

Children's Services Act

Outcome Indicators Report FY2025



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 for a uniform set of performance measures to evaluate the Children's Services Act program. The report summarizes statewide performance across six measures. This review includes the most current complete fiscal year (FY 2025) and the four prior fiscal years. For this year's report, the period is FY 2021 – FY 2025.

Findings include:

- Statewide, the percentages of youth that demonstrated improvement on the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessment in the first year of services were 43 percent in the School domain, 42 percent in the Behavioral/Emotional Needs domain, and 56 percent in the Child Strengths domain. Locality-specific performance for this cohort was generally consistent with the statewide average: more than half of the CSA programs had performance similar to the statewide average in each domain. Among localities whose cohorts showed significantly different degrees of improvement than the state average, the number of localities with above-average performance exceeded those with below-average performance in the School and Behavioral/Emotional Needs domains. The count of localities was the same for these two groups in the Child Strengths domain.
- The statewide percentage of youth showing improvement in the first year of services was closer to FY 2021 (and earlier performances) after declining between FY 2022 and FY 2023. The percentage of cohorts showing improvement increased with increased time between assessments.
- Eighty-six (86) percent of all CSA youth received only community-based services in FY 2025. The percentage was relatively stable over the last five fiscal years, ranging from 86 to 87 percent of youth.
- After annual declines in foster care outcomes between FY 2021 and FY 2024, the statewide percentage of youth in foster care in a family-based placement stabilized in FY 2025 (72 percent), and the statewide percentage of youth in foster care that exited to permanency increased to FY 2022 levels (79 percent).

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.

Under the direction of the SEC, the Office of Children's Services (OCS) has developed a set of performance and outcome measures 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 required by §2.2-2648.11 of the *Code of Virginia*. It is administered at the time of service initiation and at periodic intervals throughout the service period. The reassessment interval varies depending on the service provided and local policy and practice, but generally takes place at least annually. 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.

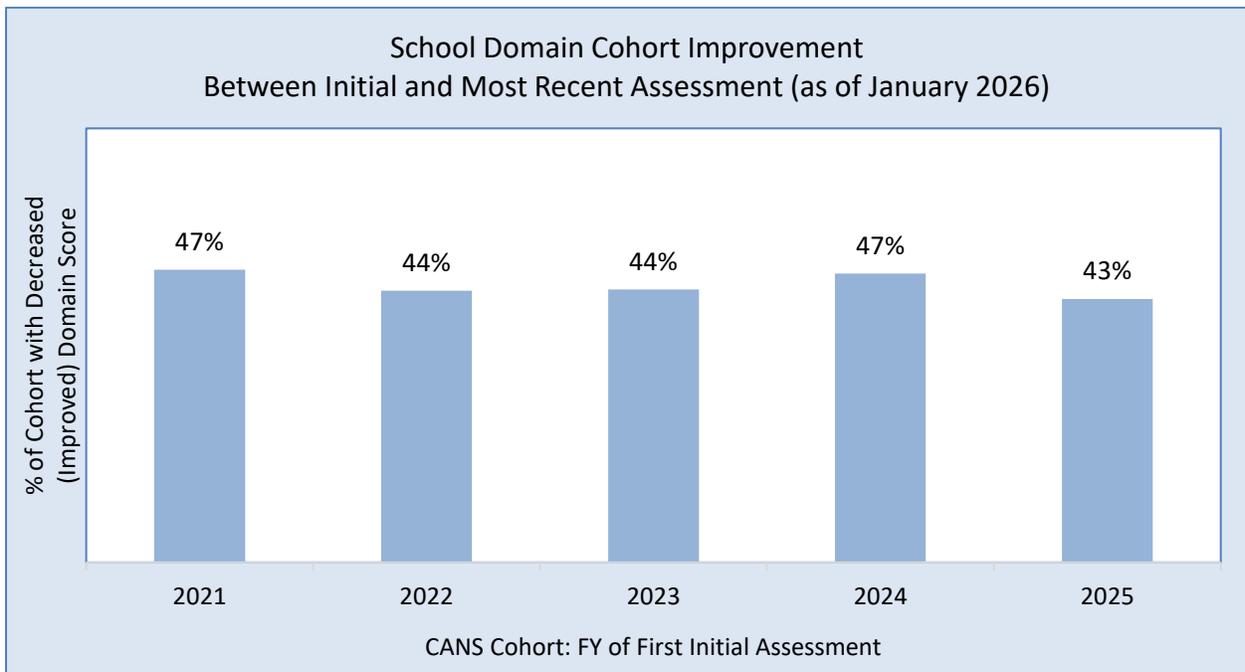
A trained and certified assessor scores each item in a Domain as a 0, 1, 2, or 3, with a lower score indicating the youth has less significant needs (or is better functioning) in that area. If interventions have the desired impact, domain scores would be expected to decrease (as a youth's needs decrease). Children are assigned to an annual "cohort" based on the fiscal year in which they enter CSA-funded services. Only youth with at least one reassessment within six months of the end of the fiscal year (FY) are included. The FY 2025 cohort includes youth with an initial (baseline) assessment on or after July 1, 2024, and a reassessment on or before January 1, 2026. As time passes and additional youth in the FY 2025 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, 2026, the most recent assessment was used to develop this report. The percentage of youth with a decreased domain score was calculated. For the FY 2025 cohort, the average time between the baseline and most recent assessment was 228 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 who show improvement following initial assessment results.

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

School Domain of the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths

In the first year of reporting for the FY 2025 cohort, 43 percent of youth showed improvement (a decrease in the CANS score) between the initial and most current assessments. Earlier cohorts had higher percentages of youth with improved scores in this domain (ranging from 44 percent to 47 percent), likely due to longer time intervals between assessments. The FY 2021 cohort had the longest average period between assessments (702 days) and was equal to the FY 2024 cohort for the greatest percentage of improvement (47 percent).

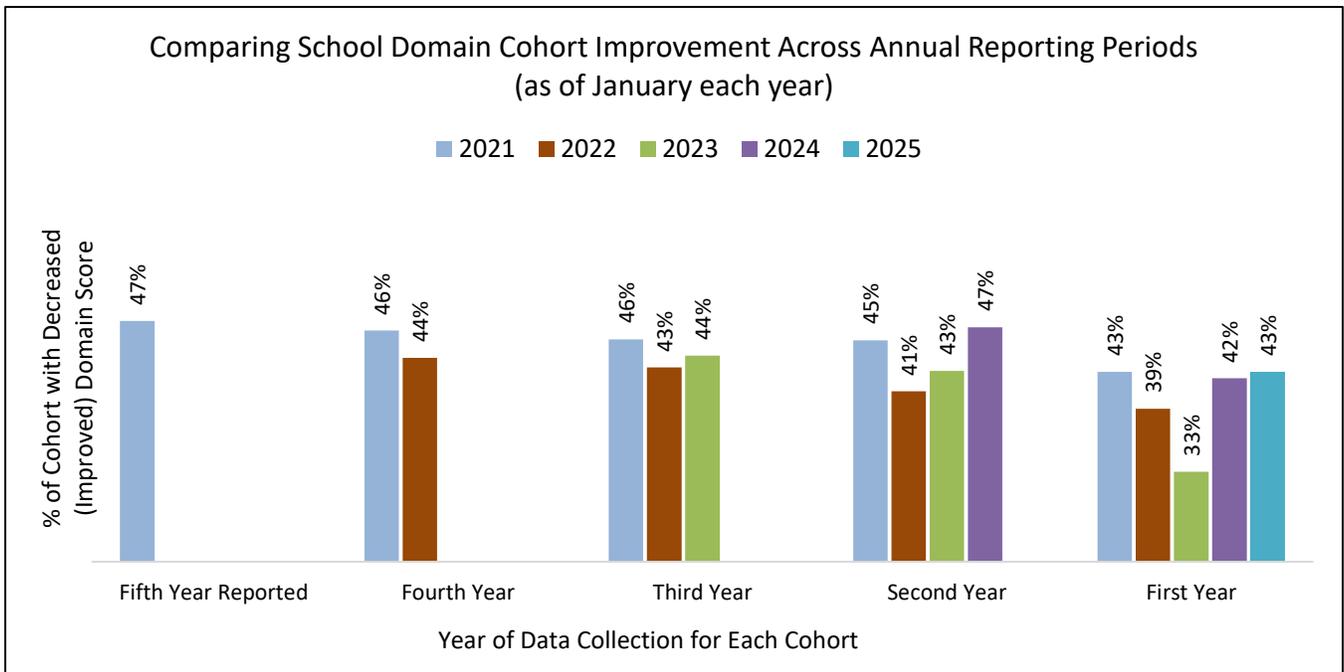


Outcomes generally improve over time, as seen with higher percentages of youth with improvement among older cohorts compared to more recent ones. However, the School domain does not show the clear upward trend of the other domains (i.e., Behavioral/Emotional Needs and Child Strengths). As shown in the chart on the next page, while each cohort has improved in percentage with each new year of measurement, some older cohorts are improving at slower rates than newer cohorts. 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 1/1/26), by Cohort²

Cohort	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Youth	3,703	5,259	5,634	5,036	4,482
Average Days	702	581	495	397	228

² The number of youth in each annual cohort represents “new” CSA cases with initial assessments occurring in that year.

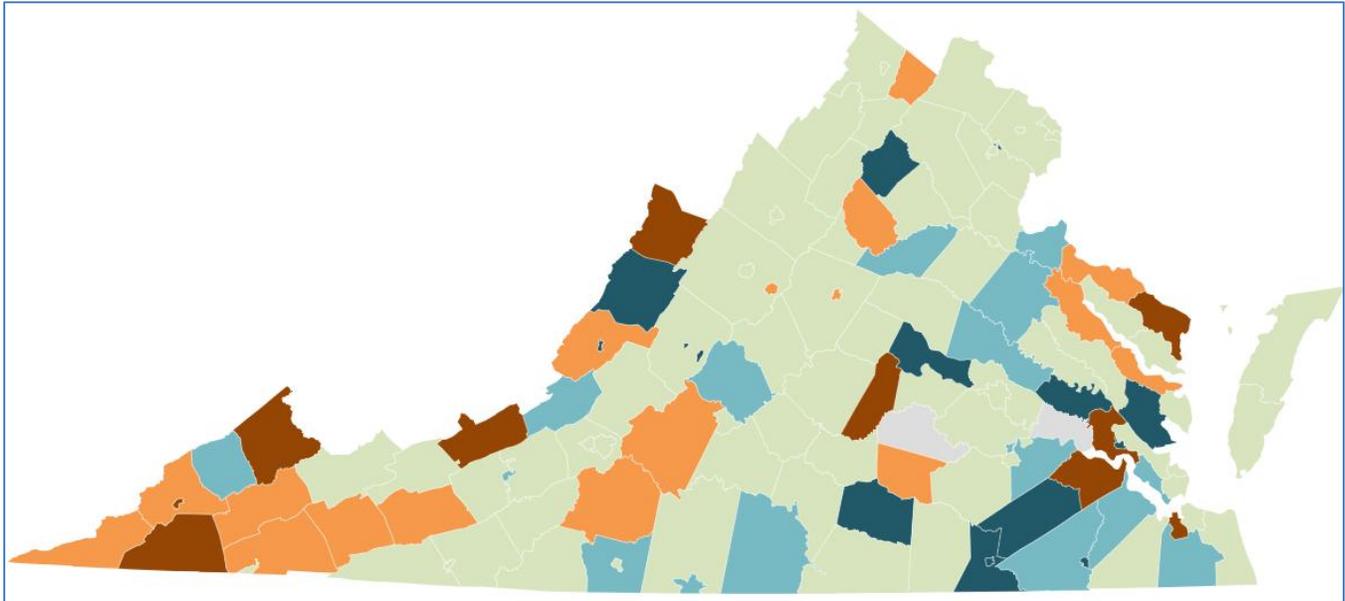


The percentage of each cohort showing improvement in their first year of reporting declined from FY 2021 through FY 2023, then increased again in FY 2024 and FY 2025. Among the last five cohorts, youth in FY 2021 and FY 2025 had the highest first-year improvement (43 percent).

