$629.1	293,878
2009	$44.5	56,446	$594.1	239,401	$638.6	295,847
2010	$41.5	58,813	$591.7	238,567	$633.1	297,380
2011	$44.2	58,015	$603.6	237,124	$647.8	295,139
Avg. Annual Change	1.9%	0.8%	4.3%	0.4%	4.1%	0.4%

Source: APECS and Division of Child Support Enforcement Program staff.

Child Support Enforcement Income Withholding



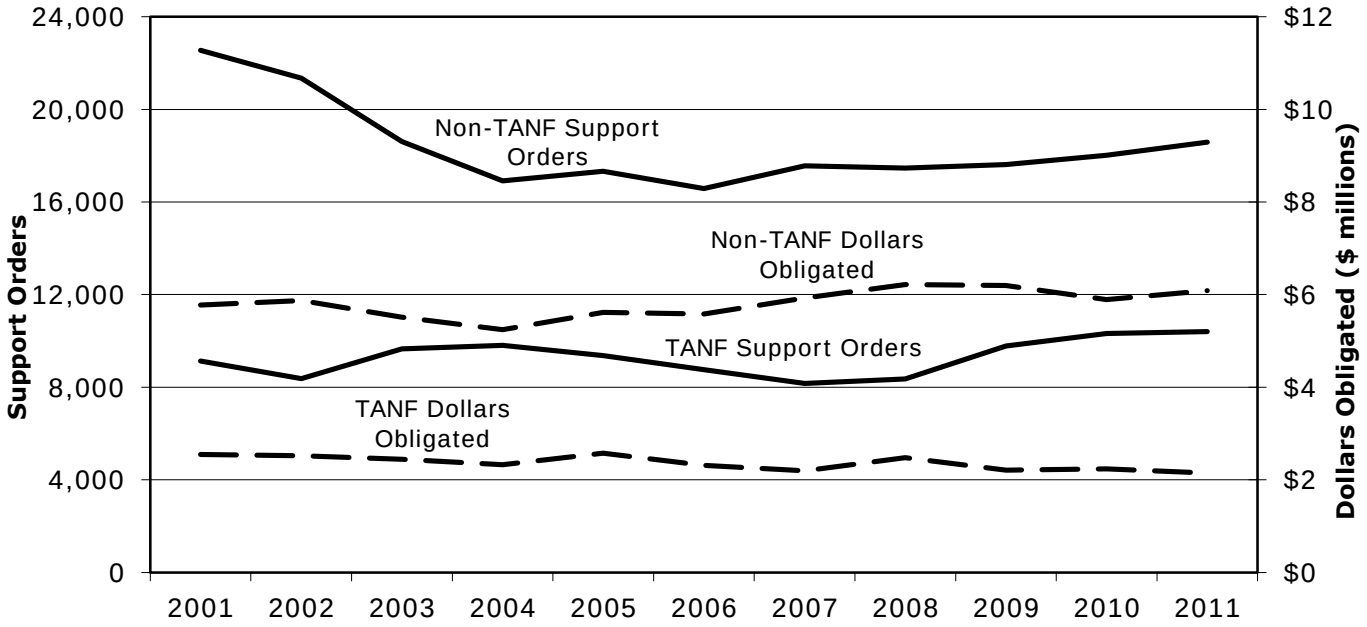
State Fiscal Year	TANF Income Withholding Orders	TANF Income Withholding Dollars ($ millions)	Non-TANF Income Withholding Orders	Non-TANF Income Withholding Dollars ($ millions)	Total Income Withholding Orders	Total Income Withholding Dollars ($ millions)	TANF Dollars Per Order	Non-TANF Dollars Per Order
2001	42,921	$7.4	167,171	$51.7	210,092	$59.1	$173	$309
2002	40,006	$6.9	161,942	$51.5	201,948	$58.4	$173	$318
2003	43,691	$7.8	170,753	$55.5	214,444	$63.4	$179	$325
2004	44,682	$8.4	166,743	$55.9	211,425	$64.3	$187	$335
2005	47,973	$9.1	175,417	$60.0	223,390	$69.1	$189	$342
2006	47,501	$9.2	178,903	$61.8	226,404	$71.0	$194	$345
2007	42,217	$8.1	179,698	$63.6	221,915	$71.7	$193	$354
2008	40,313	$8.1	185,192	$67.0	225,505	$75.1	$201	$362
2009	44,178	$8.3	191,239	$69.3	235,417	$77.6	$187	$363
2010	35,277	$7.0	154,530	$60.3	189,807	$67.3	$197	$390
2011	38,948	$7.6	170,365	$63.4	209,313	$71.0	$196	$372
Avg. Annual Change	-0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	2.2%	0.3%	2.0%	1.3%	1.9%
2010-2011	10.4%	9.5%	10.2%	5.1%	10.3%	5.5%	-0.8%	-4.7%

Note: Declines in the number and amounts of Income Withholding can be attributed to the economic recession, primarily to increased unemployment and fewer income withholding orders, which is substantiated further by a decline in reporting "new hires".

Source: APECS and Division of Child Support Enforcement Program staff.

