

# Children's Services Act

## Outcome Indicators Report FY2024



Office of  
**Children's Services**  
Empowering communities to serve youth

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## Executive Summary

This annual report addresses the Code of Virginia §2.2-2648.D.17, which requires a uniform set of performance measures for evaluating the Children's Services Act program. The report summarizes statewide performance for each of six identified measures. This review includes the most current complete fiscal year (FY 2024) and the four prior fiscal years. For this year's report, the period covered is FY 2020 – FY 2024.

Findings include:

- Statewide, the percentages of youth in the FY 2024 cohort demonstrated improvement in the first year of services were 42 percent in the CANS School domain, 41 percent in the CANS Behavioral/Emotional Needs domain, and 56 percent in the CANS Child Strengths domain. Locality-specific performances for this cohort were generally consistent with the overall statewide value: more than half of CSA programs across the state had performance that was statistically similar to the statewide percentages for each domain. Among localities with exceptionally low or exceptionally high percentages of improvement, the count of localities with above-average performance was greater than those with below-average performance in all measured domains.
- The statewide percentage of youth showing improvement in the first year of CSA-funded services was higher for the FY 2024 cohort than for cohorts from the two prior years (FY 2022 and FY 2023).
- The percentage of youth receiving only community-based services, among all youth receiving CSA-funded services in the fiscal year, decreased minimally to 86 percent this year. This followed two years at 87 percent after several years of consecutive increases. This year's percentage remained higher than pre-FY 2022 values. Most localities had percentages similar to the state, but the number of localities with below-average performance (31) outnumbered the count of localities with above-average performance (20) on this measure.
- Statewide performance related to youth in foster care has declined over time. Since FY 2021, the percentage of youth in foster care in a family-based placement has dropped by one percentage point annually; the percentage of youth in foster care that exit to permanence has fallen by an average of two percentage points annually. FY 2024 performance was 72 percent and 76 percent, respectively, for these measures.

## Introduction

Virginia Code, §2.2-2648.D.17. requires that the State Executive Council for Children's Services (SEC) 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.*

Virginia Code, §2.2-2649.B.37. requires that the Office of Children's Services:

*Develop and implement a uniform set of performance measures for the Children's Services Act program in accordance with subdivision D 17 of §2.2-2648.*

The six performance/outcome measures used to annually evaluate the Children's Services Act (CSA) program 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.
- The percentage of youth who exit from foster care to a permanent living arrangement.

## Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) Outcomes

Virginia Code, §2.2-2648.D.11. requires the SEC to “Oversee the development and implementation of a mandatory assessment instrument and process to be used by all localities to identify levels of risk of Children's Services Act (CSA) youth.”

SEC Policy 3.6 identifies the CANS as the required mandatory uniform assessment instrument for all children receiving CSA-funded services. It is administered at the time of service initiation and at periodic intervals throughout the duration of services. The reassessment interval varies depending on the service provided and local policy and practice but is required 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 (3) domain items: School Behavior, School Achievement, and School Attendance.
- The CANS Child Behavioral/Emotional Needs Domain score is the total score of the ten (10) 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 eleven (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 the fiscal year in which 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 2024 cohort includes youth with an initial (baseline) assessment on or after July 1, 2023 and a reassessment on or before January 1, 2025. As time passes and additional youth in the FY 2024 cohort are reassessed, the number in the cohort will grow, and the outcomes will be recalculated<sup>1</sup>. The baseline assessment score is compared to the most recent assessment for each child in the cohort. The most recent assessment as of January 1, 2025 was used to develop this report. The percentage of youth with a decreased domain score was calculated. For the FY 2024 cohort, the average time between the baseline and most recent assessment was 224 days.

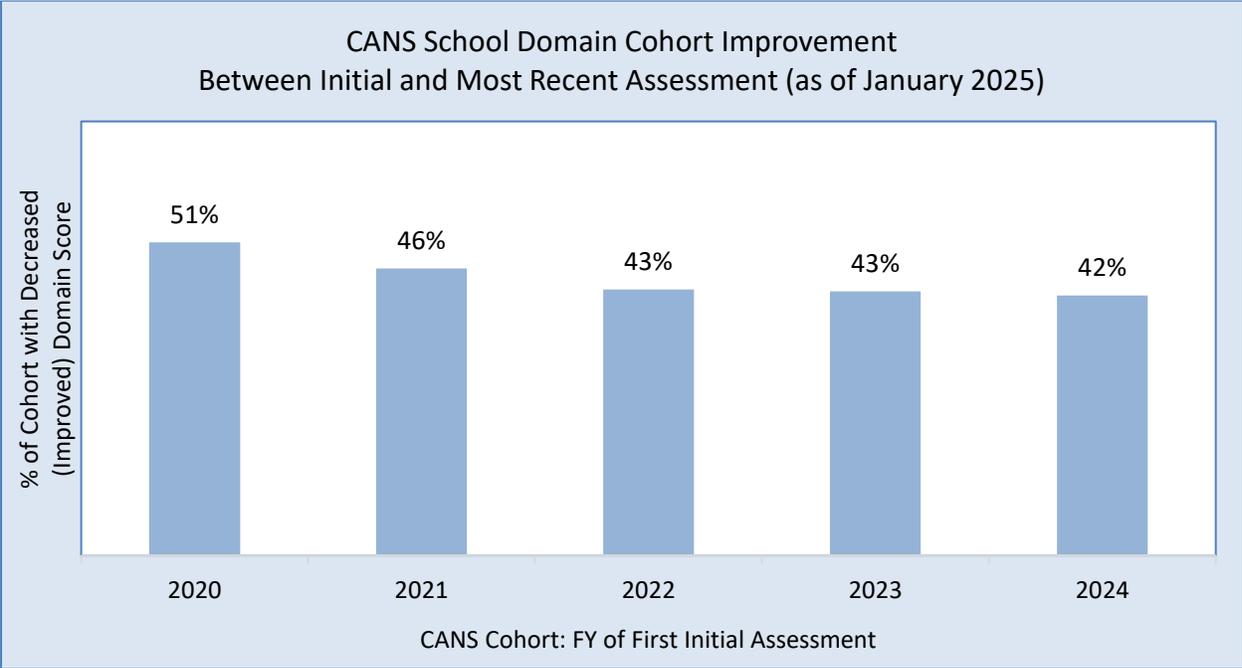
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<sup>1</sup> Locality specific data for FY 2019 – FY 2024 are reported in the CSA Data and Outcomes (CQI) Dashboard, found on the CSA website.

Locality-specific circumstances, such as small numbers of youth receiving services or the presence of youth with exceptionally high needs, can influence the reported percentages of youth showing improvement. The average number of youth per locality for the three CANS measures was approximately 36 for the FY 2024 cohort. For localities with more youth, the reported percentage improved will be less affected by small numbers. The reported percentages for localities with fewer youth are more influenced by any youth(s) that did not improve in the measured period.

### School Domain of the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths

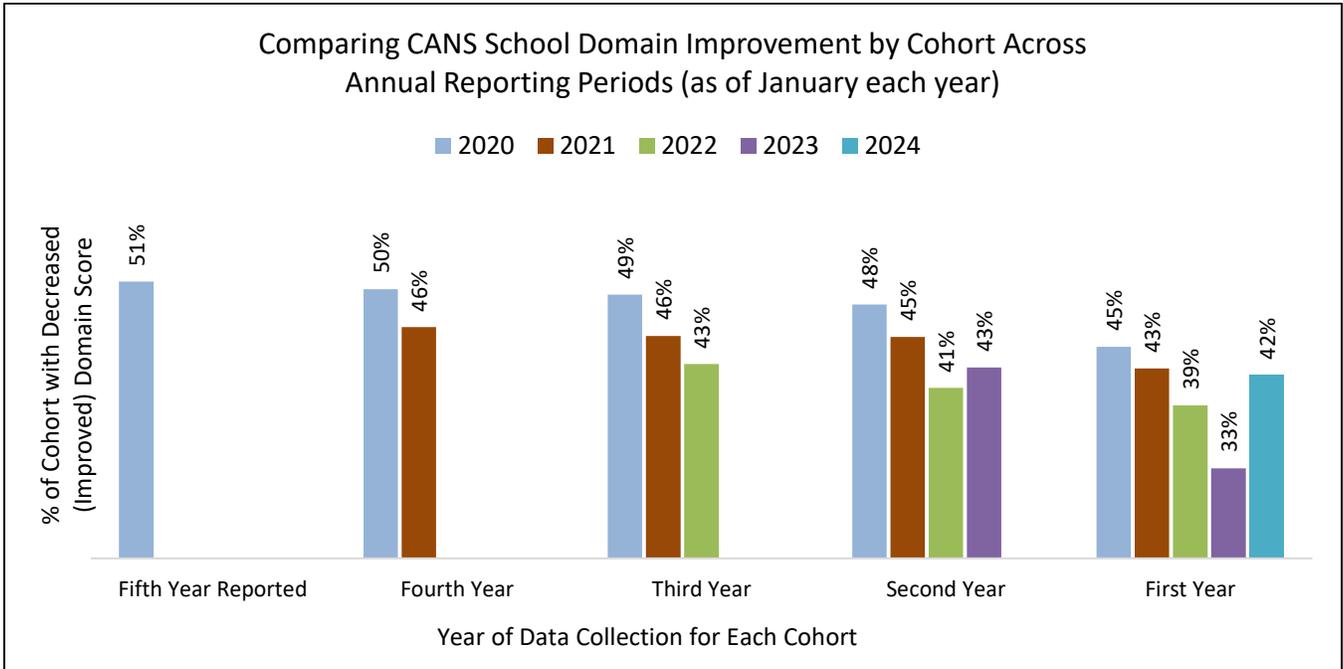
In the first year of reporting for the FY 2024 cohort, 42 percent of youth showed improvement (a decrease in the score) between the initial and most current assessments. Earlier cohorts had more significant percentages of youth with improved scores in this domain (ranging from 43 percent to 51 percent).



