



VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SERVICES

SFY 2014
Annual Statistical Report

SFY 2014 Annual Statistical Report Virginia Department of Social Services

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people helping people



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 2004 to 2014. 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.

Dr. Jeff Price

Director – Office of Research and Planning



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How we help people



SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)

How this program helps people

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is designed to alleviate hunger and malnutrition by increasing the purchasing power of low-income households. SNAP serves two categories of low-income households: Public Assistance (PA) and Non-public Assistance (NPA).

Includes PA households where all members receive or are eligible to receive income from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), TANF Diversionary Assistance, General Relief, or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and, households where any member receives VIEW Transitional Payments (VTP).

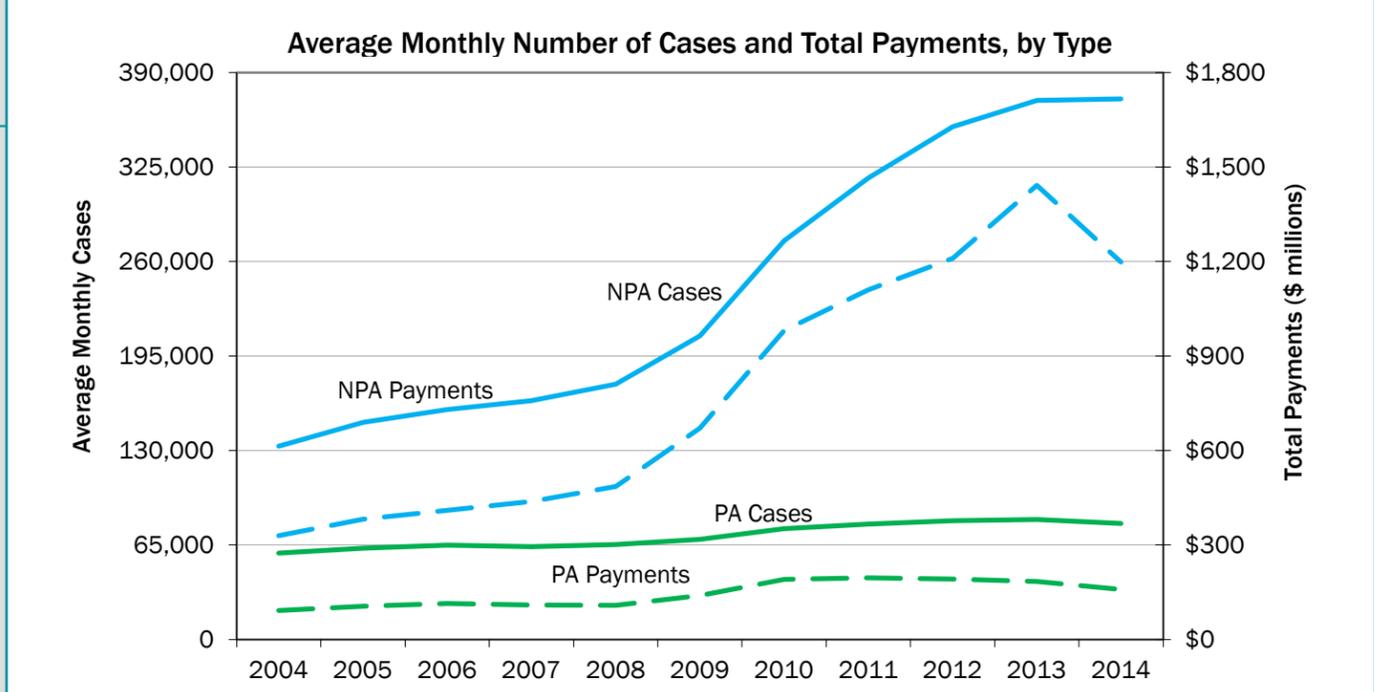
NPA households are those where at least one member is not eligible to receive income from TANF, TANF Diversionary Assistance, General Relief, or SSI and no one in the household receives VTP. In general, TANF and General Relief applications are also considered applications for SNAP.

A closer look

In terms of the number of individuals served, SNAP is the largest VDSS program. Over the course of SFY 2014, approximately 1.3 million (nearly 1-in-6) Virginians from 630,000 households received SNAP. Most people receiving SNAP do not receive cash assistance through TANF or General Relief programs.

From SFY 2004 through 2014, the average annual increase in the monthly number of households receiving SNAP was nine percent. Most of the growth came from NPA households (11% increase). The average monthly number of NPA recipients grew nearly 10 percent between 2004 and 2014; the growth for PA recipients was much smaller (2.1%). Compared to the previous year, the average monthly number of NPA recipients and cases receiving SNAP in 2014 each increased less than one percent; for PA recipients and cases, there were declines.

Total SFY 2014 SNAP payments decreased 17 percent since SFY 2013 but were still more than three times the 2004 level. In general, PA households receive smaller average monthly payments than do NPA households (\$165 versus \$269). Thus, the majority (88%) of payments go to NPA households. In SFY 2014, average monthly payments declined 11 percent for PA households and 17 percent for NPA households, compared to SFY 2013.



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Recipients		Average Monthly Cases			Total Payments (\$ Millions)			Average Monthly Payments Per Case	
	NPA	PA	NPA	PA	Total	NPA	PA	Total	NPA	PA
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
2012	768,841	136,251	352,637	81,586	434,223	\$1,210.0	\$191.3	\$1,401.3	\$286	\$195
2013	800,948	134,529	370,810	82,434	453,244	\$1,441.6	\$183.7	\$1,625.3	\$324	\$186
2014	805,489	126,128	371,802	79,839	451,640	\$1,198.6	\$158.4	\$1,357.0	\$269	\$165
Avg. Annual Change ¹	9.5%	2.1%	11.1%	3.1%	9.1%	15.0%	6.6%	13.5%	3.1%	3.1%
2013-2014	0.6%	-6.2%	0.3%	-3.1%	-0.4%	-16.9%	-13.8%	-16.5%	-17.1%	-11.0%

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 2012 to 2013 is 5%, and the percentage change from 2013 to 2014 is 1%, then the average annual change from 2012 to 2014 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)

How this program helps people

The U.S. Department of Agriculture requires states to measure the accuracy of SNAP eligibility and benefit determinations.

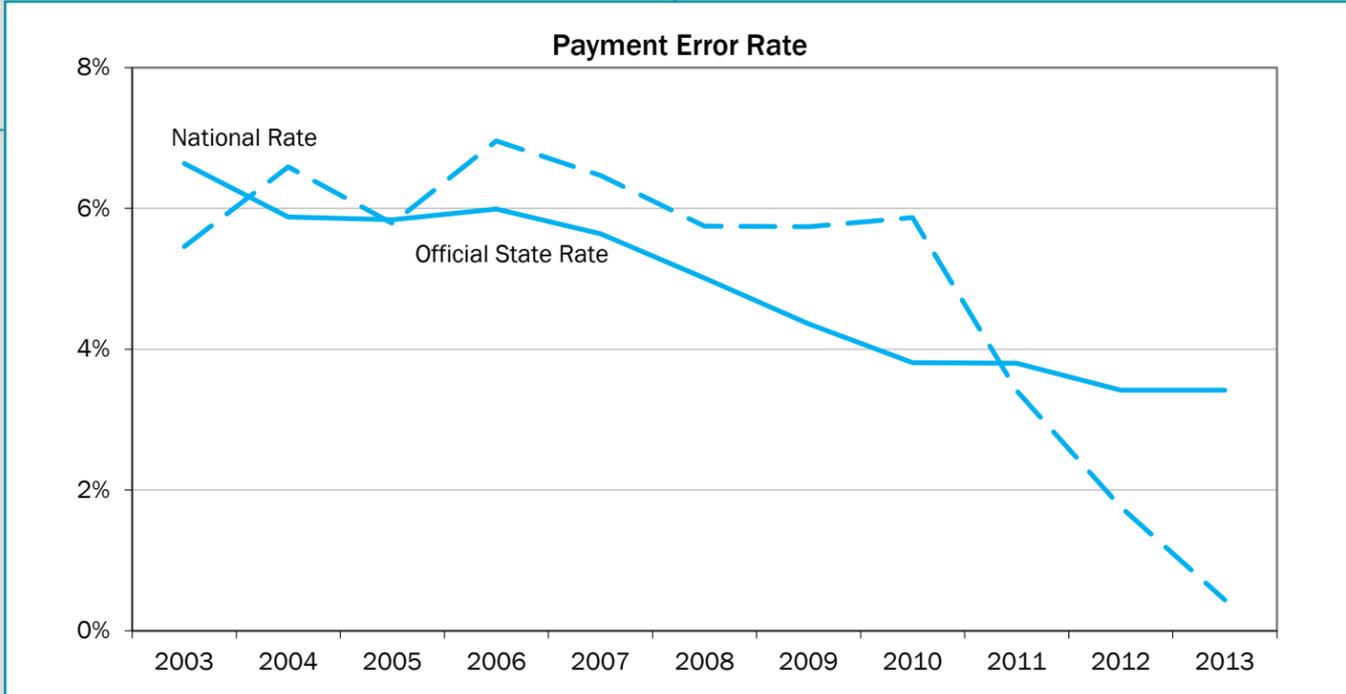
A payment error rate is the percent of dollars paid in error to active households. Payment error rates are computed monthly and annually both for local agencies and statewide. An error may be an overpayment, underpayment, or ineligible payment.

A closer look

After remaining constant for the last several years, Virginia's SNAP payment error rate started to decrease between federal fiscal years (FFY) 2010 and 2011 and continued its decline into 2013. The error rate dropped from 1.76 percent to 0.44 percent between FFY 2012 and 2013.

Virginia's error rate was lower than the national error rate of 3.4 percent, making it the lowest error rate among U.S. states and territories. Additionally, Virginia was among 17 states that will share the FFY 2013 performance bonus from the U.S. Department of Agriculture for best and most improved payment accuracy. Virginia's share of the bonus will be \$1.7 million, which will be reinvested into the program.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)



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

Federal Fiscal Year	Payment Error Rate		Virginia's Rank Among States and Territories
	Official State	National	
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
2011	3.41%	3.80%	20
2012	1.76%	3.42%	7
2013	0.44%	3.42%	1
Avg. Annual Change	-15.3%	-6.2%	N/A

Note: Data are for the federal fiscal year (October-September). FFY 2014 data are not yet available.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)

How this program helps people

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 the Virginia Initiative for Employment not Welfare (VIEW).

VIEW offers employment-related activities, education, training, and needed support services. After leaving the VIEW program, TANF parents who remain employed may be eligible for a 12-month transitional period that could include Extended Medicaid, child care, transportation, and employment and training. This 12-month period is known as VIEW Transitional Payments (VTP).

A closer look

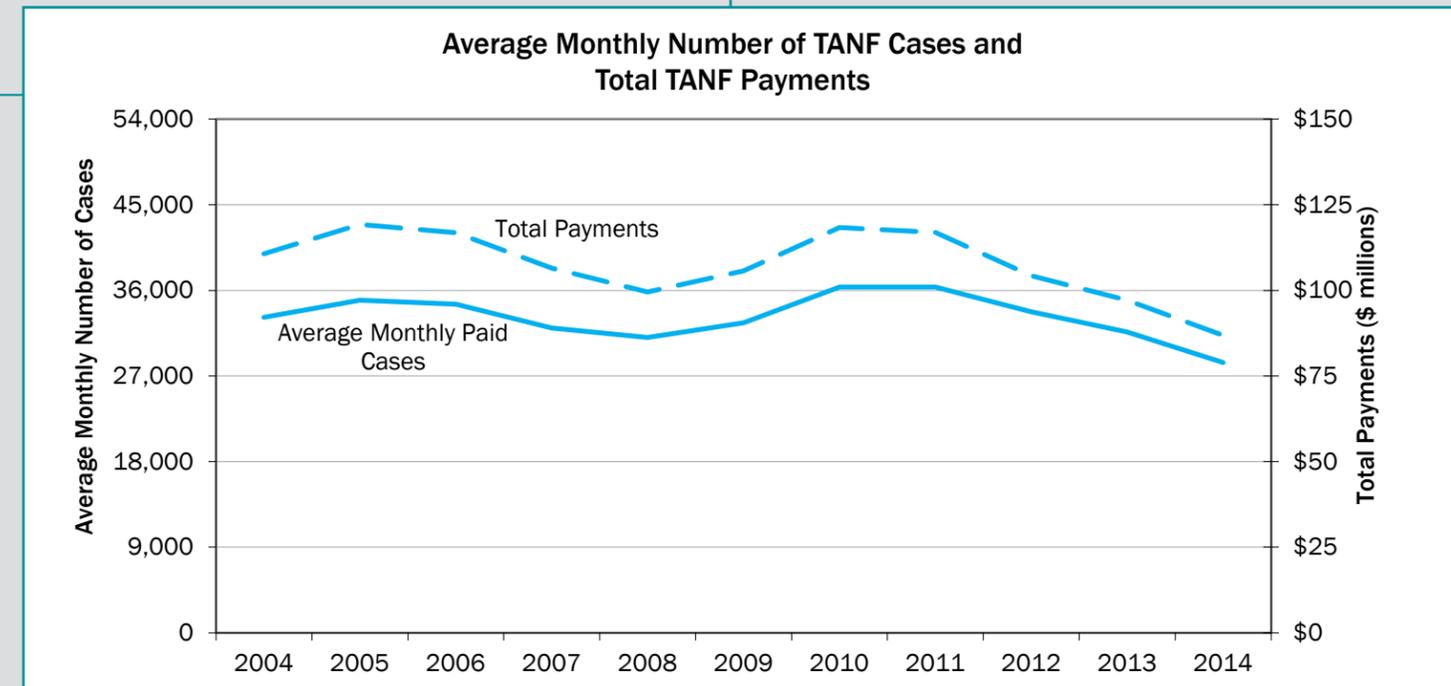
After two consecutive years of relatively high caseloads due to the recession, TANF average monthly cases continued its downward trend into SFY 2014. Compared to SFY 2013, the average monthly number of TANF cases declined 10 percent.

Total payments in SFY 2014 declined by approximately 11 percent from SFY 2013. The decrease in number of clients between SFY 2013 and 2014 occurred among both children and adults. Despite the population increases over the past two decades, the number of TANF cases is about one-third of the peak of 74,000 cases in 1994. The average monthly TANF payment per case was \$255 in SFY 2014 – essentially unchanged from the prior year. TANF payment levels have not increased or been adjusted for inflation since July 2000. Beginning October 2006, case counts include VTP.



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

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF) CASELOAD AND PAYMENTS (EXCLUDING TANF-UP)



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Children	Average Monthly Adults	Average Monthly Paid Cases	Total Payments (\$ Millions)	Average Monthly Payment Per Case
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
2012	50,509	19,981	33,754	\$104.2	\$257
2013	47,245	18,276	31,631	\$97.1	\$256
2014	42,647	15,848	28,394	\$86.8	\$255
Avg. Annual Change	-1.6%	-2.2%	-1.3%	-2.1%	-0.9%
2013-2014	-9.7%	-13.3%	-10.2%	-10.6%	-0.4%

Click on [TANF Case and Expenditure Data by Locality reports for locality level data.](#)

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES, UNEMPLOYED PARENT IN THE HOME (TANF-UP)

How this program helps people

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families – Unemployed Parent (TANF-UP) program provides assistance to families with two able-bodied parents. Both parents must participate in Virginia Initiative for Employment not Welfare (VIEW) unless one of the parents is exempt. Upon employment, TANF-UP parents sign the “VIEW Agreement of Personal Responsibility”. As a reward for work, TANF-UP participants remain eligible for TANF for up to twenty-four months from the date that the personal responsibility agreement is signed. The agreement permits TANF-UP participants to earn wages up to 150% of the Federal Poverty Level.

A closer look

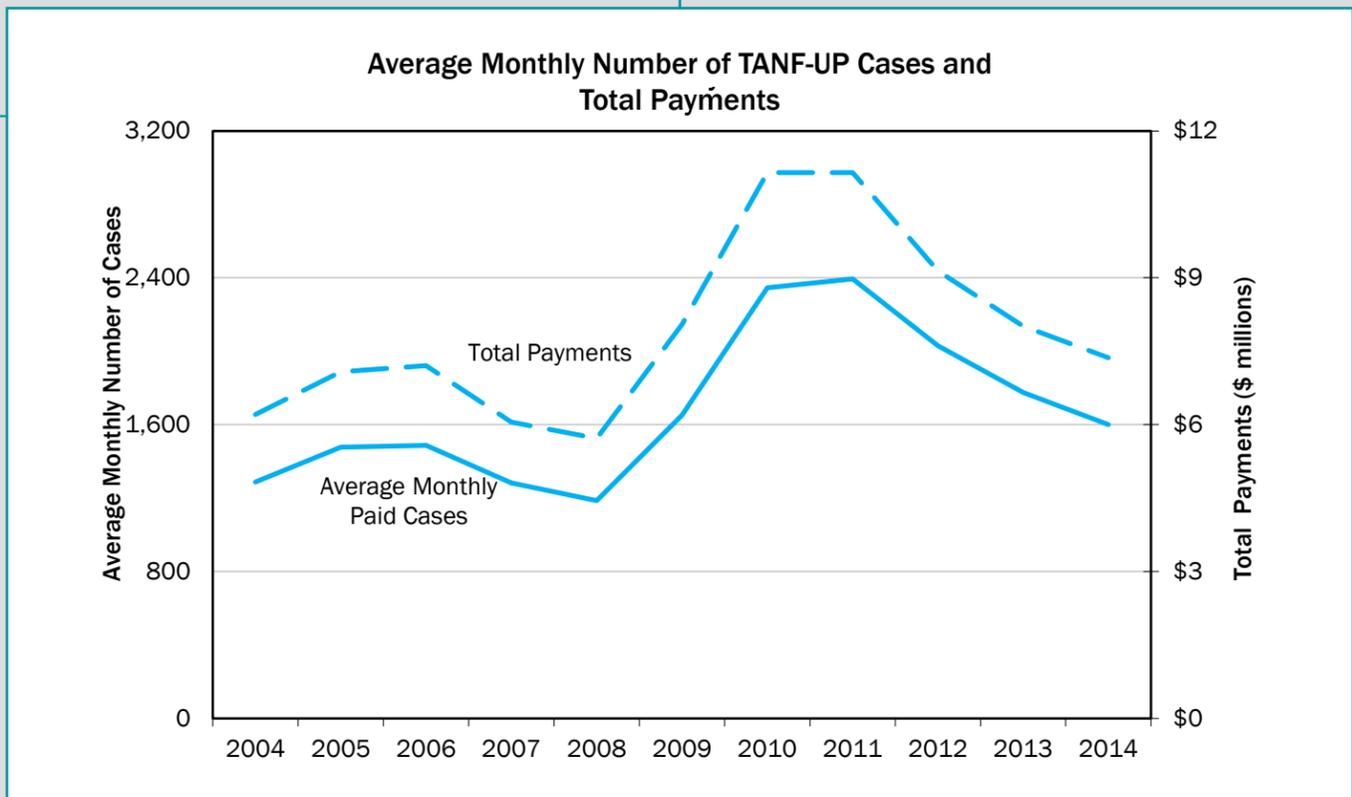
In SFY 2014, the TANF-UP average monthly caseload declined by nearly 10 percent, compared to SFY 2013. We continue to see a decline in caseload after it peaked in SFY 2011, during the recession. Both numbers of child and adult clients decreased from the prior year.

In SFY 2014, total TANF-UP payments were \$7.4 million – an eight percent decrease from 2013. Families received, on average, \$384 per month. This is an increase of \$8 per case (2%), compared to last year. However, it is less than what families received in 2009 (\$406) during the recession.



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

TANF UNEMPLOYED PARENTS



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Children	Average Monthly Adults	Average Monthly Paid Cases	Total Payments (\$ Millions)	Average Monthly Payment Per Case
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
2012	4,074	3,256	2,029	\$9.1	\$376
2013	3,551	2,848	1,776	\$8.0	\$376
2014	3,232	2,640	1,600	\$7.4	\$384
Avg. Annual Change	3.8%	3.0%	4.0%	3.5%	-0.4%
2013-2014	-9.0%	-7.3%	-9.9%	-8.1%	2.0%

Click on [TANF UP Case and Expenditure Data by Locality reports](#) for locality level data.

TANF DIVERSIONARY ASSISTANCE

How this program helps people

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 pages.

Most diversionary payments are not provided directly to the recipient but are made directly to vendors for the necessary assistance (e.g., landlord, car repair business).

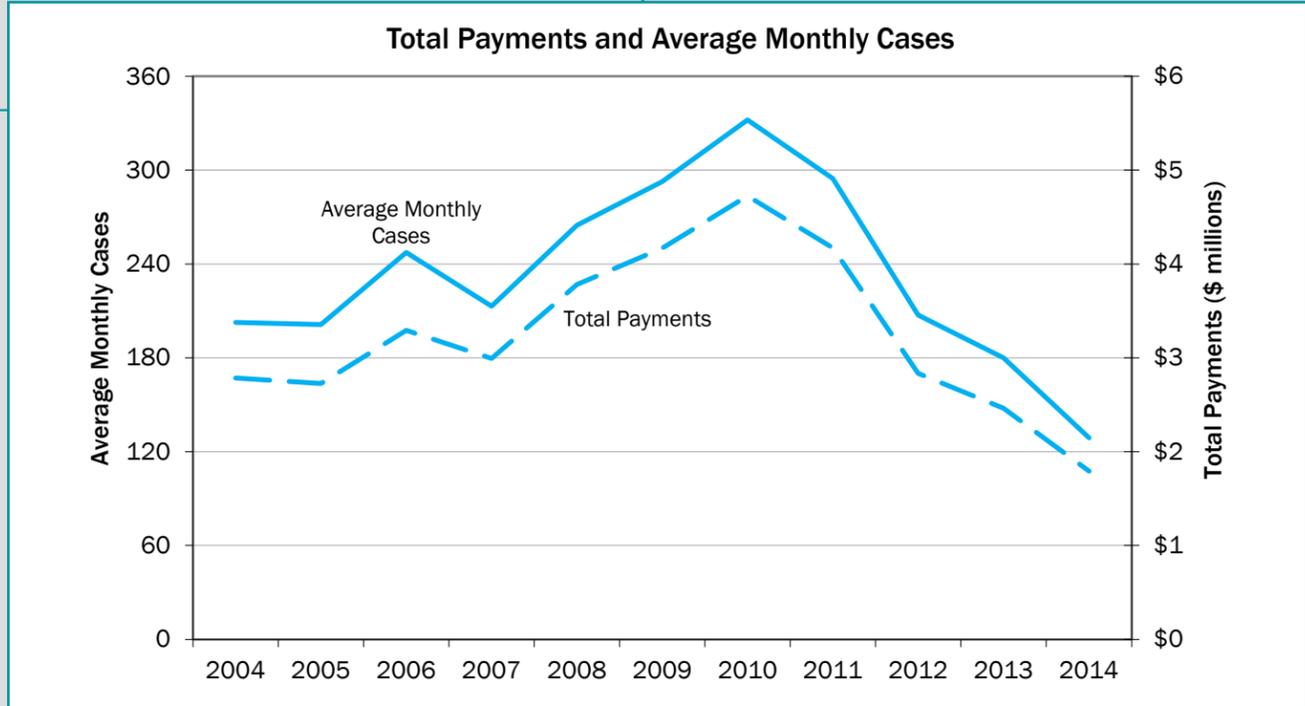
A closer look

After reaching a peak in SFY 2010, the use of diversionary assistance continued to decline in SFY 2014. The number of cases in SFY 2014 decreased 28 percent compared to 2013.

Total diversionary assistance payments shrank 27 percent compared to SFY 2013. Both the average monthly caseload and total payments is each about one-third of its peak levels in 2010.

Although the average payment per case decreased every year between SFY 2008 and SFY 2012, it climbed in the most recent year to \$1,159.

TANF DIVERSIONARY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Cases	Total Payments (\$ millions)	Average Payment Per Case
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
2012	207	\$2.8	\$1,140
2013	180	\$2.5	\$1,140
2014	129	\$1.8	\$1,159
Avg. Annual Change	-2.6%	-2.5%	0.1%
2013-2014	-28.4%	-27.2%	1.7%

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.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)

How this program helps people

"TANF cases without a parent present on the grant" includes cases where a caretaker or relative (e.g., aunt, grandparent) has physical custody of a child or children, and the child/children qualifies for TANF benefits.

A closer look

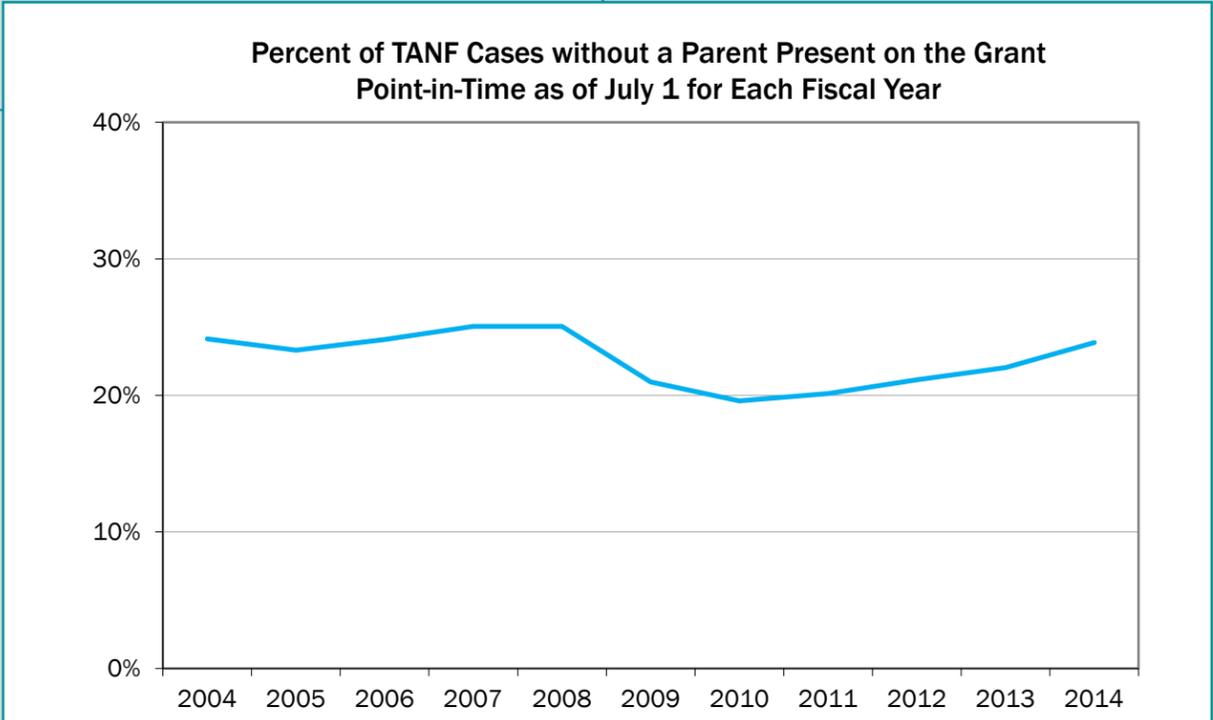
In SFY 2014, 6,438 TANF cases had no parent present on the grant. This represented slightly more than one-in-five (22 percent) of all TANF cases in that year, roughly unchanged from the year before.

