

A report of the
Department of Social Services
Commonwealth of Virginia

**Virginia Independence Program
and Other Projects Funded
with the
Temporary Assistance for
Needy Families Block Grant
For
State Fiscal Year 2008**

to the Governor and the
General Assembly of Virginia

October 2009



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
Office of the Commissioner

Anthony Conyers, Jr.
COMMISSIONER

August 4, 2009

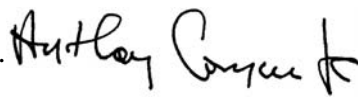
MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Timothy M. Kaine
Governor of Virginia

The Honorable Marilyn B. Tavenner
Secretary of Health and Human Resources

The Honorable Charles J. Colgan, Chairman
Senate Finance Committee

The Honorable Lacey E. Putney, Chairman
House Appropriations Committee

FROM: Anthony Conyers, Jr. 

SUBJECT: Annual Virginia Independence Program Report

I am pleased to submit the Department of Social Services' Annual Virginia Independence Program Report prepared pursuant to § 63.2-619 of the Code of Virginia and Item 349(2) of the 2009 Appropriation Act. If you have questions or need additional information concerning this report, please contact me.

AC:lrn
Attachment

Preface

The Code of Virginia (Code) and the 2009 Appropriation Act require reports on activities for both the Virginia Independence Program (VIP), and on other projects funded with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block (TANF) Grant:

Section 63.2-619 of the Code states:

Evaluation and reporting

A. In administering the [Virginia Independence] Program, the Commissioner shall develop and use evaluation methods that measure achievement of the goals of the Program as specified in § 63.2-601.

B. The Commissioner shall file an annual report with the Governor and General Assembly regarding the achievement of such goals.

The annual report shall include a full assessment of the Program, including its effectiveness and funding status, statewide and for each locality; and a comparison of the results of the previous annual reports. [Appendix A contains a copy of this legislation.]

Item 349 (2) of the 2009 Appropriation Act provides:

The Department of Social Service (DSS) shall report annually on October 1 to the Governor, the Secretary of Health and Human Resources, the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees, and the Director, Department of Planning and Budget regarding spending; program results; clients served; the location, size, implementation status, and nature of projects funded with TANF funds; results of all formal evaluations; and recommendations for continuation, expansion, and redesign of the projects. Such report shall be combined with the report required by § 63.2-619, Code of Virginia. [Appendix A contains a copy of this section of the 2009 Appropriation Act.]

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Executive Summary

The TANF block grant funds the Virginia Independence Program (VIP), as well as other programs throughout the Commonwealth. VIP consists of two related but distinct sets of requirements for TANF participants: eligibility requirements and work requirements. The policies that mandate eligibility requirements became effective statewide on July 1, 1995. The Virginia Initiative for Employment not Welfare Program (VIEW) is the work-related portion of VIP that requires participants to be employed or engaged in a work activity; federal law requires states to have 50% of their TANF recipients in a work activity. Implementation of VIEW was phased in over a two-year period beginning in July 1995 and ending in October of 1997.

Since VIP was implemented in July 1995, the TANF caseload has dropped from 70,797 to approximately 32,000 in June 2008, a 55% decrease. Of the 132,791 TANF recipients enrolled in VIEW since 1995, more than 97,000 found employment and joined the work force by June 2008. This caseload decline contributed to a net savings in federal and state funds of over \$1.2 billion. Virginia has been highly successful in implementing its federal TANF Program. The Commonwealth ranked first in the nation for job entry and second for job retention for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2004 through FFY 2006, based on the most current data available from the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

Item 349 of the 2009 Appropriation Act provides for a spending strategy designed to protect families at risk and facilitate the transition to economic self-sufficiency. Federal TANF funds are being used to finance these strategies through the funding of numerous projects designed to help TANF participants gain and keep employment leading to the elimination of public assistance.

TANF was reauthorized with the passage of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (Pub. L. No. 109-171) on February 8, 2006. Reauthorization of TANF introduced several changes including: the elimination of the high performance bonus, a requirement that state-only funded cases be included in the calculation of the work participation rate, new federal regulations on verifying work participation and defining work activities, and a change in the baseline for the computation of the caseload reduction credit. The caseload reduction credit allows states to reduce their work participation rate target by the same percentage as the caseload reduction.

The most significant change was in the baseline for the caseload reduction credit. Since Virginia's caseload decreased by 50%, the work participation target was reduced to almost 0.0%. Under the new calculation, the credit decreased significantly, requiring more participants to be engaged in work activities each month in order for Virginia to reach the required work participation rate. New federal and state regulations took effect on October 1, 2006.

Changes due to reauthorization have been fully implemented and have resulted in increasing the Commonwealth's TANF work participation rate from 28% in September 2006 to 49% in June 2008. While Virginia appears to have met the challenges of the new requirements of TANF reauthorization, there are other challenges that are looming: TANF payments have not been increased since 2000; the struggling economy has limited job opportunities for TANF

recipients; the TANF block grant has a structural imbalance with the amount of the expenditures far exceeding the value of the grant; and TANF is due for reauthorization in 2010.

Report on the Virginia Independence Program and Other Projects Funded with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant

Virginia Independence Program Implementation

VIP consists of two related but distinct sets of requirements for recipients of TANF, eligibility requirements and work requirements. The policies that mandated the eligibility requirements were effective statewide on July 1, 1995. These eligibility policies encourage participants to take personal responsibility for their families by requiring TANF participants to cooperate in establishing paternity, ensure regular school attendance by their children, and immunize their children. TANF participants who do not meet these requirements are sanctioned. VIP eligibility policies also cap benefits for children born more than 10 months after TANF assistance is authorized.

VIP eligibility policies are instrumental in focusing TANF participants on personal responsibility. The vast majority of participants have complied with VIP policies and have not needed to be sanctioned for failure to cooperate.

VIEW is the work-related portion of VIP. VIEW was phased in over a two-year period beginning in July 1995 and ending in October 1997. VIEW policies include:

- A requirement for participants to enter a work activity within 90 days of receipt of TANF;
- A two-year time limit on TANF benefits; and
- A disregard for earned income up to 100% of the federal poverty level.

To implement VIP and VIEW, Virginia had to secure waivers of federal regulations. Key elements of the VIEW program that needed waivers included:

- Changing the work exemption so that parents of children over the age of 18 months had to participate (now changed to 12 months);
- Imposing a two-year time limit on TANF benefits for families participating in VIEW;
- Allowing a full family sanction (elimination of TANF benefits) for failure of the head of household to participate in the VIEW program;
- Eliminating the reconciliation process required for sanctioning;
- Imposing a 2-year period of ineligibility after the initial period of eligibility; and
- Requiring the signing of an Agreement of Personal Responsibility to continue receiving TANF.

Federal welfare reform was passed effective February 2007. While the waivers expired, Virginia, by using the flexibility in the federal regulations governing the block grant, has continued to operate the program as originally designed with changes implemented in October of

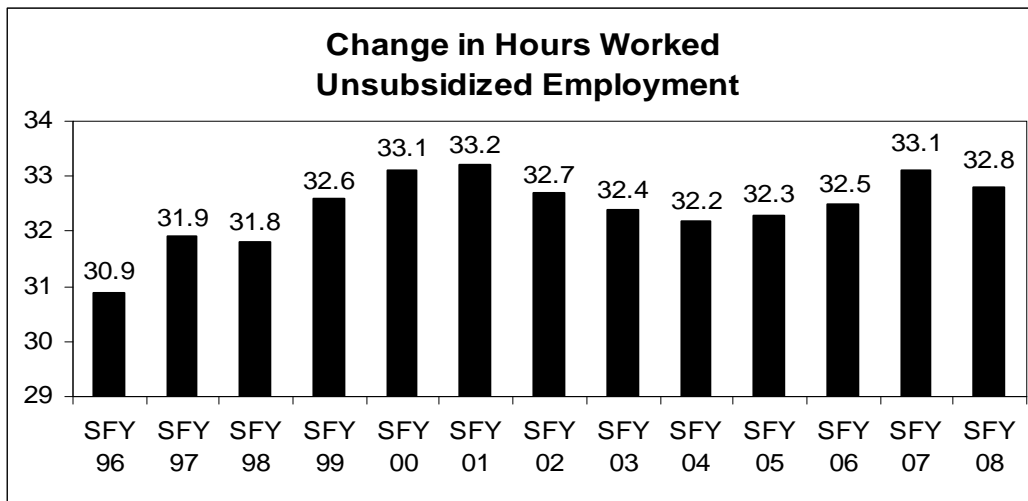
2006 to help the Commonwealth meet the federal participation rate as required by the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (Pub. L. No. 109-171).

Since VIP was implemented in July of 1995, the TANF caseload has dropped by over 38,000 cases, from 70,797 to approximately 32,000 in June of 2008, a decrease of 55%. Of the 132,791 TANF recipients enrolled in VIEW since 1995, more than 97,000 found employment and joined the work force by June of 2008. The caseload decline contributed to a net savings in federal and state funds of over \$1.2 billion.

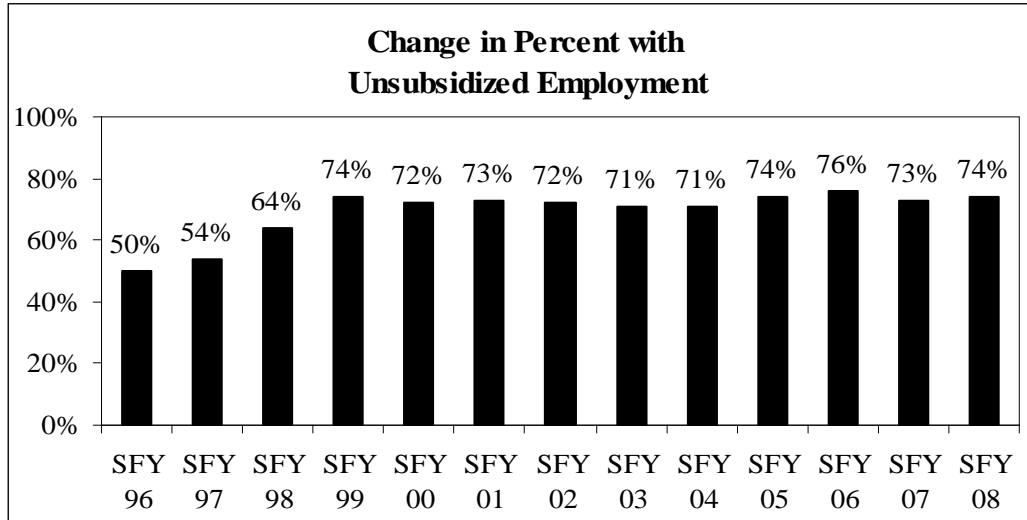
Outcome Measures

The outcome measures cover employment, earnings, program sanctions and supportive services. For State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2008, outcome measures show a low rate of eligibility sanctions, a high rate of employment, and high rates of participants leaving TANF with employment. Outcome measures for the 13 state fiscal years show the following changes from 1996 through 2008.

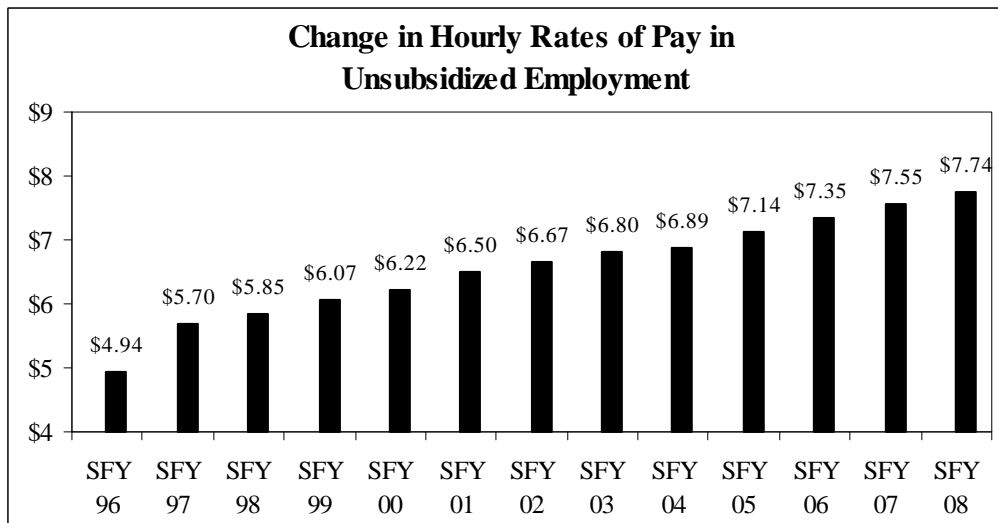
- The average number of hours worked per week in unsubsidized employment rose from 30.9 in SFY 96 to a high of 33.2 in SFY 01 before beginning to fall. In SFY 08, the hours worked per week reached 32.8.



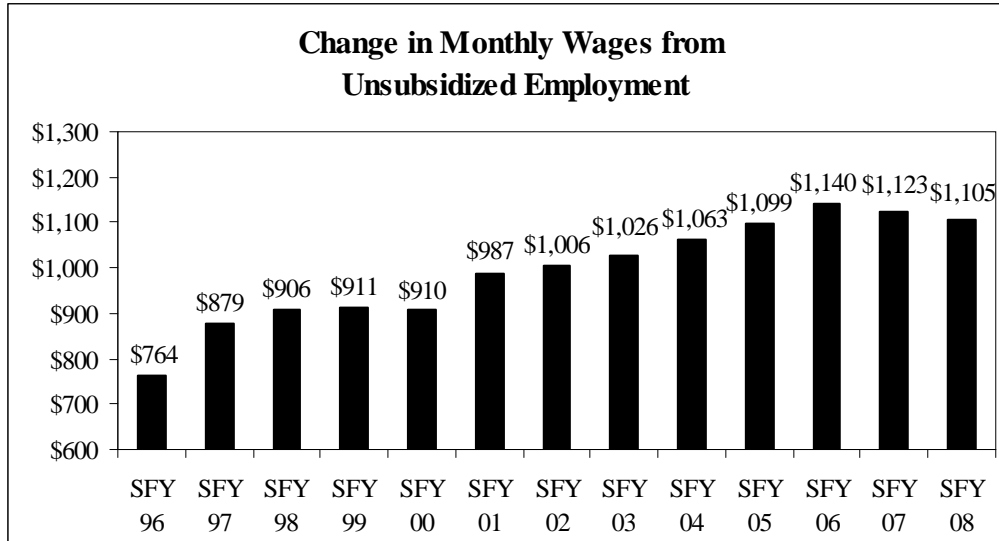
- The percent of VIEW participants who worked in unsubsidized employment rose from 50% in SFY 96 to 74% in SFY 08.



- Average hourly wages earned by VIEW participants increased from \$4.94 in SFY 96 to a high of \$7.74 in SFY 08.



- Average monthly earnings for VIEW participants who left TANF with unsubsidized employment increased from \$764 in SFY 96 to a high of \$1,140 in SFY 06. The average monthly earnings for SFY 08 are \$1,105.



