

Prenatal Health

Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care

Data Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

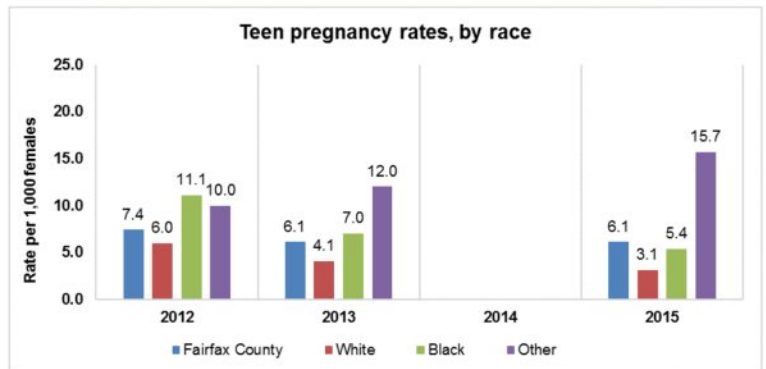
Percentage of births to mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester of their pregnancy



Teenage Pregnancy

Data Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Teenage pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 10-19



While the overall teenage pregnancy rate has decreased over time, there is an upward trend for youth in the "Other Race" category.

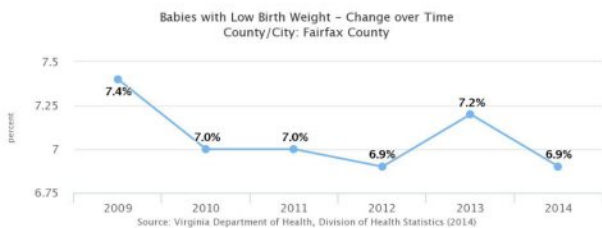
Note: VDH has not published 2014 data for this measure.

Birth Weight

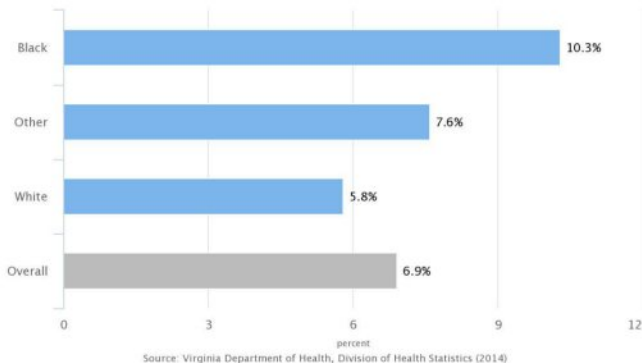
Data Source: Live Healthy Fairfax Community Health Dashboard. Data from the Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Percentage of babies born with low birth weight

Births in which the newborn weighed less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs., 8 oz.)



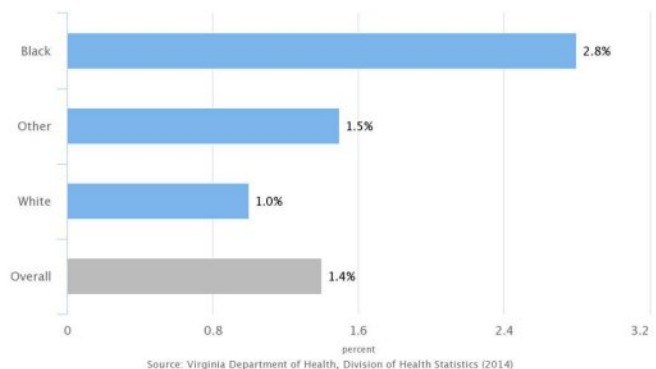
Babies with Low Birth Weight by Maternal Race/Ethnicity
County/City: Fairfax County



Percentage of babies born with very low birth weight

Births in which the newborn weighed less than 1,500 grams (3 pounds, 5 ounces)

Babies with Very Low Birth Weight by Maternal Race/Ethnicity
County/City: Fairfax County

