

2008 ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT



Virginia Department of Social Services

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Virginia Department of Social Services

January 2008

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“People Helping People”



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 1997 through 2007. The report is organized by major program area, 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/annual_statistical.cgi

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

Erik Beecroft
VDSS Office of Research



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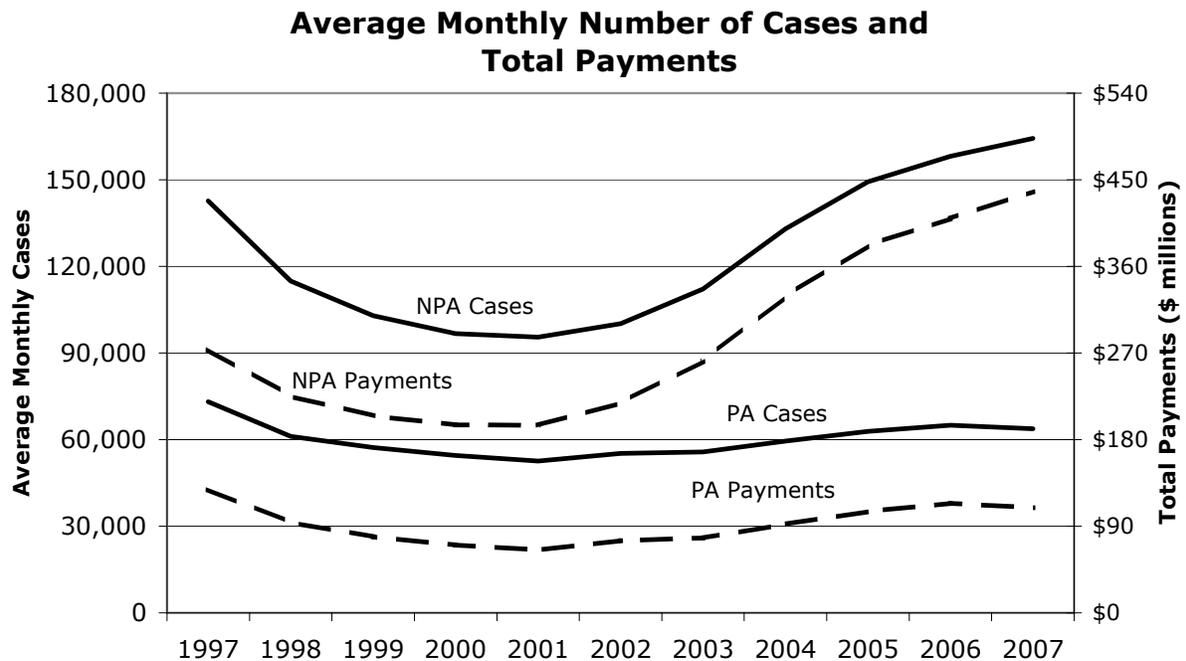
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Food Stamp Caseload and Payments



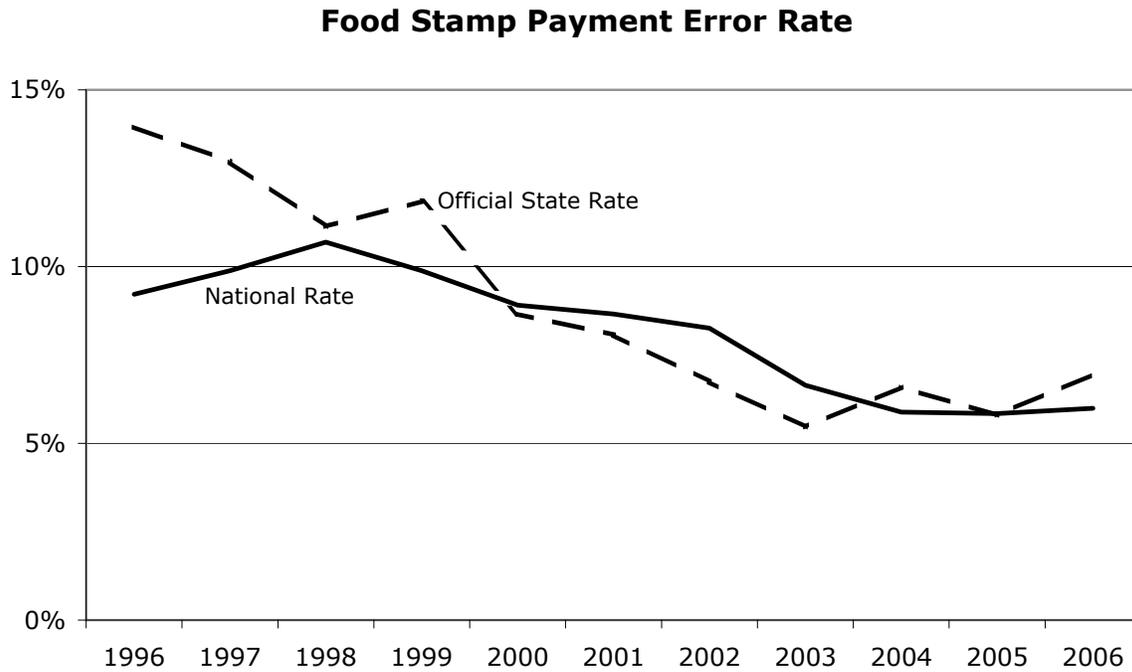
State Fiscal Year ¹	Average Monthly Recipients		Average Monthly Cases			Total Payments (\$ Millions)			Average Monthly Payments	
	NPA	PA	NPA	PA	Total	NPA	PA	Total	NPA	PA
1997	340,809	155,874	142,711	73,160	215,871	\$273.7	\$128.3	\$401.9	\$160	\$146
1998	288,509	123,141	114,955	61,089	176,044	\$225.1	\$94.1	\$319.2	\$163	\$128
1999	260,506	106,679	102,943	57,204	160,147	\$204.8	\$79.0	\$283.8	\$166	\$115
2000	244,022	95,546	96,702	54,525	151,227	\$195.3	\$70.4	\$265.7	\$168	\$108
2001	240,953	88,942	95,498	52,623	148,121	\$195.1	\$65.2	\$260.3	\$170	\$103
2002	251,818	95,441	100,190	55,203	155,393	\$218.1	\$75.0	\$293.1	\$181	\$113
2003	283,313	94,105	112,186	55,685	167,871	\$261.6	\$77.7	\$339.3	\$194	\$116
2004	332,953	103,684	132,998	59,441	192,439	\$329.0	\$92.3	\$421.3	\$206	\$129
2005	370,658	111,717	149,282	62,810	212,092	\$381.6	\$105.1	\$486.7	\$213	\$139
2006	387,368	116,494	158,173	64,944	223,117	\$409.6	\$113.8	\$523.4	\$216	\$146
2007	400,757	110,878	164,340	63,776	228,116	\$437.9	\$109.1	\$547.0	\$222	\$143
Avg. Annual Change ²	2.1%	-2.8%	2.0%	-1.1%	1.0%	5.6%	-0.6%	4.0%	3.4%	0.1%

¹ SFYs 1997-1999 may include case/recipient more than one time a month if a supplemental payment was made.

² 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 1997 to 1998 is 5%, and the percentage change from 1998 to 1999 is 1%, then the average annual change from 1997 to 1999 is 3% (the average of 5% and 1%).

Source: Monthly Food Stamp (FS 256) report from ADAPT.

Food Stamp Payment Error Rate



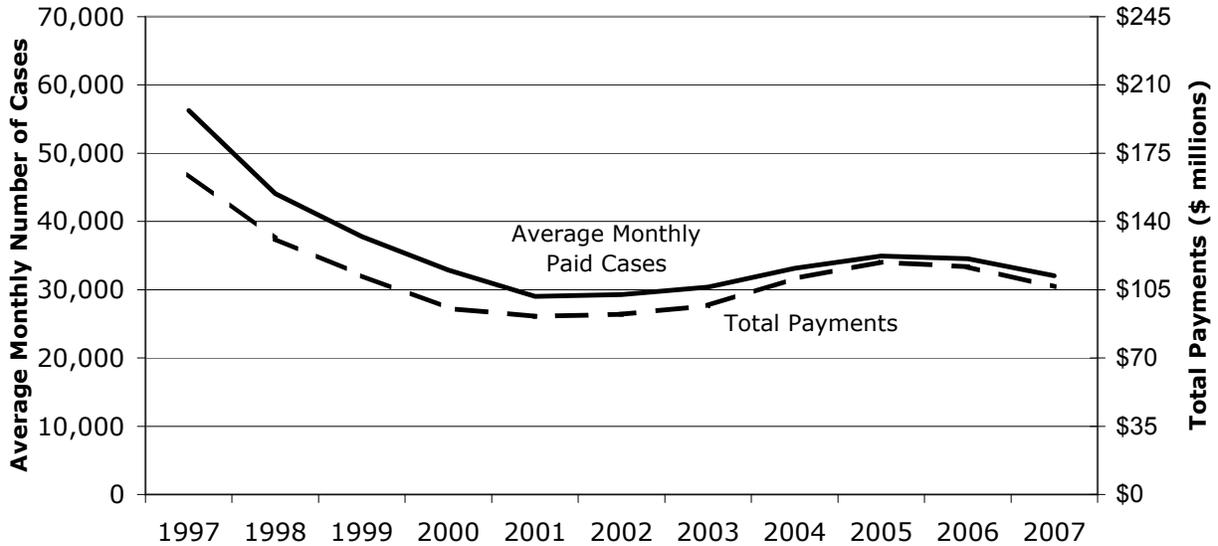
Federal Fiscal Year	Payment Error Rate		Virginia's Rank Among States And Territories
	Official State	National	
1996	13.95%	9.22%	53
1997	12.97%	9.88%	49
1998	11.13%	10.69%	35
1999	11.85%	9.88%	39
2000	8.66%	8.91%	31
2001	8.07%	8.66%	25
2002	6.74%	8.26%	22
2003	5.46%	6.64%	17
2004	6.59%	5.88%	37
2005	5.79%	5.84%	27
2006	6.96%	5.99%	39
Avg. Annual Change	-5.5%	-3.9%	N/A

Note: Data are for the federal fiscal year (October-September). FFY 2007 data are not yet available.

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

TANF Caseload and Payments (excluding TANF-UP)

Average Monthly Number of TANF Cases and Total TANF Payments

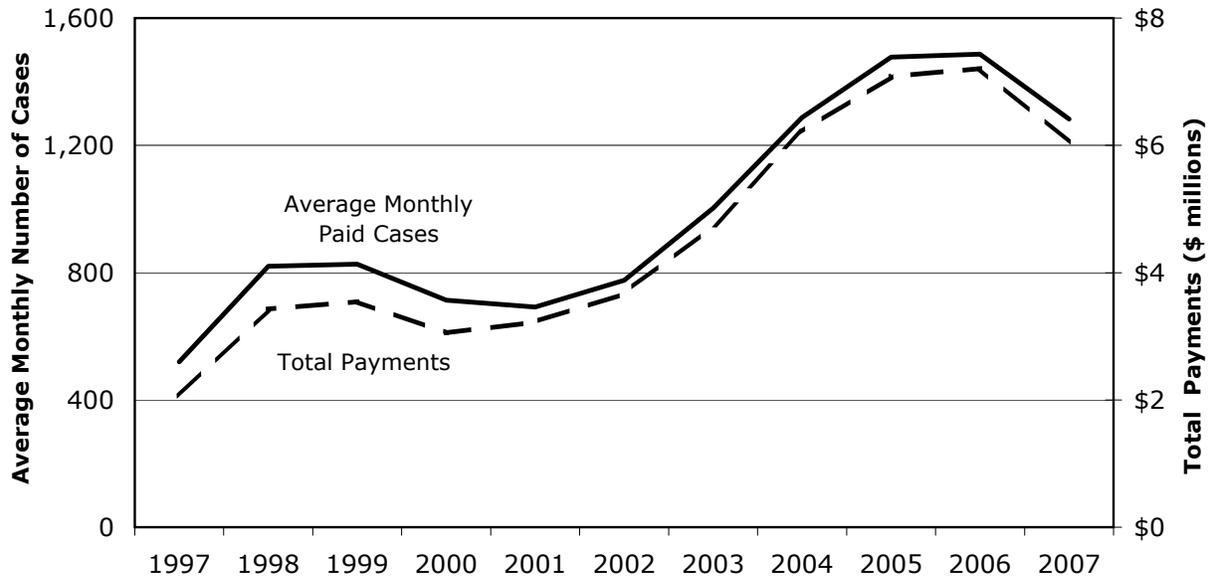


State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Children	Average Monthly Adults	Average Monthly Paid Cases	Total Payments (\$ Millions)	Average Monthly Payment Per Case
1997	97,575	38,795	56,256	\$164.2	\$243
1998	75,656	29,426	44,091	\$131.1	\$248
1999	64,273	24,865	37,798	\$112.3	\$248
2000	55,470	20,264	32,871	\$95.4	\$242
2001	47,885	16,785	29,043	\$91.2	\$262
2002	47,907	17,342	29,271	\$92.3	\$263
2003	49,844	18,629	30,377	\$96.8	\$266
2004	51,713	20,886	33,149	\$110.7	\$278
2005	54,970	22,501	34,956	\$119.3	\$284
2006	54,017	21,517	34,549	\$116.8	\$282
2007	48,702	18,764	32,029	\$106.5	\$277
Avg. Annual Change	-6.2%	-6.2%	-5.0%	-3.7%	1.4%

Source: Files maintained by the Division of Finance.

TANF Unemployed Parents

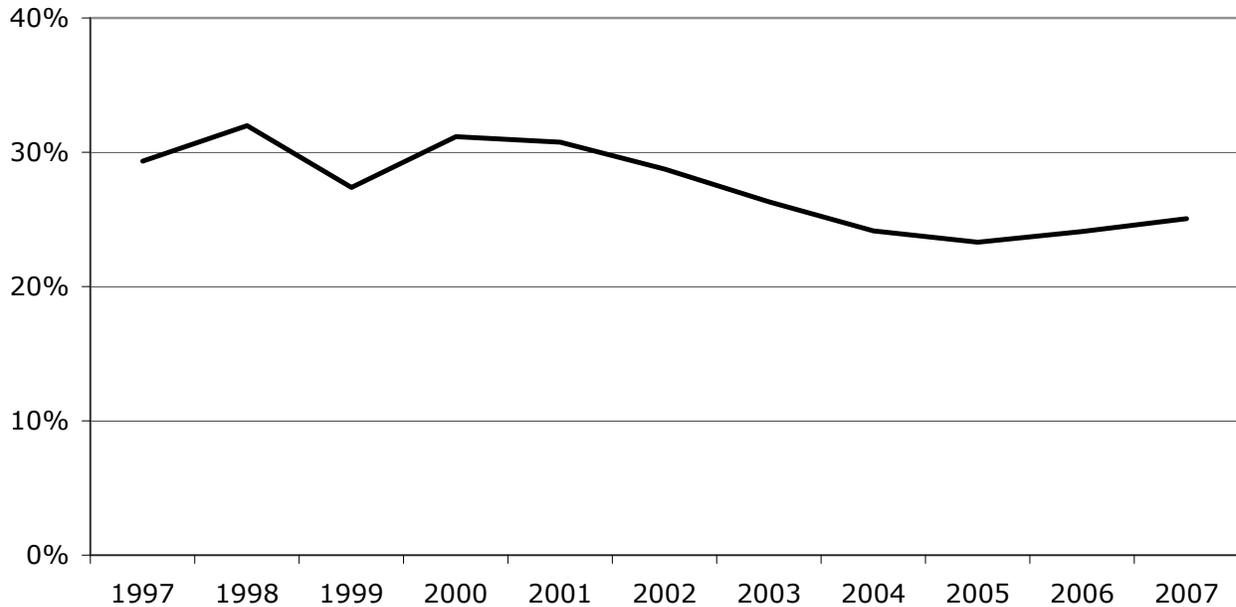
Average Monthly Number of TANF-UP Cases and Total Payments



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Children	Average Monthly Adults	Average Monthly Paid Cases	Total Payments (\$ Millions)	Average Monthly Payment Per Case
1997	1,171	937	520	\$2.1	\$330
1998	1,862	1,525	820	\$3.4	\$348
1999	1,839	1,574	827	\$3.5	\$357
2000	1,610	1,353	713	\$3.1	\$357
2001	1,509	1,321	692	\$3.2	\$389
2002	1,655	1,468	776	\$3.7	\$394
2003	2,116	1,891	1,003	\$4.7	\$394
2004	2,682	2,388	1,287	\$6.2	\$402
2005	3,048	2,683	1,477	\$7.1	\$400
2006	3,117	2,682	1,487	\$7.2	\$404
2007	2,581	2,165	1,283	\$6.1	\$393
Avg. Annual Change	10.2%	10.9%	11.3%	13.5%	1.8%

TANF Cases Without a Parent Present on the Grant

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

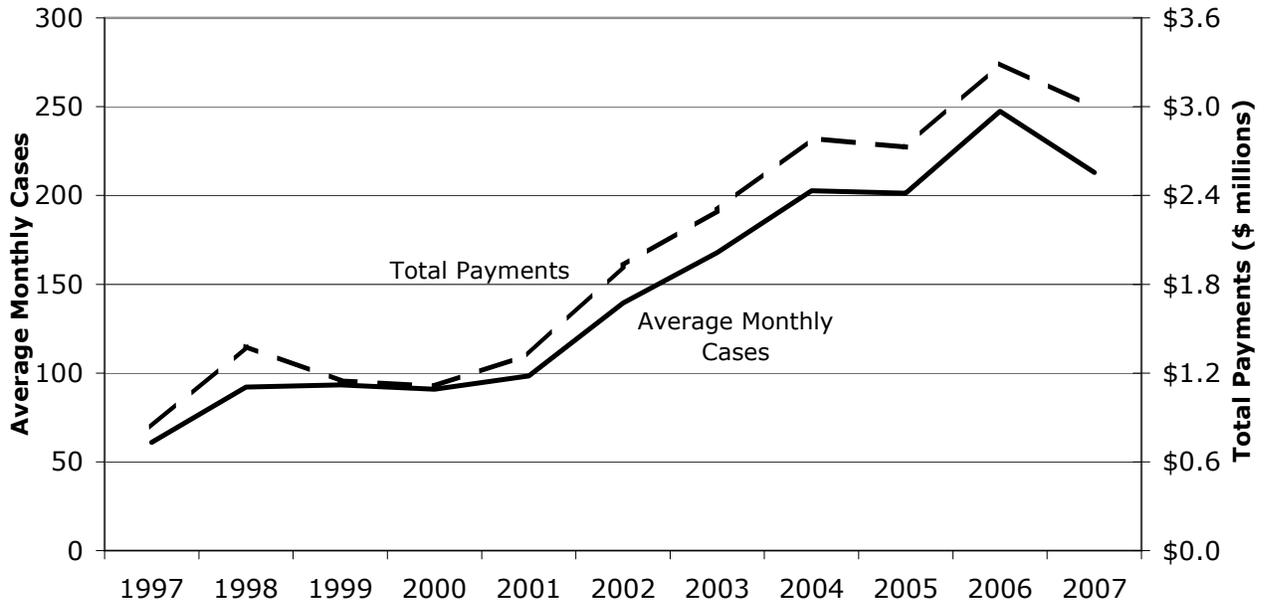


As of July 1	Number of Total Cases	Cases without a Parent Present on the Grant ¹	Percent of All Cases
1997	48,775	14,307	29%
1998	39,950	12,780	32%
1999	36,127	9,894	27%
2000	29,161	9,086	31%
2001	27,996	8,611	31%
2002	29,181	8,388	29%
2003	30,995	8,154	26%
2004	33,484	8,083	24%
2005	34,329	8,003	23%
2006	32,517	7,837	24%
2007	29,363	7,357	25%
Avg. Annual Change	-4.5%	-6.2%	-1.2%

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

TANF Diversionary Assistance Payments

Total Payments and Average Monthly Cases

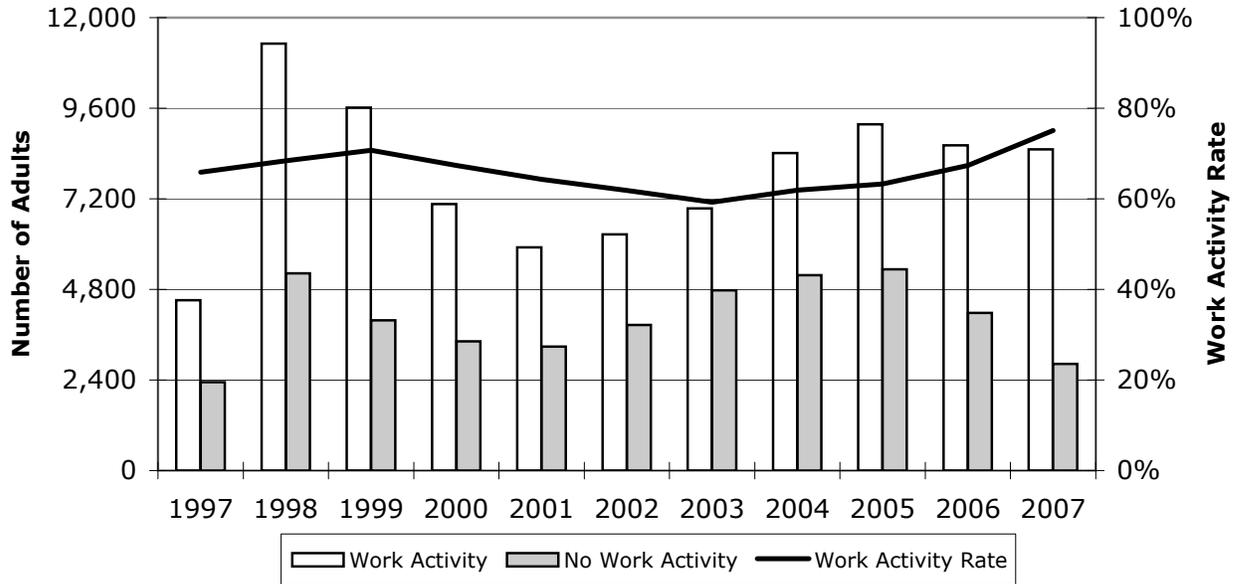


State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Cases	Total Payments (\$ millions)	Average Payment Per Case
1997	61	\$0.8	\$1,143
1998	92	\$1.4	\$1,249
1999	93	\$1.1	\$1,025
2000	91	\$1.1	\$1,021
2001	98	\$1.3	\$1,122
2002	140	\$1.9	\$1,151
2003	168	\$2.3	\$1,141
2004	203	\$2.8	\$1,145
2005	201	\$2.7	\$1,129
2006	247	\$3.3	\$1,110
2007	213	\$3.0	\$1,171
Avg. Annual Change			
	14.9%	16.0%	0.5%

Note: Data represents payments to creditors of recipients.