Key findings for SFY 08 are as follow:

- Approximately 26% of VIEW cases left TANF with unsubsidized employment;
- The average rate of pay rose to \$7.74 per hour; and
- Transportation and other supportive services totaling \$12.1 million in expenditures were provided to VIEW participants.

For all 13 program years, SFY 96 to SFY 08, the following are key findings:

- At least 60% of employed VIEW participants retained employment for at least six months beyond the closure of their TANF cases;
- About 84% of the cases that left TANF with employment did not return to TANF within 12 months; and
- Transportation and other supportive services totaling \$129.4 million in expenditures were provided to VIEW participants.

The outcome measures for VIP are reported in tables one through four in Appendix B. Tables one through three cover both statewide and locality specific data for SFY 08. Table four covers the most recent available statewide and locality specific data for the full 13 years of program implementation. A statewide summary of the outcome measures for SFY 08 and the 13 program years are given below. Unless otherwise specified, totals are unduplicated by case for the stated time periods.

- **Number of TANF participants that received sanctions or penalties for failure to participate in VIEW. (Table 1, Column A)**

For SFY 08, 6,916 TANF clients referred to VIEW were sanctioned for failure to participate in VIEW. From SFY 96 through SFY 08, 52,484 TANF clients were sanctioned for failure to participate in VIEW. (The total is based on the number of mandatory VIEW adults who were removed from the TANF grant while their VIEW clock was still active. This includes persons receiving one, two, or three sanctions for failure to cooperate with VIEW.)

- **Number and percent of TANF applicants who received Diversionary Assistance. (Table 1, Column B)**

During SFY 08, 3,110 cases received Diversionary Assistance payments. From SFY 96 to SFY 08, 21,602 cases received Diversionary Assistance payments. (Diversionary Assistance is available to persons applying for TANF because they have a temporary loss of income. If they are eligible for TANF, they can opt to receive a one-time Diversionary Assistance payment instead of becoming dependent on TANF.)

- **Number and percent of Diversionary Assistance recipients that did not become TANF recipients after their period of ineligibility for TANF benefits. (Table 1, Column C)**

During SFY 08, of the 3,110 cases that received Diversionary Assistance payments, 77% did not become TANF cases after the period of ineligibility. Since SFY 96, 21,602 cases have received Diversionary Assistance payments. Of these cases, 13,357, or 62%, did not become TANF cases after the period of ineligibility.

- **Number and percent of VIEW enrolled TANF recipients who were employed. (Table 2, Columns A, B, and C)**

During SFY 08, 27,989 TANF recipients enrolled in VIEW. Of these, 20,717, or 74%, were employed in unsubsidized jobs. From SFY 96 through SFY 08, 132,791 TANF recipients enrolled in VIEW. Of these, 97,821, or 74%, were employed in unsubsidized jobs.

- **Average number of hours worked per week in unsubsidized jobs. (Table 2, Column D)**

On average, the 20,717 VIEW enrollees employed in unsubsidized jobs during SFY 08 worked 32.8 hours per week. On average, the 97,821 VIEW enrollees employed in unsubsidized jobs from SFY 96 through SFY 08 worked 32.9 hours per week. (In cases where there was more than one employment, the most recent employment was used for the calculation of hours worked.)

- **Average hourly rate of pay in unsubsidized jobs. (Table 2, Column E)**

Hourly rates of pay averaged \$7.74 for the 20,717 VIEW enrollees employed in unsubsidized jobs during SFY 08. Hourly rates of pay averaged \$7.08 for the 97,821 VIEW enrollees employed in unsubsidized jobs from SFY 96 through SFY 08. (In cases where there was more than one employment, the most recent employment was used for the calculation of hourly rate of pay.)

- **Number and percent of VIEW participants who enrolled in the Community Work Experience Program (CWEP) or the Public Service Program (PSP). (Table 3, Columns A, B, and C)**

During SFY 08, of the 27,989 TANF recipients who enrolled in VIEW, 5,015, or 18%, participated in CWEP or PSP. From SFY 96 through SFY 08, of the 132,791 TANF recipients who enrolled in VIEW, 23,367, or 17%, participated in CWEP or PSP. (The Public Service Program component was added effective October 2006.)

- **Number and percent of VIEW employed cases that left TANF with employment. (Table 3, Columns D, E, and F)**

During SFY 08 5,421, or 26%, of the 20,717 VIEW employed participants had employment when they closed their case. From SFY 96 through SFY 08, 60,263 or 62%, of the 97,821 VIEW employed participants had employment when they closed their case. (Employment is based on information reported to caseworkers and recorded in the Employment Services Program Automated System (ESPAS). Some participants may leave VIEW and TANF with unreported employment.)

- **Average monthly earnings for those leaving with employment. (Table 3, Column G)**

Monthly wages averaged \$1,105 for VIEW participants who left TANF with employment during SFY 08. Monthly wages averaged \$1,031 for VIEW participants who left TANF with employment from SFY 96 through SFY 08. (Monthly wages are equal to average hours times 4.33 weeks times the hourly rate of pay.)

- **Number and percent of employed VIEW participants who retained employment six months after leaving TANF with unsubsidized employment. (Table 4, Columns A, B and C)**

In the first 150 months of the VIP/VIEW program, 59,030 VIEW participants left TANF with unsubsidized employment. Of those, 35,608, or 60%, retained employment for at least six months. (This measure requires at least six months elapsed time before the end of the state fiscal year.)

- **Number and percent that did not return to TANF within 12 months of leaving TANF with unsubsidized employment. (Table 4, Columns D, E and F)**

In the first 144 months of the VIP/VIEW program, 57,000 VIEW participants left TANF with unsubsidized employment. Of those, 48,110, or 84%, did not return to TANF within 12 months. (This measure requires at least 12 months elapsed time after leaving TANF.)

- **Number and percent of VIEW participants who received transportation and other support services.**

Information on the number and percent of VIEW participants receiving transportation and other services is not collected. However, the total dollars spent for the 13 years following VIEW implementation was \$42.5 million for transportation and \$85.9 million for other supportive services.

Other Projects Funded with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant

Item 349 of the 2009 Appropriation Act provides for a spending strategy designed to protect families at risk and facilitate the transition to economic self-sufficiency. Federal TANF funds are being used to finance these strategies. Below are descriptions of other TANF block grant projects operated in SFY 08.

Partners in Prevention

The Virginia Department of Health (VDH) received funding in the amount of \$765,000 for SFY 08 to operate the Partners in Prevention (PIP) Program. This program was established to encourage and support community-directed strategies to prevent and reduce the incidence of non-marital births in Virginia. The majority, 62.7% in SFY 07, of non-marital births continue to occur in those aged 20-29, and this percentage has increased approximately 15% since 1998. Because funds are limited, PIP specifically targets single men and women aged 20-29 residing in high-risk communities as an efficient means to reduce the overall non-marital birth rate currently experienced in Virginia.

During SFY 08, nine local contractors received funding that allowed for PIP intervention to be provided in 19 high-risk communities. Through the implementation of various innovative interventions, the locally funded contractors focused on (1) marriage before conception; (2) the male's responsibility to prevent pregnancy; (3) discouraging cohabitation outside of marriage; (4) delaying sexual involvement until marriage; (5) family planning; (6) establishing healthy attitudes toward marriage, career and family; and (7) discouraging high risk sexual behavior. In addition, local programs worked diligently to produce value-added outcomes such as General Educational Development (GED) attainment, job placement, care and goal setting, domestic violence intervention, and marriage, and to address other key goals of the TANF program such as decreased reliance on public assistance and family stabilization. A total of 5,223 direct

services to high risk individuals were administered. Direct services are defined as the number of program contacts provided to participants over time and at multi-levels with interventions such as intensive case management, mentorship programs, class instruction series, book clubs, and support groups.

To address the stigma and barriers reported by local contractors in marketing a program related to non-marital birth reduction, the message and marketing was changed to promote unplanned pregnancy prevention in the targeted population. Research conducted by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy revealed that a majority of the general public found this to be an acceptable goal. A newly developed PIP campaign, "Have a Plan," was launched in April of 2008. This campaign consisted of two radio Public Service Announcements (PSA), one television PSA, and supporting print material; it resulted in 5,956 media exposures. A great deal of interest was generated by the campaign, resulting in multiple radio interviews and two television interviews. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy has shared our media campaign with national partners and stakeholders. Further, the PIP program manager served as a panelist on a national conference call sponsored by the National Campaign to highlight the PIP program's outcomes, intervention models, and successes in engaging the male population. Collaboration with the Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS) was instrumental in marketing the "Plan First" Medicaid covered family planning program.

Over the course of the current five year contract cycle, PIP has worked diligently to increase male participation in the program from less than 20% to the current 51%. As a result of this effort, the PIP program has been recognized by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy as a model program for targeted men and addressing the issue of male responsibility. Further, recent evaluations show significant improvements from baseline to post intervention in the number of men reporting appropriate responses regarding birth control responsibility, decreasing high-risk sexual behavior, and the role of fathers in the lives of children. Furthermore, a substantial number of male participants are now gainfully employed, enrolled in college, or working towards GED attainment. Similar outcomes were also seen in the female population, especially with regards to utilization of effective forms of birth control. Most notable are the anecdotal reports from local coordinators of the number of men reporting increased involvement with their children.

The benefits of full program implementation and continued efforts are becoming evident. Specifically, by using the baseline year and year one of the project (2003-2004) for comparison, the rate of increase in the non-marital birth rate for the PIP communities were 1.5 times more than the increase experienced statewide. A comparison between 2005 and 2007, which represents the period of full implementation of the project and one year of sustained effort, shows that the rate of increase experienced in the PIP localities was approximately one-third less than the increase experienced statewide. Further, in the PIP localities during this period, 22% experienced a decrease in non-marital birth rates, while 68 % experienced a rate of increase less than that experienced by the state. It is projected that the impact of this PIP effort on the non-marital birth rate in the served localities will increase substantially by the end of this current contract cycle in SFY 09.

Domestic Violence Services (The Office of Family Violence)

TANF funds in the amount of \$1,187,500 were appropriated for SFY 08 for domestic violence services. No funds were appropriated for administration of the program. The services provided are crisis and core services to victims of domestic violence including 24-hour confidential crisis hotline, shelter, crisis counseling, supportive counseling, information and referral, transportation, coordination of services, legal advocacy, and basic children's services for children of the victims of domestic violence. The target population served through TANF funded services includes victims of domestic violence who are either pregnant or have dependent children.

In SFY 08, the DSS Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Program renewed 46 contracts for local domestic violence services throughout the Commonwealth and distributed TANF funds. The following is a breakdown of services provided by the local programs:

- 6,498 adults received advocacy; 2,534 were TANF eligible.
- 5,407 adults received legal advocacy; 1,298 were TANF eligible.
- 3,006 adults received shelter; 1,112 were TANF eligible.
- 2,924 adults' children received advocacy; 1,988 were TANF eligible.

Community Action Agencies

The Community Action Network consists of 26 local agencies that provide an array of services for low-income families and individuals. TANF funds are used in combination with federal Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funds, state general funds, and other federal, state, local, and private sector funding. These services include emergency help, job readiness and employment, case management, supportive services including child care and transportation services for employed families, free tax preparation and assistance in securing earned income tax credits, individual development account programs, housing, family development, education, and homeless/domestic violence shelter programs. The programs are targeted to serve needy families with minor children. The appropriation for these programs in SFY 08 totaled \$1,720,180 in federal TANF funds.

The localities served by the community action agencies are listed below:

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Accomack County | Halifax County | Washington County |
| Albemarle County | Henry County | Wise County |
| Alleghany County | Isle of Wight County | Wythe County |
| Amelia County | James City County | Alexandria |
| Amherst County | King and Queen County | Bedford |
| Appomattox County | King William County | Bristol |
| Arlington County | Lee County | Buena Vista |
| Bedford County | Loudoun County | Charlottesville |
| Bland County | Louisa County | Chesapeake |
| Botetourt County | Lunenburg County | Clifton Forge |

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Brunswick County | Madison County | Covington |
| Buchanan County | Mecklenburg County | Danville |
| Buckingham County | Montgomery County | Emporia |
| Campbell County | Nelson County | Franklin |
| Caroline County | New Kent County | Galax |
| Carroll County | Northampton County | Hampton |
| Charles City County | Nottoway County | Lexington |
| Charlotte County | Orange County | Lynchburg |
| Craig County | Patrick County | Martinsville |
| Cumberland County | Pittsylvania County | Newport News |
| Dickenson County | Powhatan County | Norfolk |
| Fairfax County | Prince Edward County | Norton |
| Fauquier County | Pulaski County | Petersburg |
| Floyd County | Roanoke County | Portsmouth |
| Fluvanna County | Rockbridge County | Radford |
| Franklin County | Russell County | Richmond |
| Giles County | Scott County | Roanoke |
| Grayson County | Smyth County | Salem |
| Greene County | Southampton County | South Boston |
| Greensville County | Surry County | Suffolk |
| | Sussex County | Virginia Beach |
| | Tazewell County | Williamsburg |

During SFY 08, these TANF funds were used to expand the services provided by the community action agencies. TANF funds make up only 1.3% (\$1,720,180) of the \$130,261,318 in federal, state, local, and private resources that Virginia's community action agencies secured and used during SFY 08 to serve a total of 76,328 low-income families and 162,675 individuals.

Following is a list of outcomes achieved by local community action programs and services that were funded in part with TANF:

- 40,795 households consisting of 100,639 individuals had their emergency needs addressed;
- 1,088 children received childcare that enabled their parents to work;
- 1,678 unemployed individuals secured employment while another 218 employed individuals secured better jobs;
- 203 individuals were able to obtain or maintain employment due to transportation services;
- 659 individuals earned certificates or diplomas after completing vocational training classes;
- 9,181 children were fed in summer feeding programs;
- 8,133 children received Head Start services partially supported with TANF funds;
- 1,819 youth in Project Discovery programs, which are partially supported by TANF, participated in activities designed to encourage and prepare them to attend college or other post-secondary educational institutions;
- 1,102 parents improved their parenting skills;
- Three community action agencies operated three homeless shelters partially supported by TANF funds that provided emergency housing and case management services to 333 families consisting of 395 individuals;

- Two community action agencies operated three domestic violence shelters partially supported by TANF funds that provided emergency housing and counseling to 127 families consisting of 200 individuals who were victims of domestic violence;
- Eight community action agencies operated transitional housing programs partially supported by TANF funds that provided housing and case management services to 250 families consisting of 607 individuals;
- 1,504 homeless families consisting of 2,948 individuals received emergency assistance and counseling;
- 854 families consisting of 1,474 individuals suffering from domestic violence received emergency assistance and counseling;
- 542 households consisting of 981 individuals secured improved housing through housing rehabilitation/home repair programs;
- 1,243 households consisting of 2,729 individuals had their homes weatherized resulting in improved energy efficiency;
- 1,095 households consisting of 2,665 individuals were able to preserve or improve their housing after receiving housing counseling;
- 140 families received assistance in repairing their water and wastewater systems;
- 3,779 individuals released from prison received counseling, case management, employment counseling, and other forms of assistance from community action ex-offender programs partially funded by TANF;
- 855 families including 1,140 children increased their access to quality health care resources through Comprehensive Health Investment Project (CHIP) programs partially funded by TANF;
- 595 students received services to improve their academic success;
- 7,681 families received free tax preparation assistance with 1,635 of those families receiving earned income tax credits totaling \$1,849,739 through volunteer income tax assistance programs partially funded by TANF;
- 89 families increased their cash savings by participating in Individual Development Account (IDA) programs; and
- 397 absent fathers increased their parental involvement as a result of fatherhood program services.