Outcomes tend to improve over time, as shown by the higher percentages of improvement among “older” cohorts compared to newer ones. 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 1/1/25), by Cohort<sup>2</sup>

Cohort	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of Youth	3,967	3,571	5,099	5,479	4,549
Average Days	746	620	486	370	224



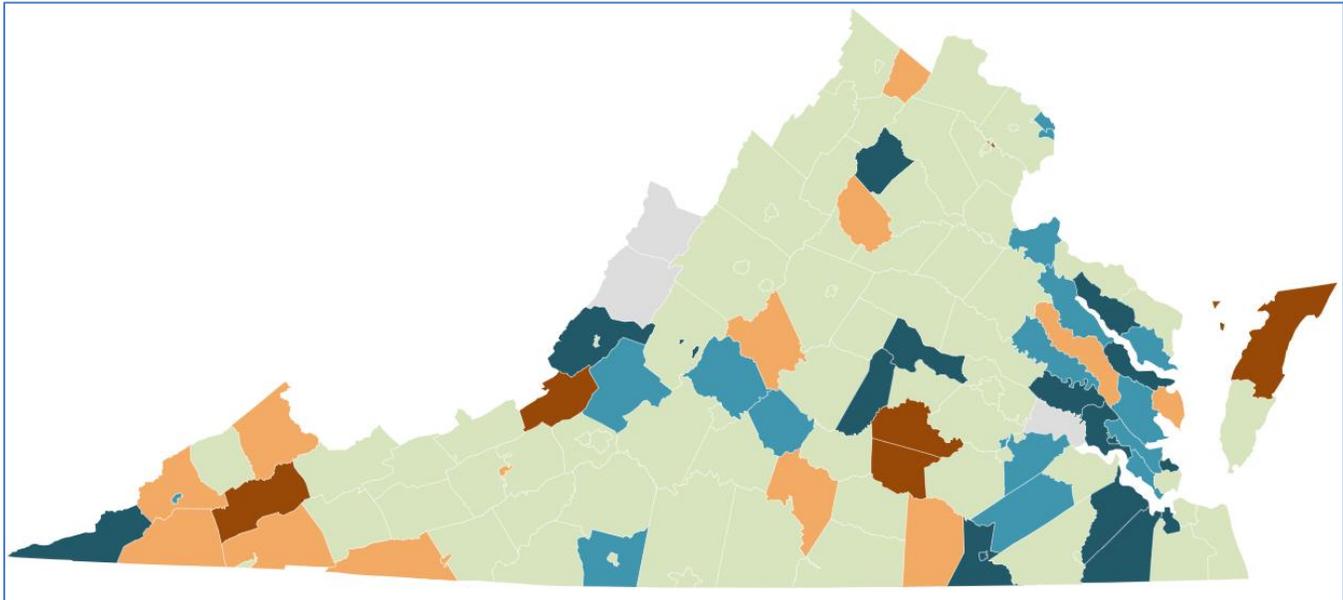
The percentage of each cohort showing improvement in their first year of reporting declined from FY 2020 through FY 2023 and then began to increase again for FY 2024. Among the last five cohorts, FY 2020 had the highest percentage of youth showing improvement in their first year (45 percent), and FY 2023 had the lowest (33 percent).

For cohorts with multiple years of available data, the percentage of youth that improved from Initial assessment scores increased with more extended time between assessments. The most significant gains were seen in the second year. The largest increase in the percentage of youth with improved scores from Initial was for the FY 2023 cohort, whose percentage increased from 33 percent in the first year to 43 percent in the second year. For youth that began services between FY 2020 and FY 2022, the percentage that improved after the Initial assessment increased by around three percentage points in the second year compared to the first. The rate of improvement in the percentage of youth tapered off after the second year but continued to increase over time.

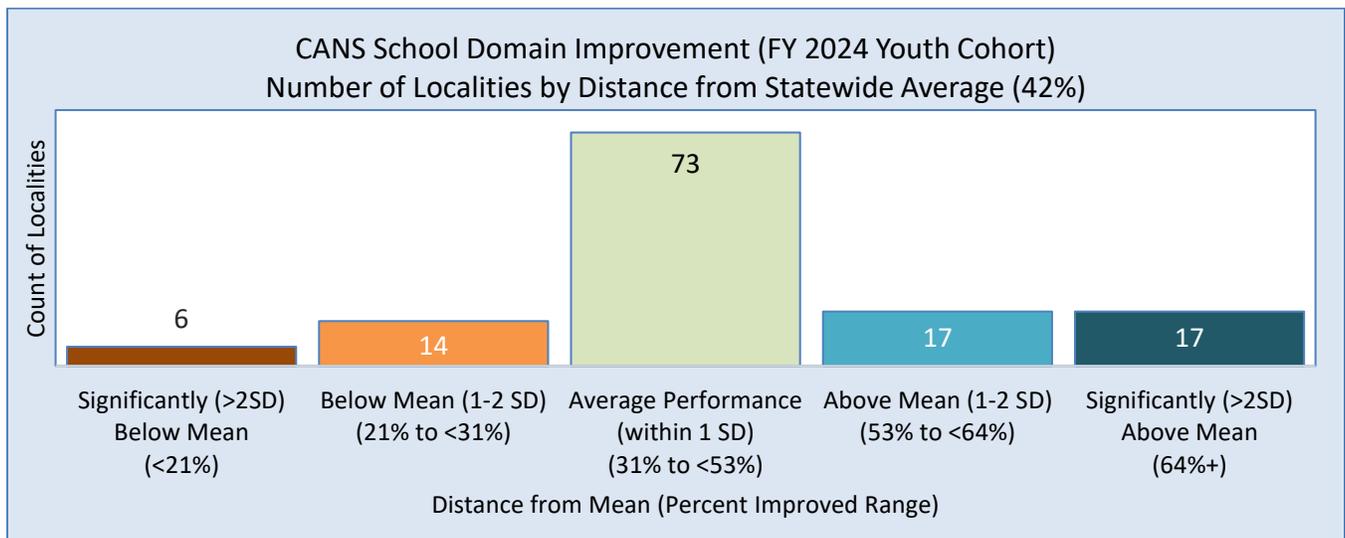
<sup>2</sup> The number of youth in each annual cohort represents “new” cases to the CSA as they are having their initial assessments that year.

The graphics below compare locality-specific performance on this measure to the statewide results for the percentage of youth with improvement in the CANS School domain. The data represent the FY 2024 cohort only.

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth with Improvement in CANS School Domain Scores (FY 2024 Youth Cohort)



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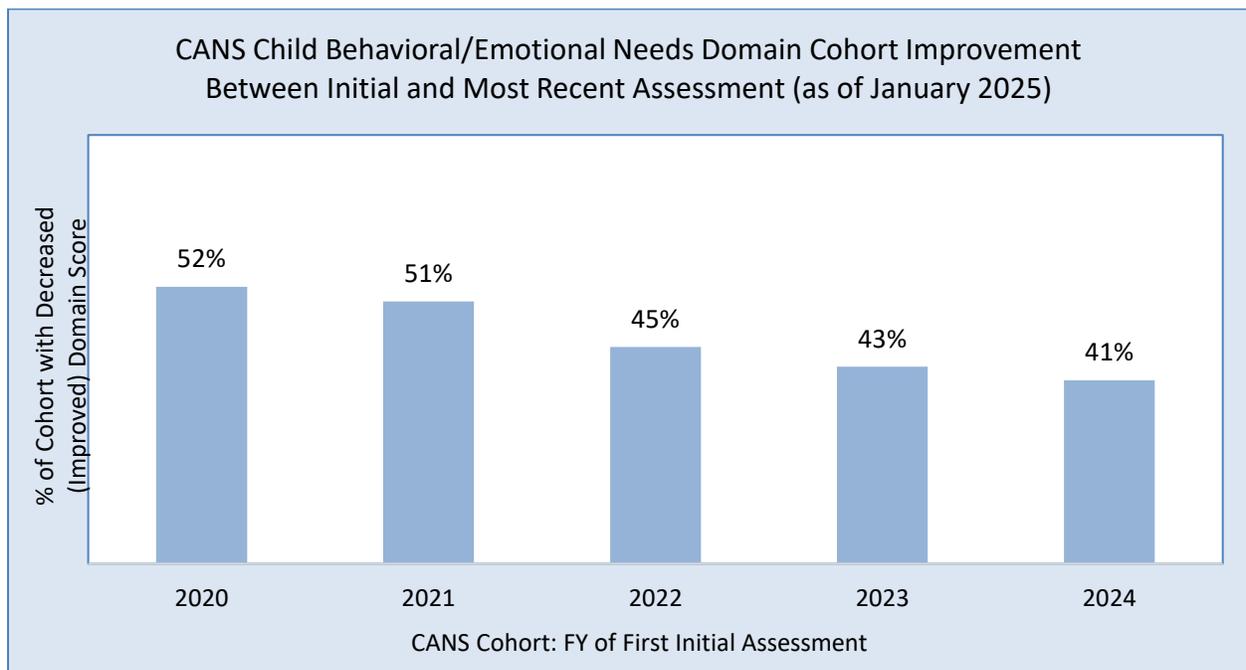


The performance of most CSA localities (73 out of 127 reporting, or 57 percent) was equivalent to the statewide average (31 percent to less than 53 percent improvement). There were more localities with above-average performance than below-average (34 localities compared to 20). The Piedmont (DSS) region had the most significant proportion (90 percent) of localities with average or better performance (31 percent or more significant improvement in this domain). Between 88 and 89 percent

of Central, Eastern, and Northern localities had average or better performance. The Western region had the most localities with below-average improvement (eight out of 20); other regions had three localities, each with below-average improvement.

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

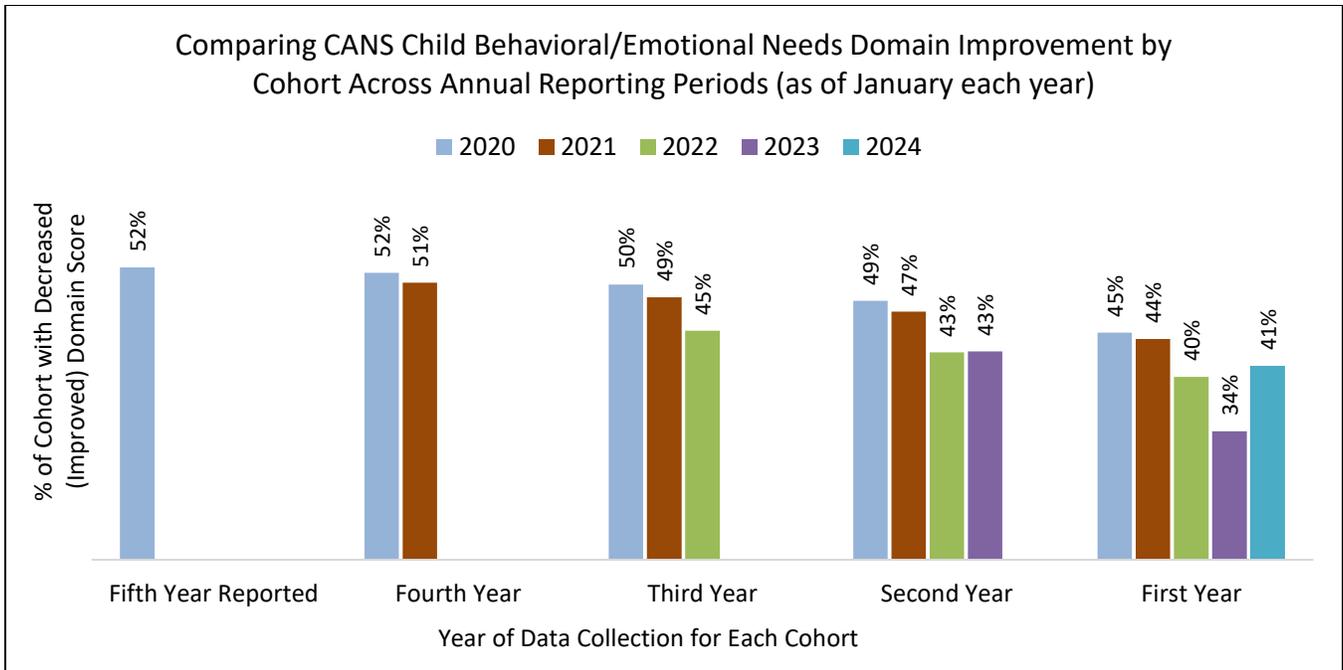
In the first year of reporting for the FY 2024 cohort, 41 percent showed improvement (a decrease in the score) between the initial and most current assessments. Earlier cohorts had more significant percentages of youth with improved scores in this domain (ranging from 43 percent to 52 percent).