Child Support Enforcement Obligations

New Child Support Orders and Dollars Obligated

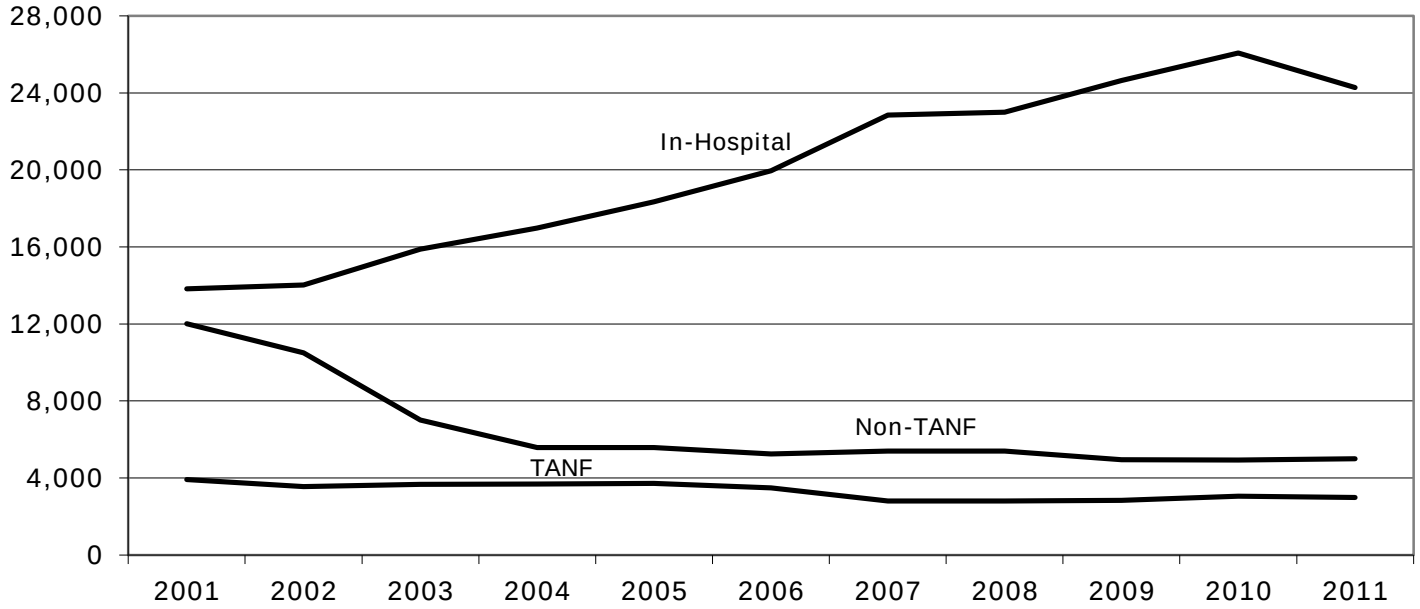


State Fiscal Year	TANF New Support Orders	TANF Dollars Obligated ($ millions)	Non-TANF New Support Orders	Non-TANF Dollars Obligated ($ millions)	Total New Support Orders	Total Dollars Obligated ($ millions)	TANF Dollars Obligated Per Order	Non-TANF Dollars Obligated Per Order
2001	9,138	$2.5	22,554	$5.8	31,692	$8.3	$279	$256
2002	8,373	$2.5	21,353	$5.9	29,726	$8.4	$301	$275
2003	9,650	$2.4	18,611	$5.5	28,261	$8.0	$253	$296
2004	9,811	$2.3	16,914	$5.2	26,725	$7.6	$237	$310
2005	9,365	$2.6	17,335	$5.6	26,700	$8.2	$275	$324
2006	8,753	$2.3	16,584	$5.6	25,337	$7.9	$264	$336
2007	8,162	$2.2	17,570	$5.9	25,732	$8.1	$269	$337
2008	8,352	$2.5	17,461	$6.2	25,813	$8.7	$296	$356
2009	9,780	$2.2	17,622	$6.2	27,402	$8.4	$226	$352
2010	10,315	$2.2	18,019	$5.9	28,334	$8.1	$217	$327
2011	10,399	$2.1	18,581	$6.1	28,980	$8.2	$207	$328
Avg. Annual Change	1.6%	-1.4%	-1.8%	0.6%	-0.8%	0.0%	-2.3%	2.6%

Source: APECS and Division of Child Support Enforcement Program staff.

Paternity Establishment in Child Support Cases and the In-Hospital Paternity Project

Paternities Established

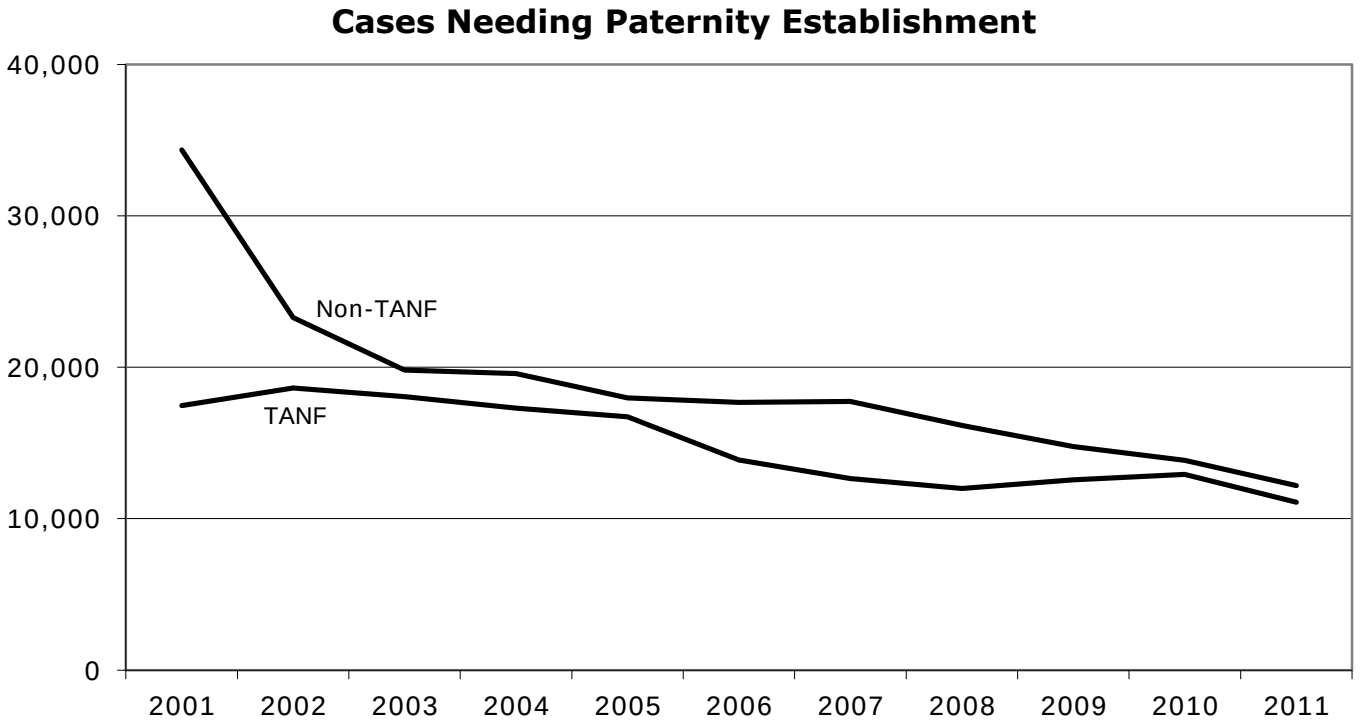


State Fiscal Year	TANF	Non-TANF	In-Hospital[1]	Total
2001	3,912	12,013	13,826	29,751
2002	3,553	10,494	14,028	28,075
2003	3,667	7,012	15,889	26,568
2004	3,690	5,575	16,972	26,237
2005	3,716	5,586	18,344	27,646
2006	3,486	5,245	19,949	28,680
2007	2,799	5,403	22,846	31,048
2008	2,797	5,402	23,000	31,199
2009	2,827	4,941	24,648	32,416
2010	3,050	4,935	26,073	34,058
2011	2,985	4,999	24,281	32,265
Avg. Annual Change	-2.4%	-7.7%	6.0%	0.9%

[1] Most of the in-hospital paternity cases are not child support cases.

Source: APECS and Division of Child Support Enforcement Program staff.

Cases Needing Paternity Establishment



As of June 30[1]	TANF	Non-TANF	Total
2001	17,477	34,352	51,829
2002	18,641	23,290	41,931
2003	18,055	19,814	37,869
2004	17,293	19,575	36,868
2005	16,723	17,975	34,698
2006	13,877	17,673	31,550
2007	12,659	17,750	30,409
2008	12,005	16,167	28,172
2009	12,557	14,765	27,322
2010	12,931	13,855	26,786
2011	11,082	12,195	23,277
Avg. Annual Change	-4.2%	-9.3%	-7.5%