Centers for Employment Training

For SFY 08, the Centers for Employment Training (CET) received federal TANF funds of \$318,750 and state general funds of \$318,750 for a total contract amount of \$637,500. Four of the five organizations that received funds are community action agencies with the fifth organization existing as a single-purpose agency. The TANF and state general funds were used to provide a variety of employment services to needy families.

The Alexandria Center for Employment Training (the single-purpose agency) serves Arlington, Fairfax City and County, Prince William County, and the City of Alexandria. Alexandria CET students successfully gained employment in four skill areas: business office technology, building maintenance, HVAC specialist, or medical administrative assistant.

The Lynchburg Community Action Group serves Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, and Campbell counties and the cities of Bedford and Lynchburg. Lynchburg Community Action Group works with individuals who are not only looking for employment, but who are also interested in upgrading their skills for better employment. The participant receives hands-on training in one of three skill areas: office automation, nursing assistant and basic construction laborer training. If needed, remedial education, GED preparation, and GED testing is also provided.

People Incorporated of Southwest Virginia serves Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, and Washington counties and the City of Bristol. Activities and services include comprehensive assessment, basic education skills, communication skills, job readiness training, supportive services including transportation and childcare, and classroom training. Occupational training is provided in the following areas: medical assistant/certified nursing assistant (CNA), dental assistant, diesel truck technician, and welding operator.

The Southeastern Tidewater Opportunity Project serves Isle of Wight and Southampton counties and the cities of Chesapeake, Franklin, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach. The CET in the Tidewater area works with the community, area agencies and local businesses to provide training, support, and placement. Participants receive training in one of two areas: nursing aide or pharmacy technician.

Total Action Against Poverty's (TAP) CET program, This Valley Works, serves Allegheny, Botetourt, Craig, Roanoke, and Rockbridge counties and the cities of Buena Vista, Clifton Forge, Covington, Lexington, Roanoke, and Salem. TAP provides training in business office technology. In addition to technical skills training, staff assist participants in overcoming a variety of serious barriers to employment.

Virginia's five CET programs achieved the following program results during SFY 08:

- Of the 238 individuals enrolled and served, 166 persons were unemployed at enrollment and 72 persons were employed;
- Of the 166 persons who were unemployed at enrollment, 91 (54.8%) were placed in either full-time or part-time employment, while another 52 (31.3%) were still progressing toward that outcome at the end of the state fiscal year;
- Of the 72 persons who were employed at enrollment, 38 (52.8%) experienced an increase in employment income, while another 16 (22.2%) were still progressing toward that outcome at the end of the state fiscal year; and
- 157 individuals obtained a vocational certificate or diploma.

Child Abuse and Neglect Advocacy Projects

TANF funds in the amount of \$100,000 were distributed to two child abuse and neglect advocacy projects from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008. These projects provide for the investigation, prosecution, case management and treatment of child abuse and neglect. The TANF funds are used to expand the mental health treatment component of the projects. Child abuse/neglect treatment service includes crisis intervention, mental health assessment and

treatment, parent education, family treatment, child and family support groups, individual and group therapy, adolescent treatment groups and caretaker support groups. Services focus on safely maintaining children in their own homes or in the homes of other family members. Areas served by the Children's Advocacy Center (CAC) of Bristol/Washington include Bristol and Washington Counties; Mountain Empire Older Citizens, Inc. serves the City of Norton and the counties of Lee, Wise and Scott. Treatment outcomes are measured for improvements in child safety, health, well-being, and parent-child relationships.

During SFY 08 in the Bristol/Washington area, 91 forensic interviews were conducted at the CAC. Thirty-eight child victims received individual counseling. No child was re-victimized, none required hospitalization, and over 85% demonstrated reduced depressive symptoms, increased well-being, and decrease in negative symptoms. Case management services were received by 181 children. Of the families completing TANF funded treatment services, improvement was noted in the caretaker's ability to meet behavioral needs, parent-child relationships, child safety, problem solving, and victim self esteem. Thirty-eight shaken-baby syndrome presentations were made to 703 participants; 54% of the participants were male and the average participant age was 16 years. The P.S. Happy Bear program - where children learn to identify welcome and unwelcome touches, how to resist, how to report, and who to tell - made presentations to 873 school children. The internet safety program made 23 presentations attended by 273 teens and 51 adults. Over 75% of those pre/post tested indicated knowledge gained regarding cyber crimes, safety strategies, offender tactics, and laws regarding acceptable internet usage.

During SFY 08, in Lee, Wise and Scott counties, 276 out of 280 (98.5%) cases reviewed by multidisciplinary teams had no further reports of abuse. Ninety-one percent of child victims of abuse receiving mental health therapy showed an increase in child well-being. There were 48 forensic interviews completed at the CAC.

In addition, the Virginia General Assembly appropriated \$1,000,000 in General Funds in 2008 towards Child Advocacy Centers. One-third of the funding was distributed for each of the three categories of child advocacy centers including: (1) fully accredited members, (2) associate centers, and (3) other centers that are currently operating, developing, or exploring development based on standards set by the National Children's Alliance with input from the Children's Advocacy Centers of Virginia. Across Virginia, 18 centers received funding to provide services for victims of child abuse and neglect and their families.

Continuum of Housing Services

The General Assembly designated \$4,910,128 million in federal TANF block grant funds for SFY 08 for non-recurrent, short-term housing services for the TANF eligible population. The appropriation was combined with state general funds to expand three existing programs:

- The State Homeless Housing Assistance Resources (SHARE) Shelter Support Grant provides emergency assistance for TANF-eligible families. Supportive services include housing, clothing, food, job training, life skills training, case management, and information and referral. In SFY 08, 3,924 new families received shelter and services

through this program. The outcome goals for this program are for 30% of households residing in existing emergency or domestic violence shelters to obtain permanent housing and for 75% of households in existing transitional housing to obtain permanent housing. For SFY 08, 29% of those leaving emergency shelter obtained permanent housing, 33% of those leaving domestic violence shelters obtained permanent housing, and 65% of those leaving transitional housing obtained permanent housing.

- The Child Care Coordinator Grant supports salaries of full and part-time service coordinators who arrange intensive social services needed by children in emergency shelters and transitional housing. Services include referrals for health assessments and immunizations; establishing procedures for dealing with infectious diseases in facilities; and handling matters dealing with sexual abuse and prevention, school, and education. In SFY 08, 4,320 homeless children received services. The program improved access to health care; provided education for basic preventive health practices (nutrition, hand washing and so forth); improved mental health, particularly relating to the psychological effects of homelessness and domestic violence; and led to greater success in schools through tutoring programs and coordination with Project HOPE, the Virginia Education Program for Homeless Children and Youth. The outcome goals of the program are for 30% of children in emergency or domestic violence shelters to receive a health assessment, 30% of children over the age of five in emergency shelters to receive a mental health assessment, 75% of children in transitional housing to receive a health assessment, and 75% of children over the age of five in transitional housing to receive a mental health assessment. Of the children in emergency shelter, 68% received a health assessment, 79% of children in emergency shelters received a mental health assessment, 49% of children in transitional housing received a health assessment, and 57% of children over the age of five received a mental health assessment. The program met or exceeded all goals for TANF eligible children with the exception of children in transitional housing receiving health assessments.
- The SHARE Homeless Intervention Program provides up to four months of rental assistance to TANF eligible clients. Other non-TANF funds may extend the assistance up to nine months. In SFY 08, 493 new TANF eligible families received rental assistance and 363 families exited the program. Of the exiting families, 63% were able to maintain existing housing while 31% secured new housing for a total of 94% who were able to maintain housing. The main goal of the program is for 75% of those exiting to maintain/gain housing. Another goal of the program is for 80% of the exiting families to receive counseling on budgeting and housing and to complete a self-sufficiency plan; 93% of the exiting families received these services.

Comprehensive Health Investment Project (CHIP of VA)

The mission of CHIP of Virginia is to "improve children's health and promote wellness and self-sufficiency in low-income families, through partnerships with local communities." CHIP of Virginia programs are local public/private partnerships providing comprehensive health supervision, family support, and referral to medical and dental services for low-income at-risk children. CHIP programs provide home-based case management which helps families connect to

needed services. While improved children's health is the primary goal, parents of enrolled children also develop skills to increase their self-sufficiency and care for their children.

CHIP's mission to match families to comprehensive preventive and primary care providers, coupled with family support services, guides families to the effective use of health care and other community resources. CHIP nurses and outreach staff work with families to develop plans for improving health and nutrition, increasing home safety and stability, and enhancing education and employability. The appropriation for the program in SFY 08 was \$1,070,945 from the federal TANF block grant.

Currently, CHIP of Virginia funds 11 sites, serving children in 30 localities across the state. Sites are located in Arlington, Charlottesville, Chesapeake, New River Valley-Radford, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Southwest-Abingdon, and Williamsburg. During SFY 08, CHIP nurses and outreach workers performed 28,318 home visits to enrolled families and had a total of 33,830 face-to-face contacts.

The four CHIP core services are:

- **Screening, Assessment and Planning:** Services include assessing the family and child strengths and needs, leading to the development of family service plans. Assessments include child health, development and safety, family wellness and stability, parent work experience, and employability.
- **Education and Support:** Services include assisting parents in acquiring parenting skills, learning about growth and development, promoting the health and well-being of their families and increasing self-sufficiency.
- **Follow-Up:** Activities include ensuring that necessary services are received by families and are effective in meeting their needs.
- **Referral and Outreach:** Services include linking families to available community resources and ensuring connections to appropriate community agencies.

Ninety-seven percent of CHIP families received all four core services.

A key component of CHIP case management activities is ensuring effective use of community resources. During SFY 08, CHIP staff members made over 8,000 referrals to community services. Following is a summary of SFY 08 contacts with community service providers:

- 1,230 contacts with local departments of social services;
- 713 contacts with schools;
- 695 contacts with the Women, Infants and Children Nutrition Program (WIC);
- 263 contacts with mental health services;
- 260 contacts regarding Medicaid applications;
- 243 contacts with Child Protective Services;
- 210 contacts with housing services;
- 200 contacts with emergency resource providers;
- 133 contacts with employment services; and

- Numerous other contacts with doctors, dentists, and other health services providers.

CHIP staff work with families to help them assess their needs and resources and to develop plans to meet those needs. In SFY 08, CHIP had 6,824 encounters with families, during which a family needs assessment was performed; they had 3,437 encounters involving service plan facilitation. Of families actively enrolled in CHIP, 88% of them were engaged in family needs assessment and/or service plan facilitation during SFY 08. Family service planning targets outcomes related to both health and self-sufficiency, and families enrolled in CHIP have demonstrated positive outcomes in both areas.

CHIP works to ensure that every enrolled child has a primary care provider who provides both well-and sick-child care; offers comprehensive, coordinated, family-centered care; and is available around-the-clock. At the time of CHIP enrollment, 73% of children under age six are up-to-date on immunizations. Within one year of enrollment, 94% of CHIP children are up-to-date or on-track with their immunizations. (Children are on-track if they are not fully up-to-date, often because of a late start, but have been given as many immunizations as clinically allowable.)

CHIP service providers help mothers understand the positive effects of healthy birth spacing. Research demonstrates that both mothers and children benefit when there are at least 24 months between births. Only 7.9% of mothers enrolled in CHIP for more than one year have subsequent deliveries less than 24 months after their previous deliveries. CHIP's support to pregnant women has also led to positive birth outcomes for children. Children born to mothers who were enrolled in CHIP at least four months prior to delivery were less likely to be delivered prematurely and less likely to be born with low birth weight.

Education is a key to self-sufficiency. Of the mothers and fathers who have not received their high school diploma or GED prior to enrollment, 13% of mothers and 3.0% of fathers had successfully done so after two years of program services. In addition, after one year of program services, 49% of families have one or both parents employed (compared to 35% at enrollment). School readiness of children also improves; after one year of CHIP enrollment, 65% of children ages three to six are participating in early childhood programs or out-of-home care (compared to 35% at enrollment).

Family stability also shows improvements after enrollment in CHIP. After one year of program services, the number of families reporting an unmet transportation need decreased by 20% and unmet food needs decreased by 26%. The number of families with two or more moves during the year decreased from 23% (in the 12 months prior to enrollment) to 13% (during the first program year).

Healthy Families

The Healthy Families model is designed to promote positive parenting, improve child health and development, and reduce child abuse and neglect. The model uses home visiting to reach families with young children.

Families become involved with the program during pregnancy or at birth. A Healthy Families Assessment Worker completes a Family Needs Assessment. If a family is identified as being at high risk of child maltreatment and in need of support services, the family is offered the opportunity to voluntarily participate in the Healthy Families program. When families accept services, comprehensive home visiting is initiated that includes Family Support Workers who monitor and follow up on prenatal, postnatal, and pediatric care. For those parents whose Family Needs Assessments identify the need for support not available through Healthy Families, information and referrals to other community resources are offered.

Healthy Families programs offer voluntary and frequent home visiting services for up to five years. The services include in-home parenting education, child development, preventive health care, and support services. Family needs are assessed and an Individualized Family Support Plan is developed. This plan includes short and long-term family goals and strategies for achieving them. Strategies may include staying in school, finding a job or a better place to live, developing effective parenting techniques, home management skills, and ensuring well baby care. The plan becomes a guide for service provision and involves linking the family with appropriate community resources to help meet all of their identified needs.

For SFY 08, \$2,069,910 in federal TANF block grant funds and \$3,402,869 in general funds (for a total of \$5,472,779) was available for the Healthy Families program. Based on reports from all sites, but recognizing some sites may have reported on all served by the program rather than those served by TANF funding alone, 4,728 adults and 4,003 children were served during SFY 08.