Work Activity of All Enrolled in VIEW

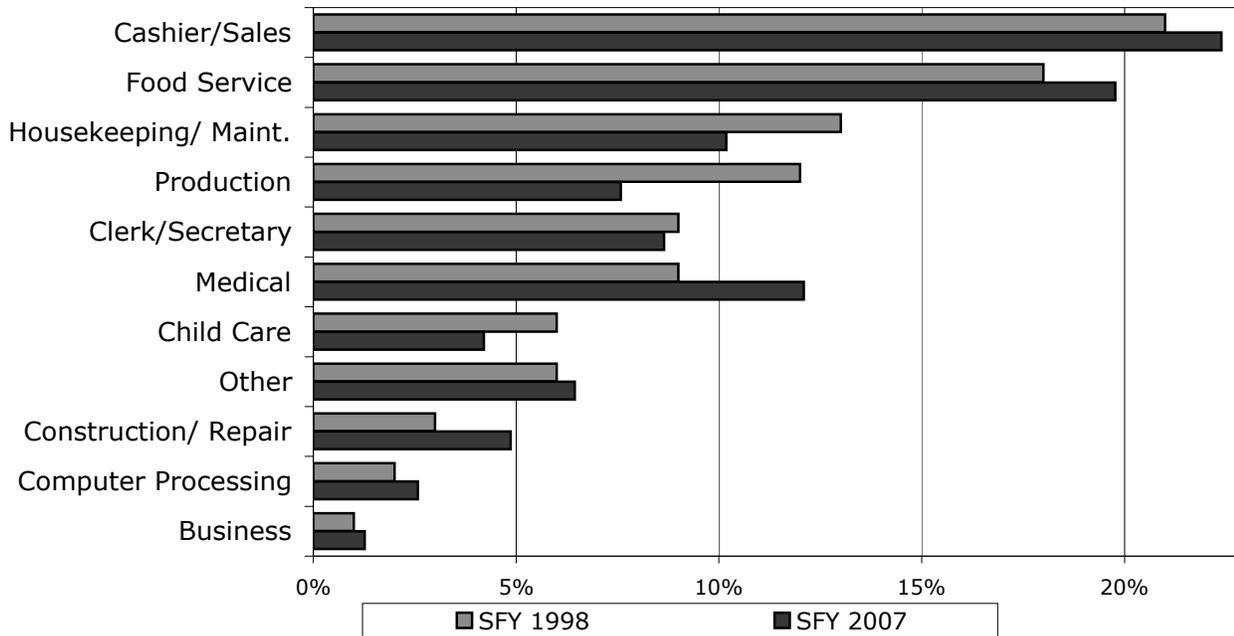
**Total Number of Adults Enrolled in VIEW
By Work Activity and Work Activity Rate
Point-in-Time as of the End of Each Fiscal Year**



As of June 30	Work Activity	No Work Activity	Total Enrolled	Work Activity Rate
1997	4,515	2,342	6,857	66%
1998	11,316	5,226	16,542	68%
1999	9,620	3,980	13,600	71%
2000	7,063	3,423	10,486	67%
2001	5,918	3,288	9,206	64%
2002	6,256	3,858	10,114	62%
2003	6,943	4,778	11,721	59%
2004	8,415	5,180	13,595	62%
2005	9,178	5,331	14,509	63%
2006	8,619	4,179	12,798	67%
2007	8,509	2,823	11,332	75%
Avg. Annual Change	13.2%	8.0%	11.4%	1.5%

Types of VIEW Employment

**Percent of Employed VIEW Participants, by Occupation Type
SFY 1998 and SFY 2007**



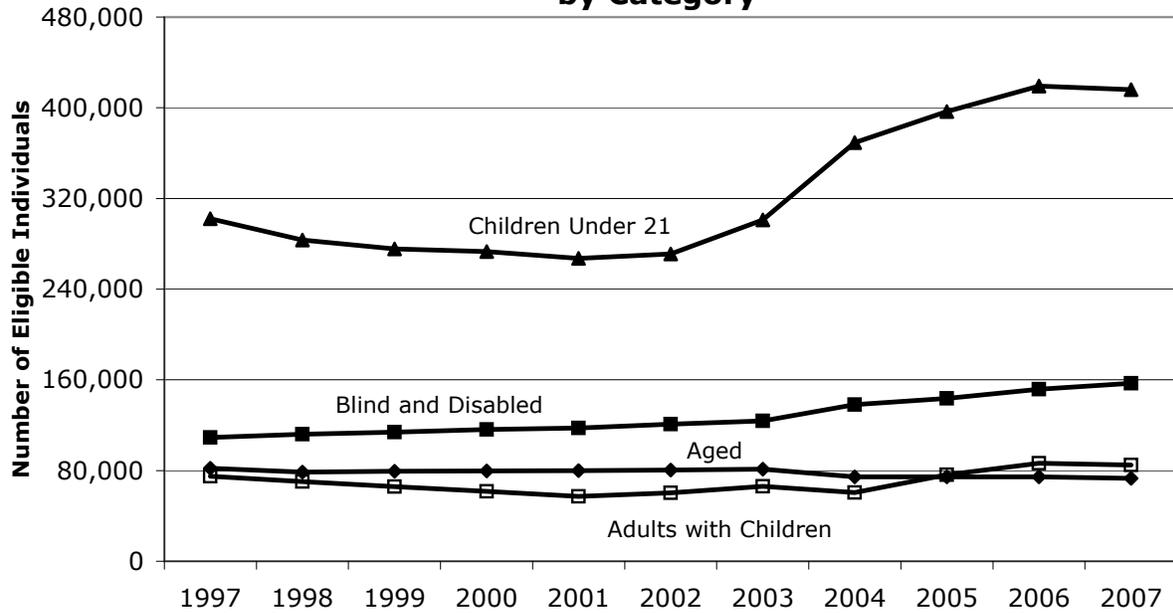
Occupation Groups	SFY 1998 Mean Hourly Wage	SFY 1998 Mean Hourly Wage Adjusted to SFY 2007 Dollars	SFY 2007 Mean Hourly Wage	Percent Real Wage Growth Between SFY 1998 & SFY 2007
All Occupations	\$5.84	\$7.43	\$7.63	2.7%
Cashier/Sales	5.81	7.39	7.37	-0.3%
Food Service	5.46	6.95	6.56	-5.6%
Housekeeping/ Maint.	5.60	7.12	7.12	0.0%
Production	5.98	7.61	7.90	3.8%
Clerk/Secretary	6.97	8.86	9.32	5.2%
Medical	6.05	7.70	8.25	7.2%
Child Care	4.16	5.29	6.32	19.5%
Other	6.01	7.65	8.17	6.8%
Construction/ Repair	6.63	8.44	8.61	2.1%
Computer Processing	6.85	8.72	8.55	-1.9%
Business	7.54	9.59	9.76	1.8%

Notes: Wages adjusted to SFY 2007 dollars using the CPI-W, Series Id: CWSR0000SA0, comparing June 2007 CPI-W to July 1998 CPI-W.

Job types represent the latest occupation for each employed participant.

Medicaid Enrollment

Average Monthly Number of Individuals Eligible for Medicaid, by Category



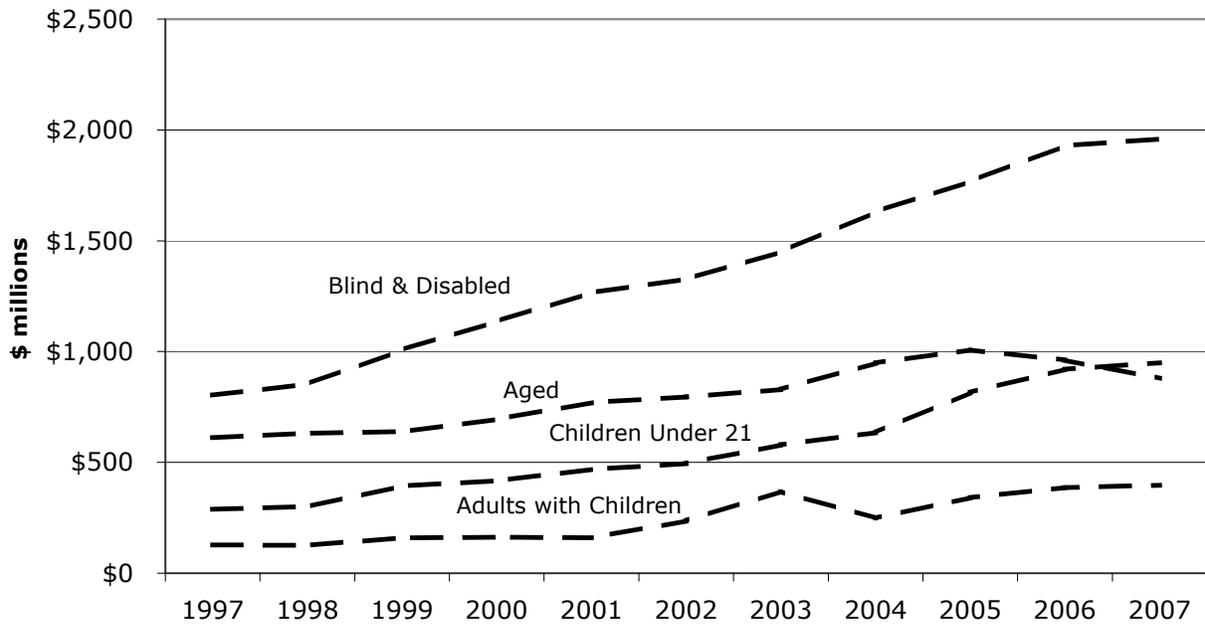
Average Monthly Number of Individuals Eligible for Medicaid

State Fiscal Year	Aged	Blind and Disabled	Aged, Blind & Disabled	Children Under 21	Adults with Children	Total TANF-Related	Total Eligible Individuals
1997	81,983	109,041	191,024	302,210	74,922	377,132	568,156
1998	78,736	111,972	190,708	283,338	70,376	353,714	544,422
1999	79,410	113,912	193,322	275,636	65,820	341,456	534,778
2000	79,769	116,190	195,959	273,235	61,569	334,804	530,763
2001	80,032	117,458	197,490	267,248	57,261	324,509	521,999
2002	80,348	120,821	201,169	270,963	60,453	331,416	532,585
2003	81,341	123,894	205,235	301,197	66,041	367,238	572,473
2004	74,344	138,258	212,602	369,311	60,597	429,908	642,510
2005	74,338	143,563	217,901	396,811	76,186	472,997	690,898
2006	74,371	151,682	226,053	419,199	86,410	505,609	731,662
2007	73,010	156,994	230,004	416,121	84,998	501,119	731,123
Avg. Annual Change	-0.8%	3.9%	2.1%	3.4%	1.1%	2.9%	2.6%

Source: Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services, 2007 DMAS Statistical Record .

Medicaid Payments

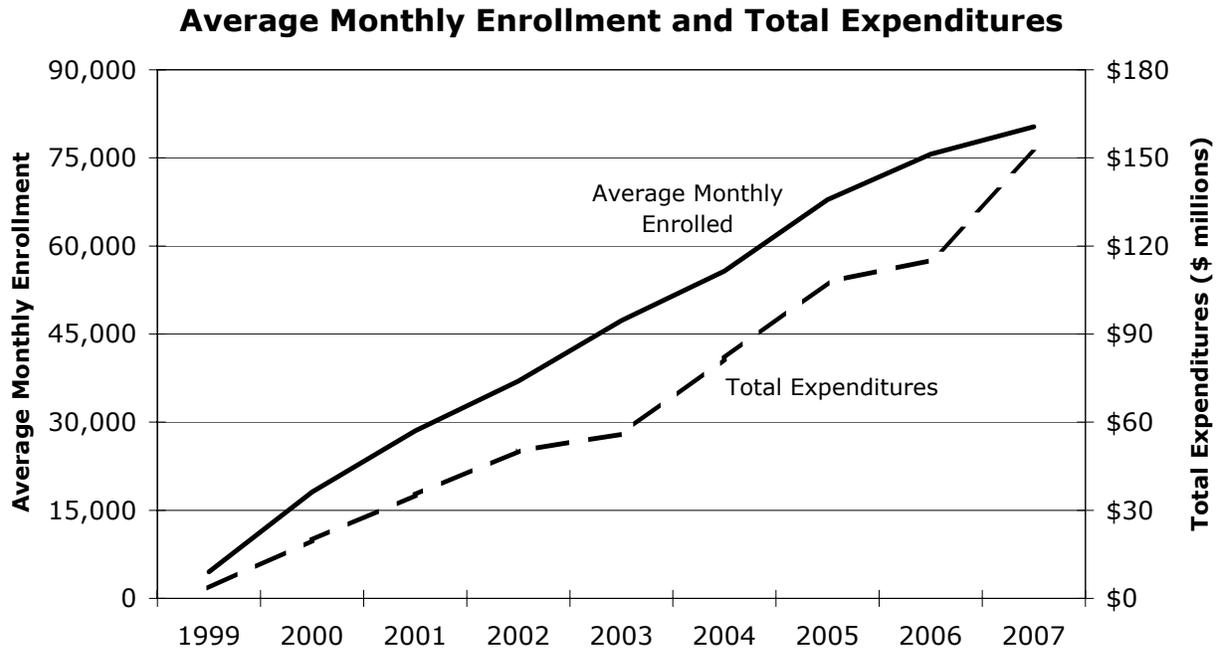
Medicaid Payments, by Category (\$ millions)



State Fiscal Year	Payments (\$ millions)					Total
	Aged	Blind & Disabled	Children Under 21	Adults with Children	Unattributed Payments	
1997	\$612.0	\$803.6	\$287.8	\$127.0	\$311.4	\$2,141.8
1998	\$631.0	\$852.4	\$300.5	\$125.7	\$327.5	\$2,237.1
1999	\$638.9	\$1,006.7	\$392.5	\$159.6	\$163.7	\$2,361.4
2000	\$694.5	\$1,135.8	\$417.5	\$162.9	\$199.1	\$2,609.8
2001	\$770.4	\$1,266.2	\$467.5	\$159.3	\$230.3	\$2,893.8
2002	\$794.7	\$1,326.5	\$495.5	\$236.1	\$183.7	\$3,036.5
2003	\$828.7	\$1,449.6	\$579.1	\$368.8	\$222.5	\$3,448.7
2004	\$947.7	\$1,629.3	\$634.9	\$248.5	\$339.0	\$3,799.4
2005	\$1,006.8	\$1,767.6	\$816.0	\$341.1	\$330.4	\$4,261.9
2006	\$961.0	\$1,928.6	\$920.7	\$386.7	\$482.2	\$4,679.2
2007	\$879.0	\$1,959.9	\$949.1	\$397.3	\$714.7	\$4,900.0
Avg. Annual Change	3.9%	9.4%	13.0%	15.1%	13.7%	8.7%

Source: Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services, 2007 DMAS Statistical Record.

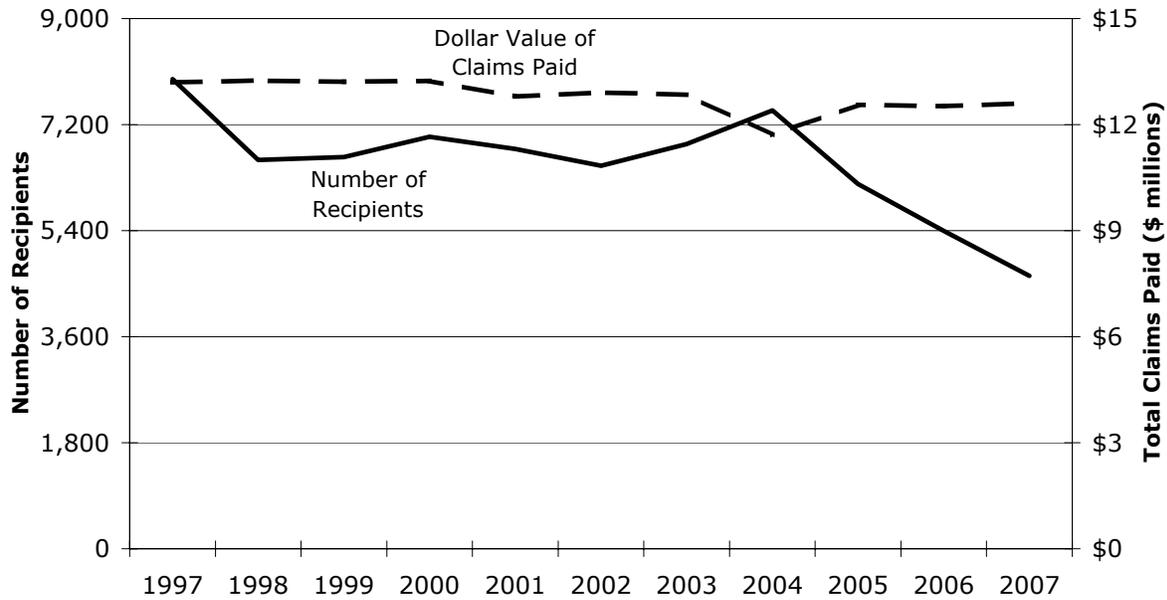
Children's Health Insurance Program Enrollment and Expenditures



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Number of Children Enrolled	Total Annual Expenditures for Services (\$ millions)	Average Monthly Expenditure Per Child
1999	4,512	\$3.5	\$65
2000	18,098	\$19.8	\$91
2001	28,551	\$35.1	\$103
2002	37,007	\$50.2	\$113
2003	47,326	\$55.9	\$99
2004	55,736	\$81.7	\$122
2005	67,889	\$107.6	\$132
2006	75,632	\$115.2	\$127
2007	80,322	\$151.8	\$157
Avg. Annual Change	59.2%	88.9%	12.8%

State and Local Hospitalization Expenditures

State and Local Hospitalization: Number of Recipients and Total Claims Paid



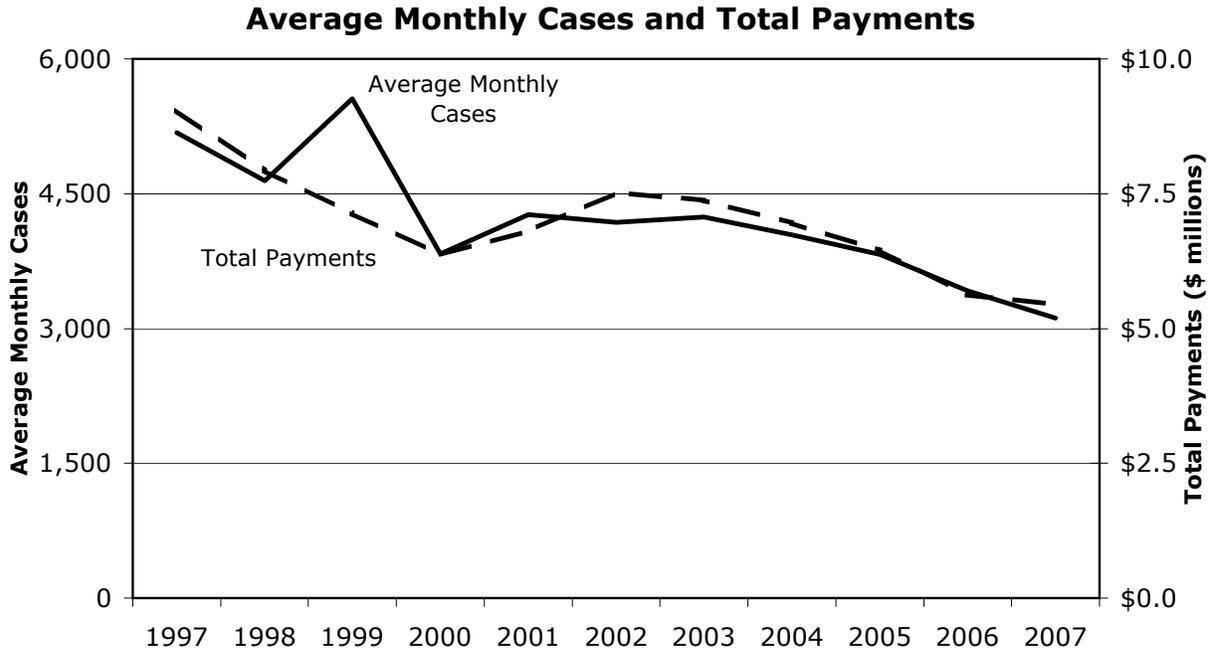
State Fiscal Year	Number of Recipients with Paid Claims	(\$ millions)			Paid Claims as a Percent of Total Approved Claims
		Paid Claims	Approved but Unpaid Claims ¹	Total Approved Claims	
1997	7,973	\$13.2	\$9.5	\$22.6	58.3%
1998	6,598	\$13.2	\$7.6	\$20.8	63.7%
1999	6,650	\$13.2	\$12.1	\$25.3	52.1%
2000	6,991	\$13.2	\$14.9	\$28.2	47.0%
2001	6,787	\$12.8	\$12.0	\$24.8	51.7%
2002	6,500	\$12.9	\$10.1	\$23.0	56.2%
2003	6,870	\$12.8	\$20.2	\$33.1	38.8%
2004	7,440	\$11.7	\$24.8	\$36.5	32.0%
2005	6,191	\$12.6	\$23.5	\$36.0	34.8%
2006	5,393	\$12.5	\$27.4	\$39.9	31.4%
2007	4,632	\$12.6	\$26.7	\$39.3	32.0%
Avg. Annual Change	-4.8%	-0.4%	16.0%	6.8%	-4.7%

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

Note: Beginning SFY 2004, partial payments no longer made.

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

General Relief Caseload and Payments

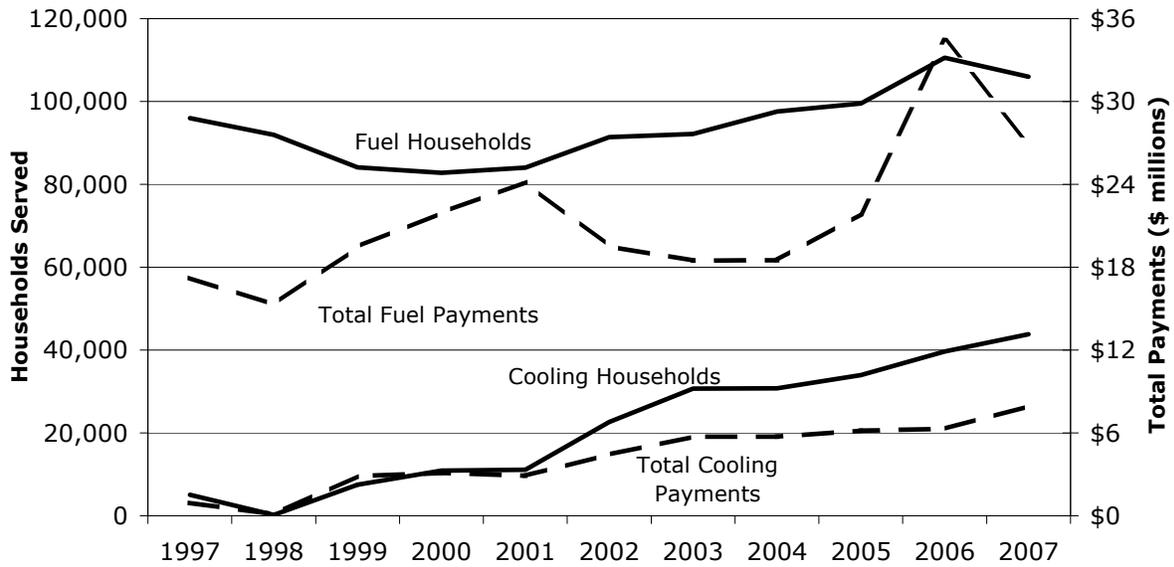


State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Cases	Total Payments (\$ millions)	Average Monthly Payment
1997	5,178	\$9.1	\$146
1998	4,641	\$7.9	\$142
1999	5,554	\$7.1	\$107
2000	3,832	\$6.4	\$139
2001	4,266	\$6.8	\$133
2002	4,184	\$7.5	\$150
2003	4,238	\$7.4	\$145
2004	4,041	\$7.0	\$143
2005	3,823	\$6.5	\$141
2006	3,421	\$5.6	\$137
2007	3,119	\$5.4	\$146
Avg. Annual Change	-4.0%	-4.7%	0.8%

Note: Case counts may be duplicated because of payments to recipients and vendors where the latter are made on the recipient's behalf.

Energy Assistance: Fuel and Cooling

Fuel and Cooling - Households and Total Payments

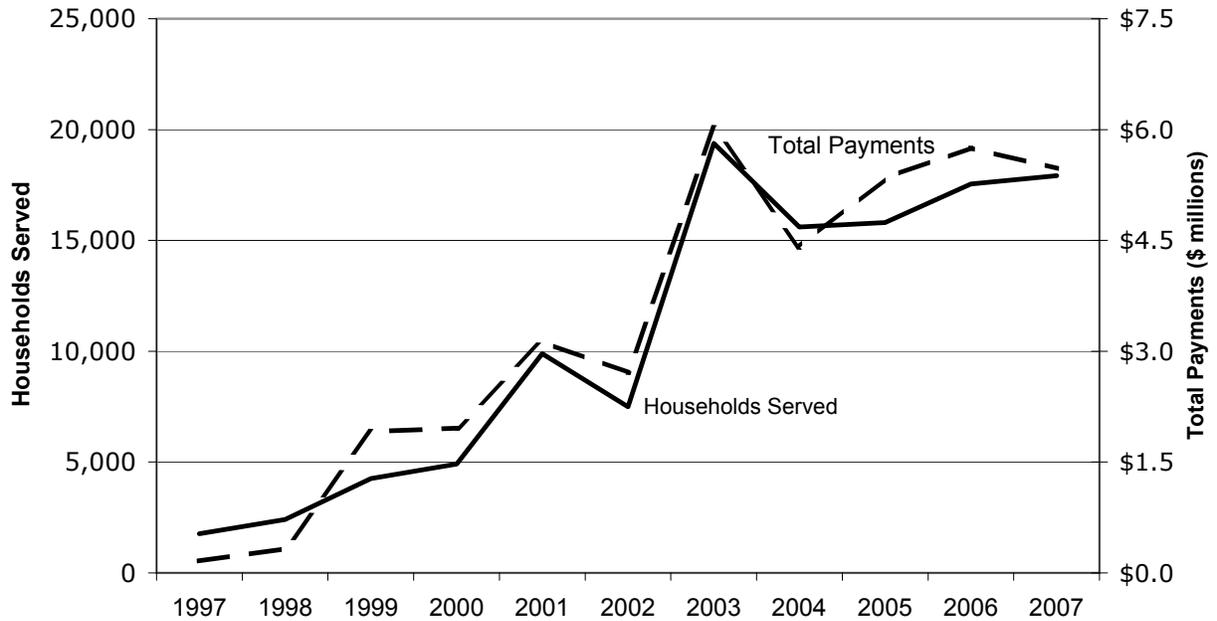


State Fiscal Year	Fuel Assistance			Cooling Assistance		
	Households Served	Total Payments (\$ millions)	Average Payment Per Household	Households Served	Total Payments (\$ millions)	Average Payment Per Household
1997	95,970	\$17.2	\$180	5,081	\$0.9	\$183
1998	91,923	\$15.3	\$166	200	\$0.1	\$521
1999	84,068	\$19.5	\$232	7,533	\$2.9	\$380
2000	82,789	\$21.9	\$265	10,903	\$3.1	\$284
2001	84,051	\$24.2	\$288	11,117	\$2.9	\$261
2002	91,379	\$19.5	\$213	22,668	\$4.4	\$196
2003	92,185	\$18.5	\$200	30,675	\$5.7	\$187
2004	97,588	\$18.5	\$190	30,788	\$5.7	\$186
2005	99,520	\$21.9	\$220	33,939	\$6.2	\$182
2006	110,590	\$34.4	\$311	39,685	\$6.3	\$159
2007	106,001	\$27.0	\$255	43,840	\$7.9	\$181
Avg. Annual Change	1.2%	6.9%	5.7%	379.4%	268.1%	9.3%

Source: Energy Assistance Systems (EAS).