Over a longer period, the number of TANF cases without a parent present has declined since its high of 32 percent in SFY 1998.



Source: Monthly TANF extracts from ADAPT.

TANF CASES WITHOUT A PARENT PRESENT ON THE GRANT



As of July 1	Number of Total Cases	Cases without a Parent Present on the Grant ¹	Percent of All Cases
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%
2012	32,635	6,897	21%
2013	30,250	6,665	22%
2014	26,957	6,438	24%
Avg. Annual Change	-17.8%	-22.3%	1.4%
2013-2014	-10.9%	-3.4%	8.4%

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

VIRGINIA INITIATIVE FOR EMPLOYMENT NOT WELFARE (VIEW)

How this program helps people

Virginia Initiative for Employment Not Welfare (VIEW) provides job readiness, job search, and job development/placement services to able-bodied recipients of TANF.

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.

A closer look

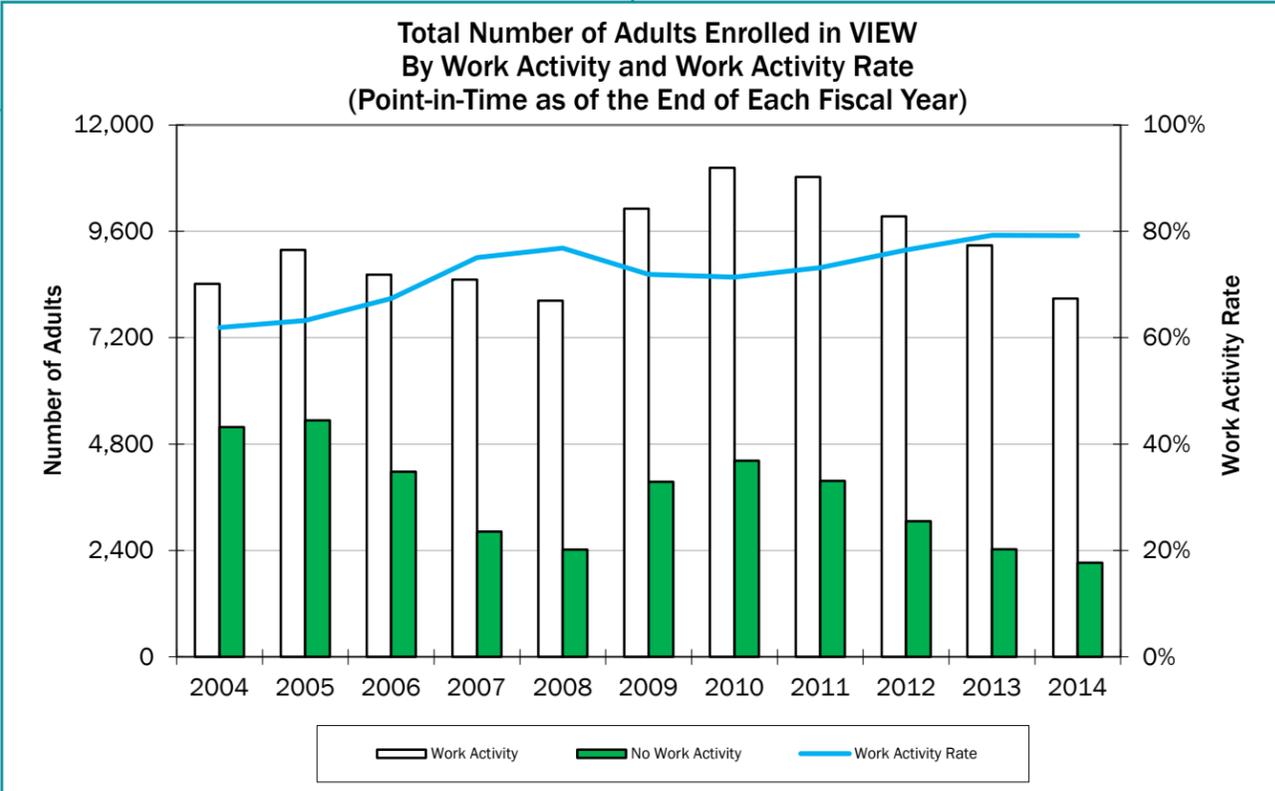
In SFY 2014, over three-quarters (79%) of adults enrolled in VIEW were engaged in work activity. Despite SFY 2014 having the lowest enrollment count for the last 11 years, the work activity rate (79%) continues to be among the highest rates between 2004 and 2014.

The number of individuals enrolled in VIEW decreased by nearly 13 percent in SFY 2014, continuing the trend of declining enrollment since SFY 2010. SFY 2014 has the lowest enrollment count for the last 11 years.



Source: Virginia Independence Program (VIP) monthly reports.

WORK ACTIVITY OF ADULTS ENROLLED IN VIEW



As of June 30	Work Activity	No Work Activity	Total Enrolled	Work Activity Rate
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%
2012	9,936	3,057	12,993	76%
2013	9,282	2,426	11,708	79%
2014	8,086	2,126	10,212	79%
Avg. Annual Change	0.2%	-5.6%	-1.9%	2.6%
2013-2014	-12.9%	-12.4%	-12.8%	-0.1%

Click on [VIP Monthly Reports](#) for locality level data.

VIRGINIA INITIATIVE FOR EMPLOYMENT NOT WELFARE (VIEW)

How this program helps people

The Virginia Initiative for Employment not Welfare (VIEW) provides employment services, primarily to individuals who are subject to the TANF work requirement.

VIEW services include: job readiness classes, job search assistance, education, training, community work experience placements (internships), and subsidized employment. VIEW also offers support services such as child care, transportation and purchases of work-related items like uniforms.

The goal of VIEW is to help current and former TANF recipients prepare, succeed and advance in the workplace.

VIEW is funded through a blend of federal and state sources.

A closer look

Most employed VIEW clients work in a narrow range of occupations: nearly 70 percent are employed in food services (20 percent), retail (referred to as "cashier/sales"; 21 percent), the medical field (17 percent), or housekeeping/maintenance (9 percent).

Between SFY 1998 and SFY 2014, employment grew fastest in the medical industry (from 9 percent to 17 percent), and declined the most in manufacturing ("production", from 12 percent to 6 percent).

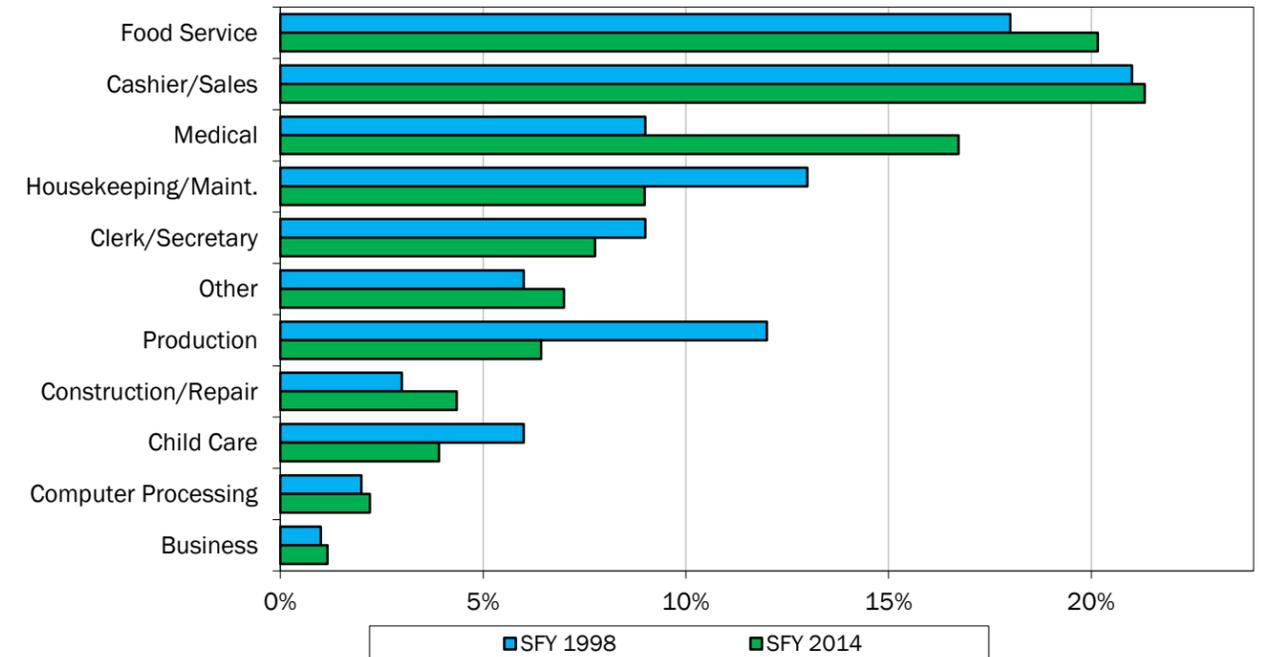
For most occupations, average wage growth was less than 1 percent per year, consistent with wage stagnation among lower-skilled workers in the general population. Child care is a notable exception: the average wages of VIEW clients in this industry rose \$2.15 per hour from SFY 1998 (\$6.10) to SFY 2014 (\$8.25).



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

VIEW EMPLOYMENT AND HOURLY WAGE BY INDUSTRY

Percent of Employed VIEW Participants, by Industry
SFY 1998 and SFY 2014



Occupation Groups	Percent of Employed VIEW Participants	SFY 1998 Mean Hourly Wage	SFY 1998 Mean Hourly Wage Adjusted to SFY 2014 Dollars	SFY 2014 Mean Hourly Wage	Wage Growth Between SFY 1998 & SFY 2014
All Occupations	100%	\$5.84	\$8.57	\$8.92	4.2%
Food Service	20%	5.46	8.01	7.92	-1.2%
Cashier/Sales	21%	5.81	8.52	8.60	0.9%
Medical	17%	6.05	8.88	9.18	3.4%
Housekeeping/Maint.	9%	5.60	8.21	8.17	-0.5%
Clerk/Secretary	8%	6.97	10.22	10.48	2.6%
Other	7%	6.01	8.82	9.66	9.5%
Production	6%	5.98	8.78	9.13	4.1%
Construction/Repair	4%	6.63	9.73	9.82	0.9%
Child Care	4%	4.16	6.10	8.25	35.2%
Computer Processing	2%	6.85	10.05	11.01	9.6%
Business	1%	7.54	11.06	13.57	22.6%

Notes: Wages adjusted to SFY 2014 dollars using the CPI-W, Series ID: CWSR0000SA0, comparing June 2014 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.

MEDICAID

How this program helps people

Established under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, Medicaid enables states to provide medical and health-related services to individuals who meet income, resource, and other eligibility criteria. The criteria differ for each 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.

In Virginia, the Department of Medical Assistance Services is the lead state agency and sets Medicaid policy. Local social service offices determine eligibility for and enroll most individuals in Medicaid.

A closer look

In SFY 2014, the total Medicaid enrollment increased slightly (1.4%), compared to 2013. With the exception of aged individuals and low income children, Medicaid enrollment for all assistance groups increased during SFY 2014.

Over half (53%) of Medicaid enrollees are low income children. Aged, blind and disabled individuals, regardless of income, comprise nearly 30% of enrollees.

Low income adult caretakers and pregnant women made up 17 percent of enrollees in SFY 2014. This is a nine percent increase from the previous year and is the highest increase for all eligibility categories.

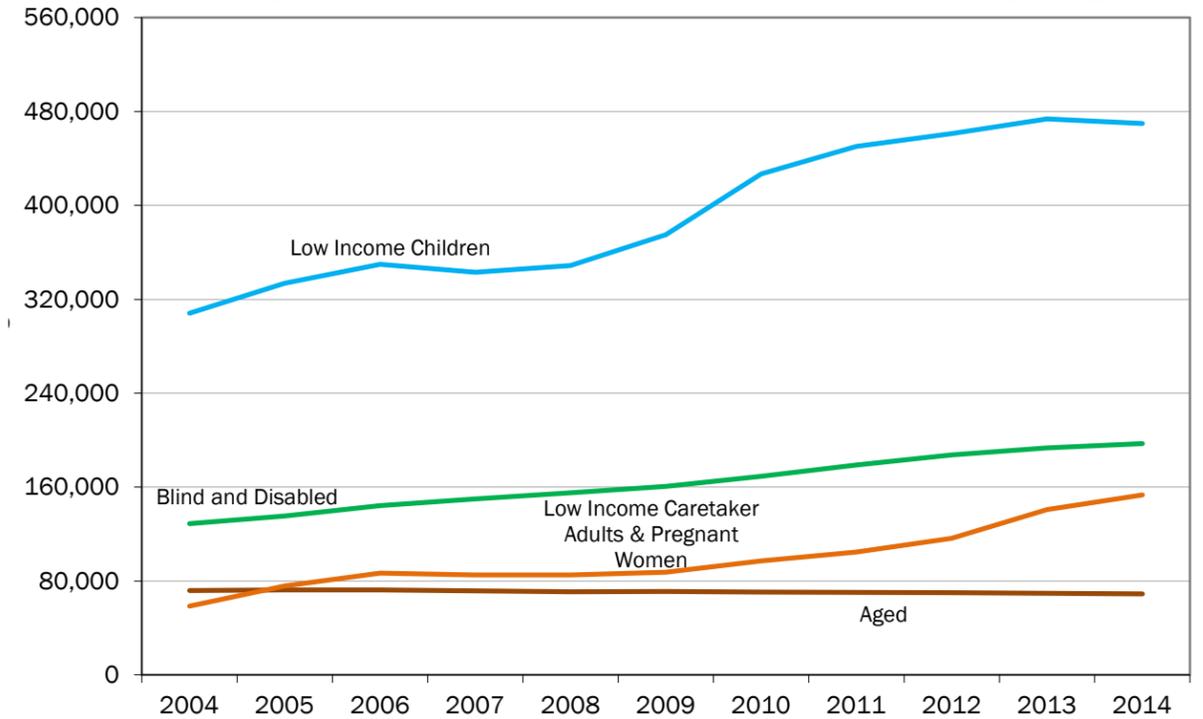
Enrollment of blind and disabled individuals has steadily increased every year since 2004.



Source: Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services, 2013 DMAS Statistical Record.

MEDICAID ENROLLMENT

Average Monthly Number of Individuals Enrolled in Medicaid, by Category



Average Monthly Number of Individuals Enrolled in Medicaid

State Fiscal Year	Aged	Blind and Disabled	Total Aged, Blind & Disabled	Low Income Children	Caretaker Adults & Pregnant Women	Total Low Income	Total Eligible Individuals
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
2012	69,975	187,389	257,364	461,124	116,388	577,512	834,876
2013	69,547	193,316	262,863	473,758	140,774	614,532	877,395
2014	69,159	197,024	266,183	469,756	153,323	623,079	889,262
Avg. Annual Change	-0.4%	4.3%	2.9%	4.4%	10.4%	5.5%	4.6%
2013-2014	-0.6%	1.9%	1.3%	-0.8%	8.9%	1.4%	1.4%

MEDICAID

How this program helps people

Medicaid is jointly funded by state and federal governments. Payments for aged, blind and disabled enrollees account for more than half of Medicaid expenditures, even though these individuals account for less than one-third of all Medicaid enrollees.

About 20 percent of Medicaid spending is for low-income children, who comprise more than half of all Medicaid enrollees.

Unattributed payments are payments made for a variety of Medicaid expenditures that are not captured by the Medicaid Management Information System.

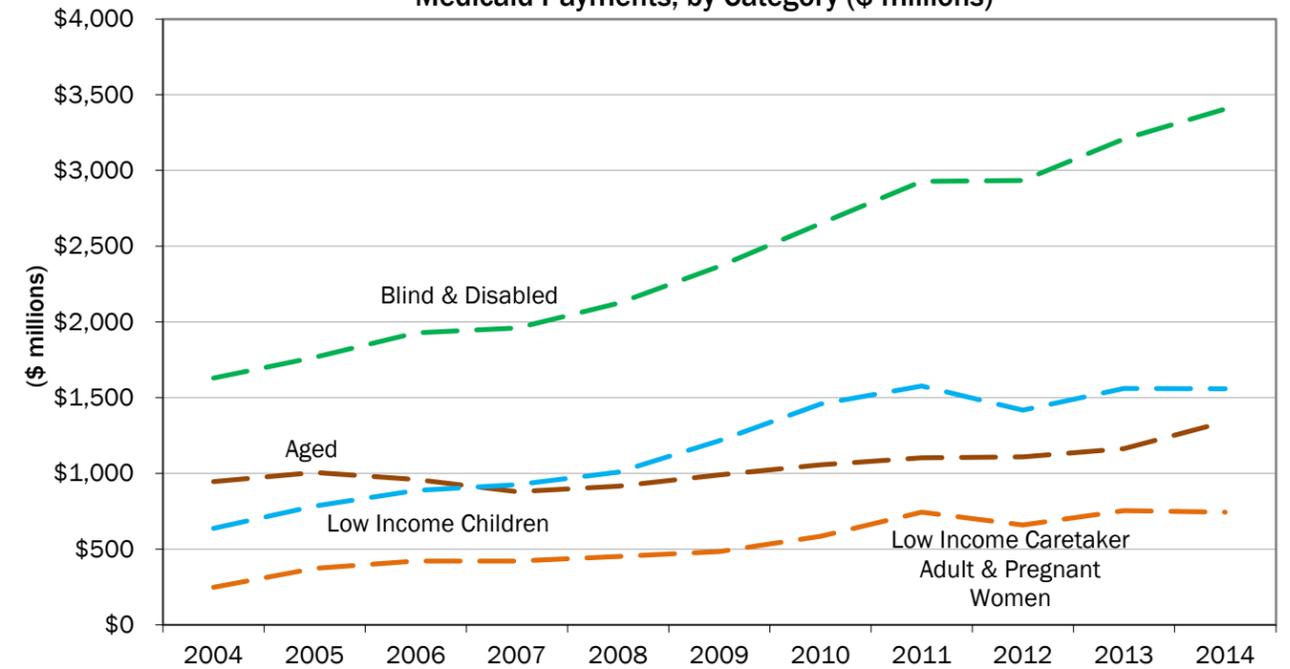
A closer look

Total Medicaid payments increased approximately 3.4 percent in SFY 2014 to its current level of \$7.9 billion.

Payments for aged increased 15 percent, while payments for blind and disabled enrollees increased six percent – both the largest increases among all categorical groups – in SFY 2014. Payments for low income children, and for low income adult caretakers and pregnant women declined during SFY 2014.

MEDICAID PAYMENTS

Medicaid Payments, by Category (\$ millions)



Source: Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services, 2013 DMAS Statistical Record.

Payments (\$ millions)

State Fiscal Year	Aged	Blind and Disabled	Low Income Children	Low Income Caretaker Adult & Pregnant	Unattributed Payments ¹	Total
2004	\$947	\$1,628	\$637	\$248	\$436	\$3,895
2005	\$1,006	\$1,767	\$784	\$373	\$464	\$4,394
2006	\$960	\$1,928	\$887	\$420	\$577	\$4,773
2007	\$879	\$1,960	\$925	\$421	\$857	\$5,042
2008	\$916	\$2,123	\$1,009	\$451	\$844	\$5,343
2009	\$989	\$2,368	\$1,215	\$483	\$717	\$5,772
2010	\$1,056	\$2,651	\$1,457	\$584	\$802	\$6,549
2011	\$1,103	\$2,927	\$1,576	\$745	\$815	\$7,166
2012	\$1,109	\$2,934	\$1,417	\$660	\$913	\$7,033
2013	\$1,163	\$3,208	\$1,561	\$754	\$948	\$7,634
2014	\$1,340	\$3,407	\$1,559	\$743	\$845	\$7,895
Avg. Annual Change	3.7%	7.7%	9.8%	12.8%	8.1%	7.4%
2013-2014	15.2%	6.2%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-10.9%	3.4%

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.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (CHIP)

How this program helps people

The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provides 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. In Virginia, children in families with income greater than Medicaid limits but less than or equal to 200% of the federal poverty level are eligible for the Family Access to Medical Insurance Security (FAMIS). Effective September 2005, women who are pregnant can receive coverage under CHIP.

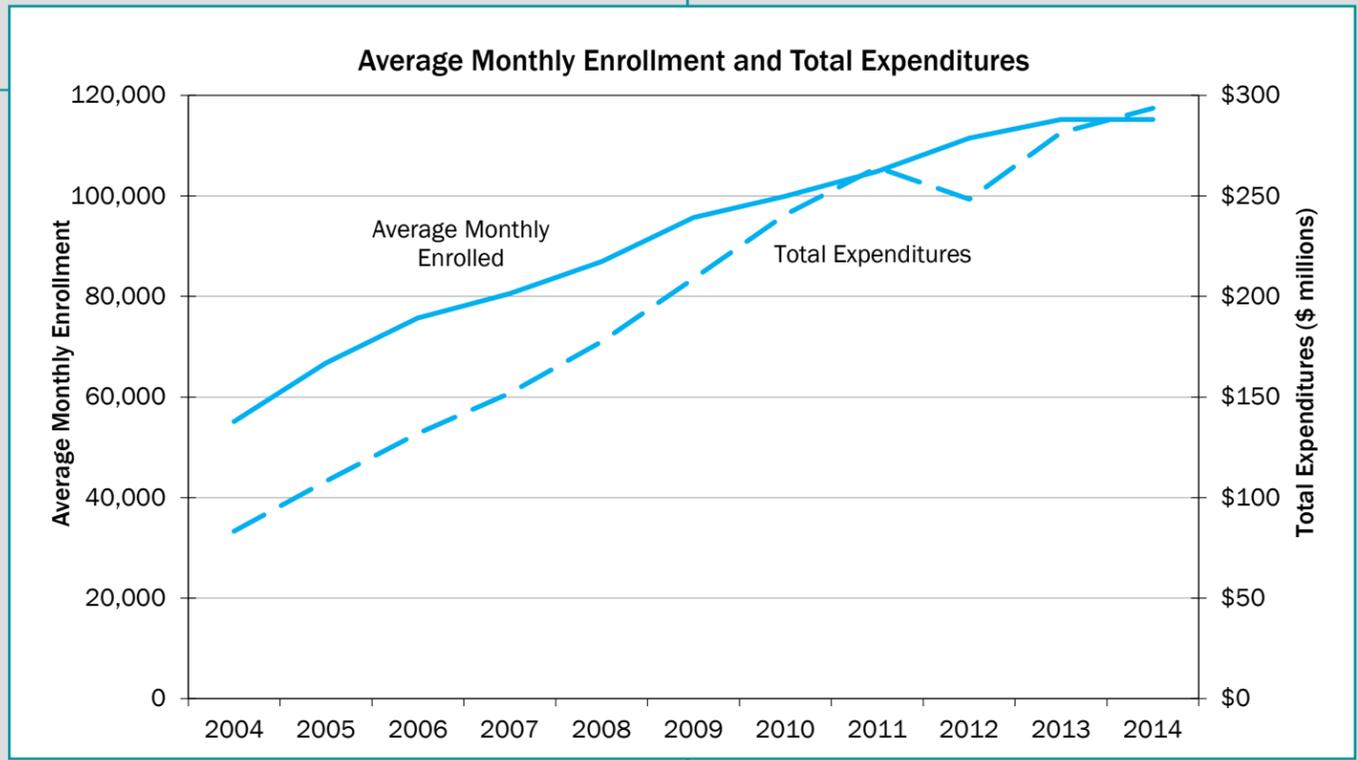
A closer look

During SFY 2014, average monthly enrollment in CHIP for children and pregnant women remained (115,177), unchanged from the prior year. The upward trend can be attributed to State outreach efforts. Compared to the prior year, enrollment of children increased slightly (0.3%), while enrollment of pregnant women decreased substantially (19%).

Expenditures increased by approximately four percent, compared to the prior year.

In SFY 2014, the program spent, on average, \$212 per month for each enrollee.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (CHIP) ENROLLMENT AND EXPENDITURES



Source: Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services, 2014 DMAS Annual Statistical Record.

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
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
2012	110,149	1,333	111,482	\$248.4	\$186
2013	113,668	1,509	115,177	\$281.5	\$204
2014	113,956	1,221	115,177	\$293.6	\$212
Avg. Annual Change	7.7%	34.3%	7.8%	13.8%	5.6%
2013-2014	0.3%	-19.1%	0.0%	4.3%	4.3%

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

² Some variance in the average monthly expenditure per enrollee is related to the number of MCO capitation payments processed each year.

GENERAL RELIEF (GR)

How this program helps people

Due to the SFY 2012 budget shortfall, the General Assembly eliminated state funding for all components of General Relief (GR), with the exception of the unattached child component.

Comprised entirely of state and local funds, GR is an optional program for localities, which allows them to determine and provide assistance in accordance with their own needs and funding capacity.

GR components eliminated included the unemployed employable individual, unemployable individual, institutional care individual, ongoing medical needy individual, and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) interim assistance individual. Also eliminated were the food credit authorization, shelter assistance, emergency medical assistance, transient assistance, burial assistance, and clothing assistance. As a consequence of eliminating GR's adult components, fewer recipients are receiving benefits.