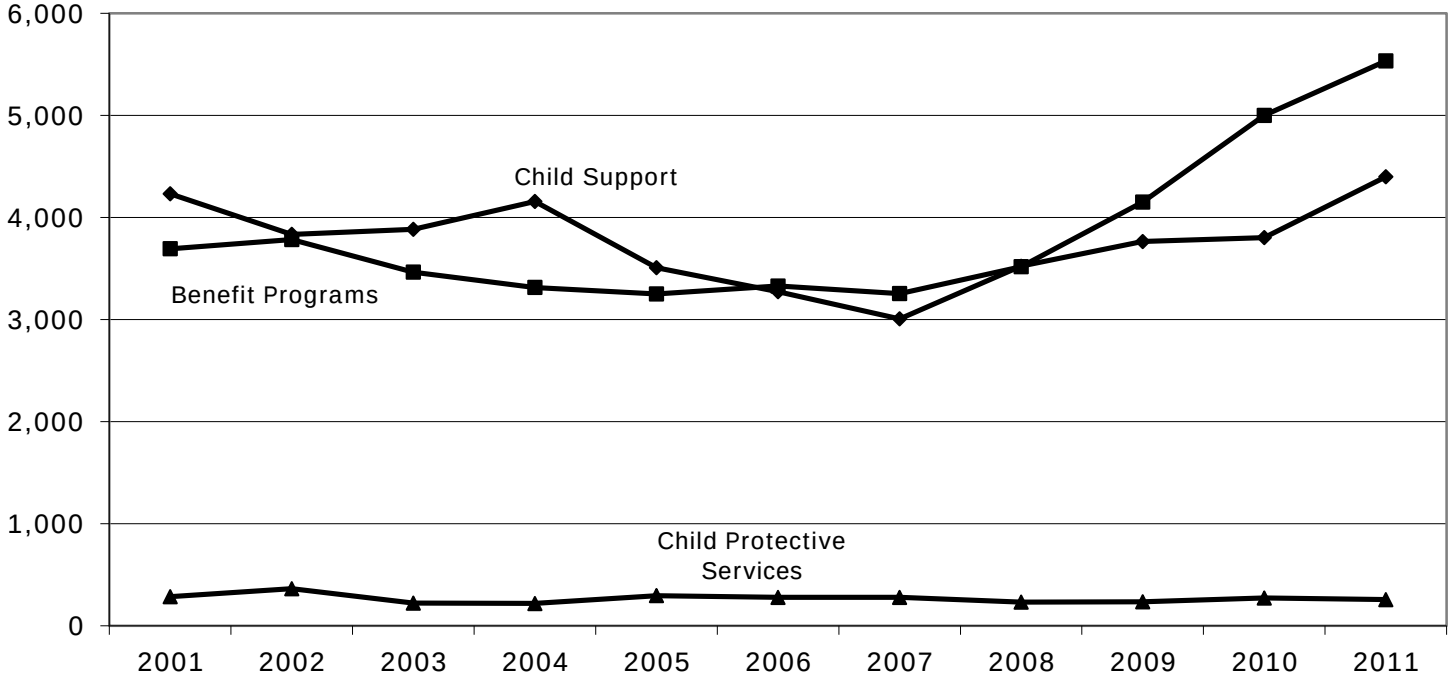
[1] A case may include more than 1 child needing paternity established.

Source: APECS and Division of Child Support Enforcement Program staff.

Appeals and Hearings

Client Appeals

Number of Client Appeals Received, by Program



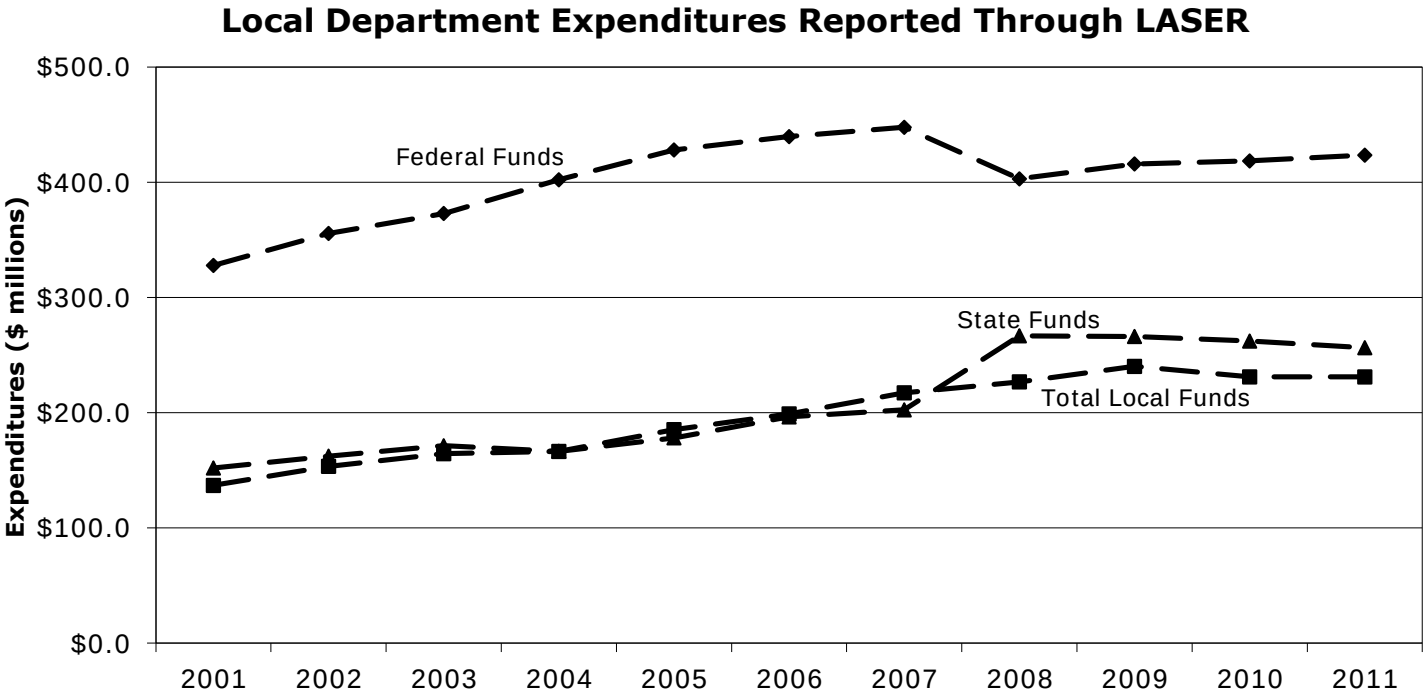
State Fiscal Year	Child Support	Benefit Programs: SNAP	Benefit Programs: Admin. Disqual. Hearing[1]	Benefit Programs: TANF	Benefit Programs: Other	Child Protective Services	Total
2001	4,232	1,469	1,571	342	312	285	8,211
2002	3,835	1,388	1,765	353	278	363	7,982
2003	3,884	1,347	1,432	390	296	222	7,571
2004	4,157	1,295	1,365	377	278	218	7,690
2005	3,508	1,747	669	546	289	296	7,055
2006	3,273	1,499	994	493	342	278	6,879
2007	3,007	1,566	838	542	309	278	6,540
2008	3,522	1,743	875	610	290	232	7,272
2009	3,764	2,151	810	776	414	235	8,150
2010	3,803	2,558	921	1,006	515	272	9,075
2011	4,399	2,952	1,066	1,091	425	256	10,189
Avg. Annual Change	0.9%	8.2%	-0.3%	13.3%	4.6%	1.1%	2.5%
2010-2011	15.7%	15.4%	15.7%	8.4%	-17.5%	-5.9%	12.3%

[1] Includes waivers

Sources: Appeals and Hearings Program staff and Automated Appeals Tracking System (AATS).