Energy Assistance: Crisis

Crisis Assistance: Households Served and Total Payments

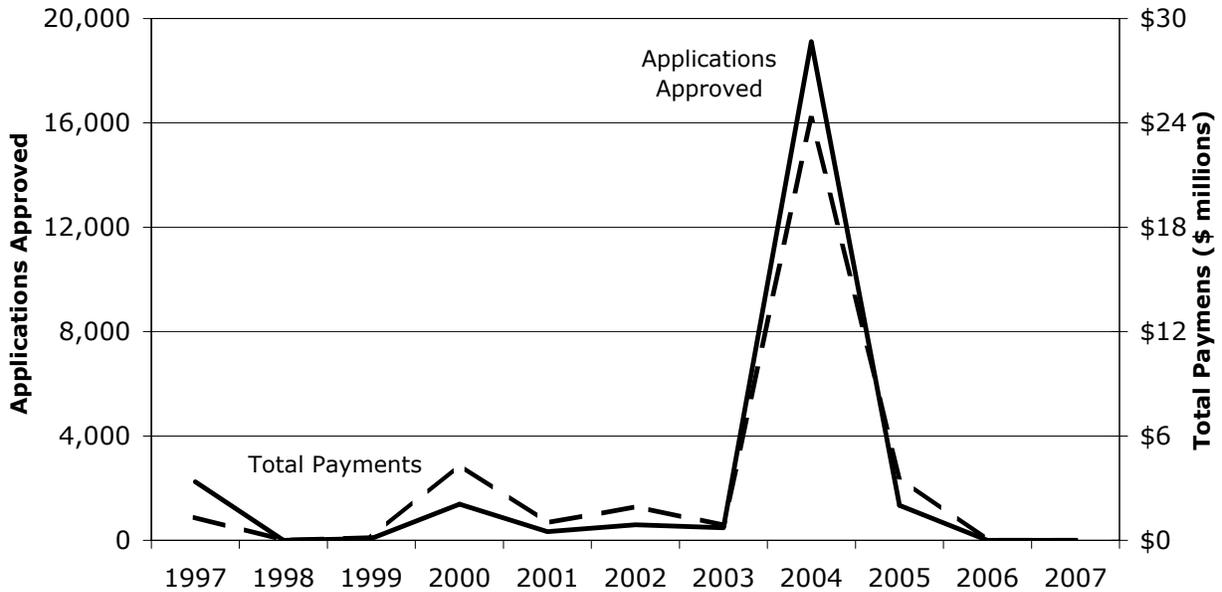


State Fiscal Year	Households Served	Total Payments (\$ millions)	Average Payment Per Household
1997	1,769	\$0.2	\$90
1998	2,412	\$0.3	\$137
1999	4,255	\$1.9	\$449
2000	4,912	\$2.0	\$399
2001	9,890	\$3.1	\$316
2002	7,501	\$2.7	\$361
2003	19,375	\$6.0	\$311
2004	15,603	\$4.4	\$283
2005	15,799	\$5.3	\$338
2006	17,541	\$5.8	\$328
2007	17,924	\$5.5	\$305
Avg. Annual Change	35.9%	75.4%	24.9%

Source: Energy Assistance Systems (EAS).

Federally-Declared Disasters

Number of Applications Approved and Total Payments by State Fiscal Year

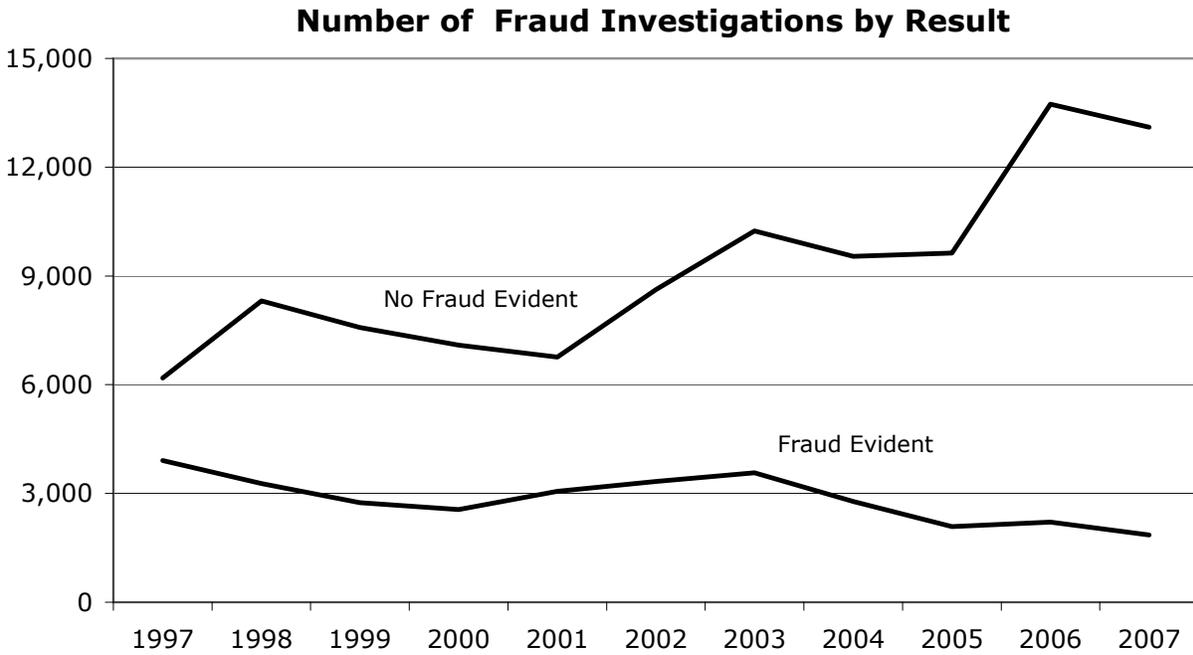


Disaster Description	Disaster Number	Declaration Month	Applications Approved	Total Payments ¹
Hurricane Fran	1135	Sep-96	2,242	\$1,328,020
Hurricane Bonnie	1242	Sep-98	64	\$150,683
Hurricane Dennis	1290	Sep-99	72	\$165,483
Hurricane Floyd	1293	Sep-99	1,317	\$4,218,696
Southwest VA, Floods	1386	Jun-01	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

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

Sources: Emergency Management Program staff and ADAPT.

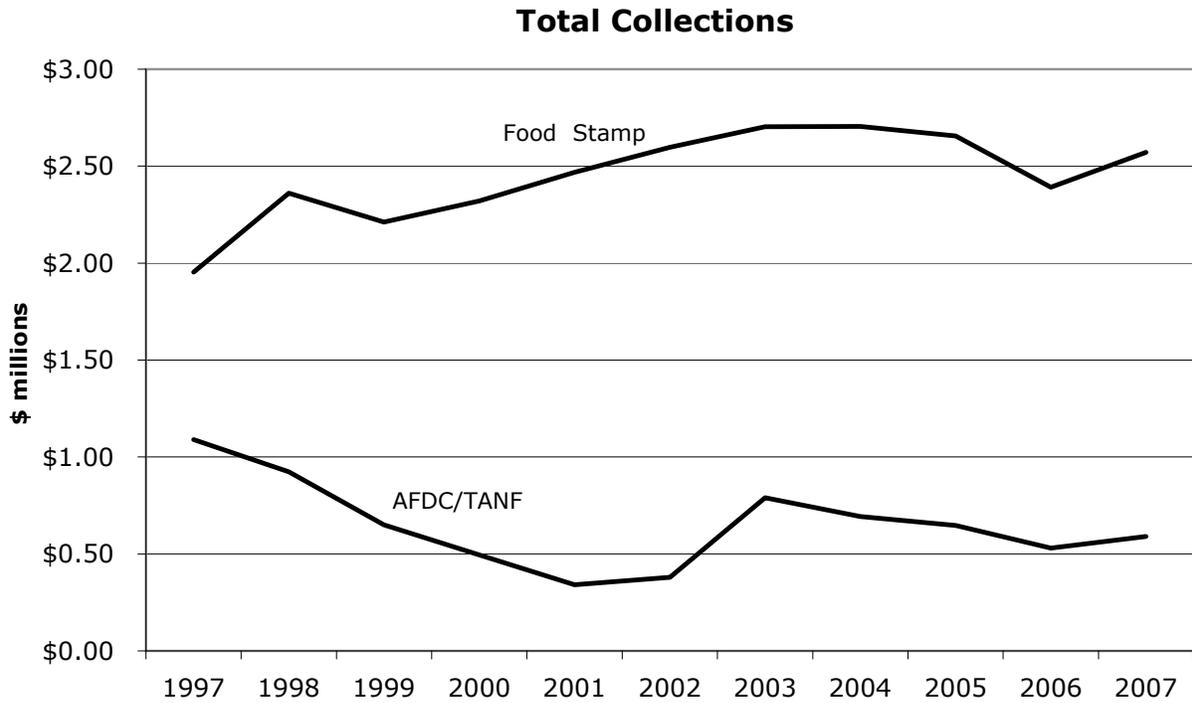
Fraud Investigations



State Fiscal Year	Fraud Evident	No Fraud Evident	Total Investigations	Percent of Investigations with Fraud Evident
1997	3,907	6,186	10,093	39%
1998	3,275	8,309	11,584	28%
1999	2,750	7,575	10,325	27%
2000	2,558	7,088	9,646	27%
2001	3,063	6,762	9,825	31%
2002	3,328	8,628	11,956	28%
2003	3,574	10,245	13,819	26%
2004	2,782	9,544	12,326	23%
2005	2,090	9,633	11,723	18%
2006	2,209	13,735	15,944	14%
2007	1,857	13,104	14,961	12%
Avg. Annual Change	-6.1%	9.3%	5.1%	-10.0%

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

Food Stamp and TANF Overpayment Collections

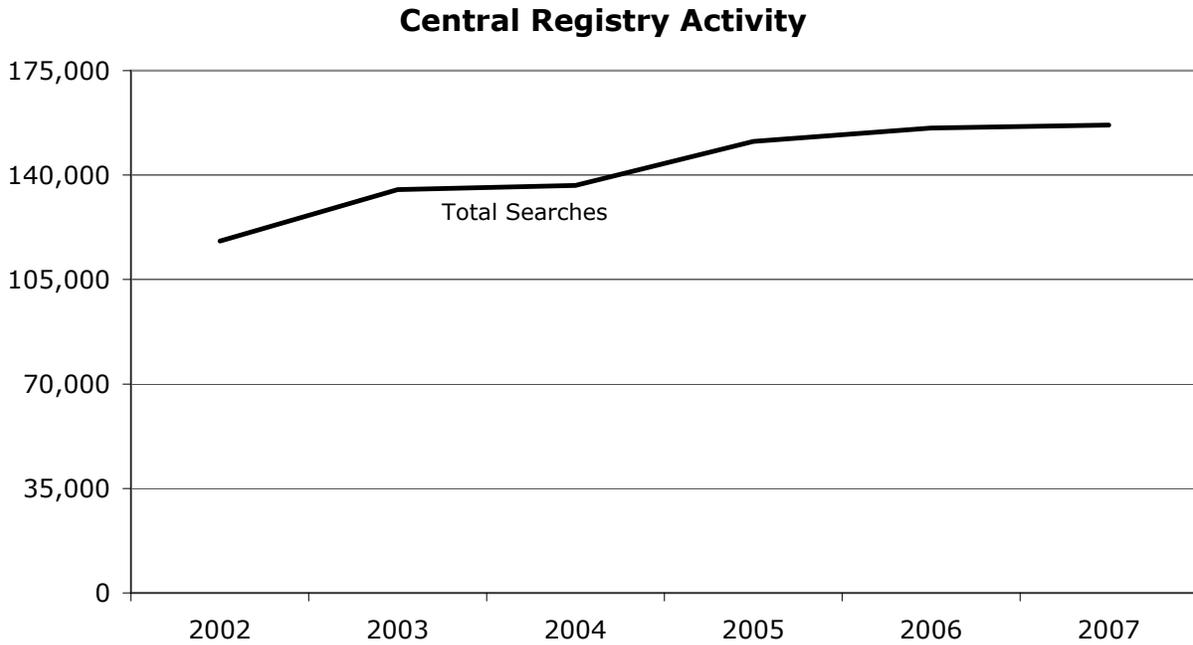


State Fiscal Year	Food Stamp Collections by Error Type (\$ millions)			Total Collections (\$ millions)	
	Fraud	Household Error	Agency Error	AFDC / TANF ¹	Food Stamp
1997	\$0.71	\$1.00	\$0.24	\$1.09	\$1.95
1998	\$0.84	\$1.16	\$0.36	\$0.92	\$2.36
1999	\$0.82	\$1.00	\$0.39	\$0.65	\$2.21
2000	\$0.89	\$1.04	\$0.39	\$0.49	\$2.32
2001	\$0.95	\$1.09	\$0.42	\$0.34	\$2.47
2002	\$1.08	\$1.10	\$0.42	\$0.38	\$2.60
2003	\$1.07	\$1.18	\$0.45	\$0.79	\$2.70
2004	\$1.08	\$1.13	\$0.49	\$0.69	\$2.71
2005	\$1.09	\$1.12	\$0.45	\$0.65	\$2.66
2006	\$0.98	\$1.00	\$0.41	\$0.53	\$2.39
2007	\$1.01	\$1.06	\$0.49	\$0.59	\$2.57
Avg. Annual Change	3.9%	0.9%	8.8%	-0.6%	3.1%

¹ TANF data are not available by error type.

Source: LASER and ADAPT(TANF data), Food Stamp Claims Tracking System (Food Stamp data).

Child Protective Services Central Registry Activity

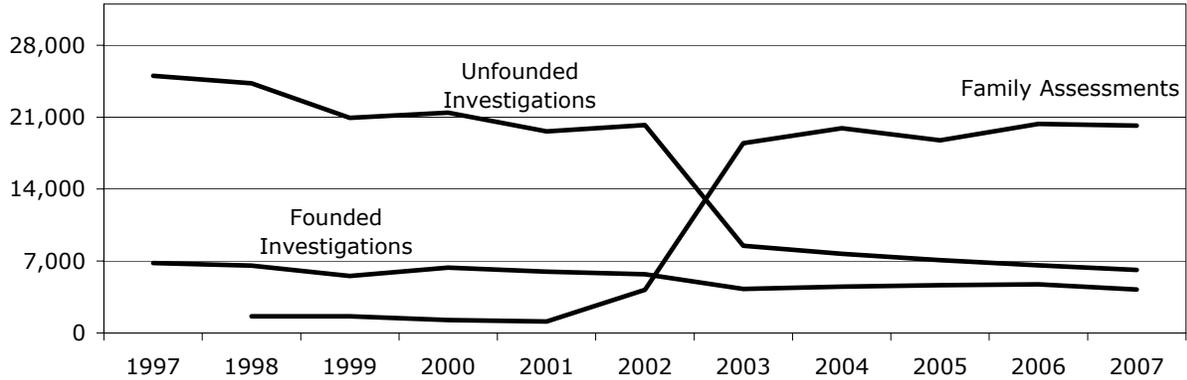


Central Registry Activity		
State		
Fiscal Year	Total Searches	Number of Matches
2002	117,895	753
2003	135,167	807
2004	136,539	643
2005	151,293	820
2006	155,767	786
2007	156,799	815
Avg. Annual Change	6.0%	2.8%

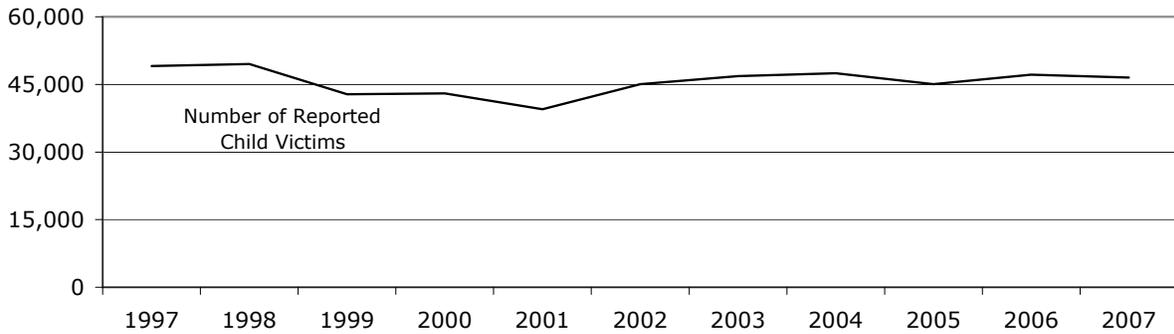
Source: Division of Family Services, Child Protective Services Program staff.

Child Protective Services (CPS) Reports

Number of Completed CPS Reports, by Type



Number of Reported Child Victims in Completed CPS Reports



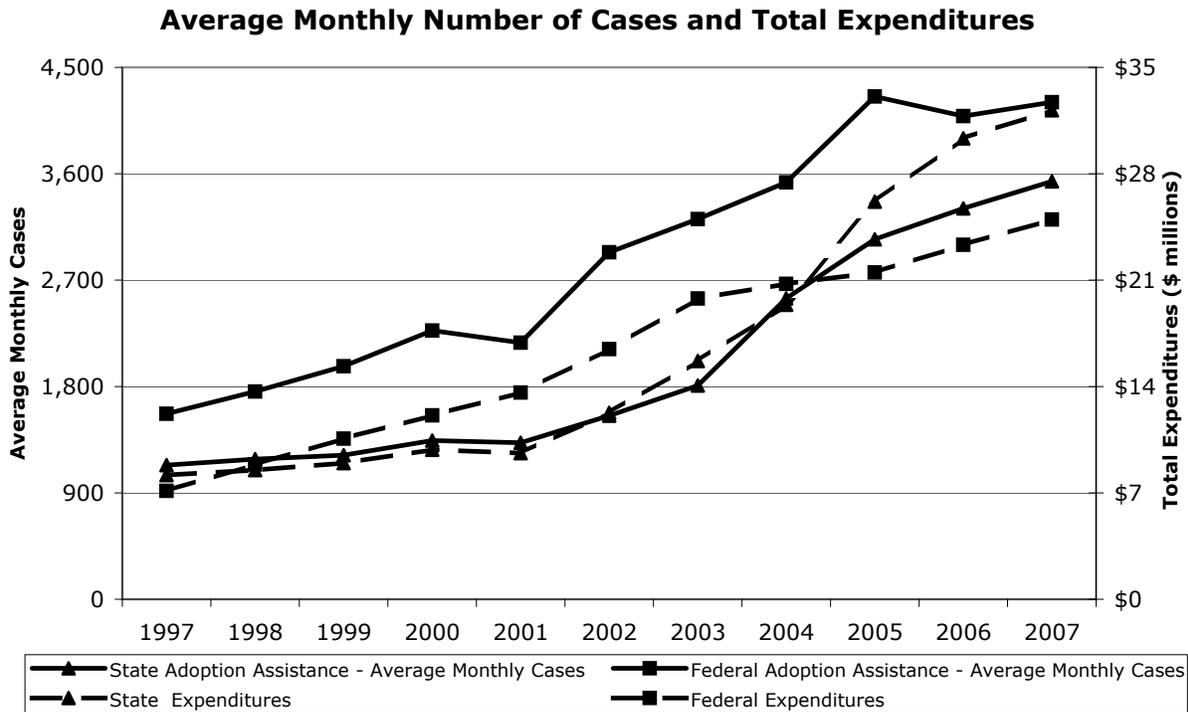
State Fiscal Year	Family Assessments ¹	Investigations		Total Completed Investigations & Assessments	Number of Reported Child Victims ²	Child Deaths from Abuse and Neglect
		Founded	Unfounded			
1997	NA	6,813	25,032	31,845	49,049	28
1998	1,628	6,567	24,281	32,476	49,495	36
1999	1,617	5,559	20,929	28,105	42,823	35
2000	1,274	6,365	21,430	29,069	42,993	37
2001	1,116	5,963	19,607	26,686	39,507	31
2002	4,192	5,708	20,220	30,120	45,077	29
2003	18,457	4,286	8,482	31,225	46,818	31
2004	19,931	4,507	7,710	32,148	47,445	27
2005	18,753	4,661	7,093	30,507	45,078	26
2006	20,337	4,741	6,575	31,943	47,130	31
2007	20,186	4,230	6,138	30,554	46,511	29
Avg. Annual Change	65.7%	-4.0%	-10.9%	-0.1%	-0.3%	1.2%

¹ The dramatic increase in 2003 Family Assessments and decrease in Unfounded Investigations result from statewide implementation of the CPS Differential Response System. The Family Assessments track was implemented statewide in May 2002. Family Assessments data for SFYs 1998-2001 are from: Albemarle, Loudoun, Montgomery, York-Poquoson, and Portsmouth, only.

² Number of reported child victims includes Unfounded complaints.

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

Adoption Assistance

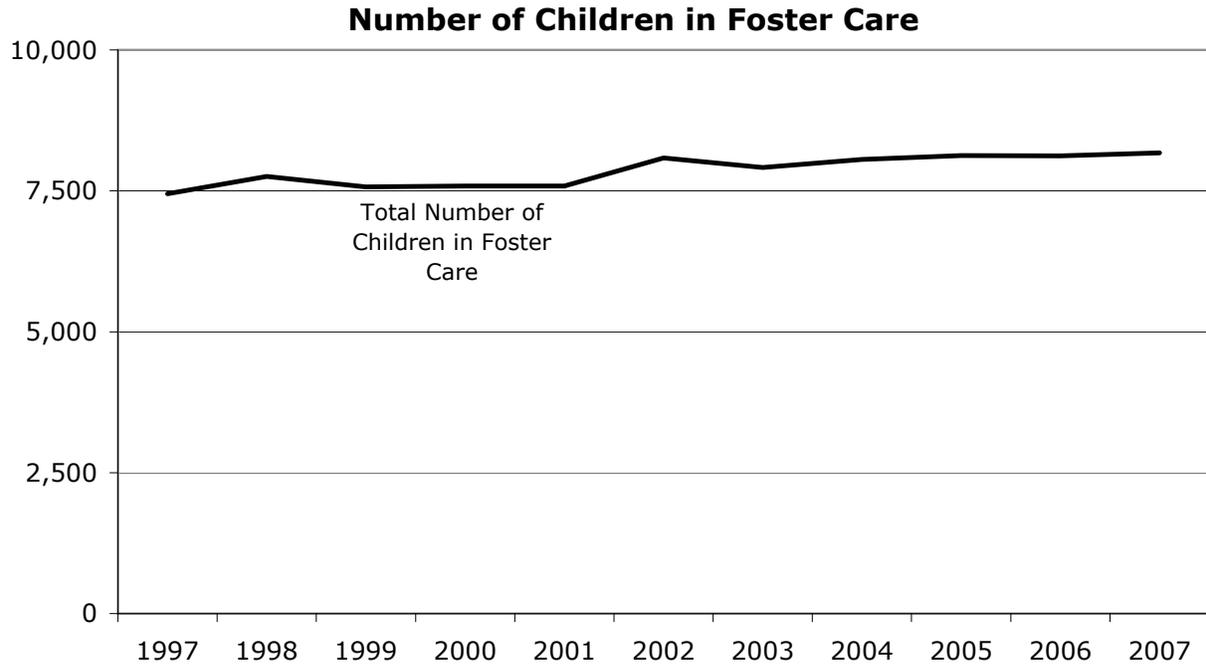


State Fiscal Year	State Adoption Assistance		Federal Adoption Assistance		Combined Adoption Assistance		Average Monthly Payment Per Case
	Average Monthly Cases	Annual Expenditures (\$ millions)	Average Monthly Cases	Annual Expenditures (\$ millions)	Average Monthly Cases	Annual Expenditures (\$ millions)	
1997	1,135	\$8.2	1,569	\$7.1	2,704	\$15.3	\$472
1998	1,186	\$8.5	1,758	\$8.9	2,944	\$17.4	\$491
1999	1,219	\$9.0	1,971	\$10.6	3,190	\$19.5	\$510
2000	1,343	\$9.8	2,274	\$12.1	3,617	\$21.9	\$505
2001	1,324	\$9.6	2,171	\$13.6	3,495	\$23.2	\$554
2002 ¹	1,553	\$12.3	2,936	\$16.5	4,489	\$28.7	\$534
2003	1,808	\$15.7	3,217	\$19.8	5,025	\$35.5	\$588
2004	2,546	\$19.4	3,527	\$20.8	6,073	\$40.1	\$551
2005	3,046	\$26.2	4,254	\$21.5	7,300	\$47.7	\$544
2006	3,307	\$30.3	4,088	\$23.3	7,395	\$53.7	\$605
2007	3,536	\$32.2	4,206	\$25.0	7,741	\$57.2	\$615
Avg. Annual Change	12.6%	15.3%	10.9%	13.6%	11.5%	14.2%	2.9%

¹ Expenditure figures revised from year-end LASER reports.