Outcomes tend to improve over time, as shown by the higher percentages of improvement among older cohorts compared to newer ones. 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 2025, by Cohort

Cohort	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of Youth	4,009	3,602	5,127	5,506	4,574
Average Days	746	620	486	370	224

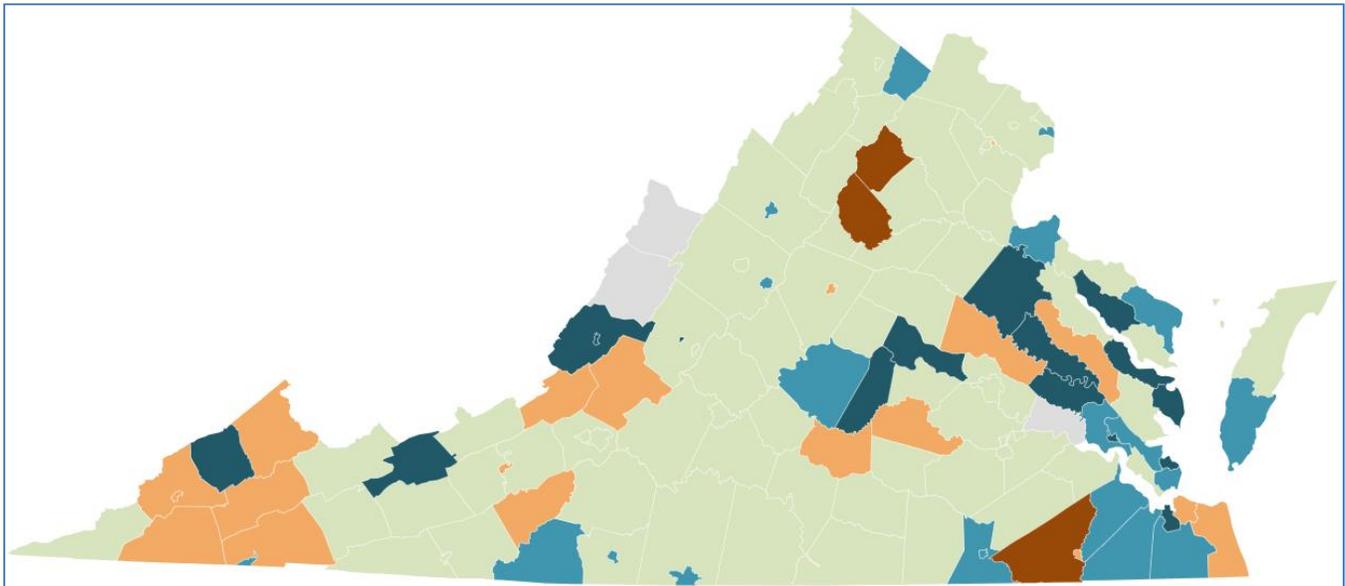


The percentage of each cohort showing improvement in their first year of reporting declined from FY 2020 through FY 2023 and then increased for FY 2024. Among the last five years of cohorts, FY 2020 had the highest percentage of youth showing improvement in their first year (45 percent), and FY 2023 had the lowest (34 percent).

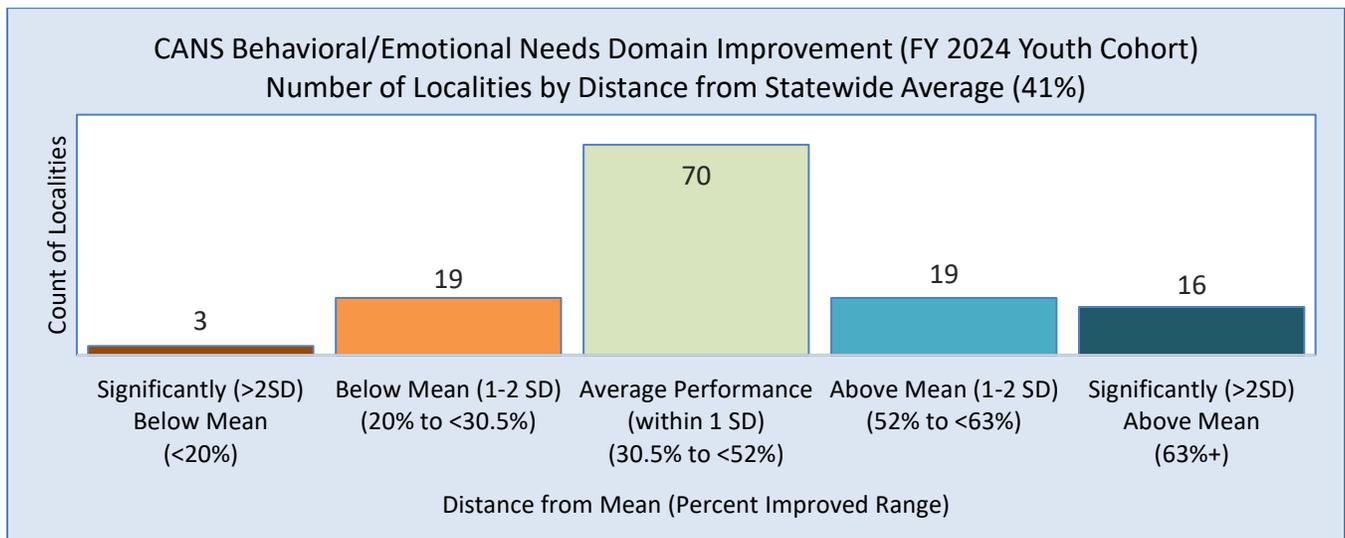
For cohorts with multiple years of available data, the percentage of youth that improved from Initial assessment scores increased with more extended time between assessments. The most significant gains were seen in the second year. The largest increase in the percentage of youth with improved scores from Initial was for the FY 2023 cohort, whose percentage increased from 34 percent in the first year to 43 percent in the second year. For youth that began services between FY 2020 and FY 2022, the percentage that improved after the Initial assessment increased by around three percentage points in the second year compared to the first. The rate of increase in the percentage of youth showing improvement tapered off after the second year but continued to increase for all cohorts.

The graphics below compare locality-specific performance on this measure to the statewide results for the percentage of youth with improvement in the CANS Behavioral/Emotional Needs domain. The data represent the FY 2024 cohort only.

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth with Improvement in CANS Behavioral/Emotional Needs Domain Scores (FY 2024 Youth Cohort)



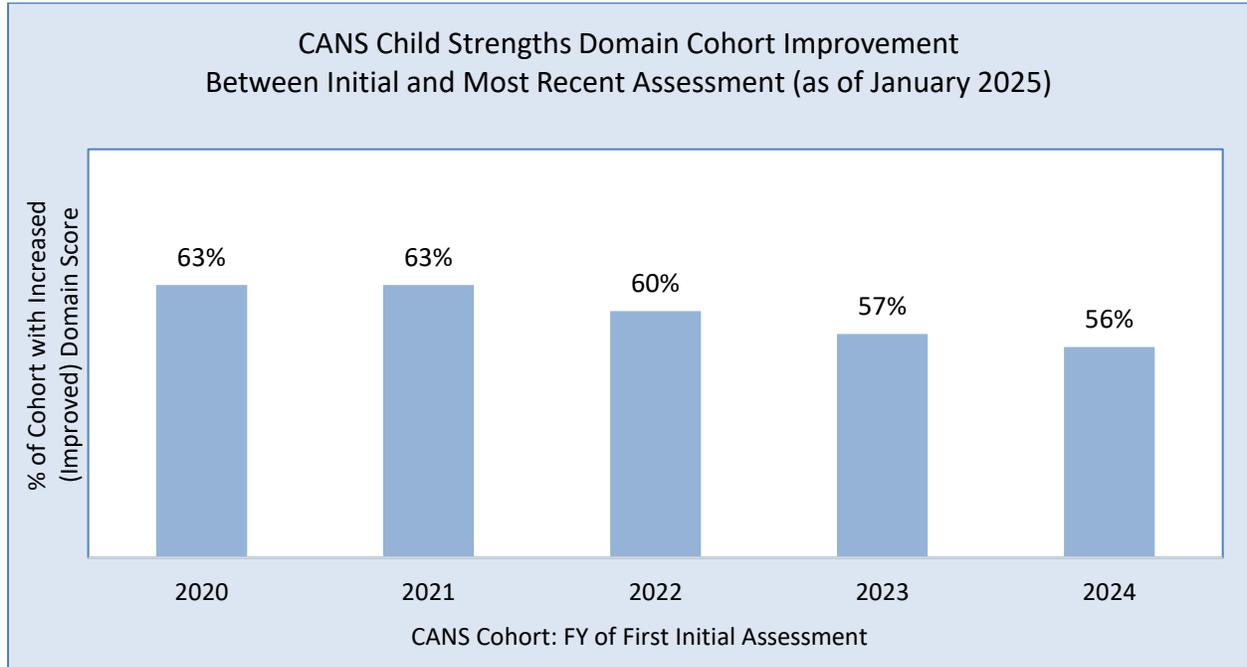
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The performance of most CSA localities (70 out of 127 reporting, or 55 percent) was equivalent to the statewide average (30 percent to less than 52.5 percent). There were many more localities with notably high improvement (16 localities for whom 63 percent or more of youth improved) than localities with notably low improvement (three localities for whom less than 20 percent of youth improved). The Piedmont (DSS) region had the most significant proportion (90 percent) of localities with average or better performance (30.5 percent or more improvement in this domain), followed by the Northern (89 percent of localities) and Central (85 percent of localities) regions. The Western region had the highest count of localities with below-average improvement (eight out of 22); other regions had three or four localities, each with below-average improvement.