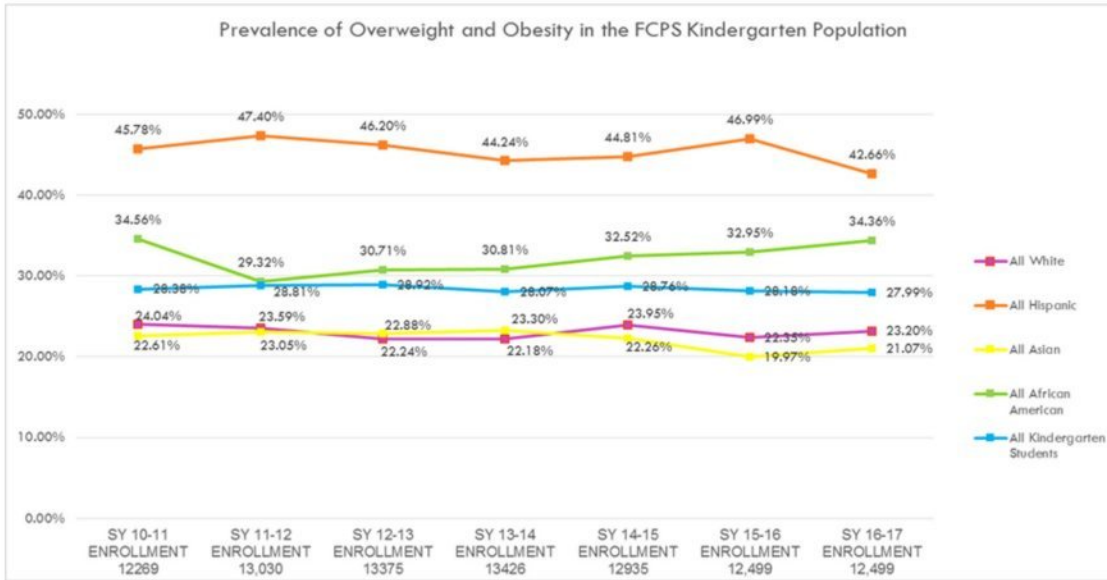


Disparities exist between Black, White, and children of other races. Black children are more likely to be have low or very low birth weight.

Overweight & Obesity

Overweight/Obesity in Kindergarten Population

Data Source: Fairfax County Health Department



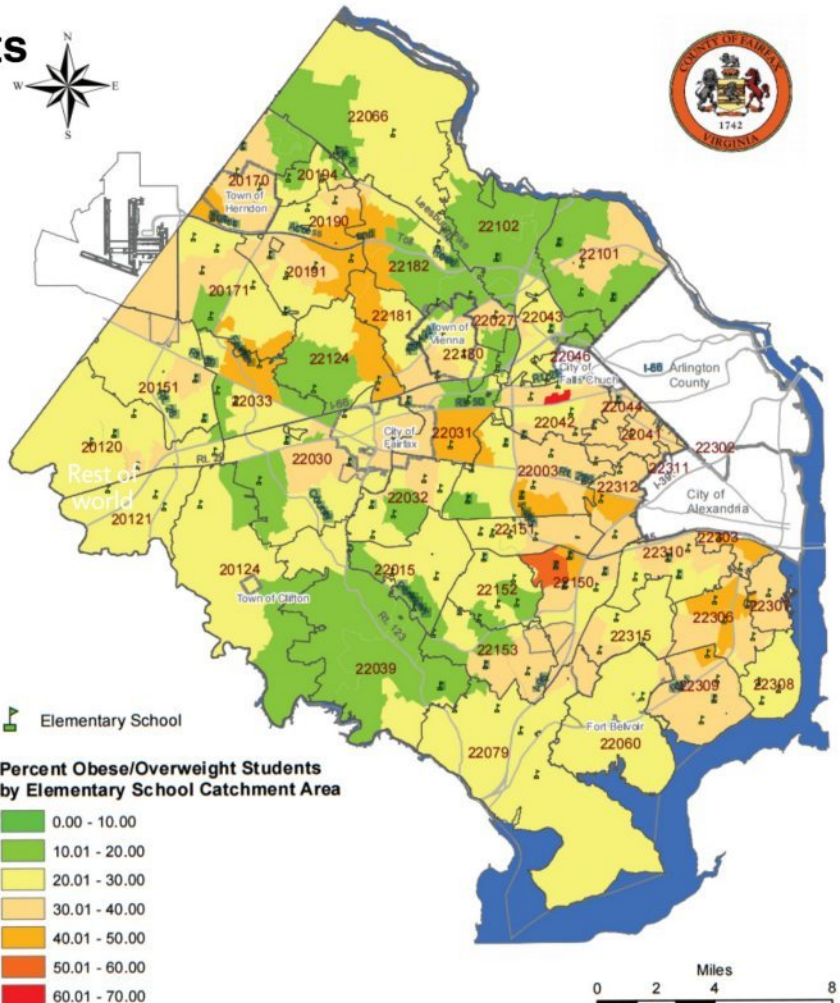
Disparities exist by race/ethnicity.