A closer look

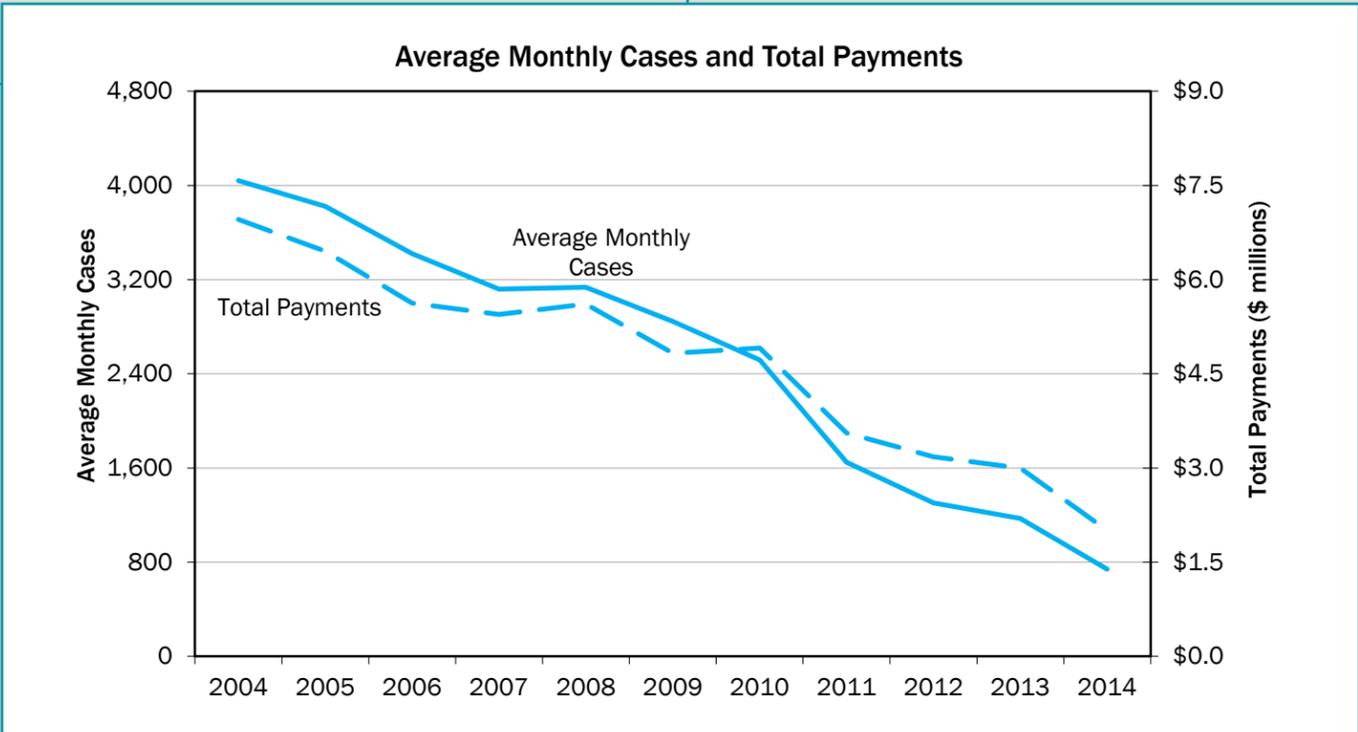
The number of individuals receiving GR declined 37 percent between SFY 2013 and 2014 and continued the downward trend in recipients since SFY 2008. Total payments decreased 33 percent, with monthly payments averaging \$226.

Declining state and local budget allocations as well as the local option to provide this assistance have led to substantial decreases in this program's caseload.



Source: LASER reports.

GENERAL RELIEF CASELOAD AND PAYMENTS



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Cases	Total Payments (\$ millions)	Average Monthly Payment
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
2012	1,303	\$3.2	\$203
2013	1,172	\$3.0	\$213
2014	740	\$2.0	\$226
Avg. Annual Change			
	-14.7%	-10.9%	4.8%
2013-2014			
	-36.8%	-33.1%	5.9%

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

Click on [General Relief expenditure data](#) for monthly expenditures

ENERGY ASSISTANCE

How this program helps people

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. Fuel assistance purchases primary home heating fuel or pays primary home 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.

The Energy Assistance program is 100 percent federally funded.

A closer look

The numbers of households each served by fuel and cooling assistance have increased fairly steadily between 2004 and 2012. However, they declined respectively in SFY 2013 and 2014.

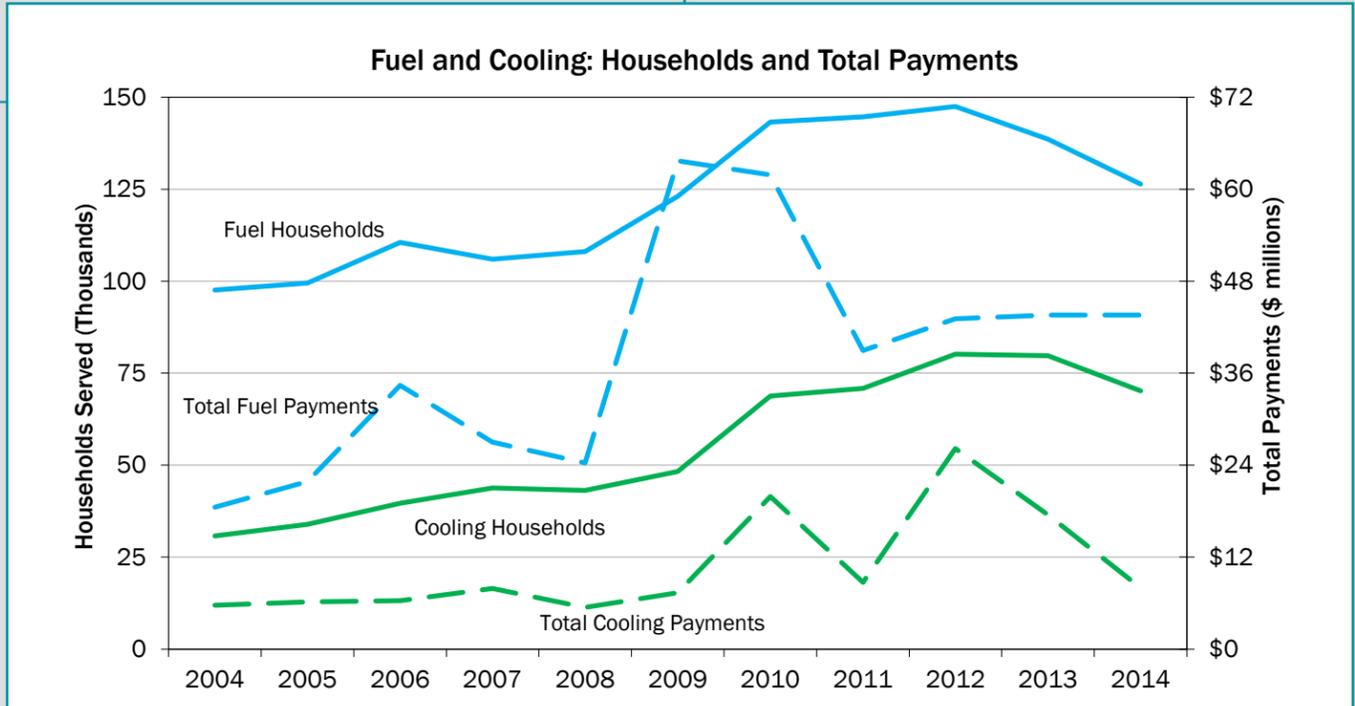
The average payment per household fluctuates due to changes in funding level or the timing of the release of federal funds. The average fuel assistance payment per household increased about 10 percent from the prior year, while the average cooling assistance payment dropped by nearly half (\$114), compared to 2013.

Funding for cooling assistance reached an all-time high in SFY 2012, after which it declined. By SFY 2014, it was one-third (\$8 million) of its 2012 level. However, funding for heating assistance increased slightly since 2012 to its current level of \$43.6 million, but down from its peak of nearly \$64 million in SFY 2009.



Source: Energy Assistance Systems (EAS).

ENERGY ASSISTANCE: FUEL AND COOLING



State Fiscal Year	Fuel Assistance			Cooling Assistance		
	Households Served	Total Payments (\$ millions)	Average Payment Per Household	Households Served	Total Payments (\$ millions)	Average Payment Per Household
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
2012	147,489	\$43.1	\$292	80,201	\$26.2	\$326
2013	138,621	\$43.6	\$315	79,804	\$17.5	\$219
2014	126,447	\$43.6	\$345	70,250	\$8.0	\$114
Avg. Annual Change	2.9%	17.8%	12.9%	9.4%	26.7%	10.7%
2013-2014	-8.8%	0.0%	9.6%	-12.0%	-54.4%	-48.2%

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.

Click on [Energy Assistance Reports](#) for locality level data.

ENERGY ASSISTANCE

ENERGY ASSISTANCE: CRISIS

How this program helps people

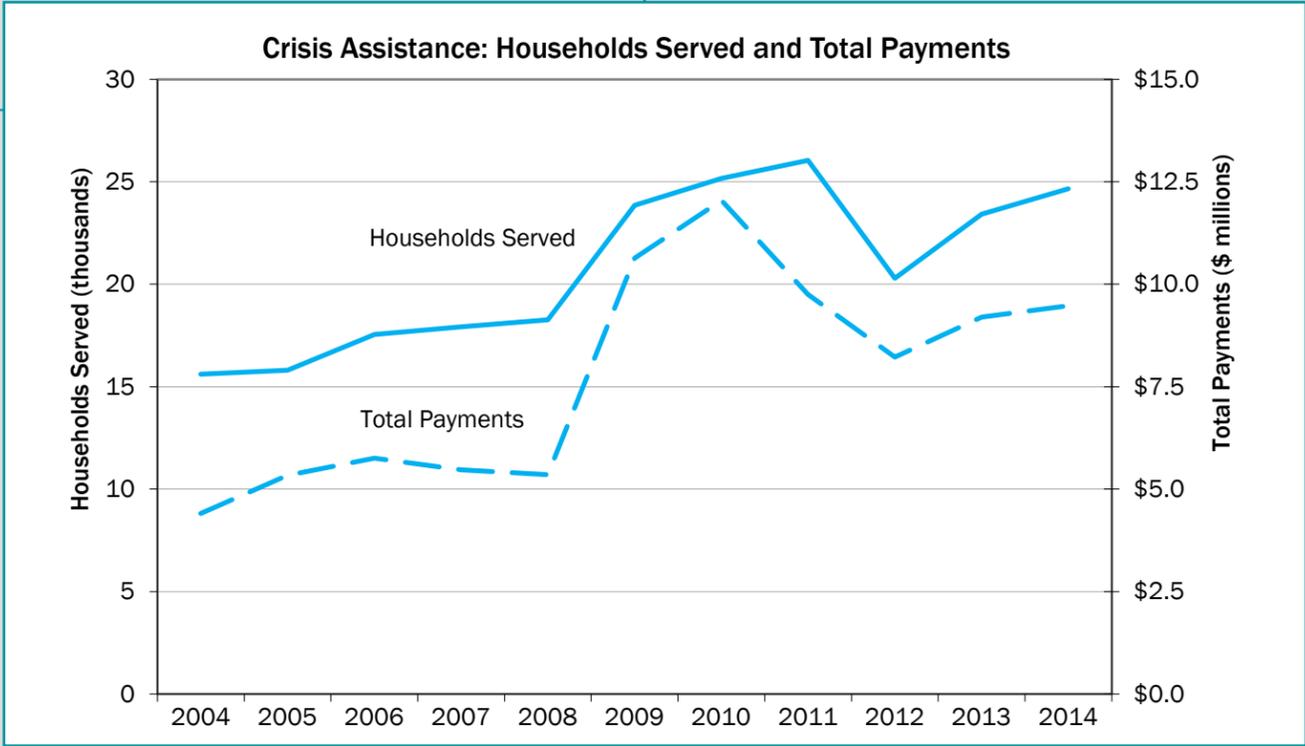
Crisis assistance is designed to meet emergency heating needs. Assistance includes a one-time-only primary heat security deposit, portable heater for temporary use, purchase of primary home heating fuel, payment of primary home heating utility bill, payment for emergency shelter, and/or heating equipment repair or purchase.

The fourth component of Energy Assistance, weatherization assistance, is administered by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development.

A closer look

Participation and payments for crisis-based energy assistance fluctuated over the past decade due to changes in federal funding levels and the timing of the release of federal funds.

In SFY 2014, the number of households receiving crisis assistance increased by five percent and total payments increased by three percent from the prior year. On the other hand, the average payment per household decreased by two percent to \$384.



Source: Energy Assistance Systems (EAS).

State Fiscal Year	Households Served	Total Payments (\$ millions)	Average Payment Per Household
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
2012	20,287	\$8.2	\$405
2013	23,418	\$9.2	\$393
2014	24,656	\$9.5	\$384
Avg. Annual Change			
	5.5%	11.4%	4.6%
2013-2014	5.3%	3.0%	-2.1%

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.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE (DA)

How this program helps people

Disaster Assistance (DA) 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 the Federal Emergency Management Agency (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% federal- and 25% state-funded.



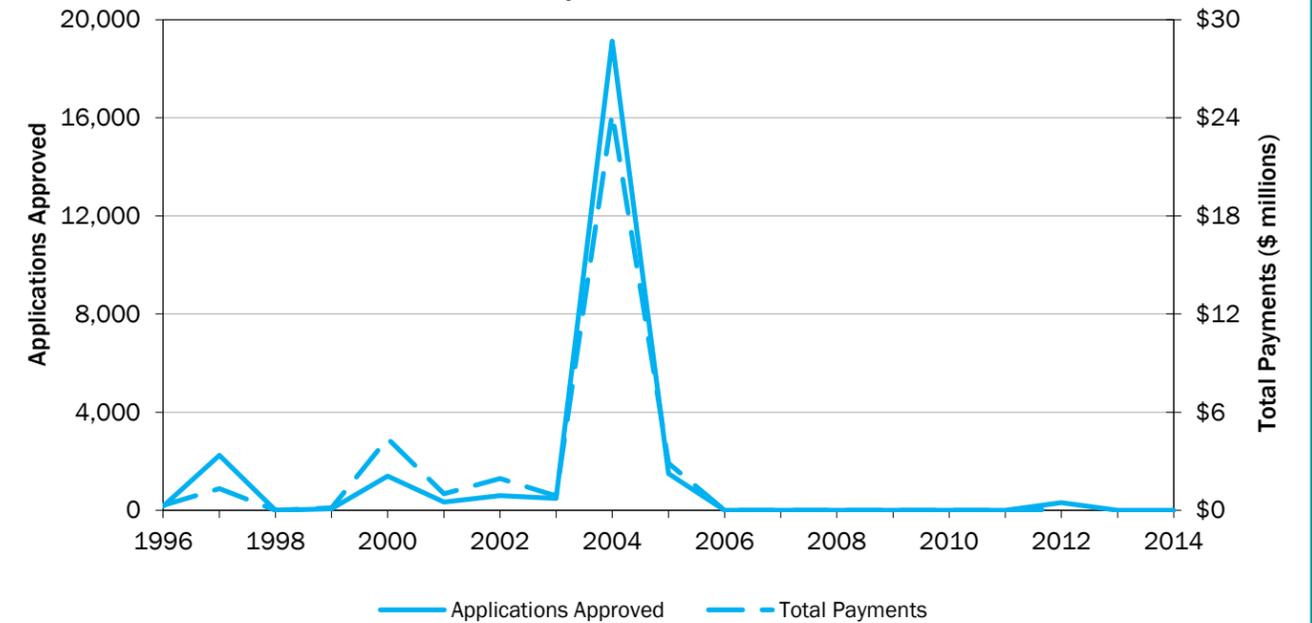
A closer look

During SFY 2014, Virginia did not experience any event that would qualify for federally-declared disaster assistance. In August 2011, Louisa County experienced a magnitude 5.8 earthquake, which was declared a federal disaster in November 2011. Payments for that event totaled \$60,176.

Sources: Emergency Management Program staff.

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
Winter Flood	1098	Jan-96	159	\$301,588
Hurricane Fran	1135	Sep-96	2,242	\$1,328,020
Hurricane Bonnie	1242	Sep-98	64	\$150,683
Hurricane Dennis	1290	Sep-99	72	\$165,483
Hurricane Floyd	1293	Sep-99	1,317	\$4,218,696
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
Louisa Earthquake	4042	Nov-11	313	\$60,176

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

FRAUD MANAGEMENT

How this program helps people

Fraud Management is responsible for ensuring program integrity in all VDSS programs. It also provides technical assistance, fraud investigative training, and policy support to local DSS offices.

Fraud Management is critical to ensuring program integrity.

A closer look

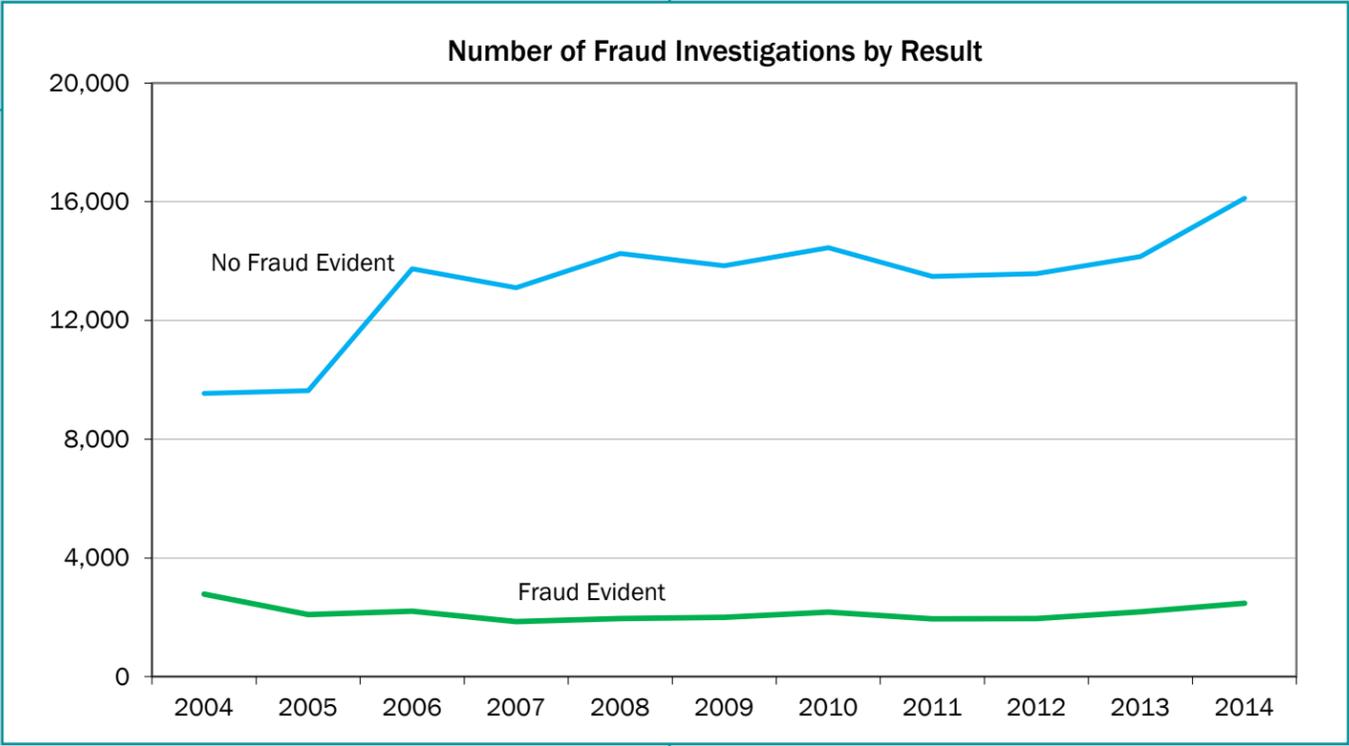
Total investigations increased by 13.8% in SFY 2014. The percentage of investigations with evidence of fraud has remained constant (13%) since SFY 2009 and has decreased by forty percent from ten years ago. The decline in fraud is primarily due to a change in SNAP and TANF program requirements, which lessened and simplified reporting responsibilities for recipients.

The majority (87%) of investigations found no evidence of fraud or intent.



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

FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS



State Fiscal Year	Fraud Evident	No Fraud Evident	Total Investigations	Percent of Investigations with Fraud Evident
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%
2012	1,960	13,572	15,532	13%
2013	2,187	14,153	16,340	13%
2014	2,469	16,120	18,589	13%
Avg. Annual Change	-0.4%	6.1%	4.8%	-4.7%
2013-2014	12.9%	13.9%	13.8%	-0.8%

fraud and overpayment collections

SNAP AND TANF OVERPAYMENT COLLECTIONS

How this program helps people

Fraud Management monitors collections of overpayments for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) – formerly the Food Stamp Program – and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.

Overpayments occur because of agency error, inadvertent household error, or fraud (i.e., intentional program violation).

A closer look

Although TANF overpayment collections have decreased over the past decade, SNAP overpayments have increased from \$2.71 million in SFY 2004 to \$5.23 million in SFY 2014 – an average annual increase of 7%. Between SFY 2013 and 2014, SNAP household error collections decreased by 10.2% and fraud error collections increased 6.3%, while agency error collections decreased 4.7%.

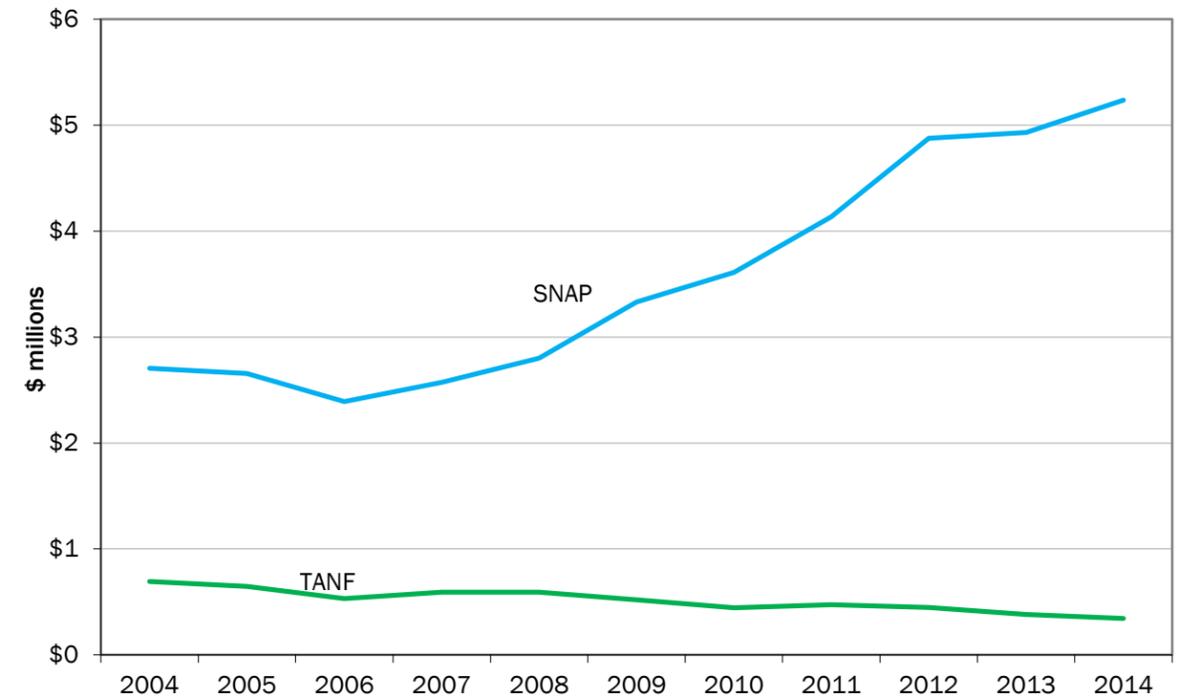
Household error is usually the largest source of SNAP overpayments, followed by fraud and local agency error.



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

SNAP AND TANF OVERPAYMENT COLLECTIONS

Total Collections



fraud and overpayment collections

State Fiscal Year	SNAP Collections by Error Type (\$ millions)			Total Collections (\$ millions)	
	Fraud	Household Error	Agency Error	TANF ¹	SNAP
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
2012	\$1.87	\$2.24	\$0.77	\$0.45	\$4.88
2013	\$1.99	\$2.13	\$0.81	\$0.38	\$4.93
2014	\$2.11	\$2.35	\$0.77	\$0.34	\$5.23
Avg. Annual Change	7.2%	8.2%	5.0%	-6.3%	7.2%
2013-2014	6.3%	10.2%	-4.7%	-9.8%	6.2%

¹ TANF data are not available by error type.

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES' CENTRAL REGISTRY

How this program helps people

The CPS central registry is a database that stores information on "founded" dispositions of child maltreatment. The time frame for retention of database information is established by the Virginia Administrative Code (22 VAC 40-700-30).

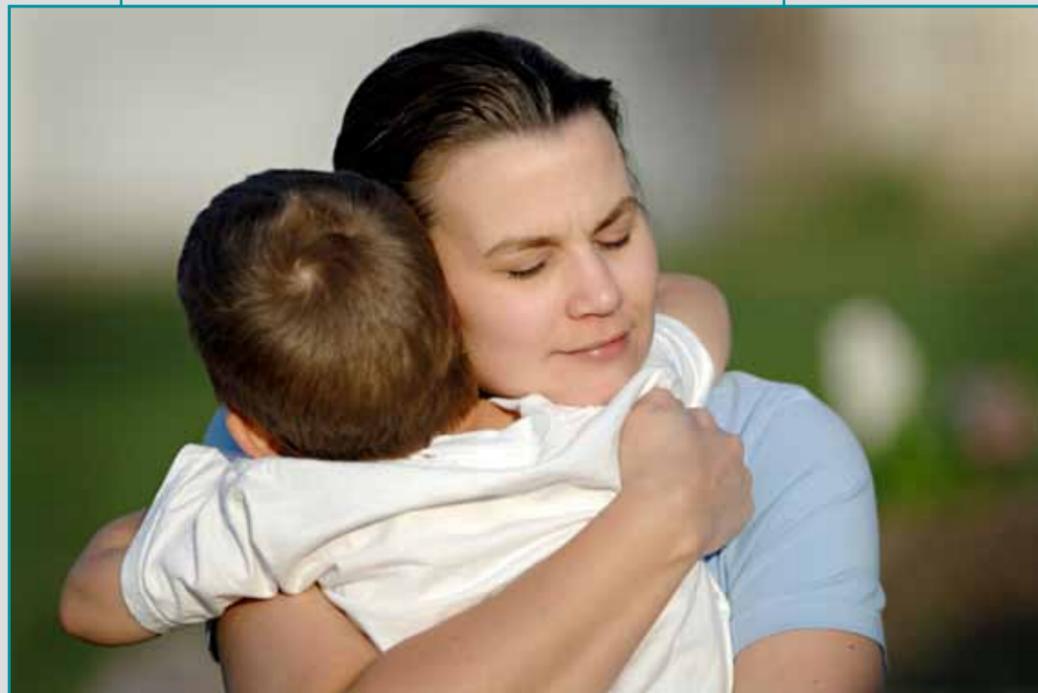
Registry searches are triggered upon request of a local DSS agency, upon receipt of a notarized signature of an individual whose name is being searched, or upon court order. The search determines whether an individual, who may work alone with children, is in the registry and whether their reason for inclusion in the registry precludes them working with children.

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.

A closer look

Between SFY 2013 and 2014, the number of central registry searches decreased by nearly 2.5% and the number of matches to registry decreased 0.4%.