## Child Strengths Domain of the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths

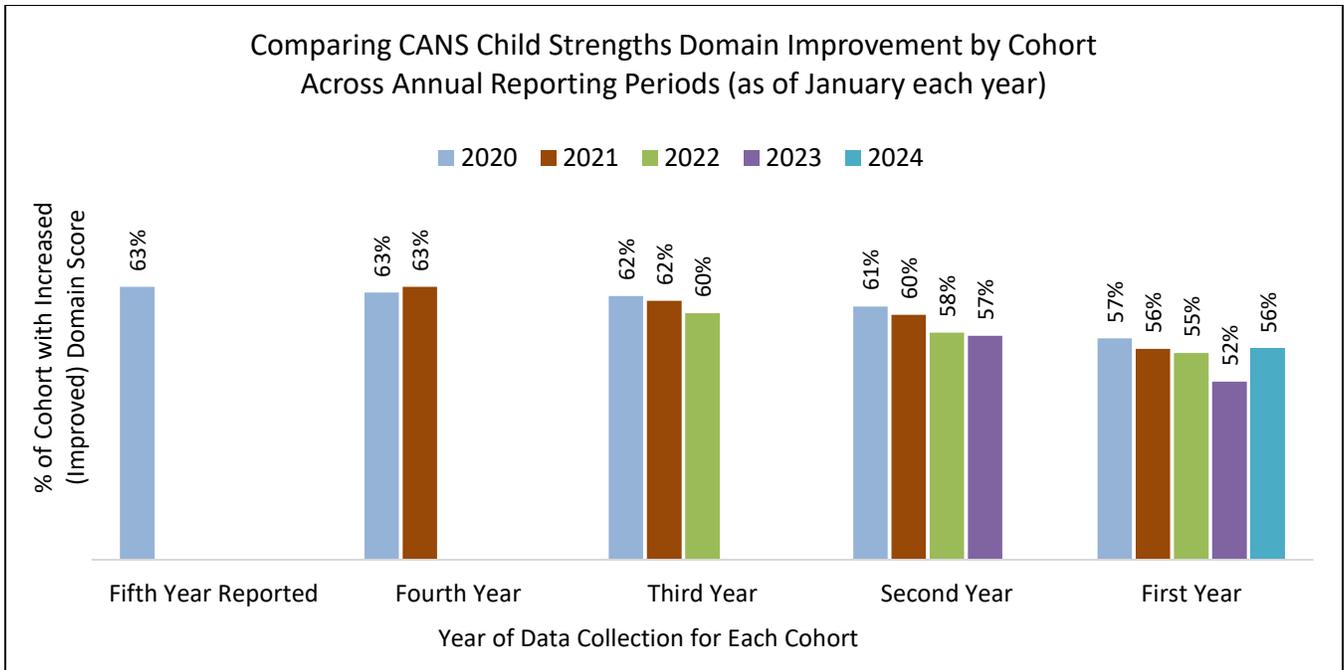
In the first year of reporting for the FY 2024 cohort, 41 percent showed improvement (a decrease in the score) between the initial and most current assessments. Earlier cohorts had more significant percentages of youth with improved scores in this domain (ranging from 57 percent to 63 percent).



Outcomes tend to improve over time, as shown by the higher percentages of improvement among older cohorts compared to newer ones. 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 2025, by Cohort

<b>Cohort</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
Number of Youth	4,009	3,602	5,127	5,506	4,574
Average Days	746	620	486	370	224

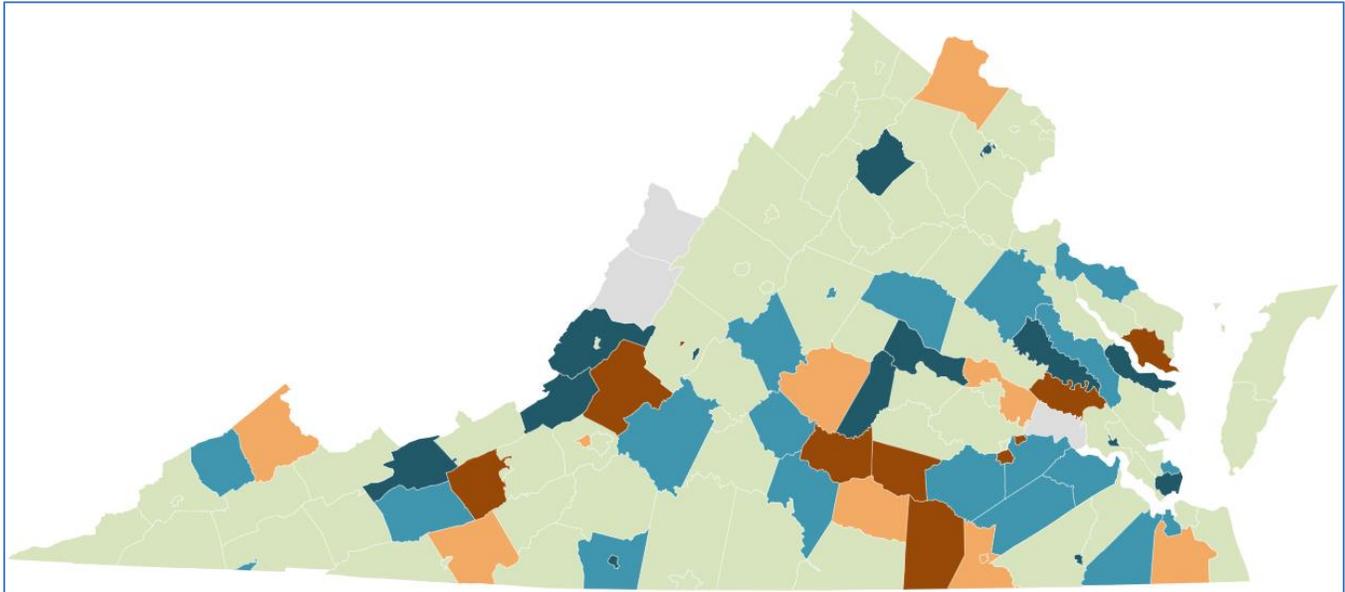


The percentage of each cohort showing improvement in their first year of reporting declined from FY 2020 through FY 2023 and then increased for FY 2024. Among the last five years of cohorts, FY 2020 had the highest percentage of youth showing improvement in their first year (57 percent), and FY 2023 had the lowest (52 percent).

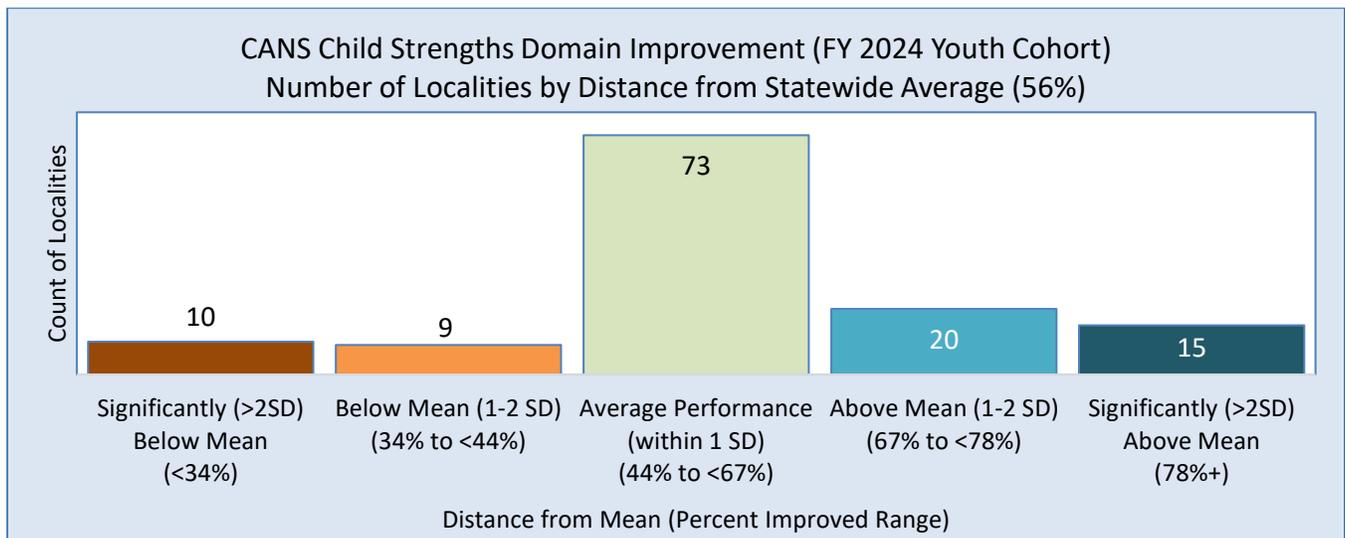
For cohorts with multiple years of available data, the percentage of youth that improved from Initial assessment scores increased with more extended time between assessments. The most significant gains were seen in the second year. The largest increase in the percentage of youth with improved scores from Initial was for the FY 2023 cohort, whose percentage increased from 52 percent in the first year to 57 percent in the second year. For youth that began services between FY 2020 and FY 2022, the percentage that improved after the Initial assessment increased by around four percentage points in the second year compared to the first. The rate of increase in the percentage of youth showing improvement tapered off after the second year but continued to increase for all cohorts.

The graphics below compare locality-specific performance on this measure to the statewide results for the percentage of youth with improvement in the CANS Child Strengths domain. The data represent the FY 2024 cohort only.

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth with Improvement in CANS Child Strengths Domain Scores (FY 2024 Youth Cohort)



Map created using Datawrapper



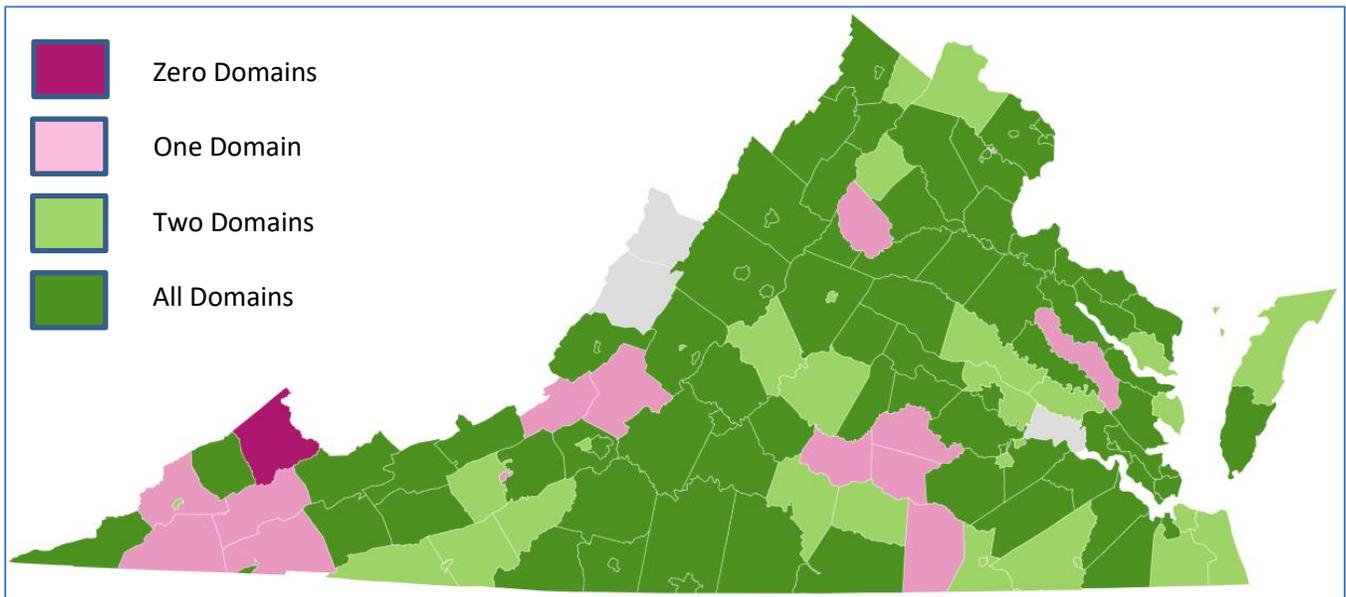
The performance of most CSA localities (73 out of 127 reporting, or 57 percent) was equivalent to the statewide average (44 percent to less than 67 percent improvement). There were more localities with above-average performance than below-average (35 localities compared to 19). The Northern (DSS) region had the most significant proportion (96 percent) of localities with average or better performance (44 percent or greater improvement in this domain), followed by the Piedmont (90 percent of localities) and Western (86 percent of localities) regions. The Central region had the highest count of localities with below-average improvement (nine out of 19); other regions had one or three localities, each with below-average improvement.