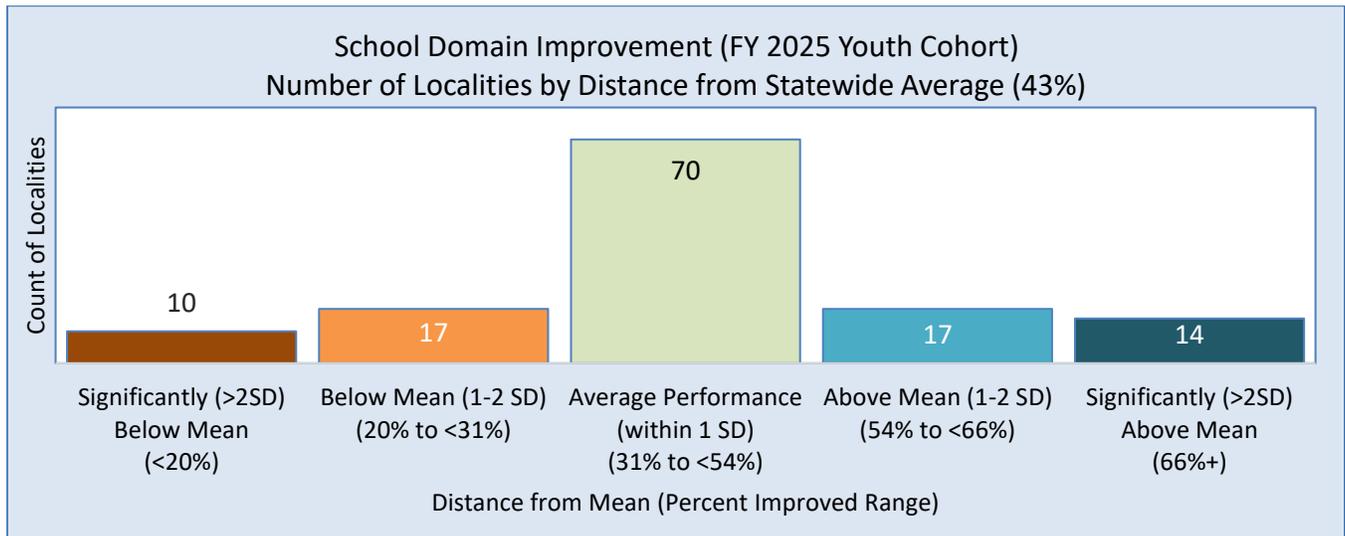
For cohorts with multiple years of available data, the percentage of youth who improved from initial assessment scores increased with the time between their initial and most recent assessments. The greatest gains were seen in the second year of assessments. The largest increase in the percentage of youth with improved scores was for the FY 2023 cohort, whose percentage increased from 33 percent in the first year to 43 percent in the second year. The rate of increase in the percentage of youth showing improvement tapered off after the second year, but continued to increase over time.

The graphics below compare locality-specific performance on this measure to the statewide results for youth with improvement in the CANS School domain. The data represent the FY 2025 cohort.

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth with Improvement in School Domain Scores (FY 2025 Youth Cohort)



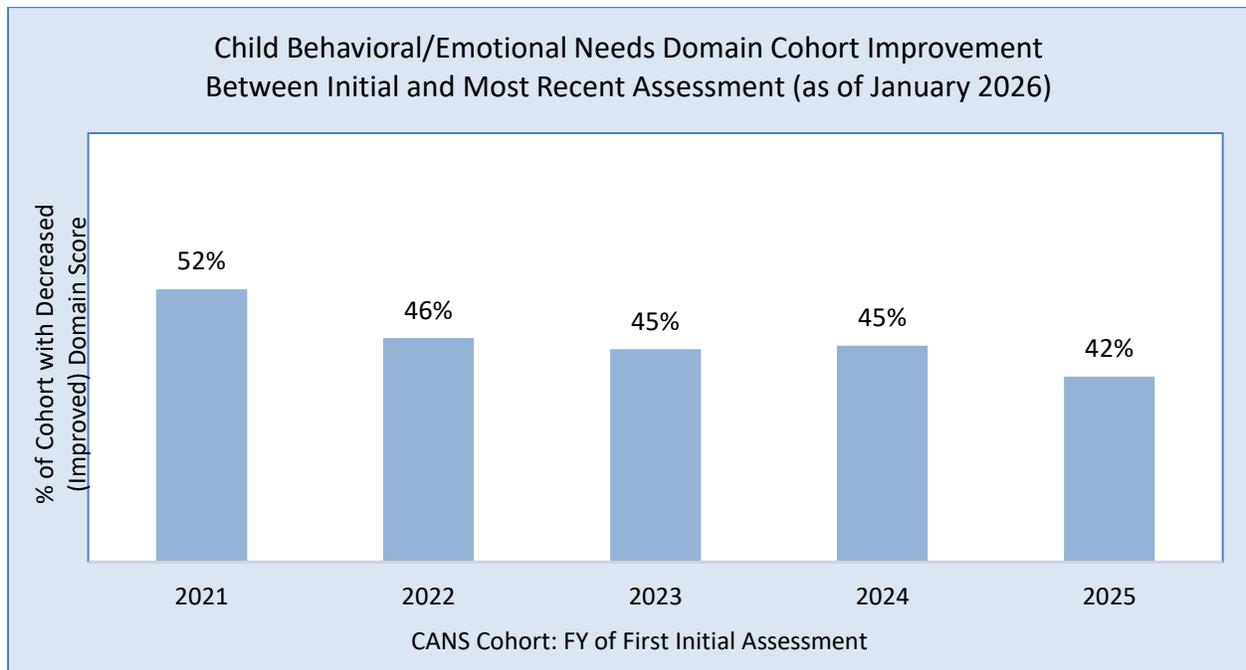
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The performance of most CSA localities (70 out of 128 reporting, or 55 percent) was equivalent to the statewide average (31 percent to less than 54 percent improvement). There were more localities with above-average than below-average performance (31 localities compared to 27). The Northern (DSS) region had the largest proportion (92 percent) of localities with average or better performance (31 percent or greater of youth showing improvement in this domain). Between 76 and 88 percent of localities in the Central, Eastern, and Piedmont regions had average or better performance. Slightly more than half of Western region localities (12 out of 22, or 55 percent) had an average or better percentage of youth with improvement in scores.

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

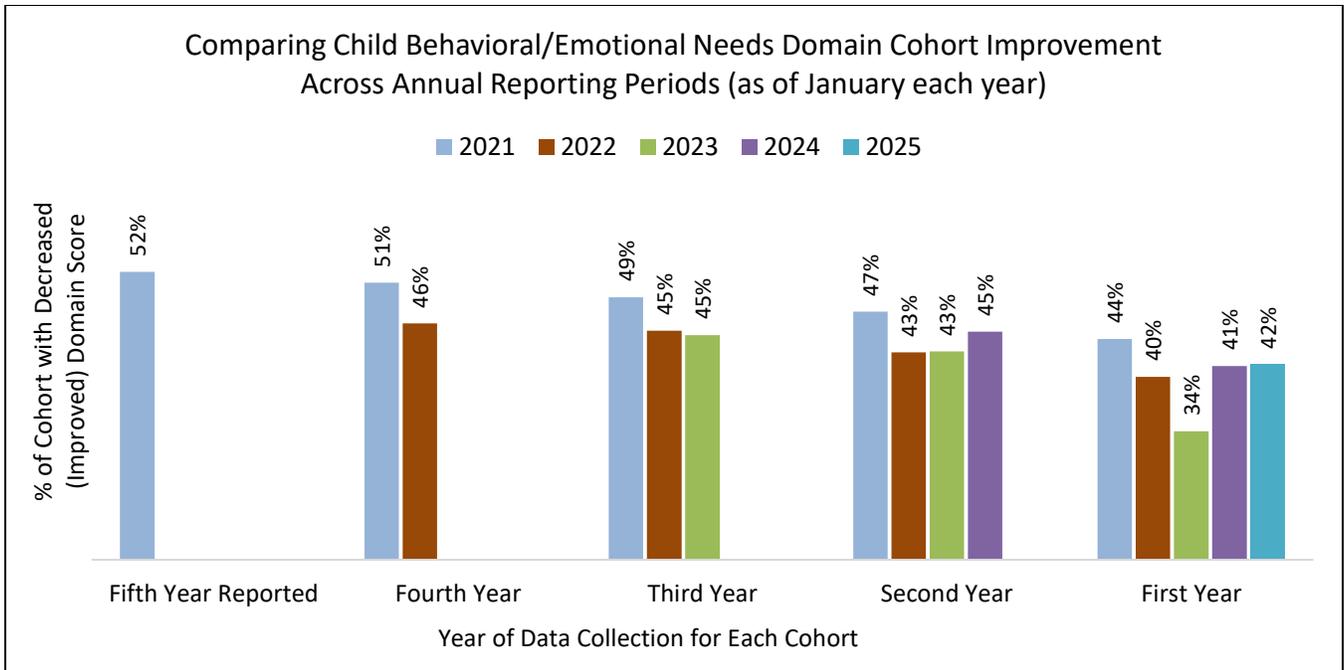
In the first year of reporting for the FY 2025 cohort, 42 percent showed improvement (a decrease in the score) between the initial and most recent assessment. Earlier cohorts had higher percentages of youth with improved scores in this domain (ranging from 45 to 52 percent improved). The FY 2021 cohort had the longest average period between assessments (702 days) and the greatest percentage of improvement (52 percent).



