

Children's Services Act

Outcome Indicators Report FY2023



Office of
Children's Services
Empowering communities to serve youth

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Executive Summary

This annual report addresses the requirements of Virginia Code §2.2-2648.D.17. concerning a uniform set of performance measures for evaluating the Children's Services Act program. The report summarizes statewide performance for each of the six measures. This review includes the most current complete fiscal year (FY 2023) and the four prior fiscal years. For this year's report, the period is FY 2019 – FY 2023.

Findings include:

- Except for the newest cohort (FY 2023), the largest percentage of youth showed improvement in their domain scores compared to their initial assessments in each of the three CANS domains. For the newest cohort, this was the case in the Child Strengths domain (52 percent improved). Larger percentages of youth in the FY 2023 cohort showed no change in domain score between assessments for the School and Behavioral/Emotional domains.
- As the time between CANS assessments increased, the likelihood of youth improvement increased for each domain. The percentage of youth with improved domain scores consistently increased with each year of measurement of the Behavioral/Emotional and Child Strengths domains. For the School domain, the percentage of youth with improvement has increased with each measurement year except for the FY 2019 cohort, whose rate of improvement has not changed (49 percent improved in years three through five of receiving services).
- The percentage of youth receiving only Community-based services, among all CSA-funded services in the fiscal year, stabilized at 87 percent after several years of consecutive increases.
- The statewide performance on foster care-related outcomes was slightly lower this year (73 percent in family-based settings and 78 percent exiting to permanency) compared to FY 2022 (74 percent in family-based settings and 79 percent exiting to permanency).

Introduction

Virginia Code, §2.2-2648.D.17. requires that the State Executive Council for Children's Services shall:

Oversee the development and implementation of a uniform set of performance measures for evaluating the Children's Services Act program, including, but not limited to, the number of youths served in their homes, schools and communities. Performance measures shall be based on information: (i) collected in the client-specific database referenced in subdivision 16, (ii) from the mandatory uniform assessment instrument referenced in subdivision 11, and (iii) from available and appropriate client outcome data that is not prohibited from being shared under federal law and is routinely collected by the state child-serving agencies that serve on the Council. If provided client-specific information, state child-serving agencies shall report available and appropriate outcome data in clause (iii) to the Office of Children's Services. Outcome data submitted to the Office of Children's Services shall be used solely for the administration of the Children's Services Act program. Applicable client outcome data shall include, but not be limited to: (a) permanency outcomes by the Virginia Department of Social Services, (b) recidivism outcomes by the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice, and (c) educational outcomes by the Virginia Department of Education. All client-specific information shall remain confidential and only non-identifying aggregate outcome information shall be made available to the public.

Under the direction of the State Executive Council for Children's Services (SEC), the Office of Children's Services (OCS) has developed a set of performance/outcome measures to be used to evaluate the Children's Services Act (CSA) program. The six indicators are:

- The percentage of youth who had a decrease in their score on the School Domain of the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS), the mandatory CSA assessment instrument, from a baseline assessment to the most recent reassessment or discharge;
- The percentage of youth who had a decrease in their score on the Child Behavioral and Emotional Needs Domain of the CANS instrument from a baseline assessment to the most recent reassessment or discharge;
- The percentage of youth who had a decrease in their score (indicating increased strengths) on the Child Strengths Domain of the CANS instrument from a baseline assessment to the most recent reassessment or discharge;
- The percentage of youth receiving only Community-based Services (CBS) of all youth receiving CSA-funded services;
- The percentage of youth in foster care who are in family-based placements; and
- The percentage of youth who exit from foster care to a permanent living arrangement.

Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) Outcomes

The CANS is the mandatory uniform assessment instrument for all children receiving CSA-funded services. It is administered when services are initiated and at periodic intervals throughout the duration of services. The reassessment interval varies depending on the service provided and local policy and practice, but generally takes place at least once a year. Typically, children receiving more intensive services are reassessed more frequently.

- The CANS School Domain score is the total score of the three domain items: School Behavior, School Achievement and School Attendance
- The CANS Child Behavioral/Emotional Needs Domain score is the total score of the ten items that constitute the domain: Psychosis, Impulsivity/Hyperactivity, Depression, Anxiety, Oppositional, Conduct, Adjustment to Trauma, Anger Control, Substance Use and Eating Disturbance
- The CANS Child Strengths Domain score is the total score of the 11 items that constitute the domain: Family, Interpersonal, Optimism, Educational, Vocational, Talents/Interests, Spiritual/Religious, Community Life, Relationship Permanence, Child Involvement with Care, and Natural Supports

A trained and certified assessor scores each item in a Domain as a 0, 1, 2, or 3, with a lower score indicating the youth has less significant needs (or is better functioning) in those areas. If interventions have the desired impact, domain scores would be expected to decrease (as a youth's needs decrease). Children are assigned to an annual "cohort" based on what fiscal year their baseline (initial) assessment occurs. Only youth with at least one reassessment within six months of the end of the fiscal year (FY) are included. The FY 2023 cohort includes youth with an initial (baseline) assessment on or after July 1, 2022 and a reassessment on or before January 1, 2024. As time elapses and additional youth in the FY 2023 cohort are reassessed, the number in the cohort will grow, and the outcomes will be recalculated¹. The baseline assessment score is compared to the most recent assessment for children in each cohort. As of January 1, 2024, the most recent assessment was used to develop this report. The percentage of youth with a decreased domain score was calculated. For the FY 2023 cohort, the average time between the baseline and most recent assessment was 147 days.

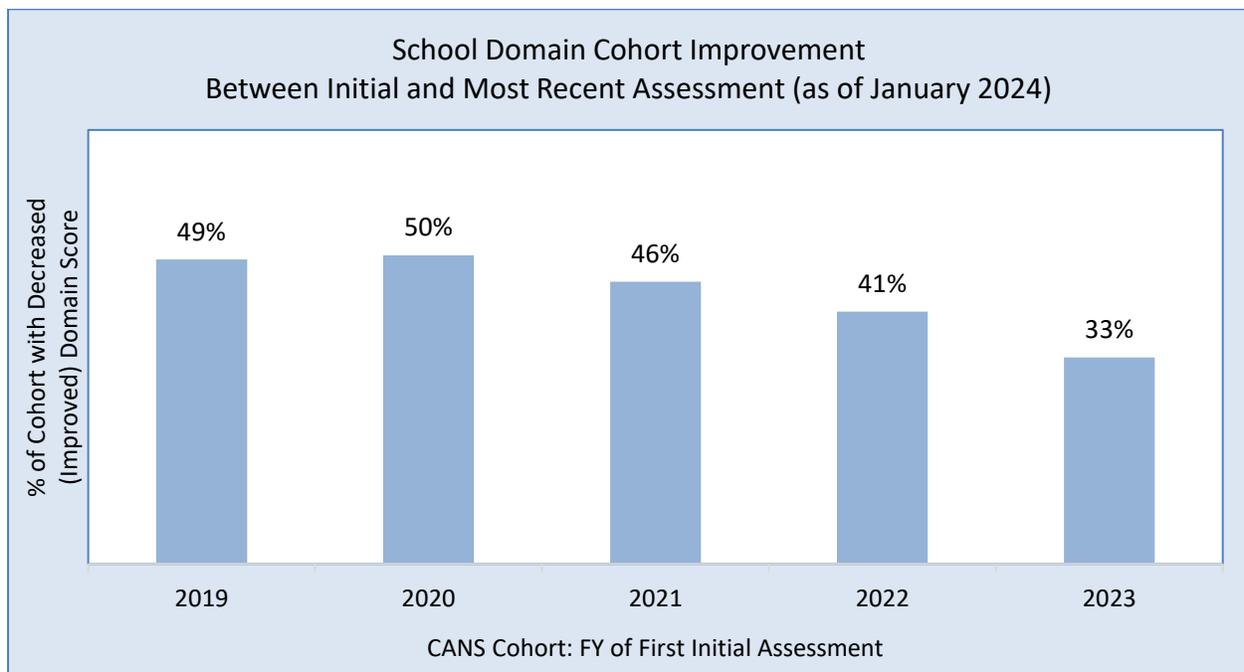
Locality-specific circumstances, such as small numbers of youth served or the presence of youth with notably high needs, can influence the reported percentages of youth showing improvement from initial assessment results. The average number of youth across all measured localities for CANS measures was around 30 for FY2023. For localities with more youth, the reported percentage improved will be

¹ Locality-specific data for FY 2023 are available in the table at the end of this report.

less affected by small numbers; for localities with fewer youth, the reported percentages are more influenced by any youth that did not improve domain scores in the measured period.

School Domain of the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths

In the first year of reporting for the FY 2023 cohort, 33 percent of youth showed improvement (a decrease in the score) between the initial and most current assessments. Prior year cohorts demonstrated improved School domain scores from their earliest initial assessment to a greater extent than the current cohort (ranging from 41 percent to 50 percent improved). The FY 2019 cohort had the longest average period between assessments (730 days); the FY 2020 cohort had the greatest percentage of improvement (50 percent).

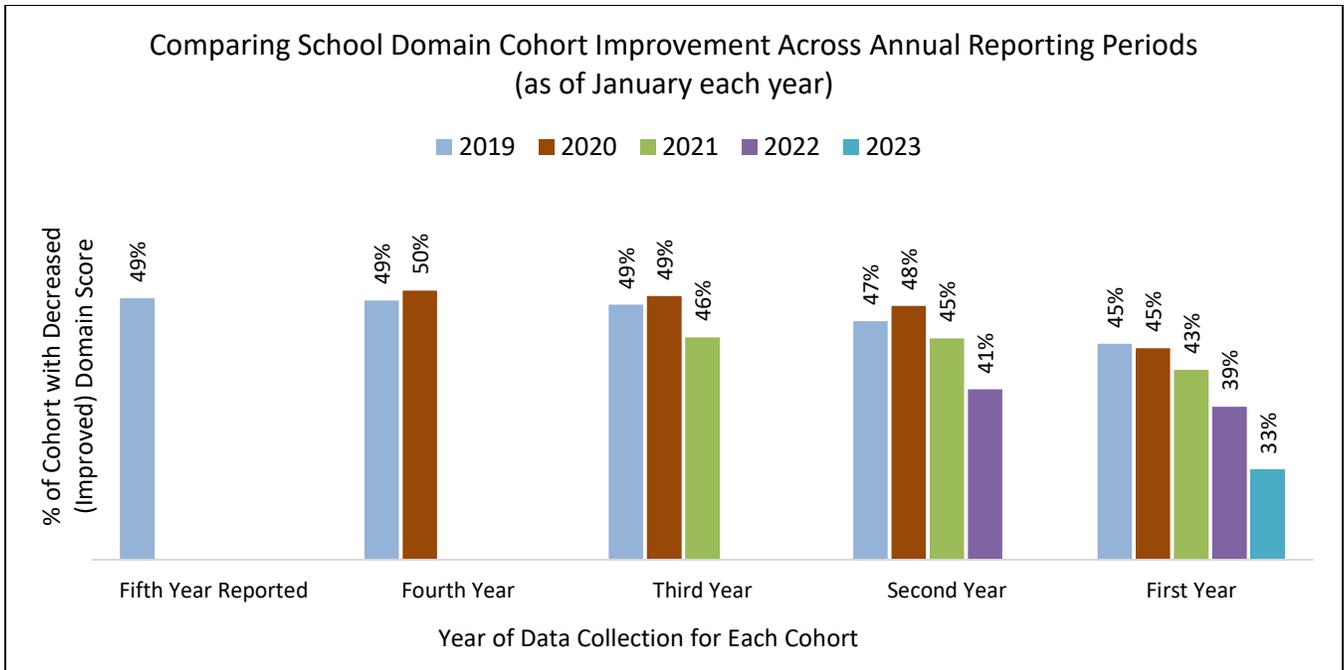


Outcomes tend to improve with more time between the initial and most current assessments, and this pattern is seen with the increasing percentage of a cohort that improves over time. This should be considered when comparing differences between the current and prior years' cohorts.