Source: Division of Family Services, Adoption Program staff, and Division of Finance, LASER Data.

Foster Care Number of Children in Care



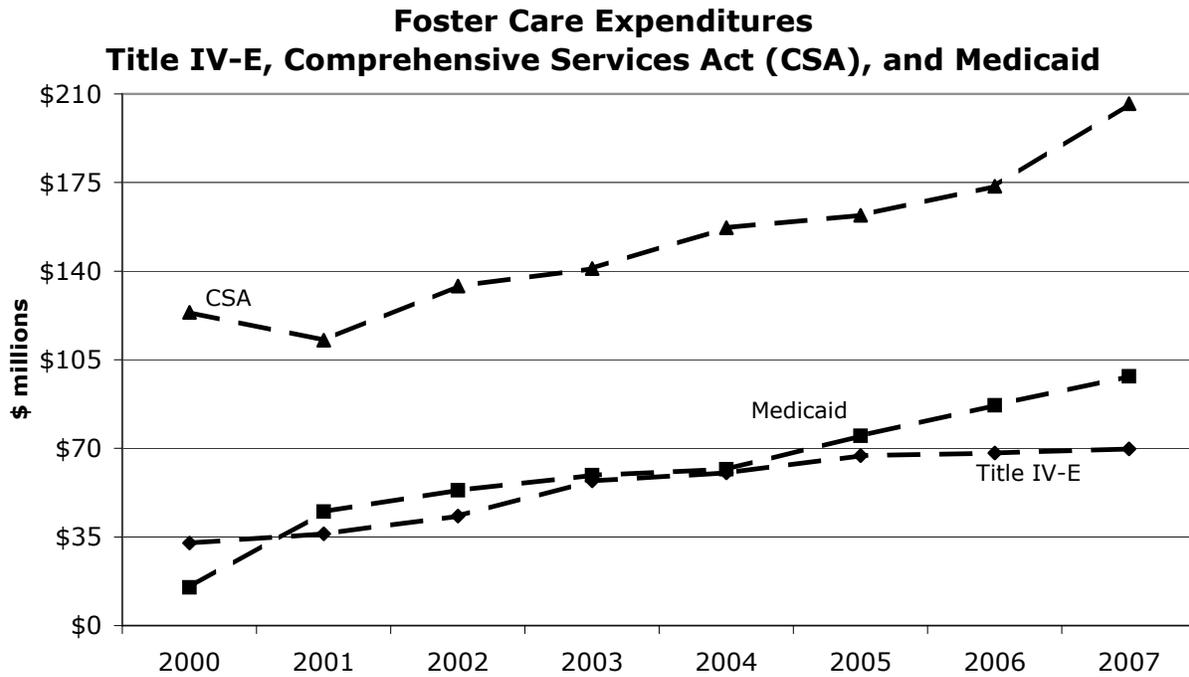
As of June 30	Total No. of Children in Foster Care	Title IV-E Penetration Rate	Median Length of Stay (months)
1997	7,446	47.6%	N/A
1998	7,756	47.0%	N/A
1999	7,572	51.0%	N/A
2000	7,585	51.0%	N/A
2001	7,585	49.1%	N/A
2002	8,086	53.8%	N/A
2003	7,916	54.9%	20.5
2004	8,055	51.6%	19.4
2005	8,125	52.3%	19.6
2006	8,122	54.2%	17.6
2007	8,173	52.2%	16.9
Avg. Annual Change	1.0%	1.0%	-4.4%

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.

Sources: Division of Family Services, Foster Care Program staff; Division of Finance, and Office of Comprehensive Services Fiscal staff.

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	
2000	\$32.6	\$123.7	\$15.1	\$171.3	\$22,589
2001	\$36.3	\$112.7	\$45.1	\$194.0	\$25,575
2002	\$43.2	\$134.1	\$53.5	\$230.7	\$28,537
2003	\$57.2	\$141.0	\$59.4	\$257.7	\$32,551
2004	\$60.4	\$157.2	\$61.8	\$279.3	\$34,678
2005	\$67.1	\$162.0	\$75.0	\$304.2	\$37,437
2006	\$68.2	\$173.5	\$87.0	\$328.7	\$40,470
2007	\$69.8	\$206.1	\$98.5	\$374.4	\$45,809
Avg. Annual Change	11.9%	8.0%	40.5%	11.9%	10.7%

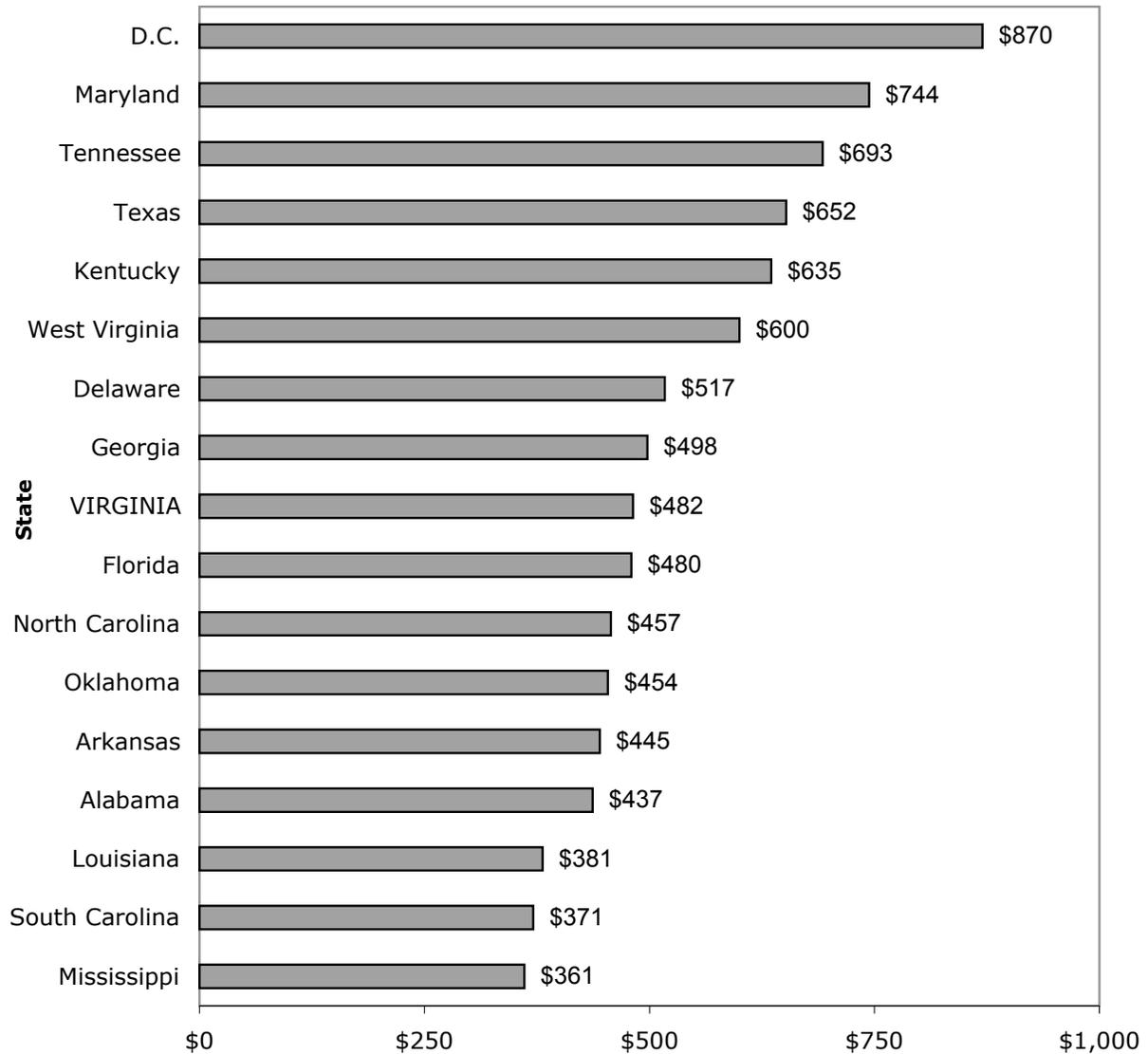
Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Children in foster care may receive both maintenance payments (room and board) as well as payments for specialized services; the annual expenditures per child include both children who receive only maintenance payments and children who receive specialized services such as residential care.

Sources: Division of Family Services, Foster Care Program staff; Division of Finance (LASER), and Office of Comprehensive Services Fiscal staff. CSA expenditures are from the "Statewide Summary of Census and Expenditures," and Medicaid expenditures are from "Medicaid Payment by Month," both reports found at www.csa.state.va.us.

Foster Care Payment Rates

Average Current Monthly Maintenance Payment Per Foster Child by State, for States in the Urban South Region¹



¹ States listed are those designated by the USDA/Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion as being in the Urban South region, for purposes of estimating the costs of raising a child. See Table 4 in <http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/Publications/CRC/crc2006.pdf>.

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

Source: Office of Research calculations based on data between 2004 and 2007, found at <http://www.hunter.cuny.edu/socwork/nrcfcpp/downloads/foster-care-maintenance-payments.pdf>

Domestic Violence Services

Number of Contacts with Victims, by Type of Service

State Fiscal Year	Short-Term Services to Victims			Long-Term Services to Victims		
	Calls to Hotlines	Safety Planning	Criminal Justice Support	Individual Counseling	Support Groups	Information and Referrals
2001	37,722	11,554	12,081	3,175	1,788	3,342
2002	43,269	13,097	12,894	3,558	2,007	3,537
2003	44,204	17,243	14,315	3,849	2,134	3,745
2004	44,333	20,494	13,388	4,207	2,337	4,270
2005	44,123	21,904	13,186	4,007	2,182	4,326
2006	43,903	26,218	14,316	4,203	2,382	4,383
2007	48,051	17,754	17,747	3,523	2,147	3,394
Avg. Annual Change	4.3%	13.4%	6.7%	12.1%	12.2%	5.8%

Number of Families Sheltered

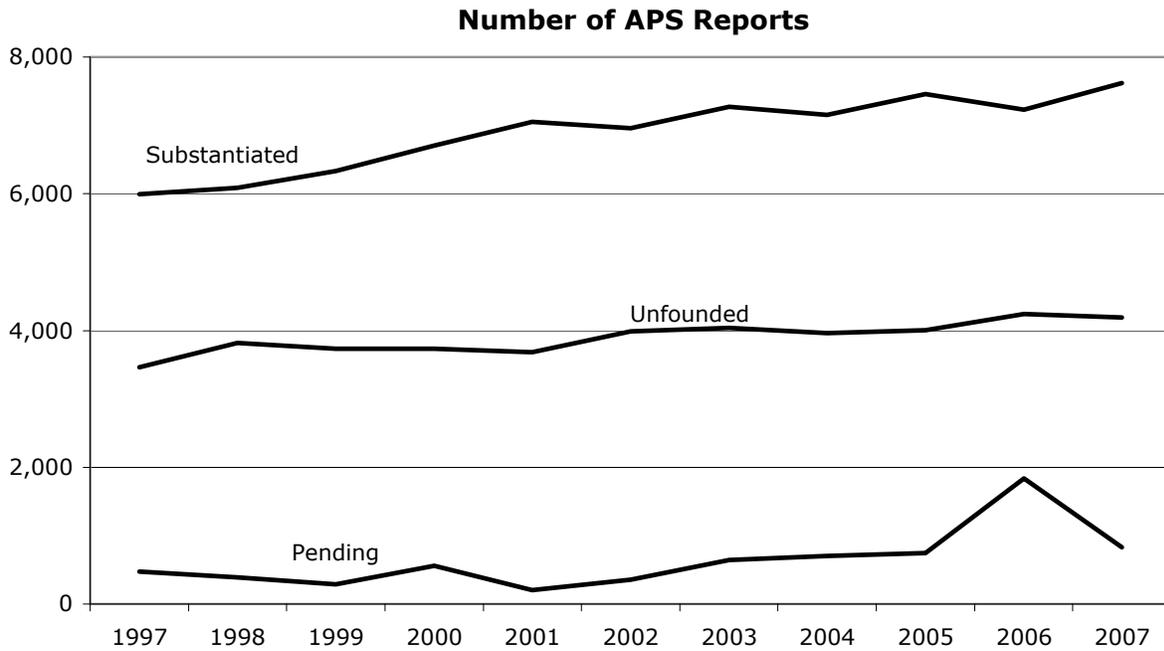
State Fiscal Year	Victims Sheltered	Children of Victims Sheltered	Denied for Lack of Bed Space
2001	3,046	2,870	995
2002	3,088	2,887	1,065
2003	3,186	2,928	1,286
2004	3,092	2,895	1,654
2005	2,998	2,656	1,613
2006	2,976	2,630	1,662
2007	3,073	2,614	1,860
Avg. Annual Change	0.2%	-1.5%	11.5%

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

State Fiscal Year	Victims of Crime Act	Family Violence Prevention and Services Act	Family Violence Prevention Program	TANF	Total
2001	\$2.2	\$1.7	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$6.4
2002	\$2.1	\$1.8	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$6.6
2003	\$2.3	\$2.0	\$1.3	\$1.4	\$6.9
2004	\$2.1	\$2.0	\$1.3	\$1.2	\$6.6
2005	\$2.1	\$2.0	\$1.4	\$1.2	\$6.7
2006	\$2.2	\$2.0	\$1.4	\$1.2	\$6.9
2007	\$2.4	\$2.0	\$1.4	\$1.2	\$7.0
Avg. Annual Change	1.5%	3.0%	1.4%	-0.6%	1.4%

Source: Division of Family Services, Office of Family Violence Program staff and Domestic Violence Data Collection System, (<http://vadata.org>).

Adult Protective Services (APS) Reports



State Fiscal Year	Total Reports		Percent of Reports			Total Reports	
	Substantiated	Unfounded	Investigated	Substantiated	Invalid ²		Pending ³
1997	5,992	3,462	9,454	63%	NA	472	9,926
1998	6,085	3,815	9,900	61%	NA	386	10,286
1999	6,330	3,736	10,066	63%	NA	291	10,357
2000	6,702	3,733	10,435	64%	NA	561	10,996
2001	7,055	3,682	10,737	66%	NA	205	10,942
2002	6,960	3,988	10,948	64%	NA	358	11,306
2003	7,268	4,039	11,307	64%	NA	642	11,949
2004	7,152	3,964	11,116	64%	NA	705	11,821
2005	7,454	4,006	11,460	65%	NA	742	12,202
2006 ¹	7,228	4,239	11,467	63%	531	1,836	13,834
2007	7,615	4,187	11,802	65%	884	829	13,515
Avg. Annual Change	2.5%	2.0%	2.3%	0.2%	66.5%	24.8%	3.2%

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.

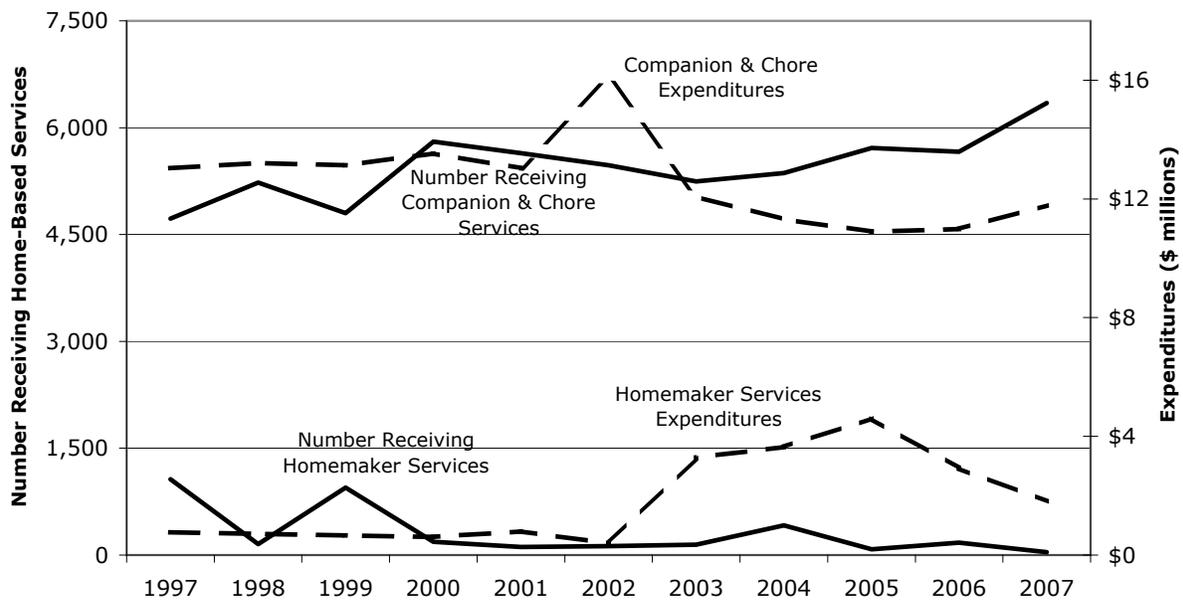
² Prior to October 1, 2005, counts for Invalid reports were unavailable.

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

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

Adult Services Home-Based and Other Purchased Services

Number of Adults Receiving Home-Based Services and Expenditures



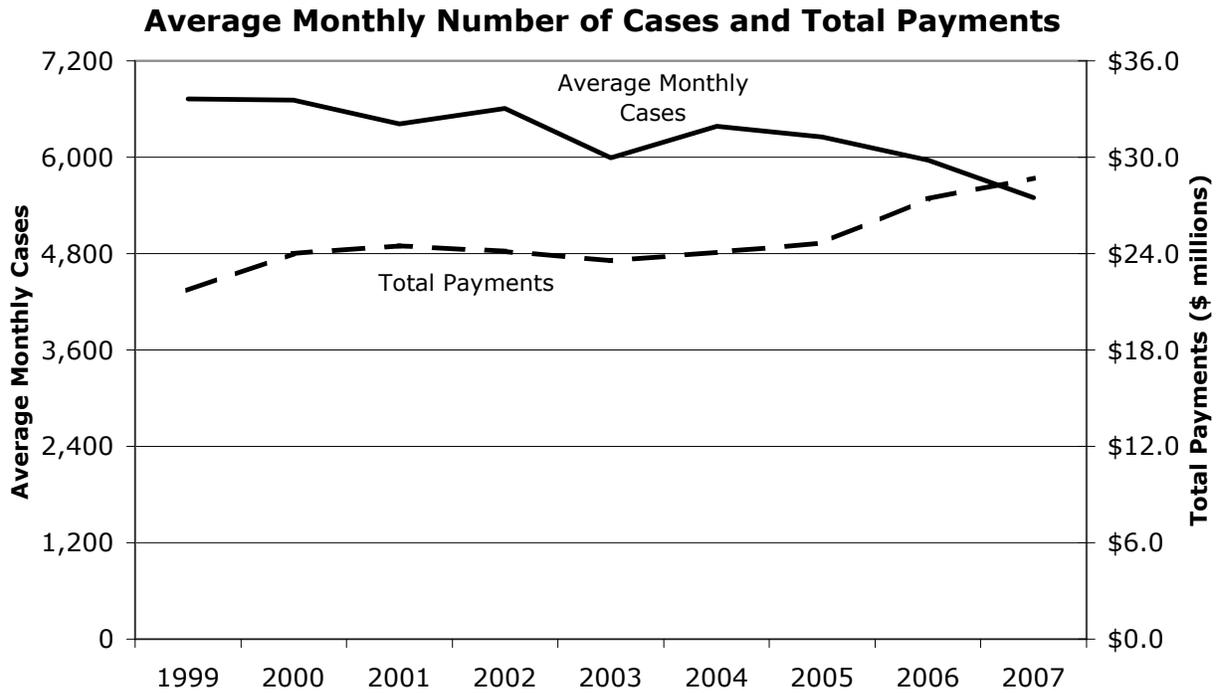
State Fiscal Year	Number of Adults Served ¹		Expenditures (\$ millions)						
	Companion & Chore Services	Homemaker Services	Companion & Chore		Homemaker Services		Other Expenditures ²		Total Expenditures
			Federal & State	Local	Federal & State	Local	Federal & State	Local	
1997	4,724	1,064	\$6.6	\$6.5	\$0.2	\$0.6	\$0.4	\$0.1	\$14.3
1998	5,229	155	\$7.1	\$6.1	\$0.2	\$0.5	\$0.3	\$0.1	\$14.3
1999	4,801	947	\$7.6	\$5.5	\$0.2	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$0.2	\$14.4
2000	5,805	185	\$7.6	\$5.9	\$0.2	\$0.4	\$1.0	\$0.3	\$15.4
2001	5,644	113	\$7.6	\$5.4	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$1.0	\$0.3	\$15.2
2002	5,473	124	\$7.7	\$8.4	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$1.0	\$0.3	\$17.7
2003	5,247	144	\$7.3	\$4.8	\$0.4	\$2.8	\$0.8	\$0.2	\$16.4
2004	5,361	416	\$7.8	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$2.7	\$0.8	\$0.3	\$16.1
2005	5,716	82	\$6.7	\$4.2	\$0.9	\$3.7	\$0.8	\$0.2	\$16.5
2006	5,661	175	\$7.2	\$3.8	\$1.1	\$1.8	\$0.8	\$0.2	\$14.9
2007	6,348	40	\$7.4	\$4.4	\$1.1	\$0.7	\$0.9	\$0.2	\$14.7
Avg Annual Change	3.3%	47.7%	1.4%	-0.6%	34.4%	96.5%	12.7%	13.7%	0.5%

¹ Prior to SFY 2007, the sources for number of adults served were VACIS and an annual survey. Counts for SFY 2007 are from ASAPS.

² "Other Expenditures" include only adult day services, adult foster care, adult protective services, and nutrition services.

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

Auxiliary Grant Caseload and Payments



Local Fiscal Year ¹	Average Monthly Cases	Payments (\$ millions)				Average Monthly Payment
		State	Local	Non-Reimbursable	Total Payments	
1999	6,725	\$17.4	\$4.3	\$0.017	\$21.7	\$269
2000	6,714	\$19.2	\$4.8	\$0.021	\$24.0	\$298
2001	6,412	\$19.6	\$4.9	\$0.021	\$24.5	\$318
2002	6,604	\$19.3	\$4.8	\$0.029	\$24.2	\$305
2003	5,994	\$18.8	\$4.7	\$0.019	\$23.5	\$327
2004	6,386	\$19.2	\$4.8	\$0.056	\$24.1	\$314
2005	6,250	\$19.7	\$4.9	\$0.021	\$24.7	\$329
2006	5,961	\$21.8	\$5.5	\$0.135	\$27.4	\$383
2007	5,497	\$22.9	\$5.7	\$0.037	\$28.7	\$435
Avg. Annual Change	-2.4%	3.6%	3.6%	80.2%	3.7%	6.4%

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

Family Services Grant Programs

Expenditures (\$ millions)¹					
State Fiscal Year	Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF)²	Hugs and Kisses Play	Healthy Families³	Community-Based Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Grant⁴	Total
2000	\$6.5	\$0.1	\$2.7	\$0.3	\$9.6
2001	\$7.3	\$0.1	\$3.6	\$0.4	\$11.4
2002	\$6.4	\$0.1	\$3.6	\$0.3	\$10.5
2003	\$8.8	\$0.1	\$4.3	\$0.3	\$13.6
2004	\$7.6	\$0.1	\$4.4	\$0.3	\$12.4
2005	\$3.5	\$0.1	\$4.4	\$0.5	\$8.5
2006	\$5.7	\$0.1	\$4.8	\$0.5	\$11.1
2007	\$5.9	\$0.1	\$4.9	\$0.4	\$11.3
Avg. Annual Change	5.5%	0.0%	9.4%	5.4%	4.7%

¹ Expenditures represent the total each grant expended during the SFY and include direct services and/or administrative costs, as appropriate.

² PSSF expenditures for 2000 reflect the federal fiscal year, not the state fiscal year.

³ 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.

⁴ CBCAP expenditures reflect grants to public and non-profit agencies using an RFP process.

