

#### FY 2022 Service Gap Survey

(Follow-up Questions to FY 2021 Gap Survey)



#### The CSA Service Gap Survey

- Section 2.2-5211.1.2 of the Code of Virginia requires that: "The community policy and management team shall report annually to the Office of Children's Services on the gaps in services needed to keep children in the local community and any barriers to the development of those services." This requirement led to the implementation of the annual CSA Service Gap Survey, which has been in place since 2007.
- Beginning in 2017, the process was revised to require that a full survey will be completed only in the odd-numbered years. In the even-numbered years, localities review their previous year's submission and provide an interim update.
- FY2022 represents the follow-up to the complete survey from FY2021 which is available at:

FY2021 CSA Service Gap Survey

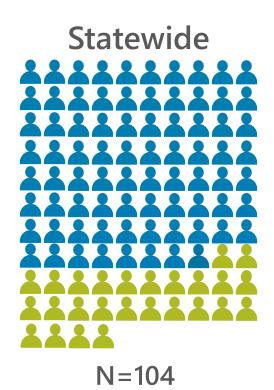


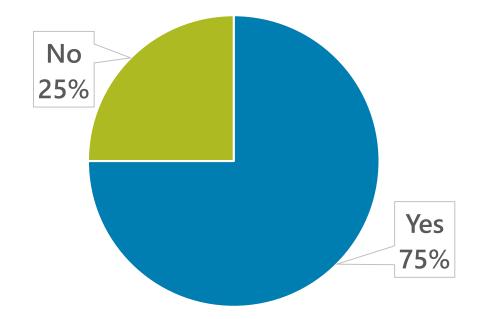
#### **Key Findings**

- The **top three service gaps** identified by localities were Community-Based Behavioral Health, Residential, and Crisis Services.
- The **specific populations** most frequently mentioned in responses were youth with Autism or other Intellectual/Developmental Disabilities (41% of all specific populations identified in responses).
- Among localities that reported **service gap improvement** or resolution, New Provider/Program was the most frequently cited example.
- The most prevalent response for **increased/new barriers** was Provider Availability. Staffing was the second most frequent response.
- The most frequently mentioned decreased/resolved barrier was New Provider/Program.



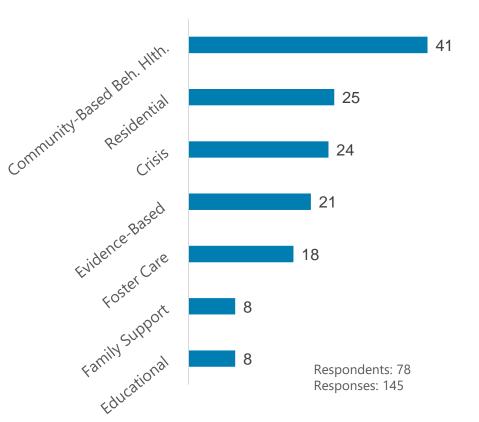
# Are there new or increased service gaps from FY21 to FY22?







### New/Increased Service Gaps Identified in FY22

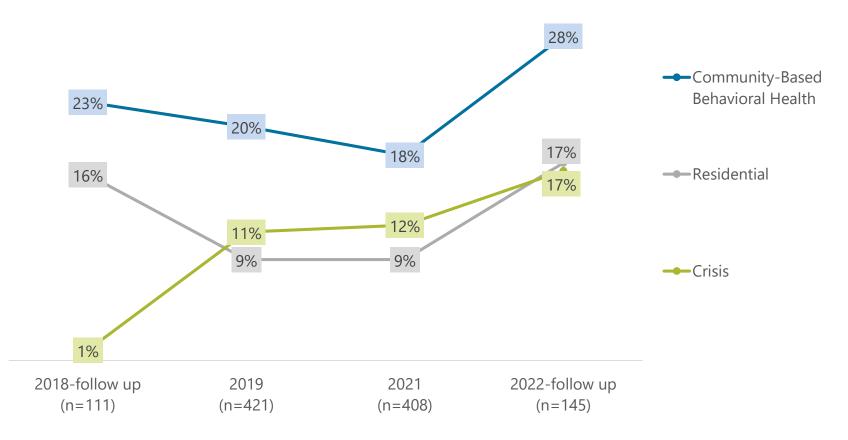


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community
                    identified
       programs foster men
Parents foster include
                                     limited stabilization continues sex
        affordable residential
  providers available families autism lack
shortages crisis placements home acute substance agencies waiting youth
difficult Medicaid Sel
             housing DSS more based needs counseling evaluations care treatm
                 Intensive
                               Family issue additional
          timely MST service abuse behaviors psychiatric
      intervention
                                          intellectual placement
                  group psychological
     waitlists
                                           facilities
                     evidence-based
increase
      Therapy
                               home struggling
             emergency staff
                           assessments
             locality
                                       children
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## Historical Trends for Top Three Service Gaps Identified in FY22