Average Number of Days Between Initial and Most Recent CANS Assessment (as of 1/1/24), by Cohort²

Cohort	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Youth	4,751	3,985	3,577	4,992	4,037
Average Days	730	629	478	310	147

² The number of youth in each annual cohort represents “new” cases to the CSA as they are having their initial assessments in that year.

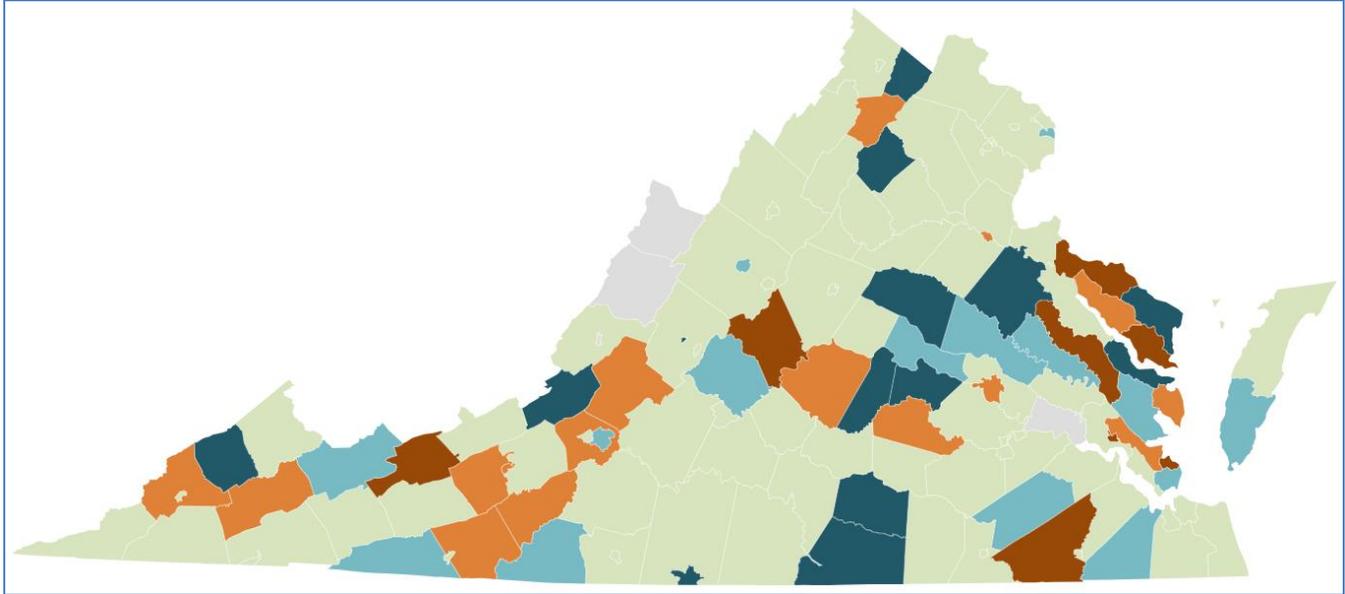


The percentage of each cohort showing improvement in their first year of reporting has declined over the last five fiscal years. Forty-five percent of the FY 2019 and FY 2020 cohorts improved in their first year, followed by 43 percent for FY 2021, 39 percent for FY 2022, and 33 percent for FY 2023.

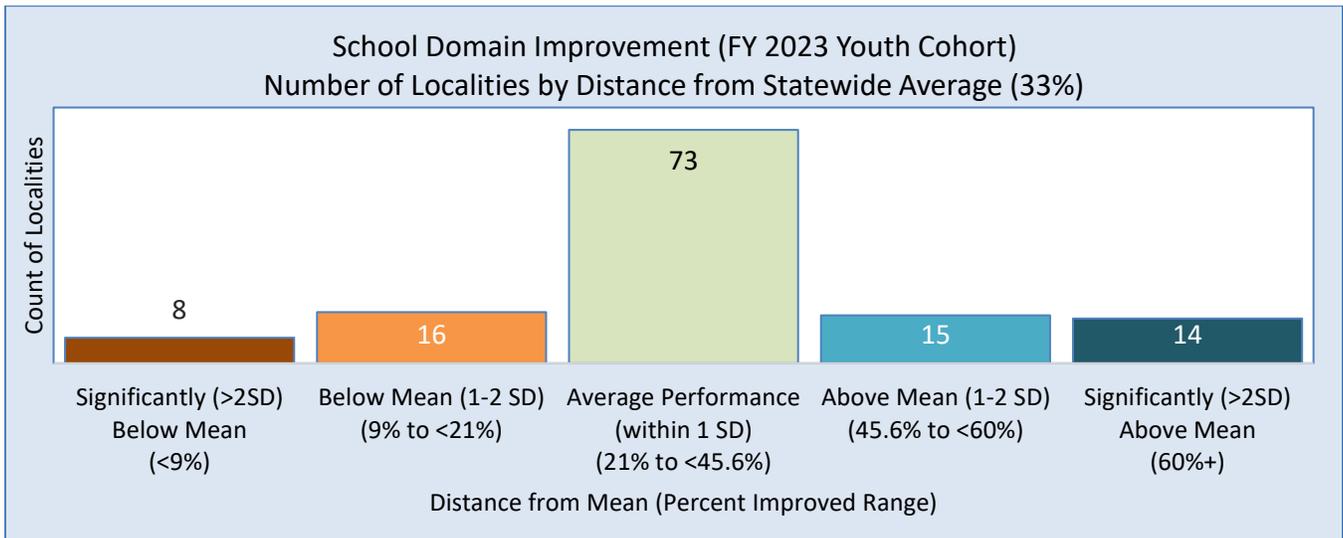
For cohorts with multiple years of available data, the trend has been a steady increase in the percentage of youth showing improvement across years of measurement. For the FY 2019 cohort, the percentage showing improvement increased from 45 percent in the first year to 49 percent in years three through five of measurement. This cohort's fourth and fifth years of measurement occurred during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, which is widely reported to be associated with disruptions in learning and other school-related issues. All other cohorts increased the percentage of youth showing improvement in this domain each consecutive year with available data. Downward trends in the improvement within a cohort across years of measurement could be due to changes in service effectiveness over time or the potential influence of the pandemic on the educational experiences of the youth served.

The graph below displays the count of localities based on the percentage of improvement achieved by the FY 2023 cohort compared to the statewide weighted mean.

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth with Improvement
in School Domain Scores (FY 2023 Youth Cohort)



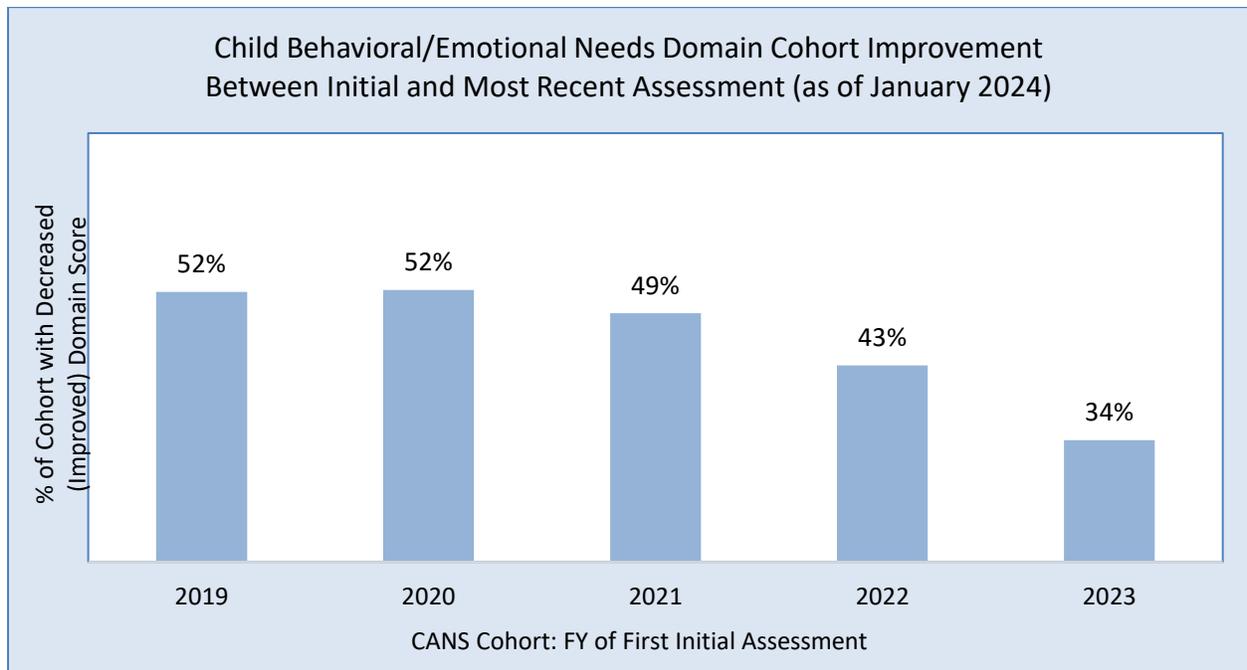
Map created using Datawrapper



Over half of CSA localities (73 out of 126 reporting, or 58 percent) had performance equivalent to the statewide average. Using the DSS geographic regions, the Western region had the highest percentage of localities (seven localities, or 32 percent) whose percentage of youth with improvement was below average (less than 21 percent), followed by the Central region (seven localities, or 26 percent). Localities with above-average performance (percent improvement of 45.6 percent or higher) were most frequently found in Central (nine localities, or 33 percent) and Piedmont (seven localities, or 23 percent) regions.