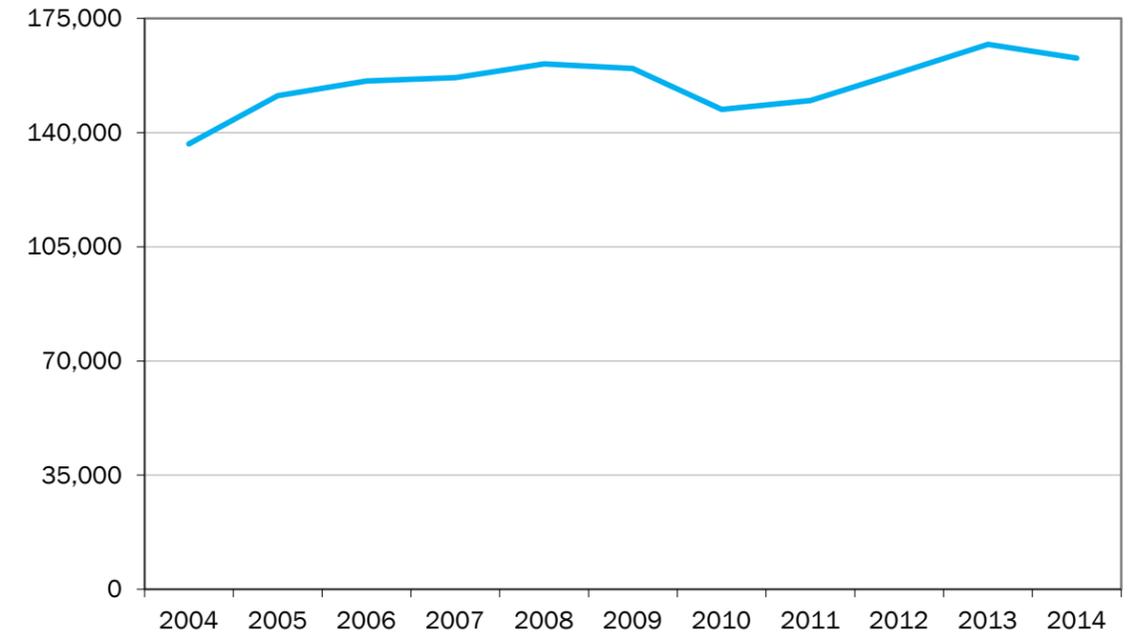
Since SFY 2004, Central Registry activity has been growing on average about 2% per year.



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

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES CENTRAL REGISTRY ACTIVITY

Total Searches of Central Registry



Central Registry Activity

State Fiscal Year	Total Searches	Number of Matches
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
2012	158,348	764
2013	167,034	699
2014	162,834	696
Avg. Annual Change	1.9%	2.1%
2013-2014	-2.5%	-0.4%

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS)

How this program helps people

The goal of CPS is to provide a continuum of specialized 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."

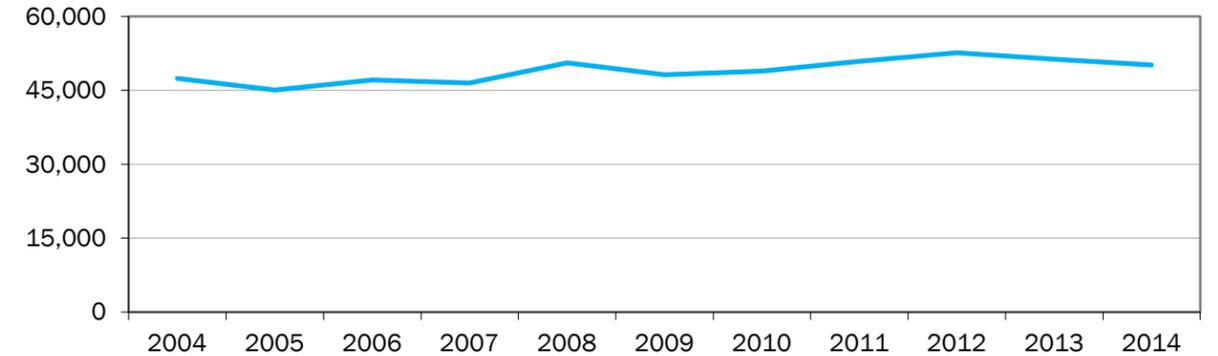


A closer look

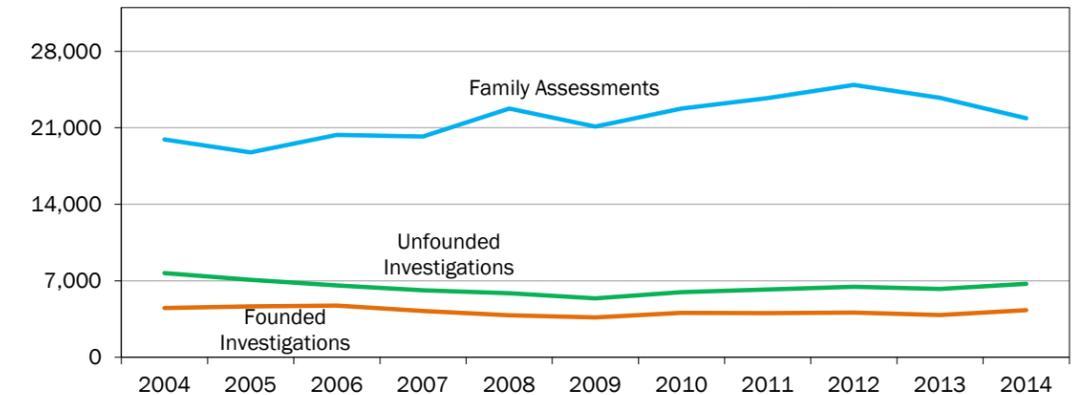
The SFY 2014 number of CPS reported child victims decreased by 2.4% from SFY 2013. Family Assessments decreased approximately 8% and the number of investigations (Founded and Unfounded) increased by almost 9% compared to SFY 2013.

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	Investigations		Total Completed Investigations & Assessments	Number of Reported Child Victims ¹	Child Deaths from Abuse and Neglect ²
		Founded	Unfounded			
2004	19,931	4,507	7,710	32,148	47,445	30
2005	18,753	4,661	7,093	30,507	45,078	27
2006	20,337	4,741	6,575	31,653	47,130	29
2007	20,186	4,230	6,138	30,554	46,511	29
2008	22,761	3,857	5,853	32,471	50,598	35
2009	21,106	3,651	5,398	30,155	48,155	34
2010	22,765	4,059	5,965	32,789	48,915	44
2011	23,712	4,039	6,212	33,963	50,887	30
2012	24,911	4,103	6,464	35,478	52,675	28
2013	23,747	3,863	6,251	33,861	51,346	37
2014	21,867	4,312	6,728	32,907	50,136	37
Avg. Annual Change	1.2%	-0.2%	-1.1%	0.4%	0.6%	3.8%
2013-2014	-7.9%	11.6%	7.6%	-2.8%	-2.4%	0.0%

¹Number of reported child victims includes unfounded complaints.

²As of December 19, 2014, there were 15 child fatalities pending findings for SFY 2014 and 4 were being appealed.

Click on [CPS Reports and Studies](#) for locality level data from 2000 through 2013.

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

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

How this program helps people

This program facilitates the adoption of children from foster care who are considered hard to place because these children have 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) to facilitate the adoption of children from families who meet income and other eligibility criteria. 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, and 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 include 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 needs.



A closer look

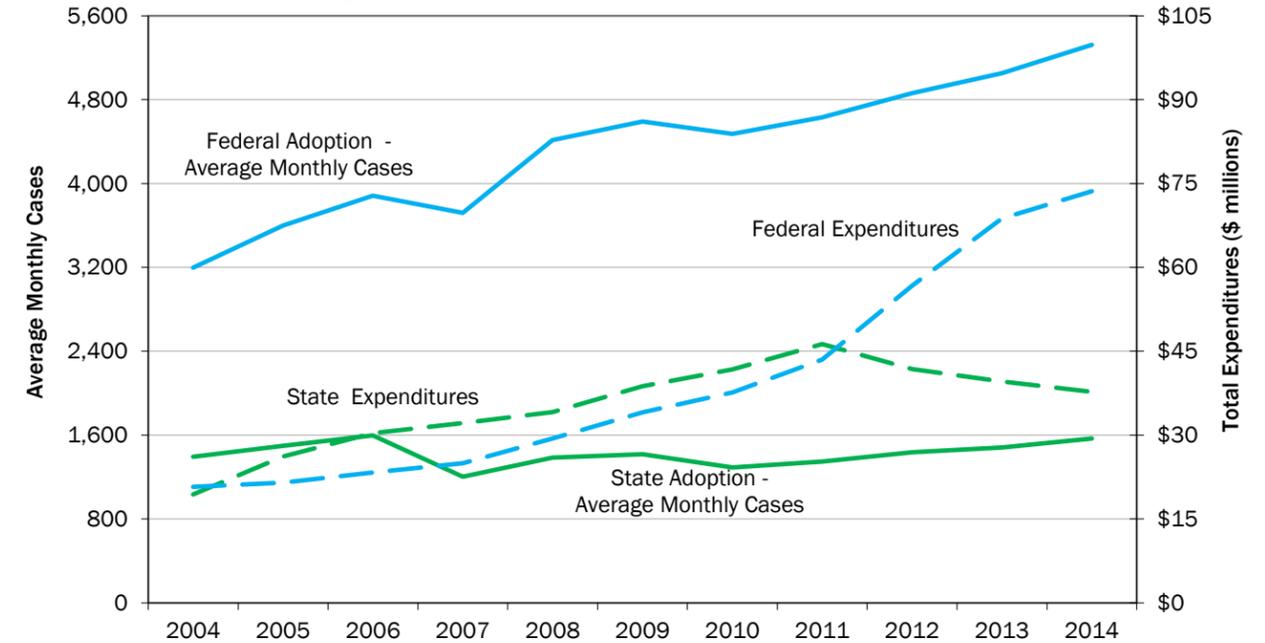
The average monthly number of cases receiving federal adoption assistance has increased substantially over the past decade. The average monthly number of cases receiving state adoption assistance has increased to a lesser extent. Both types of cases increased by more than 5% between SFY 2013 and 2014.

Combined federal and state adoption assistance expenditures increased, on average, by almost 11% each year over the past decade. Between SFY 2013 and 2014, expenditures increased another 2.8%, however this is due to increases in expenditures for federal adoption assistance.

During SFY 2012, state adoption assistance expenditures declined for the first time in 11 years, despite an increase in the number of cases. In SFY 2014, expenditures decreased 4.7% from 2013.

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

Average Monthly Number of Cases and Total Expenditures



State Adoption Assistance

Federal Adoption Assistance

Combined Adoption Assistance

State Fiscal Year	State Adoption Assistance		Federal Adoption Assistance		Combined Adoption Assistance		Average Monthly Payment Per Case
	Average Monthly Cases ¹	Annual Expenditures (\$ millions)	Average Monthly Cases ¹	Average Expenditures (\$ millions)	Average Monthly Cases ¹	Annual Expenditures (\$ millions)	
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
2012	1,435	\$41.8	4,861	\$56.7	6,296	\$98.5	\$1,304
2013	1,481	\$39.6	5,052	\$68.7	6,533	\$108.3	\$1,382
2014	1,568	\$37.7	5,323	\$73.6	6,891	\$111.4	\$1,347
Avg. Annual Change	1.8%	7.6%	5.4%	13.7%	4.4%	10.8%	6.6%
2013-2014	5.9%	-4.7%	5.4%	7.1%	5.5%	2.8%	-2.6%

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

FOSTER CARE

How this program helps people

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 become a permanent member of another family.

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 children in foster care eligible for federal Title IV-E funds. Major criteria for Title IV-E eligibility is meeting the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) requirements that were in effect in Virginia on July 16, 1996.

A closer look

While the number of children under age 18 in foster care has declined since 2007, the number in care increased by 5% between SFY 2013 and 2014. The number of children in care is approximately 60% of what it was in SFY 2007.

In addition, children are spending less time in foster care – the median length of stay in SFY 2014 was 13 months, compared to 20 months in SFY 2009.

The number of children entering foster care has declined every year since 2007, but increased by 16% between 2013 and 2014.

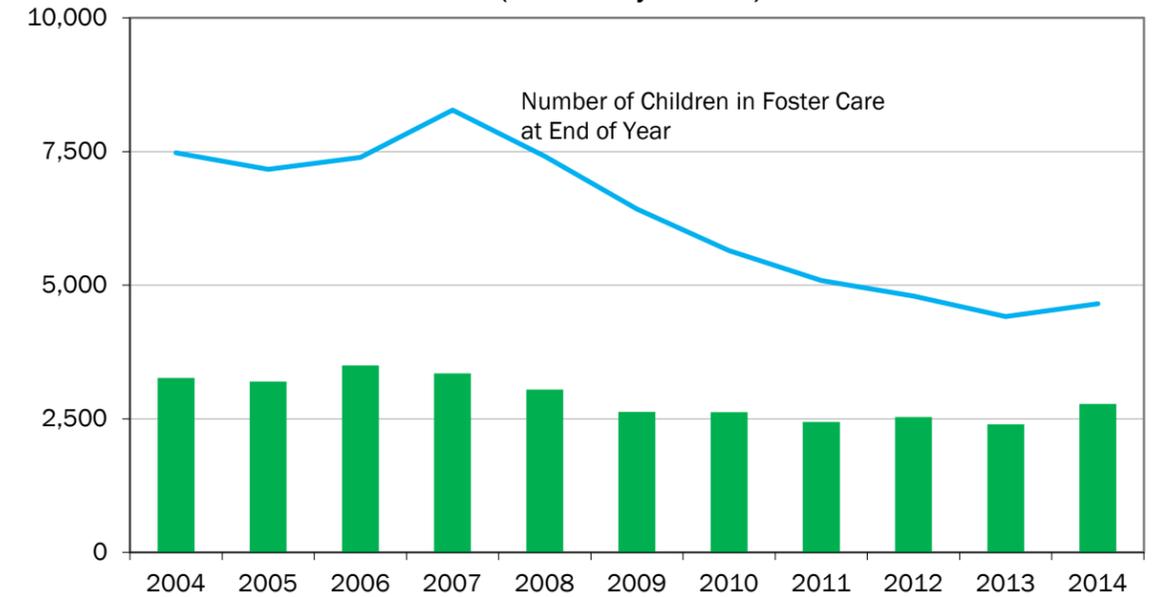
Since SFY 2008, the Title IV-E penetration rate has been below 50% every year until 2014 when it increased to 54% which is an increase of nearly 7% from SFY 2013 reversing a 6 year trend.



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: 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)
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
2012	4,795	2,530	47.2%	15.3
2013	4,412	2,394	47.5%	15.1
2014	4,651	2,777	54.4%	13.1
Avg. Annual Change	-4.3%	-1.3%	0.8%	-3.6%
2013-2014	5.4%	16.0%	14.5%	-13.2%

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.

FOSTER CARE

How this program helps people

All children in foster care are eligible to receive room, board and supervision. Children who meet federal Title IV-E eligibility requirements can receive federal maintenance payments 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.

Virginia Department of Social Services (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.

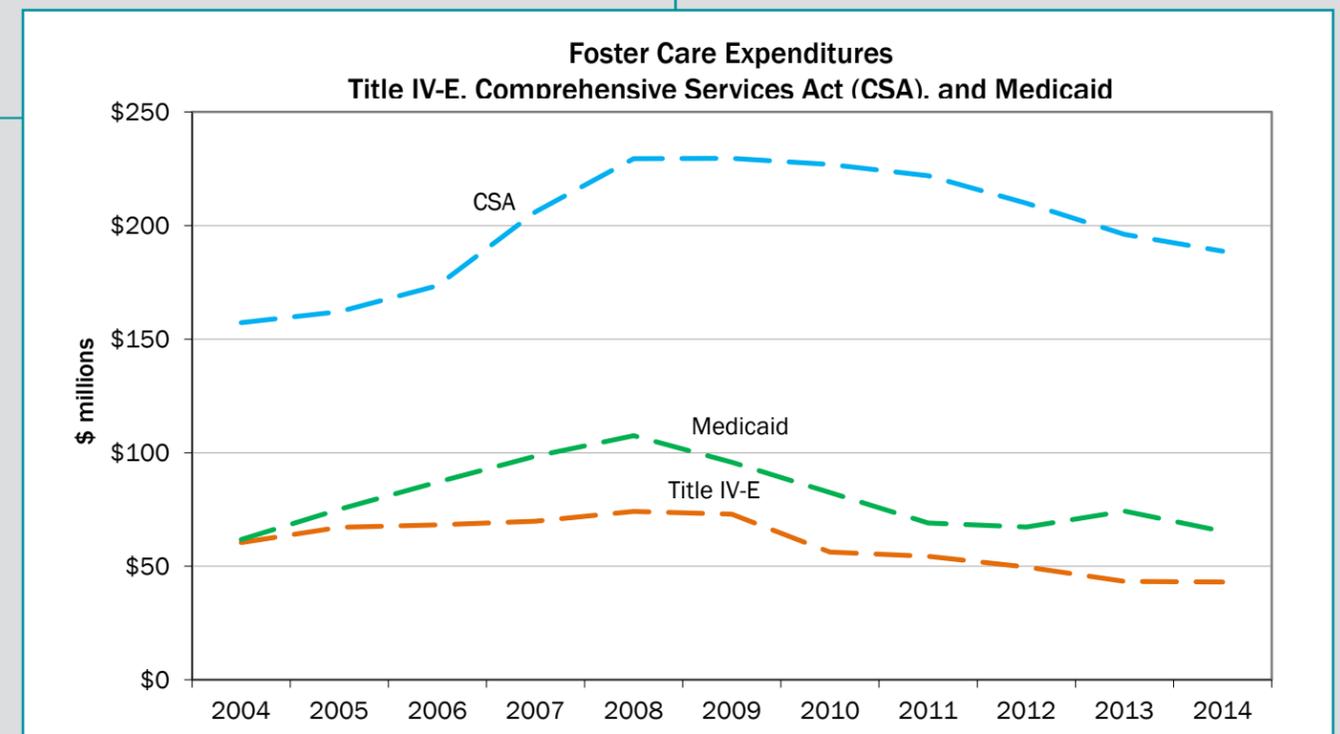


A closer look

After reaching a peak in SFY 2008 (\$411 million), total expenditures on foster care have steadily declined. The decline is due primarily to a reduction in the number of children in foster care, and secondarily to reduced reliance on congregate care (such as group homes).

The share of total costs covered by state (CSA) funds increased in recent years. In SFY 2014, CSA expenditures accounted for 64% of all foster care spending. Meanwhile, the proportion of total costs covered by Title IV-E continues a decade long decline.

FOSTER CARE: TITLE IV-E AND STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURES



State Fiscal Year	Expenditures by Source (\$ Millions)				Annual Expenditures Per Child
	Title IV-E	CSA	Medicaid	Total	
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
2012	\$49.6	\$209.8	\$67.3	\$326.7	\$44,008
2013	\$43.3	\$196.1	\$74.2	\$313.5	\$44,713
2014	\$43.0	\$188.7	\$65.3	\$297.0	\$41,778
Avg. Annual Change	-2.9%	2.1%	1.5%	0.9%	4.2%
2013-2014	-0.6%	-3.8%	-11.9%	-5.3%	-6.6%

Notes: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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.

FOSTER CARE

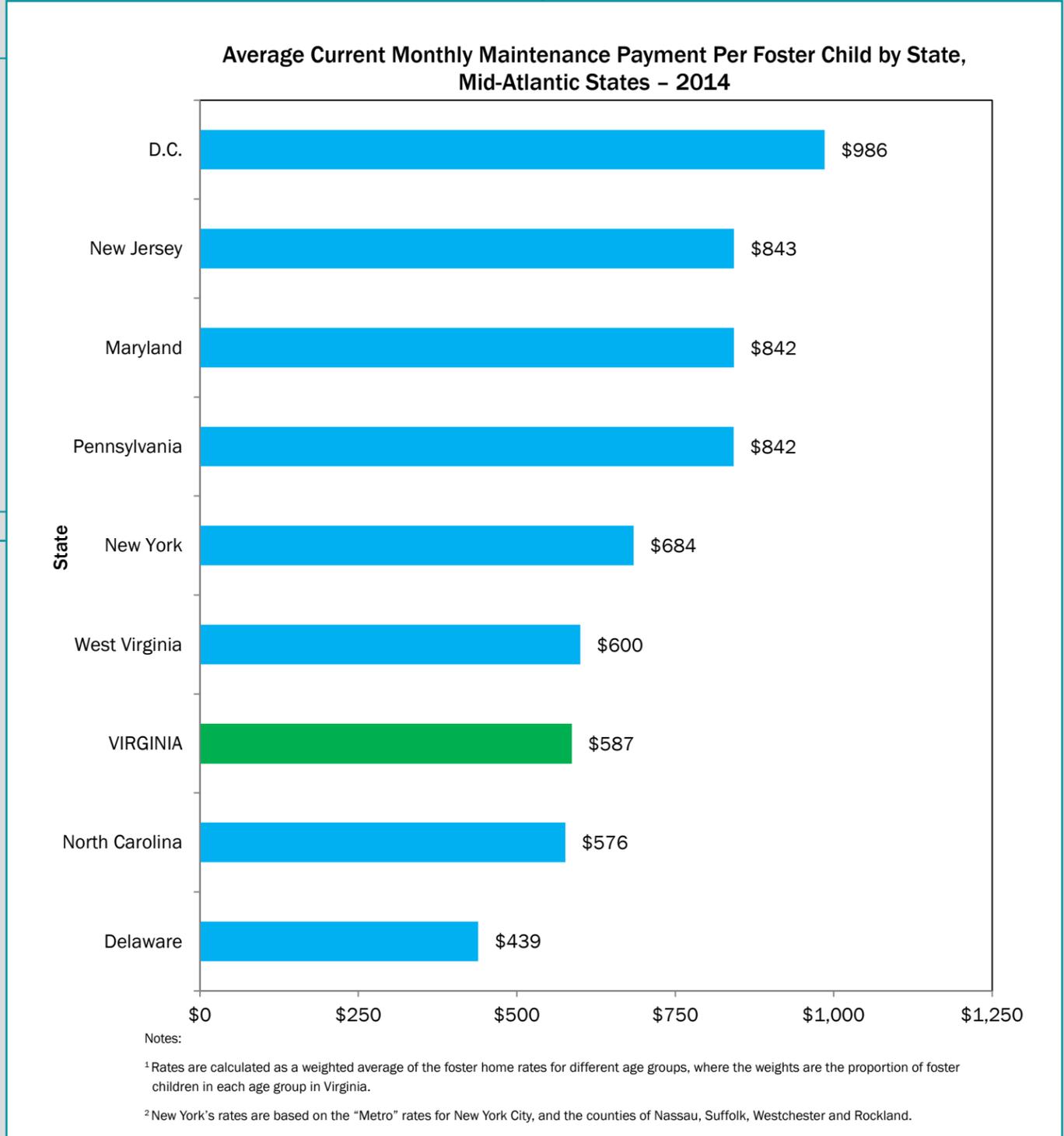
How this program helps people
 The foster care payment rate is the average monthly maintenance payment per foster child by state, for states in the Mid-Atlantic States.

A closer look
 In monthly maintenance payments to foster parents, Virginia ranks 7th among the nine Mid-Atlantic States.
 In SFY 2014 foster parents in the District of Columbia receive on average \$986 per month per child, 68% more than in Virginia.
 Average payments to foster parents in West Virginia (\$600) and North Carolina (\$576) are more in line with Virginia's payments.



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

FOSTER CARE PAYMENT RATES



ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES (APS)

How this program helps people

Adult Protective Services (APS) investigates reports of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of adults with disabilities and older adults (age 60 and older) to determine if these persons are in need of protective services. APS also investigates cases of suspected financial exploitation (i.e., mishandling, theft, or fraud involving personal income, assets or property) by family members, caretakers or others.

If protective services are needed and accepted by the individual, local APS social workers may arrange for a wide variety of services, including home-based care, transportation, adult day services, adult foster care, nutrition services and legal intervention in order to protect the adult. Services may also be arranged for individuals in emergency situations who lack the capacity to consent to services.

The goal of APS is to protect a vulnerable adult's life, health, and property without a loss of independence.

In accordance with state law enacted in 2012, and effective on July 1, 2013, Adult Protective Services, combined with Adult Services and Auxiliary Grant programs, were absorbed into the Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DARS). These programs are no longer part of VDSS's Division of Family Services. However, direct services continue to be provided by local departments of social services.



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

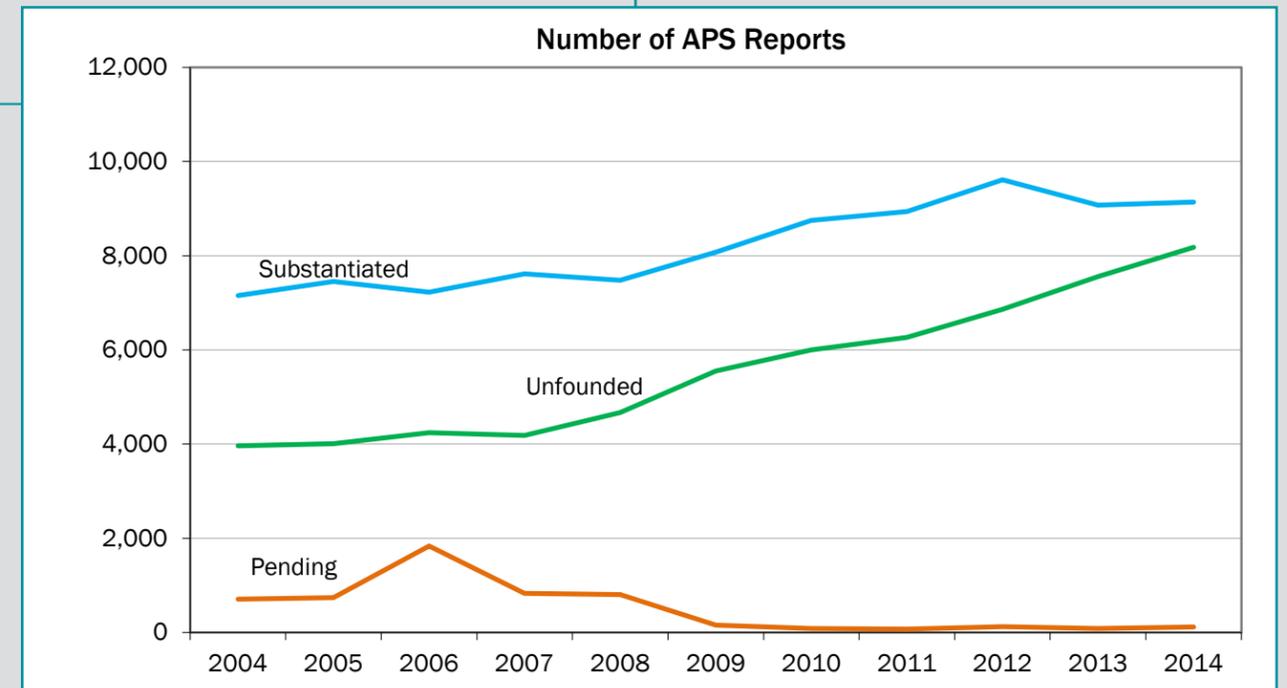
A closer look

State Fiscal Year 2014 marked the seventh consecutive year of increases in total complaints of abuse, neglect and exploitation of vulnerable adults. Among these 21,650 complaints, 17,319 were investigated by APS, of which 9,140, or 53%, were substantiated (i.e., supported by a preponderance of evidence collected during the investigation).