The program serves 88 cities and counties in Virginia. Localities served by Healthy Families are listed below:

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Alexandria | Arlington County | Harrisonburg |
| Staunton | Waynesboro | Augusta County |
| Bath County | Highland County | Rockingham County |
| Bedford | Bedford County | Lynchburg |
| Appomattox County | Amherst County | Charles City County |
| New Kent County | Charlottesville | Albemarle County |
| Chesterfield County | Colonial Heights | Culpeper |
| Danville | Pittsylvania County | Fairfax County |
| Fairfax City | Falls Church | Fauquier County |
| Hampton | Henrico County | Hopewell |
| Prince George County | Loudoun County | Newport News |
| Winchester | Clarke County | Frederick County |
| Orange County | Petersburg | Amelia County |
| Buckingham County | Charlotte County | Cumberland County |
| Lunenburg County | Nottoway County | Prince Edward County |
| Manassas | Manassas Park | Prince William County |
| Fredericksburg | Caroline County | King George County |
| Spotsylvania County | Stafford County | Richmond City |
| Shenandoah County | Chesapeake | Norfolk |

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Portsmouth | Suffolk | Isle of Wight County |
| Essex County | Gloucester County | King William County |
| King & Queen County | Lancaster County | Mathews County |
| Middlesex County | Northumberland County | Richmond County |
| Westmoreland County | Virginia Beach | Martinsville |
| Franklin County | Patrick County | Henry County |
| Accomack County | Northampton County | Madison County |
| Rappahannock County | Lee County | Scott County |
| Wise County | Norton | Warren County |
| Campbell County | Halifax County | Page County |
| South Boston | | |

Healthy Families Virginia (HFV) contracts with Joseph Galano, Ph.D., of the Applied Social Psychology Research Institute at the College of William and Mary, and Lee Huntington, Ph.D., of Huntington Associates, Ltd., to analyze the Healthy Families data collected from local sites. The College of William & Mary and Huntington Associates, Ltd. have completed nine annual Healthy Families Virginia evaluation reports for the Healthy Families Virginia Initiative and Prevent Child Abuse Virginia. They have also completed a benchmark study for the Hampton Healthy Families Partnership measuring community-wide impact over a decade.

The SFY 04–08 Statewide Evaluation Report provides the results of the outcome evaluation of 37 Healthy Families sites. The summary is based on outcome evaluations of two groups of sites, those that participate in the HFV statewide evaluation project and collect data using the Program Information Management System (PIMS), and data from the sites that do not use PIMS or participate directly in the statewide evaluation project. The following bullet items are notable outcomes abstracted from the report:

- **Child Abuse and Neglect:** Among the 2,487 families enrolled in the Healthy Families Program, the rate of identified cases of abuse and neglect among participating families was only 1.6%. This rate is very low, especially considering the high-risk characteristics of the participants. It is especially significant that there are so few perpetrators in a population where over 50% of mothers enrolling in the program report a childhood history of abuse.
- **Healthy Birth Weight:** Ninety-two percent of the babies born to the 1,627 prenatal enrollees were within the healthy birth weight range, surpassing the state criterion. The percentage of full birth weight represents a considerable improvement over the SFY 01 statewide rate of 77%.
- **Connection to Medical Care Providers:** Approximately 96% of the 4,510 births to mothers enrolled in Healthy Families programs using PIMS had a primary medical care provider within two months of enrollment. In addition, 92% of those children continued with health care providers after six months of participation in the program. These rates far exceed the Healthy Families Virginia criteria and are the best overall continuation rate to date.

- **Immunizations:** Eighty-eight percent of the 4,378 children in both PIMS and non-PIMS sites received 100% of their 16 scheduled immunizations. This level of performance surpasses the statewide objective, exceeds the Virginia average of 81.5%, and far exceeds the immunization rate of 54.6% for comparable high-risk families. This performance is superior not only to the rates for high-risk families, but also to the rates for the Virginia general population.
- **Child Development:** Healthy Families programs succeeded in ensuring the referral of children with suspected delays to early intervention services and followed children to ensure the receipt of services. Approximately 91% of the 3,099 children were appropriately screened for developmental delays in SFY 08. Eighty-nine percent of the children with suspected delays were referred for further developmental assessment and services as warranted. The 11% of children with suspected delays who were not referred was primarily a result of parents leaving the program before the process was complete.
- **Maternal Health Outcomes:** A total of 2,611 (550 teen and 2,061 non-teen) were enrolled long enough to merit inclusion in this evaluation component. After the targeted 24-month interval, 94% of the teen mothers had no subsequent births, and 3.0% had a subsequent birth after the 24-month interval for a 97% success rate. Ninety percent of the non-teen mothers had no subsequent births, and 5.0% had births after the targeted 24-month interval, representing a 95% success rate. Delays in subsequent child birth are associated with higher educational attainment, improved children's health, increased future job status, and decreased infant homicide.
- **Parent-Child Interaction:** In SFY 08, from the 2,619 parent-child interactions assessed, 89% were within normal limits. This result surpassed the statewide criterion that at least 85% of participants demonstrate acceptable levels of parent-child interaction or experience improvement after one year of participation. Additionally, 2,039 families participated long enough to evaluate the home environment. Ninety-seven percent of these families' assessments were within normal limits, again surpassing the statewide criterion of 85%. Overall, Healthy Families participants displayed greater sensitivity to their children's cues, increased understanding of their children's development, less overall stress, and greater knowledge of alternative methods of discipline.

St. Paul's College Pilot Program

This initiative, the Single Parent Support System (SPSS), is a program designed to address the post-secondary educational needs of single TANF parents who have completed high school, have one or two children between one and 10 years of age, and have been admitted to St. Paul's College located in Lawrenceville in Brunswick County, Virginia. The program outcome is directed toward increasing the self-sufficiency of those participating. Specific outcomes include successful completion of the program's work experience component, improving job readiness through education, and reducing non-marital births. The appropriation for this program from the TANF block grant was \$85,000 for SFY 08.

The SPSS is a 12 month residential program. Enrolled parents carry a full course load, including summer school. Parents and their children are housed on campus in small apartments. Child care is provided on campus at the College's Child Development Center, which also serves other families in the college community and in Lawrenceville.

Academically, participants are treated the same as all other St. Paul's students. In addition, participants are required to attend a weekly SPSS seminar with activities and programs designed to enhance achievement and success in academics, parenting and employment.

Under the terms of the contract, participants are required to graduate in four years, maintain at least a 2.5 grade point average, be employed in a job related to their career, and not have additional non-marital births while enrolled in the program. Participants who do not maintain the required 2.5 grade point average are given additional tutorial assistance on a regular basis.

There were 18 participants enrolled in the program at the beginning of SFY 08 and 14 completed the academic year. The employment outcome for the 14 remaining in the program was 100% as all 14 participants were employed either on campus or in the community in jobs related to their career options. The program outcome on non-marital births was also 100%, as none of the participants became pregnant during the 2007-2008 academic year.

Of the 14 program participants, 80% maintained a grade point average of 2.5 or higher and all participants showed improvement in their grades. Two students graduated from the program and two students are attending graduate school.

This program was not funded for SFY 09.

Girls Empowered to Make Success (GEMS)

The GEMS Program aim is to prevent teen pregnancy by reducing risky behavior through adult mentoring and participation in peer group sessions and volunteer community service projects. The GEMS program uses a positive youth development approach to encourage the development of healthy behaviors and other constructive life skills.

The Protective and Risk Factor theory, developed by two researchers from the University of Washington (J. David Hawkins, PhD and Richard F. Catalano, PhD), attributes risk factors to four behavioral problems (substance abuse, violence, delinquency, and teen pregnancy) and contends that risk factors can be reduced or buffered by increasing protective factors. This theory suggests that risk factors for teen pregnancy exist across multiple domains. Using the four domains of the Protective and Risk Factor Theory, the goals of the GEMS program were developed:

- Goal 1: To facilitate positive bonding with peers;
- Goal 2: To facilitate positive bonding with school; and
- Goal 3: To facilitate positive bonding with community.

Built on the nationally-recognized, evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention model, Teen Outreach Program, GEMS works in a community-based setting and targets young teen girls between the ages of 10 to 15 years of age whose sibling, close relative or friend is pregnant or a teen parent. According to national research, these young teens, due to their close relationship to a pregnant or parenting teen, are at a higher risk than siblings of “never-pregnant” teens of early initiation of sexual activity, non-marital birth, cigarette smoking, drug use, and school dropout.

The GEMS Program does not target those already being served by the juvenile justice, family planning or HIV services. GEMS is designed to support the normal youth developmental milestones described in the “Bright Futures Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children and Adolescents.”

Currently, there are 6 program sites: Alexandria; the Lenowisco Health District, which includes Lee County, Wise County, Scott County and the City of Norton; Pulaski; Charlottesville; Farmville; and Richmond.

During fiscal year 2008, data were collected for 108 GEMS participants. Among eligible GEMS participants:

- 96% reported not smoking;
- 99% reported not drinking alcohol;
- 100% reported not using drugs;
- 86% reported school absences (truancy) less than 5 days;
- 94% were not yet sexually active;
- 100% avoided pregnancy during the program year; and
- 100% had written realistic, constructive, and detailed plans for the future.

The GEMS project cost per young teen is less than the cost to the state for the following events: birth to a teen mother, remedial education for a school dropout, and treatment for substance use. Investment in this prevention program promotes healthy confident young women who contribute to their communities.

Statutory Rape Awareness Program

The Statutory Rape Awareness Program was awarded \$127,500 of TANF block grant funds to implement its program during SFY 08. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Pub. L. No. 104-193) mandates that states operate a statutory rape awareness program. This program fulfills the federal mandate. The program goals are to raise community awareness of the problem of statutory rape and to reduce the incidence of statutory rape. Strategies to achieve these goals included implementing a public awareness campaign targeting men, ages 18-30, and a web site to help coordinate the campaign. Training was conducted for professionals working with minors to educate them on the dynamics of statutory rape and sexual coercion.

The following activities were implemented during SFY 08 in order to meet the broad goals set for this initiative:

- Campaign media appeared on five outdoor billboards; 80,000 promotional postcards were mailed in Virginia Beach, Richmond, and Hampton Roads; and 462 radio spots were aired for a total of over 2 million gross impressions.
- The creation of a new statutory rape prevention campaign was continued.
- Three, one-day trainings were provided to 231 professionals who work with youth using the Unequal Partners curriculum. The outcome evaluation showed that 95% stated training increased their knowledge of statutory rape.
- 60 training events on “Sexual Coercion and Sexual Exploitation of Minor Youth,” were held in Virginia to increase youth service providers’ knowledge concerning sexual exploitation with approximately 950 participants. Training participants indicated a 9.18% increase in knowledge of the subject as measured in pre- and post-training surveys.
- A website to complement the media campaign was maintained and updated. The sites www.varapelaws.org and <http://www.paramihija.com> include information on statutory rape punishments, laws related to sexual assault and minors, and options for the individual who may be in a coercive relationship. Web trend data indicates that there have been over 34,378 page views in SFY 08.

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative (TPPI)

In SFY 08, the Virginia Department of Health was allotted TANF funds for the purpose of supporting the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative (TPPI). TPPI utilizes community involvement and public-private collaborations in a focused effort to reduce the rate of teenage pregnancies in the seven areas of the Commonwealth where the teen pregnancy rate is above the state rate of 27.3 per 1000 population age 10-19. The seven identified areas (in descending order according to rate of teen pregnancy) are Roanoke, Richmond, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Crater (the Petersburg area), Alexandria, and the Eastern Shore. These rates ranged from 71.1 to 42.5 teen pregnancies per 1000 population age 10-19.

The most recent year for which data is available is 2007, and Virginia’s overall teen pregnancy rate remained stable at 27.3/1000 in 2006, compared to 27.2/1000 in 2007. Though flat, these rates represent a 20% decrease from 1998, when the teen pregnancy rate was 34.1/1000. Virginia’s teen birth rates also reflect a plateau at 18.4/1000 in 2007 from 18.3/1000 in 2006. The teen birth rate remains 16.4% lower than the rate ten years ago. The state rates mirror national trends, and experts speculate that it may be the beginning of a period of increasing rates, though it is still too early to determine if these are natural fluctuations or trends. Experts also generally expect the teen pregnancy rate to increase during economic downturns, as it is an indicator that has historically been tied to poverty levels. Localities continue to experience challenges in attacking this issue, ranging from staffing problems to successfully employing mechanisms to increase the levels of involvement among program participants in all areas. Staffing issues have had a significant impact on program stability and student participation over the years of the program.

Two of the investor targets established in support of the outcome statement: “No teenage pregnancies in the seven designated health districts” were:

- Participants will attend a minimum of 75% of the project activities based on curriculum used.
- Participants will receive at least 10 hours of program intervention.

Programs operated by the seven sites include an emphasis on male responsibility, premarital sexual abstinence, reducing risky behaviors (e.g., drug and alcohol use), promoting self-esteem and making good choices, community service, and comprehensive sex education.

A total of 2,747 youth participated in over 20 different teen pregnancy prevention projects during SFY 08. Of these, 50% participated in 75% of program activities and the seven TPPI sites had, on average, 38% of participants receiving at least 10 hours of intervention. These measures represent a decrease from SFY 07 and speak to the challenges encountered in all of the programs. Variables, such as attrition of program staff, support of local school systems, and finding ways to effectively engage young people who have competing extracurricular interests, continue to impact program implementation. A major factor in implementation of the program in SFY 08 was the loss of the Central Office program manager who provided technical assistance and guidance to local contractors. This loss resulted in local staff not having additional assistance in identifying best practices in outreach, and new research findings.

Loss of Central Office staff also had a negative impact on the evaluation process during SFY 08. A determination was made to discontinue the contract with Virginia Commonwealth University for data collection and evaluation in SFY 09, and a detailed analysis of data collected during FY08 was not completed. Evaluation in general is problematic. SFY 08 ended with the intent that SFY 09 would be a transition year for TPPI, including development of more meaningful measures of success.

Conclusion

TANF was originally authorized by Congress through September 30, 2002. Reauthorization of TANF was included in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (Pub. L. No. 109-171) and new regulations took effect on October 1, 2006. The legislation included several directives that complicate reaching the required work participation rate. A number of changes to address these directives have taken effect since the implementation of the new federal regulations. The changes included:

- Eliminating the VIEW exemption for pregnancy;
- Eliminating the VIEW exemption for non-parents that receive assistance;
- Changing the VIEW exemption for caring for a child less than 18 month to caring for a child less than 12 months;
- Expanding the definition of work activities to include all of the categories allowed by the federal regulations; and
- Implementing a work incentive payment for people exiting VIEW with employment of 30 or more hours per week.

Changes due to reauthorization have been fully implemented and have resulted in increasing the Commonwealth's TANF work participation rate from 28% in September 2006 to

49% in June 2008. While Virginia appears to have met the challenges of the new requirements of TANF reauthorization, there are other challenges that are looming: TANF payments have not been increased since 2000; the struggling economy has limited job opportunities for TANF recipients; the TANF block grant has a structural imbalance with the amount of the expenditures far exceeding the value of the grant; and TANF is due for reauthorized in 2010.

Appendix A

Study Mandates

Code of Virginia

§ 63.2-619. (Effective October 1, 2002) Evaluation and reporting.

A. In administering the Program, the Commissioner shall develop and use evaluation methods that measure achievement of the goals specified in § 63.2-601.

B. the Commissioner shall file an annual report with the Governor and General Assembly regarding the achievement of such goals.

The annual report shall include a full assessment of the Program, including its effectiveness and funding status, statewide and for each locality; and a comparison of the results of the previous annual reports. The Department shall publish the outcome criteria to be included in the annual report.