Outcomes tend to improve over time, as seen in higher improvement rates 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 2026, by Cohort

Cohort	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Youth	3,736	5,285	5,662	5,068	4,496
Average Days	702	581	495	397	228

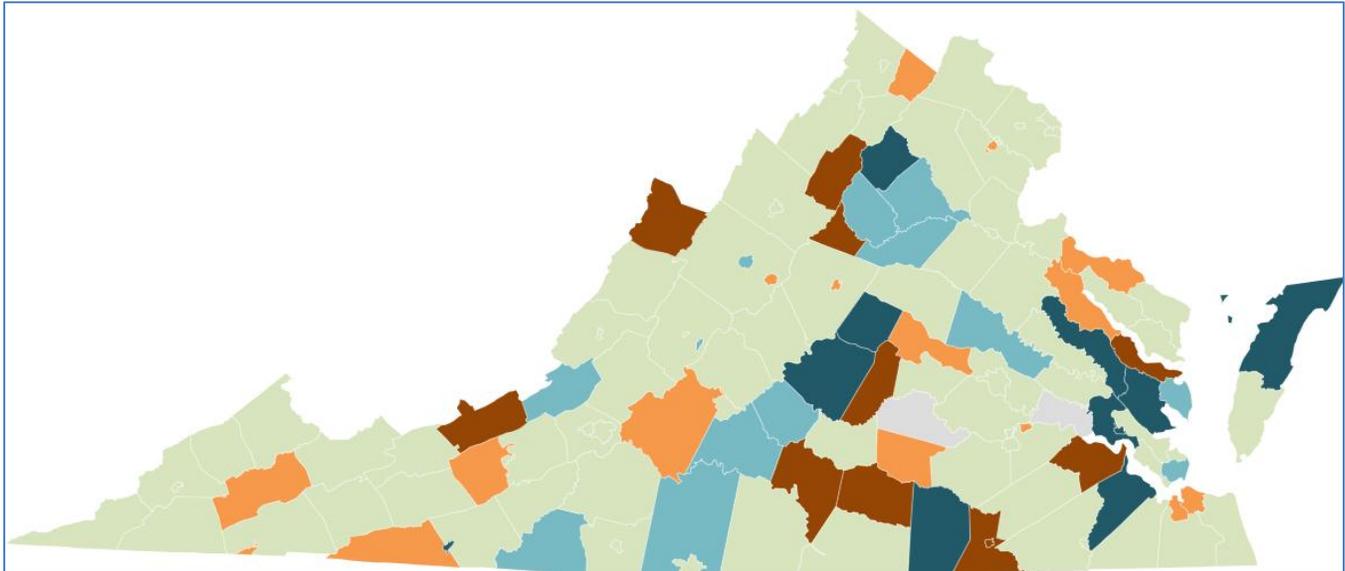


The percentage of each cohort showing improvement in their first year of reporting declined from FY 2021 through FY 2023, then increased in FY 2024 and FY 2025. Among the last five years of cohorts, FY 2021 had the highest percentage of youth showing improvement in their first year (44 percent). FY 2023 had the lowest (34 percent).

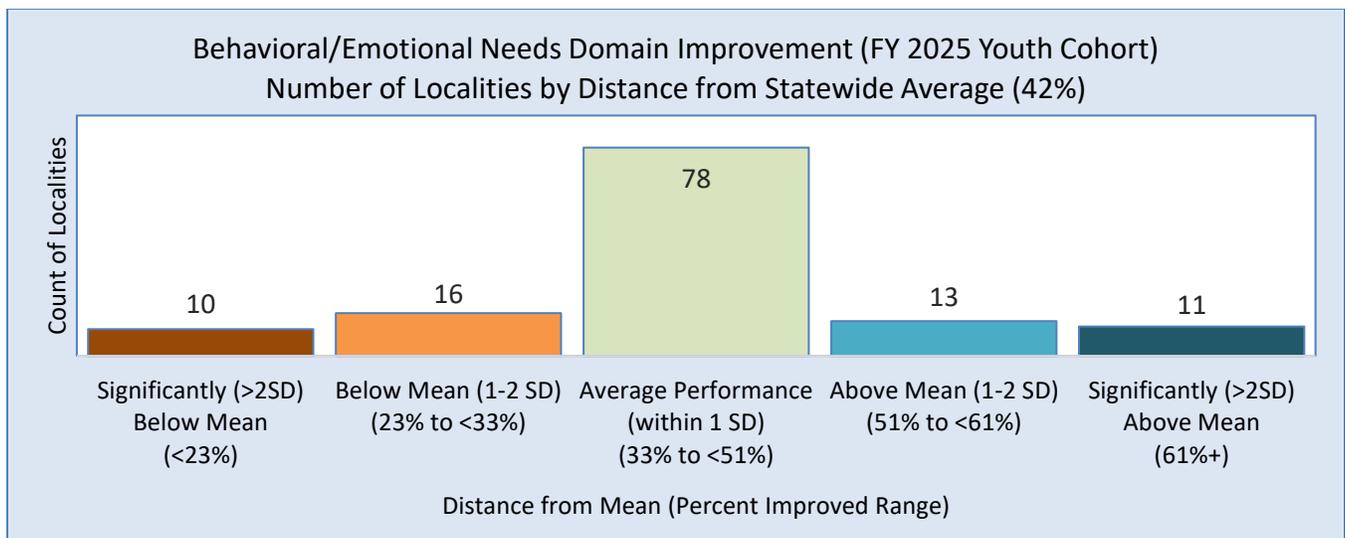
For cohorts with multiple years of available data, the percentage of youth who improved from initial assessment scores increased with the time between assessments. The greatest gains were seen in the second year of assessments. The largest increase in the percentage of youth with improved scores from the initial was for the FY 2023 cohort, whose percentage increased from 34 percent in the first year to 43 percent in the second year. The rate of increase in the percentage of youth showing improvement tapered off after the second year, but continued to increase over time 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 Behavioral/Emotional Needs domain. The data represent the FY 2025 cohort.

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth with Improvement in Behavioral/Emotional Needs Domain Scores (FY 2025 Youth Cohort)



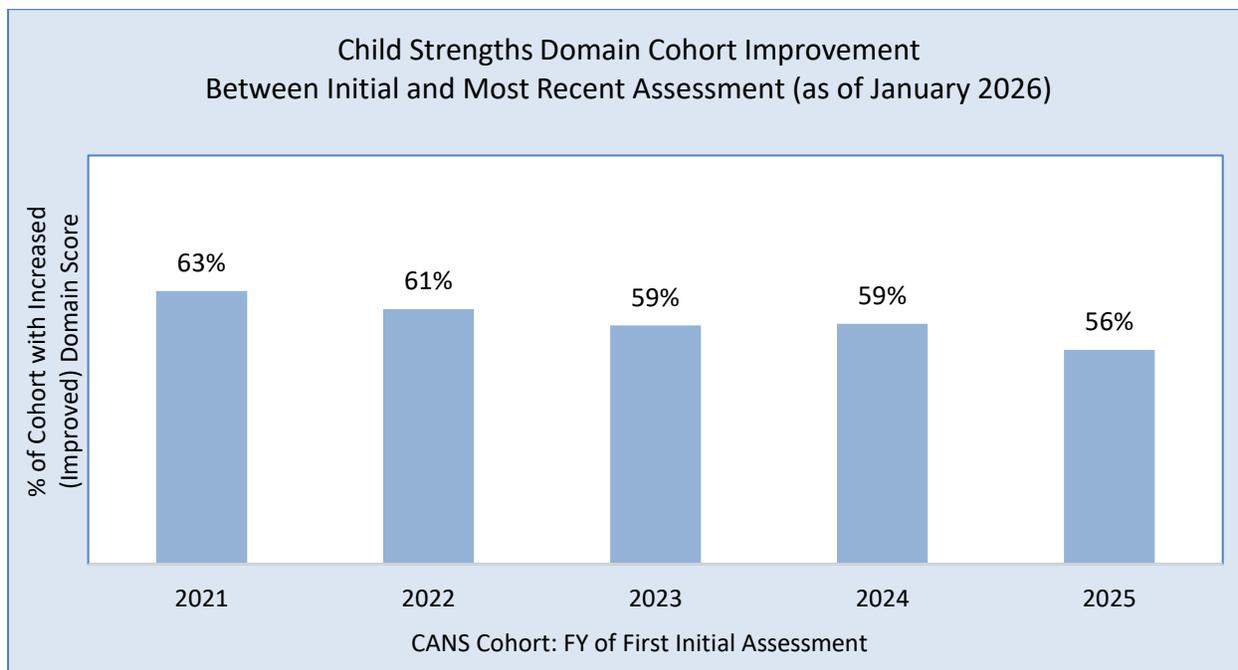
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The performance of most CSA localities (78 out of 128 reporting, or 61 percent) was equivalent to the statewide average (33 percent to less than 51 percent). Twenty-six localities had below-average performance, with fewer than 33 percent of youth improving (20 percent of programs), while 24 localities had above-average performance, with more than half of youth improving (19 percent of programs). The Northern (DSS) region had the largest proportion (85 percent) of localities with average or better performance (at least 33 percent of youth showing improvement in this domain). Between 77 and 84 percent of localities in Eastern, Piedmont, and Western regions had average or better performance. Two-thirds of Central region localities (17 out of 25, or 68 percent) had at least 33 percent of youth with improvement in scores.

Child Strengths Domain of the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths

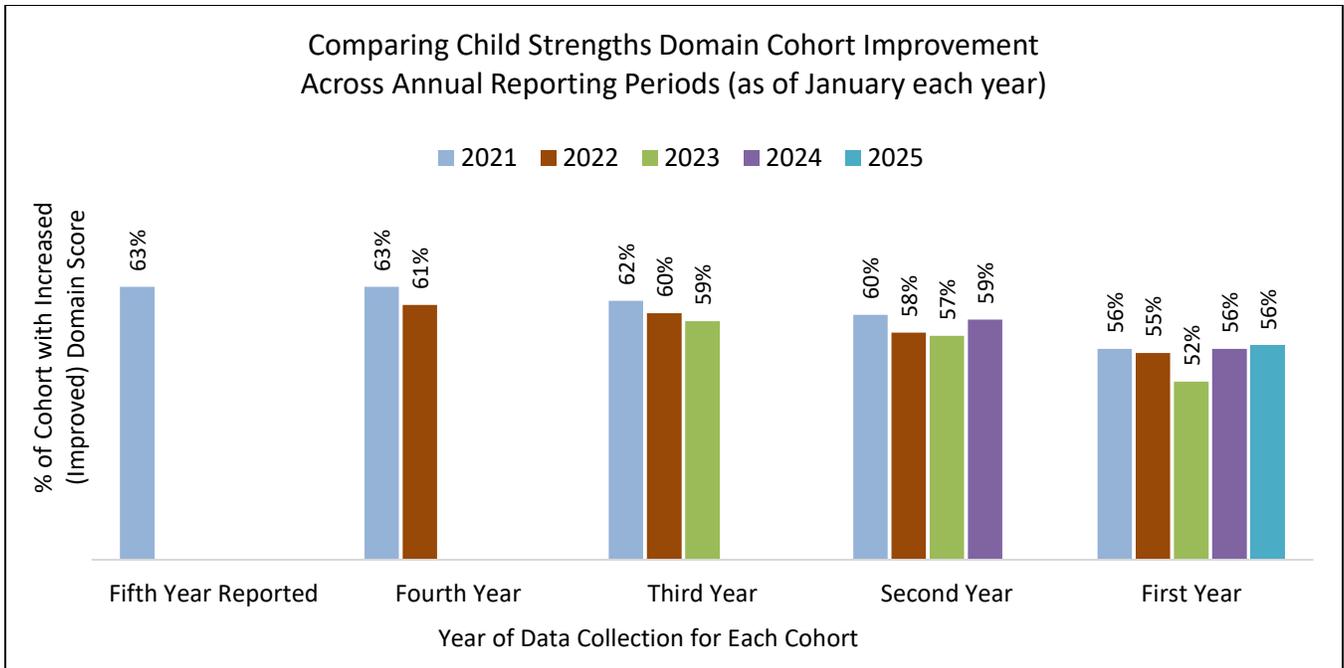
In the first year of reporting for the FY 2025 cohort, 56 percent showed improvement (a decrease in the score) between the initial and most recent assessments. Earlier cohorts had higher percentages of youth with improved scores in this domain (ranging from 59 to 63 percent improved). The FY 2021 cohort had the longest average period between assessments (702 days) and the greatest percentage of improvement (63 percent).