Between SFY 2003 and 2014, the total number of complaints of elder and other abuse increased over time. This result is due to the aging of the population, including "Baby Boomers," and increased awareness of elder abuse – the majority of APS reports involve the elderly.

According to the SFY 2014 Adult Protective Services Division Report, 62% of adult mistreatment takes place in the victim's own home, and the most common form of adult abuse and neglect involves self-neglect (i.e., where the adult is unable to provide for him or herself).

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES (APS) REPORTS



State Fiscal Year	Total Reports			Percent of Reports			Total Reports
	Substantiated	Disabled	Investigated	Substantiated	Invalid ²	Pending ³	
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
2012	9,610	6,863	16,473	58%	3,393	124	19,990
2013	9,075	7,557	16,632	55%	3,985	87	20,704
2014	9,140	8,179	17,319	53%	4,217	114	21,650
Avg. Annual Change	2.6%	7.6%	4.6%	-1.9%	30.9%	2.5%	6.3%
2013-2014	0.7%	8.2%	4.1%	-3.3%	5.8%	31.0%	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.

The state Adult Services Program (ASP) is no longer part of VDSS's Division of Family Services. On July 1, 2013, the Adult Services Program relocated to the Department for Aging & Rehabilitative Services (DARS). DARS' Adult Protective Services Division oversees Adult Services and Auxiliary Grants as well as Adult Protective Services. Local departments of social services staff remain responsible for determining eligibility for Auxiliary Grants and service delivery for Adult Protective Services and Adult Services.

ADULT SERVICES

ADULT SERVICES: HOME-BASED AND OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES

How this program helps people

Companion, chore, and homemaker services are provided by local departments of social services to adults aged 60 and older and adults with a disability. They are designed to help adults remain as independent as possible, in the least restrictive environment (preferably in their own homes), and to avoid more costly and restrictive institutional placement.

Companion services include assistance with activities of daily living, meal preparation, light housekeeping, and shopping.

Chore services include non-routine, heavy home maintenance tasks.

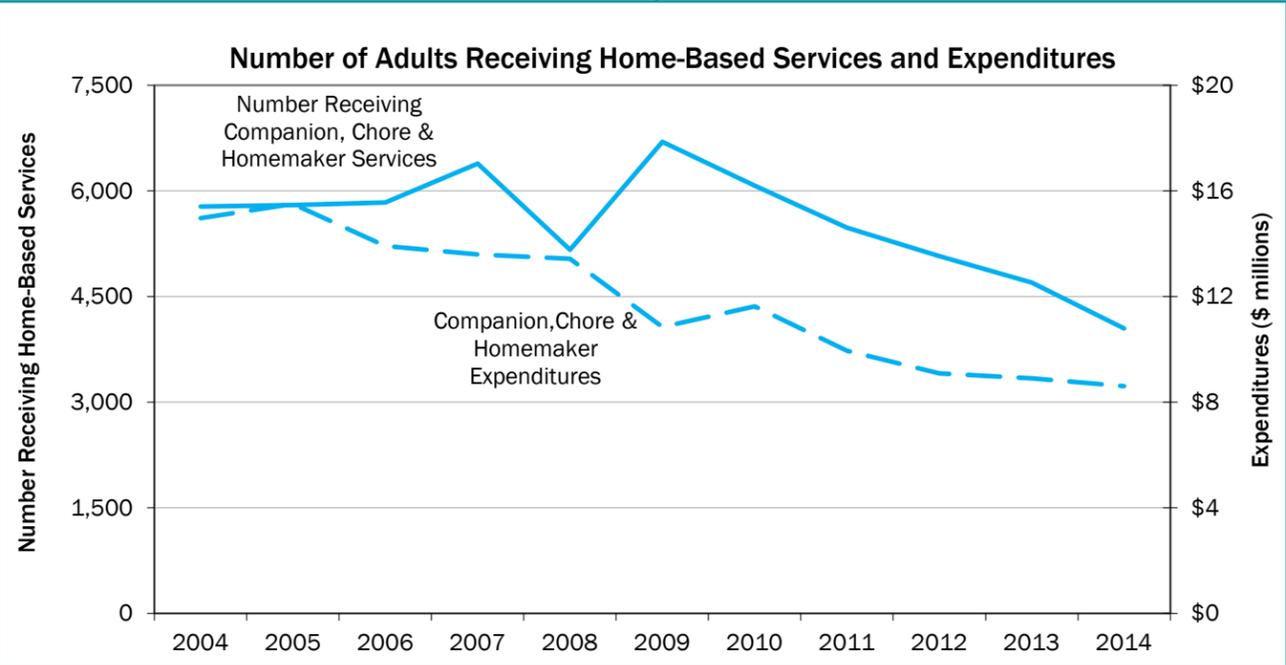
Homemaker services involve instruction in such activities as personal care and hygiene, home management, nutrition, or consumer choices.

Together, these services comprise “home-based services” (see Code of Virginia Section 63.2-1600). The “Other” purchased services category includes adult day services, adult foster care, adult protective services (APS), and nutrition services. Home-based services are paid from federal Social Services Block Grant and local funds, with a small amount of state funding for APS.

A closer look

In SFY 2014, 4,047 individuals received home-based (companion, chore or homemaker) services, for a total cost of \$9.5 million. The majority of total expenditures are for companion, chore and homemaker services. Other purchased services make up less than 10% percent of total costs.

The number of individuals receiving home-based services has declined since 2009 due to significant reductions in federal, state, and local funding, including the elimination of most appropriations for prevention and protection services for older and incapacitated adults. Some local departments of social services have been able to increase local, non-reimbursable funds to offset the reduction in other funds.



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	Non-Reimbursed Local	Federal & State	Local	Non-Reimbursed Local	
2004	5,777	\$8.8	\$2.0	\$4.2	\$0.8	\$0.21	\$0.12	\$16.1
2005	5,798	\$7.6	\$1.9	\$5.9	\$0.8	\$0.19	\$0.04	\$16.5
2006	5,836	\$8.3	\$2.1	\$3.6	\$0.8	\$0.19	\$0.02	\$14.9
2007 ¹	6,388	\$8.5	\$2.1	\$2.9	\$0.9	\$0.22	\$0.02	\$14.7
2008 ⁴	5,164	\$8.2	\$2.0	\$3.2	\$0.8	\$0.17	\$0.10	\$14.5
2009 ⁵	6,697	\$8.4	\$2.1	\$0.4	\$0.8	\$0.16	\$0.02	\$11.8
2010	6,075	\$7.4	\$1.8	\$2.4	\$0.7	\$0.14	\$0.08	\$12.6
2011	5,477	\$6.1	\$1.5	\$2.3	\$0.7	\$0.14	\$0.07	\$10.9
2012	5,072	\$4.4	\$1.1	\$3.5	\$0.8	\$0.15	\$0.10	\$10.1
2013	4,696	\$4.2	\$1.1	\$3.6	\$0.8	\$0.14	\$0.06	\$9.9
2014	4,047	\$4.0	\$1.0	\$3.6	\$0.7	\$0.13	\$0.04	\$9.5
Avg. Annual								
Change	-2.7%	-7.0%	-6.1%	45.8%	-1.3%	-3.9%	53.1%	-4.9%
2013-2014	-13.8%	-4.8%	-4.8%	-1.1%	-4.4%	-4.8%	-31.4%	-3.6%

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 services plans.
⁵ Beginning in SFY 2009 counts are from ASAPS case type listings.

The state Adult Services Program (ASP) is no longer part of VDSS’s Division of Family Services. On July 1, 2013, the Adult Services Program relocated to the Department for Aging & Rehabilitative Services (DARS). DARS’ Adult Protective Services Division oversees Adult Services and Auxiliary Grants as well as Adult Protective Services. Local departments of social services staff remain responsible for determining eligibility for Auxiliary Grants and service delivery for Adult Protective Services and Adult Services.

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

AUXILIARY GRANT (AG)

How this program helps people

An Auxiliary Grant (AG) 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% state- and 20% locally-funded. Non-reimbursable expenses are funds provided by the locality and not reimbursable by VDSS.

A closer look

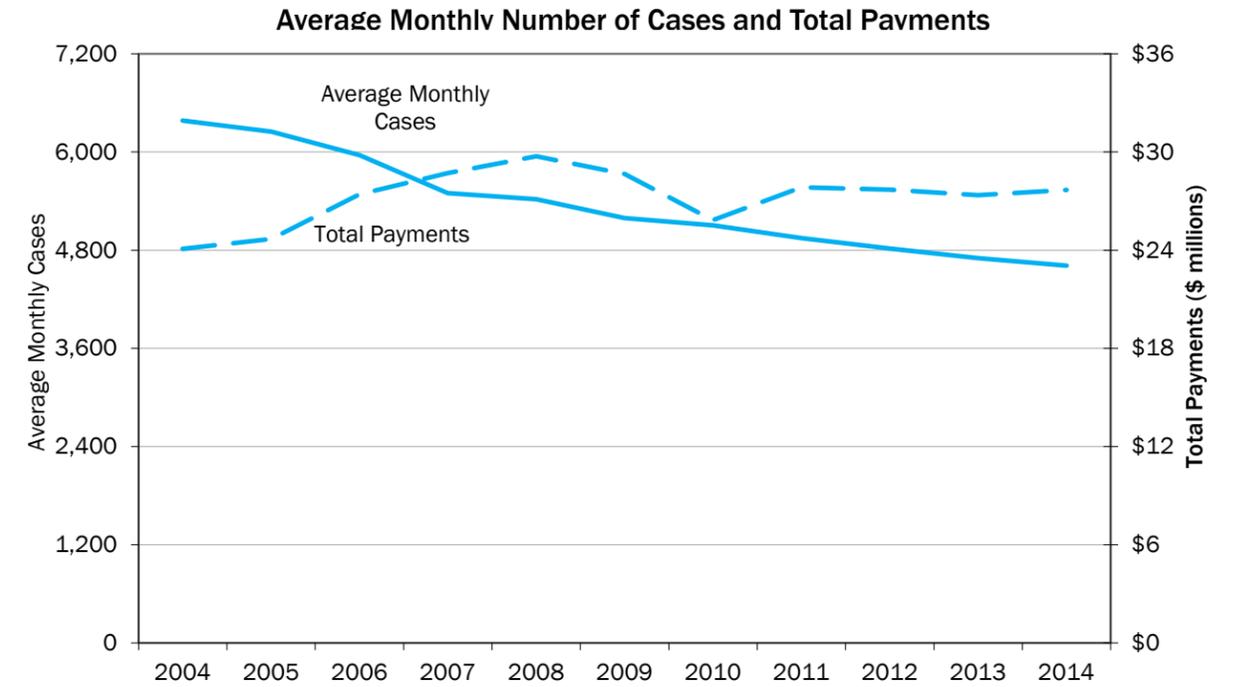
The Auxiliary Grant average monthly caseload has been declining by approximately 3% per year since SFY 2004. A 2009 survey of 78 local departments of social services identified three major reasons for this utilization drop: 1) a grant payment rate that is insufficient for ALFs to cover services; 2) individuals' need for more extensive services than provided by ALFs; and 3) customers' desire to use available home-based services.

In SFY 2014, total payments for the program increased from the previous year by 1.6%.

Local non-reimbursable expenses have fluctuated over the past ten years. However, this category accounts for only a small portion (less than 0.2%) of Auxiliary Grant payments. Between SFY 2004 and 2014, the average monthly payment increased 5%, on average, to \$500.



AUXILIARY GRANT CASELOAD AND PAYMENTS



Local Fiscal Year ¹	Average Monthly Cases ²	Payments (\$ millions)				Average Monthly Payment
		State	Local	Local Non-Reimbursable	Total Payments	
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
2012	4,822	\$22.1	\$5.5	\$0.048	\$27.7	\$479
2013	4,704	\$21.9	\$5.5	\$0.052	\$27.4	\$485
2014	4,610	\$22.1	\$5.5	\$0.021	\$27.7	\$500
Avg. Annual Change	-3.2%	1.6%	1.6%	85.7%	1.6%	5.0%

¹ The local fiscal year runs from June 1 through 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.

The state Adult Services Program (ASP) is no longer part of VDSS's Division of Family Services. On July 1, 2013, the Adult Services Program relocated to the Department for Aging & Rehabilitative Services (DARS). DARS' Adult Protective Services Division oversees Adult Services and Auxiliary Grants as well as Adult Protective Services. Local departments of social services staff remain responsible for determining eligibility for Auxiliary Grants and service delivery for Adult Protective Services and Adult Services.

FAMILY SERVICES GRANT PROGRAMS

FAMILY SERVICES GRANT PROGRAMS

How this program helps people

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.

Healthy Families 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 Community-Based Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention (CBCAP) 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 "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" plays at schools throughout the state.

A closer look

Between SFY 2013 and 2014, Family Services Grant programs had several notable changes in expenditures and individuals served. Expenditures increased by more than 6%, while the number of families served decreased by 19%. Promoting Safe and Stable Families was a major factor in these changes.

The PSSF program had a 20% increase in expenditures while serving significantly fewer families. This program accounts for half (55%) of expenditures in this area. It is difficult to count individuals or families served for some PSSF activities such as community fairs, library resource centers, brochures and newsletters.

The Hugs and Kisses program experienced a decrease in expenditures, over 6% and a corresponding decrease of over 20% in the number of families served.



Photo from "Hugs And Kisses." Courtesy of Virginia Repertory Theatre Archive

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 ²	Total
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
2012	\$6.0	\$0.10	\$3.6	\$1.14	\$10.9
2013	\$4.6	\$0.10	\$3.3	\$1.32	\$9.3
2014	\$5.5	\$0.10	\$3.6	\$0.67	\$9.9
Avg. Annual Change	4.1%	-0.1%	-1.5%	12.3%	0.0%
2013-2014	20.3%	-6.4%	9.8%	-49.0%	6.4%

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.

² The increase in SFY 2012 expenditures is due to new grants and changes in the obligation/liquidation cycle outlined by the federal government.

Number of Individuals or Families Served

State Fiscal Year	Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) ¹	Hugs and Kisses Play ²	Healthy Families ³	Community-Based Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Grant ⁴	Total
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
2012	10,726	52,184	4,565	2,201	69,676
2013	10,483	54,420	4,279	1,838	71,020
2014	8,465	43,162	4,315	1,399	57,341
Avg. Annual Change	0.9%	-0.8%	0.8%	23.6%	1.3%
2013-2014	-19.3%	-20.7%	0.8%	-23.9%	-19.3%

¹ SFY 2012 PSSF increase due to inclusion of numbers served under the Strengthening Families Fatherhood grants.

² Counts represent estimated number of children attending the play using VDSS funds.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

CHILD CARE

How this program helps people

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.

A closer look

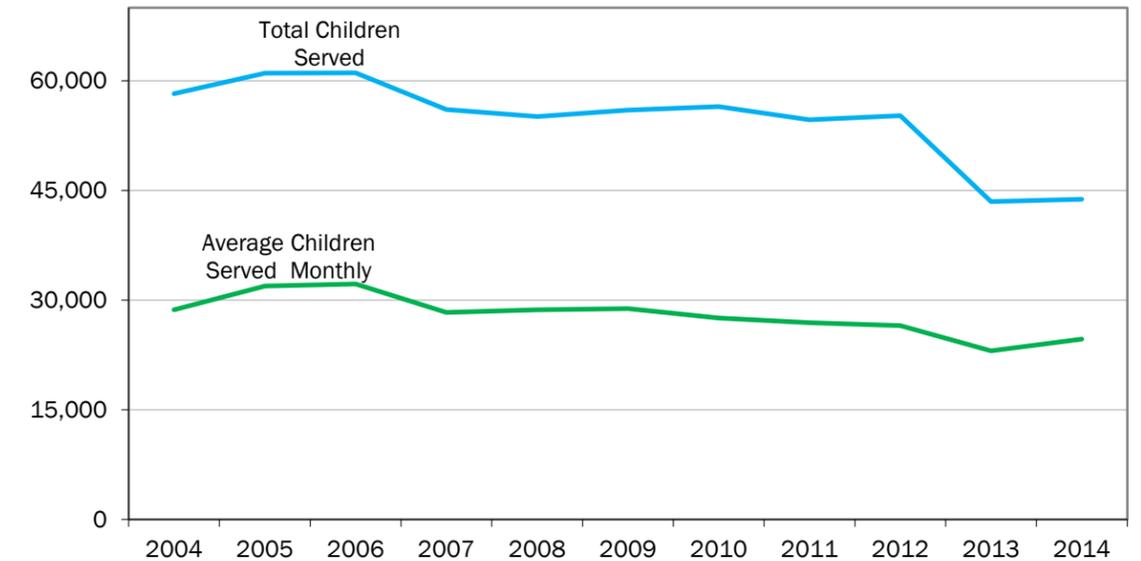
During SFY 2014, the child care assistance programs served a total of 43,823 children, or an average of 24,680 children per month. More than half (51%) of children served by this program are age 4 or younger. The remainder are school-age children (48%) and special needs children (1%).



Source: Virginia Case Management System (VACMS) and the Interim Child Care System (ICC), Agency Demographic Report (rp006).

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
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
2012	55,260	32,441	26,514	15,730
2013	43,476	25,626	23,071	13,436
2014	43,823	26,081	24,680	14,034
Avg. Annual Change	-2.5%	-2.1%	-1.2%	-1.3%

Percent Served by Age Group of Children

State Fiscal Year	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%
2012	58%	41%	1%	100%
2013	50%	49%	1%	100%
2014	51%	48%	1%	100%

CHILD CARE

How this program helps people

TANF child care provides 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.

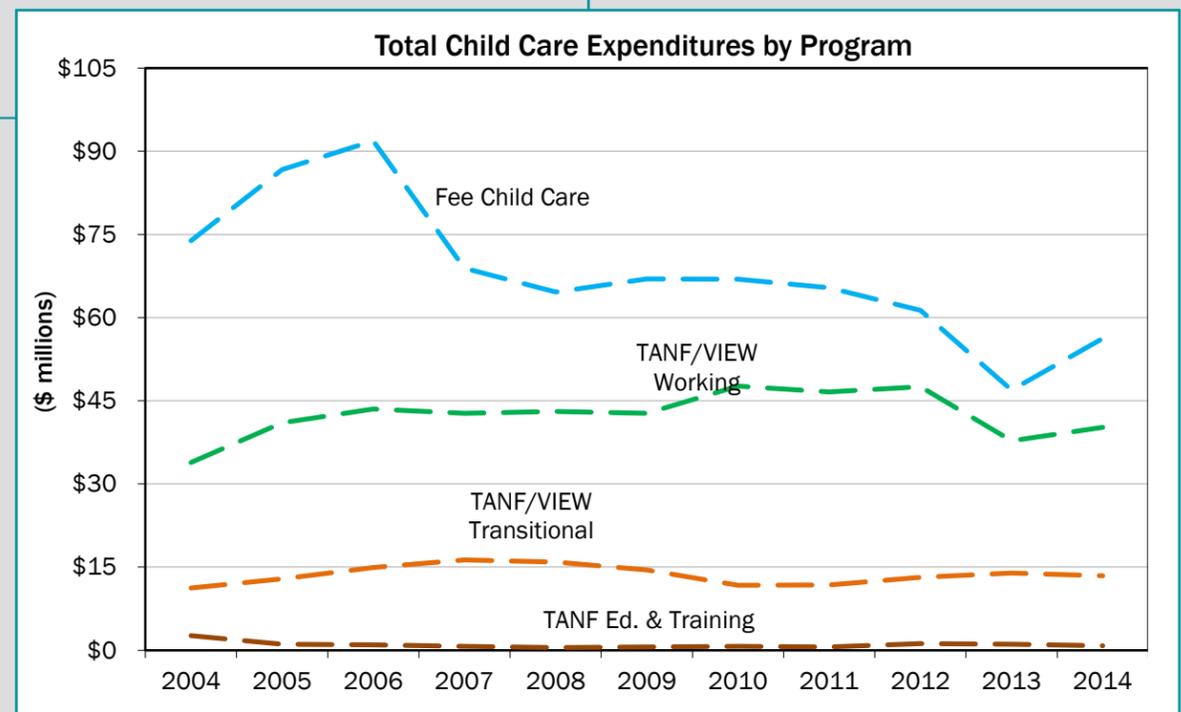
Staff allowance is the amount provided to localities towards the administrative costs of determining child care eligibility.

A closer look

At the close of SFY 2014, total expenditures (\$133.6 million) for child care increased 8.0% compared to SFY 2013 (\$123.7 million). Fee child care expenditure increased by 19.8% after reaching the lowest level in 11 years in SFY 2013.

Three of five spending categories show decreases in comparison to SFY 2013. Expenditures increased for the TANF/VIEW Working (6.4%) and Fee Child Care (19.8%).

CHILD CARE EXPENDITURES



Source: Virginia Case Management System (VACMS) and LASER.

Expenditures (\$ millions)

State Fiscal Year	TANF/VIEW Working	TANF Ed. & Training ¹	TANF/VIEW Transitional	Fee Child Care ²	Staff Allowance ³	Total
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
2012	\$47.5	\$1.2	\$13.2	\$61.3	\$19.3	\$142.5
2013	\$37.8	\$1.1	\$13.9	\$46.9	\$24.0	\$123.7
2014	\$40.2	\$0.8	\$13.4	\$56.2	\$22.9	\$133.6
Avg. Annual Change	2.3%	-3.3%	2.4%	-1.6%	4.1%	0.0%
2013-2014	6.4%	-21.5%	-3.5%	19.8%	-4.4%	8.0%

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.

VIRGINIA CHILD CARE PROVIDER SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

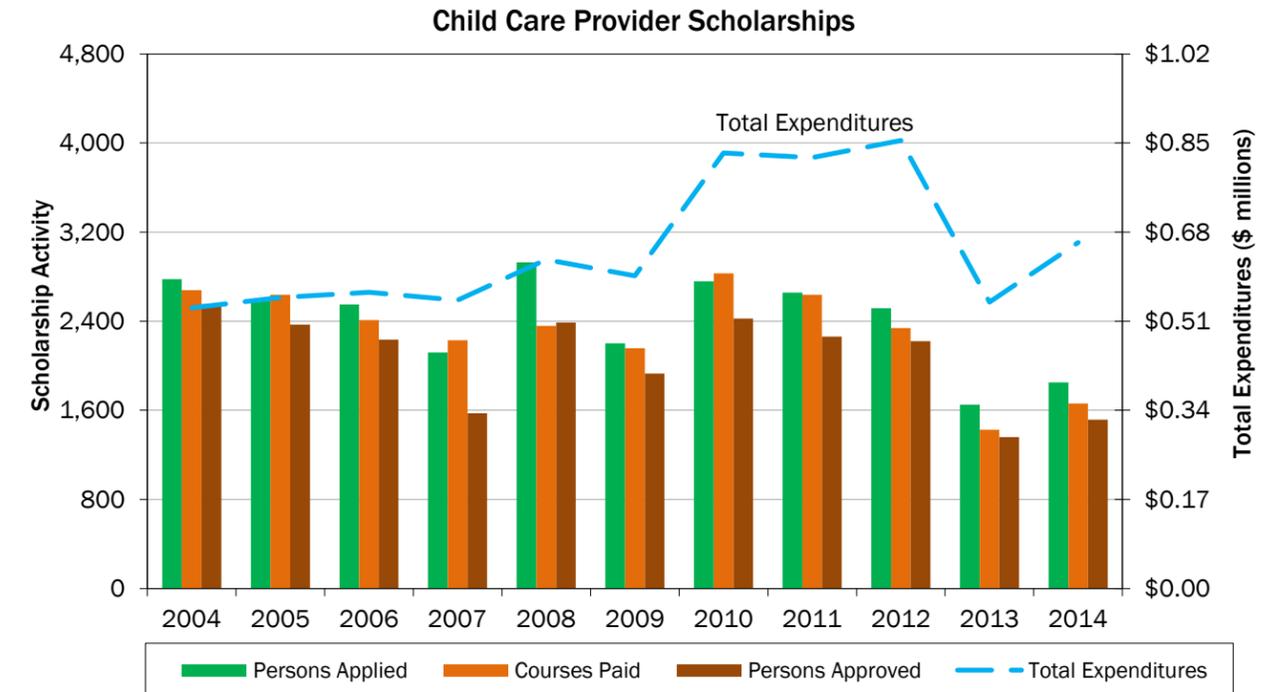
VIRGINIA CHILD CARE PROVIDER SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

How this program helps people

This scholarship program is intended to increase child care quality by providing tuition assistance for child care providers to take early childhood development courses at Virginia institutions of higher education. Courses are paid through funding provided by the federal Child Care and Development Fund and are state-appropriated for this program up to \$600,000. 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.

A closer look

Participation in the Virginia Child Care Provider Scholarship program in SFY 2014 increased by 11.4 reversing a three year decline. The number of individuals applying increased by 12.2 and the number of courses paid for those individuals increased by 16.5%. Total program expenditures increased 20.7%.



State Fiscal Year	Persons Applied	Persons Approved ¹	Courses Approved	Courses Paid	Total Expenditures (\$ millions)	Expenditures Per Course
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
2012	2,518	2,221	3,419	2,340	\$0.85	\$365
2013	1,650	1,361	2,196	1,426	\$0.55	\$383
2014	1,852	1,516	2,453	1,661	\$0.66	\$397
Avg. Annual Change	-1.8%	-2.0%	-2.2%	-3.0%	3.9%	7.2%
2013-2014	12.2%	11.4%	11.7%	16.5%	20.7%	3.5%

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

CHILD DAY CARE AND FAMILY DAY FACILITIES

How this program helps people

Child day care centers are defined as programs offering care 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 up to 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.