Local Departments

Local Department Expenditures



Local Fiscal Year[1]	($ millions) Federal Funds	State Funds	Total Federal and State	Local Match[2]	Local Only[3]	Total Local Funds	Grand Total	Total Local as Percent of Grand Total
2001	$327.9	$152.1	$479.9	$88.9	$48.1	$136.9	$616.9	22%
2002	$355.6	$162.4	$518.0	$98.1	$55.4	$153.5	$671.5	23%
2003	$373.0	$171.4	$544.3	$102.6	$61.9	$164.5	$708.8	23%
2004	$402.2	$166.6	$568.8	$133.8	$32.6	$166.4	$735.2	23%
2005	$428.1	$178.3	$606.3	$156.5	$28.9	$185.3	$791.7	23%
2006	$439.6	$196.4	$636.1	$175.6	$23.4	$199.0	$835.1	24%
2007	$447.7	$202.5	$650.3	$190.5	$26.8	$217.3	$867.6	25%
2008	$403.0	$266.8	$669.8	$201.9	$24.9	$226.8	$896.6	25%
2009	$415.9	$266.2	$682.2	$209.3	$31.0	$240.2	$922.4	26%
2010	$418.5	$262.2	$680.8	$205.8	$25.4	$231.1	$911.9	25%
2011	$423.6	$256.5	$680.0	$211.1	$20.0	$231.1	$911.1	25%
Avg. Annual Change	2.7%	5.8%	3.6%	9.4%	-5.8%	5.5%	4.0%	1.4%
2010-2011	1.2%	-2.2%	-0.1%	2.6%	-21.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.1%

[1] The local fiscal year runs from June 1 through May 31.

[2] Local-match funds are local expenditures required to obtain federal and state funds.

[3] Local-only funds are local expenditures beyond the required local match.

Click on Annual Financial Statements for locality level data.

Source: Division of Finance, LASER reports (JLARC Expenditure by Budget Line - YTD Report).

Glossary: Programs and Services

Glossary: Programs and Services

Adoption Assistance [p. 21] – This program facilitates the adoption of children considered hard to place because of their special needs and because few families are available to adopt them. **Federal adoption assistance,** governed under Title IV-E, Section 473 of the federal Social Security Act, provides federal funds (subject to a state match based on the number of IV-E eligible children adopted) to facilitate the adoption of children with special needs. Payments are for "maintenance," which includes food, clothing, shelter, daily supervision, school supplies, and personal essentials, as well as non-recurring fees for all children (e.g., cost of home study, transportation, legal expense to finalize an adoption). **State adoption assistance** provides state funds to support the adoption of children with special needs who do not meet federal eligibility criteria under Title IV-E, Section 473. Payments cover maintenance costs and all services costs for state adoption-eligible children, as well as services for Title IV-E-eligible children. "Services" payments to adoptive parents or vendors are required to be consistent with the special needs of the child and may such things as medical, surgical, and dental costs, equipment for prosthetics, crutches, hearing aids, eye glasses; tutoring; psychiatric and psychological evaluations and treatment; speech, physical, and occupational therapy; and premiums for major medical policies. **All services provided and their related costs must be child-specific and clearly related to meeting the child's identified and documented special need**

Adult Protective Services (APS) Reports [p. 25] – APS investigates reports of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of adults aged 60 and over, adults 18 or older with disabilities, and other adults with specific needs, to determine if these persons are in need of protection. The goal of APS is to protect a vulnerable adult's life, health, and property without a loss of liberty. **Substantiated reports** mean that an investigation found a preponderance of evidence that adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation has occurred and that the adult needs protective services. **Unfounded reports** lack such evidence. **Pending reports** indicate that an investigation has been initiated but a disposition has not been made. **Invalid reports** either do not meet the four criteria for validity (i.e., adult at least 60 or between 18 and 59 and incapacitated; adult living and identifiable; the circumstances allege abuse, neglect, or exploitation; and the local department is the agency of jurisdiction) at the time of the report, or the investigation shows that the validity criteria were not met.

Adult Services: Home-Based and Other Purchased Services [p. 26] – These services are provided to enable adults aged 60 and over and adults with a disability to remain in the least restrictive environment, preferably their own homes, with dignity for as long as possible, avoiding more costly and restrictive institutional placement. **Chore services** include non-routine, heavy home maintenance tasks. **Companion services** include assistance with

activities of daily living, meal preparation, light housekeeping, and shopping. **Homemaker services** involve educational activities such as personal care, home management, and nutrition, consumer, or hygienic education. Together, these three services are referred to as "home-based services" (see *Code of Virginia* Section 63.2-1600). The **Other Purchased Services** category combines adult day services, adult foster care, adult protective services, and nutrition services. Expenditures under the heading "Local" include local match funds; local expenditures beyond those reimbursable by the state; and expenditures that have not yet been reimbursed.

Assisted Living and Adult Day Care Facilities [p. 35] – Assisted living facilities (ALFs) are non-medical residential settings that provide or coordinate personal and health care services, 24-hour supervision, care, and assistance to four or more adults who are aged, infirm or disabled. Assisted living facilities are **not** nursing homes, which are facilities in which the primary function is the provision, on a continuing basis, of nursing and health-related services for the treatment and in-patient care of two or more non-related individuals. Nursing Homes are regulated by the Department of Health. **Adult day care facilities**, which must be licensed if operated for profit and may be licensed if non-profit, are non-residential facilities that provide a variety of health, social, and related support services in a protective setting during part of the day, to four or more aged, infirm, or disabled adults who reside elsewhere.

Auxiliary Grant (AG): Caseload and Payments [p. 27] – An **Auxiliary grant** provides an income supplement to recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and certain other aged, blind or disabled individuals residing in an assisted living facility (ALF) licensed by the Division of Licensing Programs or in an adult foster care home approved by the individual's local DSS. The financial assistance is to ensure that adults are able to maintain a standard of living that meets a basic level of need (i.e., room and board, maintenance and care). Before being admitted, adults are assessed by the local DSS or other public human services agency to determine their eligibility and the appropriate level of care. Not all ALFs accept AG recipients. The VDSS-administered program is 80 percent state- and 20 percent locally funded. **Non-reimbursable expenses** represent either expenses not reimbursable to a locality or expenses not identified by the locality as having been reimbursed already.

Cases Needing Paternity Establishment [p. 49] – In order for a case to be obligated for payment of child support, paternity must be established. The Division of Child Support Enforcement (DCSE) may establish paternity at any time before the child's 18th birthday. (Also, see entries for *Child Support Enforcement Collections* and *Child Support Enforcement Obligations*.)

Child Care: Children and Families Served [p. 29] – The Child Care Subsidy Program is designed to promote economic self-sufficiency and child development by assisting families with the cost of providing substitute parental

care, protection, guidance, and early childhood education. Policies and strategies are intended to educate parents and promote informed decision-making when selecting a child care provider; to provide low-income families with financial assistance to find affordable, quality child care for their children; and to support parents trying to achieve independence from public assistance.

Child Care Expenditures [p. 30] – TANF child care provides child care subsidies for TANF recipients to support their employment, enable participation in VIEW activities or in approved education or training, and for child protective services. **Transitional child care** provides up to 12 months of child care subsidies following closure of the TANF case for income-eligible, employed clients. **Fee child care** requires co-payment by clients and provides child care subsidies for income-eligible, non-TANF families to support their employment, approved education or training, or for child protective services.