Outcomes tend to improve over time, as seen in higher improvement rates 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 2026, by Cohort

Cohort	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Youth	3,736	5,285	5,662	5,068	4,496
Average Days	702	581	495	397	228

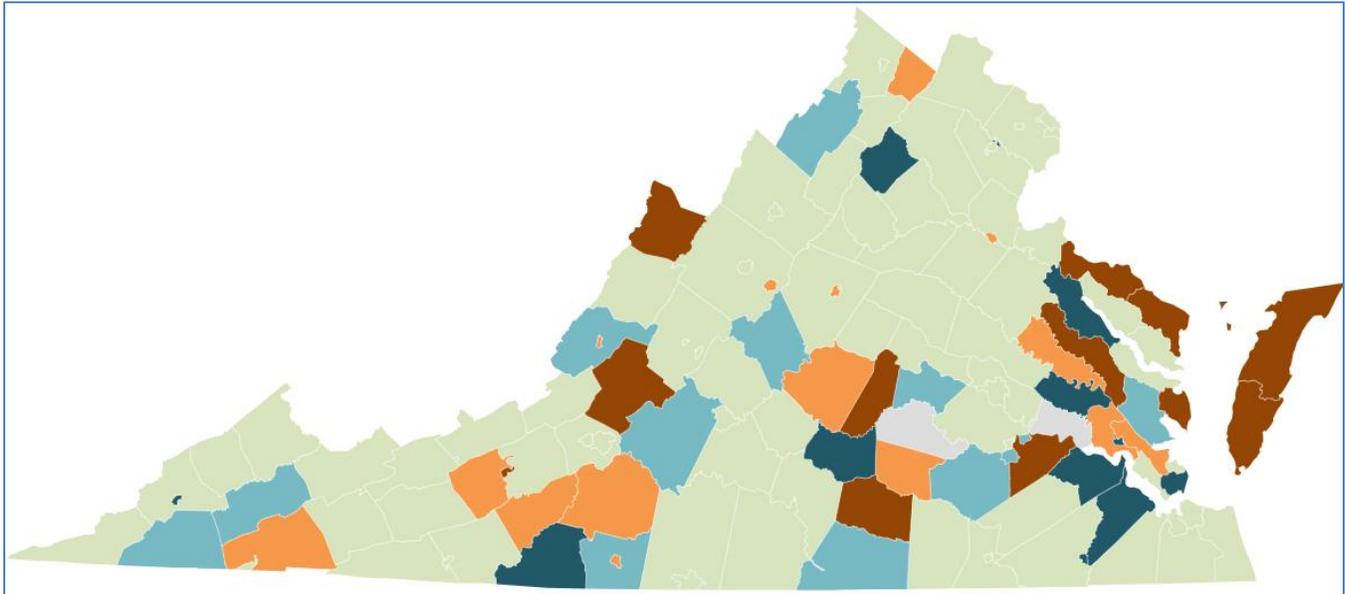


The percentage of each cohort showing improvement in their first year of reporting declined from FY 2021 through FY 2023, then increased in FY 2024 and FY 2025. Among the last five cohorts, FY 2021, FY 2024, and FY 2025 had the highest percentages of youth showing improvement in their first year (56 percent), while FY 2023 had the lowest (52 percent).

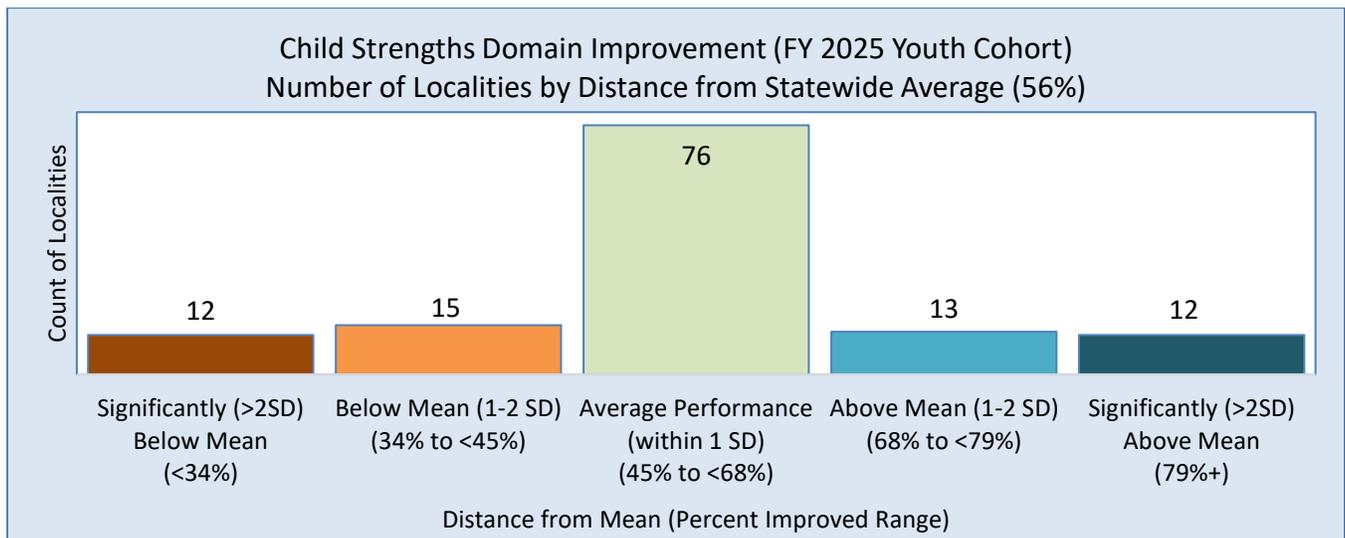
For cohorts with multiple years of available data, the percentage of youth who improved their initial assessment scores increased with the time between assessments. The greatest gains were seen in the second year of assessments. The largest increase in the percentage of youth with improved scores from the initial was for the FY 2023 cohort, whose percentage increased from 52 percent in the first year to 57 percent in the second year. The rate of increase in the percentage of youth showing improvement tapered off after the second year, but continued to increase over time 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 Child Strengths domain. The data represent the FY 2025 cohort.

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth with Improvement in Child Strengths Domain Scores (FY 2025 Youth Cohort)



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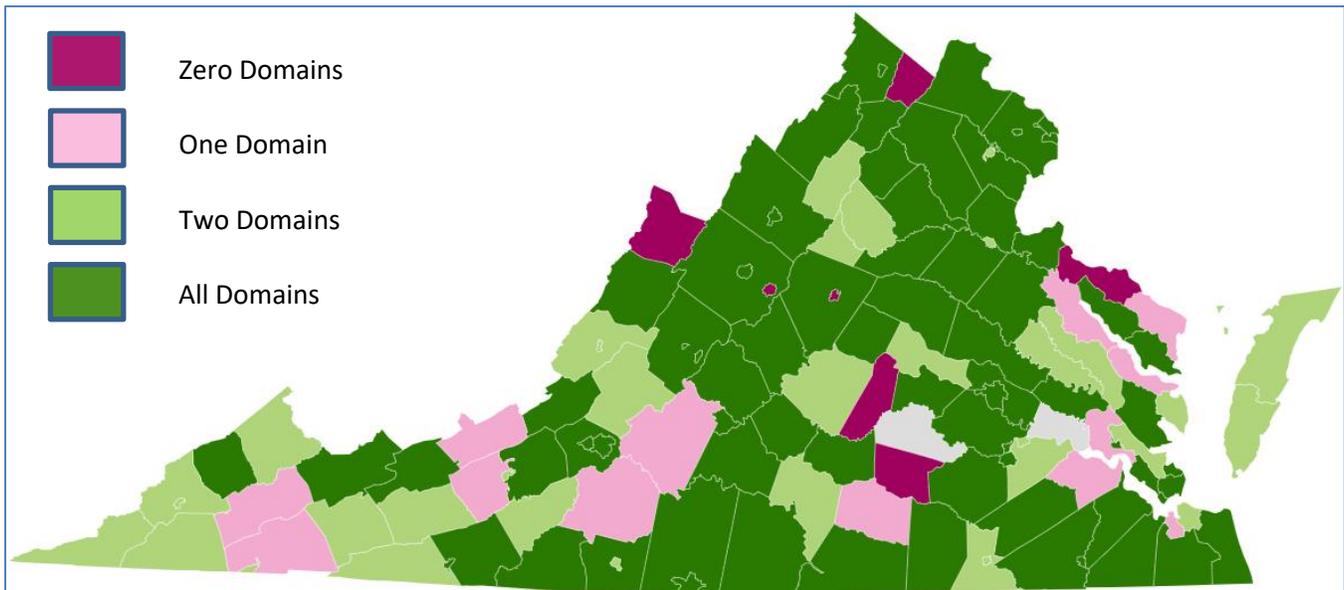
The performance of most CSA localities (76 out of 128 reporting, or 59 percent) was average (45 percent to less than 68 percent improvement). Twenty-seven localities had below-average performance (less than 45 percent of the youth improved). The Northern (DSS) region had the largest proportion of localities (24, or 92 percent of the region) with average or better performance. Most localities in the remaining regions performed at or above average, ranging from 68 percent (17 out of 25 localities) in the Central region to 82 percent (18 out of 22 localities) in the Western region.