Percentage of Responses Identifying Gap, by Survey Year

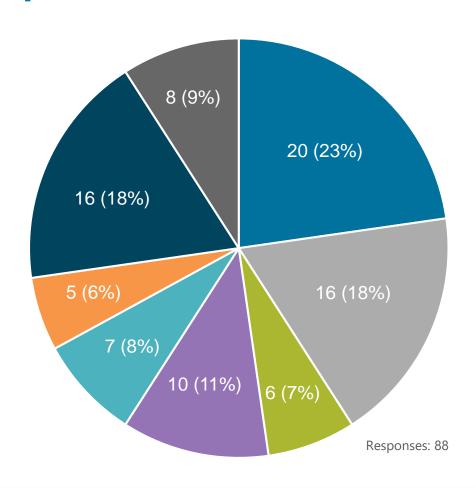




## Specific Populations Identified with Service Gaps in FY22



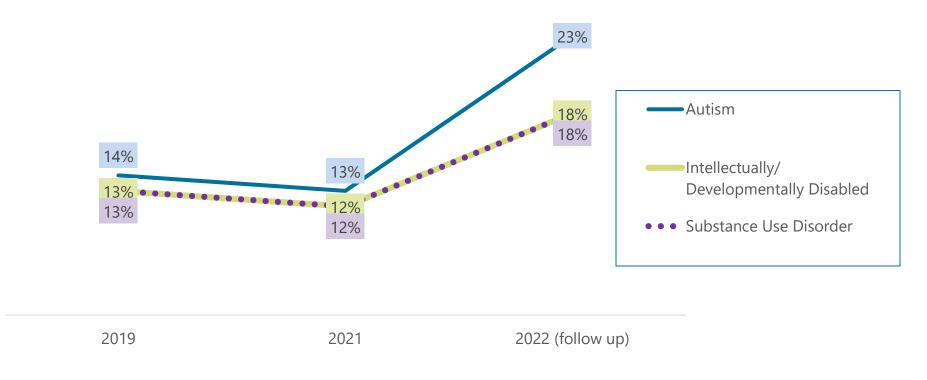
- Intellectual/Developmental Disability/ABA
- Potentially Disrupting or Disrupted Foster Care Placements or Adoptions
- Sex Offending/Sexually Reactive Behaviors
- Multiple Mental Health Diagnoses
- DJJ/Truancy
- Substance Abuse
- Other: Culturally Diverse Youth (ie LGBTQIA+, multilingual)





## Historical Trends for Top Three Populations Identified in FY22

Percentage of Responses Identifying Population, by Survey Year



Note: Follow-up surveys do not ask about specific populations - the instances from FY22 were offered voluntarily within locality responses.

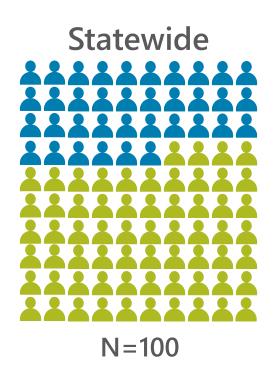


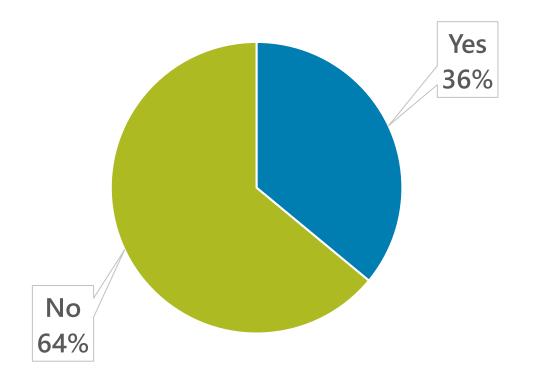
## For FY22, are there any new service gaps identified that were not reported in FY21?

	Yes	Percent Yes	No	Percent No	Total
Central	10	53%	9	47%	19
Eastern	19	86%	3	14%	22
Northern	16	73%	6	27%	22
Piedmont	23	92%	2	8%	25
Western	10	63%	6	38%	16
Statewide	78	<b>75%</b>	26	25%	104



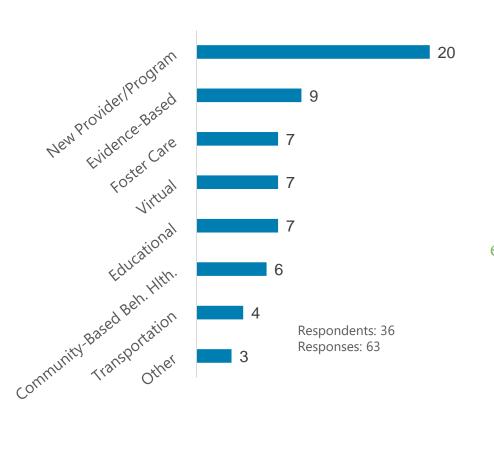
#### Have any of the service gaps identified in FY21 been resolved in FY22?