Child Day Care and Family Day Facilities [p. 32] – Child day care centers consist of programs offered to two or more children under age 13 in a facility that is not the residence of the provider or of any of the children in care, or to more than 12 such children at any location. The Division of Licensing Programs licenses or regulates centers to protect the safety, health, and well-being of children in such programs. **Licensed short-term child day care centers** are child day programs that operate for part of the year only, such as summer camps. **Family day homes** are defined as child day programs offered in the residence of the provider, or the home of any of the children in care, for one through twelve children under age 13, excluding the provider's children or children who reside in the home, when at least one child receives care for compensation. Family day homes serving between 6 and 12 children, excluding the provider's children or children who reside in the home, must be licensed. **Family day systems providers** approve family day homes and refer children to their member (family day) homes. Unless licensed or voluntarily registered, family day homes may care for no more than four children under age 2, including the provider's children or children who reside in the home.

Child Protective Services: Central Registry Activity [p. 19] – The **CPS central registry** is a database for "founded" dispositions of child maltreatment, with the time frame for retention established by the *Virginia Administrative Code* (22 VAC 40-700-30). Searches of the registry are triggered upon request of a local DSS agency, upon receipt of a notarized signature of an individual whose name is being searched, or upon court order. When a name is found, Central Registry must contact the local DSS to verify the information, and the local agency must verify and/or correct the information.

Child Protective Services (CPS) Reports [p. 20] – The goal of **CPS** is to provide a specialized continuum of services to protect children from abuse, neglect, or exploitation, to preserve families whenever possible, and to prevent further maltreatment. Every valid report of abuse or neglect must be

responded to by either a family assessment or an investigation. **Family assessments** are the preferred response when a child is not in immediate danger and when the alleged abuse or neglect is less severe. Family assessments include developing child safety and family service plans to remedy maltreatment and/or prevent future maltreatment. **Investigations** are conducted when there are immediate concerns about child safety, there may be a prior history of child abuse or neglect, and/or the reported allegation is severe. Investigations may be founded or unfounded. **Founded complaints** mean that a preponderance of the evidence shows that child maltreatment has occurred. The determination is to be based primarily upon "first source," or direct, evidence. **Unfounded complaints** mean the evidence is insufficient to warrant a disposition of "founded."

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP): Enrollment and Expenditures [p. 11] – CHIP is designed to provide comprehensive health insurance to uninsured, low-income children under age 19 living in families who are not eligible for Medicaid. Funded under Title XXI of the Social Security Act, CHIP gives states the flexibility to set eligibility criteria and income levels for coverage. Effective October 22, 1998, Virginia implemented the Children's Medical Security Insurance Plan (CMSIP) as a separate Medicaid look-alike program. Effective August 1, 2001, the state changed the program and name from CMSIP to Family Access to Medical Insurance Security (FAMIS), with benefits modeled after private sector health insurance. Children in families with income greater than Medicaid limits but less than or equal to 200 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible to be covered under FAMIS. On September 1, 2002, to increase enrollment and streamline the program, the state began operating a combination program, which included both the existing FAMIS program and an expansion of Medicaid coverage for children under age 19. Eligibility for FAMIS can be determined by a local DSS office or by the FAMIS Central Processing Unit. On August 1, 2003, Medicaid coverage for children became known as "FAMIS Plus."

Child Residential Care [p. 34] – Child residential care includes children's residential facilities, child placing agencies, child caring institutions, and independent foster homes. All four institutions serve children up to 18 years of age who may or may not be in foster care. **Children's residential facilities** are institutions or group homes that provide licensed full-time care, protection, guidance and may also provide independent living services to those between 18 and 21 years old who may be transitioning out of foster care. **Child placing agencies** are private-sector agencies that provide adoption, foster care, and related services. **Child caring institutions** are facilities that do not accept public funding and are licensed by VDSS under statutorily fixed standards. **Independent foster homes** are private family homes where children reside for no more than 180 days; their placement is made by a parent or guardian, independent of a child placing agency.

Child Support Enforcement Caseload [p. 44] – Operating under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, this federal-state-local partnership collects child

support: to ensure that children have the financial support of both parents, to emphasize that children need both parents involved in their lives, and to reduce public assistance costs. Child support handles two types of cases, **TANF** and **Non-TANF**, according to whether the custodial parent and child are receiving TANF. TANF and Non-TANF cases are divided into cases with and cases without judicial or administrative obligations to pay support on a regular basis. **Non-Title IV-D cases** are handled privately, generally through attorneys. The Division of Child Support Enforcement (DCSE) is required by federal law to collect, account for, and distribute all payments from income withholding for such cases.

Child Support Enforcement Collections [p. 45] – Collections represent the total dollars paid on existing child support obligations, TANF plus non-TANF. The table also reflects the number of **obligated cases** in place for both TANF and non-TANF cases. The Division of Child Support Enforcement operates 21 district offices that locate non-custodial parents, their employers, income and assets; establish paternity; establish and adjust child support obligations; establish health-care orders; enforce child support and medical support obligations; and collect and disburse child support payments, including court-ordered medical support payments.

Child Support Enforcement Income Withholding [p. 46] – Once a child support obligation is established, the Division of Child Support Enforcement usually issues an income-withholding order to the non-custodial parent's employer to ensure the obligated amount is withheld by the employer and remitted to DCSE on a regular basis. Some payments (e.g., SSI) are exempt from garnishment by federal and state law.

Child Support Enforcement Obligations [p. 47] – Child support handles two types of cases, **TANF** and **non-TANF**, according to whether the custodial parent and child are receiving TANF. TANF and non-TANF cases are divided into cases with and cases without judicial or administrative support orders or obligations to pay support on a regular basis.

Client Appeals [p. 50] – The role of the Appeals & Fair Hearings Division is to ensure that individuals who believe that the local agency has taken inappropriate action in the application of a law, regulation or policy have an impartial fact-finder who will review the case, hear their concerns, and make a timely decision in the matter. A hearings officer reviews the case, hears the appellant's concerns, and makes a decision on the case. When a policy or law has not been correctly applied, it is the Appeal Unit's responsibility to make sure that the agency is aware of its improper action and corrects the error. **Administrative disqualification hearings** determine whether an individual has obtained, or attempted to obtain, benefits fraudulently and entail an impartial review by a hearing officer of an individual's actions, to determine whether the individual committed an "intentional program violation" in order to obtain benefits to which the individual is not entitled.

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Funding [p. 37] – Designed to lessen poverty in communities, this federal grant provides core funding for 29 Community Action Agencies (CAAs) in Virginia and 3 statewide community action organizations. CAA anti-poverty programs include: education, child care (including Head Start), employment, housing, transportation, health and nutrition, community and economic development, and special populations (e.g., the elderly, ex-offenders, the homeless). The statewide programs work through the CAAs, local governments, and other community agencies on water/wastewater (the Southeast Rural Community Assistance Program), offender re-entry and support (Virginia CARES), and dropout prevention and first-time college options (Project Discovery, Inc.).

Criminal Background Investigations [p. 36] – The Office of Background Investigation's responsibilities concerning criminal background investigations include: (1) conduct national criminal fingerprint background investigations for all employees and volunteers and contractual service workers who provide services on a regular basis and will be alone with a child at a children's residential facility, licensed or operated by the Departments of Education; Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; and Social Services in accordance with *Code of Virginia* Section 63.2-1726; and (2) conduct national criminal fingerprint background investigations on foster and adoptive parents, relatives, birth parents and adult household members for private child-placing agencies, and local departments of social services in accordance with *Code of Virginia* Section 63.2-901.1.