Summarized CANS Results by Location

Below is a map summarizing each locality's count of domains with average or better performance, compared to statewide performance. The minimum was zero domains, 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 Domains where Percent Improved (FY 2025 Service Start) was Average or Better



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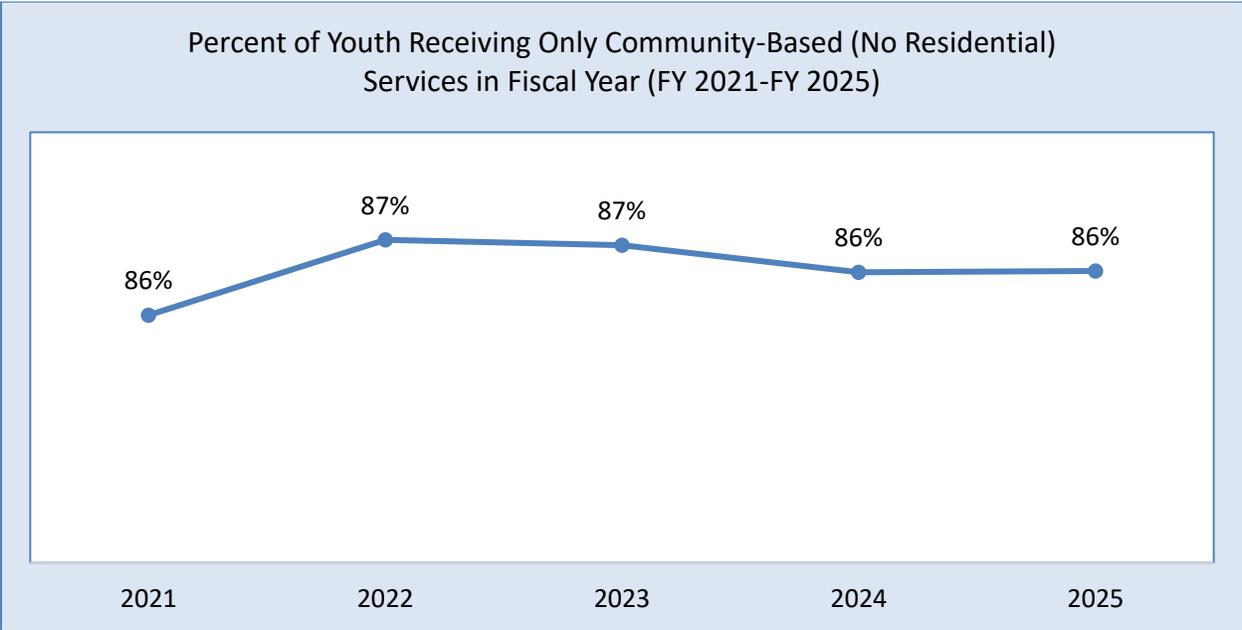
Most localities showed improvement equal to or exceeding average performance in at least one CANS domain (121 out of 128 localities, or 95 percent). Seven localities had below average performance in all three domains; 13 localities had average or better performance in one domain; 33 localities had average or better performance in two domains; and 75 had average or better performance in all three domains.

The Northern (DSS) region had the highest proportion of localities with average or better performance in at least two of the measured CANS domains (25 out of 26 localities), followed by the Eastern (21 out of 24) and Piedmont (26 out of 31) regions. Localities with below-average performance across all three domains were found in the Central (three localities), Piedmont (three localities), and Northern (one locality) regions.

CSA Performance Indicator

Youth Receiving Only Community-Based CSA-Funded Services

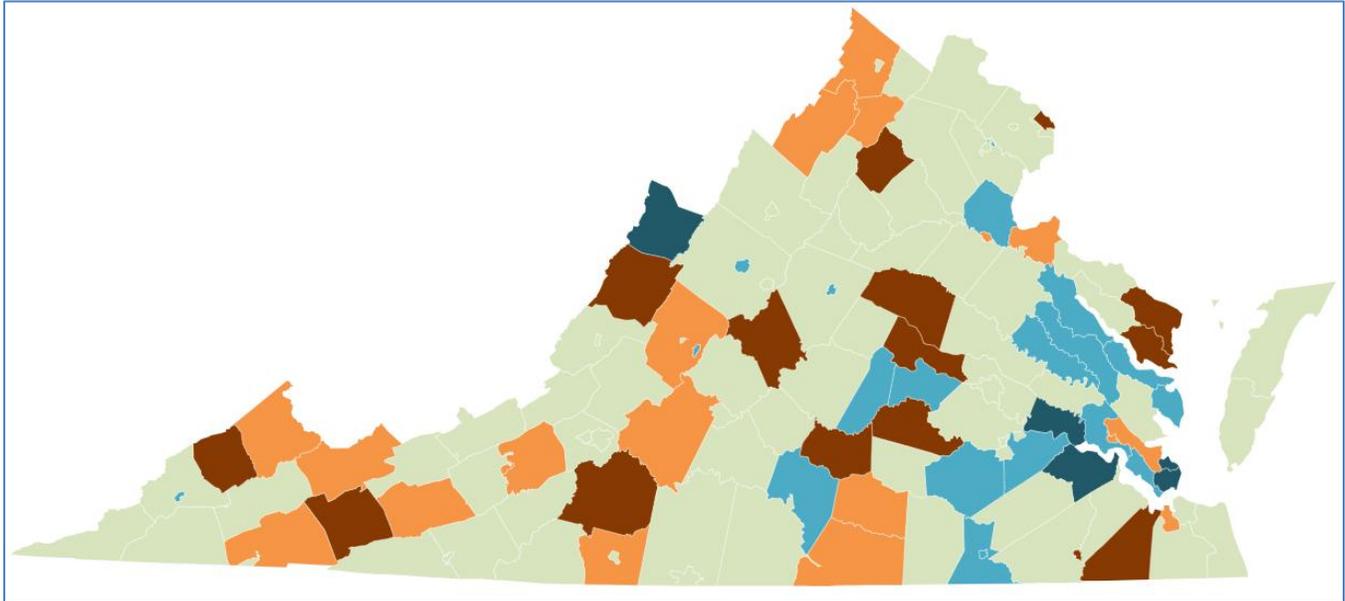
The CSA has long supported serving youth in their homes and home communities as a centerpiece of the system-of-care approach. This indicator is one measure of how this goal is realized. In each fiscal year, youth who received only community-based services through CSA (no residential or congregate care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



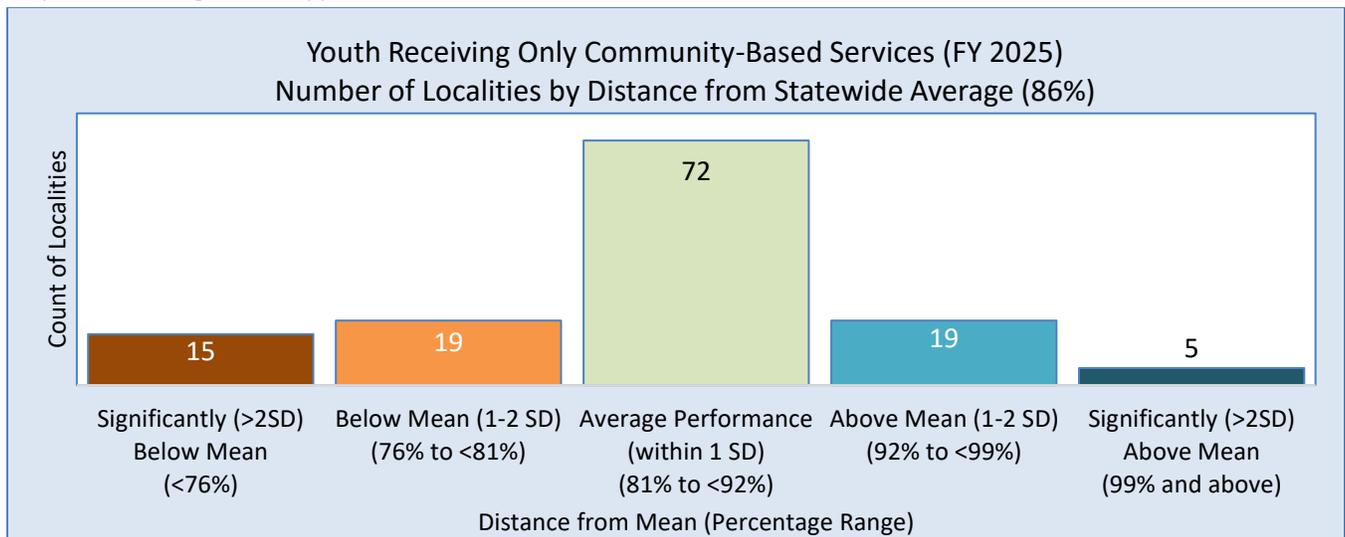
In FY 2025, 86 percent of all CSA youth received only community-based services. The percentage was relatively stable over the last five fiscal years, ranging from 86 to 87 percent of youth.

Community-based Services Only by Location

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth with Only Community-Based Services (FY 2025)



Map created using Datawrapper



In all 130 localities, at least two-thirds (67 percent minimum) of the CSA youth received only community-based services; in 117, the proportion was at least 75 percent. Five localities reported that 100 percent of youth received only community-based services (no residential services received).

The performance of most CSA localities (72 out of 130 reporting, or 55 percent) was equivalent to the statewide average (81 – 92 percent of youth receiving no residential services). There were fewer

localities with above-average performance than with below-average performance (24 compared to 34). The Eastern (DSS) region had the largest proportion (79 percent) of localities with average or better performance (at least 81 percent of youth receiving only community-based services), followed by the Central (78 percent) and Piedmont (77 percent) regions.