Hispanic kindergartners are more likely to be overweight & obese.

Overweight/Obese Students by Elementary School Catchment Area

School Year 2010-11 to School Year 2012-13

Data Source: Fairfax County Health Department, Fairfax County Body Mass Index Surveillance in Fairfax County Public Schools, 2015 Report

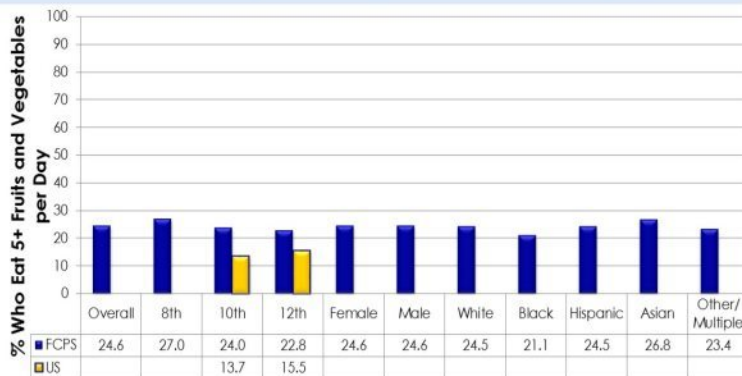


Overweight & Obesity

Nutrition

Data Source: Fairfax County Youth Survey

Percent of students meeting nutrition requirements for fruit & vegetable intake



School Year 2015-16

Fruits & Vegetables

Almost one-third of 6th-graders eat five daily servings of fruits and vegetables, but the percentage of students meeting this goal decreases with age.

There is no difference between female and male students.

The percentage meeting nutrition requirements by race and ethnicity vary from 21 percent to 27 percent.

The number of youth who eat 5 fruits and vegetables per day is significantly less nationally than it is in Fairfax County.

Sugar-Sweetened Beverages

Almost one-third of 6th-graders drink at least one sugar-sweetened beverage per day. And this becomes more prevalent as students get older.

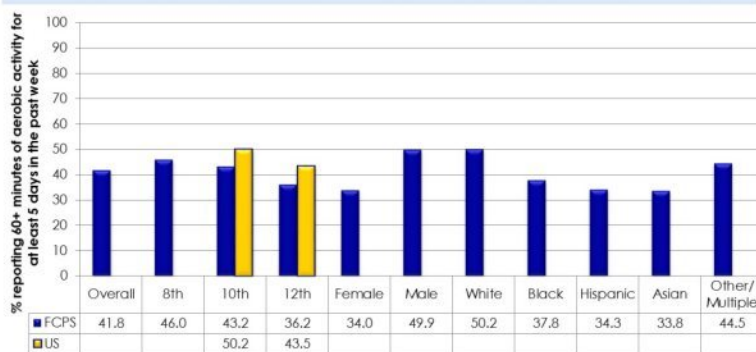
Male students are over 50% more likely to drink sugar-sweetened beverages daily than female students.

Youth reporting drinking sugar-sweetened beverages daily by race and ethnicity vary from 28 percent to 49 percent.

Physical Activity

Data Source: Fairfax County Youth Survey

Percent of students meeting recommendations for physical activity



School Year 2015-16

It is recommended that youth get an hour of physical activity every day. This graph shows the percentage of students who get an hour of aerobic activity 5 or more days in the past week.

Over half of our 6th-graders are active at least 5 days a week, but the percentage decreases as our youth get older.

The percentage drops 15 percentage points from the 6th grade to the 12th grade. This is a national pattern.

Just under one-half of male students report getting 5 or more days of aerobic activity per week while approximately one third of females report the same rates for physical activity.