Behavioral/Emotional Needs Domain of the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths

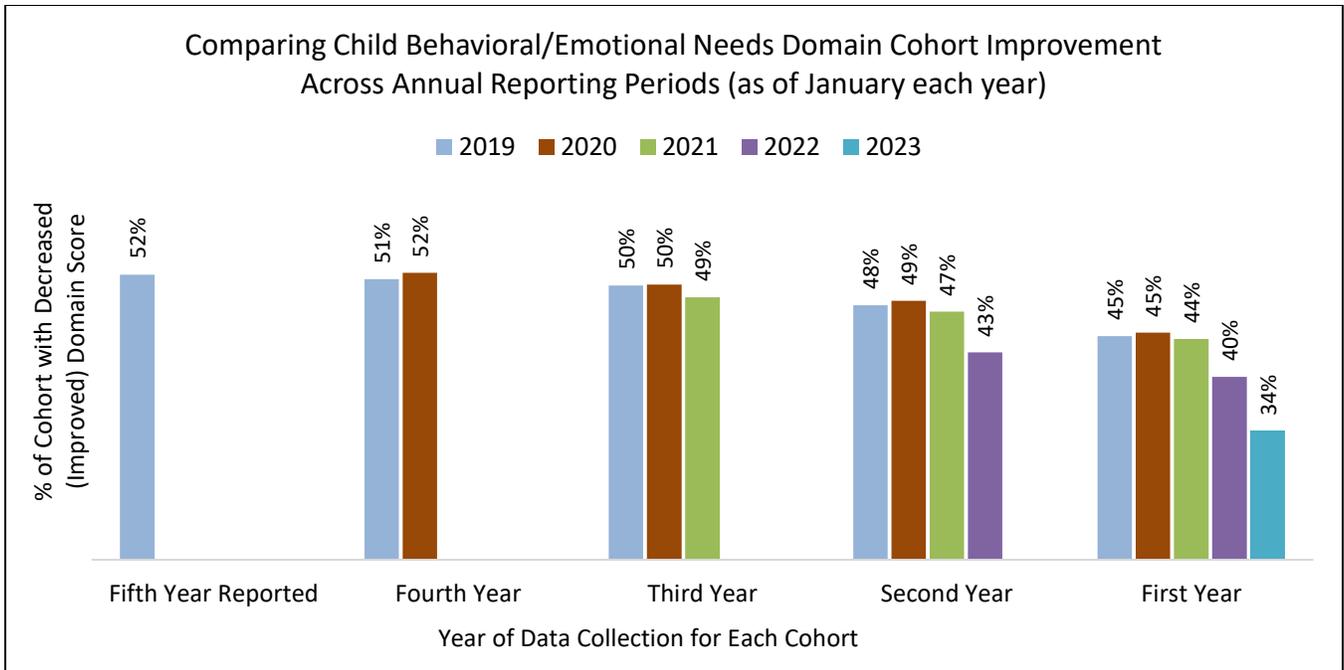
In the first year of reporting for the FY 2023 cohort, 34 percent showed improvement (a decrease in the score) between the initial and most current assessments. Prior cohorts have also demonstrated improved Behavioral/Emotional Needs domain scores from their earliest initial assessment. The FY 2019 cohort had the longest average period between assessments (730 days) and the greatest percentage of improvement (52 percent, tied with the FY 2020 cohort).



Outcomes tend to improve with more time between the initial and most current assessments, and this pattern is seen with the increasing percentage of a cohort that improves over time. This should be considered when comparing differences between the current and prior years' cohorts.

Average Number of Days Between Initial and Most Recent, as of January 2024, by Cohort

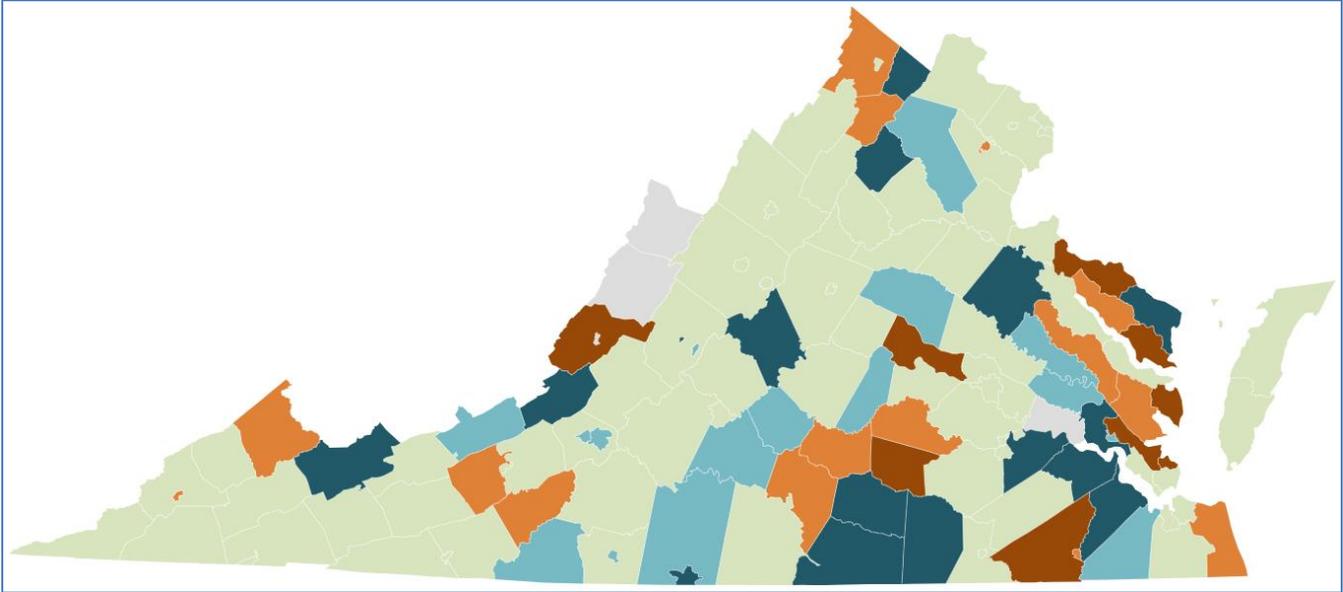
Cohort	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Youth	4,754	3,988	3,580	4,992	4,037
Average Days	730	629	478	310	147



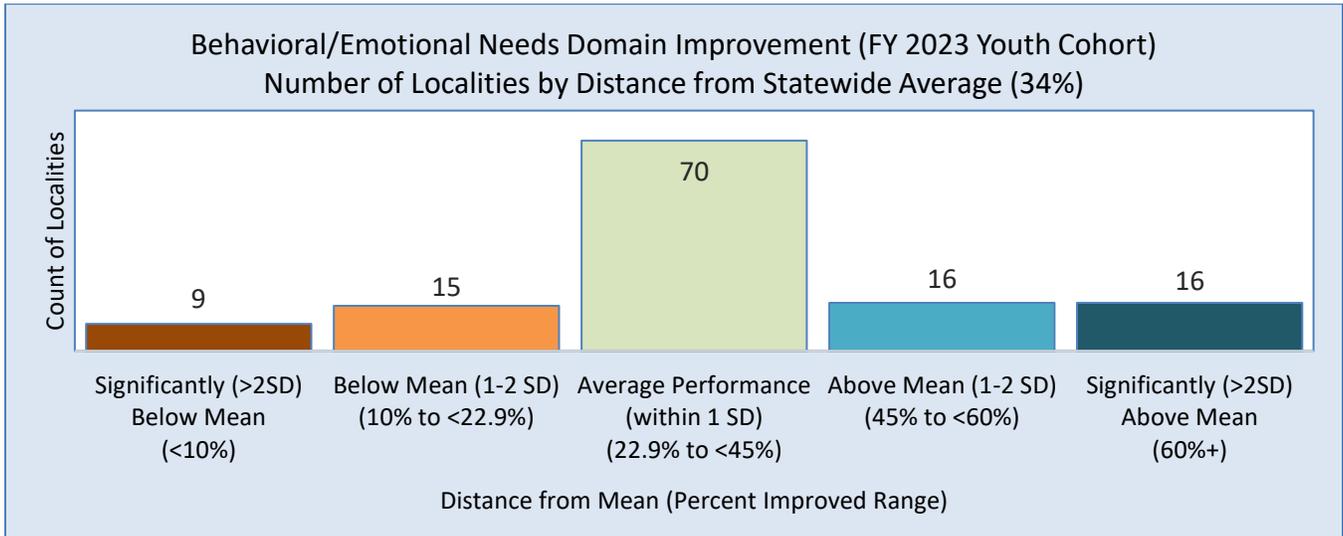
The percentage of each cohort showing improvement in the first year of reporting has declined over the last five fiscal years, from a high of 45 percent among the FY 2019 and FY 2020 cohorts to 34 percent improved in the most recent fiscal year.

For cohorts with multiple years of available data, the trend has been a steady increase in the percentage of youth showing improvement across years of measurement. While each cohort's starting (first year) percentage varied, each continues to grow its proportion of youth with improved scores in this domain yearly.

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth with Improvement in Behavioral/Emotional Needs Domain Scores (FY 2023 Youth Cohort)



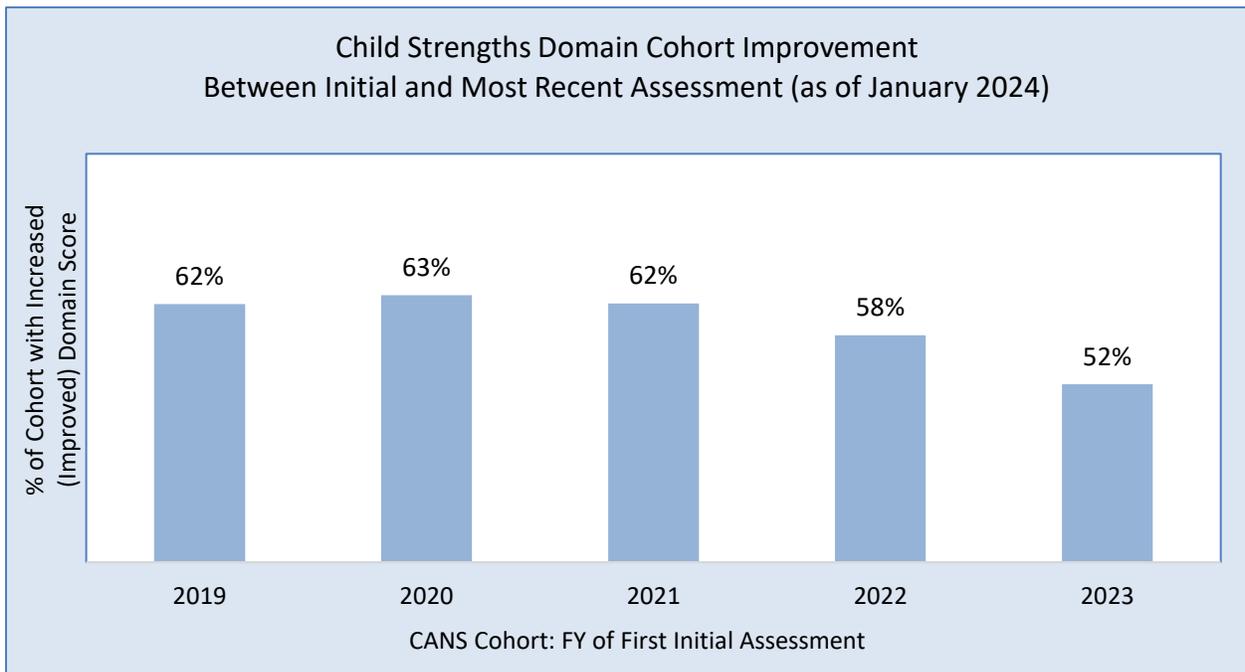
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The performance of most CSA localities (70 out of 126 reporting, or 56 percent) was equivalent to the statewide average (22.9 percent to less than 45 percent). There were twice as many localities with above-average performance (32) than below-average performance (16). The Central (DSS) region had the largest percentage (30 percent) of localities with below-average performance (less than 22.9 percent improvement in this domain), followed by the Eastern region (29 percent of localities). Localities with above-average performance (percent improved of 45 percent or higher) were concentrated in the Piedmont (12 localities, or 39 percent) and Eastern (seven localities, or 29 percent) regions.