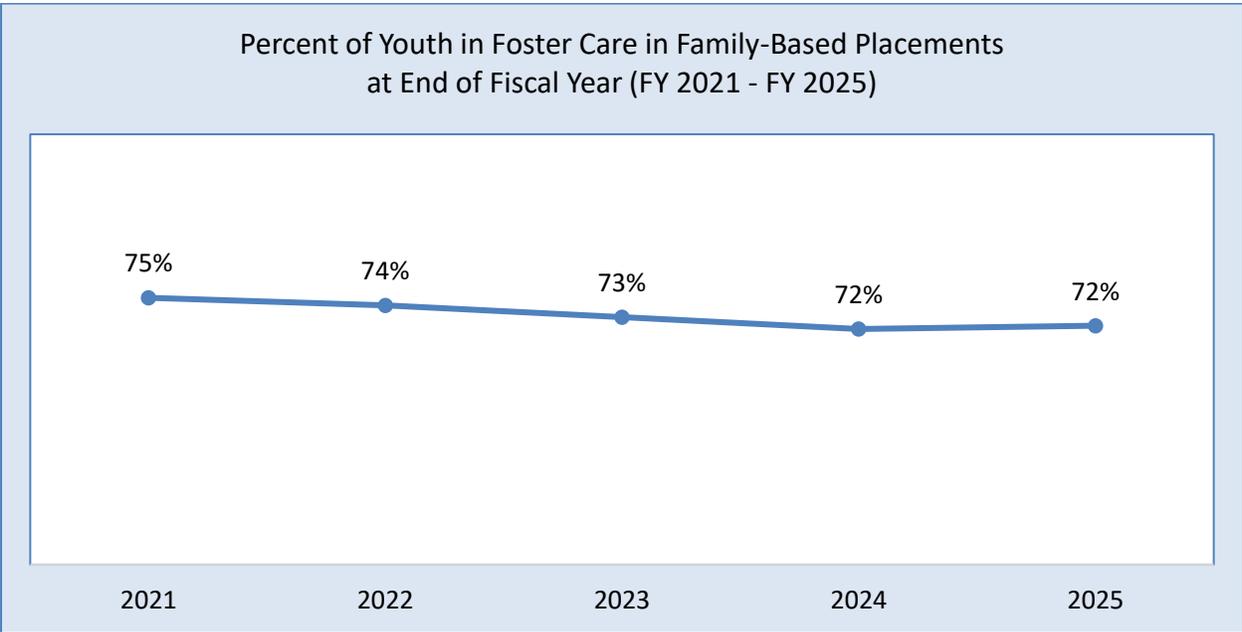
The statewide value for this measure was less than one percentage point higher than in FY 2021 (85.6 percent in FY 2021 and 86.4 percent in FY 2025). Individual localities experienced much larger shifts in the same period. Eighteen local programs increased their performance by at least 10 percentage points since FY 2021; Sussex, James City, and Accomack were 20 percentage points higher this past year than in FY 2021. In nine localities in FY 2025, the percentage of youth receiving only non-residential services was at least 10 percentage points lower than in FY 2021. There were 18 local CSA programs with a change of less than one percent in FY 2025 compared to FY 2021.

Outcomes Related to Foster Care

The majority (53 percent) of children served through the CSA in FY 2025 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

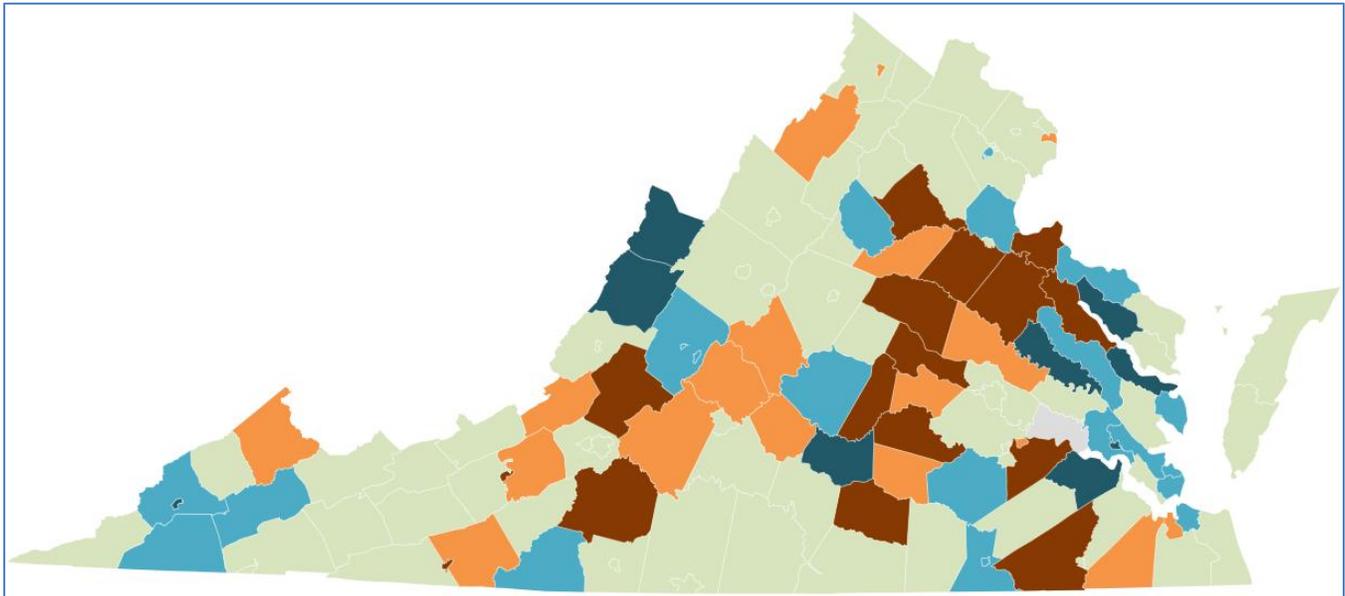
Best practices in child welfare suggest that children removed from their homes due to abuse, neglect, or other reasons do best in family-based foster care settings. These are family- and family-like settings with a limited number of children, as opposed to a group home or other larger congregate care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



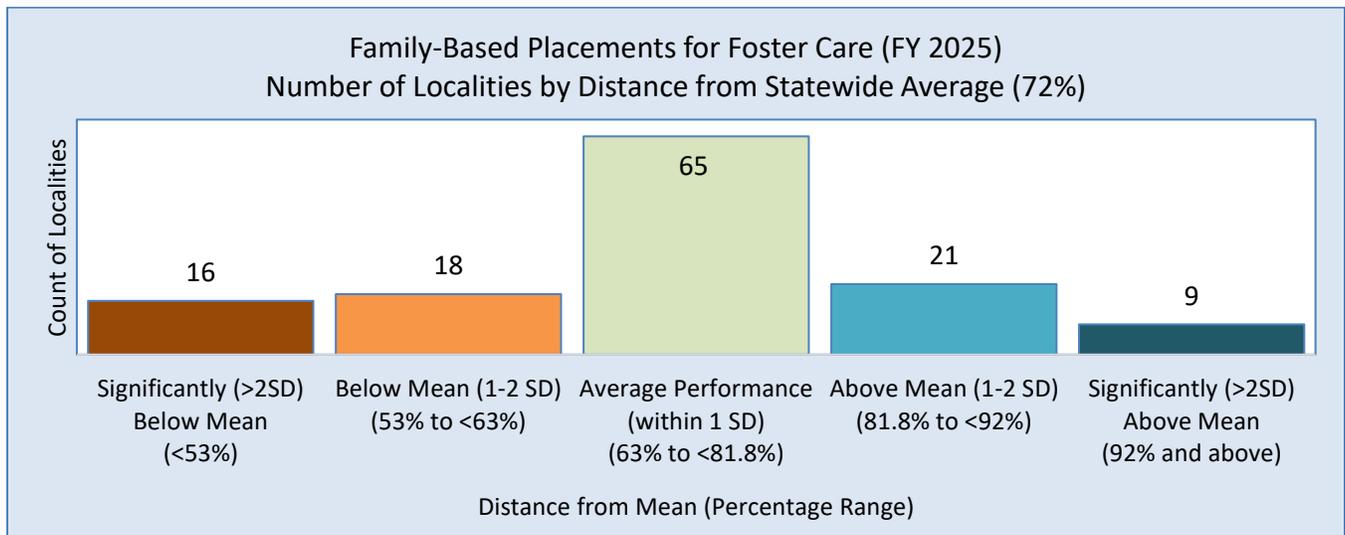
Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Research and Planning, Children's Services System Outcomes (CSSTO) report

At the end of FY 2025, 72 percent of youth in foster care were in family-based placements (13 percentage points below the VDSS target). This percentage decreased by about 1 percentage point annually from FY 2021 to FY 2024 and stabilized in FY 2025.

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth in Family-Based Placements (FY 2025)



Map created using Datawrapper



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

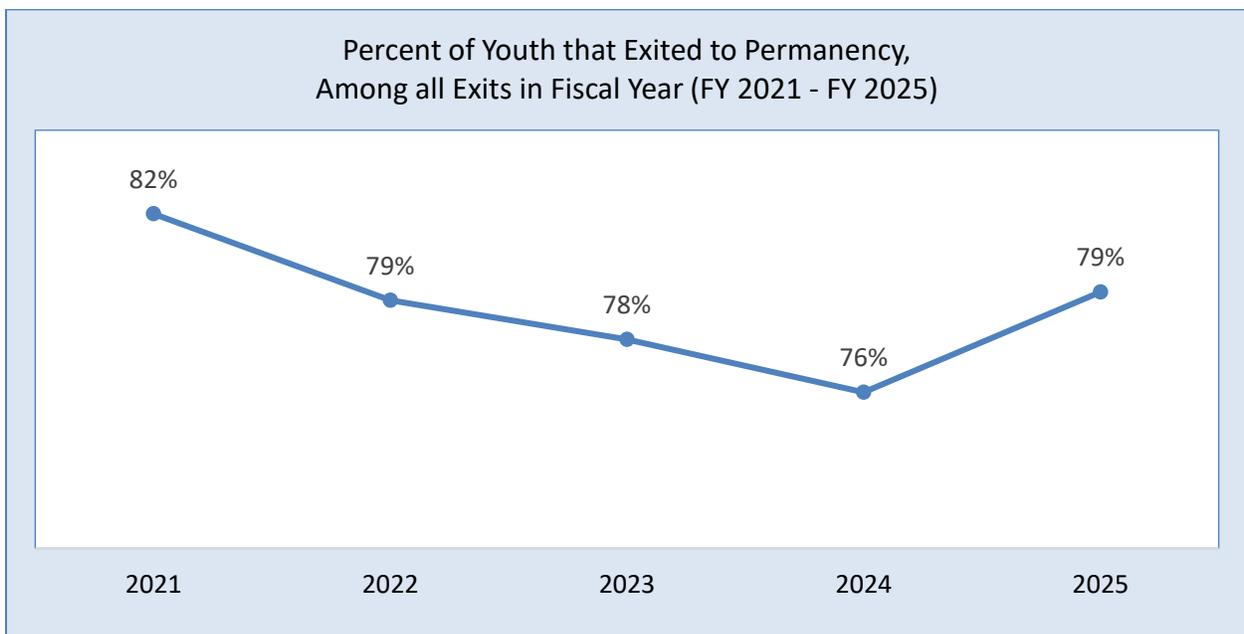
Most (95 of 129, or 74 percent) localities³ had an average or better percentage of youth in foster care in family-based placements (63 percent or greater). There were more localities with below-average performance (34 localities had less than 63 percent of their youth in foster care in family-based

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.

placements) than with above-average performance (30 localities had at least 82 percent of their youth in foster care in family-based placements).