Consistent with national data patterns, students of races and ethnicities other than white are less likely to get at least one hour of physical activity 5 days or more a week.

Fitness Testing

Data Source: Fairfax County Public Schools

This measure is focused on the average percentage of all students tested in grades 4 through 10 whose results meet each of the five fitness components according to Fitnessgram® health criteria set by the Cooper Institute.

On average, greater than 95 percent of students participate in testing. Students with special needs may complete alternative testing and are not included in the overall totals displayed.

In a continuing response to the issues surrounding childhood obesity, teacher training and instructional support continue to focus on student fitness.

Note: Annually, individual school and division level Virginia Wellness results are available online in each FCPS school's profile.

Fitness Tests, Grades 4-10

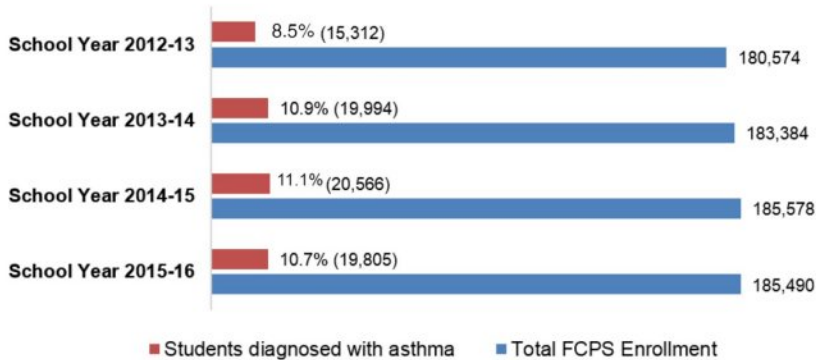
	Percentage of Students Meeting Virginia Wellness Zone Criteria	Percentage of Students Meeting Virginia Wellness Zone Criteria	Percentage of Students Meeting Virginia Wellness Zone Criteria	Percentage of Students Meeting Virginia Wellness Zone Criteria	Percentage of Students Meeting Virginia Wellness Zone Criteria
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Abdominal Strength	94.4	94.7	94.5	93.4	93.2
Aerobic Capacity	79.1	80.3	76.1	78.8	78.7
Upper Body Strength	84.7	86.4	85.7	85.0	84.4
Flexibility	94.8	95.6	95.1	95.7	95.3
Trunk Extensor	92.1	92.5	93	91.9	92.1

Asthma Morbidity

Students Diagnosed with Asthma

Data Source: Fairfax County Health Department

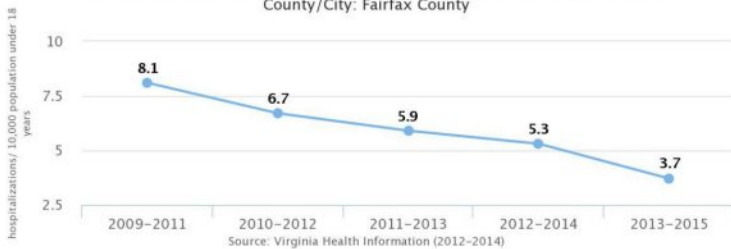
Fairfax County Public Schools students enrollment and students diagnosed with asthma



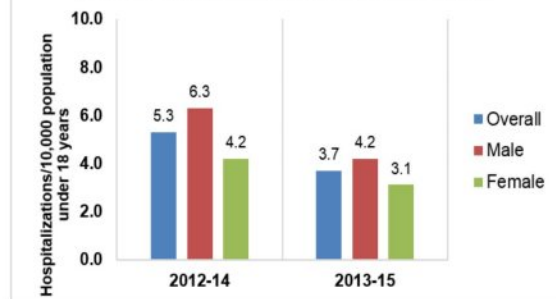
Hospitalization Rate Due to Pediatric Asthma

Data Source: Live Healthy Fairfax Community Health Dashboard. Data from Virginia Health Information.