A closer look

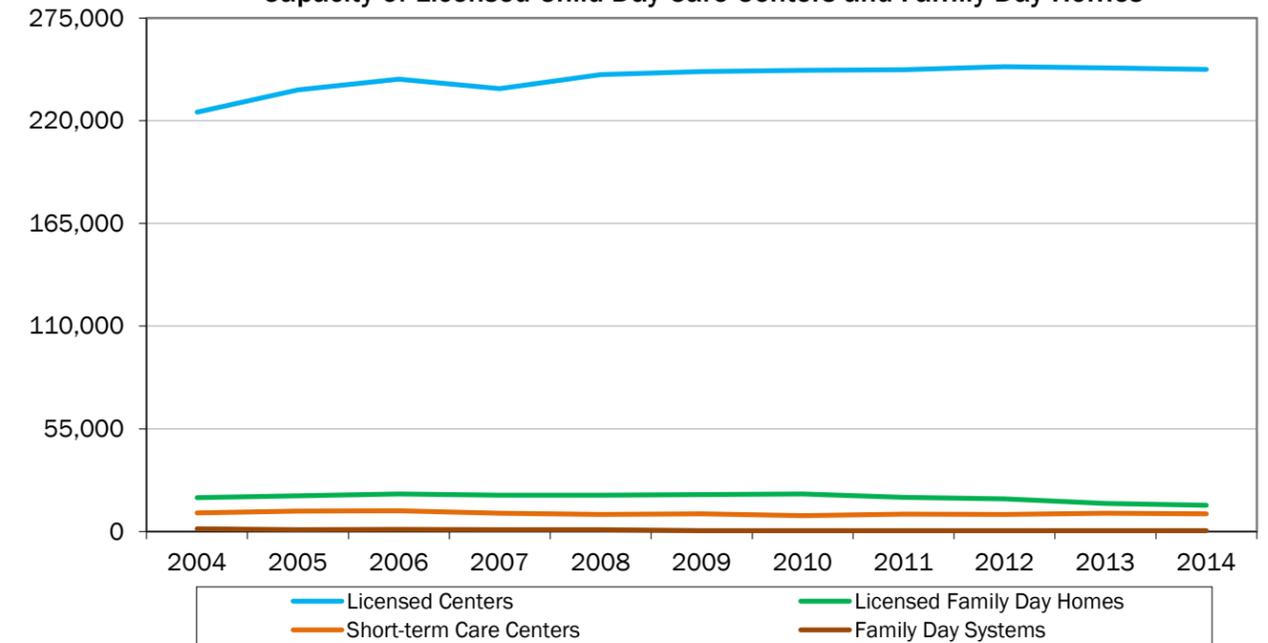
As of June 30, 2014, 3,873 child care providers, having a capacity to serve more than 271,000 children, were in operation in Virginia. Licensed child day care centers make up over half (2,468, or 63%) of all child care providers in Virginia and provide nearly 92% of the licensed capacity for child care.

The total number and capacity of licensed child day care centers and Licensed Family Day Homes have decreased slightly from the previous year. Short-Term Child Day Care Centers saw a slight increase in number but a slight decrease in capacity during SFY 2014.

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

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		Licensed Family Day Homes		Short-Term Child Day Care Centers		Family Day Systems Providers		Total Licensed Capacity
	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	
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 ¹	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
2012	2,502	248,869	1,558	17,504	74	9,130	1	475	275,978
2013	2,487	248,337	1,391	15,071	75	9,797	1	475	273,680
2014	2,468	247,489	1,323	14,042	81	9,378	1	475	271,384
Avg. Annual Change	-0.3%	1.0%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.6%	-0.3%	-5.0%	-8.0%	0.7%

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

UNLICENSED, REGISTERED CHILD CARE FACILITIES

How this program helps people

Child care facilities that choose not to be licensed must meet health and safety requirements and submit documentation to VDSS.

A religious exempt center is a child day care center sponsored by a religious institution 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.

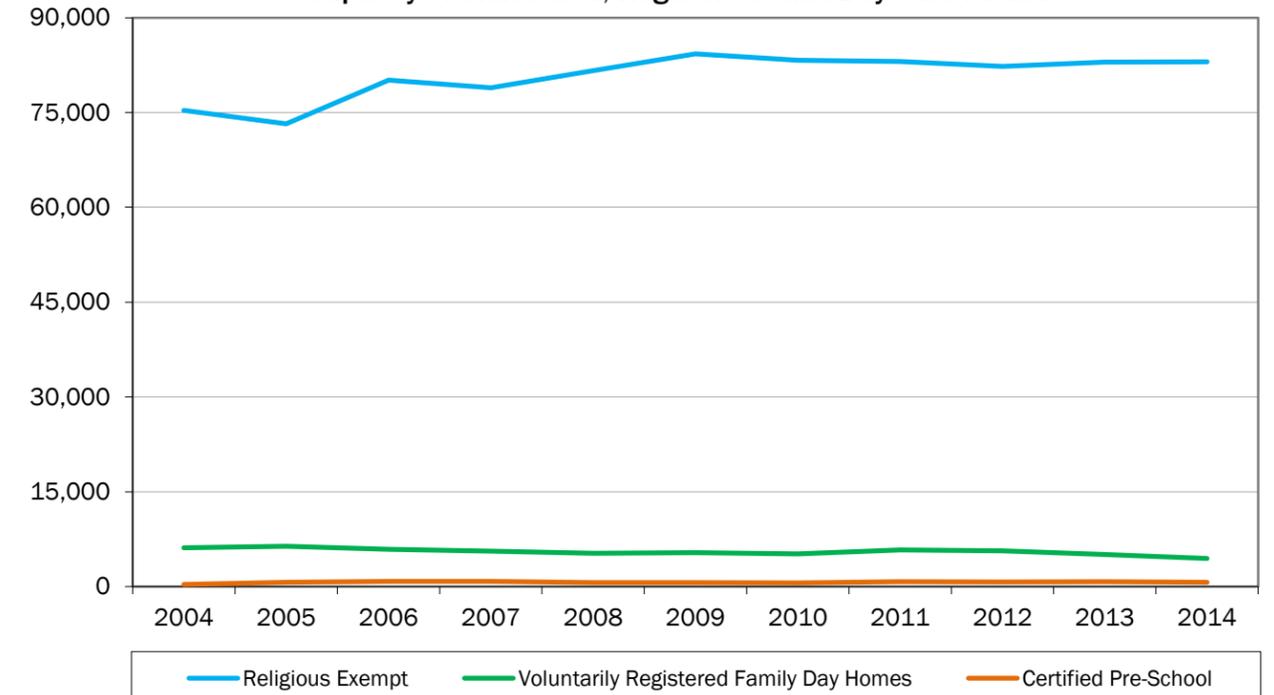
A closer look

SFY 2014 saw a slight decrease in the number of religious-exempt centers but slight increase in capacity. Certified pre-schools decreased in the number and capacity. Voluntarily Registered Family Day Homes also decreased in number and capacity.

Nearly all of the capacity (94%) for these providers is available through religious exempt centers.

UNLICENSED, REGISTERED CHILD CARE FACILITIES

Capacity of Unlicensed, Registered Child Day Care Facilities



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

State Fiscal Year	Religious Exempt		Voluntarily Registered Family Day Homes		Certified Pre-School	
	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity
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
2012	992	82,274	1,132	5,660	9	741
2013	1,000	82,962	1,016	5,080	10	781
2014	998	82,999	893	4,465	8	666
Avg. Annual Change	0.7%	1.0%	-2.9%	-2.9%	2.9%	12.5%

CHILD RESIDENTIAL CARE

How this program helps people

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.

A closer look

In SFY 2014, the total number of child residential care providers decreased by more than 11%. This continues a downward trend that started in SFY 2009.

Total licensed capacity for the year also decreased 3%; but remains significantly higher than the capacity in SFY 2010-2011.

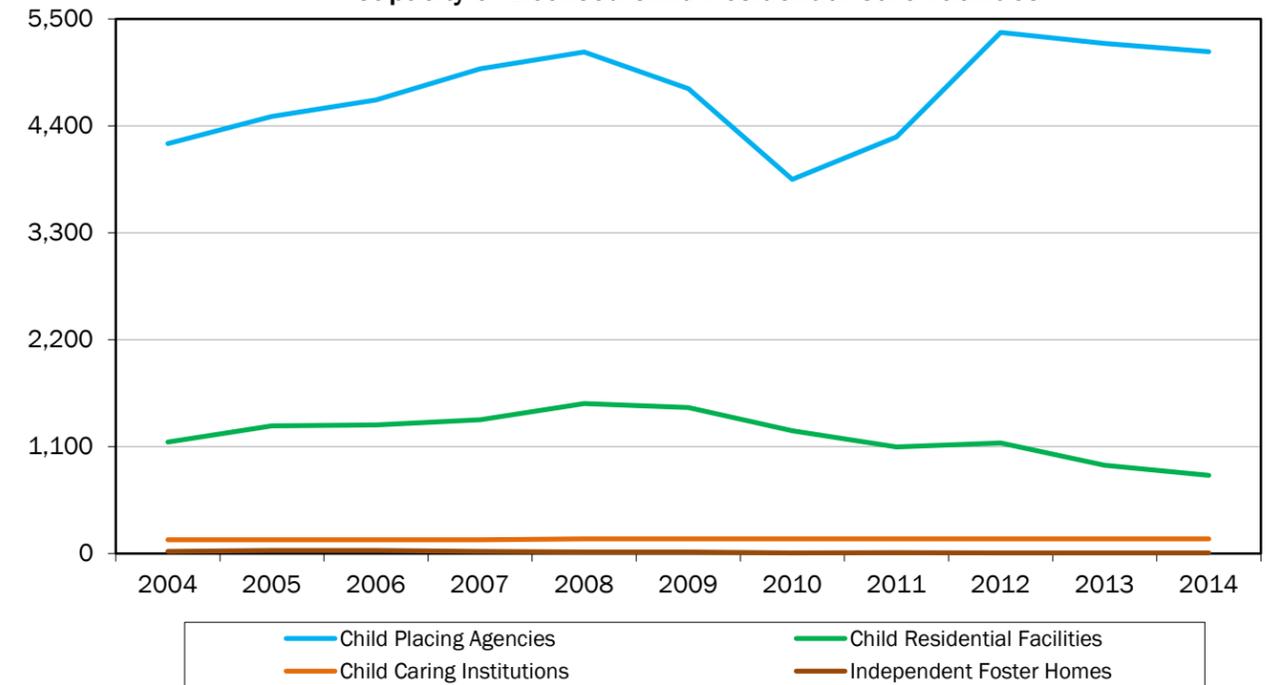
On average, total capacity has been increasing over the last ten years 1.5% annually. The rise was fueled by growth in the number of child placing agencies (nearly 1.2% on average) and expansion in the capacity of those agencies (3% annually).

Between SFY 2013 and 2014, the number and capacity of child residential facilities declined, while number and capacity of child caring institutions and independent foster homes remained stable.



CHILD RESIDENTIAL CARE

Capacity of Licensed Child Residential Care Facilities



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
2012	76	5,364	60	1,139	7	153	1	8	144	6,664
2013	74	5,249	49	910	7	153	1	8	131	6,320
2014	71	5,165	49	806	7	153	1	8	128	6,132
Avg. Annual Change	1.2%	2.7%	-1.9%	-2.8%	1.7%	0.9%	-2.5%	-7.0%	-0.5%	1.5%
2013-2014	-4.1%	-1.6%	0.0%	-11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-2.3%	-3.0%

ASSISTED LIVING AND ADULT DAY CARE FACILITIES

How this program helps people

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 of continuous nursing and health-related services for treatment and in-patient care of two or more non-related individuals. The Department of Health regulates nursing homes.

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.

A closer look

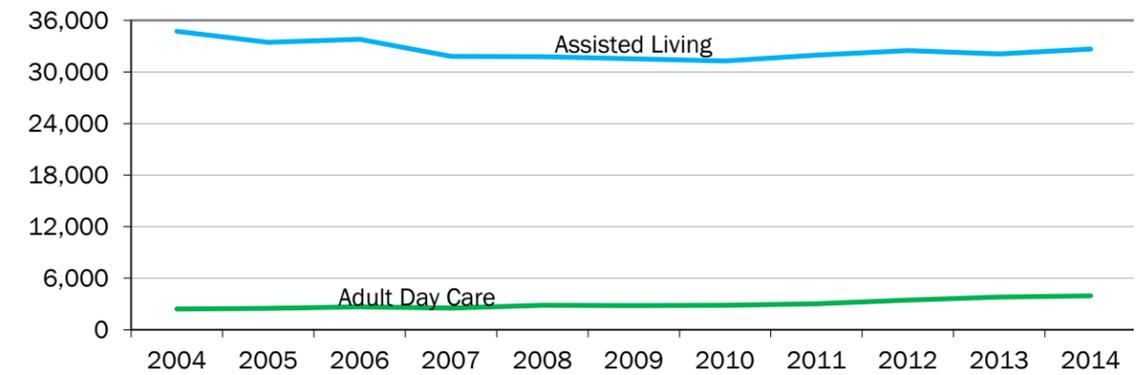
In SFY 2014, the number of ALFs remained the same as the previous year with a slight increase in capacity. In the past ten years the number Adult day care facilities have increased slightly with capacity increasing at a higher rate. In SFY 2014 capacity of adult day cares reached the highest level on record (3,928).



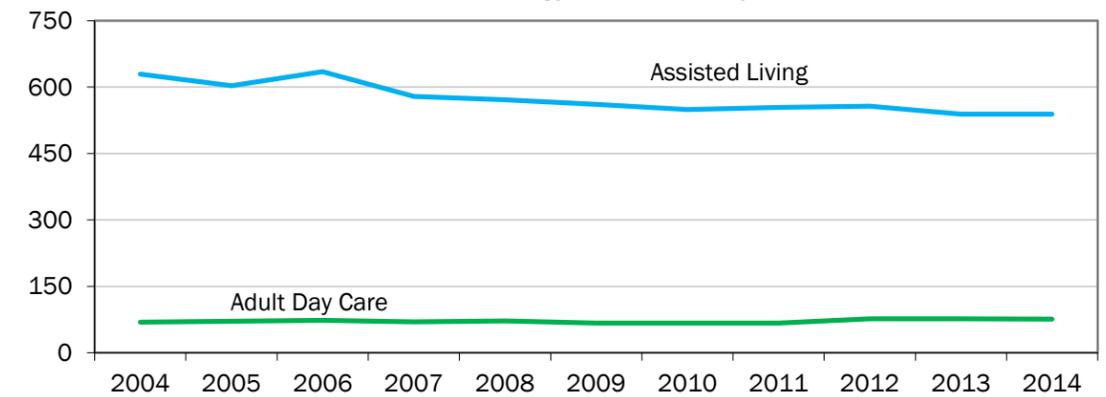
Source: VACIS (through SFY 2003); DOLPHIN (since SFY 2004).

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	Number of Facilities	Capacity
2004		629	69	2,410
2005		603	71	2,491
2006		635	73	2,665
2007		579	70	2,520
2008		571	72	2,820
2009		561	67	2,804
2010		549	67	2,823
2011		554	67	3,000
2012		557	77	3,449
2013		539	77	3,791
2014		539	76	3,928
Avg. Annual Change		-1.5%	1.1%	5.2%

CRIMINAL BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS

How this program helps people

The Office of Background Investigation helps ensure children's safety by conducting national criminal fingerprint background investigations on:

- (1) employees, volunteers, and contractual service workers at children's residential facilities that are 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) 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.

A closer look

The number of background investigations peaked in SFY 2008 in response to legislation requiring these investigations for individuals who could receive children placed by local departments of social services (LDSS) or licensed child placing agencies. The legislation became effective in 2007.

In the years following the legislation, the total number of completed background investigation has been declining. The total number of completed investigations decreased slightly between SFY 2013 and SFY 2014. The decrease in completed background checks was driven by a decrease of more than 6% in the number of background checks completed by licensed child-placing agencies.

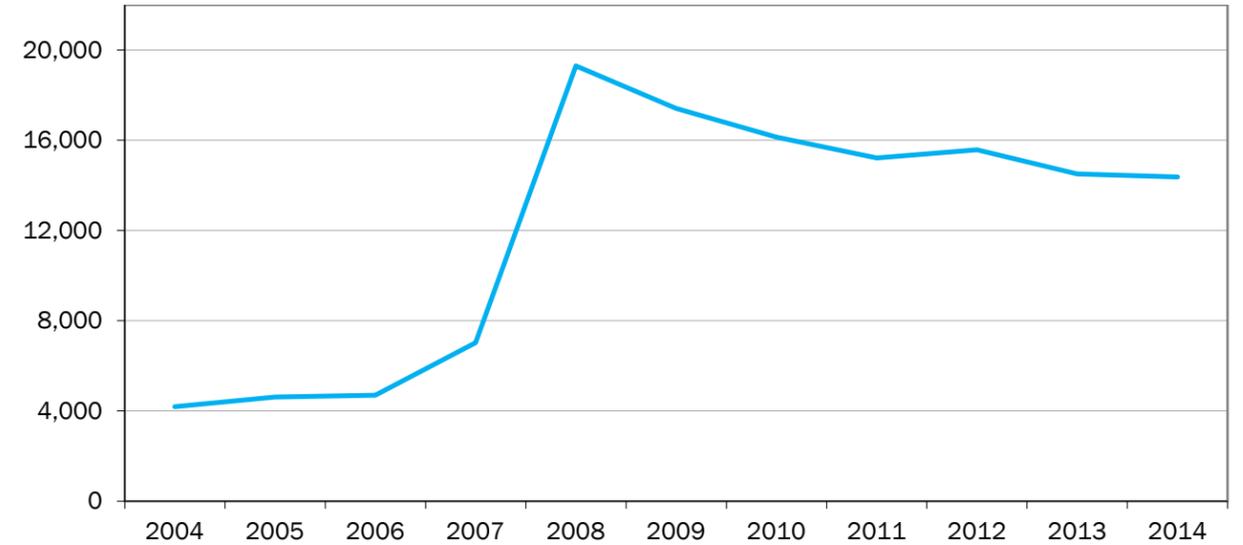
The number of completed background investigations of children's residential facilities increased about 1% in SFY 2014.



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

CRIMINAL BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS

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



Number of Completed Background Investigations on:

State Fiscal Year	Staff, volunteers and contractors at Children's Residential Facilities	Individuals Potentially Receiving Children Placed by:		Total
		Local Departments of Social Services ¹	Licensed Child-Placing Agencies ¹	
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
2012	3,759	6,507	5,316	15,582
2013	4,072	6,050	4,386	14,508
2014	4,116	6,146	4,113	14,375
Avg. Annual Change	0.8%	225.9%	41.1%	20.8%
2013-2014	1.1%	1.6%	-6.2%	-0.9%

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

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (CSBG)

How this program helps people

Designed to lessen the impact of poverty in communities, this federal block grant provides core funding for 28 Community Action Agencies (CAAs) in Virginia and three statewide community action organizations.

CAA anti-poverty programs, which serve low-income individuals and families, provide direct services including: education (including Head Start and Project Discovery), child care for working parents, employment, housing (including Weatherization, housing rehabilitation/repairs, Section 8), transportation, health and nutrition, community and economic development, and special population services (e.g., elderly, ex-offenders, homeless). The community action organizations work through the CAAs, local governments, and other community agencies to address specific problems: water/wastewater treatment (Southeast Rural Community Assistance Program), offender re-entry and support (Virginia CARES), and dropout prevention and first-time college options (Project Discovery, Inc.).

According to an annual survey completed by grantees, it is estimated that more than 170,000 individuals received services through this grant in SFY 2013.



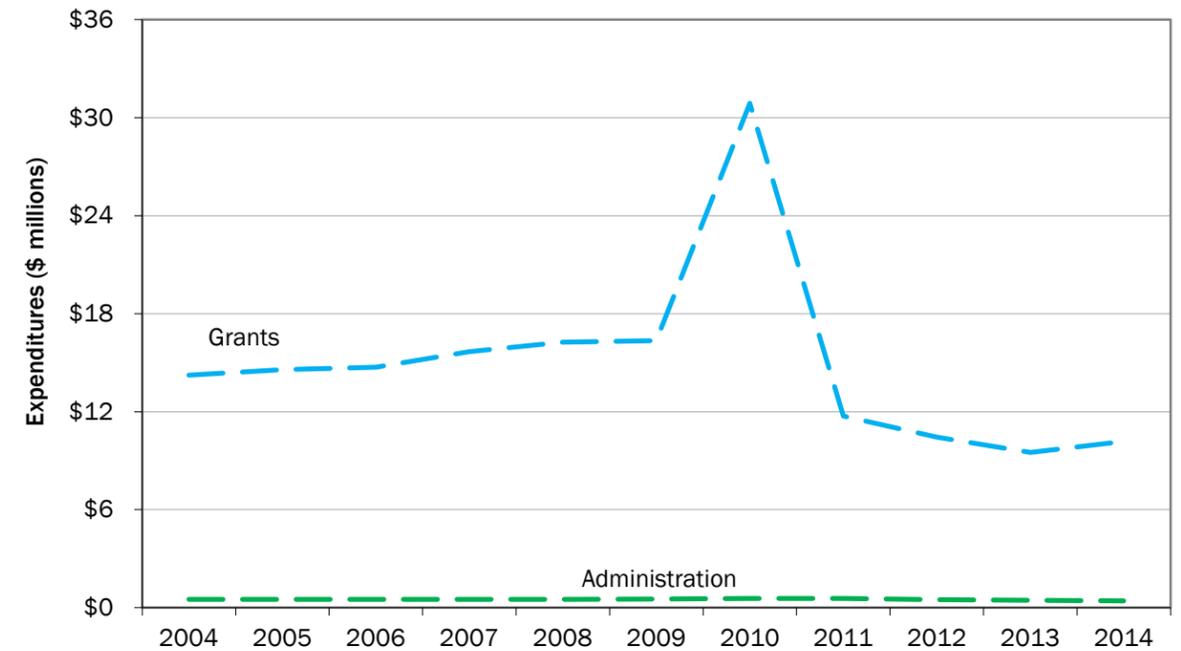
A closer look

In SFY 2014, VDSS received \$10.6 million in federal block grant funding. CAAs and community action organization grantees received \$10.2 million of the federal block grant. Administration comprised less than 4 percent of the total expenditures.

Program funding rose gradually from SFY 2004 to SFY 2009, rose sharply in SFY 2010 as Virginia received a substantial amount of funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), and then decreased sharply in SFY 2011. Funding decreased sharply from SFY 2011 through SFY 2013, but increased slightly in SFY 2014.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (CSBG) FUNDING

CSBG Expenditures



State Fiscal Year	Expenditures (\$ millions)		
	Grants	Administration	Total
2004	\$14.2	\$0.51	\$14.8
2005	\$14.6	\$0.51	\$15.1
2006	\$14.7	\$0.50	\$15.2
2007	\$15.7	\$0.50	\$16.2
2008	\$16.3	\$0.52	\$16.8
2009	\$16.3	\$0.52	\$16.9
2010	\$30.9	\$0.56	\$31.4
2011	\$11.7	\$0.56	\$12.3
2012	\$10.4	\$0.50	\$10.9
2013	\$9.5	\$0.45	\$10.0
2014	\$10.2	\$0.41	\$10.6
Avg. Annual			
Change	2.8%	-1.9%	2.6%
2013-2014	7.0%	-8.2%	6.3%

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.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES

How this program helps people

The Office of Family Violence works to provide crisis and support services to victims of domestic violence and their children across the Commonwealth.

Funding (approximately 95% federal and 5% state) supports direct services to families, administration of local domestic violence programs, the operation of the Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline, and statewide data collection, training and technical assistance.

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.

A closer look

On average, from SFY 2004 through 2014, the annual numbers of contacts and requests made by victims of domestic violence increased substantially through SFY 2012 but decreased slightly in SFY 2013 and 2014. After a slight decline between SFY 2012 and 2013 the number of contacts held constant between SFY 2013 and 2014.

Fewer individuals, including children of victims, were provided shelter in SFY 2014, compared to the previous year. The number of victims denied shelter for lack of bed space decreased by 26% after reaching an all time high in SFY 2013.

Total allocations and grants for domestic violence services increased less than 1% in SFY 2014. This is primarily due to decreased appropriations under the Victims of Crime Act.



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>).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES

Number of Contacts with Victims, by Type of Service

State Fiscal Year	Duplicated Hotline Activities		Unduplicated Services to Victims		
	Calls to Hotlines	Safety Planning	Individual Counseling	Support Groups	Information and Referrals
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
2012	40,132	24,475	13,998	3,546	13,877
2013	39,692	23,824	13,842	3,246	13,188
2014	37,281	22,603	13,076	2,710	13,016
Avg. Annual Change	-0.8%	2.2%	15.4%	2.7%	15.1%

Number of Families Sheltered

State Fiscal Year	Victims Sheltered	Children of Victims Sheltered	Denied for Lack of Bed	Total Nights of Shelter Provided
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
2012	3,252	2,567	3,283	174,543
2013	2,849	2,377	3,739	163,324
2014	2,748	2,358	2,745	165,892
Avg. Annual Change	-1.1%	-1.9%	7.1%	0.8%

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
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
2012	\$2.6	\$2.1	\$1.5	\$1.2	\$7.4
2013	\$2.3	\$2.1	\$1.5	\$1.2	\$7.1
2014	\$2.6	\$2.0	\$1.3	\$1.2	\$7.2
Avg. Annual Change	3.2%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (NAP)

How this program helps people

The Neighborhood Assistance Act Tax Credit (NAP), passed in 1981 by the Virginia General Assembly, is designed to encourage businesses and individuals to contribute directly to an approved 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4) nonprofit organization that provides services to low-income persons.

A donor who contributes to an approved NAP organization may qualify to receive a tax credit for 65 percent of the donation value.

Contributions from businesses foster partnerships between private and public sector agencies and may take the form of: cash, merchandise, health care services, stock, real estate, professional services, contracting services, mediation services, or rent/lease of the participating nonprofits' facilities. Individuals may qualify for a tax credit for a donation of cash or marketable securities.

Starting in SFY 2010, the Neighborhood Assistance program funding was split between the Department of Education (DOE) and Department of Social Services (DSS). In SFY 2013, NAP received an increase in federal funding from \$11.9 million to \$15 million, of which DSS administers \$7 million. The chart and table on the opposite page includes total credits issued by DSS.