2009 Appropriation Act, Item 349

Department of Social Services (765)

349 (language only)

1. It is hereby acknowledged that as of June 30, ~~2007~~ 2008 there existed with the federal government an unexpended balance of ~~\$19,914,919~~ \$53,615,681 in federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant funds which are available to the Commonwealth of Virginia to reimburse expenditures incurred in accordance with the adopted State plan for the TANF program. Based on projected spending levels and appropriations in this act, the Commonwealth's accumulated balance for authorized federal TANF block grant funds is estimated at ~~\$15,750,273 on June 30, 2008;~~ \$8,085,987 \$24,144,526 on June 30, 2009; and ~~\$8,085,987~~ \$86,676 on June 30, 2010.

2. The Department of Social Service (DSS) shall report annually on October 1 to the Governor, the Secretary of Health and Human Resources, the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees, and the Director, Department of Planning and Budget regarding spending; program results; clients served; the location, size, implementation status, and nature of projects funded with TANF funds; results of all formal evaluations; and recommendations for continuation, expansion, and redesign of the projects. Such report shall be combined with the report required by § 63.2-619, Code of Virginia.

Appendix B

Locality Specific VIP/VIEW

Outcome Measures

July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008

VIRGINIA INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM OUTCOME MEASURES

**Table 1 - SFY 08
Statewide**

| <u>FIPS LOCALITY</u> | Column A NUMBER OF TANF PARTICIPANTS SANCTIONED FOR FAILURE TO PARTICIPATE IN VIEW | Column B NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING DIVERSIONARY ASSISTANCE | Column C PERCENT NOT RETURNING TO TANF AFTER PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| Statewide | 6,916 | 3,110 | 77% |
| 027 BUCHANAN | 39 | 0 | NA |
| 051 DICKENSON | 13 | 7 | 71% |
| 105 LEE | 56 | 0 | NA |
| 167 RUSSELL | 82 | 0 | NA |
| 169 SCOTT | 16 | 7 | 43% |
| 185 TAZEWELL | 90 | 6 | 50% |
| 195 WISE | 118 | 0 | NA |
| 720 NORTON | 0 | 1 | 100% |
| EDD 1 | 414 | 21 | 57% |
| 021 BLAND | 4 | 0 | NA |
| 035 CARROLL | 33 | 2 | 100% |
| 077 GRAYSON | 12 | 0 | NA |
| 173 SMYTH | 50 | 17 | 47% |
| 191 WASHINGTON | 44 | 0 | NA |
| 197 WYTHE | 27 | 57 | 84% |
| 520 BRISTOL | 99 | 22 | 68% |
| 640 GALAX | 20 | 1 | 100% |
| EDD2 | 289 | 99 | 75% |
| 005 ALLEGHANY/COV | 2 | 16 | 88% |
| 023 BOTETOURT | 7 | 0 | NA |
| 045 CRAIG | 3 | 0 | NA |
| 063 FLOYD | 8 | 12 | 75% |
| 067 FRANKLIN CO. | 76 | 59 | 64% |
| 071 GILES | 13 | 0 | NA |
| 121 MONTGOMERY | 91 | 41 | 80% |
| 155 PULASKI | 99 | 11 | 73% |
| 161 ROANOKE CO. | 46 | 68 | 81% |
| 560 CLIFTON FORGE | - | - | NA |
| 750 RADFORD | 45 | 0 | NA |
| 770 ROANOKE | 394 | 183 | 77% |
| EDD 3 | 784 | 390 | 76% |
| 015 AUGUSTA | 99 | 58 | 86% |
| 017 BATH | 1 | 1 | 100% |
| 091 HIGHLAND | 0 | 0 | NA |
| 163 ROCKBRIDGE/LEX/BV | 10 | 2 | 50% |
| 165 ROCKINGHAM | 23 | 85 | 86% |
| 660 HARRISONBURG | 26 | 62 | 76% |
| 790 STAUNTON | 71 | 49 | 80% |
| 820 WAYNESBORO | 53 | 29 | 76% |
| EDD 4 | 283 | 286 | 81% |
| 043 CLARKE | 3 | 10 | 100% |
| 069 FREDERICK CO. | 18 | 78 | 77% |
| 139 PAGE | 26 | 18 | 61% |
| 171 SHENANDOAH | 5 | 59 | 83% |
| 187 WARREN | 27 | 63 | 89% |
| 840 WINCHESTER | 24 | 44 | 77% |
| EDD 5 | 103 | 272 | 81% |
| 013 ARLINGTON | 32 | 0 | NA |
| 059 FAIRFAX CO/CI/F.C | 188 | 28 | 93% |
| 107 LOUDOUN | 20 | 24 | 83% |
| 153 PRINCE WILLIAM | 220 | 42 | 83% |
| 510 ALEXANDRIA | 107 | 11 | 100% |
| 683 MANASSAS | 33 | 9 | 44% |
| 685 MANASSAS PARK | 11 | 11 | 91% |
| EDD 6 | 611 | 125 | 85% |

**VIRGINIA INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM
OUTCOME MEASURES**

**Table 1 - SFY 08
Statewide**

| <u>FIPS LOCALITY</u> | Column A NUMBER OF TANF PARTICIPANTS SANCTIONED FOR FAILURE TO PARTICIPATE IN VIEW | Column B NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING DIVERSIONARY ASSISTANCE | Column C PERCENT NOT RETURNING TO TANF AFTER PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| Statewide | 6,916 | 3,110 | 77% |
| 047 CULPEPER | 41 | 25 | 72% |
| 061 FAUQUIER | 15 | 49 | 86% |
| 113 MADISON | 7 | 1 | 0% |
| 137 ORANGE | 17 | 7 | 71% |
| 157 RAPPAHANNOCK | 1 | 1 | 100% |
| EDD 7 | 81 | 83 | 80% |
| 003 ALBEMARLE | 21 | 30 | 70% |
| 065 FLUVANNA | 3 | 0 | NA |
| 079 GREENE | 10 | 19 | 68% |
| 109 LOUISA | 26 | 9 | 56% |
| 125 NELSON | 6 | 2 | 100% |
| 540 CHARLOTTESVILLE | 77 | 50 | 68% |
| EDD 8 | 143 | 110 | 68% |
| 009 AMHERST | 25 | 7 | 86% |
| 011 APPOMATTOX | 17 | 4 | 75% |
| 019 BEDFORD CO./CITY | 36 | 22 | 95% |
| 031 CAMPBELL | 14 | 8 | 100% |
| 680 LYNCHBURG | 178 | 3 | 67% |
| EDD 9 | 270 | 44 | 91% |
| 083 HALIFAX | 117 | 15 | 67% |
| 089 HENRY | 82 | 62 | 68% |
| 141 PATRICK | 34 | 48 | 60% |
| 143 PITTSYLVANIA | 72 | 46 | 83% |
| 590 DANVILLE | 202 | 12 | 83% |
| 690 MARTINSVILLE | 34 | 16 | 88% |
| EDD 10 | 541 | 199 | 72% |
| 007 AMELIA | 10 | 9 | 89% |
| 025 BRUNSWICK | 39 | 5 | 80% |
| 029 BUCKINGHAM | 19 | 35 | 74% |
| 037 CHARLOTTE | 17 | 2 | 50% |
| 049 CUMBERLAND | 9 | 11 | 73% |
| 081 GREENSVILLE/EMP | 46 | 0 | NA |
| 111 LUNENBURG | 3 | 11 | 82% |
| 117 MECKLENBURG | 55 | 4 | 75% |
| 135 NOTTOWAY | 24 | 14 | 50% |
| 147 PRINCE EDWARD | 36 | 4 | 50% |
| EDD 11 | 258 | 95 | 72% |
| 041 CHESTERFIELD/C.H. | 212 | 153 | 81% |
| 075 GOOCHLAND | 1 | 0 | NA |
| 085 HANOVER | 13 | 10 | 70% |
| 087 HENRICO | 209 | 51 | 76% |
| 145 POWHATAN | 6 | 1 | 100% |
| 760 RICHMOND | 344 | 44 | 73% |
| EDD 12 | 785 | 259 | 78% |
| 033 CAROLINE | 26 | 46 | 67% |
| 099 KING GEORGE | 12 | 0 | NA |
| 177 SPOTSYLVANIA | 33 | 139 | 78% |
| 179 STAFFORD | 23 | 28 | 86% |
| 630 FREDERICKSBURG | 51 | 17 | 76% |
| EDD 13 | 145 | 230 | 77% |

VIRGINIA INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM OUTCOME MEASURES

**Table 1 - SFY 08
Statewide**

| <u>FIPS LOCALITY</u> | Column A NUMBER OF TANF PARTICIPANTS SANCTIONED FOR FAILURE TO PARTICIPATE IN VIEW | Column B NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING DIVERSIONARY ASSISTANCE | Column C PERCENT NOT RETURNING TO TANF AFTER PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY |
|----------------------|--|---|---|
| Statewide | 6,916 | 3,110 | 77% |
| 057 ESSEX | 20 | 0 | NA |
| 097 KING & QUEEN | 8 | 2 | 100% |
| 101 KING WILLIAM | 8 | 6 | 50% |
| 103 LANCASTER | 0 | 1 | 100% |
| 115 MATHEWS | 0 | 10 | 100% |
| 119 MIDDLESEX | 11 | 8 | 50% |
| 133 NORTHUMBERLAND | 18 | 1 | 0% |
| 159 RICHMOND CO. | 7 | 0 | NA |
| 193 WESTMORELAND | 39 | 1 | 100% |
| EDD 14 | 111 | 29 | 72% |
| 036 CHARLES CITY | 10 | 0 | NA |
| 073 GLOUCESTER | 31 | 4 | 75% |
| 095 JAMES CITY | 21 | 3 | 100% |
| 127 NEW KENT | 2 | 1 | 100% |
| 199 YORK/POQUOSON | 16 | 19 | 100% |
| 650 HAMPTON | 160 | 80 | 79% |
| 700 NEWPORT NEWS | 278 | 210 | 78% |
| 830 WILLIAMSBURG | 4 | 0 | NA |
| EDD 15 | 522 | 317 | 80% |
| 053 DINWIDDIE | 20 | 22 | 59% |
| 149 PRINCE GEORGE | 26 | 5 | 80% |
| 181 SURRY | 3 | 1 | 0% |
| 183 SUSSEX | 18 | 0 | NA |
| 670 HOPEWELL | 61 | 33 | 64% |
| 730 PETERSBURG | 97 | 4 | 50% |
| EDD 16 | 225 | 65 | 62% |
| 093 ISLE OF WIGHT | 33 | 14 | 86% |
| 175 SOUTHAMPTON | 44 | 1 | 100% |
| 550 CHESAPEAKE | 123 | 40 | 75% |
| 620 FRANKLIN | 28 | 19 | 74% |
| 710 NORFOLK | 420 | 187 | 75% |
| 740 PORTSMOUTH | 206 | 10 | 80% |
| 800 SUFFOLK | 110 | 107 | 76% |
| 810 VIRGINIA BEACH | 300 | 103 | 86% |
| EDD 17 | 1,264 | 481 | 78% |
| 001 ACCOMACK | 57 | 2 | 100% |
| 131 NORTHAMPTON | 30 | 3 | 67% |
| EDD 18 | 87 | 5 | 80% |

**VIRGINIA INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM
OUTCOME MEASURES**

**Table 2 - SFY 08
Statewide**

| <u>FIPS</u> | <u>LOCALITY</u> | <u>Column A</u> NUMBER VIEW PARTICIPANTS | <u>Column B</u> NUMBER VIEW EMPLOYED IN UNSUBSIDIZED WORK | <u>Column C</u> PERCENT PARTICIPANTS UNSUBSIDIZED WORK | <u>Column D</u> AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK | <u>Column E</u> AVERAGE HOURLY RATES |
|-------------|----------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Statewide | 27,989 | 20,717 | 74% | 32.8 | \$7.74 |
| 027 | BUCHANAN | 138 | 82 | 59% | 32.2 | \$6.85 |
| 051 | DICKENSON | 100 | 71 | 71% | 34.4 | \$6.70 |
| 105 | LEE | 240 | 198 | 83% | 33.3 | \$6.25 |
| 167 | RUSSELL | 234 | 149 | 64% | 33.2 | \$7.22 |
| 169 | SCOTT | 156 | 108 | 69% | 33.8 | \$6.67 |
| 185 | TAZEWELL | 292 | 206 | 71% | 32.5 | \$6.51 |
| 195 | WISE | 385 | 278 | 72% | 33.1 | \$6.59 |
| 720 | NORTON | 51 | 47 | 92% | 31.4 | \$6.47 |
| | EDD 1 | 1,596 | 1,139 | 71% | 33.1 | \$6.63 |
| 021 | BLAND | 13 | 8 | 62% | 32.2 | \$6.52 |
| 035 | CARROLL | 128 | 95 | 74% | 35.6 | \$6.93 |
| 077 | GRAYSON | 45 | 32 | 71% | 31.5 | \$6.90 |
| 173 | SMYTH | 151 | 101 | 67% | 34.6 | \$6.76 |
| 191 | WASHINGTON | 171 | 134 | 78% | 32.3 | \$7.01 |
| 197 | WYTHE | 153 | 118 | 77% | 32.2 | \$6.97 |
| 520 | BRISTOL | 312 | 221 | 71% | 33.3 | \$6.80 |
| 640 | GALAX | 77 | 58 | 75% | 35.1 | \$6.60 |
| | EDD2 | 1,050 | 767 | 73% | 33.5 | \$6.86 |
| 005 | ALLEGHANY/COV. | 182 | 139 | 76% | 28.9 | \$7.31 |
| 023 | BOTETOURT | 23 | 11 | 48% | 31.0 | \$7.62 |
| 045 | CRAIG | 6 | 5 | 83% | 38.8 | \$7.82 |
| 063 | FLOYD | 35 | 25 | 71% | 32.1 | \$7.09 |
| 067 | FRANKLIN CO. | 177 | 114 | 64% | 33.6 | \$7.41 |
| 071 | GILES | 50 | 29 | 58% | 32.7 | \$7.13 |
| 121 | MONTGOMERY | 364 | 324 | 89% | 33.0 | \$7.45 |
| 155 | PULASKI | 188 | 121 | 64% | 33.0 | \$7.29 |
| 161 | ROANOKE CO. | 237 | 188 | 79% | 33.9 | \$7.70 |
| 750 | RADFORD | 105 | 78 | 74% | 31.1 | \$7.30 |
| 770 | ROANOKE | 962 | 655 | 68% | 33.3 | \$7.62 |
| | EDD 3 | 2,329 | 1,689 | 73% | 32.8 | \$7.50 |
| 015 | AUGUSTA | 229 | 161 | 70% | 33.2 | \$7.86 |
| 017 | BATH | 9 | 7 | 78% | 33.1 | \$6.95 |
| 091 | HIGHLAND | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 163 | ROCKBRIDGE/B.V./LEX | 52 | 41 | 79% | 31.0 | \$7.78 |
| 165 | ROCKINGHAM | 149 | 126 | 85% | 34.2 | \$7.87 |
| 660 | HARRISONBURG | 149 | 128 | 86% | 33.2 | \$7.71 |
| 790 | STAUNTON | 169 | 132 | 78% | 33.1 | \$7.67 |
| 820 | WAYNESBORO | 134 | 95 | 71% | 33.4 | \$7.47 |
| | EDD 4 | 891 | 690 | 77% | 33.3 | \$7.73 |
| 043 | CLARKE | 11 | 10 | 91% | 29.5 | \$6.95 |
| 069 | FREDERICK CO. | 116 | 73 | 63% | 31.2 | \$7.75 |
| 139 | PAGE | 70 | 51 | 73% | 32.8 | \$7.74 |
| 171 | SHENANDOAH | 24 | 14 | 58% | 35.0 | \$7.62 |
| 187 | WARREN | 102 | 79 | 77% | 33.8 | \$8.80 |
| 840 | WINCHESTER | 87 | 73 | 84% | 33.2 | \$7.64 |
| | EDD 5 | 410 | 300 | 73% | 32.8 | \$7.97 |
| 013 | ARLINGTON | 170 | 118 | 69% | 33.0 | \$10.20 |
| 059 | FAIRFAX CO./CITY/F.C | 1,014 | 683 | 67% | 33.4 | \$10.25 |
| 107 | LOUDOUN | 290 | 229 | 79% | 33.1 | \$10.19 |
| 153 | PRINCE WILLIAM | 1,014 | 782 | 77% | 33.0 | \$9.57 |
| 510 | ALEXANDRIA | 339 | 251 | 74% | 32.3 | \$9.51 |
| 683 | MANASSAS | 122 | 81 | 66% | 33.3 | \$8.92 |
| 685 | MANASSAS PARK | 43 | 24 | 56% | 35.3 | \$9.91 |
| | EDD 6 | 2,992 | 2,168 | 72% | 33.1 | \$9.86 |