### Summarized CANS Performance by Locality

Below is a map that summarizes each locality's count of domains where performance was average or better based on statewide performance. 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 a locality.

Map of Virginia Localities:

Locality Count of CANS Domains where Percent Improved (FY 2024 Service Start) was Average or Better



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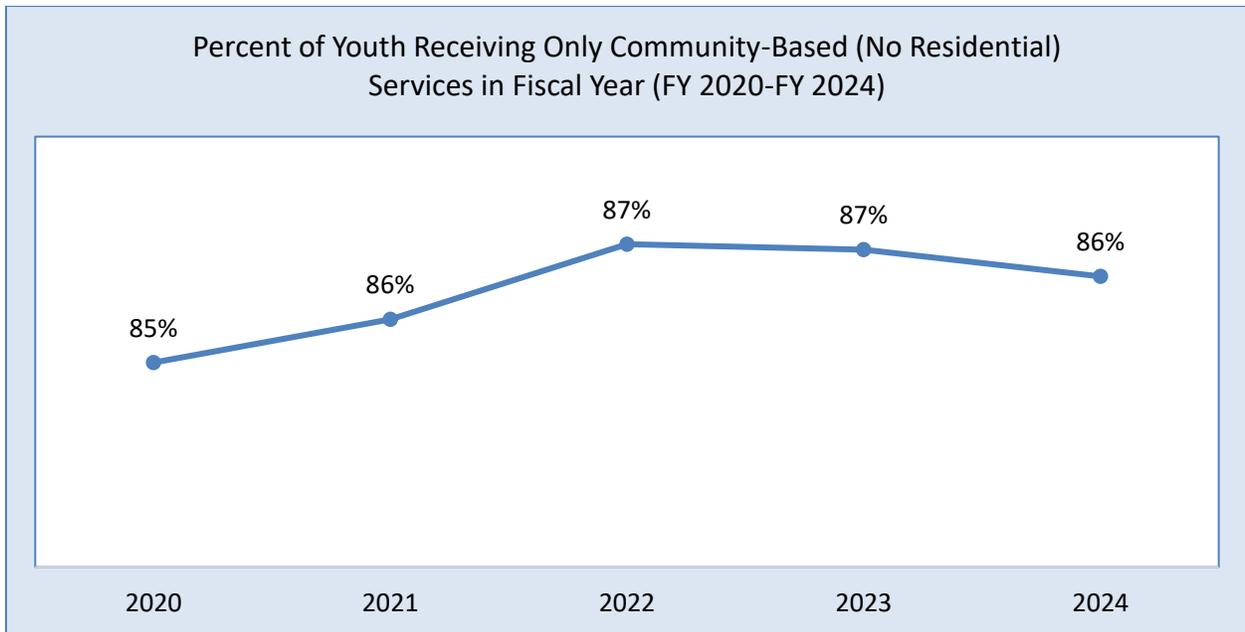
Most localities showed improvement equal to or exceeding average performance in at least one CANS domain (126 out of 127 localities, or 99 percent). One locality did not have average or better performance in any domains; 14 localities had average or better performance in one domain; 30 localities had average or better performance in two domains; and 82 had average or better performance in all three domains.

The Eastern (DSS) region had the highest proportion of localities with average or better performance in at least two of the measured CANS domains (23 out of 24 localities), followed by Piedmont (27 out of 29 localities) and Northern (24 out of 26 localities) regions.

## CSA Performance Indicator

### Youth Receiving Only Community-Based CSA-Funded Services

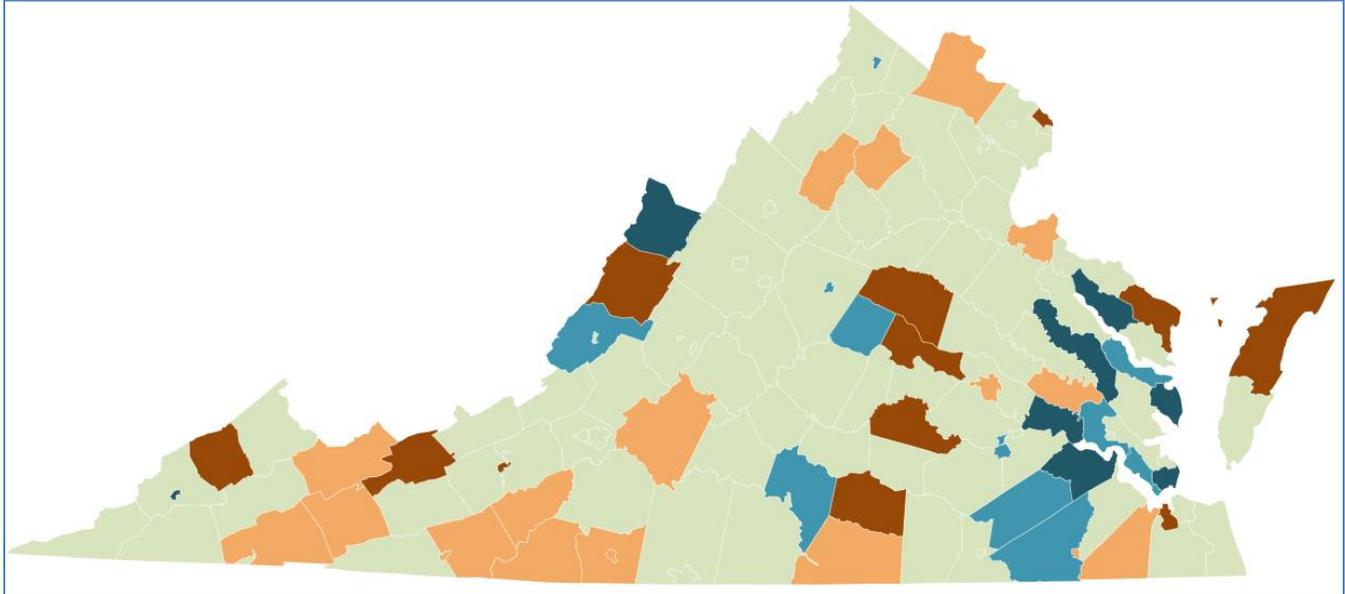
The CSA has long supported serving youth in their homes and home communities as a centerpiece of the system of care approach. This indicator is one measure of how this goal is realized. In each fiscal year, youth who received only community-based services through CSA (no residential or congregate care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



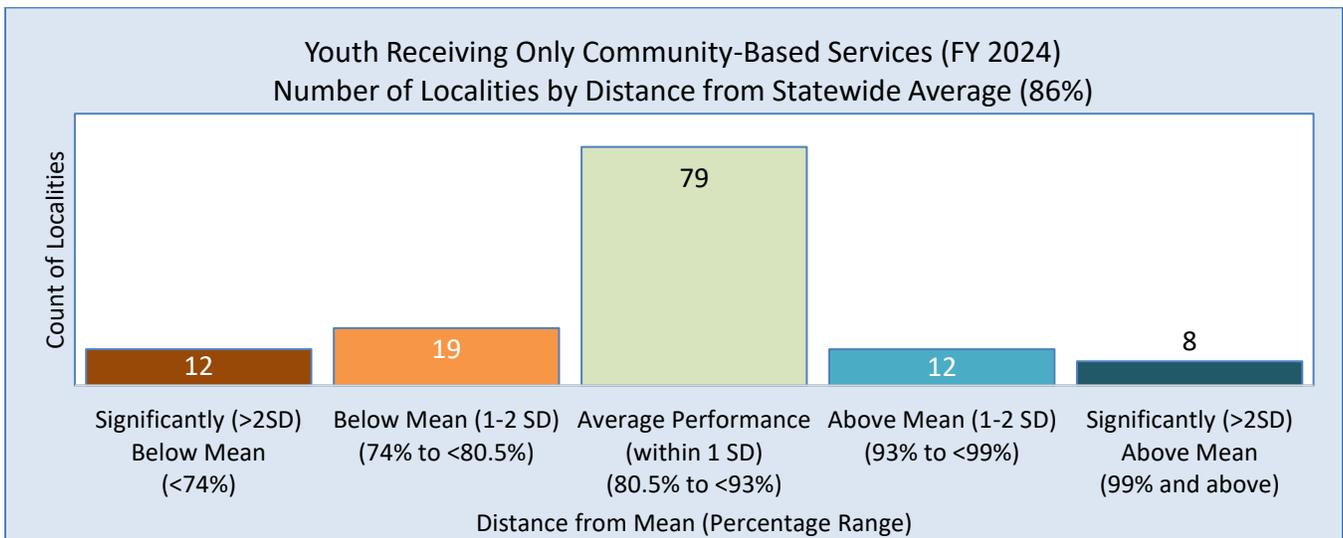
In FY 2024, 86 percent of all CSA youth received only community-based services. The percentage was stable for the last two fiscal years after increasing for two years in FY 2021 and FY 2022.

## Community-based Services Only by Locality

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth with Only Community-Based Services (FY 2024)



Map created using Datawrapper



In all 130 localities, at least half of the CSA youth received only community-based services; in 117, the proportion was at least 75 percent. Seven localities reported that 100 percent of youth received only community-based services (no residential services received).