Domestic Violence Services [p. 38] – The Office of Family Violence supports and strengthens local domestic violence programs through technical assistance and the distribution of state and federal grant funds; promotes public awareness of domestic violence, its prevention, and services to survivors; promotes interagency cooperation for service delivery, technical assistance, and data collection; and maintains and disseminates statistical and program information to legislators and other interested parties. **Safety planning** is a discussion between the victim and an advocate addressing options and resources available to the victim for use in a future dangerous situation. **Denied for lack of bed space** represents the number of victims unable to gain shelter at the time of their request. Children are not included in this number. **Total nights of shelter provided** include both victims and their children.

Energy Assistance: Crisis [p. 15] – The **Energy Assistance Program** assists low-income households in meeting immediate home energy needs. Local DSS offices administer three of the four components: fuel, cooling, and crisis assistance. The fourth component, **weatherization assistance**, is administered by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development. **Crisis assistance** is designed to meet emergency heating needs. Assistance includes a one-time-only primary heat security deposit, portable heater for temporary use, purchase of primary home heating fuel,

payment of primary heating utility bill, payment for emergency shelter, and/or heating equipment repair or purchase.

Energy Assistance: Fuel and Cooling [p. 14] – Fuel assistance purchases primary home heating fuel or pays primary heating utility bills. **Cooling assistance** covers electricity security deposits, the purchase or repair of cooling equipment, and/or payment for electricity to operate cooling equipment.

Family Services Grant Programs [p. 28] – The **Community-Based Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Grant** is a federal program to help public and private nonprofit agencies establish and expand statewide networks of community-based family resource and support services to prevent child abuse and neglect. The state uses an RFP process to determine recipients. The **Healthy Families Program** is an intensive home-visiting program for children from birth to five years of age to improve pregnancy outcomes and child health, promote positive parenting practices and healthy child development, and prevent child abuse and neglect. Home visitors provide higher-risk families with intensive parent education, support, and referral to needed community resources such as health care, housing, and counseling. The **"Hugs and Kisses" play**, a nationally acclaimed play for children in kindergarten through fifth grade, is designed to increase awareness and prevention of child sexual abuse. The VDSS Division of Family Services contracts with Richmond's *Theatre IV* to perform "Hugs and Kisses" at schools throughout the state. The **Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) program** funds can be used for services designed for family preservation and family support for families with children at risk of out-of-home placement and for family reunification and adoption services for children in foster care. The services may be provided by local public or private agencies, or individuals, or any combination of resources. Receipt of the funding through the fiscal agent, the local department of social services, is based upon approval by the state of individual community plans that are developed from comprehensive community-based needs assessments.

PSSF is flexible, capped funding established under Title IV-B, subpart 2 of the Social Security Act.

Federally-Declared Disasters [p. 16] – This program uses public funds to assist individuals and families victimized by a federally declared disaster, through the Individuals and Households Program (IHP). The program components are Housing Assistance (HA) grants and Other Needs Assistance (ONA) grants. **HA grants**, administered by FEMA, are for disaster applicants displaced from their primary residence. **ONA grants** are administered by VDSS and provide assistance for necessary and serious needs resulting from a disaster. Assistance for medical, dental, funeral, and other expenses (e.g., group flood insurance, miscellaneous post-incident clean-up items) are available to applicants without regard to income. Assistance for personal property (e.g., clothing; household room furnishings; appliances; specialized

tools and clothing required for work; and necessary educational materials required by school/university), transportation, and moving and storage are restricted to applicants whose incomes do not meet the Small Business Administration income test. ONA grants are 75 percent federal- and 25 percent state-funded.

Foster Care: Number of Children in Care [p. 22] – Foster care provides services, substitute care, and supervision for children on a 24-hour basis, until a child can either return to their family or be placed in an adoptive home or other permanent foster placement. Because foster care is a temporary response to family problems, workers establish a "permanency" goal for each child to ensure that the child will have a safe and stable family with which to live. The **Title IV-E penetration rate** is the percentage of Title IV-E cases relative to all foster care cases.

Foster Care Payment Rates [p. 24] – The **foster care payment rate** is the average monthly maintenance payment per foster child by state, for states in the Urban South Region as defined by USDA for purposes of estimating the costs of raising a child.

Foster Care: Title IV-E and State and Local Expenditures [p. 23] – All children in foster care are eligible to receive room, board and supervision. For children who meet federal Title IV-E requirements, **Title IV-E maintenance** (and administrative) **expenditures** include payments on behalf of a child to cover such costs as food, clothing, shelter, daily supervision, school supplies, personal incidentals, liability insurance with respect to the child, reasonable travel to the child's home for visitation, and reasonable travel for the child to remain in the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement. VDSS administrative and training costs are eligible for limited federal Title IV-E reimbursement for foster and adoptive parents and for public and private child welfare workers. VDSS costs for **non-Title IV-E eligible children** are covered under the state- and locally-funded **Comprehensive Services Act (CSA)**. **CSA** is a 1993 state law that provides for pooling eight specific funding streams to purchase cost-effective, community-based or out-of-home services for high-risk, troubled youth. State and local agencies, parents, and private service providers collaborate to plan and deliver services. Both funding and services are designed to be child-centered and family-focused, and address the strengths and needs of at-risk youth and their families.

Fraud Investigations [p. 17] – Fraud Management is responsible for ensuring program integrity in all VDSS programs. It also provides technical assistance, fraud investigative training, and policy support to LDSS offices.

General Relief: Caseload and Payments [p. 13] – A local-option program designed to provide assistance that cannot be provided through other means, **General Relief** (GR) is financed through state and local governments. Assistance is provided to "unattached children," i.e. children that are not related to their caretaker, and therefore, do not qualify for TANF.

Local Department Expenditures [p. 51] – These totals comprise all local DSS office expenditures reported and reimbursed through LASER (the Locality Automated System for Expenditure Reimbursement), a VDSS financial management system. Expenditures are categorized by funding source: federal, state, local match for federal and state funds, and local only (expenditures beyond the required local match and, therefore, non-reimbursed).

Medicaid Enrollment [p. 9] – Established under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, Medicaid enables states to provide medical and health-related services for individuals who meet income and other eligibility criteria. The program is jointly funded by state and federal governments. In Virginia, the Department of Medical Assistance Services is the lead state agency and sets Medicaid policy. Local DSS offices determine eligibility for and enroll individuals in Medicaid.

Medicaid Payments [p. 10] – Individuals are eligible to receive Medicaid payments if they meet non-financial requirements and resource and income limits for a specific covered group. Covered groups include: the categorically needy (e.g., the aged, blind, and disabled; Auxiliary Grant cash recipients; and Families and Children, meaning children in foster care or adoption assistance); the medically indigent (e.g., low-income aged, blind, and disabled, and low-income Families and Children such as pregnant women and children under age 19); the medically needy (e.g., the aged, blind, and disabled, and Families and Children including pregnant women, non-Title IV-E children in foster care or adoption assistance, and children in the care of the Juvenile Justice Department); and refugees. VDSS must verify that an individual meets both the definition for a covered group and the associated financial and non-financial requirements. **Unattributed payments** are payments made for a variety of Medicaid expenditures that are not captured by the Medicaid Management Information System.

Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP): Tax Credits [p. 39] – The Neighborhood Assistance Act Tax Credit, passed in 1981 by the General Assembly and assigned to the Department of Social Services, is designed to encourage businesses and individuals to contribute directly to approved nonprofit organizations (currently more than 200) that work with individuals whose income is less than or equal to 200% of the federal poverty level. The program uses state income tax credits provided at a $2.50:$1.00 ratio and may reimburse a business for up to 40 percent of their contribution. Business contributions emphasize partnerships between private and public sector agencies and may be in the form of cash, merchandise, health care services, stock, real estate, professional services, contracting services, or rent/lease of the participating nonprofits' facilities. Individual donations are limited to cash or marketable securities.