### Resolved/Decreased Service Gaps Identified in FY22



#### services

family-foster-homes
transportation
ABA
partnership homes provider
substance-abuse
increased access
training

evidence-based kinship FFT virtual case-management new-provider

new-program medication-management school-based-mental-health

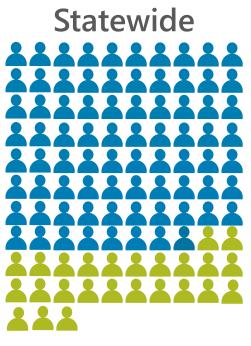


### Have any of the FY21 service gaps been resolved/decreased in FY22?

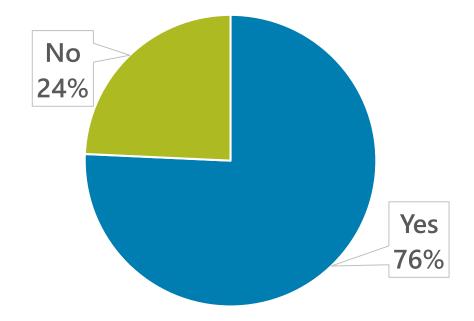
	Yes	Percent Yes	No	Percent No	Total
Central	6	32%	13	68%	19
Eastern	9	43%	12	57%	21
Northern	9	41%	13	59%	22
Piedmont	10	42%	14	58%	24
Western	2	14%	12	86%	14
Statewide	36	36%	64	64%	100



# Have any of the FY21 barriers to providing services increased, or are there any new barriers identified for FY22?

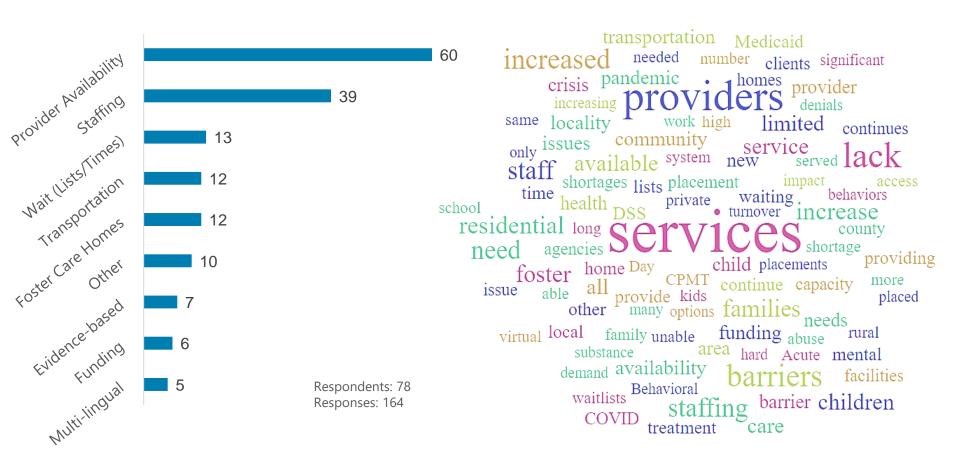








### Increased or New Barriers Identified in FY22





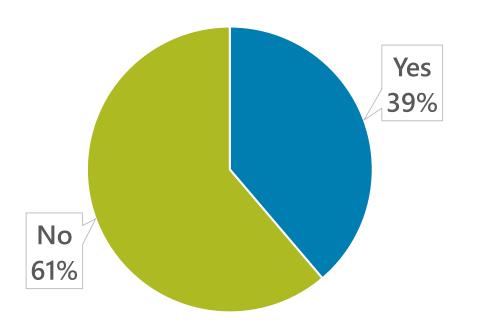
# Have any of the FY21 barriers to providing services increased, or are there new barriers for FY22?

	Yes	Percent Yes	No	Percent No	Total
Central	12	63%	7	37%	19
Eastern	19	90%	2	10%	21
Northern	16	73%	6	27%	22
Piedmont	21	84%	4	16%	25
Western	10	63%	6	38%	16
Statewide	78	76%	25	24%	103



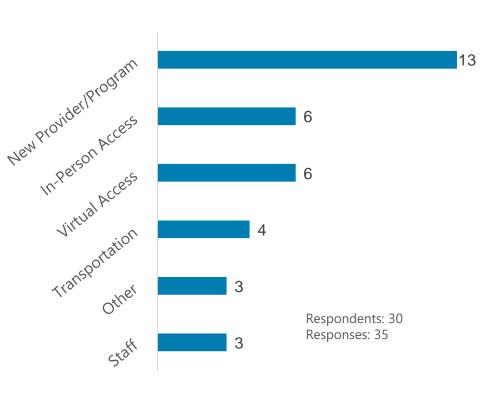
# Have any of the barriers to providing services identified in FY17 decreased or been resolved completely?







### Decreased or Resolved Barriers Identified In FY22







# Have any of the FY21 barriers to providing services decreased, or been resolved completely?

	Yes	Percent Yes	No	Percent No	Total
Central	3	17%	15	83%	18
Eastern	7	33%	14	67%	21
Northern	6	27%	16	73%	22
Piedmont	10	43%	13	57%	23
Western	4	29%	10	71%	14
Statewide	30	31%	68	69%	98