Child Strengths Domain of the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths

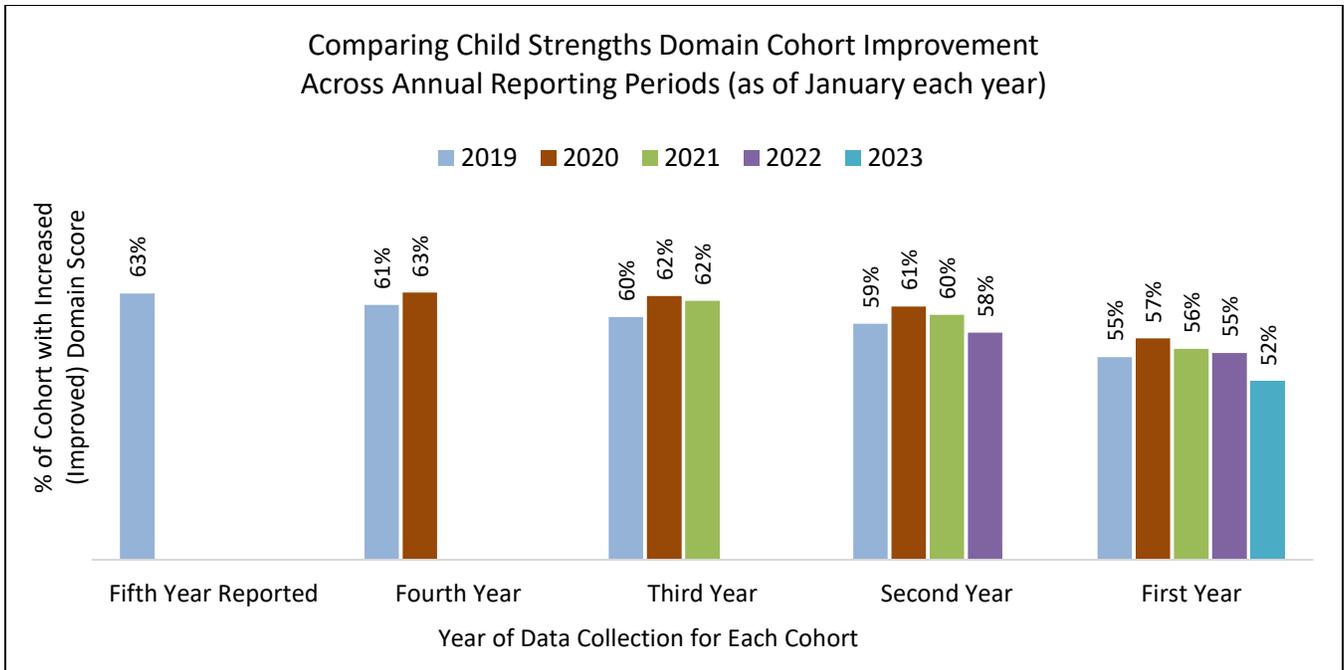
In the first year of reporting for the FY 2023 cohort, 52 percent showed improvement (an increase in the score) between the initial and most current assessments. Prior cohorts have improved their Child Strengths domain score from their earliest initial assessment. The FY 2019 cohort had the longest average period between assessments (730 days) but did not show the greatest percentage of improvement. Across all three domains measured, the highest percentage of youth showing improvement from initial assessments at the time of this analysis was the FY 2020 cohort. Sixty-three (63) percent of youth in the FY 2020 cohort improved in this domain.



Outcomes tend to improve with more time between initial and most current assessments, and this pattern is seen with the increasing percentage of a cohort that improves over time. This should be considered when comparing differences between the current and prior years' cohorts.

Average Number of Days Between Initial and Most Recent, as of January 2024, by Cohort

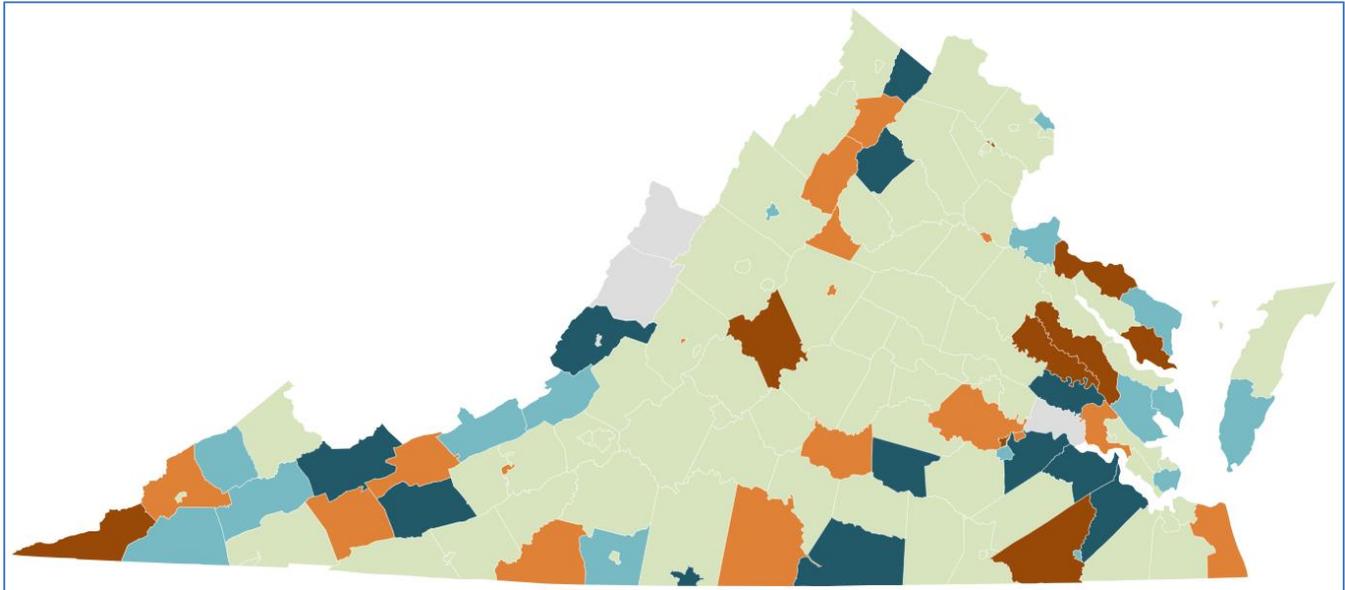
Cohort	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Youth	4,754	3,988	3,580	4,992	4,037
Average Days	730	629	478	310	147



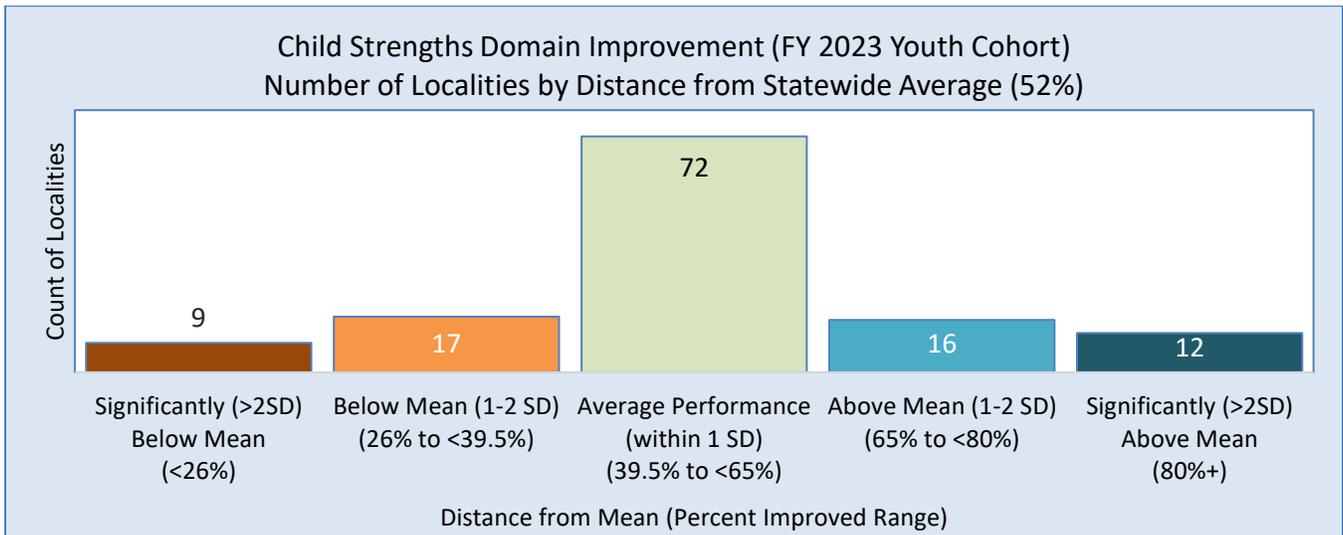
The percentage of each cohort showing improvement in the first year of reporting has been variable, and between 52 and 57 percent demonstrated improvement from the initial assessment for all five cohorts. Of the three domains analyzed in this report, the Child Strengths domain has had the highest proportion of cohort improvement in the first year.

For cohorts with multiple years of available data, the trend has been a steady increase in the percentage of youth showing improvement across years of measurement. While the percentage of youth showing improvement varied for each cohort in the first year of measurement, each cohort has increased its percentage of youth with improvement in each later year of measurement.

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth with Improvement in Child Strengths Domain Scores (FY 2023 Youth Cohort)



Map created using Datawrapper



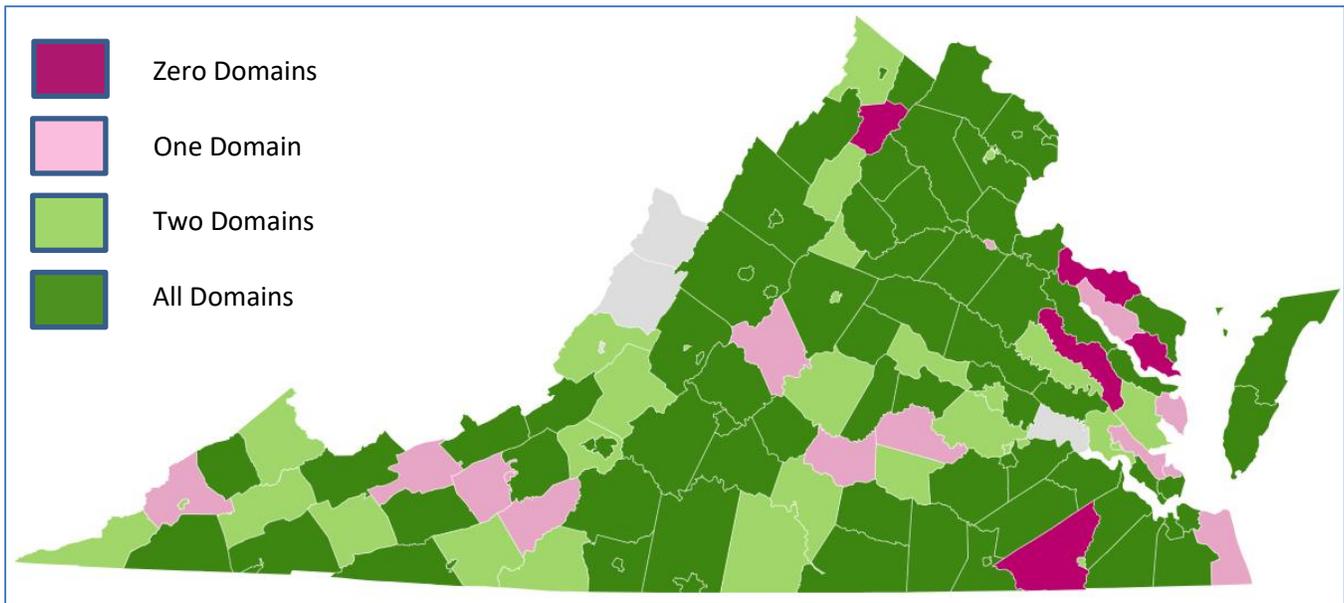
Most CSA localities (72 out of 126 reporting, or 57 percent) had average performance on this measure. There were slightly more localities with above-average performance than below-average (28 localities compared to 26). The Central (DSS) region had the highest proportion of localities (eight localities, or 30 percent) whose performance was below average (less than 39.5 percent improved), followed by the Western region (six localities, or 27 percent). The percentage of localities with above average performance (percent improved of 65 percent or higher) in each DSS region ranged from 33 percent of localities in the Eastern region to 15 percent in the Central region.