Number of Contacts with Individuals or Families					
State Fiscal Year	Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF)¹	Hugs and Kisses Play²	Healthy Families³	Community-Based Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Grant⁴	Total
2000	132,324	56,095	NA	2,486	190,905
2001	88,523	51,256	5,413	3,766	148,958
2002	98,539	44,551	6,151	1,936	151,177
2003	122,542	50,100	3,929	1,274	177,845
2004	140,771	48,953	4,056	659	194,439
2005	66,192	49,020	3,945	1,746	120,903
2006	68,586	47,700	4,101	600	120,987
2007	66,680	53,120	4,219	1,025	125,044

¹ SFY 2000-04 data contain duplicate family counts. SFY 2004 is estimated from prior years. Since SFY 2005, data represent unduplicated families.

² For SFYs 2006 and 2007, counts represent estimated number of children attending the play using VDSS funds.

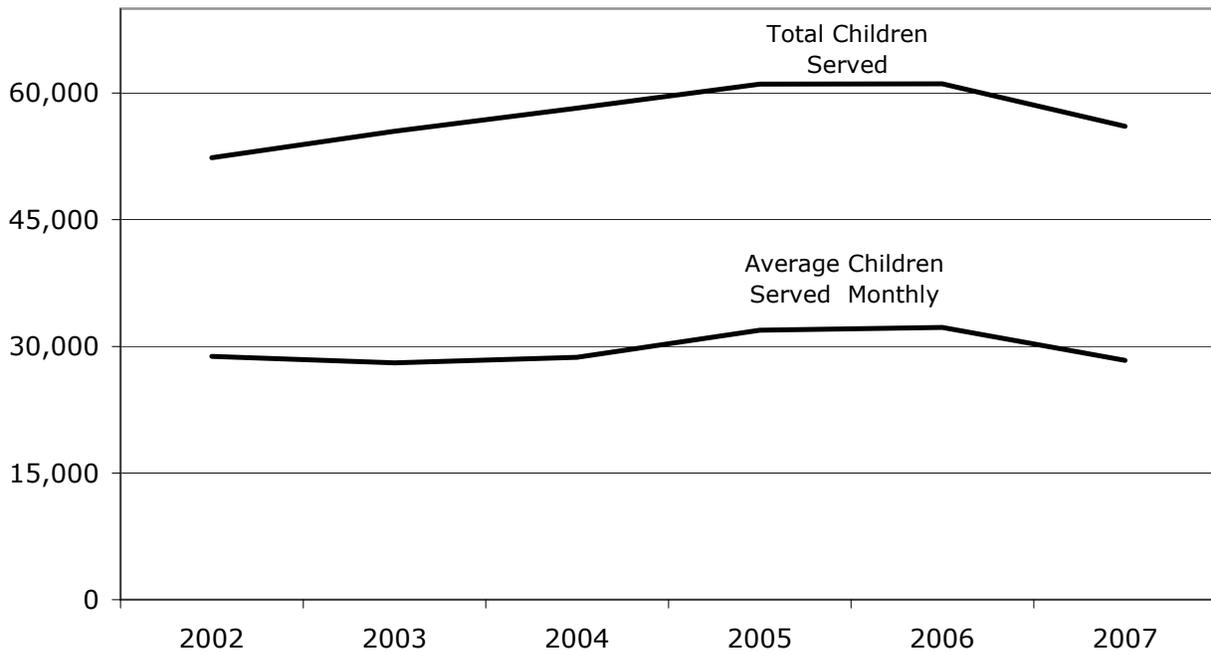
³ Contacts for SFYs 2001 and 2002 likely contain overreporting due to variations in reporting by participating local departments.

⁴ SFY 2005 contacts include families eligible for, yet not included in, SFYs 2004 and 2006 counts. For SFYs 2006 and 2007, counts represent unduplicated families. 2007 counts are for the federal FY, not SFY, as requested by the federal agency. During this latter 2-year period, the definition of counts for "direct services" was changed.

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

Child Care: Children and Families Served

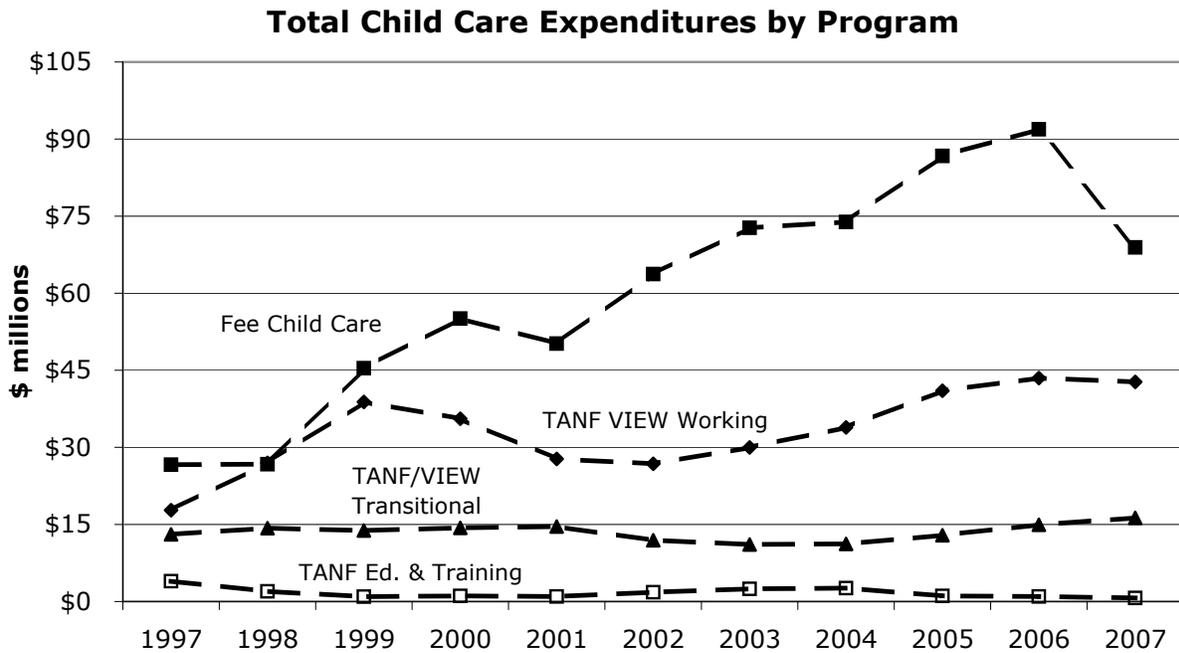
Total and Average Number of Children Served by Child Care



State Fiscal Year	Total Children Served	Total Families Served	Average Children Served Monthly	Average Families Served Monthly
2002	52,328	28,887	28,803	15,935
2003	55,497	31,190	28,036	16,027
2004	58,235	33,214	28,695	16,602
2005	61,073	35,044	31,915	18,653
2006	61,099	35,087	32,228	18,918
2007	56,075	31,846	28,332	16,404
Avg. Annual Change	1.5%	2.2%	0.0%	0.9%

State Fiscal Year	Percent Served by Age Group of Children			Total
	0-4 years (Pre-School)	5-12 years (School Age)	13+ years (Special Needs)	
2006	54%	45%	1%	100%
2007	53%	46%	1%	100%

Child Care Expenditures



State Fiscal Year	Expenditures (\$ millions)					Total
	TANF/VIEW Working	TANF Ed. & Training ¹	TANF/VIEW Transitional	Fee Child Care ²	Staff Allowance ³	
1997	\$17.8	\$3.9	\$13.1	\$26.6	\$0.0	\$61.4
1998	\$27.0	\$2.0	\$14.3	\$26.7	\$6.5	\$76.5
1999	\$38.8	\$1.0	\$13.8	\$45.4	\$10.5	\$109.5
2000	\$35.6	\$1.1	\$14.3	\$55.1	\$11.1	\$117.1
2001	\$27.8	\$1.0	\$14.6	\$50.2	\$11.2	\$104.7
2002	\$26.8	\$1.8	\$11.9	\$63.7	\$14.9	\$119.1
2003	\$30.0	\$2.5	\$11.1	\$72.7	\$16.7	\$132.9
2004	\$33.9	\$2.6	\$11.2	\$73.9	\$17.9	\$139.5
2005	\$41.0	\$1.1	\$12.9	\$86.7	\$19.9	\$161.6
2006	\$43.5	\$1.0	\$14.9	\$91.9	\$22.0	\$173.3
2007	\$42.8	\$0.7	\$16.3	\$68.9	\$16.0	\$144.6
Avg. Annual Change	11.2%	-6.7%	2.7%	12.4%	12.6%	10.1%

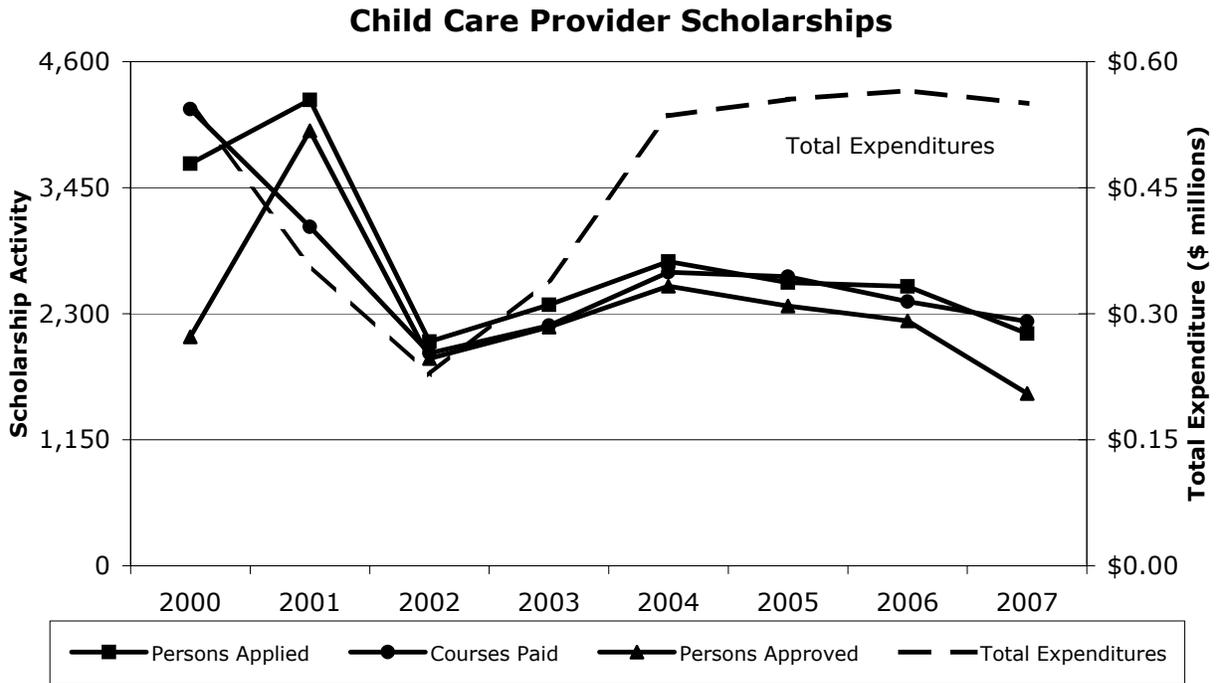
¹ Includes TANF Education & Training, TANF Education & Training Pass-Thru, and Learnfare.

² Includes FSET, 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.

Source: LASER reports.

Virginia Child Care Provider Scholarship Program

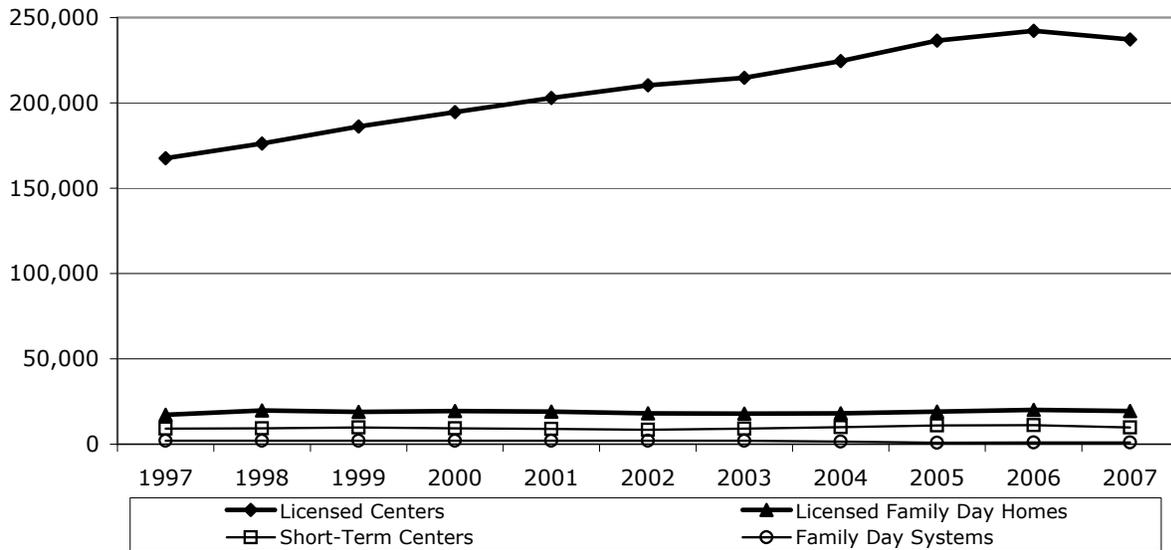


State Fiscal Year	Persons Applied	Persons Approved ¹	Courses Approved	Courses Paid	Total Expenditures (\$ millions)	Expenditures Per Courses Paid
2000	3,668	2,090	6,900	4,166	\$0.55	\$132
2001	4,251	3,969	5,638	3,094	\$0.36	\$116
2002	2,045	1,891	2,559	1,939	\$0.23	\$117
2003	2,382	2,177	3,043	2,191	\$0.34	\$155
2004	2,777	2,553	3,502	2,678	\$0.54	\$200
2005	2,583	2,370	3,284	2,637	\$0.56	\$211
2006	2,549	2,235	3,078	2,410	\$0.57	\$235
2007	2,119	1,573	2,856	2,230	\$0.55	\$247
Avg. Annual Change	-4.0%	3.9%	-8.4%	-6.5%	5.5%	10.3%

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

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	
1997	2,176	167,564	1,675	17,313	117	9,041	3	2,075	195,993
1998	2,241	176,173	1,776	19,698	127	9,372	3	2,075	207,318
1999	2,328	186,111	1,780	18,885	128	9,862	2	1,975	216,833
2000	2,370	194,572	1,761	19,368	124	9,337	2	1,975	225,252
2001	2,400	202,945	1,717	19,033	118	8,956	2	1,975	232,909
2002	2,441	210,307	1,684	18,140	115	8,514	2	1,975	238,936
2003 ¹	2,474	214,648	1,657	17,966	112	9,093	2	1,975	243,682
2004	2,546	224,458	1,655	18,152	111	9,917	2	1,474	254,001
2005	2,626	236,558	1,743	19,043	127	10,965	1	910	267,476
2006 ²	2,605	242,191	1,903	20,105	111	11,086	1	1,036	274,418
2007	2,520	237,215	1,767	19,495	95	9,824	1	960	267,494
Avg. Annual Change	1.5%	3.6%	0.6%	1.3%	-1.7%	1.1%	-8.3%	-6.2%	3.2%

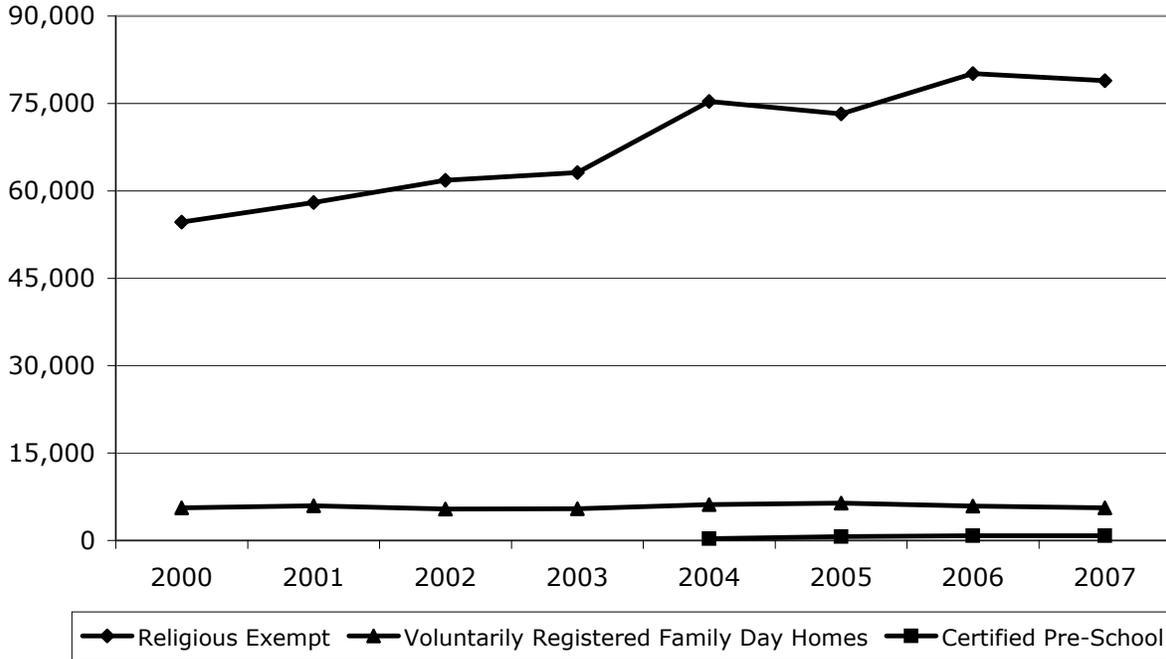
¹ 2003 numbers and capacities are as of December 31, 2003.

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

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

Unlicensed, Registered Child Care Facilities

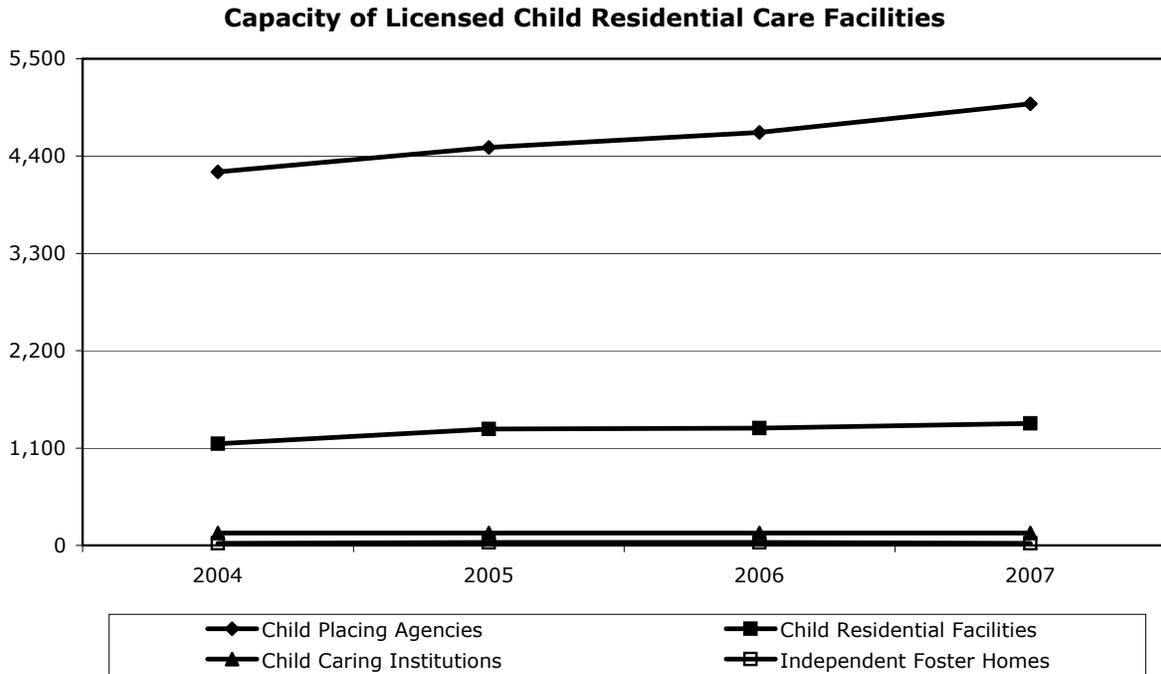
Capacity of Unlicensed, Registered Child Day Care Facilities



State Fiscal Year	Religious Exempt		Voluntarily Registered Family Day Homes		Certified Pre-School	
	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity
	2000	766	54,636	1,124	5,620	N/A
2001	826	57,986	1,194	5,970	N/A	N/A
2002	854	61,818	1,081	5,405	N/A	N/A
2003	868	63,143	1,084	5,420	N/A	N/A
2004	938	75,346	1,232	6,160	7	318
2005	881	73,228	1,280	6,400	10	676
2006	969	80,105	1,183	5,915	11	838
2007	948	78,908	1,123	5,615	10	823
Avg. Annual Change	3.2%	5.6%	0.3%	0.3%	14.6%	44.9%

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

Child Residential Care

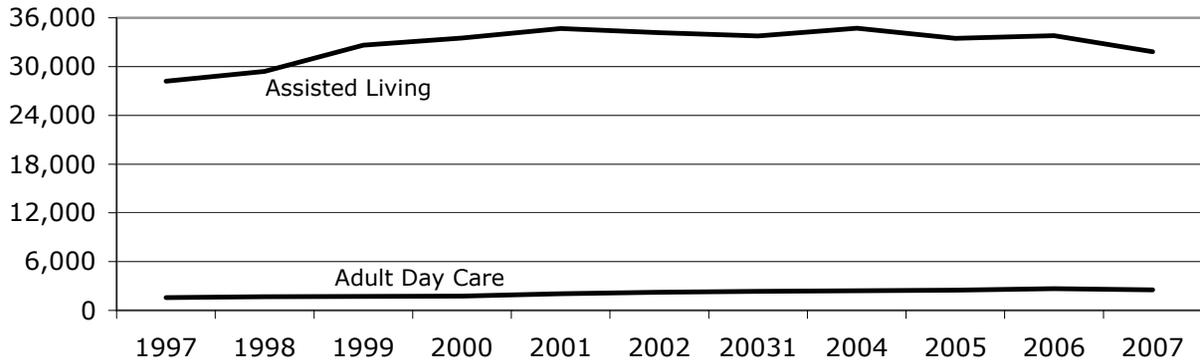


State Fiscal Year	Child Placing Agencies		Child Residential Facilities		Child Caring Institutions		Independent Foster Homes		Total Licensed	
	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity
2004	65	4,220	67	1,147	6	141	3	24	141	5,532
2005	71	4,497	84	1,316	6	141	4	32	165	5,986
2006	75	4,668	88	1,325	6	141	4	32	173	6,166
2007	77	4,990	98	1,378	6	141	3	24	184	6,533
Avg. Annual Change	5.8%	5.8%	13.8%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	2.8%	9.4%	5.7%

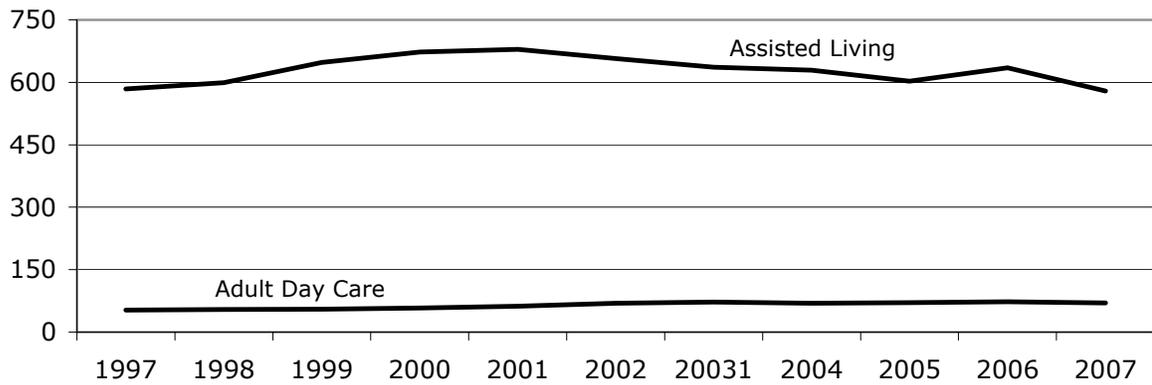
Source: DOLPHIN.