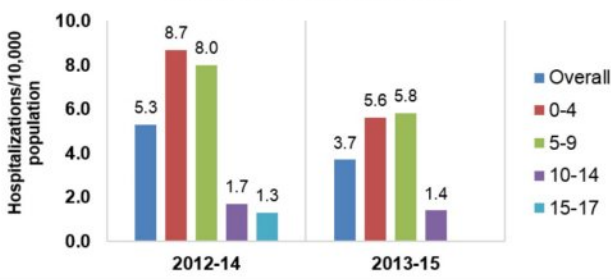
Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate due to Pediatric Asthma - Change over Time
County/City: Fairfax County



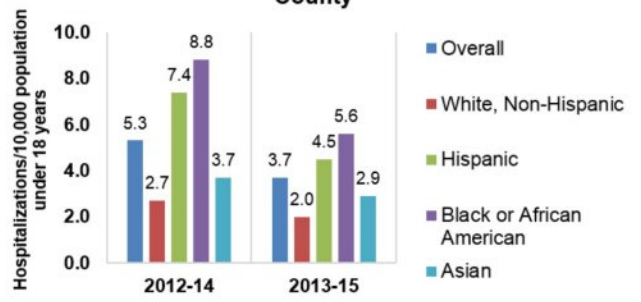
Age-adjusted hospitalization rate due to pediatric asthma, by gender, Fairfax County



Hospitalization rate due to pediatric asthma, by age groups, Fairfax County



Age-adjusted hospitalization rate due to pediatric asthma, by race/ethnicity, Fairfax County



Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

Alcohol

Data Source: Fairfax County Youth Survey

27% of youth who have ever used alcohol reported first use by **age 12**

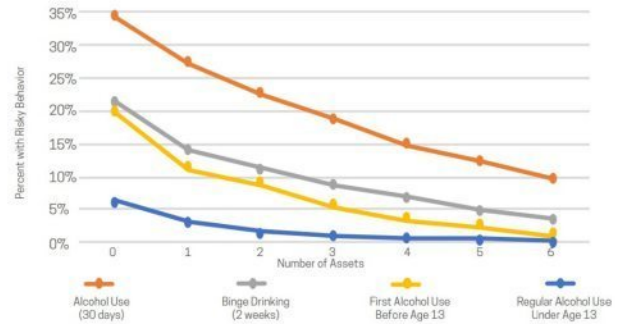
7% of 12th-graders have driven a car after they had been drinking in the past month

16% of 12th-graders reported binge drinking

20 is the percentage point decrease from 2001- 2015 of youth reporting alcohol use in the past 30 days

57% of 12th-graders reported ever drinking alcohol

Three to Succeed



Assets

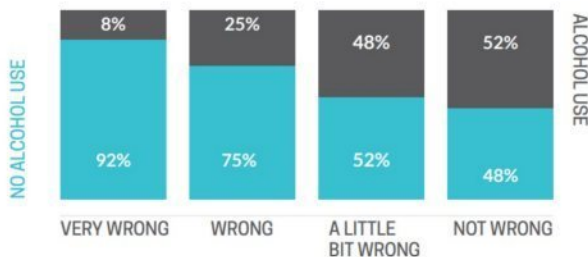
Having High Personal Integrity
Having Community Adults to Talk to
Performing Community Service

Participating in Extracurricular Activities
Having Teachers Recognize Good Work
Having Parents Available for Help

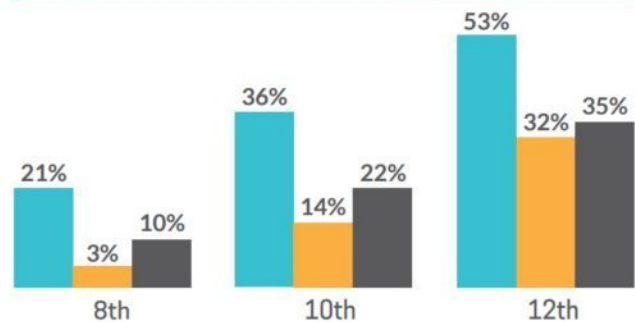
What parents think matters

92% of students who thought their parents disapproved of them drinking alcohol (Very Wrong) **didn't drink** in the past month.

48% of students who thought their parents were fine with them drinking (Not Wrong) **didn't drink**.



Past 30-day use by grade



Fairfax County (2001) Fairfax County (2015) National

National comparisons are based on results from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey. The Fairfax County Youth Survey was administered in the fall of 2015.