Summarized CANS Performance by Location

Below is a map that summarizes each locality's count of domains where performance was similar to or better than the statewide average. The minimum was zero, and the maximum was three domains (School, Child Behavioral/Emotional Needs, and Child Strengths). If the percentage of youth showing improvement was statistically lower than the statewide average, that domain was not counted for that locality.

Map of Virginia Localities:

Locality Count of Domains where Percent Improved (FY 2023 Service Start) was Average or Better



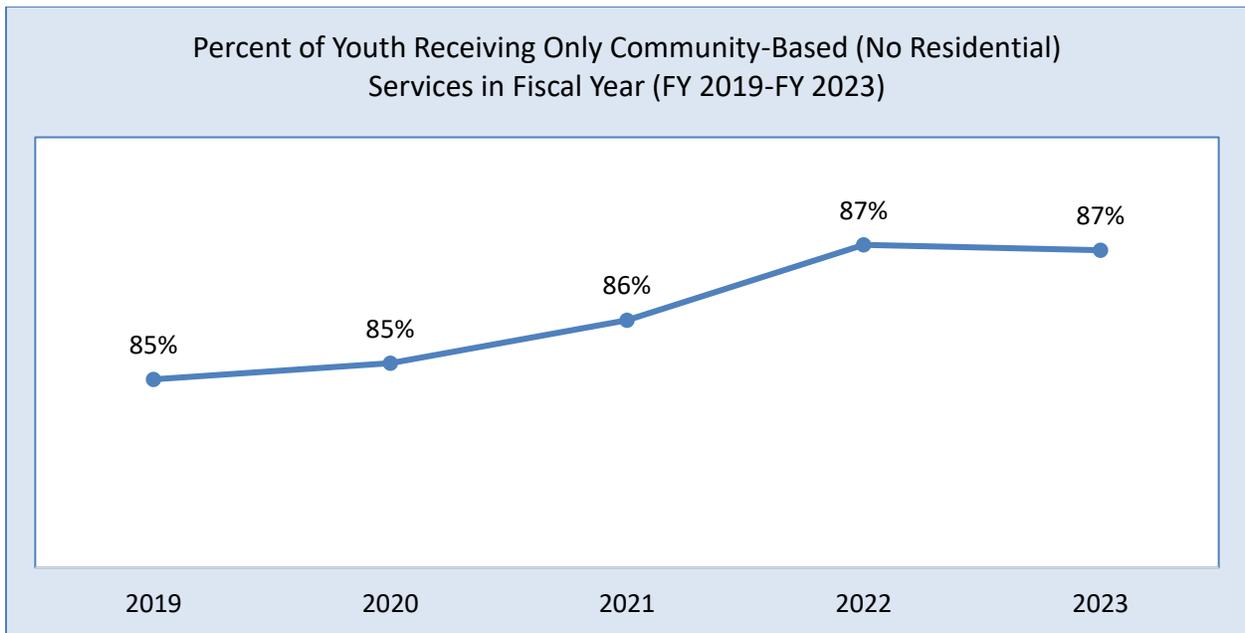
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Most localities showed improvement equal to or exceeding average performance in at least one CANS domain (121 localities or 96 percent). Five localities had a percent improvement below average in all three CANS domains. Fourteen localities across the state had below-average performance in two of three CANS domains.

CSA Performance Indicator

Youth Receiving Only Community-Based CSA-Funded Services

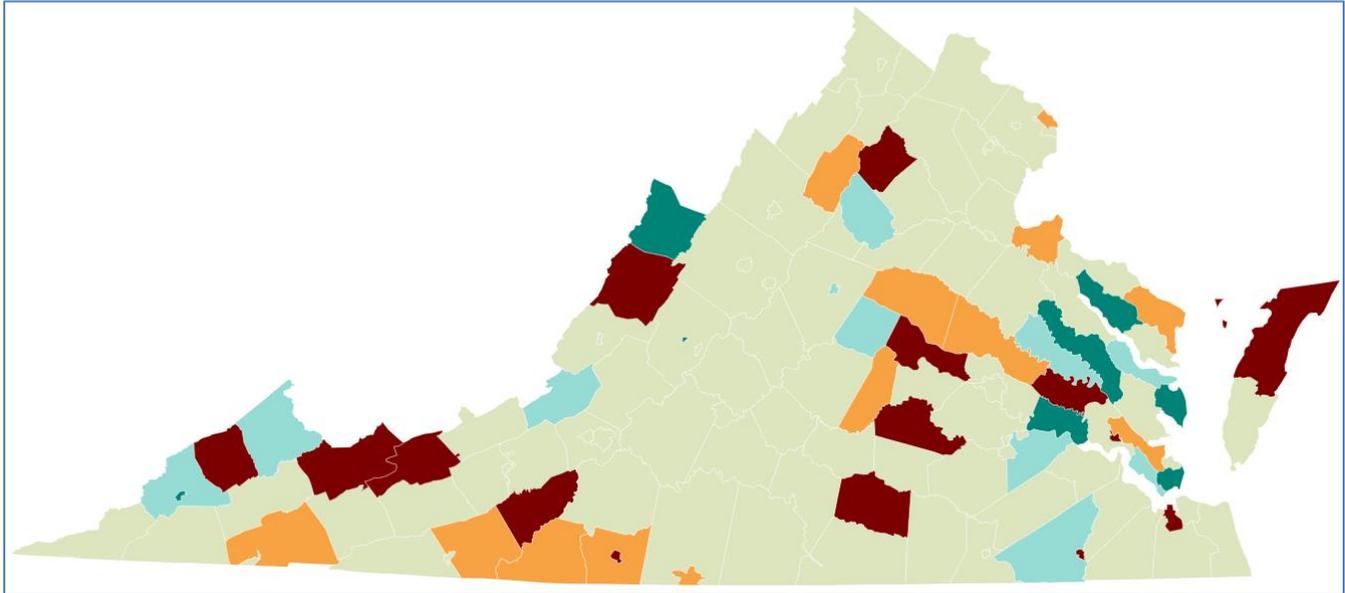
The CSA has long supported serving youth in their homes and home communities as a centerpiece of the system of care approach. This indicator is one measure of how this goal is realized. In each fiscal year, youth who received only community-based services through CSA (no residential or congregate care placements) are counted from the entire population served.



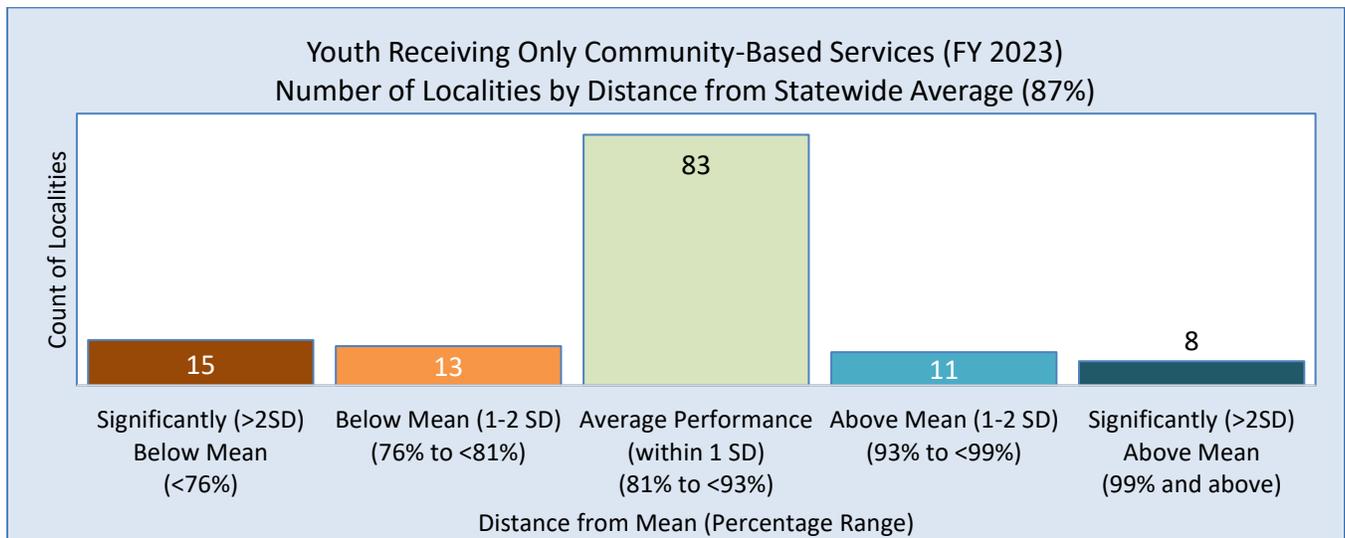
In FY 2023, 87 percent of all CSA youth received only community-based services. The percentage stabilized this past fiscal year after two years of increase from the prior fiscal year (FY 2021 and FY 2022).

Community-based Services Only by Location

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth with Only Community-Based Services (FY 2023)



Map created using Datawrapper



In all 130 localities, at least half of the CSA youth received only community-based services; in 115, the proportion was at least 75 percent. Seven localities reported that 100 percent of youth received only community-based services (no residential services received).

Most localities (83 out of 130 reporting, or 64 percent) had average performance. More localities had below-average performance (28 with less than 81 percent of youth) than above-average performance

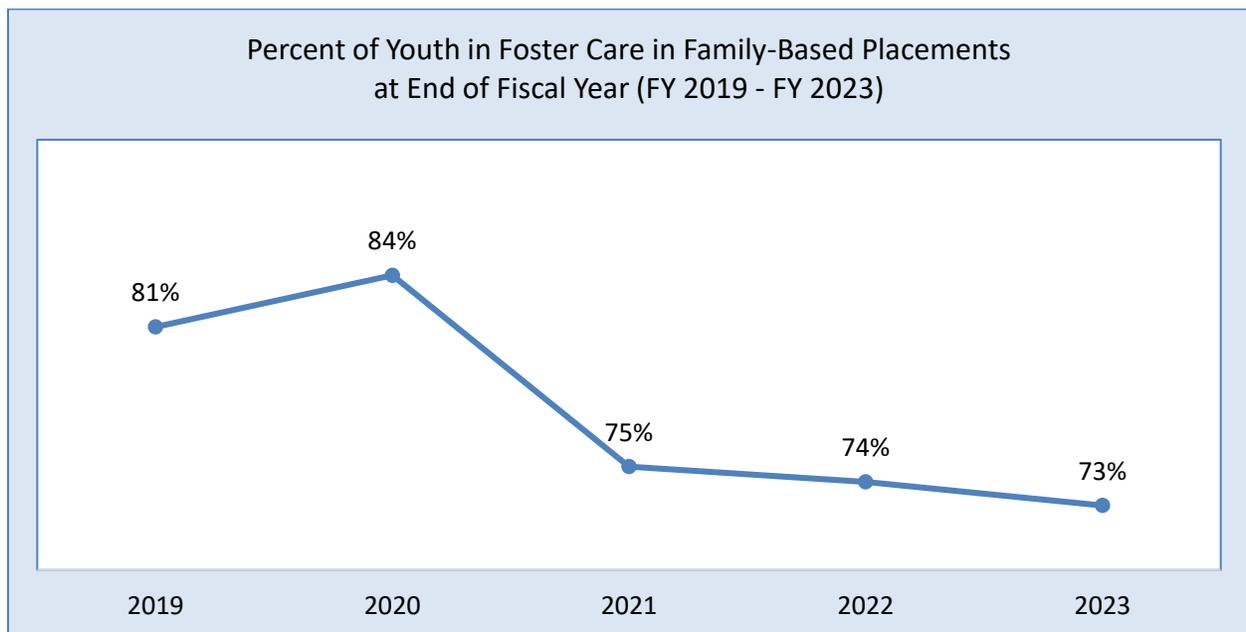
(19 with 93 percent or more youth). The Western region had the largest proportion of localities with below-average performance (seven localities or 32 percent), followed by the Central region (seven localities or 26 percent). Localities with above-average performance (at least 93 percent of youth) were concentrated in Central (six localities, or 22 percent) and Eastern (five localities, or 21 percent).