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

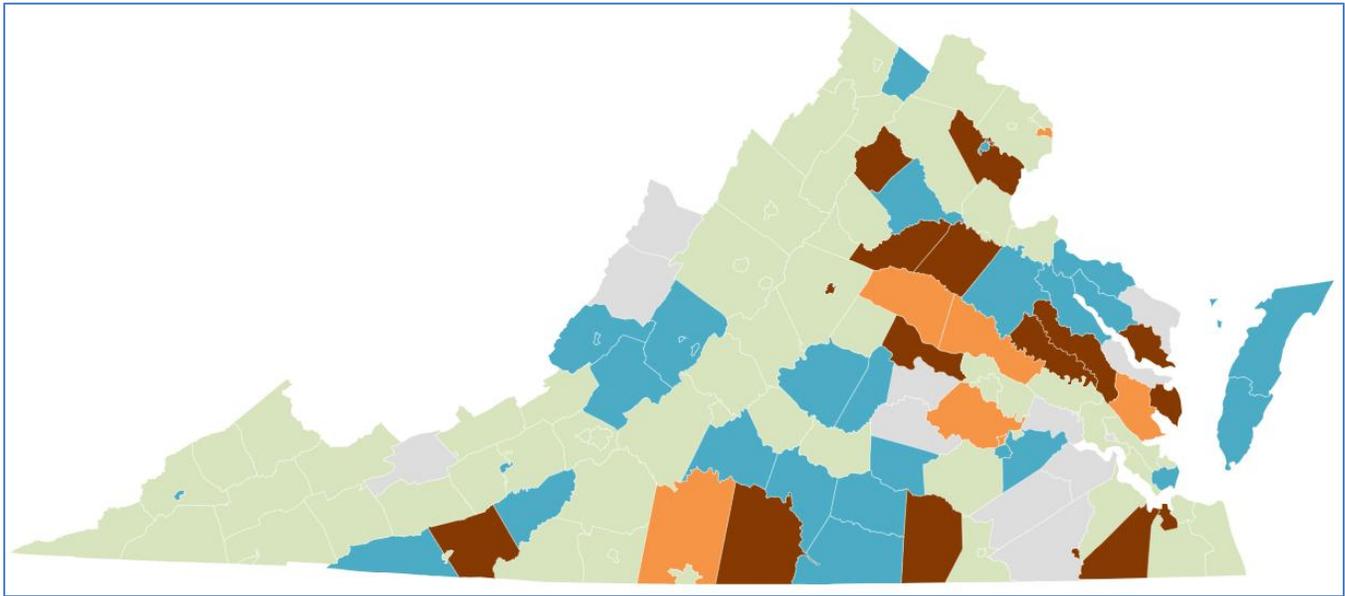
Children who "exit" or "age out" of the foster care system without establishing a permanent family connection (typically through adoption, reunification with their biological family, or placement with a relative) have considerably poorer life outcomes. Achieving permanency is a critical indicator of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



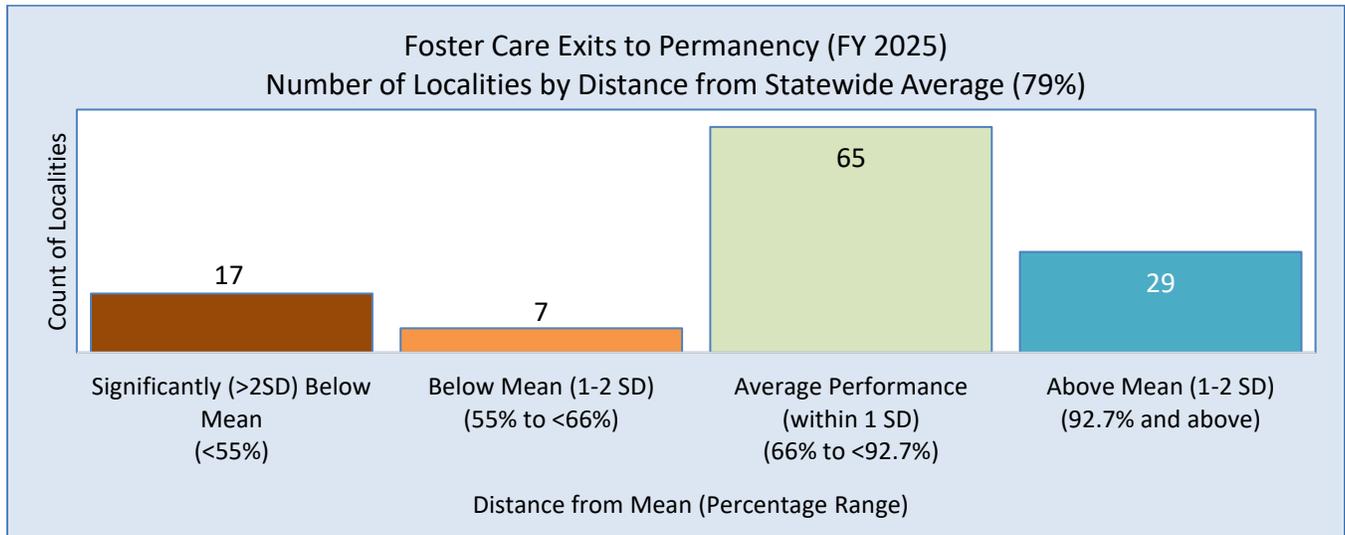
Source: Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Research and Planning, Children's Services System Outcomes (CSSTO) report

The statewide percentage of youth who exited foster care to permanency in FY 2025 was 79 percent or seven percentage points below the target. After a three-year decline from FY 2021 to FY 2024, this measure improved in FY 2025, increasing to match FY 2022 performance while not yet reaching FY 2021 performance.

Locality Performance Compared to Statewide Percent of Youth Exiting to Permanency (FY 2025)



Map created using Datawrapper



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

Most localities⁴ had average or better performance in the percentage of their youth exiting foster care to permanency (94 out of 118 localities, or 80 percent), compared with the statewide average. More localities had above-average performance (29 localities with at least 93 percent of youth exiting to

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.

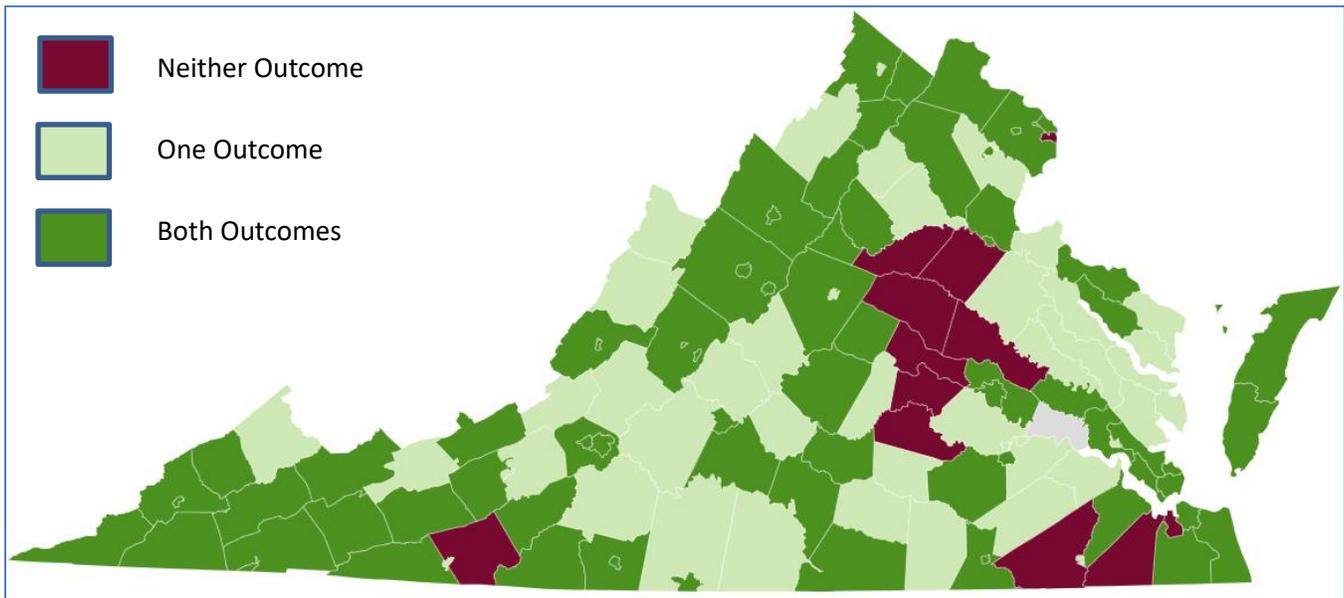
permanency) than below-average performance (24 localities with less than 66 percent of youth exiting to permanency).

Summarized DSS Results by Location

The map below visualizes, by locality, FY 2025 performance on the two Virginia DSS outcome measures: the percentage of youth in foster care in family-based placements and the percentage of youth in foster care who 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 average performance on each measure.

Map of Virginia Localities:

Locality Count of DSS Outcomes (FY 2025) with Average Performance or Better



Average Performance or Better: 63% and above for Family-Based Placements; 66% and above for Exits to Permanency

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

Most localities had average or better performance in both DSS outcomes (72 out of 129, or 56 percent). Among the 12 localities identified with average performance or better in neither outcome:

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

Forty-five localities had average or better performance in one of the two measures:

- Eight of these 45 localities had data for only the family-based placements measure, as no youth exited from foster care in the fiscal year.

- Average or better performance among the remaining 37 localities occurred more frequently for exits to permanency performance (22 localities) than for family-based placements performance (15 localities).

Localities with average or better performance in at least one outcome were most prevalent in the Piedmont (31 localities, or 100 percent) and Western (21 localities, or 95 percent) DSS regions. Eighty-eight percent of Eastern region localities achieved average or better performance in at least one outcome, followed by 85 percent of Central and Northern region localities. The Central and Northern regions had the highest proportion of localities with average or better performance for neither outcome (four localities, or 15 percent, in each region).

Conclusion

Measuring the performance of the Children's Services Act is critical to determining whether it is achieving its stated goals and objectives. This report provides updates and additions to reporting completed in previous years. These performance benchmarks are analyzed statistically to provide information to CSA stakeholders and the State Executive Council for Children's Services about localities with high 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 those of other localities. This dashboard is available on the CSA website at www.csa.virginia.gov and provides additional levels of CANS data analysis than found in this report. It is hoped that local CSA programs use these data to identify and build on areas of strength and to develop strategies to improve performance where appropriate.