The performance of most CSA localities (79 out of 130 reporting, or 61 percent) was equivalent to the statewide average (80.5 percent to less than 93 percent of youth receiving no residential services). There were fewer localities with above-average performance than below-average (20 localities

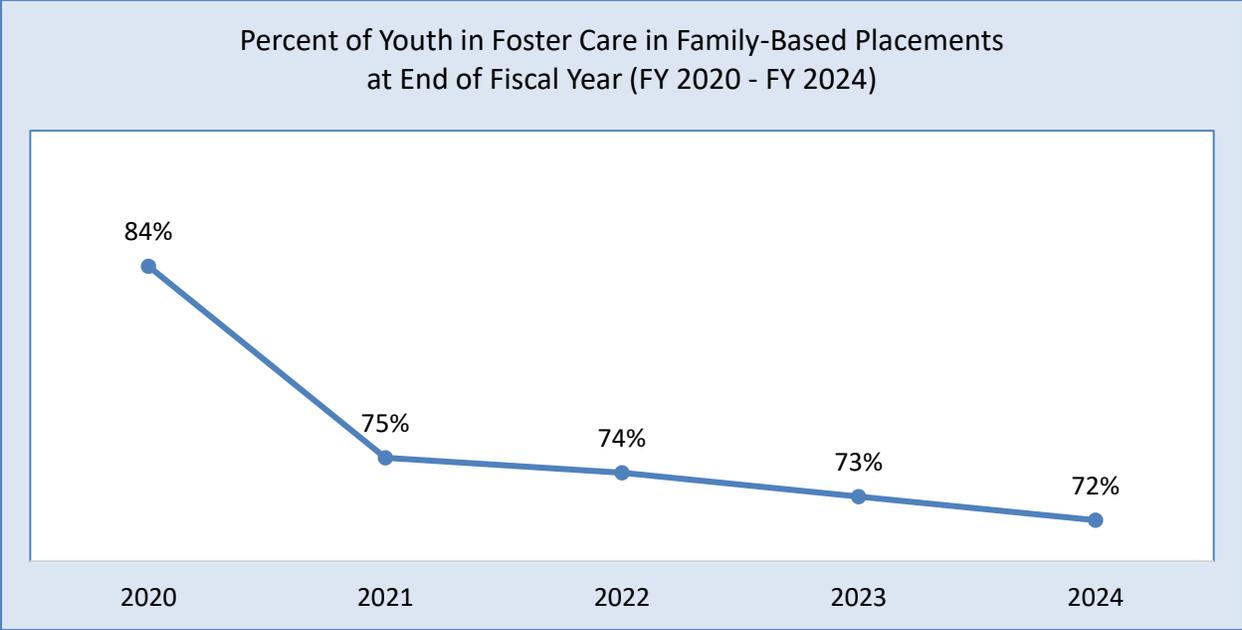
compared to 31). The Northern (DSS) region had the most significant proportion (96 percent) of localities with average or better performance (44 percent or greater improvement in this domain), followed by the Piedmont (90 percent of localities) and Western (86 percent of localities) regions. The Central region had the highest count of localities with below-average improvement (nine out of 19). Other regions had one or three localities, each with below-average improvement.

# Outcomes Related to Foster Care

A majority (52 percent) of children served through the CSA in FY 2024 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

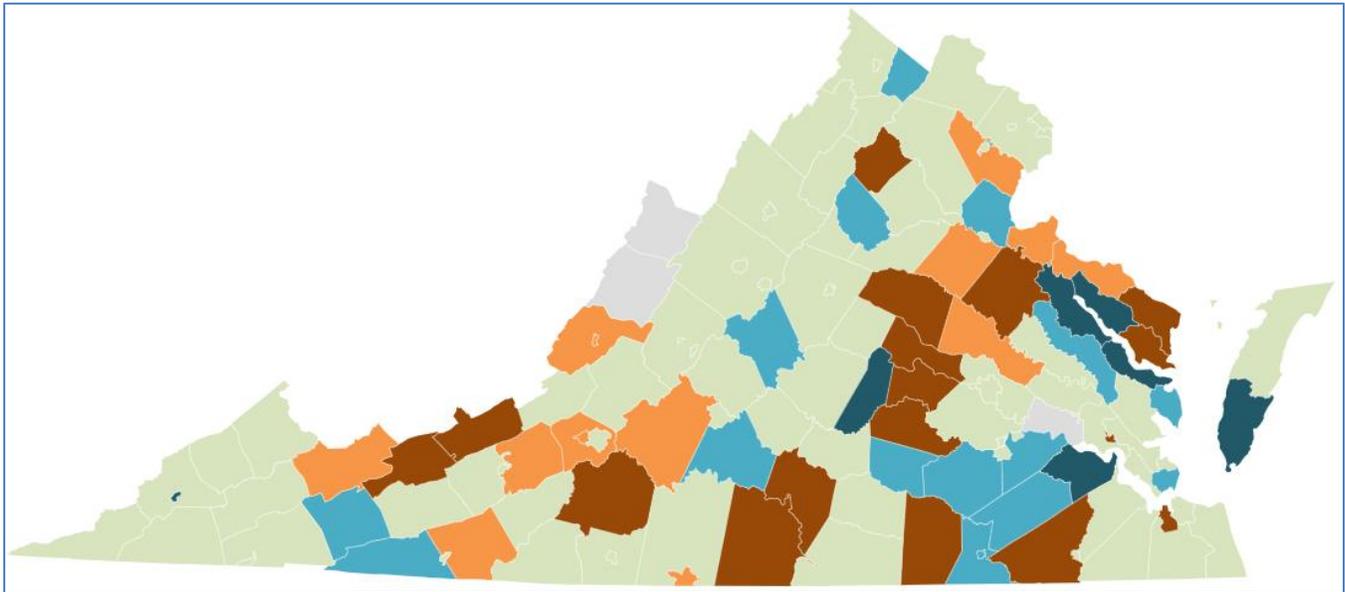
Best practices in child welfare suggest that children removed from their homes due to abuse, neglect, or other reasons do best in family-based foster care settings. These are family and family-like settings with a limited number of children as opposed to a group home or other larger congregate care setting.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



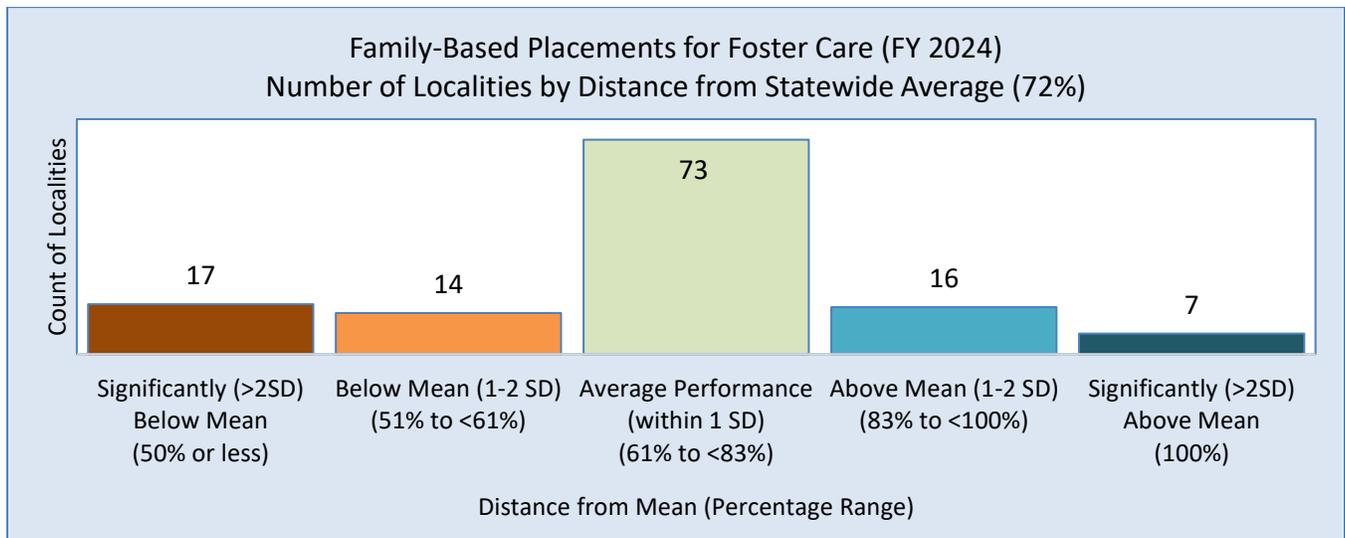
Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Research and Planning, Children's Services System Outcomes (CSSTO) report

At the end of FY 2024, 72 percent of youth in foster care were in family-based placements (13 percentage points below the VDSS target). This percentage has decreased by about one percentage point yearly since FY 2021. FY 2020 and earlier performance may not be comparable to current information. 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 2024)



Map created using Datawrapper



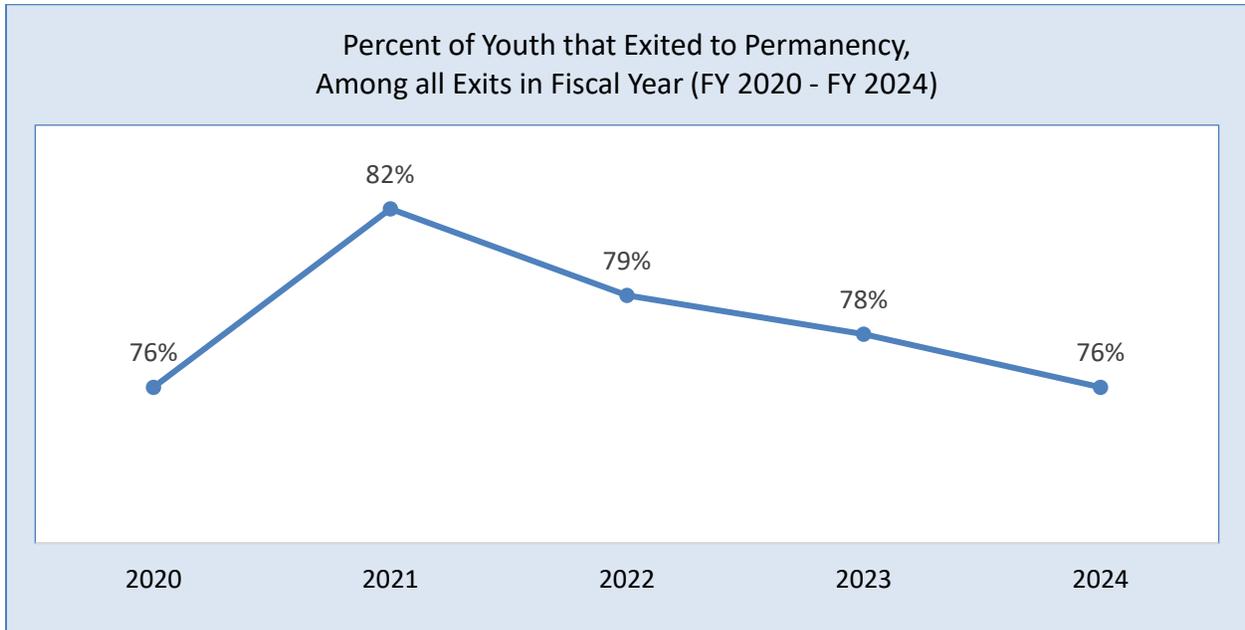
*Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Research and Planning, Children's Services System Outcomes (CSSTO) report*

More than half (73 of 127, or 57 percent) of localities<sup>3</sup> had an average percentage of youth in foster care in family-based placements (between 61 percent and 83 percent). More localities had below-average performance (31 localities) than above-average performance (23 localities).