Outcomes Related to Foster Care

A majority (53 percent) of children served through the CSA in FY 2023 were referred by a local department of social services due to involvement in Virginia's child welfare system. The state Department of Social Services (VDSS) has established multiple indicators for children in the foster care system. The CSA has adopted two of these indicators in its performance measurement model.

Children in Family-Based Foster Care Placements

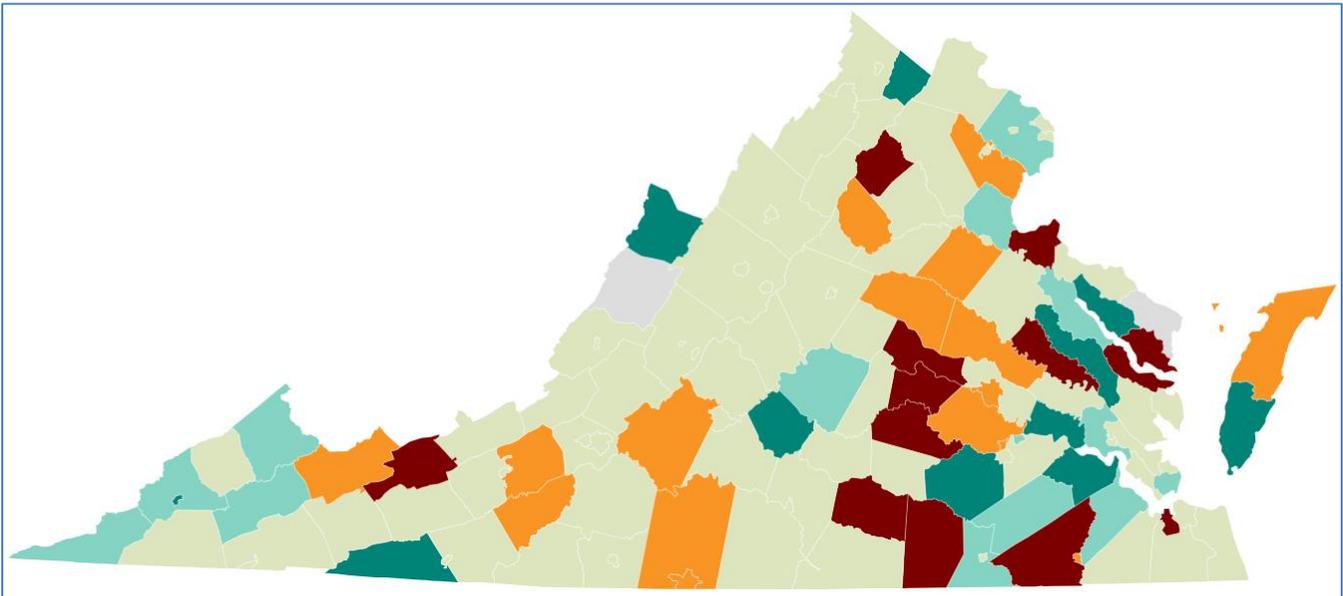
Best practices in child welfare suggest that children removed from their homes due to abuse, neglect, or other reasons do best in family-based foster care settings. These are family and family-like settings with a limited number of children as opposed to a group home or other larger congregate care setting. The VDSS has established a target that 85 percent of the children in foster care are placed in a family-based placement.



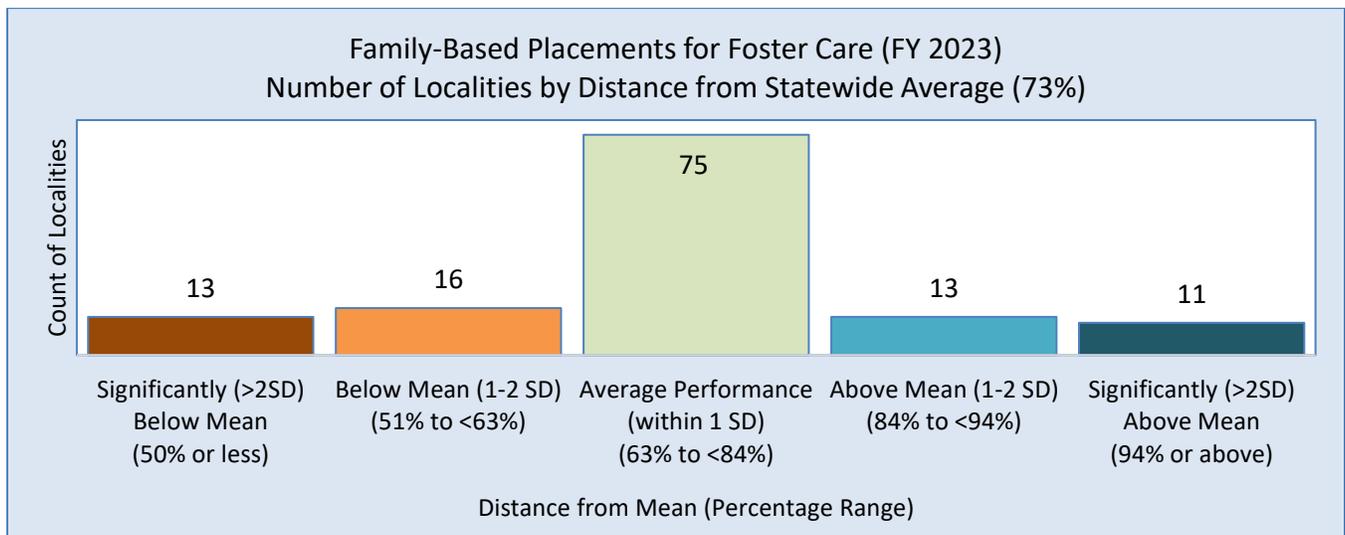
Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Research and Planning, Children's Services System Outcomes (CSSTO) report

At the end of FY 2023, statewide performance on this measure was 73 percent, or 12 percentage points below the VDSS established target. FY 2021 and FY 2022 were slightly higher than the most recent year. Performance after FY 2020 may not be comparable to prior fiscal years due to a change in the calculation for this outcome. After FY 2020, the sum of youth in current family-based and congregate care placements no longer equaled the total child count reported for some localities. The method by which placement types are defined may result in a child being excluded from both categories.

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth in Family-Based Placements (FY 2023)



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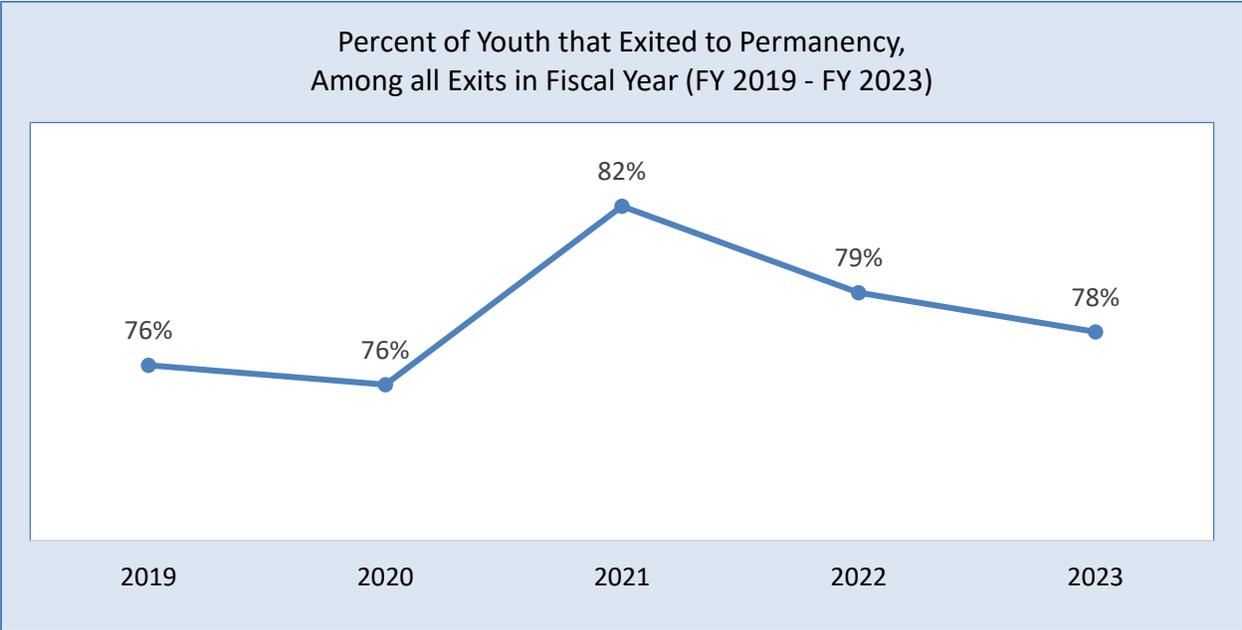


Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Research and Planning, Children's Services System Outcomes (CSSTO) report

More than half (75 of 128, or 59 percent) of localities³ had an average percentage of youth in foster care in family-based placements. Slightly more localities had below-average performance (29 localities) than above-average performance (24 localities). The Central region had the largest proportion of localities with below-average performance (11 localities or 42 percent), followed by the Northern region (six localities or 23 percent). Localities with above-average performance (at least 84 percent of youth) were concentrated in the Eastern (eight localities, or 33 percent) and Western (six localities, or 27 percent) regions.

Percent of Children Who Exit from Foster Care to a Permanent Living Arrangement

Children who "exit" or "age out" of the foster care system without establishing a permanent family connection (typically through adoption, reunification with their biological family, or placement with a relative) have considerably poorer life outcomes. Achieving permanency is a critical indicator of performance for the child welfare system. The VDSS has established a target that 86 percent of the children in foster care "exit" to a permanent living arrangement before "aging out."