Appendix 1: Locality-Specific Performance Measures FY 2025

Locality	CANS % Improved (FY 2025 Cohort)			CSA	DSS	
	School	Behavior	Child Strengths	Community-Based Services	Family-Based Placements	Exit to Permanency
Accomack	50.0%	75.0%	25.0%	86.2%	71.4%	100.0%
Albemarle	45.8%	33.3%	66.7%	90.9%	80.2%	80.0%
Alexandria	51.5%	39.4%	51.5%	91.2%	60.0%	65.2%
Alleghany	25.0%	37.5%	75.0%	86.9%	78.3%	100.0%
Amelia	x	x	x	69.2%	33.3%	x
Amherst	54.3%	45.7%	63.0%	90.2%	60.0%	75.0%
Appomattox	51.4%	54.3%	65.7%	90.7%	58.8%	75.0%
Arlington	51.4%	50.0%	54.2%	73.7%	76.3%	75.8%
Augusta	35.5%	38.7%	54.8%	84.4%	73.7%	71.7%
Bath	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	75.0%	100.0%	x
Bedford County	30.0%	32.0%	68.0%	76.1%	54.9%	74.3%
Bland	40.0%	40.0%	60.0%	87.5%	66.7%	x
Botetourt	38.5%	38.5%	30.8%	83.7%	50.0%	100.0%
Bristol	50.0%	27.8%	55.6%	81.2%	68.9%	85.7%
Brunswick	37.5%	62.5%	62.5%	86.8%	71.4%	50.0%
Buchanan	18.8%	37.5%	50.0%	78.7%	62.3%	88.6%
Buckingham	37.5%	62.5%	37.5%	88.9%	88.9%	100.0%
Buena Vista	75.0%	58.3%	66.7%	92.5%	82.9%	100.0%
Campbell	43.9%	54.5%	54.5%	88.0%	80.8%	93.8%
Caroline	61.5%	46.2%	61.5%	85.2%	36.4%	100.0%
Carroll	33.8%	45.6%	50.0%	83.2%	57.6%	46.7%
Charles City	x	x	x	100.0%	x	x
Charlotte	36.4%	18.2%	63.6%	93.6%	76.9%	100.0%
Charlottesville	28.6%	32.1%	42.9%	93.0%	77.6%	33.3%
Chesapeake	55.6%	42.6%	63.0%	86.2%	75.0%	77.3%
Chesterfield	39.2%	47.3%	58.1%	86.3%	69.5%	61.3%
Clarke	28.6%	28.6%	42.9%	87.1%	66.7%	100.0%
Colonial Heights	57.1%	33.3%	52.4%	88.7%	69.5%	61.3%
Covington	80.0%	40.0%	40.0%	83.8%	78.3%	100.0%
Craig	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%	85.0%	62.5%	75.0%
Culpeper	50.0%	57.1%	64.3%	87.8%	46.7%	100.0%
Cumberland	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Danville	57.8%	39.4%	48.6%	88.4%	67.7%	85.7%
Dickenson	60.0%	50.0%	50.0%	71.1%	70.0%	83.3%
Dinwiddie	52.9%	35.3%	70.6%	95.1%	89.7%	66.7%
Essex	25.0%	25.0%	100.0%	93.1%	50.0%	100.0%
Fairfax/Falls Church	40.3%	36.3%	50.8%	89.6%	72.7%	69.2%
Fauquier	48.1%	47.2%	50.9%	90.4%	67.4%	80.0%
Floyd	31.6%	42.1%	42.1%	86.1%	64.3%	100.0%

Locality	CANS % Improved (FY 2025 Cohort)			CSA	DSS	
	School	Behavior	Child Strengths	Community-Based Services	Family-Based Placements	Exit to Permanency
Fluvanna	40.0%	66.7%	60.0%	89.0%	72.2%	71.4%
Franklin City	91.7%	41.7%	83.3%	68.0%	66.7%	33.3%
Franklin County	26.1%	43.5%	43.5%	73.9%	49.3%	84.6%
Frederick	34.2%	39.5%	57.9%	79.1%	66.7%	90.0%
Fredericksburg	40.6%	34.4%	40.6%	77.1%	75.5%	92.6%
Galax	38.9%	61.1%	66.7%	86.4%	47.1%	78.9%
Giles	18.2%	13.6%	45.5%	86.8%	65.2%	80.0%
Gloucester	75.0%	68.8%	75.0%	88.2%	78.6%	60.0%
Goochland	75.0%	25.0%	50.0%	68.2%	50.0%	0.0%
Grayson	37.5%	23.5%	52.9%	83.6%	75.0%	100.0%
Greene	37.0%	14.8%	48.1%	87.3%	75.0%	84.6%
Greensville/Emporia	66.7%	22.2%	55.6%	93.6%	81.8%	66.7%
Halifax	55.0%	45.0%	65.0%	88.6%	76.9%	0.0%
Hampton	42.2%	57.8%	89.1%	100.0%	89.8%	95.8%
Hanover	54.5%	54.5%	52.3%	84.0%	60.3%	58.8%
Harrisonburg	32.7%	42.3%	57.7%	86.4%	64.2%	82.0%
Henrico	43.9%	33.3%	55.3%	88.8%	79.7%	84.2%
Henry	61.3%	45.2%	74.2%	78.7%	65.5%	82.4%
Highland	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	x
Hopewell	45.5%	31.8%	68.2%	81.1%	61.5%	90.0%
Isle Of Wight	64.7%	76.5%	88.2%	84.6%	63.6%	83.3%
James City	14.3%	71.4%	42.9%	97.2%	90.6%	91.7%
King And Queen	42.9%	71.4%	28.6%	96.4%	83.3%	50.0%
King George	61.5%	46.2%	53.8%	80.6%	40.0%	80.0%
King William	41.7%	33.3%	41.7%	94.4%	100.0%	0.0%
Lancaster	50.0%	50.0%	66.7%	71.4%	75.0%	0.0%
Lee	27.8%	33.3%	55.6%	86.9%	76.7%	89.2%
Lexington	66.7%	44.4%	66.7%	87.5%	82.9%	100.0%
Loudoun	36.6%	42.0%	53.6%	84.2%	69.4%	84.2%
Louisa	50.0%	44.4%	66.7%	72.7%	42.1%	55.6%
Lunenburg	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	80.6%	50.0%	100.0%
Lynchburg	38.0%	42.3%	46.7%	88.8%	77.2%	90.0%
Madison	29.4%	52.9%	64.7%	86.2%	83.8%	77.8%
Manassas	42.9%	28.6%	57.1%	86.8%	87.5%	100.0%
Manassas Park	66.7%	50.0%	83.3%	96.2%	70.0%	50.0%
Martinsville	37.5%	37.5%	37.5%	81.3%	65.5%	82.4%
Mathews	42.9%	57.1%	28.6%	92.9%	85.7%	50.0%
Mecklenburg	44.0%	39.3%	78.6%	77.6%	78.9%	92.9%
Middlesex	20.0%	20.0%	50.0%	95.0%	100.0%	x
Montgomery	35.2%	37.0%	63.0%	76.9%	60.0%	80.0%
Nelson	46.7%	40.0%	73.3%	67.3%	58.8%	87.5%

Locality	CANS % Improved (FY 2025 Cohort)			CSA	DSS	
	School	Behavior	Child Strengths	Community-Based Services	Family-Based Placements	Exit to Permanency
New Kent	100.0%	50.0%	83.3%	89.5%	72.7%	75.0%
Newport News	61.0%	45.3%	60.5%	93.1%	71.5%	80.7%
Norfolk	36.1%	31.9%	51.3%	87.0%	82.5%	83.3%
Northampton	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	84.6%	80.0%	100.0%
Northumberland	8.3%	33.3%	25.0%	68.4%	75.0%	x
Norton	18.2%	36.4%	90.9%	93.3%	100.0%	100.0%
Nottoway	28.6%	28.6%	42.9%	89.3%	60.0%	100.0%
Orange	55.1%	51.0%	55.1%	88.2%	54.5%	50.0%
Page	45.5%	18.2%	54.5%	82.4%	72.7%	71.4%
Patrick	31.0%	55.2%	79.3%	84.2%	83.3%	91.3%
Petersburg	41.7%	41.7%	75.0%	89.7%	70.6%	100.0%
Pittsylvania	53.0%	54.5%	63.6%	84.4%	67.7%	60.0%
Poquoson	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	84.6%	81.8%
Portsmouth	11.5%	30.8%	50.0%	77.6%	58.8%	0.0%
Powhatan	37.5%	50.0%	75.0%	92.3%	58.3%	x
Prince Edward	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	74.2%	100.0%	66.7%
Prince George	58.3%	50.0%	25.0%	93.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Prince William	45.0%	46.6%	46.0%	86.2%	66.7%	48.0%
Pulaski	33.3%	23.1%	35.9%	88.0%	63.0%	83.3%
Radford	64.3%	42.9%	21.4%	79.5%	50.0%	100.0%
Rappahannock	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%	66.7%	50.0%
Richmond City	43.0%	44.3%	54.4%	83.2%	72.4%	81.9%
Richmond County	33.3%	50.0%	66.7%	90.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Roanoke City	37.8%	35.4%	56.1%	89.6%	76.4%	86.7%
Roanoke County	36.8%	46.3%	46.3%	89.9%	69.8%	72.5%
Rockbridge	36.4%	33.3%	48.5%	78.0%	82.9%	100.0%
Rockingham	45.0%	38.9%	65.5%	84.9%	64.2%	82.0%
Russell	30.6%	30.6%	77.8%	83.5%	82.1%	87.9%
Salem	35.1%	48.6%	56.8%	88.7%	69.8%	72.5%
Scott	15.8%	42.1%	73.7%	86.3%	81.8%	70.0%
Shenandoah	39.6%	37.5%	75.0%	77.9%	59.3%	66.7%
Smyth	29.7%	37.8%	51.4%	74.0%	76.2%	90.0%
Southampton	60.0%	46.7%	46.7%	81.5%	50.0%	x
Spotsylvania	39.0%	42.6%	57.4%	85.2%	52.7%	47.4%
Stafford	41.9%	34.9%	53.5%	93.0%	86.1%	83.3%
Staunton	43.8%	51.5%	54.5%	92.8%	73.7%	71.7%
Suffolk	49.1%	33.3%	56.1%	71.3%	61.2%	40.0%
Surry	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	x
Sussex	80.0%	40.0%	60.0%	90.9%	73.7%	x
Tazewell	51.5%	36.4%	51.5%	80.6%	69.1%	70.8%
Virginia Beach	36.3%	35.7%	58.7%	85.5%	71.5%	81.6%

Locality	CANS % Improved (FY 2025 Cohort)			CSA	DSS	
	School	Behavior	Child Strengths	Community-Based Services	Family-Based Placements	Exit to Permanency
Warren	45.0%	47.5%	62.5%	80.7%	72.9%	84.6%
Washington	27.6%	46.6%	37.9%	79.9%	73.8%	78.6%
Waynesboro	25.8%	31.3%	40.6%	87.0%	73.7%	71.7%
Westmoreland	30.0%	30.0%	20.0%	88.1%	85.7%	100.0%
Williamsburg	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	77.8%	100.0%	x
Winchester	44.4%	46.3%	63.0%	91.5%	60.0%	75.0%
Wise	25.0%	35.0%	62.5%	90.9%	83.6%	83.9%
Wythe	25.8%	41.9%	58.1%	80.0%	81.6%	85.7%
York	37.5%	43.8%	37.5%	79.7%	84.6%	81.8%

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