Neighborhood Assistance Program: Used Tax Credits [p. 40] – This page shows tax credits used under the Neighborhood Assistance Act Tax Credit by

type of contribution. Tax credits may be carried over for five succeeding taxable years or until the full credit has been used.

Office of Volunteerism and Community Service [p. 42] – This Office serves organizations that strengthen their communities through volunteerism and service. Working with Virginia Corps, the Volunteer Center Network of Virginia and the Governor's Advisory Board on Volunteerism and National and Community Service, the Office promotes a sustainable, collaborative statewide system of volunteer service. It leads the Department's Faith-Based and Community Initiative (FBCI) and manages the **AmeriCorps-State** grant program. AmeriCorps service members tutor and mentor youth, build affordable housing, teach computer skills, clean parks and streams, run after-school programs, and help communities respond to disasters, among other services.

Paternity Establishment in Child Support Cases and the In-Hospital Paternity Project [p. 48] – Before a child support case may be obligated, the paternity of the child must be established. This may be done administratively through the 21 district offices, judicially by order of the courts, or through the **in-hospital paternity establishment project**. Under the hospital-based Paternity Establishment Project, hospital staff are required to give unmarried couples the opportunity to voluntarily acknowledge the paternity of their child, shortly after the child's birth. This project is distinct from paternities established in child support cases, and applies statewide to all unmarried parents with a hospital birth.

Refugee Resettlement: Refugee Arrivals and Funding [p. 41] – The program is 100 percent federally funded and provides support for men, women and children from all parts of the world forced to flee their homelands because of armed conflicts or gross violations of human rights. The program promotes self-sufficiency through the provision of time-limited services that include health screenings, employment assistance, English Language Training (ELT), cash and medical assistance. "Arrivals" include refugees, asylees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, special immigrant visa holders (SIV), and victims of human trafficking.

State and Local Hospitalization (SLH) Expenditures [p. 12] – The **SLH** Program provides medically necessary services to indigent persons who are not Medicaid-eligible. This state- and locally-funded program covers in-patient and out-patient hospitalization, ambulatory surgical services, and local Health Department clinic visits. The Department of Medical Assistance Services administers the program, and local DSS offices determine eligibility and enroll individuals in SLH. In May 2009, the Program was discontinued as a result of the state's budgetary situation.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and TANF Overpayment Collections [p. 18] – Fraud Management monitors collections of overpayments for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

(SNAP) – formerly the Food Stamp Program – and TANF. Overpayments occur because of: agency error, inadvertent household error, or fraud (i.e., intentional program violation). In matters of fraud, Fraud Management acts as the liaison to the LDSS and other state and federal agencies.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Caseload and Payments [p. 1] – The **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)** is designed to alleviate hunger and malnutrition by increasing the purchasing power of low-income households. **Public assistance (PA)** cases are those households where all members receive or are eligible to receive income from TANF, TANF Diversionary Assistance, General Relief, or SSI and, also, households where any member receives VTP (VIEW Transitional Payments). **Non-public assistance (NPA)** cases are those households where at least one member is not eligible to receive income from TANF, TANF Diversionary Assistance, General Relief, or SSI and no one in the household receives VTP. Unless otherwise requested, TANF and General Relief applications are considered applications for the SNAP Program.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Payment Error Rate [p. 2] – The U.S. Department of Agriculture requires states to measure the accuracy of SNAP eligibility and benefit determinations. **Positive error rates** are the percent of payments made in error on active cases, and are determined monthly and annually, both for local agencies and statewide. "Errors" consist of overpayments, underpayments, and ineligible payments.

TANF Caseload and Payments (excluding TANF-UP) [p. 3] – Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) provides temporary cash assistance and employment-related services to enable families with children to become self-supporting. It is funded primarily through a federal block grant. Virginia sets the eligibility criteria for TANF benefits and services and promotes economic independence through participation in **VIEW**, **the Virginia Initiative for Employment not Welfare**. VIEW offers employment-related activities, education, training, and needed support services. Beginning in October 2006, **VIEW Transitional Payments (VTP)** have been included in the TANF counts. **VTP** assists, for one year, former TANF clients who remain employed after leaving TANF/VIEW.

TANF Cases Without a Parent Present on the Grant [p. 5] – This TANF category includes cases where a caretaker or relative (e.g., aunt, grandparent) has physical custody of the child, and the child qualifies for TANF benefits.

TANF Diversionary Assistance Payments [p. 6] – This program provides a one-time cash payment of up to 120 days worth of emergency benefits to TANF-eligible applicants, in lieu of monthly TANF assistance. Recipients are not eligible for TANF for up to 160 days following a payment. Diversionary assistance payments are included in the TANF and TANF-UP payments reported on pages 3 and 4.

TANF Unemployed Parents (UP) [p. 4] – This TANF program is for families with children and two able-bodied parents. As with TANF, **TANF-UP** provides temporary cash assistance and employment-related services to enable two-parent families with children to become self-supporting.

Unlicensed, Registered Child Care Facilities [p. 33] – Child care facilities that choose not to be licensed must meet health and safety legal requirements and submit documentation to VDSS. **Religious exempt** centers are child day care centers sponsored by religious institutions that may choose to be unlicensed. A **voluntarily registered family day home (or FDH)** is a home in which care is provided to five or fewer children, excluding the provider's children or children who reside in the home. A **certified pre-school center** operates as a pre-school accredited in conjunction with a private school.

VIEW Employment and Hourly Wage by Industry [p. 8] – The **Virginia Initiative for Employment not Welfare (VIEW)** offers employment-related activities in a variety of industries as well as education, training, and needed support services.

Virginia Child Care Provider Scholarship Program [p. 32] – For SFY 2011, funded mainly through Virginia's share of the federal Child Care and Development Fund (state appropriation of $600,000), this scholarship provides tuition assistance to child care providers for early childhood development courses at Virginia institutions of higher education. Recipients must be either: (1) an employee of a child care program located in Virginia; or (2) domiciled in Virginia as defined in the *Code of Virginia* §23-7.4 and (i) employed in a child care program outside of Virginia or (ii) have declared an intent to become employed in child care. During 2010, additional funding was provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), the federal stimulus funds.

Work Activity of All Enrolled in VIEW [p. 7] – Prior to October 2006, **work activity** for those enrolled in VIEW included subsidized or unsubsidized employment, community work experience, and on-the-job training. Starting October 2006, job search for six weeks per year and vocational education up to one year were added as allowable work activities, consistent with changes in federal law.

2-1-1 VIRGINIA: Statewide Information and Referral Program [p. 43] – Operating through six regional call centers and a web site (http://www.211virginia.org/), 2-1-1 VIRGINIA provides confidential information and referral to a wide variety of services: financial assistance, support for families, employment and training , health care and mental health, volunteerism, arts and recreation, transportation, housing and utilities. The table displays both the total 2-1-1 calls received and the number of visitors to the web site by year, highlighting the highest needs by percent for the past two years. Beginning in July 2011, the number of call centers changed from six to five.

Glossary: Data Sources

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AATS – Automated Appeals Tracking System, used by the Appeals and Hearings office to collect and track data for appeals cases.