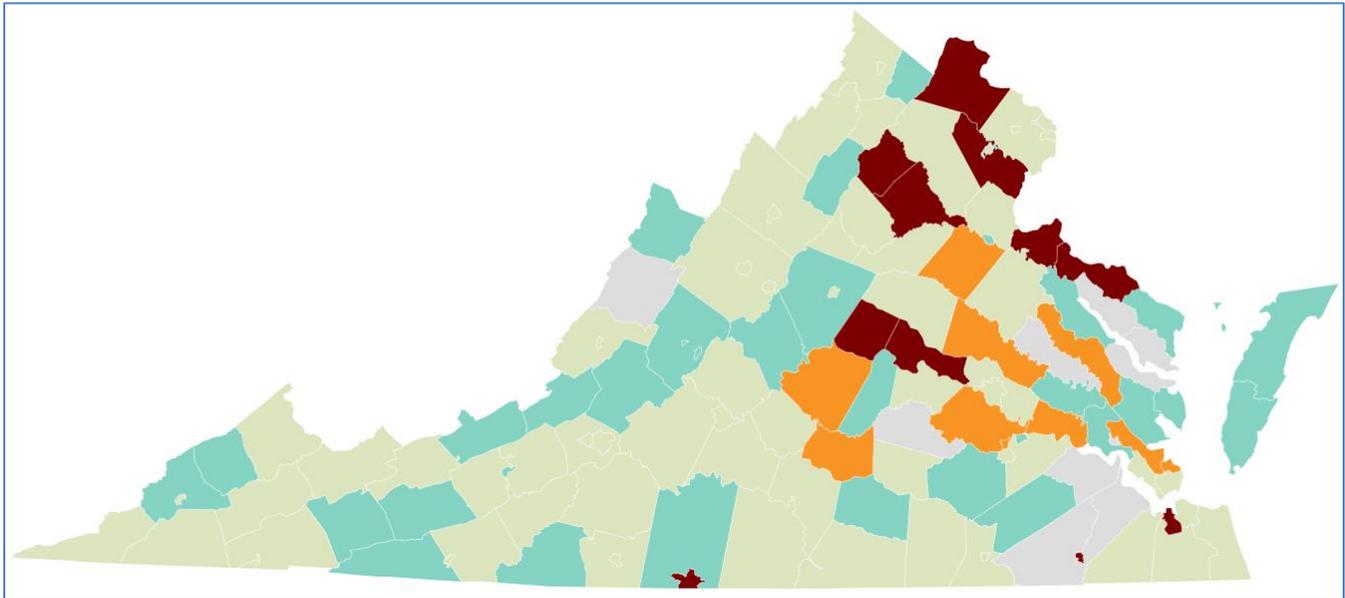
Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Research and Planning, Children's Services System Outcomes (CSSTO) report

³ The Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) is comprised of 120 local agencies, with some covering multiple jurisdictions. The VDSS reports foster care outcomes at the agency level. In this report, each locality within a multiple jurisdiction agency was assigned the overall DSS jurisdictions' percentage.

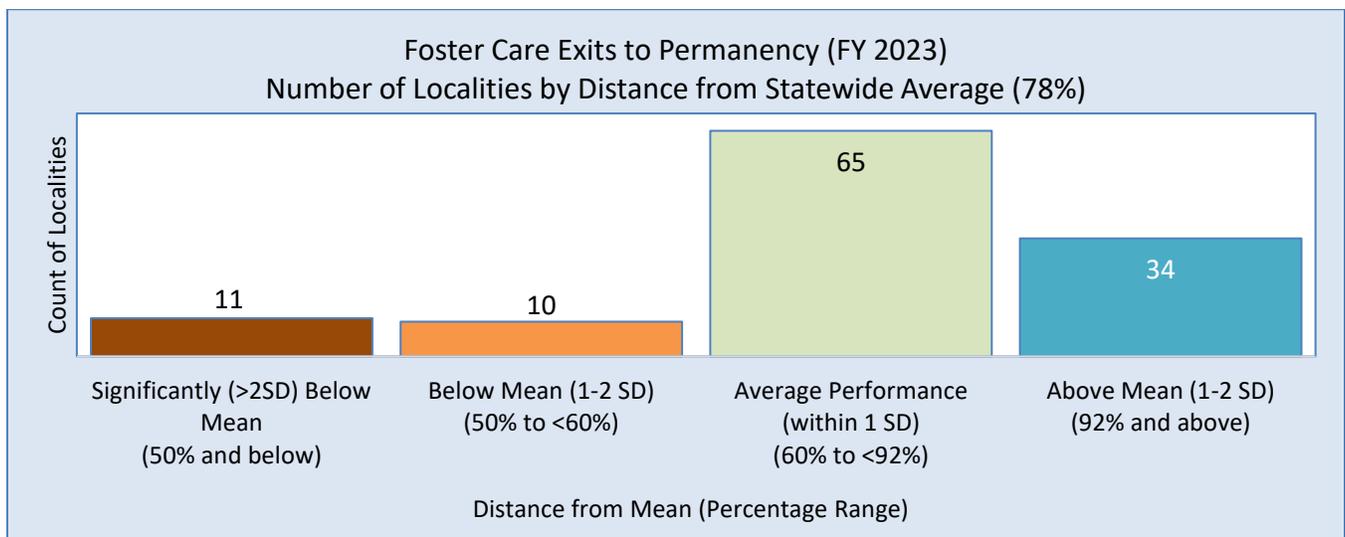
For FY 2023, the statewide percentage of youth who exited foster care to permanency was 78 percent or eight percentage points below the target. This outcome has declined for the last two fiscal years after a peak of 82 percent in FY 2021.

The graph below displays the count of localities with youth that exited foster care to permanency in FY 2023 relative to the statewide average.

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth Exiting to Permanency (FY 2023)



Map created using Datawrapper



Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Research and Planning, Children's Services System Outcomes (CSSTO) report

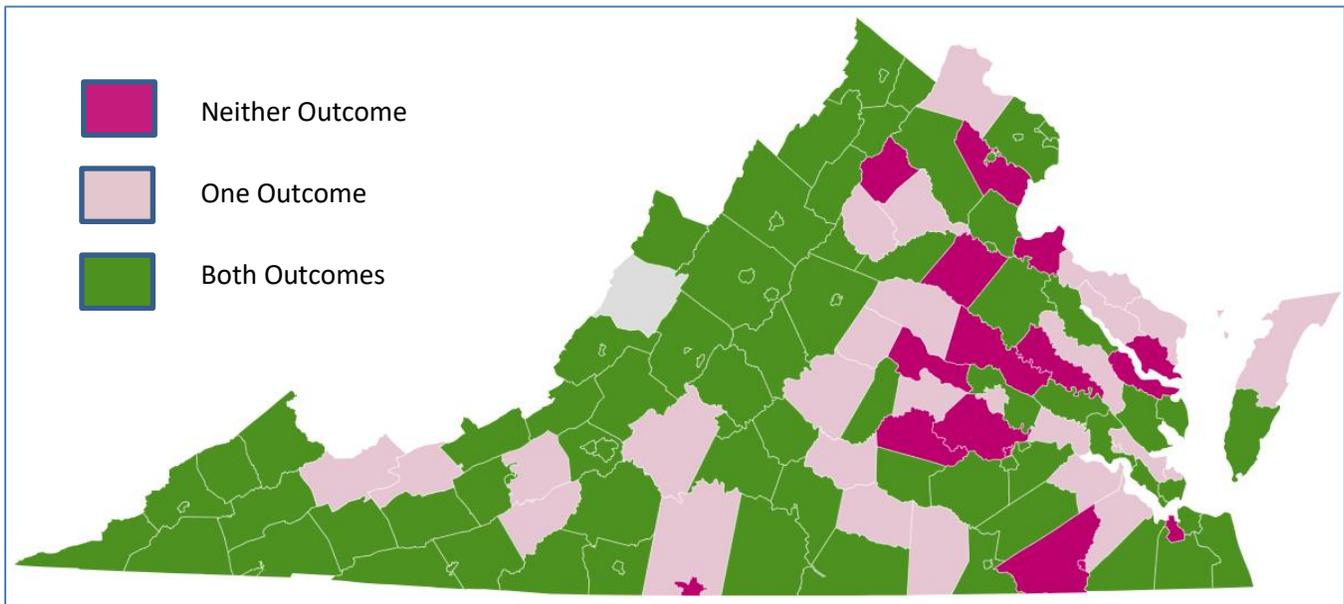
While most localities⁴ (65 out of 120, or 54 percent) were similar to the statewide mean of youth exiting foster care to permanency, more localities had above-average performance (34 localities) than below-average performance (21 localities).

Summarized DSS Performance by Location

The map below visualizes, by locality, FY 2023 performance in Virginia DSS outcome measures: percentage of youth in foster care in family-based placements and percentage of youth in foster care that exit to permanency. A locality is shaded based on the number of measures, out of two, in which its percentage of DSS youth in foster care met or exceeded the statewide performance on each measure.

Map of Virginia Localities:

Locality Count of DSS Outcomes (FY 2023) with Average Performance or Better



Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Research and Planning, Children's Services System Outcomes (CSSTO) report. Map created using Datawrapper

Most localities had performance equal to or exceeding the statewide value for at least one of the two DSS outcomes (113 localities, or 88 percent). Sixteen localities have below-average performance for both DSS outcomes (localities shown in dark pink for "Neither Outcome"). DSS regions with the highest percentage of these localities were Central (eight localities, or 30 percent) and Northern (four localities, or 15 percent) regions.

⁴ The Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) is comprised of 120 local agencies, with some covering multiple jurisdictions. The VDSS reports foster care outcomes at the agency level. In this report, each locality within a multiple jurisdiction agency was assigned the overall DSS jurisdictions' percentage.

Localities with average or better performance in both outcomes were most prevalent in Piedmont (27 localities, or 87 percent) and Western (18 localities, 82 percent) regions. For localities that had a performance of average or better in only one of the two measures, half of the localities (14 out of 28) had average or better performance in the Foster Care Exit to Permanency outcome, and the other half had average or better performance in Foster Care Family-Based Placements.

Discussion: Declining CANS Improvement in the First Year of Services

In reviewing the performance over time for youth who have started CSA-funded services since FY 2019, there is a decline in CANS domain improvement among more recent cohorts in the first year of measurement. In all three domains reported, youth in the FY 2023 cohort showed the lowest percentages of improvement from initial assessment scores compared to the results from the first year of measurement for the remaining four cohorts. Youth in the FY 2022 cohort had the second-lowest percentage among the cohorts in School and Behavioral/Emotional domains in the first year of measurement.

While it is impossible to conclusively determine why the percentage of youth with improved scores has been lower in the first year of services for more recent cohorts, there are a few possible explanations.

The average initial assessment domain scores for cohorts before FY 2022 were generally higher (indicating more severity) than the average initial assessment scores for the FY 2022 and FY 2023 cohorts. Lower initial assessment scores decrease the opportunity for youth to improve their scores in later reassessments. However, the percentage of youth showing improvement in the first year of measurement among the more recent (FY 2022 and FY 2023) cohorts was lower even when the average domain score was closer to earlier values, suggesting that initial assessment score differences provide context, but do not provide a full explanation of this pattern.

The number of days between the two assessments (initial and most recent) was also lower for the last two cohorts compared to earlier cohorts. The average time between assessments for youth in cohorts FY 2019 and earlier ranged between 231 and 242 days for their first year of measurement. In comparison, the first-year average time between assessments for the FY 2022 cohort was 211 days and 147 days for the FY 2023 cohort. In general, CANS scores tend to improve over time, but the percentage of youth with improved scores in the first six months tends to be lower than if those same youth are assessed after a year. As the average time between assessments for the FY 2023 cohort is less than five months compared to an average of over seven months for earlier cohorts in their first year of measurement, the time between assessments may influence the outcomes seen in the first year.

Additionally, the ongoing negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on children's mental health and school adjustment have been widely reported. While the degree of this influence is difficult to quantify, it can still be considered as one (among several) factors affecting the assessment results for youth who entered services during and post-pandemic.

Conclusion

Measuring the performance of the Children's Services Act is critical in determining if CSA is achieving its stated goals and objectives. This report provides updates and additions to reporting completed in previous years. These performance benchmarks are treated with statistical analysis to provide information to CSA stakeholders and the State Executive Council for Children's Services about localities with a high level of performance and areas where possible improvements can be identified.

In addition to the state-level data summarized in this report, the Office of Children's Services features these measures in the Outcomes section of the CSA Data and Outcomes (CQI) Dashboard, allowing individual localities to view their performance on the six measures and compare their outcomes to the state average and that of other localities.⁵ This dashboard is available on the CSA website at www.csa.virginia.gov. The dashboard provides additional levels of CANS data analysis than in this report. It is hoped that local CSA programs utilize these data to identify and build upon areas of strength and develop strategies to improve performance where appropriate.