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

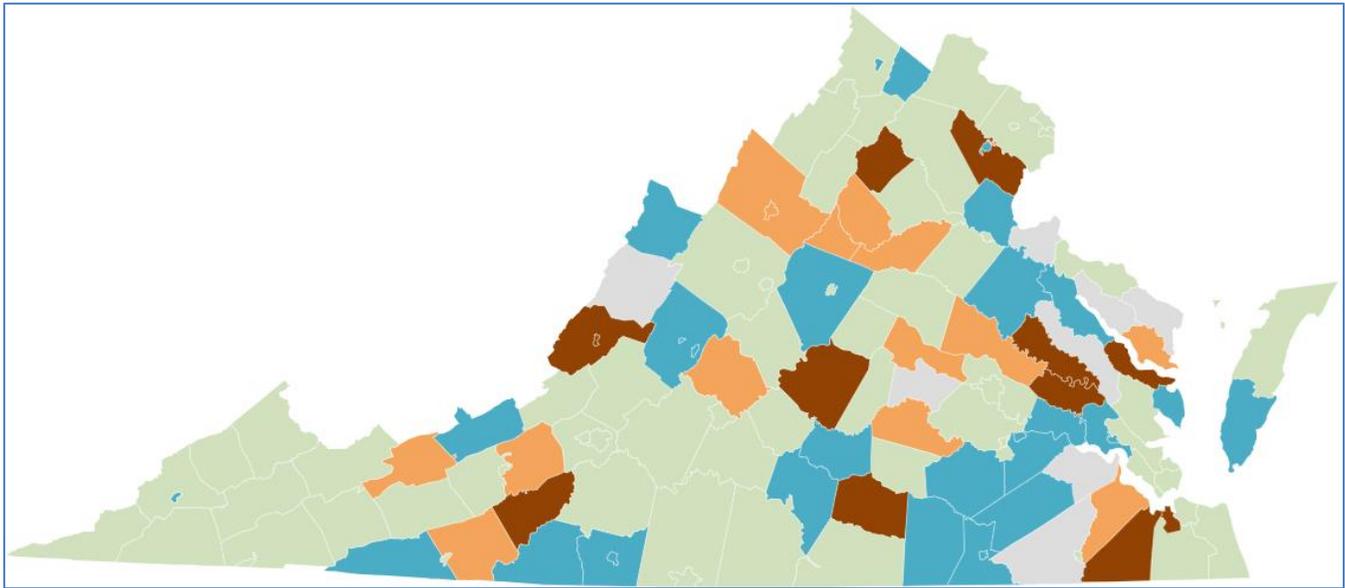
Children who "exit" or "age out" of the foster care system without establishing a permanent family connection (typically through adoption, reunification with their biological family, or placement with a relative) have considerably poorer life outcomes. Achieving permanence is a critical indicator of 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."



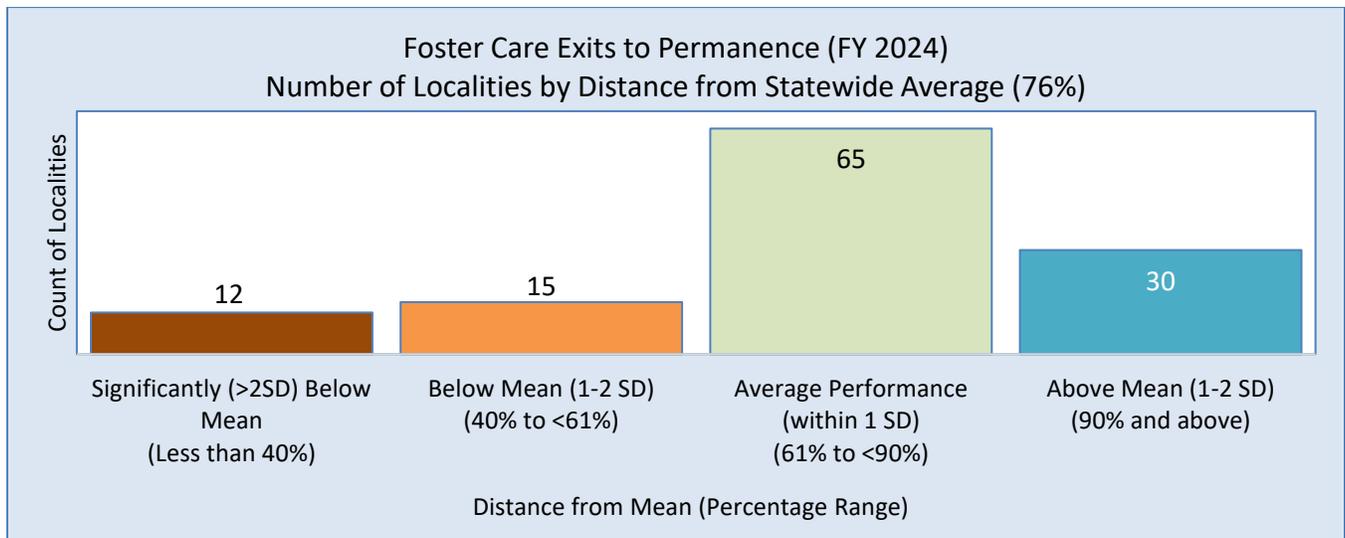
*Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Research and Planning, Children's Services System Outcomes (CSSTO) report*

The statewide percentage of youth who exited foster care to permanency in FY 2024 was 76 percent or ten percentage points below the target. This outcome has declined for the last three fiscal years after a peak of 82 percent in FY 2021.

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth Exiting to Permanence (FY 2024)



Map created using Datawrapper



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

The percentage of youth exiting foster care to permanency for most localities<sup>4</sup> (65 out of 122, or 53 percent) was similar to the statewide average. More localities had above-average performance (30 localities) than below-average performance (27 localities).

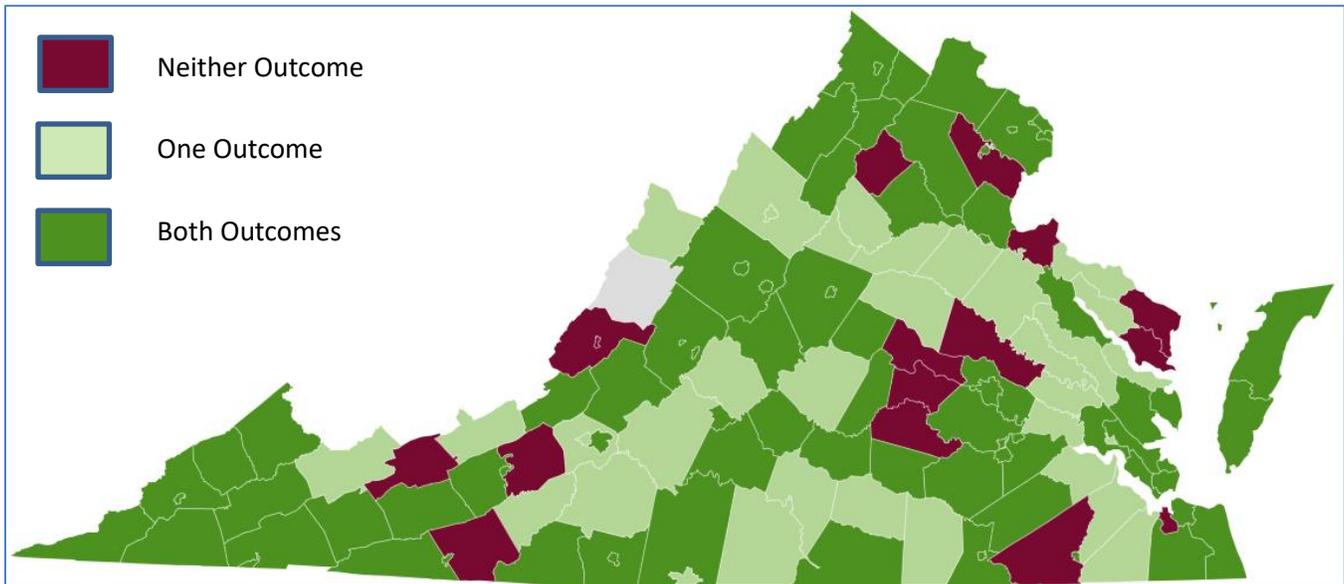
<sup>4</sup> The Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) is comprised of 120 local agencies, with some covering multiple jurisdictions. The VDSS reports foster care outcomes at the agency level. In this report, each locality within a multiple jurisdiction agency was assigned the overall DSS jurisdictions'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

## Summarized DSS Performance by Locality

The map below visualizes, by locality, FY 2024 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 average performance on each measure.

Map of Virginia Localities:

Locality Count of DSS Outcomes (FY 2024) with Average Performance or Better



*Average Performance or Better: 61% and above (both measures)*

*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 average or better performance in both DSS outcomes (78 out of 129, or 60 percent). Among the 16 localities (12 percent) identified with average performance or better in neither outcome:

- Most (12 localities) had below-average performance in both measures.
- The remaining four had below-average performance in family-based placements only and no performance in the second measure because they did not have any foster care exits in the year.

Thirty-five localities (27 percent) had average or better performance in one of the two measures:

- Five of these 35 localities had data for only one measure (either no youth were in foster care at the end of the fiscal year, or no youth exited from foster care in the fiscal year).
- Half of these localities achieved average or better performance for the family-based placements measure (18 localities); the other half achieved average or better performance for exits to permanency (17 localities).

Localities with average or better performance in at least one outcome were most prevalent in the Piedmont (28 localities, or 93 percent) and Eastern (22 localities, or 92 percent) DSS regions. Eighty-eight percent of Northern region localities achieved average or better performance in at least one outcome, followed by 86 percent of Western localities and 78 percent of Central region localities. Regions with the highest proportion of localities where average or better performance was achieved for neither outcome were Central (six localities, or 22 percent) and Western (three localities, or 14 percent).

## 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. This dashboard is available on the CSA website at [www.csa.virginia.gov](http://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.