Assisted Living and Adult Day Care Facilities

Capacity of Assisted Living and Adult Day Care Facilities



Number of Assisted Living and Adult Day Care Facilities

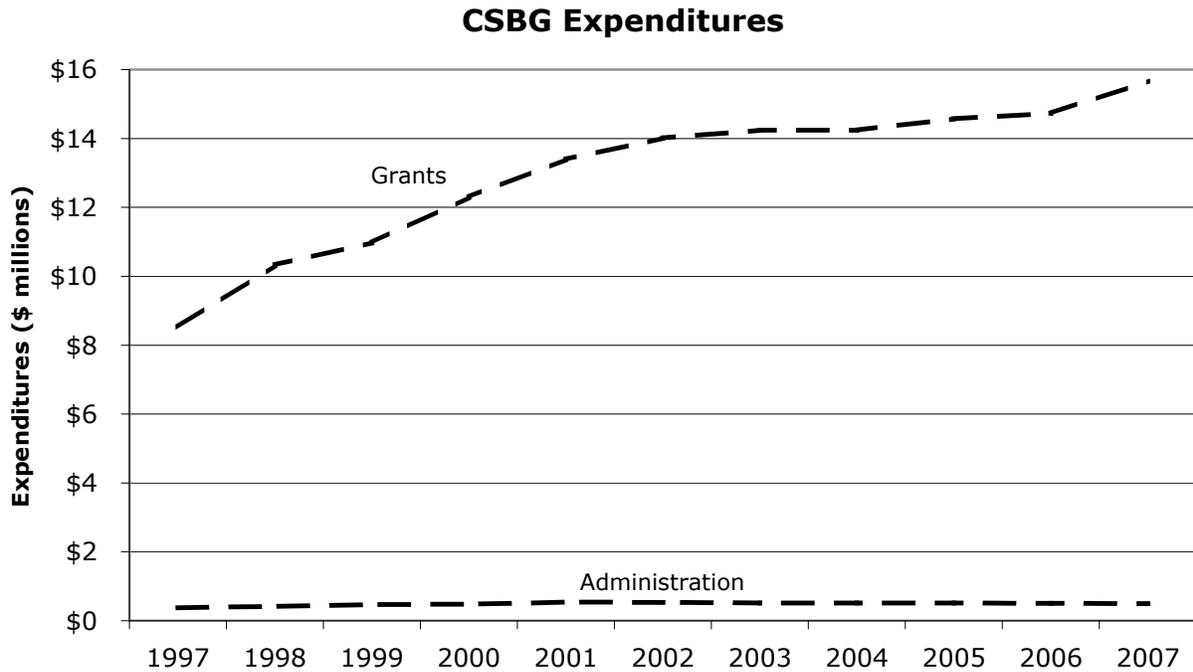


As of June 30	Assisted Living		Adult Day Care	
	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity
1997	584	28,186	53	1,580
1998	599	29,398	54	1,669
1999	648	32,614	55	1,709
2000	673	33,505	58	1,775
2001	679	34,696	62	2,062
2002	657	34,177	69	2,227
2003 ¹	636	33,773	72	2,348
2004	629	34,725	69	2,410
2005	603	33,460	71	2,491
2006	635	33,791	73	2,665
2007	579	31,824	70	2,520
Avg. Annual Change	0.03%	1.3%	2.9%	4.9%

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

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

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Funding

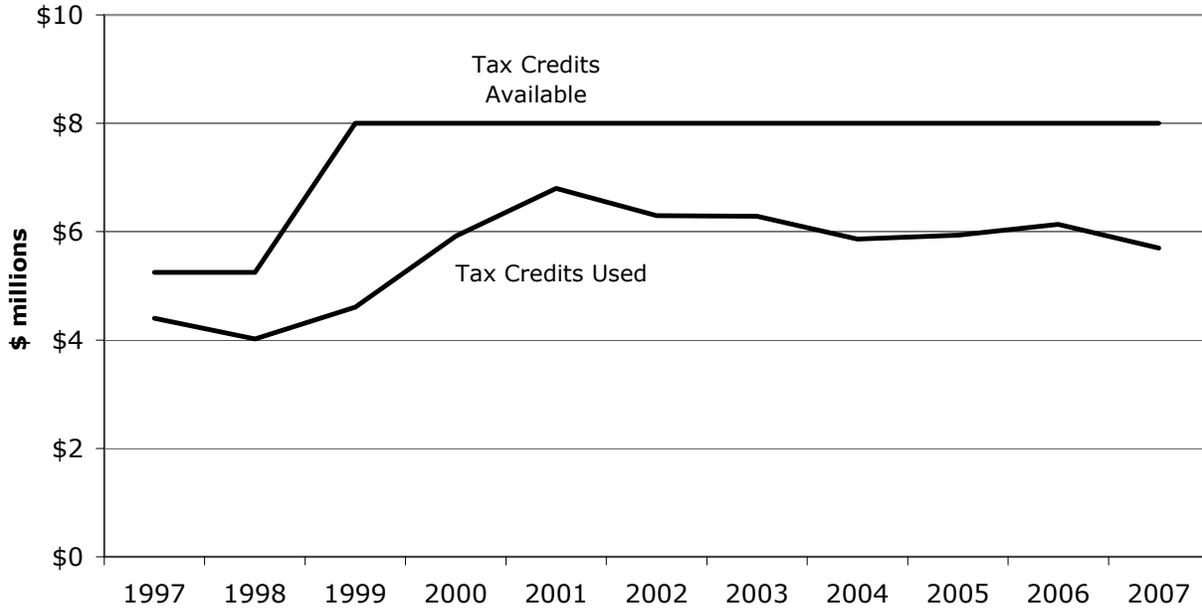


State Fiscal Year	Expenditures (\$ millions)		
	Grants	Administration	Total
1997	\$8.5	\$0.4	\$8.9
1998	\$10.3	\$0.4	\$10.7
1999	\$11.0	\$0.5	\$11.4
2000	\$12.3	\$0.5	\$12.8
2001	\$13.4	\$0.5	\$13.9
2002	\$14.0	\$0.5	\$14.5
2003	\$14.2	\$0.5	\$14.8
2004	\$14.2	\$0.5	\$14.8
2005	\$14.6	\$0.5	\$15.1
2006	\$14.7	\$0.5	\$15.2
2007	\$15.7	\$0.5	\$16.2
Avg. Annual Change	6.4%	3.0%	6.3%

Source: Division of Community and Volunteer Services, Office of Community Services Program staff.

Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP) Tax Credits

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

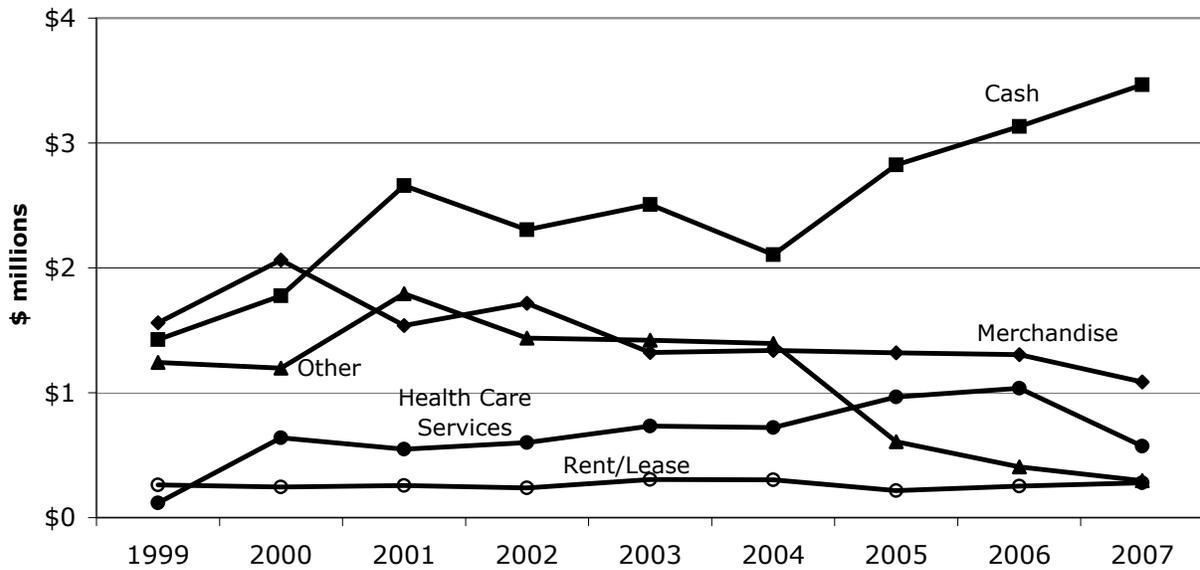


State Fiscal Year ¹	(\$ millions)		Percent Used
	Tax Credits Used	Tax Credits Available	
1997	\$4.4	\$5.3	84%
1998	\$4.0	\$5.3	77%
1999	\$4.6	\$8.0	58%
2000	\$5.9	\$8.0	74%
2001	\$6.8	\$8.0	85%
2002	\$6.3	\$8.0	79%
2003	\$6.3	\$8.0	79%
2004	\$5.9	\$8.0	73%
2005	\$5.9	\$8.0	74%
2006	\$6.1	\$8.0	77%
2007	\$5.7	\$8.0	71%
Avg. Annual Change	3.2%	5.2%	-0.7%

¹ Data for SFY 2006 and SFY 2007 will change some as tax credits continue to be processed for those periods.

Neighborhood Assistance Program Used Tax Credits

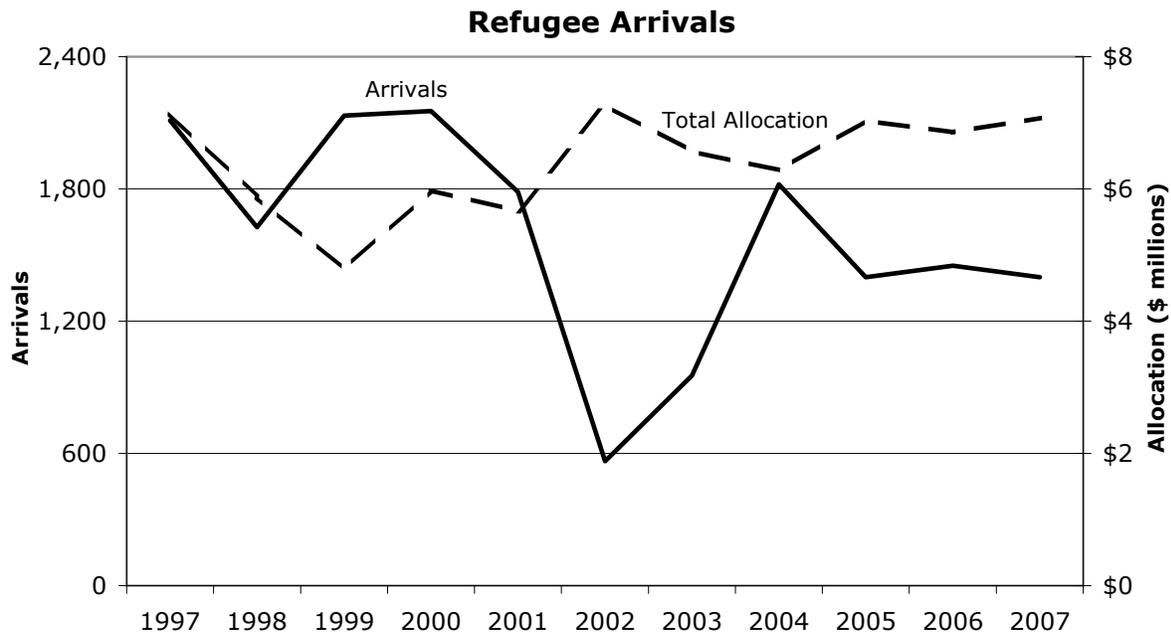
Used NAP Credits by Contribution Type



State Fiscal Year ¹	Used NAP Credits (\$ millions)					Total
	Cash	Merchandise	Health Care Services	Rent/Lease	Other	
1999	\$1.4	\$1.6	\$0.1	\$0.3	\$1.2	\$4.6
2000	\$1.8	\$2.1	\$0.6	\$0.2	\$1.2	\$5.9
2001	\$2.7	\$1.5	\$0.5	\$0.3	\$1.8	\$6.8
2002	\$2.3	\$1.7	\$0.6	\$0.2	\$1.4	\$6.3
2003	\$2.5	\$1.3	\$0.7	\$0.3	\$1.4	\$6.3
2004	\$2.1	\$1.3	\$0.7	\$0.3	\$1.4	\$5.9
2005	\$2.8	\$1.3	\$1.0	\$0.2	\$0.6	\$5.9
2006	\$3.1	\$1.3	\$1.0	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$6.1
2007	\$3.5	\$1.1	\$0.6	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$5.7
Avg. Annual Change	13.7%	-2.8%	56.5%	2.1%	-11.7%	3.3%

¹ Data for SFYs 2006 and 2007 will change some as tax credits continue to be processed for those periods.

Refugee Resettlement Refugee Arrivals and Funding



Allocation (\$ millions)

Federal Fiscal Year ¹	Arrivals	Cash & Medical Assistance ²	Refugee Social Services ³	Targeted Assistance Program ⁴	Discretionary Grants	Total
1997	2,111	\$4.7	\$1.1	\$0.4	\$1.0	\$7.1
1998	1,627	\$2.9	\$1.6	\$0.5	\$0.9	\$5.9
1999	2,132	\$2.8	\$1.3	\$0.6	\$0.2	\$4.8
2000	2,154	\$3.3	\$1.8	\$0.7	\$0.2	\$6.0
2001	1,787	\$3.4	\$1.5	\$0.7	\$0.2	\$5.7
2002	565	\$4.6	\$1.8	\$0.8	\$0.2	\$7.3
2003	953	\$4.3	\$1.4	\$0.7	\$0.2	\$6.6
2004	1,821	\$4.0	\$1.3	\$0.8	\$0.2	\$6.3
2005	1,399	\$4.6	\$1.4	\$0.8	\$0.2	\$7.0
2006	1,452	\$4.5	\$1.5	\$0.6	\$0.3	\$6.9
2007	1,400	\$4.8	\$1.4	\$0.6	\$0.3	\$7.1
Avg. Annual Change	6.1%	2.1%	5.3%	5.1%	-3.0%	1.0%

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.

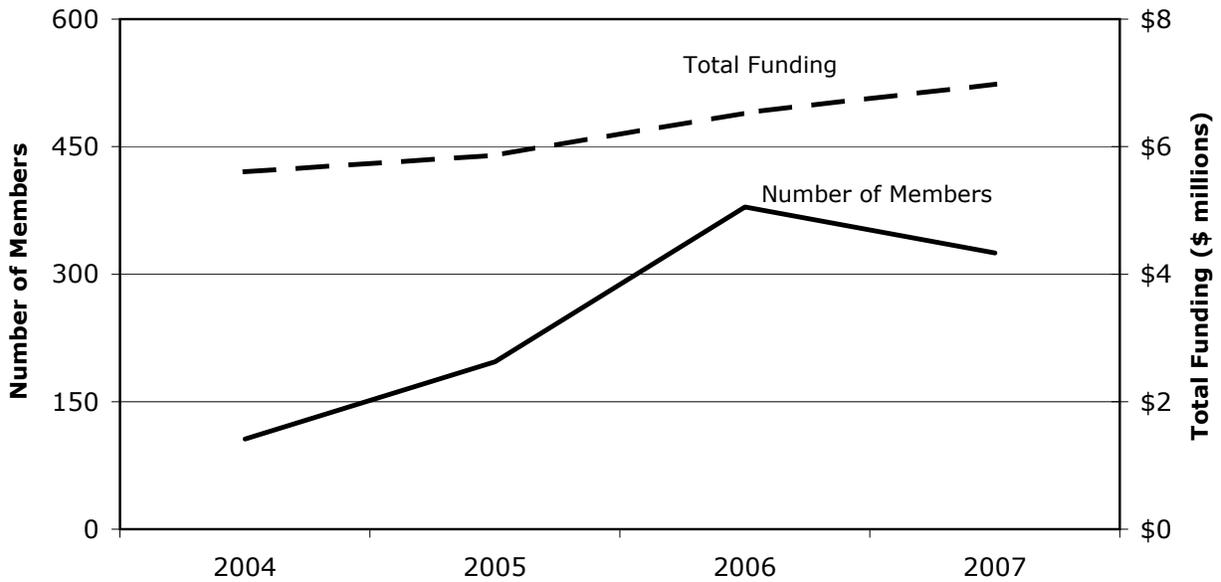
³ Refugee Social Services includes employment services, English as a Second Language (ESL) training, support services, outreach, translation and interpretation services.

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

Sources: DHHS Office of Refugee Resettlement Arrivals data, Financial Status Reports (SF 269s), other historical records.

Office of Volunteerism and Community Service

Virginia AmeriCorps Number of Members and Total Funding



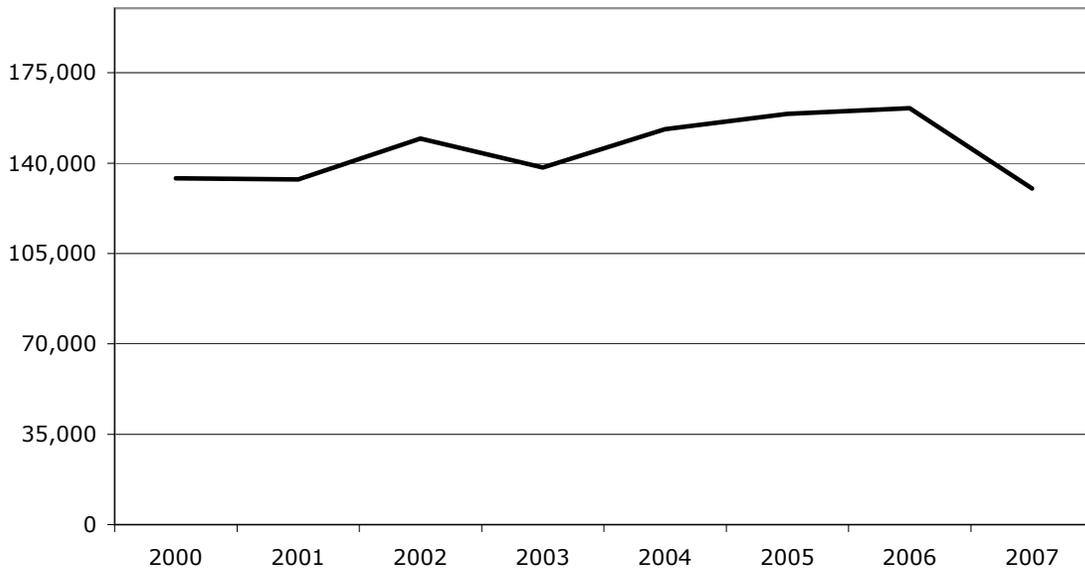
Federal Fiscal Year	Total Funding (\$ millions)			
	Federal	State	Grantee Match	Total
2004	\$3.5	\$0.6	\$1.5	\$5.6
2005	\$3.4	\$0.6	\$1.9	\$5.9
2006	\$3.5	\$0.6	\$2.4	\$6.5
2007	\$3.6	\$0.6	\$2.8	\$7.0
Avg. Annual Change	0.8%	-0.5%	23.4%	7.6%

Federal Fiscal Year	Number of Members	Total Member Service Hours	Total Number of Volunteers	Total Recruited Volunteer Hours
2004	106	158,136	3,518	18,473
2005	197	292,322	6,999	35,210
2006	379	315,575	8,232	43,335
2007	325	327,066	6,880	41,707
Avg. Annual Change	54.7%	32.2%	33.4%	36.6%

Source: Web-Based Report System and Corporation Grantee Progress Reports.

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

Total Number of Contacts With People Needing Assistance



Number of Contacts, by Information and Referral Center

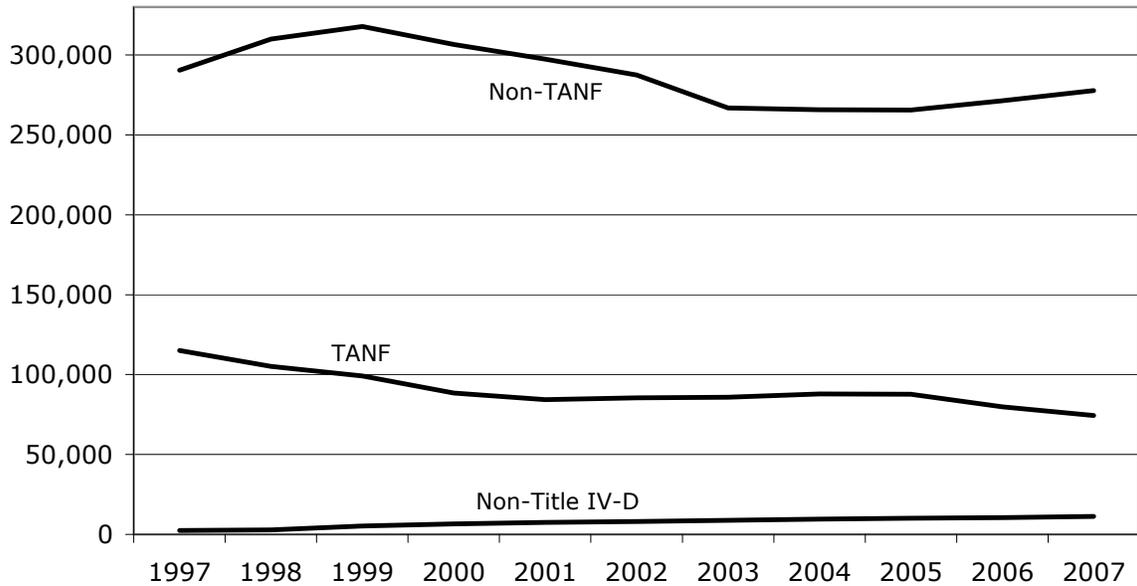
State Fiscal Year	Northern Virginia Regional Commission - Northern	United Way of Greater Richmond and Petersburg - Richmond/Southside	The Planning Council - Southeast	United Way of Central Virginia - Central	Council of Community Services I&R - Southwest	Family Resource & Referral Center - Northwest	Total
2000	57,535	26,545	31,604	9,988	3,255	5,188	134,115
2001	61,184	20,219	28,880	8,004	7,682	7,732	133,701
2002	59,148	24,908	29,392	22,791	7,178	6,061	149,478
2003	56,688	20,613	21,539	26,097	7,704	5,627	138,268
2004	57,946	22,615	33,986	24,687	7,541	6,379	153,154
2005	59,212	22,757	38,322	24,039	7,632	7,106	159,068
2006 ¹	56,627	22,171	39,280	24,670	9,533	9,017	161,298
2007	67,236	19,095	18,793	5,533	13,956	5,529	130,142
Avg. Annual Change	2.5%	-3.4%	-1.8%	13.8%	29.6%	4.7%	0.1%

¹ Prior to February 2006, the numbers reflect information and referral calls to six regional call centers *and* to affiliated non-profit organizations in each region. Effective with implementation of the 2-1-1 system in 2006, the numbers reflect calls to the six regional 2-1-1 centers and to affiliated non-profit organizations in the Northern region only. This change has resulted in a more uniform tracking of calls, which is reflected in the 2007 numbers.

Sources: VDSS Information and Referral and Call Center Program staff.