**VIRGINIA INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM
OUTCOME MEASURES**

**Table 2 - SFY 08
Statewide**

| | | Column A | Column B | Column C | Column D | Column E |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>FIPS</u> | <u>LOCALITY</u> | <u>NUMBER VIEW PARTICIPANTS</u> | <u>NUMBER VIEW EMPLOYED IN UNSUBSIDIZED WORK</u> | <u>PERCENT PARTICIPANTS UNSUBSIDIZED WORK</u> | <u>AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK</u> | <u>AVERAGE HOURLY RATES</u> |
| | Statewide | 27,989 | 20,717 | 74% | 32.8 | \$7.74 |
| 047 | CULPEPER | 125 | 80 | 64% | 32.4 | \$8.38 |
| 061 | FAUQUIER | 72 | 67 | 93% | 31.8 | \$8.99 |
| 113 | MADISON | 22 | 20 | 91% | 35.9 | \$7.81 |
| 137 | ORANGE | 61 | 43 | 70% | 31.5 | \$7.71 |
| 157 | RAPPAHANNOCK | 8 | 4 | 50% | 24.4 | \$8.88 |
| | EDD 7 | 288 | 214 | 74% | 32.2 | \$8.39 |
| 003 | ALBEMARLE | 94 | 67 | 71% | 34.5 | \$8.96 |
| 065 | FLUVANNA | 18 | 14 | 78% | 35.1 | \$7.79 |
| 079 | GREENE | 44 | 38 | 86% | 29.7 | \$7.54 |
| 109 | LOUISA | 87 | 60 | 69% | 32.8 | \$8.11 |
| 125 | NELSON | 25 | 17 | 68% | 29.6 | \$8.18 |
| 540 | CHARLOTTESVILLE | 305 | 254 | 83% | 30.9 | \$8.23 |
| | EDD 8 | 573 | 450 | 79% | 31.7 | \$8.25 |
| 009 | AMHERST | 73 | 57 | 78% | 31.2 | \$7.52 |
| 011 | APPOMATTOX | 75 | 67 | 89% | 35.4 | \$7.04 |
| 019 | BEDFORD CO./CITY | 188 | 147 | 78% | 32.1 | \$7.22 |
| 031 | CAMPBELL | 264 | 205 | 78% | 33.7 | \$7.70 |
| 680 | LYNCHBURG | 490 | 355 | 72% | 32.4 | \$7.12 |
| | EDD 9 | 1,090 | 831 | 76% | 32.8 | \$7.30 |
| 083 | HALIFAX | 249 | 150 | 60% | 32.8 | \$6.78 |
| 089 | HENRY | 279 | 184 | 66% | 33.4 | \$7.02 |
| 141 | PATRICK | 173 | 134 | 77% | 32.7 | \$6.55 |
| 143 | PITTSYLVANIA | 180 | 97 | 54% | 32.5 | \$6.90 |
| 590 | DANVILLE | 423 | 266 | 63% | 31.3 | \$6.91 |
| 690 | MARTINSVILLE | 166 | 119 | 72% | 33.6 | \$7.20 |
| | EDD 10 | 1,470 | 950 | 65% | 32.5 | \$6.89 |
| 007 | AMELIA | 41 | 28 | 68% | 31.8 | \$7.95 |
| 025 | BRUNSWICK | 116 | 69 | 59% | 32.9 | \$6.29 |
| 029 | BUCKINGHAM | 87 | 49 | 56% | 31.8 | \$7.02 |
| 037 | CHARLOTTE | 52 | 28 | 54% | 32.0 | \$6.99 |
| 049 | CUMBERLAND | 49 | 34 | 69% | 34.1 | \$7.99 |
| 081 | GREENSVILLE/EMPORIA | 164 | 112 | 68% | 29.4 | \$6.69 |
| 111 | LUNENBURG | 29 | 7 | 24% | 29.1 | \$5.30 |
| 117 | MECKLENBURG | 157 | 115 | 73% | 31.9 | \$6.43 |
| 135 | NOTTOWAY | 142 | 107 | 75% | 34.1 | \$6.96 |
| 147 | PRINCE EDWARD | 153 | 126 | 82% | 32.9 | \$7.33 |
| | EDD 11 | 990 | 675 | 68% | 32.2 | \$6.90 |
| 041 | CHESTERFIELD/C.H. | 719 | 518 | 72% | 33.1 | \$8.35 |
| 075 | GOOCHLAND | 19 | 13 | 68% | 29.5 | \$6.66 |
| 085 | HANOVER | 99 | 69 | 70% | 31.2 | \$8.93 |
| 087 | HENRICO | 1,003 | 735 | 73% | 33.7 | \$8.27 |
| 145 | POWHATAN | 49 | 25 | 51% | 28.2 | \$7.48 |
| 760 | RICHMOND | 2,325 | 1,717 | 74% | 33.3 | \$7.68 |
| | EDD 12 | 4,214 | 3,077 | 73% | 33.3 | \$7.95 |
| 033 | CAROLINE | 87 | 67 | 77% | 32.2 | \$8.14 |
| 099 | KING GEORGE | 29 | 19 | 66% | 32.3 | \$8.38 |
| 177 | SPOTSYLVANIA | 281 | 209 | 74% | 31.6 | \$8.19 |
| 179 | STAFFORD | 206 | 144 | 70% | 32.3 | \$8.19 |
| 630 | FREDERICKSBURG | 183 | 158 | 86% | 31.6 | \$8.60 |
| | EDD 13 | 786 | 597 | 76% | 31.8 | \$8.30 |

**VIRGINIA INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM
OUTCOME MEASURES**

**Table 2 - SFY 08
Statewide**

| <u>FIPS</u> | <u>LOCALITY</u> | <u>Column A</u> NUMBER VIEW PARTICIPANTS | <u>Column B</u> NUMBER VIEW EMPLOYED IN UNSUBSIDIZED WORK | <u>Column C</u> PERCENT PARTICIPANTS UNSUBSIDIZED WORK | <u>Column D</u> AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK | <u>Column E</u> AVERAGE HOURLY RATES |
|-------------|------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Statewide | 27,989 | 20,717 | 74% | 32.8 | \$7.74 |
| 057 | ESSEX | 70 | 47 | 67% | 30.6 | \$7.83 |
| 097 | KING & QUEEN | 16 | 11 | 69% | 31.6 | \$7.83 |
| 101 | KING WILLIAM | 21 | 19 | 90% | 34.2 | \$8.18 |
| 103 | LANCASTER | 20 | 15 | 75% | 27.9 | \$7.06 |
| 115 | MATHEWS | 12 | 9 | 75% | 33.9 | \$7.28 |
| 119 | MIDDLESEX | 30 | 23 | 77% | 32.5 | \$7.40 |
| 133 | NORTHUMBERLAND | 28 | 14 | 50% | 33.1 | \$6.74 |
| 159 | RICHMOND CO. | 21 | 14 | 67% | 31.8 | \$7.65 |
| 193 | WESTMORELAND | 93 | 65 | 70% | 31.8 | \$7.66 |
| | EDD 14 | 311 | 217 | 70% | 31.7 | \$7.60 |
| 036 | CHARLES CITY | 30 | 19 | 63% | 32.3 | \$7.40 |
| 073 | GLOUCESTER | 94 | 62 | 66% | 33.1 | \$7.48 |
| 095 | JAMES CITY | 93 | 78 | 84% | 31.6 | \$8.02 |
| 127 | NEW KENT | 25 | 13 | 52% | 36.1 | \$9.08 |
| 199 | YORK/POQUOSON | 76 | 57 | 75% | 33.5 | \$7.92 |
| 650 | HAMPTON | 820 | 621 | 76% | 32.3 | \$7.60 |
| 700 | NEWPORT NEWS | 1,411 | 1,105 | 78% | 33.0 | \$7.49 |
| 830 | WILLIAMSBURG | 22 | 17 | 77% | 32.3 | \$8.27 |
| | EDD 15 | 2,571 | 1,972 | 77% | 32.8 | \$7.57 |
| 053 | DINWIDDIE | 70 | 55 | 79% | 35.9 | \$7.82 |
| 149 | PRINCE GEORGE | 90 | 57 | 63% | 32.8 | \$7.40 |
| 181 | SURRY | 28 | 18 | 64% | 30.0 | \$7.68 |
| 183 | SUSSEX | 100 | 81 | 81% | 33.7 | \$7.19 |
| 670 | HOPEWELL | 283 | 215 | 76% | 33.0 | \$7.36 |
| 730 | PETERSBURG | 424 | 338 | 80% | 32.6 | \$7.46 |
| | EDD 16 | 995 | 764 | 77% | 33.0 | \$7.43 |
| 093 | ISLE OF WIGHT | 108 | 84 | 78% | 33.3 | \$7.70 |
| 175 | SOUTHAMPTON | 115 | 82 | 71% | 29.7 | \$6.86 |
| 550 | CHESAPEAKE | 846 | 655 | 77% | 33.3 | \$7.60 |
| 620 | FRANKLIN | 79 | 60 | 76% | 31.9 | \$7.27 |
| 710 | NORFOLK | 1,813 | 1,486 | 82% | 32.0 | \$7.25 |
| 740 | PORTSMOUTH | 992 | 777 | 78% | 33.5 | \$7.44 |
| 800 | SUFFOLK | 333 | 265 | 80% | 32.9 | \$7.25 |
| 810 | VIRGINIA BEACH | 922 | 663 | 72% | 33.0 | \$7.82 |
| | EDD 17 | 5,208 | 4,072 | 78% | 32.7 | \$7.44 |
| 001 | ACCOMACK | 122 | 73 | 60% | 32.3 | \$7.36 |
| 131 | NORTHAMPTON | 103 | 72 | 70% | 32.6 | \$7.38 |
| | EDD 18 | 225 | 145 | 64% | 32.5 | \$7.37 |

VIRGINIA INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM OUTCOME MEASURES

**Table 3 - SFY 08
Statewide**

| | Column A | Column B | Column C | Column D | Column E | Column F | Column G |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | NUMBER VIEW PARTICIPANTS | NUMBER OF VIEW CWEP or PSP PARTICIPANTS | PERCENT OF VIEW PARTICIPANTS IN CWEP or PSP | NUMBER VIEW EMPLOYED IN UNSUBSIDIZED WORK | VIEW EMPLOYED CLOSED TO TANF WITH EMPLOYMENT | PERCENT VIEW EMPLOYED CLOSED TO TANF WITH EMPLOYMENT | AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES VIEW EMPLOYED CLOSED TO TANF WITH EMPLOYMENT |
| FIPS LOCALITY | | | | | | | |
| Statewide | 27,989 | 5,015 | 18% | 20,717 | 5,421 | 26% | \$1,105 |
| 027 BUCHANAN | 138 | 24 | 17% | 82 | 22 | 27% | \$903 |
| 051 DICKENSON | 100 | 14 | 14% | 71 | 19 | 27% | \$1,086 |
| 105 LEE | 240 | 13 | 5% | 198 | 59 | 30% | \$864 |
| 167 RUSSELL | 234 | 95 | 41% | 149 | 35 | 23% | \$1,110 |
| 169 SCOTT | 156 | 5 | 3% | 108 | 39 | 36% | \$993 |
| 185 TAZEVELL | 292 | 68 | 23% | 206 | 46 | 22% | \$984 |
| 195 WISE | 385 | 18 | 5% | 278 | 66 | 24% | \$967 |
| 720 NORTON | 51 | 7 | 14% | 47 | 13 | 28% | \$810 |
| EDD 1 | 1,596 | 244 | 15% | 1,139 | 299 | 26% | \$965 |
| 021 BLAND | 13 | 2 | 15% | 8 | 1 | 13% | \$1,266 |
| 035 CARROLL | 128 | 21 | 16% | 95 | 25 | 26% | \$1,030 |
| 077 GRAYSON | 45 | 7 | 16% | 32 | 9 | 28% | \$785 |
| 173 SMYTH | 151 | 13 | 9% | 101 | 21 | 21% | \$938 |
| 191 WASHINGTON | 171 | 12 | 7% | 134 | 30 | 22% | \$928 |
| 197 WYTHE | 153 | 12 | 8% | 118 | 42 | 36% | \$1,071 |
| 520 BRISTOL | 312 | 47 | 15% | 221 | 68 | 31% | \$1,005 |
| 640 GALAX | 77 | 6 | 8% | 58 | 14 | 24% | \$909 |
| EDD2 | 1,050 | 120 | 11% | 767 | 210 | 27% | \$989 |
| 005 ALLEGHANY/COV. | 182 | 2 | 1% | 139 | 31 | 22% | \$1,108 |
| 023 BOTETOURT | 23 | 2 | 9% | 11 | 3 | 27% | \$1,038 |
| 045 CRAIG | 6 | 0 | 0% | 5 | 0 | 0% | \$0 |
| 063 FLOYD | 35 | 4 | 11% | 25 | 4 | 16% | \$916 |
| 067 FRANKLIN CO. | 177 | 24 | 14% | 114 | 22 | 19% | \$1,069 |
| 071 GILES | 50 | 11 | 22% | 29 | 4 | 14% | \$1,019 |
| 121 MONTGOMERY | 364 | 18 | 5% | 324 | 86 | 27% | \$1,025 |
| 155 PULASKI | 188 | 20 | 11% | 121 | 26 | 21% | \$1,096 |
| 161 ROANOKE CO. | 237 | 46 | 19% | 188 | 46 | 24% | \$1,031 |
| 750 RADFORD | 105 | 14 | 13% | 78 | 17 | 22% | \$1,028 |
| 770 ROANOKE | 962 | 86 | 9% | 655 | 143 | 22% | \$1,060 |
| EDD 3 | 2,329 | 227 | 10% | 1,689 | 382 | 23% | \$1,052 |
| 015 AUGUSTA | 229 | 11 | 5% | 161 | 33 | 20% | \$1,107 |
| 017 BATH | 9 | 0 | 0% | 7 | 2 | 29% | \$1,084 |
| 091 HIGHLAND | 0 | 0 | NA | 0 | 0 | NA | \$0 |
| 163 ROCKBRIDGE/B.V./LEX | 52 | 9 | 17% | 41 | 13 | 32% | \$1,051 |
| 165 ROCKINGHAM | 149 | 11 | 7% | 126 | 41 | 33% | \$1,144 |
| 660 HARRISONBURG | 149 | 19 | 13% | 128 | 37 | 29% | \$1,132 |
| 790 STAUNTON | 169 | 9 | 5% | 132 | 30 | 23% | \$1,161 |
| 820 WAYNESBORO | 134 | 7 | 5% | 95 | 22 | 23% | \$1,159 |
| EDD 4 | 891 | 66 | 7% | 690 | 178 | 26% | \$1,132 |
| 043 CLARKE | 11 | 0 | 0% | 10 | 4 | 40% | \$759 |
| 069 FREDERICK CO. | 116 | 6 | 5% | 73 | 15 | 21% | \$1,163 |
| 139 PAGE | 70 | 16 | 23% | 51 | 18 | 35% | \$1,097 |
| 171 SHENANDOAH | 24 | 0 | 0% | 14 | 3 | 21% | \$1,534 |
| 187 WARREN | 102 | 11 | 11% | 79 | 16 | 20% | \$1,351 |
| 840 WINCHESTER | 87 | 0 | 0% | 73 | 27 | 37% | \$1,205 |
| EDD 5 | 410 | 33 | 8% | 300 | 83 | 28% | \$1,193 |
| 013 ARLINGTON | 170 | 124 | 73% | 118 | 35 | 30% | \$1,253 |
| 059 FAIRFAX CO./CITY/F.C | 1,014 | 497 | 49% | 683 | 197 | 29% | \$1,543 |
| 107 LOUDOUN | 290 | 16 | 6% | 229 | 62 | 27% | \$1,324 |
| 153 PRINCE WILLIAM | 1,014 | 250 | 25% | 782 | 212 | 27% | \$1,473 |
| 510 ALEXANDRIA | 339 | 149 | 44% | 251 | 54 | 22% | \$1,338 |
| 683 MANASSAS | 122 | 22 | 18% | 81 | 21 | 26% | \$1,363 |
| 685 MANASSAS PARK | 43 | 0 | 0% | 24 | 9 | 38% | \$1,524 |
| EDD 6 | 2,992 | 1,058 | 35% | 2,168 | 590 | 27% | \$1,452 |