## Appendix 1: Locality-Specific Performance Measures FY 2024

Locality	CANS % Improved (FY 2024 Cohort)			CSA	DSS	
	School	Behavior	Child Strengths	Community-Based Services	Family Based Placements	Exit to Permanency
Accomack	16.7%	50.0%	66.7%	56.5%	61.5%	71.4%
Albemarle	50.9%	38.2%	58.2%	92.0%	76.1%	90.6%
Alexandria	56.8%	54.1%	45.9%	85.1%	67.1%	75.8%
Alleghany	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.8%	60.0%	33.3%
Amelia	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	64.3%	20.0%	50.0%
Amherst	61.8%	41.2%	55.9%	91.8%	80.8%	50.0%
Appomattox	57.4%	50.0%	70.4%	88.7%	73.7%	87.5%
Arlington	53.4%	43.1%	62.1%	70.7%	72.1%	65.6%
Augusta	40.0%	43.3%	46.7%	80.8%	67.7%	64.7%
Bath	x	x	x	50.0%	x	x
Bedford County	40.3%	30.6%	71.0%	79.7%	52.8%	80.0%
Bland	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	61.5%	33.3%	50.0%
Botetourt	60.0%	26.7%	33.3%	84.6%	66.7%	75.0%
Bristol	47.4%	57.9%	73.7%	82.4%	75.6%	68.2%
Brunswick	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	83.9%	33.3%	100.0%
Buchanan	25.5%	25.5%	42.6%	82.7%	78.9%	69.7%
Buckingham	41.2%	52.9%	41.2%	85.5%	81.8%	0.0%
Buena Vista	64.3%	42.9%	85.7%	88.5%	62.5%	94.7%
Campbell	47.5%	37.7%	57.4%	88.4%	83.3%	78.3%
Caroline	45.5%	63.6%	72.7%	88.7%	16.7%	100.0%
Carroll	33.3%	48.7%	38.5%	77.0%	59.0%	58.3%
Charles City	x	x	x	100.0%	x	100.0%
Charlotte	25.0%	31.3%	75.0%	96.5%	50.0%	100.0%
Charlottesville	32.6%	30.4%	67.4%	95.7%	66.7%	80.0%
Chesapeake	46.8%	61.7%	38.3%	87.3%	73.3%	70.0%
Chesterfield	37.0%	31.5%	47.8%	83.9%	66.7%	64.1%
Clarke	25.0%	58.3%	50.0%	88.9%	83.3%	100.0%
Colonial Heights	63.6%	45.5%	45.5%	96.2%	66.7%	64.1%
Covington	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%	91.5%	60.0%	33.3%
Craig	0.0%	30.0%	80.0%	88.0%	78.6%	66.7%
Culpeper	50.0%	35.7%	51.8%	91.2%	66.7%	75.0%
Cumberland	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	89.5%	100.0%	80.0%
Danville	48.3%	58.3%	48.3%	87.0%	59.5%	85.2%
Dickenson	50.0%	70.0%	70.0%	68.4%	64.7%	83.3%
Dinwiddie	50.0%	47.1%	73.5%	90.8%	92.3%	100.0%
Essex	62.5%	50.0%	62.5%	84.2%	100.0%	100.0%
Fairfax/Falls Church	39.8%	37.5%	52.3%	88.9%	72.0%	72.7%
Fauquier	36.7%	49.0%	53.1%	88.1%	66.7%	66.7%
Floyd	33.3%	25.0%	58.3%	76.7%	70.6%	33.3%

Locality	CANS % Improved (FY 2023 Cohort)			CSA	DSS	
	School	Behavior	Child Strengths	Community-Based Services	Family Based Placements	Exit to Permanency
Fluvanna	37.0%	44.4%	59.3%	95.4%	77.3%	70.0%
Franklin City	42.9%	21.4%	78.6%	75.0%	68.8%	80.0%
Franklin County	38.5%	41.5%	50.9%	82.4%	48.5%	89.8%
Frederick	42.5%	45.0%	60.0%	88.7%	66.7%	66.7%
Fredericksburg	46.2%	47.5%	65.0%	83.0%	69.2%	80.0%
Galax	29.4%	35.3%	52.9%	79.2%	61.8%	78.3%
Giles	44.8%	48.3%	62.1%	89.0%	40.0%	100.0%
Gloucester	61.9%	38.1%	47.6%	90.2%	63.2%	87.5%
Goochland	100.0%	80.0%	80.0%	68.0%	37.5%	50.0%
Grayson	25.0%	40.0%	60.0%	83.7%	84.0%	100.0%
Greene	51.9%	51.9%	51.9%	85.6%	76.5%	50.0%
Greensville/Emporia	80.0%	60.0%	40.0%	92.5%	85.0%	100.0%
Halifax	43.8%	50.0%	56.3%	89.2%	50.0%	85.7%
Hampton	40.0%	53.8%	84.6%	99.6%	92.3%	72.7%
Hanover	46.5%	25.6%	58.1%	80.5%	60.3%	47.4%
Harrisonburg	36.1%	59.0%	62.3%	85.1%	68.8%	60.0%
Henrico	38.7%	38.7%	40.3%	87.6%	80.1%	72.1%
Henry	58.1%	39.5%	76.7%	77.1%	65.6%	92.9%
Highland	x	x	x	100.0%	x	100.0%
Hopewell	34.4%	31.3%	31.3%	86.5%	76.3%	91.7%
Isle Of Wight	69.2%	61.5%	61.5%	89.7%	80.0%	50.0%
James City	64.7%	58.8%	58.8%	93.4%	80.8%	91.7%
King And Queen	27.3%	27.3%	72.7%	100.0%	84.6%	x
King George	53.8%	53.8%	61.5%	77.8%	53.8%	x
King William	60.0%	70.0%	80.0%	91.9%	75.0%	33.3%
Lancaster	60.0%	40.0%	20.0%	89.5%	50.0%	50.0%
Lee	71.4%	46.4%	46.4%	88.1%	80.2%	88.5%
Lexington	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	88.2%	62.5%	94.7%
Loudoun	34.0%	40.4%	42.6%	80.1%	76.6%	65.2%
Louisa	45.0%	45.5%	77.3%	72.8%	47.8%	80.0%
Lunenburg	50.0%	50.0%	37.5%	72.2%	66.7%	0.0%
Lynchburg	37.2%	41.2%	51.8%	87.2%	77.6%	87.7%
Madison	22.7%	13.6%	54.5%	91.1%	83.3%	57.1%
Manassas	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	88.2%	80.0%	100.0%
Manassas Park	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	89.7%	91.7%	50.0%
Martinsville	46.2%	61.5%	84.6%	78.9%	65.6%	92.9%
Mathews	30.0%	70.0%	50.0%	100.0%	87.5%	100.0%
Mecklenburg	41.4%	34.5%	44.8%	78.6%	62.5%	64.3%
Middlesex	100.0%	66.7%	100.0%	95.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Montgomery	34.6%	30.8%	53.8%	84.5%	52.4%	56.3%
Nelson	28.6%	42.9%	71.4%	83.3%	83.3%	80.0%

Locality	CANS % Improved (FY 2023 Cohort)			CSA	DSS	
	School	Behavior	Child Strengths	Community-Based Services	Family Based Placements	Exit to Permanency
New Kent	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	78.6%	71.4%	0.0%
Newport News	56.6%	47.5%	55.7%	93.8%	67.3%	78.0%
Norfolk	34.5%	29.6%	64.8%	84.1%	81.4%	81.1%
Northampton	40.0%	60.0%	60.0%	90.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Northumberland	40.0%	60.0%	50.0%	66.7%	50.0%	x
Norton	55.6%	22.2%	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nottoway	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	91.3%	87.5%	66.7%
Orange	31.9%	42.6%	53.2%	82.0%	63.4%	58.3%
Page	36.4%	45.5%	54.5%	74.2%	75.7%	83.3%
Patrick	46.7%	60.0%	66.7%	80.3%	82.1%	100.0%
Petersburg	35.0%	33.3%	33.3%	93.7%	78.3%	80.0%
Pittsylvania	45.8%	39.6%	52.1%	84.6%	64.4%	82.4%
Poquoson	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	88.9%	70.0%	76.9%
Portsmouth	66.7%	68.8%	75.0%	69.1%	36.4%	28.6%
Powhatan	50.0%	31.3%	62.5%	89.1%	16.7%	x
Prince Edward	37.5%	25.0%	25.0%	92.3%	75.0%	100.0%
Prince George	54.5%	50.0%	75.0%	88.6%	85.7%	100.0%
Prince William	47.2%	49.1%	60.7%	87.5%	55.4%	39.4%
Pulaski	38.5%	44.2%	32.7%	83.5%	75.8%	73.3%
Radford	27.3%	22.7%	54.5%	71.4%	63.6%	87.5%
Rappahannock	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	75.0%	33.3%	0.0%
Richmond City	41.5%	32.9%	54.9%	78.3%	67.1%	61.9%
Richmond County	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	x
Roanoke City	40.4%	34.9%	55.0%	90.2%	81.1%	82.7%
Roanoke County	38.9%	43.2%	65.3%	89.1%	60.2%	82.8%
Rockbridge	45.7%	45.7%	60.0%	81.4%	62.5%	94.7%
Rockingham	37.4%	50.4%	55.1%	83.7%	68.8%	60.0%
Russell	20.0%	22.9%	54.3%	83.9%	81.7%	81.5%
Salem	37.8%	42.1%	36.8%	87.6%	60.2%	82.8%
Scott	30.0%	25.0%	45.0%	90.0%	80.0%	81.0%
Shenandoah	32.1%	46.4%	60.7%	88.8%	69.6%	71.4%
Smyth	50.0%	45.0%	60.0%	75.7%	84.6%	83.3%
Southampton	37.5%	0.0%	50.0%	96.2%	50.0%	x
Spotsylvania	35.6%	44.6%	52.2%	86.5%	56.3%	64.0%
Stafford	36.4%	39.4%	54.5%	91.5%	88.4%	92.9%
Staunton	47.2%	37.8%	59.5%	88.0%	67.7%	64.7%
Suffolk	71.8%	60.0%	72.5%	79.2%	72.1%	11.1%
Surry	50.0%	50.0%	75.0%	100.0%	100.0%	x
Sussex	60.6%	42.4%	69.7%	93.9%	87.5%	100.0%
Tazewell	40.0%	48.0%	48.0%	79.5%	59.3%	62.5%
Virginia Beach	34.1%	25.8%	45.2%	85.0%	76.5%	80.9%

Locality	CANS % Improved (FY 2023 Cohort)			CSA	DSS	
	School	Behavior	Child Strengths	Community-Based Services	Family Based Placements	Exit to Permanency
Warren	52.6%	42.5%	60.0%	88.1%	75.6%	76.9%
Washington	24.1%	27.6%	51.7%	75.2%	70.8%	67.6%
Waynesboro	52.5%	60.0%	62.5%	84.8%	67.7%	64.7%
Westmoreland	40.0%	33.3%	73.3%	86.1%	55.6%	83.3%
Williamsburg	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	85.7%	50.0%	100.0%
Winchester	35.6%	32.9%	52.6%	95.0%	68.4%	95.8%
Wise	25.0%	26.7%	51.1%	92.5%	80.7%	82.1%
Wythe	45.0%	40.0%	70.0%	87.6%	76.3%	88.5%
York	61.9%	57.1%	66.7%	81.9%	70.0%	76.9%

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