⁵ See Appendix 1 of this report for the FY 2019 – FY 2023 statewide results displayed in the CSA Data and Outcomes (CQI) Dashboard.

Appendix 1: Locality-Specific Performance Measures FY 2023

Locality	CANS % Improved (FY 2023 Cohort)			CSA	DSS	
	School	Behavior	Child Strengths	Community-Based Services	Family Based Placements	Exit to Permanency
Accomack	33.3%	44.4%	44.4%	70.4%	54.5%	100.0%
Albemarle	29.2%	29.2%	50.0%	90.9%	82.8%	96.2%
Alexandria	54.3%	40.0%	54.3%	89.4%	75.9%	73.1%
Alleghany	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%	92.3%	66.7%	78.9%
Amelia	15.4%	15.4%	61.5%	50.0%	33.3%	x
Amherst	51.9%	37.0%	44.4%	88.2%	80.8%	70.0%
Appomattox	33.9%	48.2%	53.6%	88.5%	94.4%	70.0%
Arlington	37.9%	36.4%	65.2%	76.4%	66.7%	75.0%
Augusta	41.7%	38.9%	58.3%	84.7%	0.0%	50.0%
Bath	x	x	x	62.5%	x	x
Bedford County	36.1%	41.7%	59.7%	84.0%	57.7%	68.1%
Bland	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	60.0%	40.0%	66.7%
Botetourt	14.3%	42.9%	42.9%	89.5%	71.4%	100.0%
Bristol	31.3%	31.3%	50.0%	83.3%	82.0%	73.9%
Brunswick	40.0%	60.0%	60.0%	81.5%	40.0%	83.3%
Buchanan	36.7%	13.3%	56.7%	94.2%	86.2%	84.2%
Buckingham	17.4%	30.4%	56.5%	86.9%	87.5%	50.0%
Buena Vista	30.0%	50.0%	60.0%	81.6%	0.0%	x
Campbell	40.5%	50.0%	57.1%	89.5%	74.4%	78.3%
Caroline	80.0%	80.0%	60.0%	85.4%	66.7%	80.0%
Carroll	20.3%	33.3%	43.5%	76.7%	67.9%	78.4%
Charles City	x	x	x	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%
Charlotte	22.2%	22.2%	44.4%	92.3%	70.0%	66.7%
Charlottesville	30.8%	30.8%	38.5%	95.9%	73.6%	75.0%
Chesapeake	36.1%	30.6%	52.8%	91.7%	80.9%	87.0%
Chesterfield	38.5%	24.4%	37.2%	81.3%	60.6%	56.3%
Clarke	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	92.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Colonial Heights	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	90.9%	0.0%	x
Covington	x	x	x	85.7%	0.0%	x
Craig	62.5%	75.0%	75.0%	96.3%	72.7%	100.0%
Culpeper	32.7%	28.6%	44.9%	91.4%	78.9%	45.5%
Cumberland	66.7%	50.0%	50.0%	80.0%	83.3%	100.0%
Danville	70.0%	66.7%	80.0%	78.0%	61.0%	46.2%
Dickenson	61.5%	38.5%	69.2%	72.9%	74.1%	92.9%
Dinwiddie	34.4%	37.5%	56.3%	86.6%	94.4%	100.0%
Essex	27.3%	36.4%	63.6%	83.7%	90.9%	100.0%
Fairfax/Falls Church	32.0%	31.2%	49.6%	89.4%	74.6%	75.0%
Fauquier	32.6%	55.8%	55.8%	90.7%	72.4%	76.9%
Floyd	14.8%	11.1%	63.0%	74.3%	58.8%	88.9%

Locality	CANS % Improved (FY 2023 Cohort)			CSA	DSS	
	School	Behavior	Child Strengths	Community-Based Services	Family Based Placements	Exit to Permanency
Fluvanna	27.6%	41.4%	51.7%	97.5%	77.8%	40.0%
Franklin City	36.4%	18.2%	72.7%	68.2%	61.5%	33.3%
Franklin County	21.8%	30.9%	50.9%	84.3%	72.3%	74.3%
Frederick	27.3%	21.2%	45.5%	85.8%	74.5%	78.6%
Fredericksburg	16.7%	27.8%	27.8%	81.8%	64.5%	100.0%
Galax	42.9%	38.1%	61.9%	82.9%	69.8%	70.0%
Giles	34.8%	52.2%	65.2%	91.3%	66.7%	95.0%
Gloucester	50.0%	22.2%	66.7%	91.3%	81.3%	100.0%
Goochland	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	61.9%	50.0%	0.0%
Grayson	56.5%	34.8%	60.9%	89.1%	100.0%	92.3%
Greene	25.0%	40.0%	35.0%	88.3%	72.1%	71.4%
Greensville/Emporia	28.6%	28.6%	57.1%	91.5%	85.7%	85.7%
Halifax	35.0%	30.0%	30.0%	85.6%	65.0%	87.5%
Hampton	45.9%	41.9%	74.3%	99.7%	93.3%	76.9%
Hanover	53.7%	36.6%	53.7%	80.6%	55.2%	59.1%
Harrisonburg	45.5%	40.9%	75.0%	84.5%	0.0%	x
Henrico	32.4%	27.0%	43.2%	89.8%	75.2%	70.0%
Henry	26.9%	38.5%	65.4%	77.2%	68.7%	83.3%
Highland	x	x	x	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Hopewell	33.3%	42.9%	38.1%	92.4%	85.4%	100.0%
Isle Of Wight	42.9%	71.4%	85.7%	81.8%	92.9%	x
James City	38.5%	69.2%	38.5%	85.5%	85.2%	100.0%
King And Queen	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%
King George	33.3%	25.0%	75.0%	78.8%	50.0%	0.0%
King William	50.0%	50.0%	16.7%	93.9%	50.0%	x
Lancaster	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	88.9%	50.0%	x
Lee	30.4%	28.3%	23.9%	88.8%	84.1%	81.8%
Lexington	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%	0.0%	x
Loudoun	29.6%	32.4%	62.0%	81.3%	73.8%	44.4%
Louisa	63.3%	56.7%	60.0%	78.0%	53.3%	78.6%
Lunenburg	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	71.4%	50.0%	100.0%
Lynchburg	37.8%	28.0%	56.1%	85.2%	79.0%	84.9%
Madison	26.7%	33.3%	40.0%	96.1%	57.9%	80.0%
Manassas	26.7%	20.0%	60.0%	81.1%	83.3%	80.0%
Manassas Park	25.0%	25.0%	16.7%	82.8%	70.6%	100.0%
Martinsville	26.7%	53.3%	40.0%	73.7%	0.0%	x
Mathews	16.7%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%	77.8%	100.0%
Mecklenburg	64.3%	60.7%	82.1%	85.3%	65.0%	86.7%
Middlesex	60.0%	40.0%	40.0%	93.8%	33.3%	x
Montgomery	32.4%	35.1%	48.6%	87.5%	53.6%	82.4%
Nelson	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	85.7%	80.0%	100.0%

Locality	CANS % Improved (FY 2023 Cohort)			CSA	DSS	
	School	Behavior	Child Strengths	Community-Based Services	Family Based Placements	Exit to Permanency
New Kent	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%	60.0%	75.0%	100.0%
Newport News	25.6%	31.7%	47.6%	94.6%	73.6%	70.5%
Norfolk	21.2%	22.9%	58.5%	84.2%	81.4%	71.9%
Northampton	50.0%	40.0%	70.0%	88.9%	100.0%	100.0%
Northumberland	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	78.6%	x	100.0%
Norton	33.3%	16.7%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	80.0%
Nottoway	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%	89.7%	66.7%	75.0%
Orange	35.4%	43.8%	47.9%	82.4%	74.4%	70.0%
Page	25.0%	37.5%	31.3%	76.4%	79.5%	100.0%
Patrick	46.7%	46.7%	33.3%	75.5%	75.6%	100.0%
Petersburg	42.1%	42.1%	68.4%	88.8%	70.8%	81.8%
Pittsylvania	41.5%	51.2%	46.3%	84.8%	60.9%	95.5%
Poquoson	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	83.3%	0.0%	x
Portsmouth	24.1%	24.1%	41.4%	71.7%	31.0%	30.8%
Powhatan	63.2%	36.8%	42.1%	90.6%	25.0%	87.5%
Prince Edward	33.3%	11.1%	33.3%	81.3%	66.7%	50.0%
Prince George	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%	93.3%	66.7%	91.7%
Prince William	44.0%	43.0%	54.0%	88.9%	54.7%	40.7%
Pulaski	9.7%	19.4%	39.8%	89.4%	63.6%	69.2%
Radford	19.2%	38.5%	38.5%	85.2%	64.3%	100.0%
Rappahannock	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	70.6%	25.0%	0.0%
Richmond City	20.0%	42.9%	45.7%	81.2%	61.9%	63.2%
Richmond County	20.0%	20.0%	40.0%	100.0%	100.0%	x
Roanoke City	49.4%	47.2%	60.7%	91.8%	80.7%	81.0%
Roanoke County	20.5%	25.3%	41.0%	90.9%	72.6%	71.8%
Rockbridge	33.3%	33.3%	58.3%	81.5%	67.9%	100.0%
Rockingham	34.0%	39.4%	55.3%	85.8%	65.1%	75.9%
Russell	20.0%	30.0%	65.0%	88.0%	85.3%	68.4%
Salem	34.4%	46.9%	62.5%	88.6%	0.0%	x
Scott	23.8%	26.2%	69.0%	90.7%	77.3%	86.4%
Shenandoah	31.8%	36.4%	61.4%	90.9%	67.9%	88.9%
Smyth	35.9%	23.1%	33.3%	82.5%	77.3%	96.3%
Southampton	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	95.8%	0.0%	x
Spotsylvania	31.3%	38.8%	49.3%	85.7%	52.8%	53.3%
Stafford	41.9%	27.9%	51.2%	89.4%	86.5%	81.0%
Staunton	50.0%	35.0%	50.0%	89.5%	70.6%	78.6%
Suffolk	52.2%	52.2%	56.5%	81.8%	69.0%	75.0%
Surry	40.0%	60.0%	80.0%	90.0%	100.0%	x
Sussex	50.0%	37.5%	62.5%	87.9%	88.9%	100.0%
Tazewell	50.0%	65.0%	80.0%	73.1%	57.6%	82.5%
Virginia Beach	22.0%	22.0%	37.3%	85.3%	75.7%	84.9%

Locality	CANS % Improved (FY 2023 Cohort)			CSA	DSS	
	School	Behavior	Child Strengths	Community-Based Services	Family Based Placements	Exit to Permanency
Warren	18.2%	18.2%	36.4%	86.2%	77.1%	87.5%
Washington	32.8%	27.9%	41.0%	78.5%	67.0%	90.3%
Waynesboro	38.9%	38.9%	50.0%	88.6%	0.0%	x
Westmoreland	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	86.4%	75.0%	40.0%
Williamsburg	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	60.0%	75.0%	x
Winchester	22.8%	25.3%	51.9%	91.7%	73.8%	85.7%
Wise	19.5%	29.3%	39.0%	97.1%	87.5%	97.6%
Wythe	29.6%	33.3%	85.2%	82.5%	75.6%	94.7%
York	12.5%	0.0%	62.5%	77.0%	66.7%	50.0%

x = data were unavailable/no exits occurred in the timeframe or no youth in the cohort