VIRGINIA INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM OUTCOME MEASURES

**Table 3 - SFY 08
Statewide**

| FIPS LOCALITY | Column A | Column B | Column C | Column D | Column E | Column F | Column G |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | NUMBER VIEW PARTICIPANTS | NUMBER OF VIEW CWEP or PSP PARTICIPANTS | PERCENT OF VIEW PARTICIPANTS IN CWEP or PSP | NUMBER VIEW EMPLOYED IN UNSUBSIDIZED WORK | VIEW EMPLOYED CLOSED TO TANF WITH EMPLOYMENT | PERCENT VIEW EMPLOYED CLOSED TO TANF WITH EMPLOYMENT | AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES VIEW EMPLOYED CLOSED TO TANF WITH EMPLOYMENT |
| Statewide | 27,989 | 5,015 | 18% | 20,717 | 5,421 | 26% | \$1,105 |
| 047 CULPEPER | 125 | 19 | 15% | 80 | 20 | 25% | \$1,198 |
| 061 FAUQUIER | 72 | 0 | 0% | 67 | 15 | 22% | \$1,200 |
| 113 MADISON | 22 | 0 | 0% | 20 | 5 | 25% | \$1,195 |
| 137 ORANGE | 61 | 0 | 0% | 43 | 11 | 26% | \$969 |
| 157 RAPPAHANNOCK | 8 | 0 | 0% | 4 | 1 | 25% | \$714 |
| EDD 7 | 288 | 19 | 7% | 214 | 52 | 24% | \$1,141 |
| 003 ALBEMARLE | 94 | 6 | 6% | 67 | 15 | 22% | \$1,124 |
| 065 FLUVANNA | 18 | 1 | 6% | 14 | 2 | 14% | \$1,254 |
| 079 GREENE | 44 | 2 | 5% | 38 | 6 | 16% | \$1,131 |
| 109 LOUISA | 87 | 19 | 22% | 60 | 12 | 20% | \$1,183 |
| 125 NELSON | 25 | 2 | 8% | 17 | 2 | 12% | \$737 |
| 540 CHARLOTTESVILLE | 305 | 47 | 15% | 254 | 53 | 21% | \$1,108 |
| EDD 8 | 573 | 77 | 13% | 450 | 90 | 20% | \$1,117 |
| 009 AMHERST | 73 | 1 | 1% | 57 | 17 | 30% | \$1,102 |
| 011 APPOMATTOX | 75 | 0 | 0% | 67 | 13 | 19% | \$1,063 |
| 019 BEDFORD CO./CITY | 188 | 7 | 4% | 147 | 41 | 28% | \$1,086 |
| 031 CAMPBELL | 264 | 1 | 0% | 205 | 55 | 27% | \$1,130 |
| 680 LYNCHBURG | 490 | 68 | 14% | 355 | 100 | 28% | \$926 |
| EDD 9 | 1,090 | 77 | 7% | 831 | 226 | 27% | \$1,026 |
| 083 HALIFAX | 249 | 58 | 23% | 150 | 52 | 35% | \$981 |
| 089 HENRY | 279 | 74 | 27% | 184 | 40 | 22% | \$1,031 |
| 141 PATRICK | 173 | 36 | 21% | 134 | 33 | 25% | \$884 |
| 143 PITTSYLVANIA | 180 | 27 | 15% | 97 | 22 | 23% | \$1,001 |
| 590 DANVILLE | 423 | 128 | 30% | 266 | 74 | 28% | \$946 |
| 690 MARTINSVILLE | 166 | 37 | 22% | 119 | 30 | 25% | \$1,070 |
| EDD 10 | 1,470 | 360 | 24% | 950 | 251 | 26% | \$978 |
| 007 AMELIA | 41 | 2 | 5% | 28 | 6 | 21% | \$1,228 |
| 025 BRUNSWICK | 116 | 28 | 24% | 69 | 15 | 22% | \$830 |
| 029 BUCKINGHAM | 87 | 32 | 37% | 49 | 18 | 37% | \$853 |
| 037 CHARLOTTE | 52 | 5 | 10% | 28 | 9 | 32% | \$928 |
| 049 CUMBERLAND | 49 | 0 | 0% | 34 | 10 | 29% | \$1,287 |
| 081 GREENSVILLE/EMP | 164 | 7 | 4% | 112 | 28 | 25% | \$862 |
| 111 LUNENBURG | 29 | 0 | 0% | 7 | 2 | 29% | \$721 |
| 117 MECKLENBURG | 157 | 10 | 6% | 115 | 31 | 27% | \$816 |
| 135 NOTTOWAY | 142 | 1 | 1% | 107 | 34 | 32% | \$1,048 |
| 147 PRINCE EDWARD | 153 | 15 | 10% | 126 | 25 | 20% | \$927 |
| EDD 11 | 990 | 100 | 10% | 675 | 178 | 26% | \$933 |
| 041 CHESTERFIELD/C.H. | 719 | 185 | 26% | 518 | 118 | 23% | \$1,079 |
| 075 GOOCHLAND | 19 | 0 | 0% | 13 | 5 | 38% | \$783 |
| 085 HANOVER | 99 | 5 | 5% | 69 | 13 | 19% | \$1,103 |
| 087 HENRICO | 1,003 | 126 | 13% | 735 | 140 | 19% | \$1,230 |
| 145 POWHATAN | 49 | 0 | 0% | 25 | 6 | 24% | \$1,029 |
| 760 RICHMOND | 2,325 | 780 | 34% | 1,717 | 420 | 24% | \$1,108 |
| EDD 12 | 4,214 | 1,096 | 26% | 3,077 | 702 | 23% | \$1,124 |
| 033 CAROLINE | 87 | 0 | 0% | 67 | 20 | 30% | \$1,196 |
| 099 KING GEORGE | 29 | 3 | 10% | 19 | 7 | 37% | \$1,105 |
| 177 SPOTSYLVANIA | 281 | 50 | 18% | 209 | 56 | 27% | \$1,086 |
| 179 STAFFORD | 206 | 7 | 3% | 144 | 41 | 28% | \$1,196 |
| 630 FREDERICKSBURG | 183 | 39 | 21% | 158 | 31 | 20% | \$1,157 |
| EDD 13 | 786 | 99 | 13% | 597 | 155 | 26% | \$1,144 |

**VIRGINIA INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM
OUTCOME MEASURES**

**Table 3 - SFY 08
Statewide**

| | Column A | Column B | Column C | Column D | Column E | Column F | Column G |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| <u>FIPS LOCALITY</u> | <u>NUMBER VIEW PARTICIPANTS</u> | <u>NUMBER OF VIEW CWEPE or PSP PARTICIPANTS</u> | <u>PERCENT OF VIEW PARTICIPANTS IN CWEPE or PSP</u> | <u>NUMBER VIEW EMPLOYED IN UNSUBSIDIZED WORK</u> | <u>VIEW EMPLOYED CLOSED TO TANF WITH EMPLOYMENT</u> | <u>PERCENT VIEW EMPLOYED CLOSED TO TANF WITH EMPLOYMENT</u> | <u>AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES VIEW EMPLOYED CLOSED TO TANF WITH EMPLOYMENT</u> |
| Statewide | 27,989 | 5,015 | 18% | 20,717 | 5,421 | 26% | \$1,105 |
| 057 ESSEX | 70 | 1 | 1% | 47 | 11 | 23% | \$993 |
| 097 KING & QUEEN | 16 | 0 | 0% | 11 | 4 | 36% | \$1,083 |
| 101 KING WILLIAM | 21 | 0 | 0% | 19 | 3 | 16% | \$1,203 |
| 103 LANCASTER | 20 | 0 | 0% | 15 | 7 | 47% | \$824 |
| 115 MATHEWS | 12 | 0 | 0% | 9 | 1 | 11% | \$1,447 |
| 119 MIDDLESEX | 30 | 0 | 0% | 23 | 7 | 30% | \$1,023 |
| 133 NORTHUMBERLAND | 28 | 1 | 4% | 14 | 2 | 14% | \$940 |
| 159 RICHMOND CO. | 21 | 0 | 0% | 14 | 2 | 14% | \$1,016 |
| 193 WESTMORELAND | 93 | 0 | 0% | 65 | 15 | 23% | \$1,196 |
| EDD 14 | 311 | 2 | 1% | 217 | 52 | 24% | \$1,059 |
| 036 CHARLES CITY | 30 | 3 | 10% | 19 | 9 | 47% | \$972 |
| 073 GLOUCESTER | 94 | 9 | 10% | 62 | 13 | 21% | \$1,024 |
| 095 JAMES CITY | 93 | 6 | 6% | 78 | 23 | 29% | \$1,052 |
| 127 NEW KENT | 25 | 0 | 0% | 13 | 3 | 23% | \$1,811 |
| 199 YORK/POQUOSON | 76 | 13 | 17% | 57 | 16 | 28% | \$1,170 |
| 650 HAMPTON | 820 | 231 | 28% | 621 | 191 | 31% | \$1,082 |
| 700 NEWPORT NEWS | 1,411 | 374 | 27% | 1,105 | 272 | 25% | \$1,100 |
| 830 WILLIAMSBURG | 22 | 2 | 9% | 17 | 6 | 35% | \$1,279 |
| EDD 15 | 2,571 | 638 | 25% | 1,972 | 533 | 27% | \$1,096 |
| 053 DINWIDDIE | 70 | 0 | 0% | 55 | 16 | 29% | \$1,283 |
| 149 PRINCE GEORGE | 90 | 2 | 2% | 57 | 11 | 19% | \$1,062 |
| 181 SURRY | 28 | 4 | 14% | 18 | 6 | 33% | \$1,039 |
| 183 SUSSEX | 100 | 15 | 15% | 81 | 22 | 27% | \$1,250 |
| 670 HOPEWELL | 283 | 7 | 2% | 215 | 57 | 27% | \$1,038 |
| 730 PETERSBURG | 424 | 23 | 5% | 338 | 79 | 23% | \$1,057 |
| EDD 16 | 995 | 51 | 5% | 764 | 191 | 25% | \$1,092 |
| 093 ISLE OF WIGHT | 108 | 9 | 8% | 84 | 12 | 14% | \$1,107 |
| 175 SOUTHAMPTON | 115 | 17 | 15% | 82 | 25 | 30% | \$882 |
| 550 CHESAPEAKE | 846 | 71 | 8% | 655 | 215 | 33% | \$1,126 |
| 620 FRANKLIN | 79 | 29 | 37% | 60 | 20 | 33% | \$1,024 |
| 710 NORFOLK | 1,813 | 239 | 13% | 1,486 | 493 | 33% | \$1,038 |
| 740 PORTSMOUTH | 992 | 134 | 14% | 777 | 199 | 26% | \$1,106 |
| 800 SUFFOLK | 333 | 63 | 19% | 265 | 69 | 26% | \$1,028 |
| 810 VIRGINIA BEACH | 922 | 155 | 17% | 663 | 169 | 25% | \$1,123 |
| EDD 17 | 5,208 | 717 | 14% | 4,072 | 1,202 | 30% | \$1,073 |
| 001 ACCOMACK | 122 | 19 | 16% | 73 | 20 | 27% | \$1,130 |
| 131 NORTHAMPTON | 103 | 12 | 12% | 72 | 27 | 38% | \$1,161 |
| EDD 18 | 225 | 31 | 14% | 145 | 47 | 32% | \$1,148 |

VIRGINIA INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM OUTCOME MEASURES