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

A closer look

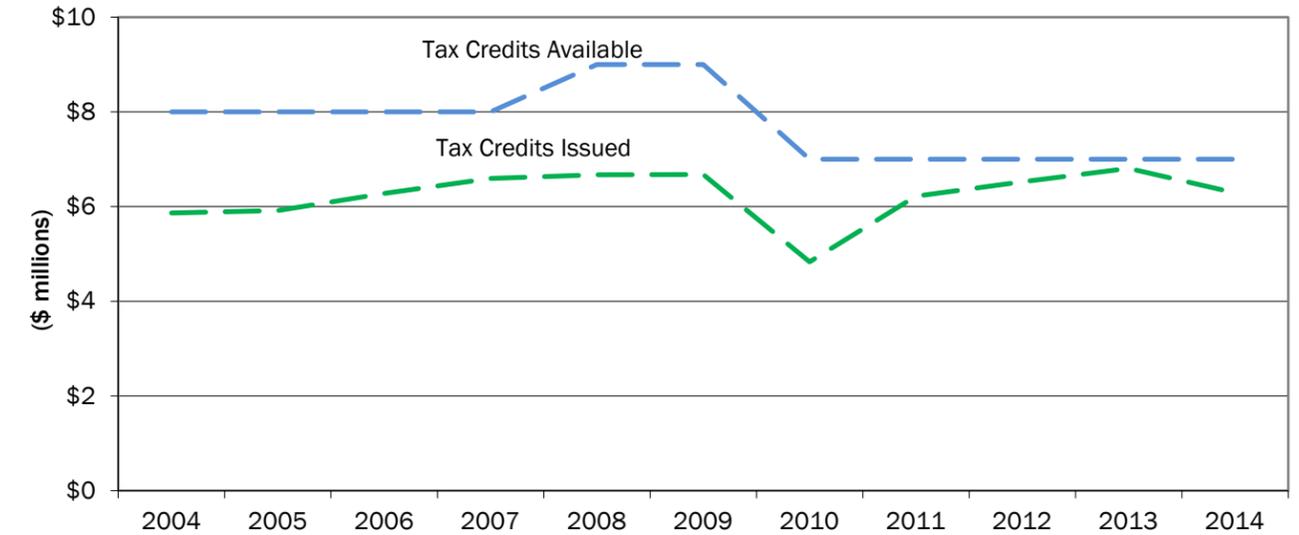
With \$7.0 million in tax credits available for DSS to allocate to nonprofit organizations each fiscal year, an average of 80% of the tax credits have been issued since SFY 2004.

Over the last 3 years, an increased percentage of available tax credits (an average of 93%) have been issued. In SFY 2014, 90% of available tax credits were issued.

Note: The amounts and percentages of tax credits issued in SFY 2013 and 2014 will increase as new donor forms are processed for each fiscal year.

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (NAP) TAX CREDITS

NAP Tax Credits Available vs. Credits Issued (\$ millions)



State Fiscal Year	(\$ millions)		
	Tax Credits Issued	Tax Credits Available ^{1,2}	Percent Issued
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	\$6.2	\$7.0	89%
2012	\$6.5	\$7.0	93%
2013	\$6.8	\$7.0	97%
2014	\$6.3	\$7.0	90%
Avg. Annual Change	1.6%	-1.0%	2.5%
2013-2014	-7.6%	0.0%	-7.6%

Note: Data for SFY 2012 and SFY 2013 will change some as tax credits continue to be processed for those periods.

¹ 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.

² In SFY 2013, the Neighborhood Assistance Tax Credit Program was increased from \$11.9 million to \$15. The Department of Social Services (DSS) administers \$7 million and the Department of Education (DOE), administers \$8 million.

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ISSUED TAX CREDITS

How this program helps people

The opposite page shows the value of tax credits issued under the Neighborhood Assistance Act Tax Credit by type of contribution.

A donor must claim the tax credit on their Virginia Income tax return in the year in which the donation is made. If the tax credit is greater than the donor's tax liability, any remaining tax credits may be carried forward for up to five succeeding taxable years.

A closer look

In SFY 2014, donations to the Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP) totaled \$6.3 million. The majority (70%) of donations were cash payments. Total donations to NAP increased slightly each year, on average between 2004 and 2013 before dropping slightly in SFY 2014.

Cash donations to NAP have increased annually, on average, by 9% since 2004, while merchandise donations decreased 18.5% over the same time period. Rent/lease donations remain steady.

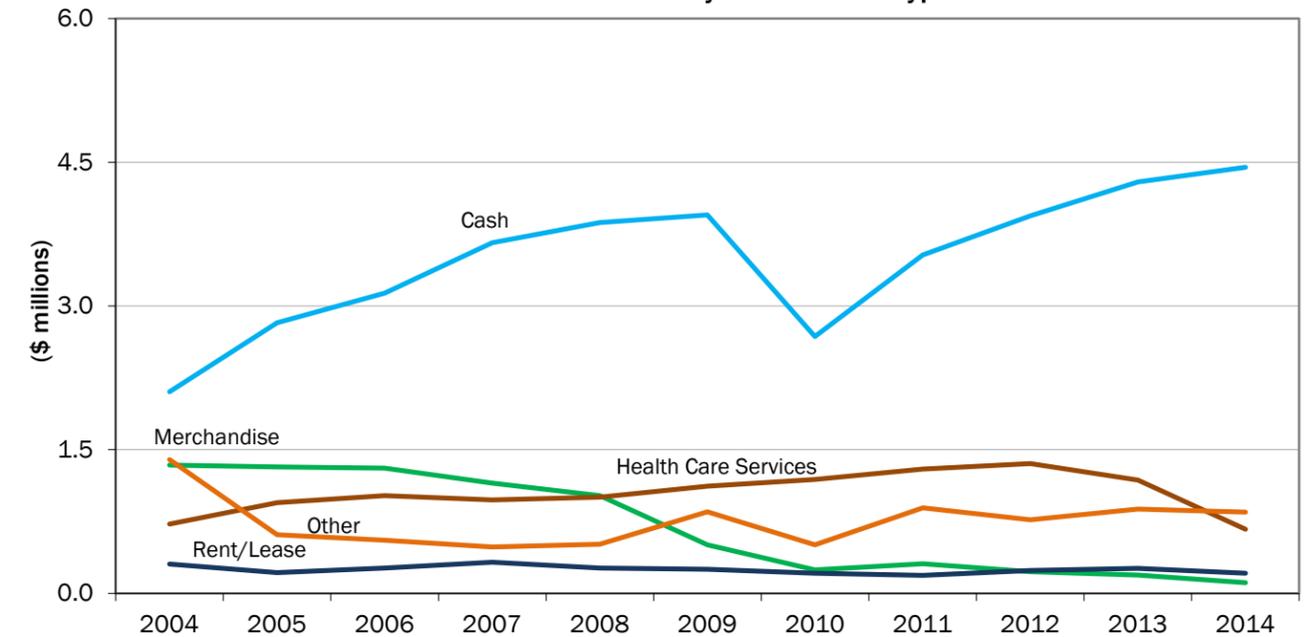
The amount of tax credits issued may change as new donor forms are processed for each fiscal year.



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

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ISSUED TAX CREDITS

Issued NAP Credits by Contribution Type



State Fiscal Year	Issued NAP Credits (\$ millions)					Total
	Cash	Merchandise	Health Care Services	Rent/Lease	Other	
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	\$0.3	\$0.9	\$6.7
2010	\$2.7	\$0.2	\$1.2	\$0.2	\$0.5	\$4.8
2011	\$3.5	\$0.3	\$1.3	\$0.2	\$0.9	\$6.2
2012	\$3.9	\$0.2	\$1.4	\$0.2	\$0.8	\$6.5
2013	\$4.3	\$0.2	\$1.2	\$0.3	\$0.9	\$6.8
2014	\$4.4	\$0.1	\$0.7	\$0.2	\$0.8	\$6.3
Avg. Annual Change	9.3%	-18.5%	1.2%	-1.7%	2.6%	1.6%
2013-2014	3.6%	-41.2%	-43.3%	-18.9%	-3.7%	-7.6%

Note: Data for SFYs, 2012 and 2013 may change some as tax credits continue to be processed for those periods. Total donations will decrease for FY 13 due to the tax credit increase from 40 to 65 percent of the donation value. The total allocation remains at \$7 million.

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

How this program helps people

The Refugee Resettlement Program, which is 100% federally-funded, provides support to men, women and children from all parts of the world forced to flee their homelands because of wars, armed conflicts and/or human rights violations. The goal of the program is to promote economic self-sufficiency and social integration into Virginia communities among refugees (also called “arrivals.”)

The program is open to: refugees (including unaccompanied minors), asylees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, special immigrant visa (SIV) holders, and victims of human trafficking and torture.

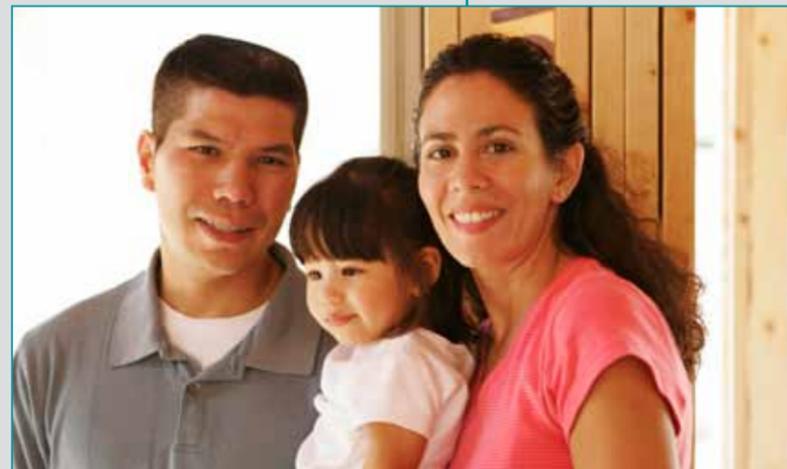
Working through non-profit agencies and local departments of social services, the program provides the following types of services: employment assistance, English Language Training (ELT), cash and medical assistance, health screenings, and child care.

A closer look

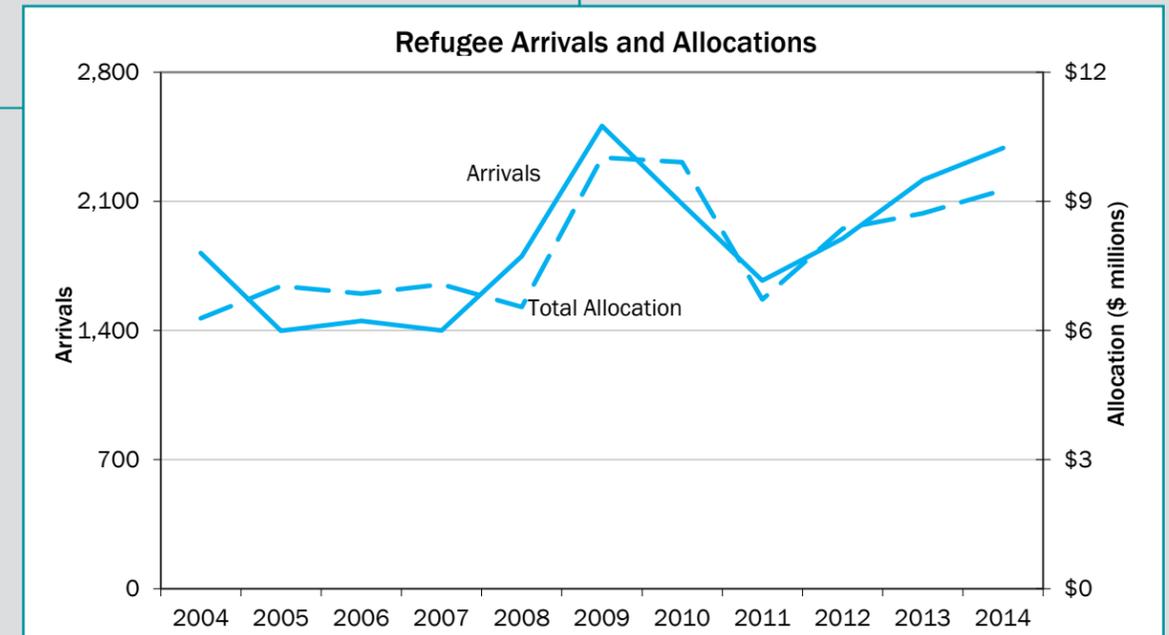
In FFY 2014, the Refugee Resettlement Program offered assistance to 2,390 individuals, or “arrivals”. This is an eight percent increase in the number of arrivals from FFY 2013. Between FFY 2004 and 2009, the number of new arrivals increased, peaking in 2009 and then dropping between 2010 and 2011. Beginning in FFY 2012 arrivals increased. FFY2014 arrivals were at the highest level since 2009. The decrease in numbers between 2010 and 2011 may be attributable to adoption of new security measures by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

In FFY 2014, a total of \$9.3 million was allocated to local organizations serving refugees. The majority of funding (\$6.9 million) was spent on cash and medical assistance programs.

Between FFY 2004 and 2014, total allocations fluctuated with the highest allocations occurring in FFY 2009 and 2010. (Note: Annual program funding is based on the previous year’s expenditures, which are mainly affected by the number of arrivals and the type and extent of their needs. For example, certain groups may arrive with medical conditions that require treatment.) On average, program allocations have increased 6% each year over the last decade.



REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT REFUGEE ARRIVALS AND FUNDING



State Fiscal Year ¹	Arrivals	Allocation (\$ millions)				Total
		Cash & Medical Assistance ²	Refugee Social Services ³	Targeted Assistance Program ⁴	Discretionary Grants ⁵	
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
2012	1,899	\$6.3	\$1.5	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$8.4
2013	2,217	\$6.4	\$1.5	\$0.2	\$0.6	\$8.7
2014	2,390	\$6.9	\$1.5	\$0.2	\$0.7	\$9.3
Avg. Annual Change	4.6%	8.5%	2.8%	-12.0%	35.5%	6.0%
2013-2014	7.8%	7.8%	-4.1%	-20.0%	26.3%	6.2%

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 2012 grants include the Virginia Refugee Student Achievement Program (VRSAP), Refugee Health, Service to Older Adult Refugees (SOAR) project and the Pathway to English and Civic Engagement (PEACE) project.
 Click on [Refugee Resettlement Reports for additional information.](#)

OFFICE OF VOLUNTEERISM AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

How this program helps people

The Office of Volunteerism and Community Service (OVCS) serves organizations that strengthen their communities through volunteerism and service.

Working with the Virginia Corps, the Volunteer Center Network of Virginia and the Governor's Advisory Board on Volunteerism and National and Community Service, OVCS promotes a sustainable, collaborative statewide system of volunteer service. OVCS leads the Department's Faith-Based and Community Initiative (FBCI) and manages the AmeriCorps-State grant program, which provides funding to a broad network of public and nonprofit community-based organizations.

AmeriCorps engages members in direct service and capacity-building to address crucial community needs. AmeriCorps service members serve full-time, part-time for one year, or during the summer. Examples of member activities include: tutoring and mentoring youth, building affordable housing, teaching computer skills, cleaning parks and streams, running after-school programs, and helping communities respond to disasters.



A closer look

After declining in FFY 2012 and 2013 expenditures and membership in the Virginia AmeriCorps program increased in FFY2014.

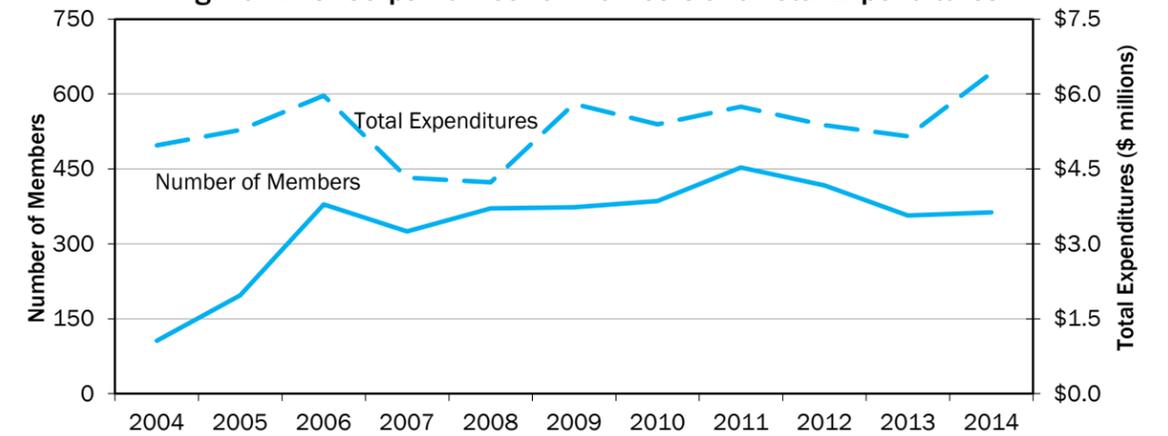
Federal funding, comprising over half (60%) of program funding, increased by 35% in FFY 2014. Likewise grantee matching funds, which make up 40% of total expenditures, increased by 11%.

During FFY 2014, AmeriCorps members performed over 308,861 hours of community service and recruited 11,535 community volunteers.

Compared to the previous year, the number of AmeriCorps members increased 1.7%, and the number of volunteers recruited increased 46.5%. Although total member service hours decreased 2.2%, total hours expended by recruited volunteers increased by 57.1% during FFY 2014.

OFFICE OF VOLUNTEERISM AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Virginia AmeriCorps Number of Members and Total Expenditures



Total Expenditures (\$ millions)

Federal Fiscal Year	Total Expenditures (\$ millions)		
	Federal	Grantee Match Play	Total
2004	\$3.5	\$1.5	\$5.0
2005	\$3.4	\$1.9	\$5.3
2006	\$3.5	\$2.4	\$6.0
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
2012	\$3.0	\$2.4	\$5.4
2013	\$2.8	\$2.3	\$5.2
2014	\$3.9	\$2.6	\$6.4
Avg. Annual Change	2.5%	9.4%	4.0%

Federal Fiscal Year	Number of Members	Total Member Service Hours	Number of Volunteers Recruited ¹	Total Recruited Volunteer Hours ¹
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
2012	417	371,278	11,535	66,464
2013	357	315,958	7,873	67,759
2014	363	308,861	11,535	106,448
Avg. Annual Change	17.9%	9.3%	17.9%	26.3%
2013-2014	1.7%	-2.2%	46.5%	57.1%

¹ The SFY 2013 reduction in volunteers is mainly a result of volunteers being attributed only to activities directly related to AmeriCorps members and reported through the OnCorps reporting system. Future reports of volunteers will be received directly from the OnCorps reporting system.

2-1-1 VIRGINIA

How this program helps people

Operating through six regional call centers and a web site (<http://www.211virginia.org/>), 2-1-1 VIRGINIA provides confidential information and referral to services provided by community-based resources. These services include temporary financial assistance, support for families, employment and training, physical and mental health care resources, nutrition services, volunteer opportunities, arts and recreation, transportation, housing and utilities assistance.

The program provides information and referral to children, youth, families, adults, elderly, and people with disabilities and serves as the Virginia Department of Emergency Management's public inquiry number during times of disasters.

A closer look

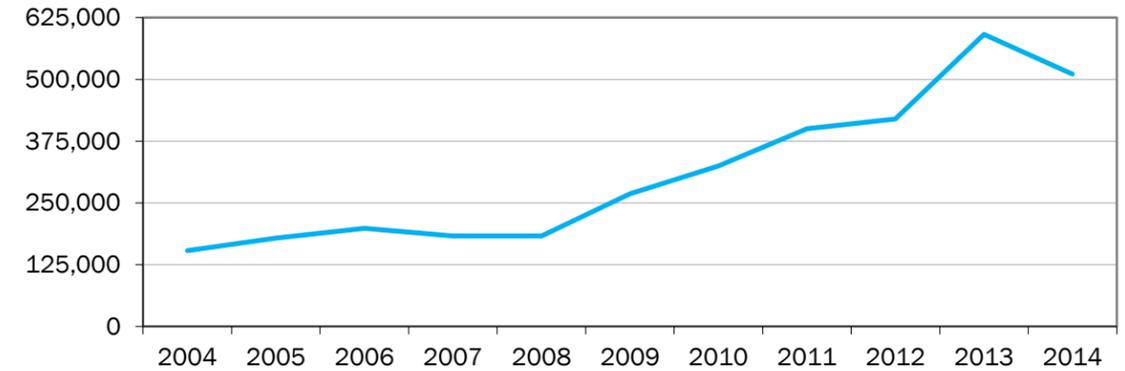
In SFY 2014, 510,760 contacts were made to 2-1-1 Virginia from residents seeking assistance. The number of contacts decreased 13.6% from FY 2013. The total number of contacts has been steadily increasing over the past decade at average rate of 14.3%. This year's decline marks the first decline since 2008.

Based on 2014 data, request for housing/utility assistance accounted for nearly two thirds of all contacts (60%), next followed by healthcare (8%). Rounding out the top five were: income support/assistance (6%), food/meals (6%), and legal/consumer/public safety assistance (5%).



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
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
2012	131,554	288,203	419,757
2013	182,587	408,486	591,073
2014	192,833	317,930	510,763
Avg. Annual Change	4.8%	42.6%	14.3%
2013-2014	5.6%	-22.2%	-13.6%

Top 5 Identified Needs, 2012 and 2013

	Needs	All Needs Identified
2013	Housing/Utilities	54%
	Income Support/Assistance	8%
	Food/Meals	8%
	Healthcare	7%
	Legal, Consumer, and Public Safety	6%
2014	Housing/Utilities	60%
	Healthcare	8%
	Income Support/Assistance	6%
	Food/Meals	6%
	Legal, Consumer, and Public Safety	5%

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

How this program helps people

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.

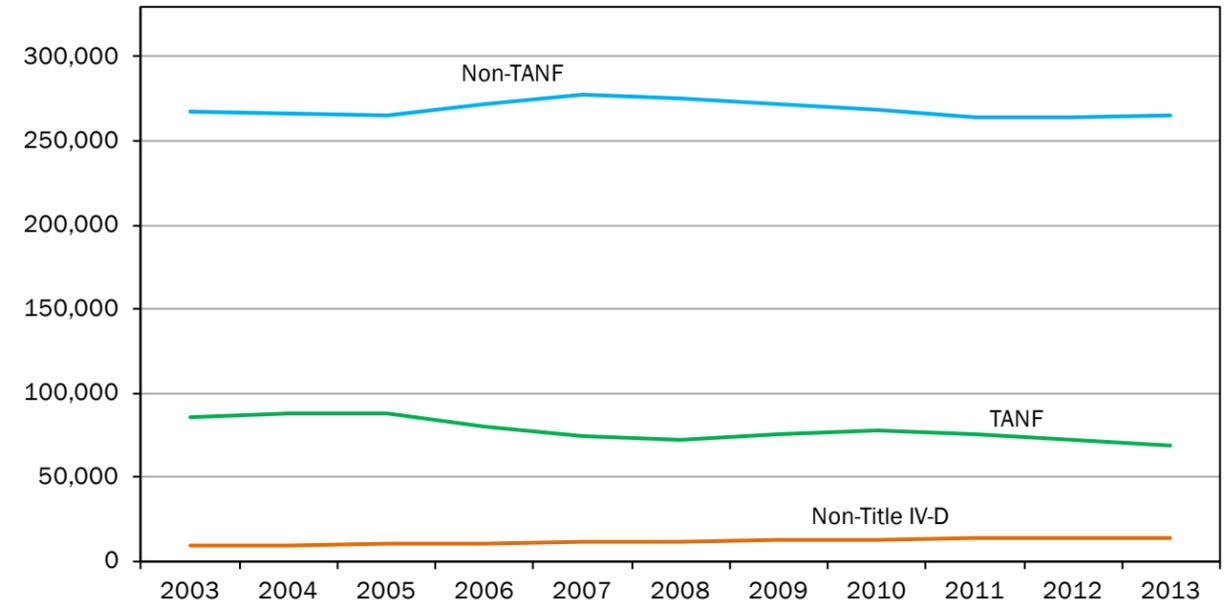
A closer look

Total child support enforcement cases continued its five-year slide and closed SFY 2014, down 8% from the prior year. Reductions in Non-TANF and Non-Title IV-D cases accounted for the SFY 2014 decrease. SFY 2014 saw only modest growth in TANF Title IV-D (2.9%) cases. In SFY 2014, the total child support enforcement caseload was predominantly Non-TANF cases (76.2%).



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
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
2012	71,989	264,136	13,530	349,655
2013	68,747	264,964	13,761	347,472
2014	70,742	244,183	5,357	320,282
Avg. Annual Change	-2.1%	-0.8%	-2.3%	-1.2%
2013-2014	2.9%	-7.8%	-61.1%	-7.8%

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

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

How this program helps people

Collections represent the total dollars paid on existing child support obligations for TANF and non-TANF cases. The table on the next page also reflects the number of obligated cases in place for both TANF and non-TANF cases. The Division of Child Support Enforcement operates 20 district offices. These offices locate non-custodial parents, their employers, and 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.

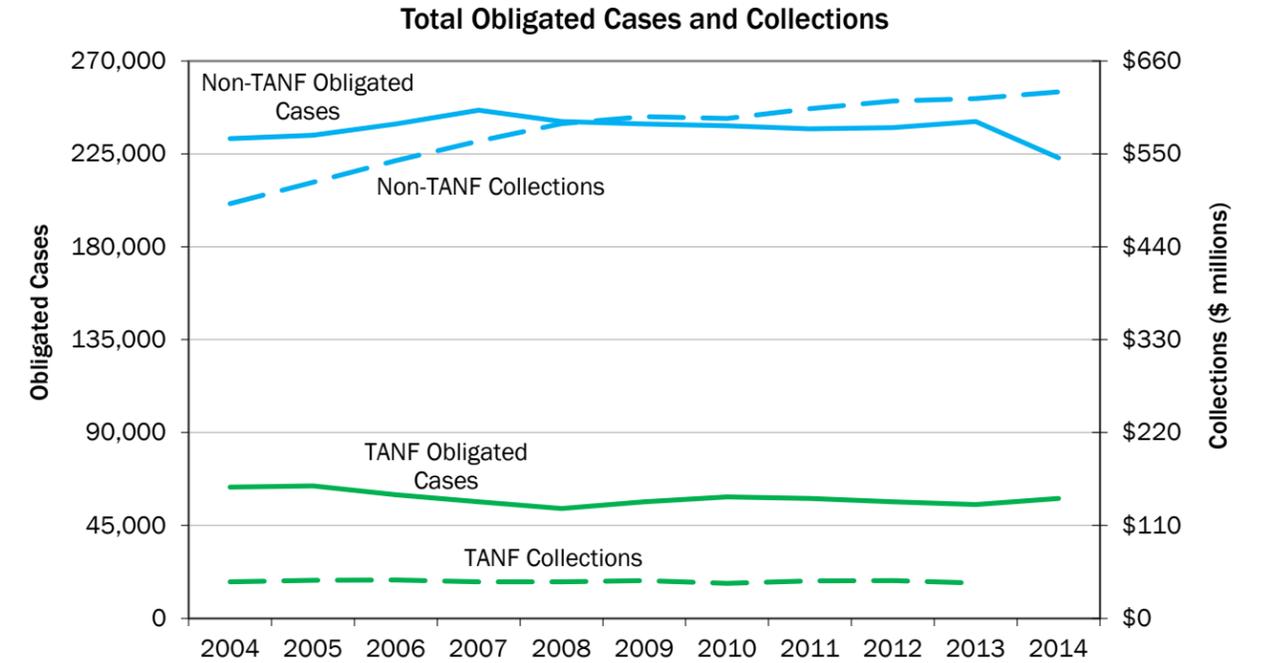
A closer look

In SFY 2014, total obligated cases decreased 5%, while total collections increased slightly (1.1%) compared to the year before. In SFY 2014, TANF obligated cases increased (5.3%), while its collections decreased (1.2%). Non-TANF cases and collections showed the opposite trends: caseload decreased (7.3%) while its collections increased (1.3%). Non-TANF collections comprise 95% of total obligated collections while its obligated caseload makes up 79% of the total child support enforcement obligated caseload.