Child Support Enforcement Caseload

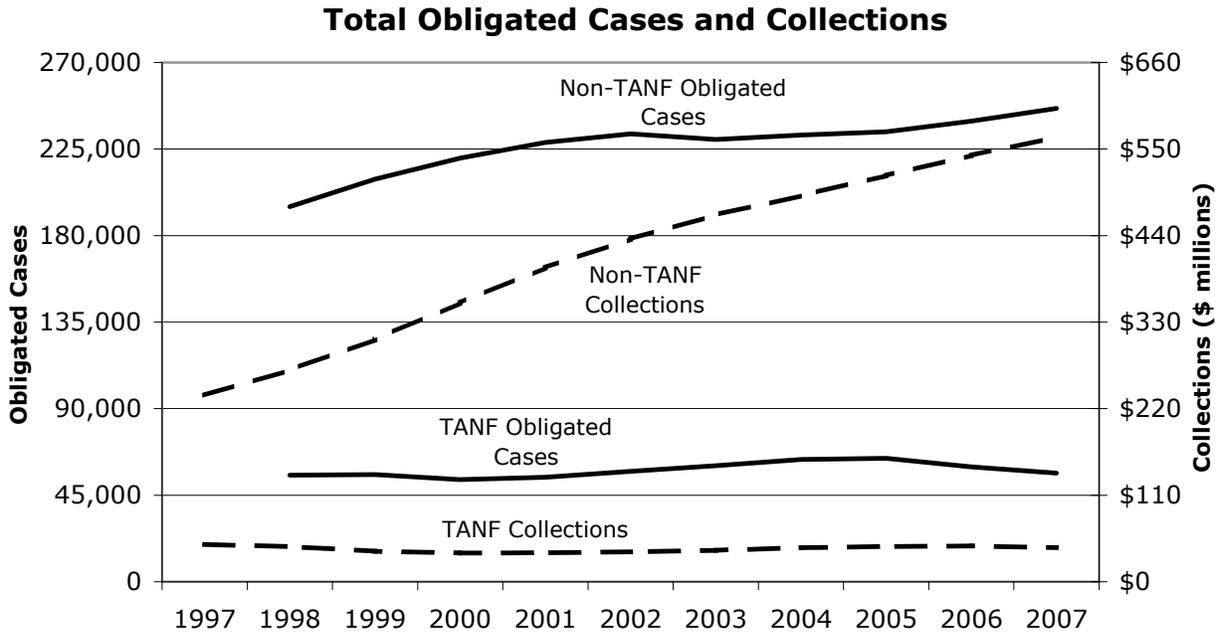
Number of Child Support Enforcement Cases



As of June 30	TANF (Title IV-D)	Non-TANF	Non-Title IV-D	Total Cases
1997	114,994	290,496	2,366	407,856
1998	105,147	310,002	2,817	417,966
1999	99,224	317,874	5,216	422,314
2000	88,535	306,483	6,604	401,622
2001	84,382	297,326	7,460	389,168
2002	85,385	287,449	8,088	380,922
2003	85,765	266,893	8,900	361,558
2004	87,947	265,813	9,570	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
Avg. Annual Change	-4.2%	-0.4%	18.6%	-1.1%

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

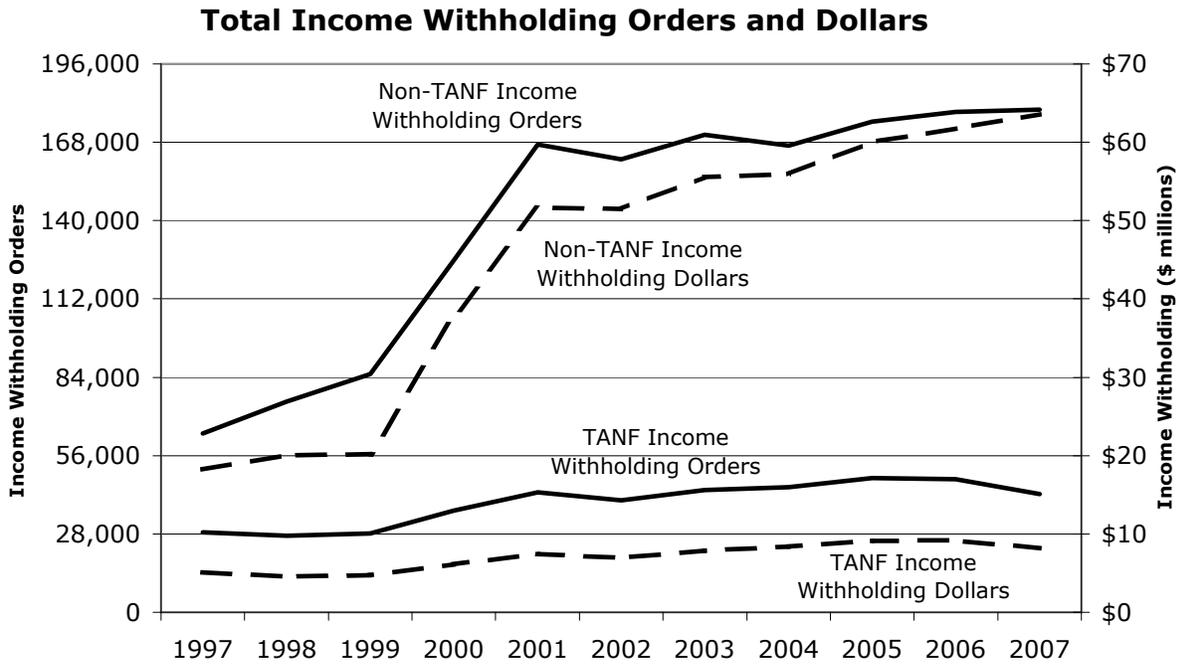
Child Support Enforcement Collections



State Fiscal Year	TANF		Non-TANF		Total	
	Collections (\$ millions)	Obligated Cases	Collections (\$ millions)	Obligated Cases	Collections (\$ millions)	Obligated Cases
1997	\$47.5	NA	\$237.2	NA	\$285	NA
1998	\$44.6	55,456	\$269.0	195,061	\$314	250,517
1999	\$38.9	55,661	\$307.6	209,350	\$347	265,011
2000	\$36.6	53,103	\$354.4	220,282	\$391	273,385
2001	\$36.8	54,399	\$399.1	228,497	\$436	282,896
2002	\$38.1	57,374	\$435.8	232,976	\$474	290,350
2003	\$39.9	60,290	\$466.3	230,041	\$506	290,331
2004	\$43.3	63,509	\$490.8	232,296	\$534	295,805
2005	\$44.9	64,135	\$516.2	233,996	\$561	298,131
2006	\$45.4	59,798	\$541.9	239,509	\$587	299,307
2007	\$43.4	56,481	\$565.1	246,073	\$608	302,554
Avg. Annual Change	-0.7%	0.3%	9.1%	2.6%	7.9%	2.1%

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

Child Support Enforcement Income Withholding

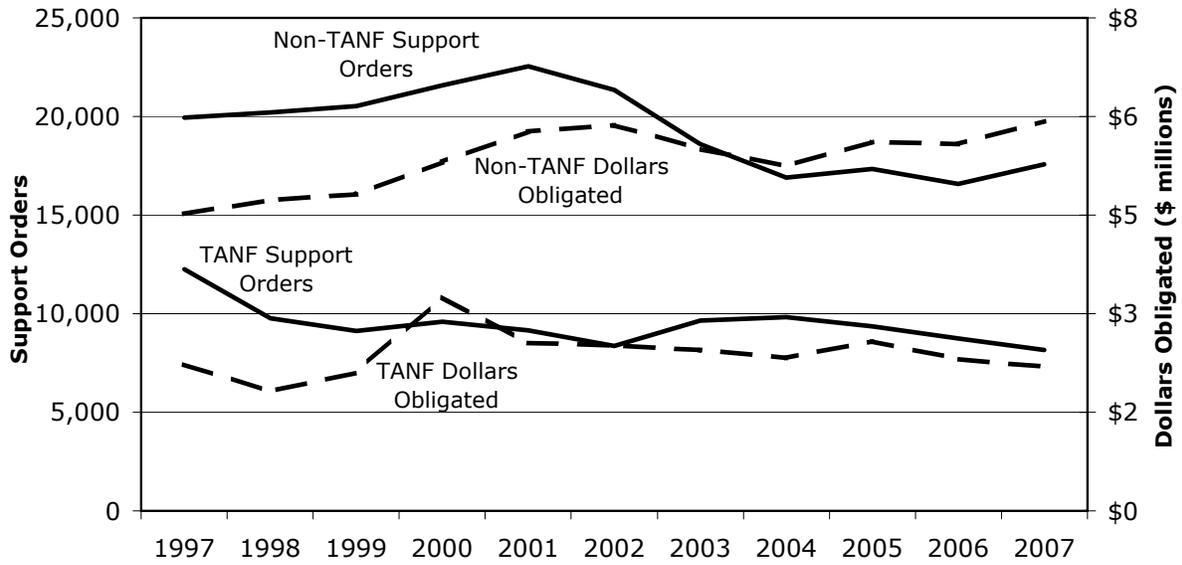


State Fiscal Year	TANF Income Withholding		Non-TANF Income Withholding		Total Income Withholding		TANF Dollars Per Order	Non-TANF Dollars Per Order
	Orders	Dollars (\$ millions)	Orders	Dollars (\$ millions)	Orders	Dollars (\$ millions)		
1997	28,575	\$5.1	64,001	\$18.2	92,576	\$23.3	\$179	\$285
1998	27,447	\$4.6	75,412	\$20.0	102,859	\$24.6	\$167	\$266
1999	28,229	\$4.7	85,076	\$20.2	113,305	\$24.9	\$168	\$237
2000	36,310	\$6.1	125,690	\$37.8	162,000	\$43.9	\$168	\$301
2001	42,921	\$7.4	167,171	\$51.7	210,092	\$59.1	\$173	\$309
2002	40,006	\$6.9	161,942	\$51.5	201,948	\$58.4	\$173	\$318
2003	43,691	\$7.8	170,753	\$55.5	214,444	\$63.4	\$179	\$325
2004	44,682	\$8.4	166,743	\$55.9	211,425	\$64.3	\$187	\$335
2005	47,973	\$9.1	175,417	\$60.0	223,390	\$69.1	\$189	\$342
2006	47,501	\$9.2	178,903	\$61.8	226,404	\$71.0	\$194	\$345
2007	42,217	\$8.1	179,698	\$63.6	221,915	\$71.7	\$193	\$354
Avg. Annual Change	4.6%	5.5%	11.9%	15.6%	10.0%	13.7%	0.8%	2.6%

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

Child Support Enforcement Obligations

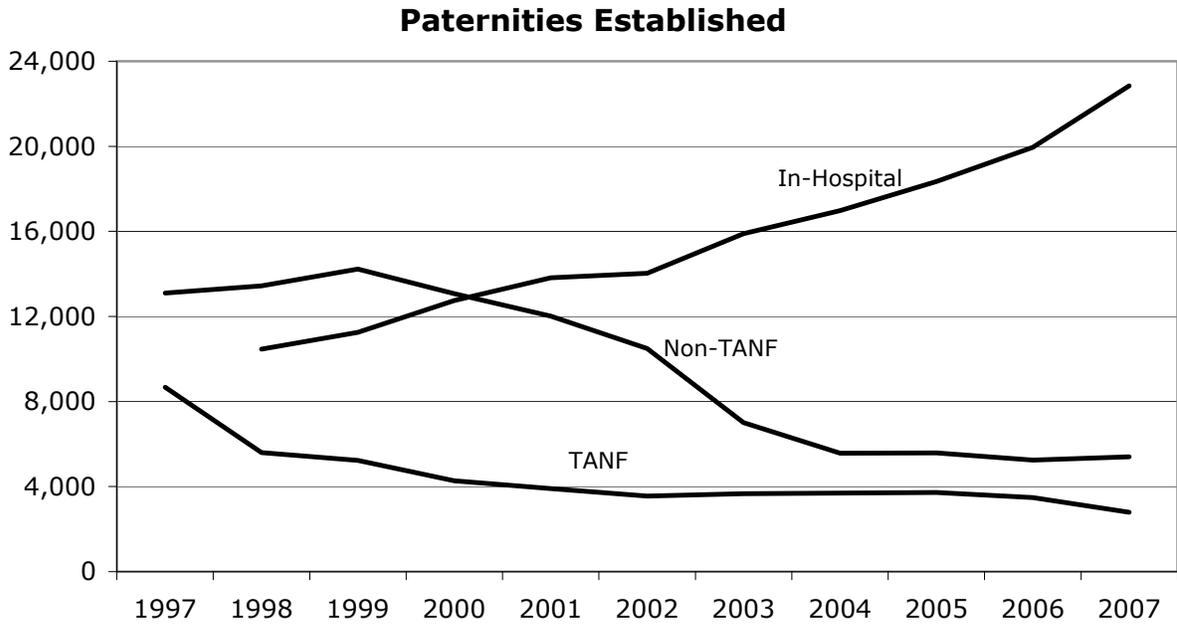
New Child Support Orders and Dollars Obligated



State Fiscal Year	TANF		Non-TANF		Total		TANF	Non-TANF
	Support Orders	Dollars Obligated (\$ millions)	Support Orders	Dollars Obligated (\$ millions)	Support Orders	Dollars Obligated (\$ millions)	Dollars Obligated Per Order	Dollars Obligated Per Order
1997	12,264	\$2.2	19,931	\$4.5	32,195	\$6.7	\$182	\$227
1998	9,769	\$1.8	20,192	\$4.7	29,961	\$6.5	\$186	\$234
1999	9,127	\$2.1	20,536	\$4.8	29,663	\$6.9	\$230	\$234
2000	9,603	\$3.3	21,590	\$5.3	31,193	\$8.6	\$338	\$246
2001	9,138	\$2.5	22,554	\$5.8	31,692	\$8.3	\$279	\$256
2002	8,373	\$2.5	21,353	\$5.9	29,726	\$8.4	\$301	\$275
2003	9,650	\$2.4	18,611	\$5.5	28,261	\$8.0	\$253	\$296
2004	9,811	\$2.3	16,914	\$5.2	26,725	\$7.6	\$237	\$310
2005	9,365	\$2.6	17,335	\$5.6	26,700	\$8.2	\$275	\$324
2006	8,753	\$2.3	16,584	\$5.6	25,337	\$7.9	\$264	\$336
2007	8,162	\$2.2	17,570	\$5.9	25,732	\$8.1	\$269	\$337
Avg. Annual Change	-3.6%	1.7%	-1.1%	2.9%	-2.1%	2.2%	5.5%	4.1%

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

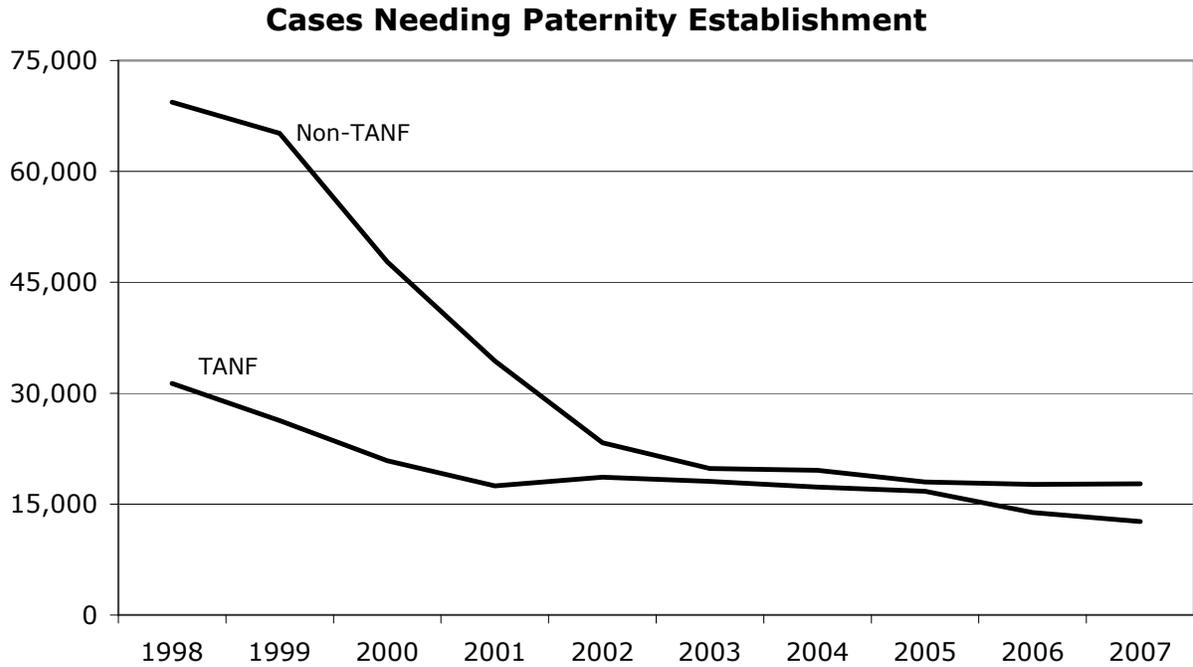
Paternity Establishment in Child Support Cases and the In-Hospital Paternity Project



State Fiscal Year	TANF	Non-TANF	In-Hospital¹	Total
1997	8,678	13,106	NA	21,784
1998	5,600	13,434	10,469	29,503
1999	5,229	14,223	11,246	30,698
2000	4,266	13,071	12,750	30,087
2001	3,912	12,013	13,826	29,751
2002	3,553	10,494	14,028	28,075
2003	3,667	7,012	15,889	26,568
2004	3,690	5,575	16,972	26,237
2005	3,716	5,586	18,344	27,646
2006	3,486	5,245	19,949	28,680
2007	2,799	5,403	22,846	31,048
Avg. Annual Change	-9.9%	-7.7%	9.1%	4.1%

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

Cases Needing Paternity Establishment

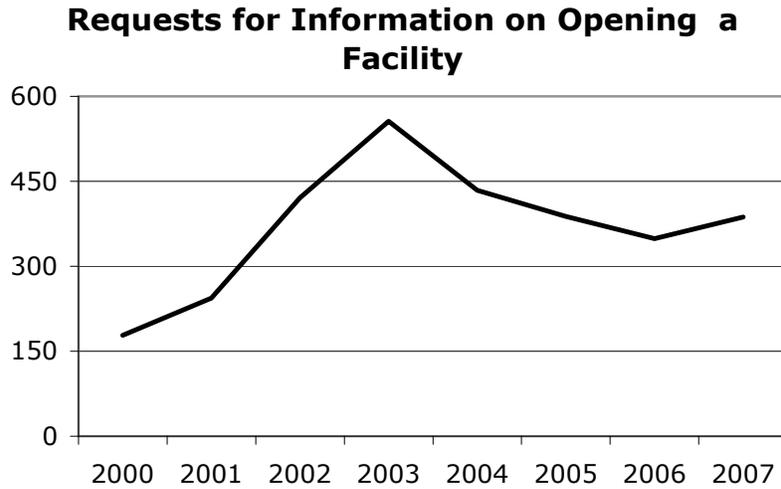


As of June 30 ¹	TANF	Non-TANF	Total
1998	31,321	69,372	100,693
1999	26,285	65,169	91,454
2000	20,851	47,763	68,614
2001	17,477	34,352	51,829
2002	18,641	23,290	41,931
2003	18,055	19,814	37,869
2004	17,293	19,575	36,868
2005	16,723	17,975	34,698
2006	13,877	17,673	31,550
2007	12,659	17,750	30,409
Avg. Annual Change	-9.2%	-13.2%	-12.1%

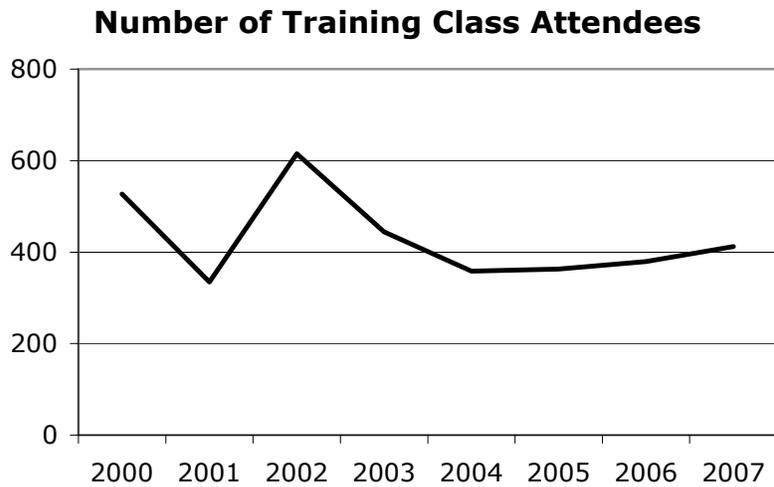
¹ A case may include more than 1 child needing paternity established.

Children's Residential Facilities

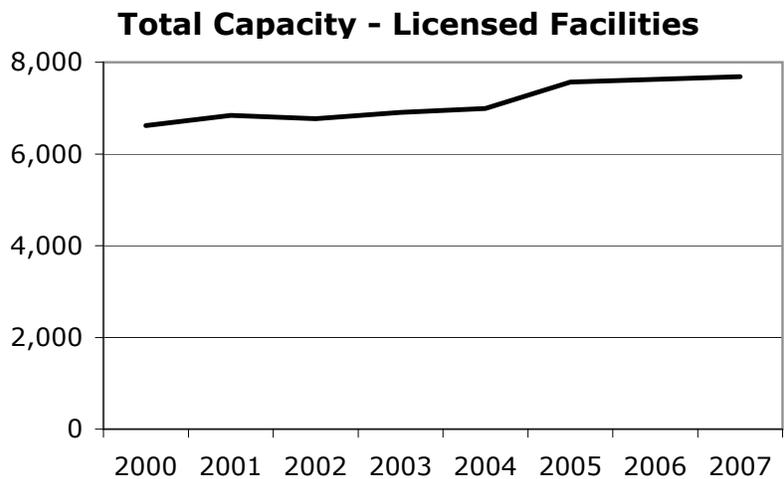
State Fiscal Year	Requests for Information on Opening a Facility
2000	178
2001	244
2002	421
2003	556
2004	434
2005	388
2006	349
2007	387
Avg. Annual Change	15.7%



State Fiscal Year	Number of Training Class Attendees
2000	527
2001	335
2002	615
2003	444
2004	358
2005	363
2006	379
2007	412
Avg. Annual Change	2.1%

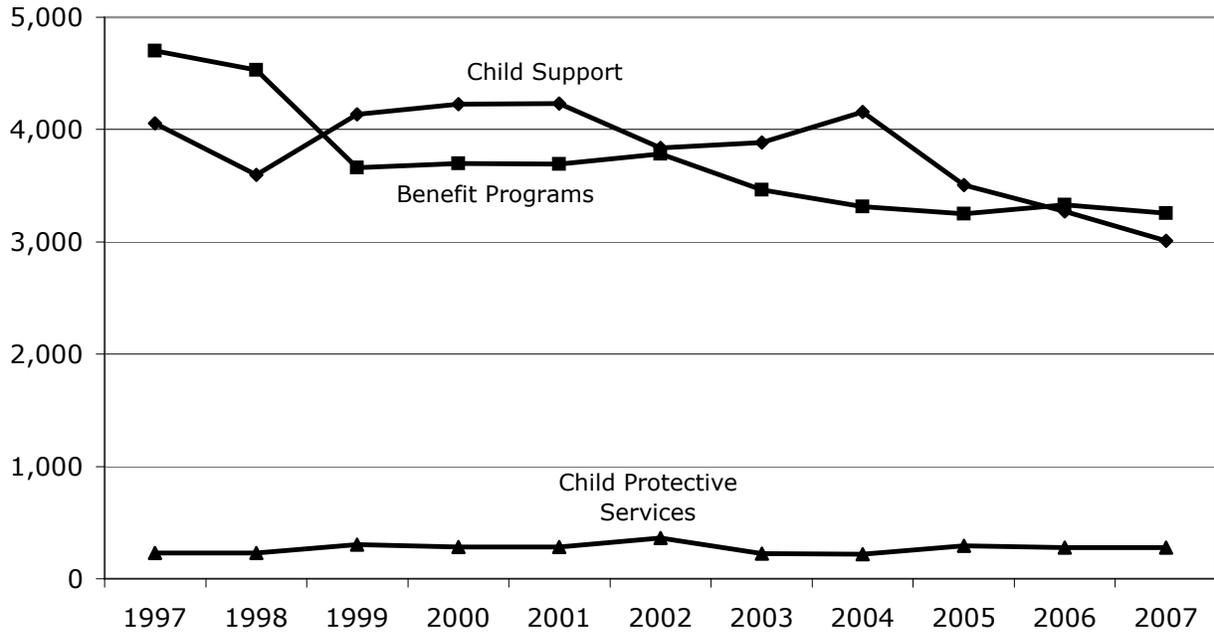


State Fiscal Year	Total Capacity - Licensed Facilities
2000	6,617
2001	6,840
2002	6,766
2003	6,908
2004	6,992
2005	7,566
2006	7,629
2007	7,686
Avg. Annual Change	2.2%



Client Appeals

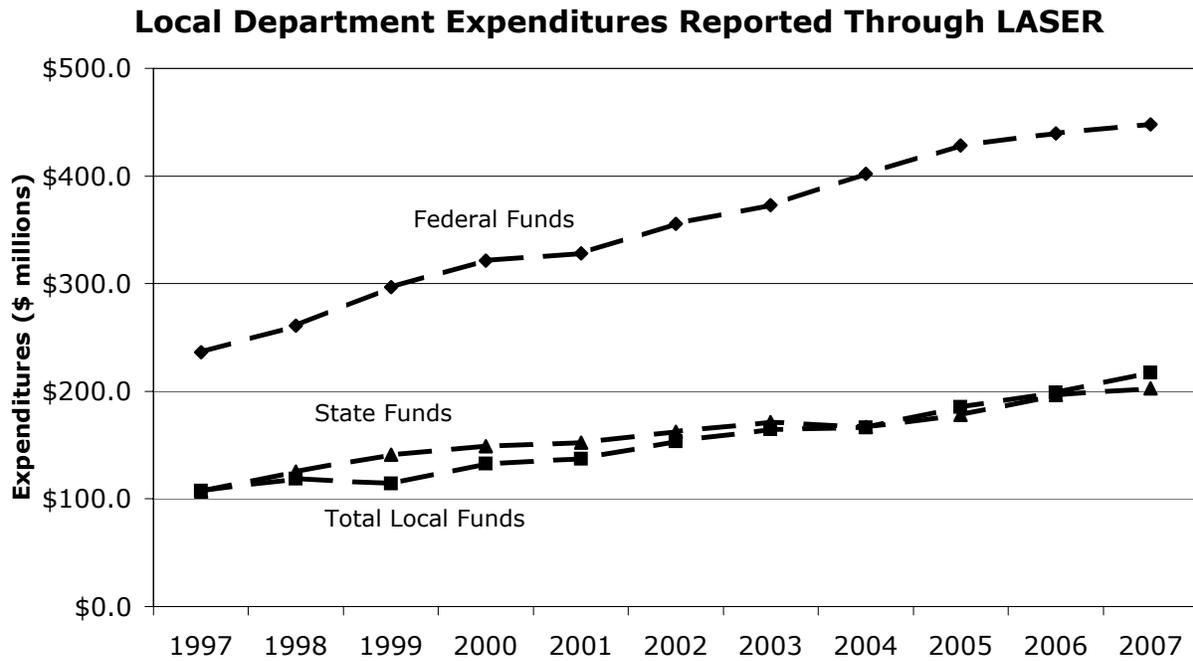
Number of Client Appeals Received, by Program