**Table 4 - SFY 96 - SFY 08
Statewide**

| <u>FIPS LOCALITY</u> | Column A | Column B | Column C | Column D | Column E | Column F |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Number VIEW Participants Closed With Employment <u>1st 150 months</u> | Number in Column A Who Retained Employment <u>6+ MONTHS</u> | Percent Who Retained Employment <u>6 + months</u> | Number Who Closed With Employment <u>1st 144 months</u> | Number in Column D Who Stayed Off TANF <u>for 12 months</u> | Percent Who Stayed Off TANF <u>for 12 months</u> |
| Statewide | 59,030 | 35,608 | 60% | 57,000 | 48,110 | 84% |
| 027 BUCHANAN | 295 | 181 | 61% | 288 | 244 | 85% |
| 051 DICKENSON | 233 | 128 | 55% | 229 | 196 | 86% |
| 105 LEE | 546 | 300 | 55% | 526 | 449 | 85% |
| 167 RUSSELL | 517 | 352 | 68% | 500 | 396 | 79% |
| 169 SCOTT | 299 | 187 | 63% | 288 | 232 | 81% |
| 185 TAZEWELL | 742 | 453 | 61% | 728 | 620 | 85% |
| 195 WISE | 790 | 471 | 60% | 773 | 644 | 83% |
| 720 NORTON | 108 | 74 | 69% | 102 | 89 | 87% |
| EDD 1 | 3,530 | 2,146 | 61% | 3,434 | 2,870 | 84% |
| 021 BLAND | 53 | 24 | 45% | 52 | 49 | 94% |
| 035 CARROLL | 311 | 115 | 37% | 301 | 254 | 84% |
| 077 GRAYSON | 144 | 72 | 50% | 140 | 124 | 89% |
| 173 SMYTH | 387 | 240 | 62% | 378 | 331 | 88% |
| 191 WASHINGTON | 331 | 176 | 53% | 318 | 275 | 86% |
| 197 WYTHE | 375 | 179 | 48% | 363 | 295 | 81% |
| 520 BRISTOL | 541 | 248 | 46% | 509 | 440 | 86% |
| 640 GALAX | 151 | 84 | 56% | 145 | 116 | 80% |
| EDD2 | 2,293 | 1,138 | 50% | 2,206 | 1,884 | 85% |
| 005 ALLEGHANY/COV. | 272 | 118 | 43% | 255 | 216 | 85% |
| 023 BOTETOURT | 43 | 21 | 49% | 43 | 29 | 67% |
| 045 CRAIG | 5 | 2 | 40% | 5 | 4 | 80% |
| 063 FLOYD | 98 | 36 | 37% | 95 | 86 | 91% |
| 067 FRANKLIN CO. | 295 | 163 | 55% | 284 | 228 | 80% |
| 071 GILES | 72 | 35 | 49% | 71 | 60 | 85% |
| 121 MONTGOMERY | 629 | 385 | 61% | 605 | 512 | 85% |
| 155 PULASKI | 280 | 141 | 50% | 274 | 221 | 81% |
| 161 ROANOKE CO. | 390 | 223 | 57% | 367 | 302 | 82% |
| 750 RADFORD | 127 | 58 | 46% | 119 | 104 | 87% |
| 770 ROANOKE | 1,457 | 812 | 56% | 1,408 | 1,121 | 80% |
| EDD 3 | 3,668 | 1,994 | 54% | 3,526 | 2,883 | 82% |
| 015 AUGUSTA | 348 | 169 | 49% | 334 | 271 | 81% |
| 017 BATH | 10 | 3 | 30% | 8 | 8 | 100% |
| 091 HIGHLAND | 3 | 1 | 33% | 3 | 2 | 67% |
| 163 ROCKBRIDGE/B.V./LEX | 181 | 99 | 55% | 179 | 146 | 82% |
| 165 ROCKINGHAM | 288 | 168 | 58% | 272 | 222 | 82% |
| 660 HARRISONBURG | 337 | 174 | 52% | 324 | 267 | 82% |
| 790 STAUNTON | 277 | 161 | 58% | 269 | 215 | 80% |
| 820 WAYNESBORO | 216 | 136 | 63% | 209 | 172 | 82% |
| EDD 4 | 1,660 | 911 | 55% | 1,598 | 1,303 | 82% |
| 043 CLARKE | 35 | 19 | 54% | 33 | 28 | 85% |
| 069 FREDERICK CO. | 134 | 78 | 58% | 128 | 103 | 80% |
| 139 PAGE | 163 | 88 | 54% | 156 | 135 | 87% |
| 171 SHENANDOAH | 137 | 61 | 45% | 136 | 113 | 83% |
| 187 WARREN | 242 | 163 | 67% | 237 | 210 | 89% |
| 840 WINCHESTER | 248 | 126 | 51% | 240 | 193 | 80% |
| EDD 5 | 959 | 535 | 56% | 930 | 782 | 84% |
| 013 ARLINGTON | 892 | 670 | 75% | 882 | 775 | 88% |
| 059 FAIRFAX CO./CITY/F.C | 2,982 | 1,822 | 61% | 2,901 | 2,499 | 86% |
| 107 LOUDOUN | 664 | 453 | 68% | 643 | 547 | 85% |
| 153 PRINCE WILLIAM | 2,858 | 1,816 | 64% | 2,771 | 2,342 | 85% |
| 510 ALEXANDRIA | 1,053 | 767 | 73% | 1,037 | 877 | 85% |
| 683 MANASSAS | 301 | 181 | 60% | 288 | 238 | 83% |
| 685 MANASSAS PARK | 104 | 73 | 70% | 99 | 83 | 84% |
| EDD 6 | 8,854 | 5,782 | 65% | 8,621 | 7,361 | 85% |

VIRGINIA INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM OUTCOME MEASURES

**Table 4 - SFY 96 - SFY 08
Statewide**

| <u>FIPS LOCALITY</u> | Column A | Column B | Column C | Column D | Column E | Column F |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Number VIEW Participants Closed With Employment <u>1st 150 months</u> | Number in Column A Who Retained Employment <u>6+ MONTHS</u> | Percent Who Retained Employment <u>6 + months</u> | Number Who Closed With Employment <u>1st 144 months</u> | Number in Column D Who Stayed Off TANF <u>for 12 months</u> | Percent Who Stayed Off TANF <u>for 12 months</u> |
| Statewide | 59,030 | 35,608 | 60% | 57,000 | 48,110 | 84% |
| 047 CULPEPER | 290 | 192 | 66% | 283 | 227 | 80% |
| 061 FAUQUIER | 250 | 154 | 62% | 245 | 209 | 85% |
| 113 MADISON | 83 | 34 | 41% | 82 | 71 | 87% |
| 137 ORANGE | 195 | 95 | 49% | 190 | 168 | 88% |
| 157 RAPPAHANNOCK | 27 | 9 | 33% | 26 | 22 | 85% |
| EDD 7 | 845 | 484 | 57% | 826 | 697 | 84% |
| 003 ALBEMARLE | 260 | 152 | 58% | 251 | 221 | 88% |
| 065 FLUVANNA | 33 | 19 | 58% | 33 | 28 | 85% |
| 079 GREENE | 93 | 55 | 59% | 92 | 76 | 83% |
| 109 LOUISA | 151 | 97 | 64% | 145 | 118 | 81% |
| 125 NELSON | 33 | 14 | 42% | 32 | 26 | 81% |
| 540 CHARLOTTESVILLE | 732 | 483 | 66% | 711 | 627 | 88% |
| EDD 8 | 1,302 | 820 | 63% | 1,264 | 1,096 | 87% |
| 009 AMHERST | 200 | 118 | 59% | 192 | 172 | 90% |
| 011 APPOMATTOX | 188 | 101 | 54% | 186 | 156 | 84% |
| 019 BEDFORD CO./CITY | 430 | 218 | 51% | 412 | 356 | 86% |
| 031 CAMPBELL | 561 | 370 | 66% | 537 | 472 | 88% |
| 680 LYNCHBURG | 1,004 | 590 | 59% | 976 | 808 | 83% |
| EDD 9 | 2,383 | 1,397 | 59% | 2,303 | 1,964 | 85% |
| 083 HALIFAX | 405 | 239 | 59% | 390 | 312 | 80% |
| 089 HENRY | 399 | 205 | 51% | 387 | 311 | 80% |
| 141 PATRICK | 322 | 249 | 77% | 306 | 245 | 80% |
| 143 PITTSYLVANIA | 354 | 194 | 55% | 343 | 290 | 85% |
| 590 DANVILLE | 932 | 557 | 60% | 908 | 752 | 83% |
| 690 MARTINSVILLE | 223 | 110 | 49% | 216 | 180 | 83% |
| EDD 10 | 2,635 | 1,554 | 59% | 2,550 | 2,090 | 82% |
| 007 AMELIA | 68 | 46 | 68% | 67 | 56 | 84% |
| 025 BRUNSWICK | 209 | 131 | 63% | 205 | 167 | 81% |
| 029 BUCKINGHAM | 148 | 93 | 63% | 140 | 121 | 86% |
| 037 CHARLOTTE | 88 | 42 | 48% | 84 | 67 | 80% |
| 049 CUMBERLAND | 62 | 31 | 50% | 56 | 46 | 82% |
| 081 GREENSVILLE/EMP | 146 | 79 | 54% | 135 | 107 | 79% |
| 111 LUNENBURG | 53 | 24 | 45% | 53 | 48 | 91% |
| 117 MECKLENBURG | 237 | 114 | 48% | 222 | 179 | 81% |
| 135 NOTTOWAY | 182 | 106 | 58% | 171 | 147 | 86% |
| 147 PRINCE EDWARD | 210 | 152 | 72% | 200 | 176 | 88% |
| EDD 11 | 1,403 | 818 | 58% | 1,333 | 1,114 | 84% |
| 041 CHESTERFIELD/C.H. | 1,495 | 1,056 | 71% | 1,455 | 1,229 | 84% |
| 075 GOOCHLAND | 48 | 31 | 65% | 48 | 38 | 79% |
| 085 HANOVER | 195 | 115 | 59% | 189 | 162 | 86% |
| 087 HENRICO | 1,724 | 1,139 | 66% | 1,673 | 1,422 | 85% |
| 145 POWHATAN | 43 | 21 | 49% | 42 | 40 | 95% |
| 760 RICHMOND | 4,686 | 3,094 | 66% | 4,535 | 3,791 | 84% |
| EDD 12 | 8,191 | 5,456 | 67% | 7,942 | 6,682 | 84% |
| 033 CAROLINE | 182 | 87 | 48% | 169 | 131 | 78% |
| 099 KING GEORGE | 92 | 42 | 46% | 90 | 73 | 81% |
| 177 SPOTSYLVANIA | 424 | 270 | 64% | 406 | 350 | 86% |
| 179 STAFFORD | 284 | 184 | 65% | 264 | 217 | 82% |
| 630 FREDERICKSBURG | 331 | 197 | 60% | 323 | 270 | 84% |
| EDD 13 | 1,313 | 780 | 59% | 1,252 | 1,041 | 83% |

**VIRGINIA INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM
OUTCOME MEASURES**

**Table 4 - SFY 96 - SFY 08
Statewide**

| <u>FIPS LOCALITY</u> | <u>Column A</u> | <u>Column B</u> | <u>Column C</u> | <u>Column D</u> | <u>Column E</u> | <u>Column F</u> |
|----------------------|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| | Number VIEW Participants Closed With Employment 1st 150 months | Number in Column A Who Retained Employment 6+ MONTHS | Percent Who Retained Employment 6 + months | Number Who Closed With Employment 1st 144 months | Number in Column D Who Stayed Off TANF for 12 months | Percent Who Stayed Off TANF for 12 months |
| Statewide | 59,030 | 35,608 | 60% | 57,000 | 48,110 | 84% |
| 057 ESSEX | 79 | 45 | 57% | 72 | 60 | 83% |
| 097 KING & QUEEN | 37 | 16 | 43% | 36 | 29 | 81% |
| 101 KING WILLIAM | 42 | 25 | 60% | 41 | 35 | 85% |
| 103 LANCASTER | 83 | 50 | 60% | 83 | 73 | 88% |
| 115 MATHEWS | 22 | 8 | 36% | 21 | 19 | 90% |
| 119 MIDDLESEX | 85 | 58 | 68% | 82 | 67 | 82% |
| 133 NORTHUMBERLAND | 62 | 28 | 45% | 60 | 44 | 73% |
| 159 RICHMOND CO. | 39 | 11 | 28% | 39 | 26 | 67% |
| 193 WESTMORELAND | 132 | 66 | 50% | 128 | 110 | 86% |
| EDD 14 | 581 | 307 | 53% | 562 | 463 | 82% |
| 036 CHARLES CITY | 24 | 13 | 54% | 21 | 14 | 67% |
| 073 GLOUCESTER | 181 | 128 | 71% | 178 | 163 | 92% |
| 095 JAMES CITY | 207 | 107 | 52% | 203 | 170 | 84% |
| 127 NEW KENT | 55 | 40 | 73% | 52 | 47 | 90% |
| 199 YORK/POQUOSON | 140 | 84 | 60% | 135 | 116 | 86% |
| 650 HAMPTON | 2,051 | 1,042 | 51% | 1,970 | 1,636 | 83% |
| 700 NEWPORT NEWS | 2,779 | 1,690 | 61% | 2,674 | 2,264 | 85% |
| 830 WILLIAMSBURG | 56 | 31 | 55% | 55 | 50 | 91% |
| EDD 15 | 5,493 | 3,135 | 57% | 5,288 | 4,460 | 84% |
| 053 DINWIDDIE | 233 | 128 | 55% | 231 | 202 | 87% |
| 149 PRINCE GEORGE | 131 | 70 | 53% | 124 | 101 | 81% |
| 181 SURRY | 70 | 39 | 56% | 69 | 60 | 87% |
| 183 SUSSEX | 142 | 90 | 63% | 132 | 113 | 86% |
| 670 HOPEWELL | 543 | 300 | 55% | 526 | 438 | 83% |
| 730 PETERSBURG | 879 | 518 | 59% | 852 | 706 | 83% |
| EDD 16 | 1,998 | 1,145 | 57% | 1,934 | 1,620 | 84% |
| 093 ISLE OF WIGHT | 213 | 130 | 61% | 207 | 183 | 88% |
| 175 SOUTHAMPTON | 171 | 113 | 66% | 165 | 134 | 81% |
| 550 CHESAPEAKE | 1,797 | 992 | 55% | 1,719 | 1,463 | 85% |
| 620 FRANKLIN | 158 | 101 | 64% | 151 | 132 | 87% |
| 710 NORFOLK | 3,855 | 2,231 | 58% | 3,632 | 3,110 | 86% |
| 740 PORTSMOUTH | 1,982 | 1,236 | 62% | 1,910 | 1,698 | 89% |
| 800 SUFFOLK | 812 | 487 | 60% | 785 | 671 | 85% |
| 810 VIRGINIA BEACH | 2,457 | 1,581 | 64% | 2,396 | 2,016 | 84% |
| EDD 17 | 11,445 | 6,871 | 60% | 10,965 | 9,407 | 86% |
| 001 ACCOMACK | 255 | 160 | 63% | 249 | 209 | 84% |
| 131 NORTHAMPTON | 222 | 175 | 79% | 217 | 184 | 85% |
| EDD 18 | 477 | 335 | 70% | 466 | 393 | 84% |