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

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTIONS



State Fiscal Year	TANF		Non-TANF		Total	
	Collections (\$ millions)	Obligated Cases	Collections (\$ millions)	Obligated Cases	Collections (\$ millions)	Obligated Cases
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
2012	\$44.7	56,413	\$612.4	237,669	\$657.1	294,082
2013	\$41.7	55,154	\$615.5	240,606	\$657.2	295,760
2014	\$41.2	58,089	\$623.2	223,048	\$664.4	281,137
Avg. Annual Change	-0.4%	-0.8%	2.4%	-0.4%	2.2%	-0.5%
2013-2014	-1.2%	5.3%	1.3%	-7.3%	1.1%	-4.9%

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

How this program helps people

Once a child support obligation is established, the Division of Child Support Enforcement (DCSE) 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.

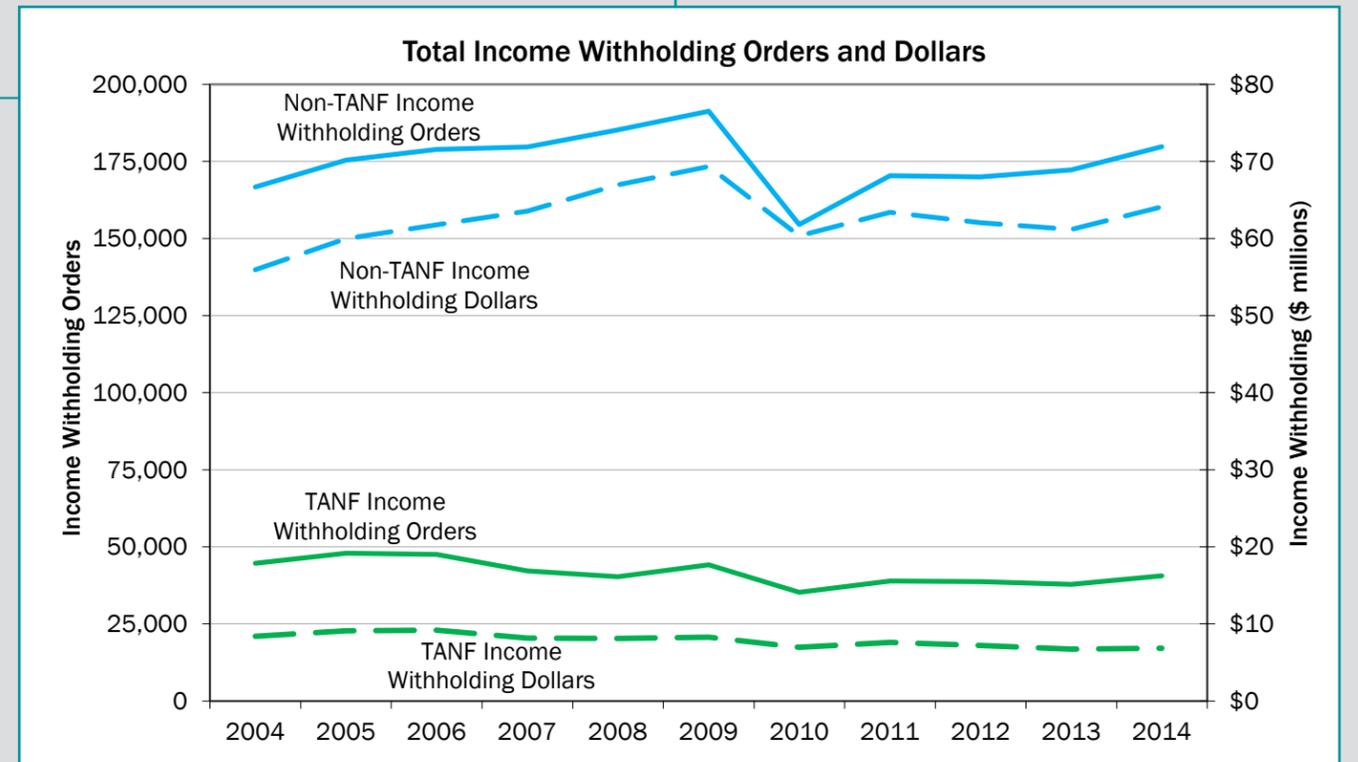
A closer look

In SFY 2014, there was an increase (4.9%) in total income withholding orders as well as total amount collected (4.5%), compared to the prior year. Both TANF and non-TANF withholding dollars increased (respectively, 2% and 4.8%) from the year before. The numbers of TANF and non-TANF withholding orders also increased (respectively, 7.2% and 4.3%) from the previous year. Prior declines in the number of orders and amounts of income withholding can be attributed to the recession, primarily to increased unemployment and fewer income withholding orders. However, 2014 numbers may be an indicator of an improving economy. The average dollar amount withheld per order is \$169 for TANF cases and \$357 for non-TANF cases.



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

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT INCOME WITHHOLDING



State Fiscal Year	TANF Income Withholding		Non-TANF Income Withholding		Total Income Withholding		TANF Dollars Per Order	Non-TANF Dollars Per Order
	Orders	(\$ millions)	Orders	(\$ millions)	Orders	(\$ millions)		
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
2012	38,714	\$7.2	170,027	\$62.1	208,741	\$69.2	\$186	\$365
2013	37,824	\$6.7	172,290	\$61.2	210,114	\$67.9	\$177	\$355
2014	40,562	\$6.8	179,765	\$64.1	220,327	\$70.9	\$169	\$357
Avg. Annual Change								
Change	-0.5%	-1.7%	1.0%	1.5%	0.7%	1.2%	-1.0%	0.7%
2013-2014	7.2%	2.0%	4.3%	4.8%	4.9%	4.5%	-4.9%	0.4%

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".

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

How this program helps people

Child support administers 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 categorized as either with or without judicial or administrative support orders or obligations to pay support on a regular basis.

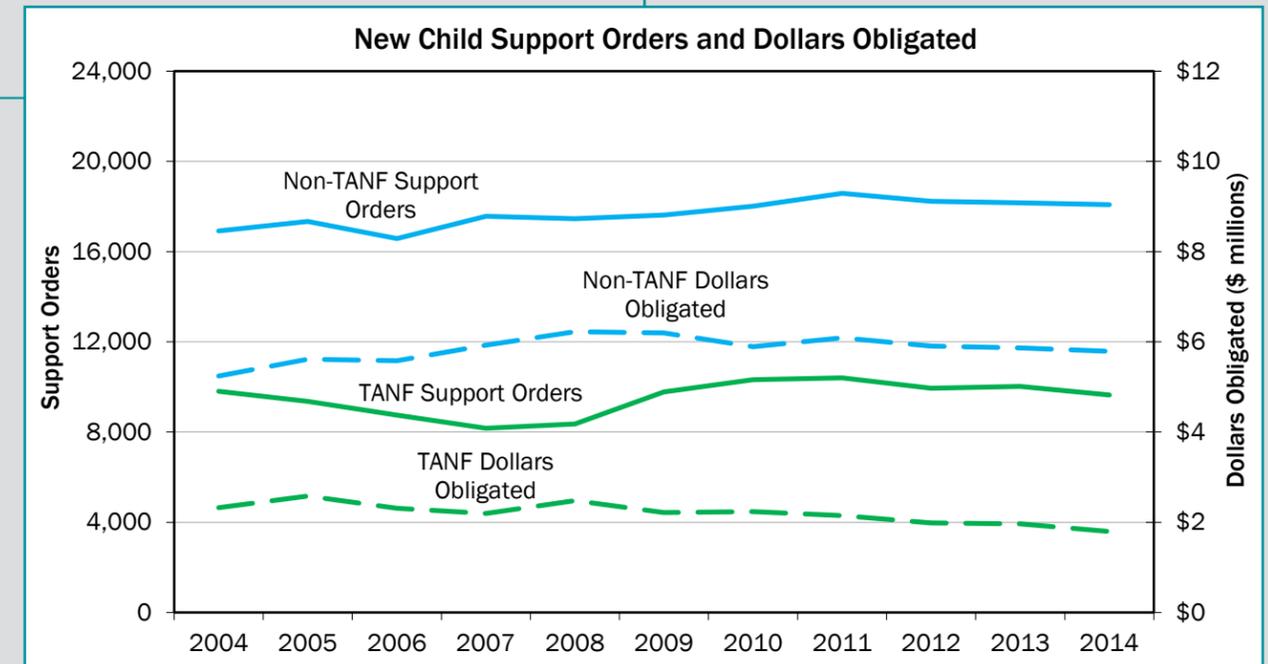
A closer look

Compared to the previous year, the number of new child support orders decreased nearly 2% by the end of SFY 2014, while obligated dollars declined 3%. Both TANF new orders and obligated dollars saw a decrease (respectively, 3.8% and 8.8%). Non-TANF new support orders and obligated dollars both declined slightly (respectively, 0.5% and 1.2%). The value per order has been decreasing since 2008 for both TANF and non-TANF orders. SFY 2014 TANF and Non-TANF obligated per order average were \$186 and \$320, respectively. Non-TANF cases accounted for the vast majority of obligated dollars (76%) and new orders (65%).



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

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT OBLIGATIONS



State Fiscal Year	TANF		Non-TANF		Total		TANF	Non-TANF
	Support Orders	Obligated (\$ millions)	Support Orders	Obligated (\$ millions)	Support Orders	Obligated (\$ millions)	Obligated Per Order	Obligated Per Order
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
2012	9,938	\$2.0	18,224	\$5.9	28,162	\$7.9	\$200	\$324
2013	10,021	\$2.0	18,167	\$5.9	28,188	\$7.8	\$196	\$323
2014	9,642	\$1.8	18,076	\$5.8	27,718	\$7.6	\$186	\$320
Avg. Annual Change	0.0%	-2.2%	0.7%	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	-1.9%	0.4%
2013-2014	-3.8%	-8.8%	-0.5%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-3.1%	-5.2%	-0.7%

PATERNITY ESTABLISHMENT IN CHILD SUPPORT CASES AND THE IN-HOSPITAL PATERNITY PROJECT

How this program helps people

Before a child support case can be obligated, the paternity of the child must be established. This may be done administratively through any of the 20 district offices, by court order, or through the in-hospital Paternity Establishment Project (PEP). 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 paternitys established in child support cases, and applies statewide to all unmarried parents with a hospital birth.

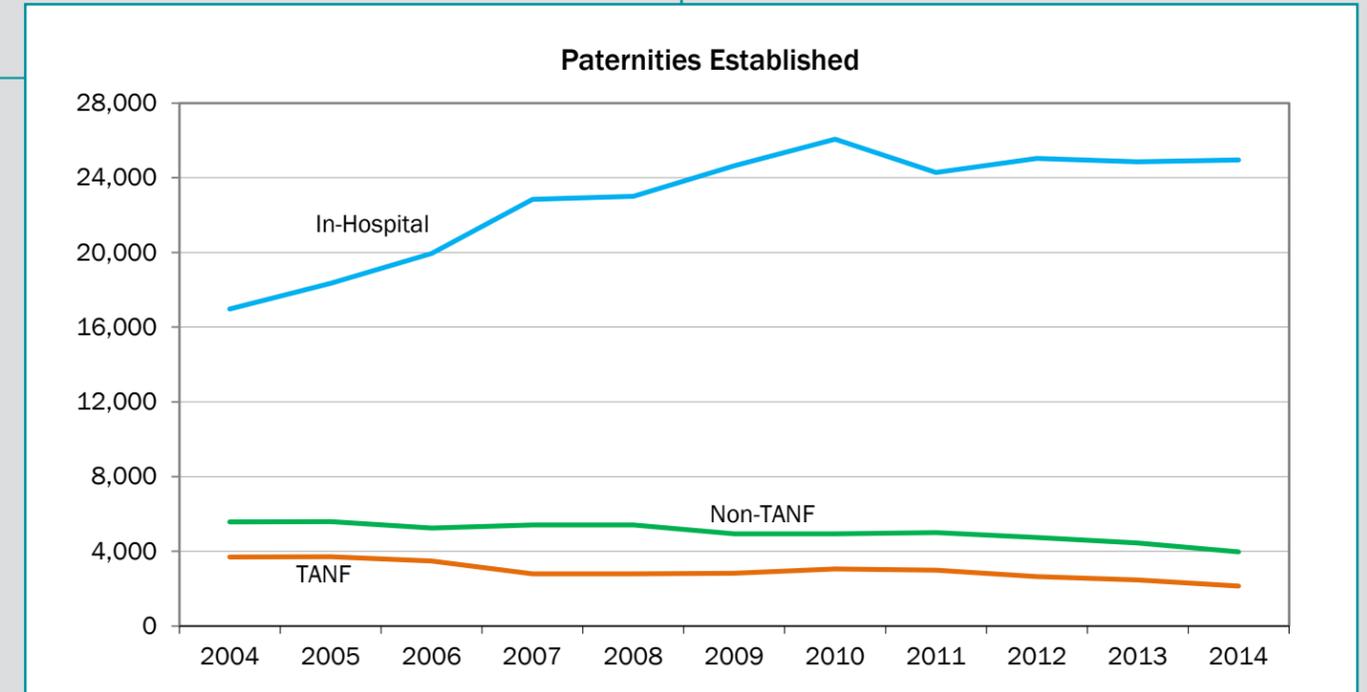
A closer look

The overall number of paternitys established decreased (2.2%) in SFY2014. Paternitys established through the in-hospital Paternity Establishment Project increased slightly (0.3%) over the previous year; however, the number of paternitys established increased an average of 4% per year over the past decade. Paternity establishments in SFY 2014 decreased 13% for TANF cases and 10% for non-TANF cases compared to SFY 2013.



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

PATERNITY ESTABLISHMENT IN CHILD SUPPORT CASES AND THE IN-HOSPITAL PATERNITY PROJECT



State Fiscal Year	TANF	Non-TANF	In-Hospital ¹	Total
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
2012	2,646	4,741	25,042	32,429
2013	2,467	4,437	24,860	31,764
2014	2,140	3,975	24,947	31,062
Avg. Annual Change	-5.0%	-3.2%	4.1%	1.8%
2013-2014	-13.3%	-10.4%	0.3%	-2.2%

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

CASES NEEDING PATERNITY ESTABLISHMENT

How this program helps people

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. Child support administers two types of cases, **TANF** and **Non-TANF**. "Non-TANF" is a case where the custodial parent and child do not receive TANF benefits. (Also, see entries for Child Support Enforcement Collections and Child Support Enforcement Obligations.)

A closer look

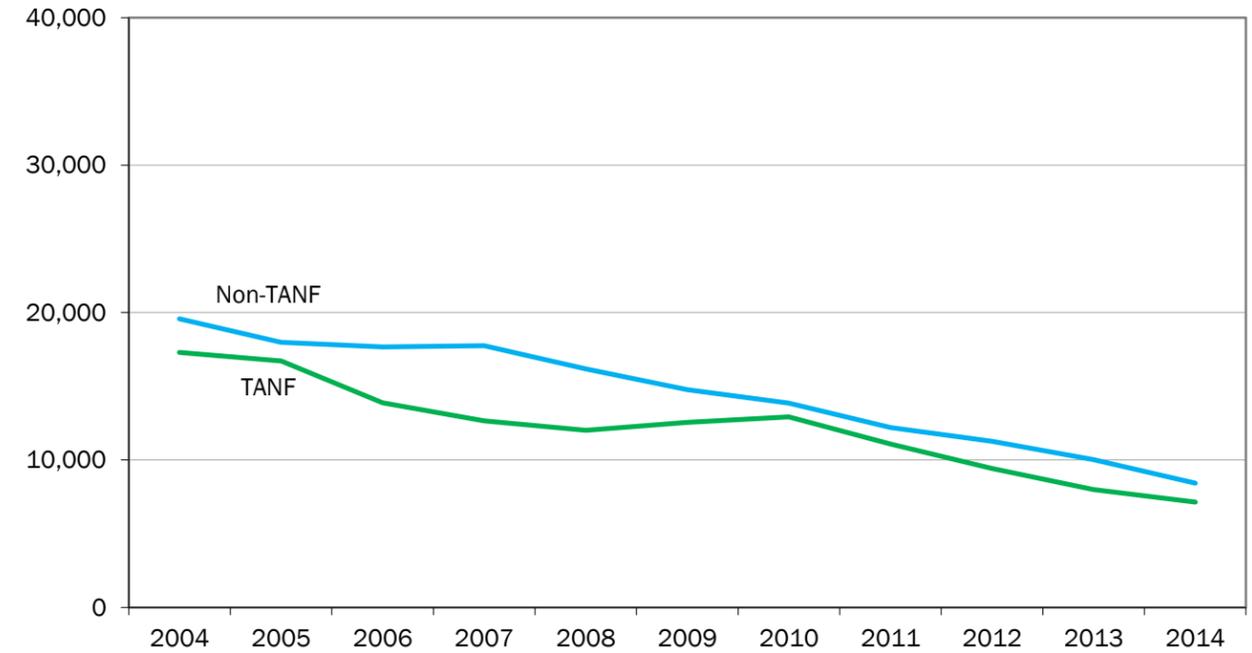
In SFY2014, 15,567 child support cases required paternity establishment in order to obligate payment. More than half (54%) of the cases involved custodial parents and children not receiving TANF. The total number of cases requiring paternity establishment dropped, on average, nearly 8% every year between SFY 2004 and 2014. The number of cases requiring paternity establishment decreased nearly 14% between 2013 and 2014. Both TANF and non-TANF cases show the same downward trend.

This downward trend can be attributed to two factors: (1) an overall decline in the DCSE Caseload, and (2) an increase in the number of paternity establishments through the In-Hospital Paternity Establishment Program. Through the In-Hospital Paternity Establishment Program, DCSE pays hospitals for each paternity established and provides training and educational material through a private vendor. Because of this program, more children have paternity established at the time of birth.



CASES NEEDING PATERNITY ESTABLISHMENT

Cases Needing Paternity Establishment



As of June 30 ¹	TANF	Non-TANF	Total
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
2012	9,432	11,276	20,708
2013	7,988	10,023	18,011
2014	7,147	8,420	15,567
Avg. Annual Change	-8.2%	-8.0%	-8.2%
2013-2014	-10.5%	-16.0%	-13.6%

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

CLIENT APPEALS

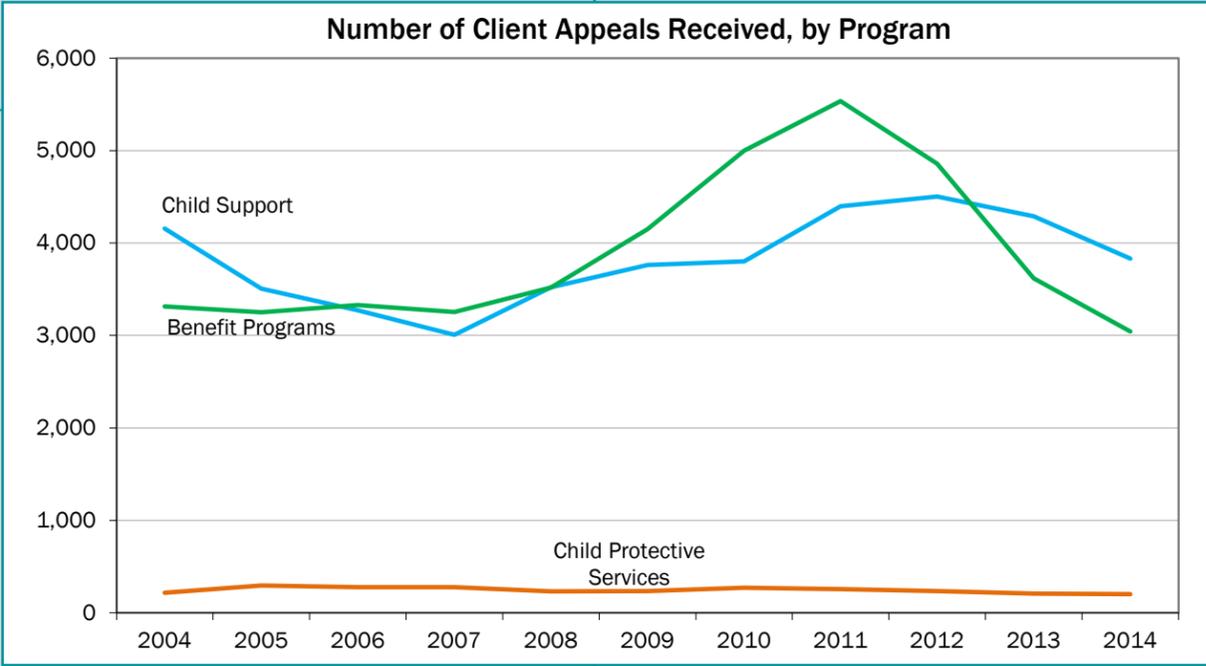
CLIENT APPEALS

How this program helps people

The Appeals and Fair Hearings Division ensures 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 hearing 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.

A closer look

The total number of client appeals declined 12.8% from SFY 2013 to 2014. Appeals for Benefit Programs account for 43% of client appeals and declined by 16% in 2014. Child support appeals make up 54% of the total. Appeals for child protective services have remained stable over time and account for just 3% of all client appeals.



State Fiscal Year	Benefit Programs						Total
	Child Support	SNAP	Admin. Disqual. Hearing ¹	TANF	Other	Child Protective Services	
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
2012	4,504	2,799	732	943	383	234	9,595
2013	4,289	2,107	427	697	388	209	8,117
2014	3,831	1,650	543	475	375	201	7,075
Avg. Annual Change	-0.3%	4.3%	-3.8%	5.1%	4.4%	0.1%	-0.3%
2013-2014	-10.7%	-21.7%	27.2%	-31.9%	-3.4%	-3.8%	-12.8%

¹ Includes waivers

LOCAL DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES

How this program helps people

These amounts comprise all local DSS expenditures reported and reimbursed through the Locality Automated System for Expenditure Reimbursement (LASER), a VDSS financial management system. The majority of these funds are for administrative expenses, chiefly staff.

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).

The majority of social services spending, however, does not flow through local departments of social services and so is not included in the table on the following page.

Benefits for Medicaid, FAMIS, SNAP, TANF, Energy Assistance, and Child Care (as of SFY13) flow directly to providers or clients, not through local departments. These benefits totaled more than \$9 billion in SFY 2014.

A closer look

Both local funds and state funds to local departments of social services increased slightly between SFY 2013 and SFY 2014. Federal funds to local departments also increased in SFY 2014, by 2.7%. State funds increased by 6.1%

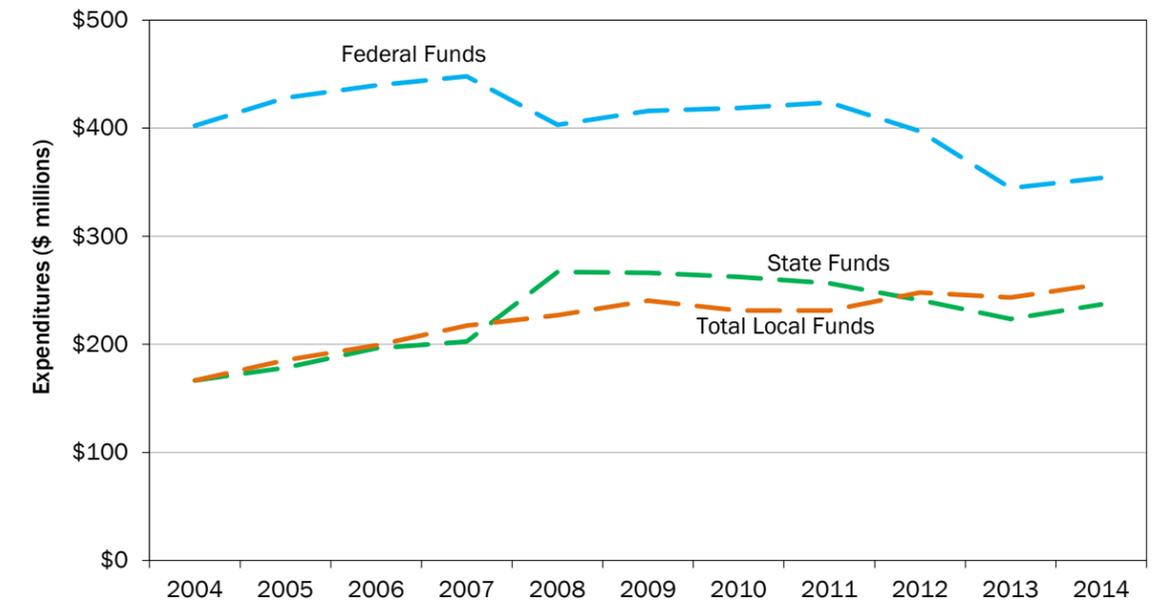
Federal funds are the largest source of funds for local departments, comprising nearly half (41.8%) of local expenditures. For SFY 2014 the portion of all funding coming from local sources remained at the same level (30%) as SFY 2013.



Source: Division of Finance, Statewide Annual Financial Statement FY14

LOCAL DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES

Local Department Expenditures Reported Through LASER



Local Fiscal Year ¹	(\$ millions)						Grand Total	Total Local as Percent of Grand Total
	Federal Funds	State Funds	Total Federal and State	Local Match ²	Local Only ³	Total Local Funds		
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%
2012	\$397.0	\$240.9	\$637.9	\$217.5	\$30.4	\$247.9	\$885.9	28%
2013	\$344.6	\$223.3	\$567.9	\$221.6	\$21.8	\$243.4	\$811.3	30%
2014	\$354.0	\$236.9	\$590.9	\$209.6	\$46.1	\$255.6	\$846.5	30%
Avg. Annual Change	-1.1%	4.1%	0.5%	4.8%	9.7%	4.5%	1.5%	3.0%
2013-2014	2.7%	6.1%	4.0%	-5.4%	111.5%	5.0%	4.3%	0.7%

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

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

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

Click on [Annual Financial Statements for locality level data](#).

GLOSSARY: DATA SOURCES

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 Adult Protective Services Division, 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.

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.

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.

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.

GLOSSARY: DATA SOURCES

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.

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.

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 is the predecessor system to ADAPT and current Services systems (e.g., ESPAS, OASIS).

VaCMS - The Virginia Case Management System is the comprehensive, integrated child care and Medicaid case management system. The system is web based so it is accessible without the need for special software. The system includes customer self service features and provides full access to all authorized Child Care workers and support staff. In the future VaCMS will be enhanced to provide case management for SNAP, TANF, and LIHEAP.

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 is 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.



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