State Fiscal Year	Benefit Programs					Child Protective Services	Total
	Child Support	Food Stamp	Admin. Disqual. Hearing ¹	TANF	Other		
1997	4,057	1,797	1,914	629	359	230	8,986
1998	3,598	1,840	1,756	602	335	232	8,363
1999	4,134	1,732	1,409	518	0	304	8,097
2000	4,226	1,329	1,415	353	599	284	8,206
2001	4,232	1,469	1,571	342	312	285	8,211
2002	3,835	1,388	1,765	353	278	363	7,982
2003	3,884	1,347	1,432	390	296	222	7,571
2004	4,157	1,295	1,365	377	278	218	7,690
2005	3,508	1,747	669	546	289	296	7,055
2006	3,273	1,499	994	493	342	278	6,879
2007	3,007	1,566	838	542	309	278	6,540
Avg. Annual Change	-2.6%	-0.3%	-4.6%	0.2%	-16.9%	4.2%	-3.1%

¹ Includes waivers

Local Department Expenditures



Local Fiscal Year ¹	(\$ millions)						Total Local as Percent of Grand Total	
	Federal Funds	State Funds	Total Federal and State	Local Match ²	Local Only ³	Total Local Funds		Grand Total
1997	\$236.1	\$106.9	\$343.0	\$82.7	\$24.7	\$107.5	\$450.5	24%
1998	\$260.8	\$125.3	\$386.2	\$84.9	\$33.8	\$118.7	\$504.9	24%
1999	\$296.6	\$140.9	\$437.5	\$81.8	\$32.6	\$114.4	\$551.8	21%
2000	\$321.2	\$149.1	\$470.2	\$90.1	\$42.4	\$132.5	\$602.7	22%
2001	\$327.9	\$152.1	\$479.9	\$88.9	\$48.1	\$136.9	\$616.9	22%
2002	\$355.6	\$162.4	\$518.0	\$98.1	\$55.4	\$153.5	\$671.5	23%
2003	\$373.0	\$171.4	\$544.3	\$102.6	\$61.9	\$164.5	\$708.8	23%
2004	\$402.2	\$166.6	\$568.8	\$133.8	\$32.6	\$166.4	\$735.2	23%
2005	\$428.1	\$178.3	\$606.3	\$156.5	\$28.9	\$185.3	\$791.7	23%
2006	\$439.6	\$196.4	\$636.1	\$175.6	\$23.4	\$199.0	\$835.1	24%
2007	\$447.7	\$202.5	\$650.3	\$190.5	\$26.8	\$217.3	\$867.6	25%
Avg. Annual Change	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	9.1%	4.0%	7.4%	6.8%	0.6%

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

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

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

Glossary: Programs and Services

Adoption Assistance [p. 21] – This program facilitates the adoption of children considered hard to place because of their special needs and because few families are available to adopt them. Federal adoption assistance, governed under Title IV-E, Section 473 of the federal Social Security Act, provides federal funds (subject to a 50 percent state match) to facilitate the adoption of children with special needs. Payments are for “maintenance,” which includes food, clothing, shelter, daily supervision, school supplies, and personal essentials, as well as non-recurring fees for all children (e.g., cost of home study, transportation, legal expense to finalize an adoption). State adoption assistance provides state funds to support the adoption of children with special needs who do not meet federal eligibility criteria under Title IV-E, Section 473. Payments cover maintenance and services for state adoption-eligible children, as well as services for Title IV-E-eligible children. “Services” payments to adoptive parents or vendors are designed to meet the needs of the children and include medical, surgical, and dental costs, equipment for prosthetics, crutches, hearing aids, eye glasses; tutoring and remedial education, books and equipment; psychiatric and psychological evaluations and treatment; speech, physical, and occupational therapy; and premiums for major medical policies.

Adult Protective Services (APS) Reports [p. 26] – APS investigates reports of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of adults aged 60 and over, adults 18 or older with disabilities, and other adults with specific needs, to determine if these persons are in need of protection. The goal of APS is to protect a vulnerable adult’s life, health, and property without a loss of liberty. Substantiated reports require a preponderance of evidence that adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation has occurred, or reason to suspect that an adult is at risk and needs protective services to reduce the risk. Unfounded reports lack such evidence. Pending reports indicate that an investigation has been initiated but a determination of the need for protective services has not been made. Invalid reports either do not meet the four criteria for validity (i.e., adult at least 60 or between 18 and 59 and incapacitated; adult living and identifiable; the circumstances allege abuse, neglect, or exploitation; and the local department is the agency of jurisdiction) at the time of the report, or the investigation shows that the validity criteria were not met.

Adult Services: Home-Based and Other Purchased Services [p. 27] – These services are provided to enable adults aged 60 and over and adults with a disability to remain in the least restrictive environment, preferably their own homes, with dignity for as long as possible, avoiding more costly and restrictive institutional placement. Chore services include non-routine, heavy home maintenance tasks. Companion services include assistance with activities of daily living, meal preparation, light housekeeping, shopping, and companionship. Homemaker services involve educational activities such as personal care, home management, and nutrition, consumer, or hygienic education. The “Other” purchased services category combines adult day services, adult foster care, adult protective services, and nutrition services.

Assisted Living and Adult Day Care Facilities [p. 36] – Assisted living facilities (ALFs) are non-medical residential settings that provide or coordinate personal and health care services, 24-hour supervision, care, and assistance to four or more adults who are aged, infirm or disabled. Assisted living facilities are not nursing homes, which are facilities in which the primary function is the provision, on a continuing basis, of nursing and health-related services for the treatment and in-patient care of two or more non-related individuals. Adult day care facilities, which must be licensed if operated for profit and may be licensed if non-profit, are non-residential facilities that provide a variety of health, social, and related support services in a protective setting during part of the day, to four or more aged, infirm, or disabled adults who reside elsewhere.

Auxiliary Grant (AG): Caseload and Payments [p. 28] – An Auxiliary grant provides an income supplement to recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and certain other aged, blind or disabled individuals residing in an assisted living facility (ALF) licensed by the Division of Licensing Programs or in an adult foster care home approved by the individual’s local DSS. The financial assistance is to ensure that adults are able to maintain a standard of living that meets a basic level of need (i.e., room and board, maintenance and care). Before being admitted, adults are assessed

by the local DSS to determine their eligibility and the appropriate level of care. Not all ALFs accept AG recipients. The VDSS-administered program is 80 percent state- and 20 percent locally-funded. Non-reimbursable expenses represent either expenses not reimbursable to a locality or expenses not identified by the locality as having been reimbursed already.

Cases Needing Paternity Establishment [p. 48] – In order for a case to be obligated for payment of child support, paternity must be established. The Division of Child Support Enforcement (DCSE) may establish paternity at any time before the child’s 18th birthday. (Also, see entries for Child Support Enforcement Collections and Child Support Enforcement Obligations.)

Child Care: Children and Families Served [p. 30] – The child care program is designed to promote economic self-sufficiency and child development by 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; provide low-income families with financial assistance to find affordable, quality child care for their children; support parents trying to achieve independence from public assistance; and increase the quality and supply of child care for all families by improving coordination among child care programs and early childhood development programs.

Child Care Expenditures [p. 31] – TANF child care provides child care subsidies for TANF recipients to support their employment, enable participation in VIEW activities or in approved education or training, and for child protective services. Transitional child care provides up to 12 months of child care following closure of the TANF case for income-eligible, employed clients. Fee child care requires co-payment by clients and provides child care subsidies for income-eligible, non-TANF families to support their employment, approved education or training, or for child protective services.

Child Day Care and Family Day Facilities [p. 33] – Child day care consists of programs offered to two or more children under age 13 in a facility that is not the residence of the provider or of any of the children in care, or to more than 12 such children at any location. The Division of Licensing Programs licenses or regulates centers to protect the safety, health, and well-being of children in such programs. Licensed short-term child day care centers are child day programs that operate for part of the year only, such as summer camps. Family day homes are defined as child day programs offered in the residence of the provider, or the home of any of the children in care, for one through twelve children under age 13, excluding the provider’s children or children who reside in the home, when at least one child receives care for compensation. Family day homes serving between 6 and 12 children, excluding the provider’s children or children who reside in the home, must be licensed. Family day systems providers approve family day homes and refer children to their member (family day) homes. Unless licensed or voluntarily registered, family day homes may care for no more than four children under age 2, including the provider’s children or children who reside in the home.

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

Child Protective Services (CPS) Reports [p. 20] – The goal of CPS is to provide a specialized continuum of services to protect children from abuse, neglect, or exploitation, to preserve families whenever possible, and to prevent further maltreatment. Every valid report of abuse or neglect must be responded to by either a family assessment or an investigation. Family assessments are the preferred response when a child is not in immediate danger and when the alleged abuse or neglect is less severe. Family assessments include developing child safety and family service plans to remedy maltreatment and/or prevent future maltreatment. Investigations are conducted when there

Glossary: Programs and Services

are immediate concerns about child safety, there may be a prior history of child abuse or neglect, and/or the reported allegation is severe. Investigations may be founded or unfounded. Founded complaints mean that a preponderance of the evidence shows that child maltreatment has occurred. The determination is to be based primarily upon “first source,” or direct, evidence. Unfounded complaints mean the evidence is insufficient to warrant a disposition of “founded.”

Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP): Enrollment and Expenditures [p. 11] – CHIP is designed to provide comprehensive health insurance to uninsured, low-income children under age 19 living in families who are not eligible for Medicaid. Funded under Title XXI of the Social Security Act, CHIP gives states the flexibility to set eligibility criteria and income levels for coverage. Effective October 26, 1998, Virginia implemented the Children’s Medical Security Insurance Plan (CMSIP) as a separate Medicaid look-alike program. Effective August 1, 2001, the state changed the program and name from CMSIP to Family Access to Medical Insurance Security (FAMIS), with benefits modeled after private sector health insurance. Children in families with income greater than Medicaid limits but less than or equal to 200 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible to be covered under FAMIS. On September 1, 2002, to increase enrollment and streamline the program, the state began operating a combination program, which included both the existing FAMIS program and an expansion of Medicaid coverage for children under age 19. Eligibility for FAMIS can be determined by a local DSS office or by the FAMIS Central Processing Unit. On August 1, 2003, Medicaid coverage for children became known as “FAMIS Plus.”

Children’s Residential Facilities [p. 49] – A cooperative effort among four state agencies—the Departments of Education; Juvenile Justice; Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Services; and VDSS—to regulate certain children’s residential facilities and ensure quality care, treatment, and education for the children placed in them. The children who reside in these facilities are either placed through local Family Assessment and Planning Teams under the state Comprehensive Services Act (CSA) or placed privately by parents or legal guardians.

Child Residential Care [p. 35] – Child residential care includes children’s residential facilities, child placing agencies, child caring institutions, and independent foster homes. Children’s residential facilities are institutions or group homes that provide licensed full-time care, protection, guidance, and independent living services to those between 18 and 21 years old who are transitioning out of foster care. Child placing agencies are private-sector agencies that provide adoption, foster care, and related services. Child caring institutions are facilities that do not accept public funding and are licensed by VDSS under statutorily fixed standards. Independent foster homes are private family homes where children reside for no more than 180 days; their placement is made by a parent or guardian, independent of a child placing agency.

Child Support Enforcement Caseload [p. 43] – 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, where the Division of Child Support Enforcement (DCSE) is required by federal law to collect, account for, and distribute all payments from income withholding.

Child Support Enforcement Collections [p. 44] – Collections represent the total dollars paid on existing child support obligations, TANF plus non-TANF. The table also reflects the number of obligated cases in place for both TANF and non-TANF cases. The Division of Child Support Enforcement operates 22 district offices that locate non-custodial parents, their employers, income and assets; establish paternity; establish and adjust child support obligations; establish health-care orders; enforce child support and medical support obligations; and collect and disburse child support payments, including court-ordered medical support payments.

Child Support Enforcement Income Withholding [p. 45] – Once a child support obligation is established, the Division of Child Support Enforcement usually issues an income-withholding order to the non-custodial parent’s employer to ensure the obligated amount is withheld by the employer and remitted to DCSE on a regular basis. Some payments (e.g., SSI) are exempt from garnishment by federal and state law.

Child Support Enforcement Obligations [p. 46] – Child support handles two types of cases, TANF and non-TANF, according to whether the custodial parent and child are receiving TANF. TANF and non-TANF cases are divided into cases with and cases without judicial or administrative support orders or obligations to pay support on a regular basis.

Client Appeals [p. 50] – The Division of Appeals and Fair Hearings ensures that individuals who believe that a local agency has taken inappropriate action in the application of policy or law have an impartial fact-finder. A hearing officer reviews the case, hears the appellant’s concerns, and makes a decision on the case. When policy or law has been applied incorrectly, the Division ensures that the local agency is apprised 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.

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Funding [p. 37] – Designed to lessen poverty in communities, this federal grant provides core funding for 26 Community Action Agencies (CAAs) in Virginia and 3 statewide community action organizations. CAA anti-poverty programs include: education, child care (including Head Start), employment, housing, transportation, health and nutrition, community and economic development, and special populations (e.g., the elderly, ex-offenders, the homeless). The statewide programs work through the CAAs, local governments, and other community agencies on water/wastewater (the Virginia Water Project), offender re-entry and support (Virginia CARES), and dropout prevention and first-time college options (Project Discovery).

Domestic Violence Services [p. 25] – The Office of Family Violence supports and strengthens local domestic violence programs through technical assistance and the distribution of state and federal grant funds; promotes public awareness of domestic violence, its prevention, and services to survivors; promotes interagency cooperation for service delivery, technical assistance, and data collection; and maintains and disseminates statistical and program information to legislators and other interested parties. Short-term services involve a single interaction with a victim, either face-to-face or by telephone. Long-term services are services provided to victims over an extended period during the year. 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. Criminal justice support encompasses various forms of advocacy between a victim and an advocate, such as sitting in court with a victim, interacting with court staff, or describing the legal process. 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.

Energy Assistance: Crisis [p. 15] – The Energy Assistance Program assists low-income households in meeting immediate home energy needs. Local DSS offices administer three of the four components: fuel, cooling, and crisis assistance. The fourth component, weatherization assistance, is administered by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development. Crisis assistance is designed to meet emergency heating needs, includes a one-time-only primary heat security deposit, portable heater for temporary use, purchase of primary home heating fuel, payment of primary heating utility bill, payment for emergency shelter, and/or heating equipment repair or purchase. It is funded with state funds, supplemented by federal contingency funds appropriated annually.

Glossary: Programs and Services

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

Family Services Grant Programs [p. 29] – The Community-Based Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Grant is a federal program to help public and private nonprofit agencies establish and expand statewide networks of community-based family resource and support services to prevent child abuse and neglect. The Healthy Families Program is an intensive home-visiting program for children from birth to five years of age to improve pregnancy outcomes and child health, promote positive parenting practices and healthy child development, and prevent child abuse and neglect. Home visitors provide higher-risk families with intensive parent education, support, and referral to needed community resources such as health care, housing, and counseling. The “Hugs and Kisses” play, a nationally acclaimed play for children in kindergarten through fifth grade, is designed to increase awareness and prevention of child sexual abuse. The VDSS Division of Family Services contracts with Richmond’s Theatre IV to perform “Hugs and Kisses” at schools throughout the state. The Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) program provides funding to community-based organizations for family preservation and family support services for families with children at risk of out-of-home placement, and for family reunification and adoption services to children in foster care. PSSF is flexible, capped funding established under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act.

Federally-Declared Disasters [p. 16] – This program uses public funds to assist individuals and families victimized by a federally declared disaster, through the Individuals and Households Program (IHP). The program components are Housing Assistance Grants and Other Needs Assistance Grants. Housing assistance grants, administered by FEMA, are for disaster applicants displaced from their primary residence. Other needs assistance grants, administered by VDSS, 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. Other Needs Assistance grants are 75 percent federal- and 25 percent state-funded.

Food Stamp and TANF Overpayment Collections [p. 18] – The Office of Fraud Management detects and collects overpayments for food stamps and TANF. Overpayments occur because of: household error (e.g., incomplete information provided to the local agency to enable proper determination of the eligible payment), agency error, or intentional fraud. In matters of fraud, the Office acts as the liaison to the Attorney General’s Office and other state and federal agencies.

Food Stamp Caseload and Payments [p. 1] – The Food Stamp Program is designed to alleviate hunger and malnutrition by increasing the purchasing power of low-income households. Public assistance (PA) cases are those households where all members receive or are eligible to receive income from TANF, TANF Diversionary Assistance, General Relief, SSI, or VTP (VIEW Transitional Payments). Non-public assistance (NPA) cases are those households where at least one member is not eligible to receive income from TANF, TANF Diversionary Assistance, General Relief, SSI, or VTP. Unless otherwise requested, TANF and General Relief applications are considered applications for the Food Stamp Program. The U.S. Department of Agriculture requires states to measure the accuracy of food stamp eligibility and benefit determinations.

Food Stamp Payment Error Rate [p. 2] – Positive error rates are the percent of payments made in error on active cases, and are determined monthly and annually, both for local agencies and statewide. “Errors” consist of overpayments, underpayments, and ineligible payments.

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

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

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

Fraud Investigations [p. 17] – The Office of Fraud Management is responsible for detecting and reducing fraud in all VDSS programs. The Office also provides technical assistance, fraud investigative training, and policy support to local VDSS offices.

General Relief: Caseload and Payments [p. 13] – A local-option program designed to provide maintenance or emergency assistance that cannot be provided through other means, General Relief (GR) is financed through state and local governments. Components may include assistance for medical or dental services and burial expenses. Local DSS offices design their GR plans to meet the needs of the community.

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

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

Medicaid Payments [p. 10] – Individuals are eligible to receive Medicaid payments if they meet non-financial requirements and resource and income limits for a specific covered group. Covered groups include the aged, blind, and disabled, and foster care and adoption assistance children. VDSS must verify that an individual meets both the definition for a covered group and the associated financial and non-financial requirements. Unattributed payments are payments made for a variety of Medicaid expenditures that are not captured by the Medicaid Management Information System.

Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP): Tax Credits [p. 38] – The Neighborhood Assistance Act, passed in 1981 by the General Assembly and assigned to the Department of Social Services,

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is designed to encourage businesses and individuals to contribute directly to approved nonprofit organizations, currently numbering more than 200, that work with individuals whose income is less than or equal to 150% of the federal poverty level. The program uses state income tax credits provided at a \$2.50:\$1.00 ratio. Business contributions emphasize partnerships between private and public sector agencies and may be in the form of cash, merchandise, health care services, stock, real estate, professional services, contracting services, or rent/lease of the participating nonprofits' facilities. Individual donors are restricted to cash.

Neighborhood Assistance Program: Used Tax Credits [p. 39] – This page shows tax credits used under the Neighborhood Assistance Act by type of contribution. Tax credits may be carried over for five succeeding taxable years or until the full credit has been used.

Office of Volunteerism and Community Service [p. 41] – This Office supports volunteerism and civic service in Virginia communities by providing training, resources, and information to nonprofit organizations. The Office funds state AmeriCorps programs, whose members tutor and mentor youth, build affordable housing, teach computer skills, clean parks and streams, run after-school programs, and help communities respond to disasters, among other services.

Paternity Establishment in Child Support Cases and the In-Hospital Paternity Project [p.47]
– Before a child support case may be obligated, the paternity of the child must be established. This may be done administratively through the 22 district offices, judicially by order of the courts, or through the in-hospital paternity establishment project. Under the hospital-based Paternity Establishment Project, hospital staff are required to give unmarried couples the opportunity to voluntarily acknowledge the paternity of their child, shortly after the child's birth. This project is distinct from paternities established in child support cases, and applies statewide to all unmarried parents with a hospital birth.

Refugee Resettlement: Refugee Arrivals and Funding [p. 40] – “Arrivals” include official refugees and asylees but exclude unaccompanied minors and secondary migrants (those who migrate to Virginia from another U.S. state). The program is 100 percent federally funded and provides support for men, women and children from all parts of the world forced to flee their homelands because of armed conflicts or gross violations of human rights. The program promotes personal responsibility and self-sufficiency through the provision of services and time-limited benefits that include health screenings, employment assistance and English as a Second Language training, financial and medical assistance, an unaccompanied-minors program for refugee children without parents or guardians, and targeted assistance for refugees with special needs.

State and Local Hospitalization (SLH) Expenditures [p. 12] – SLH provides medically necessary services to indigent persons who are not Medicaid recipients. This state- and locally-funded program covers in-patient and out-patient hospitalization, ambulatory surgical services, and local Health Department clinic visits. The Department of Medical Assistance Services administers the program, and local DSS offices determine eligibility and enroll individuals in SLH.

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

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

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

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

Types of VIEW Employment [p. 8] – The Virginia Initiative for Employment, not Welfare (VIEW) offers employment-related activities, education, training, and needed support services.

Unlicensed, Registered Child Care Facilities [p. 34] – Facilities that choose not to be licensed must meet health and safety legal requirements and submit documentation to VDSS. Religious exempt centers are child day care centers sponsored by religious institutions that may choose to be unlicensed. A voluntarily registered family day home (or FDH) is a home in which care is provided to five or fewer children, excluding the provider's children or children who reside in the home. A certified pre-school center operates as a pre-school accredited in conjunction with a private school.

Virginia Child Care Provider Scholarship Program [p. 32] – Funded through Virginia's share of the federal Child Care and Development Fund, this scholarship provides tuition assistance to child care providers for early childhood development courses at Virginia institutions of higher education. Recipients must be: (1) an employee of a child care program in Virginia, or (2) a Virginia resident (as defined by the Code of Virginia) who is employed in a non-Virginia child care program, or (3) a Virginia resident who intends to become employed in child care.

Work Activity of All Enrolled in VIEW [p. 7] – Prior to October 1996, work activity for those enrolled in VIEW included subsidized or unsubsidized employment, community work experience, and on-the-job training. After October 1996, job search for six weeks per year and vocational education up to one year were also categorized as work activity.

2-1-1 VIRGINIA: Statewide Information and Referral Program [p. 42] – Operated through six regional centers and connected by toll-free numbers (2-1-1 or, in Northern Virginia, 1-800-230-6977), this program refers individuals to a wide variety of health and human services: basic needs (e.g., food banks, shelters, rent/utility or energy assistance, temporary assistance); physical and mental health resources (e.g., Medicaid, family health insurance); nutrition programs; work initiatives and jobs; support for children, youth, and families (e.g., early childhood learning centers, child support enforcement, after-school programs, family resource centers); support for seniors and persons with disabilities (e.g., adult day care, home health care, respite care, transportation); volunteering (e.g., volunteer centers, mentoring opportunities); and tax credits (i.e., the Earned Income Tax Credit).

Glossary: Data Sources

AATS – Automated Appeals Tracking System, used by the Appeals and Hearings office to collect and track case data by type of case.

ADAPT – Application Benefit Delivery Automation Project, the VDSS automated system used to determine eligibility for the Food Stamp, TANF, and families and children’s Medicaid programs.

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

CRF – Children’s Residential Facilities Information System, the Office of Interdepartmental Regulation’s database that collects and stores licensing information on the children’s residential facilities regulated under the Interdepartmental Regulation Program.

DMAS Statistical Record (Annual) – The Department of Medical Assistance Services’ annual web-based “Statistical Record of the Virginia Medicaid Program and Other Indigent Health Care Programs.” Posted on the DMAS web site, www.dmas.virginia.gov, the Statistical Record is listed under “Administration and Business” as “(Year) DMAS Statistical Record.”

DOLPHIN – Division of Licensing Programs Help and Information Network, which 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.

ESPAS – Employment Services Program Automated System, the information system for VIEW clients’ work activities.

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

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.

Food Stamp Claims Tracking System – This system and ADAPT maintain food stamp client data at the locality level for case management, tracking, and summarizing claims activity on a daily and quarterly basis. The Food Stamp system identifies all cases, claims, and the different types of errors – household, agency, and fraud. Quarterly summaries are used for federal and management reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VNIS – Virginia Newcomer Information System, a statewide case management system that provides client data on each refugee receiving services through contracted agencies; used to monitor staff and contractors, as well as for statistical and federal reporting.



People Helping People

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