ADAPT – Application Benefit Delivery Automation Project, the VDSS system that automates the processes involving the determination of eligibility for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP; formerly, Food Stamps), TANF, and families and children's Medicaid programs.

Agency Demographic Report (rp006) – A monthly report from the Interim Child Care System that includes unduplicated counts of families and children served, as well as other demographic characteristics of these populations.

APECS – Automated Program to Enforce Child Support, the VDSS automated system used by the Division of Child Support Enforcement to manage cases administratively and financially.

ASAPS – Adult Services Adult Protective Services, the web-based VDSS automated system used by the Division of Family Services, Adult Services and Adult Protective Services, to report, track, and manage cases. The system was brought online October 1, 2005.

BIS – Background Investigation System, a stand-alone system that generates the "BIS Monthly Case Report," which provides information for requests for criminal background investigations. Criminal records investigations are conducted on individuals listed in #1 and #2 in the program definition of Criminal Background Investigations (see "Glossary: Programs and Services," above).

CSBG Database – The Community Services Block Grant database that staff use to track funding to the Community Action Agencies, both local and statewide, which receive funding through this block grant.

DHHS Office of Refugee Resettlement Arrivals Data – This Office of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services collects data on refugees by country of origin and state of initial resettlement.

DMAS Statistical Record (Annual) – The Department of Medical Assistance Services' annual "Statistical Record of the Virginia Medicaid Program and Other Indigent Health Care Programs." Posted on the DMAS web site through 2006, the Statistical Record is now an internal document.

DOLPHIN – Division of Licensing Programs Help and Information Network, a web-based system that compiles and tracks the regulatory inspections and

monitoring data for almost 7,000 non-medical day and residential facilities in the state.

EAS – Energy Assistance Systems, the databases used to collect and store data about VDSS Energy Assistance Programs.

eGrants – These online systems, operated by the federal Corporation for National and Community Service, are used by all Corporation grantees for submitting annual Program Progress Reports, and financial reports, among other information.

ESPAS – Employment Services Program Automated System, the information system for VIEW clients' work activities; a subsystem of ADAPT.

FARS – Fraud Activity Statistical Reporting System, used through February 2004; the database to which local agencies submitted their monthly fraud statistics.

FAAS – Financial Accounting and Analysis System, the VDSS system of record for all financial data and a repository for federal and state reporting. The system performs purchasing, accounts payable and general ledger functions. It interfaces with the Department of Accounts CARS (Commonwealth Accounting and Reporting System) to make deposits, payments and general ledger transactions.

FDTS – Fraud Database Tracking System; operational since March 2004, a central repository for detailed case data used for investigation, case management, and federal reporting. Local DSS staff enter data on fraud investigations into FDTS, which includes a reporting feature.

FSCTS – Food Stamp Claims Tracking System, the automated system of record for tracking the establishment and collection of SNAP claims (i.e., overpayments), including claim amount, period of overpayment, error type, status, payments received, and balances. The system is used to certify delinquent debts to the Treasury Offset Program and create a quarterly federal report of claim establishments and collections.

Interim Child Care System – The financial system used by the Child Care Subsidy Program that houses all fiscal transactions related to reimbursements to local departments for child care expenditures. Some demographic information is also captured.

LASER – Locality Automated System for Expenditure Reimbursement, a statewide system for processing local agency reimbursements. Local staff enter expenditure and case data using account codes to identify the types of expense for which reimbursement is requested.

MMIS – Medicaid Management Information System, the Department of Medical Assistance Services' automated system introduced in 2003 (beginning with SFY 2004), to process claims for qualified medical assistance services (e.g., Medicaid, FAMIS, SLH) and managed care organizations. MMIS incorporates the compilation of program data on participants in the **state and local hospitalization (SLH) program** and replaced the SLH Database (*description below*), used through SFY 2003. MMIS is fully compliant with all Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)-required standard transactions and codes.

NAP Database – The Neighborhood Assistance Program database that staff of the NAP Program use to track available and used state tax credits by organization and type of contribution.

OASIS – Online Automated Services Information System, the online case management system for Child Protective Services, Foster Care, and Adoption cases.

Report on Federal Contracts, Grants or Money – An annual report filed with the state Department of Planning and Budget as required by the Code of Virginia Section 2.2-603 (E), listing federal contracts, grants, or money in excess of $1 million for which the agency was eligible during the previous state fiscal year.

SLH Database – Used through SFY 2003, the Department of Medical Assistance Services' database for compiling program data (e.g., recipients paid, in-hospital days paid, dollar value of claims paid) on participants in the **state and local hospitalization (SLH) program**. Effective in SFY 2004, this function was incorporated into the Department's Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS), described above.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Monthly Participation Report – This monthly report from ADAPT provides SNAP (formerly, Food Stamp) data for the number of households, persons, and issuance amounts by locality, VDSS region, and statewide. Each category is divided into public assistance, non-public assistance, and total. "Public assistance" and "Non-public assistance" are defined in the ***Glossary: Programs and Services*** for "SNAP Caseload and Payments (p. 1)."

USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) Quality Control Reports – These reports are part of a U.S. Department of Agriculture FNS system that measures the accuracy of state eligibility and benefit determinations. Data collected by quality control staff are used to report performance, for analysis, and program improvement.

VACIS – Virginia Client Information System, the predecessor system to ADAPT and current Services systems (e.g., ESPAS, OASIS).

VCWOR – Virginia Child Welfare Outcome Reports, reports run in OASIS on either a "rolling year basis" or as elements of the federal Foster Care reporting system known as AFCARS (Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System). AFCARS collects child-level information on all children in foster care for whom the state has responsibility for placement, care, or supervision and on children adopted under the sponsorship of the state. It includes information on adoptive and foster parents as well.

Virginia Child Care Scholarship Database – The database used by the Child Care and Early Childhood Development Program to track the scholarships given, by semester, and their recipients, including courses taken by each qualifying student and their rate of course completion.

Virginia Independence Program (VIP) Monthly Reports – Three basic elements form the core of VIP, part of the state's welfare reform program undertaken in July 1995: personal responsibility, work in exchange for benefits (i.e., the VIEW Program), and time-limited assistance. Monthly reports on VIP include work participation rates and VIP TANF and TANF-UP case activity by locality and state Economic Development District.

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Data Collection System (or "VAdata") – an integrated statewide database that began in 1996 and collects information about all victims who use the services of local domestic violence programs and sexual assault centers.

VNIS – Virginia Newcomer Information System, a web-based, statewide refugee data collection and management system.

WRAPS – Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System, an interactive computer system based at the U.S. Department of State in the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration. The system is used to process and track the movement of refugees from various countries around the world to the U.S. for resettlement through the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program.

Web Usage Summary – The web usage summary displays usage statistics in monthly intervals as well as calendar and fiscal years. It uses IP addresses to differentiate one-time visitors from repeat visitors.

2-1-1 GetCare Caller Needs Summary Report – The 211 GetCare Caller Needs Summary Report displays the number of Community Resource Specialist database searches done by "need" categories and provides the number of resulting referrals. Information is available by selected timeframes.

(12-21-10)

Virginia Department of Social Services

- Energy Assistance
- TANF
- Medicaid
- SNAP
- Assisted Living Facilities Licensing
- Domestic Violence Services
- Child Support Enforcement
- Adult Protective Services
- Fraud Investigations
- Adoption
- Foster Care
- Child Protective Services
- Child Care
- 2-1-1
- AmeriCorps
- Refugee Resettlement
- Child Day Care Licensing
- Earned Income Tax Credit

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