What You Need to Know

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by Fairfax County teens. Although reported use is high, particularly among 12th-graders, alcohol use in Fairfax County continues to be lower than the national data for 8th-, 10th-, and 12th graders.

Over all grades surveyed, 36% of youth report using alcohol at least once in their lifetime. However, use increases significantly by grade level. "Ever using alcohol in their

lifetime" is reported by 17% of 8th-graders and increases to 57% by the 12th grade.

Current use among 8th-, 10th- and 12th-graders has decreased 20 percentage points from 36% in 2001 to 16% in 2015.

In the Fairfax County Youth Survey, binge drinking is defined as consuming five or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past two weeks. Almost one in six 12th-graders (16%) reported binge drinking.

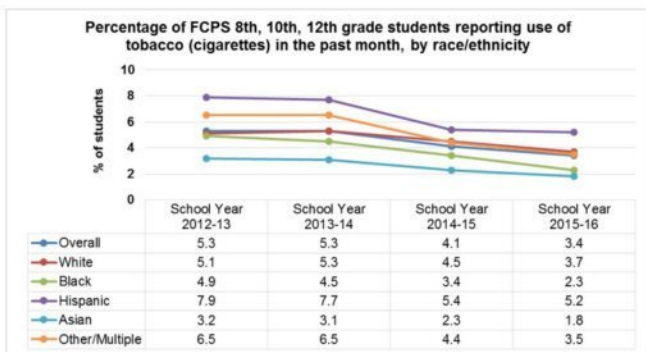
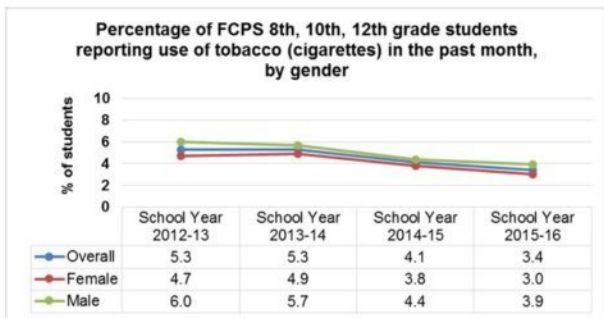
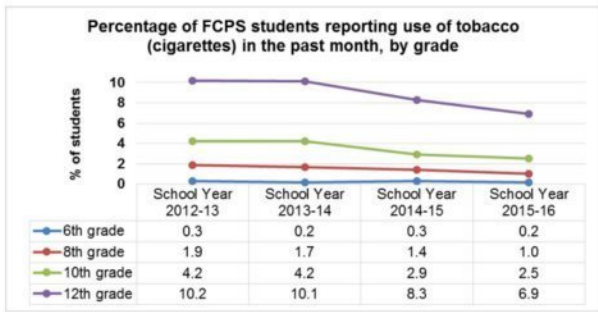
When asked how much people harm themselves by drinking alcohol nearly every day, 26% of students reported no or slight risk.

There is no significant difference (less than 3 percentage points) in alcohol use comparing behaviors in boys and girls: past 30-day use, lifetime use, or binge drinking. Boys are more likely than girls to report driving after drinking in the past month (8.3% to 5.3% of 12th-graders).

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

Cigarettes

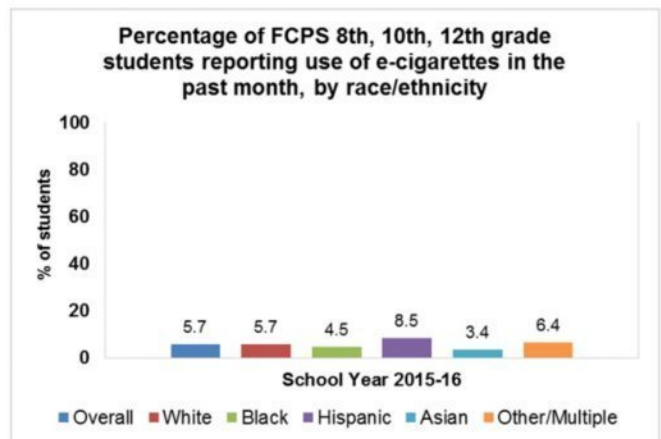
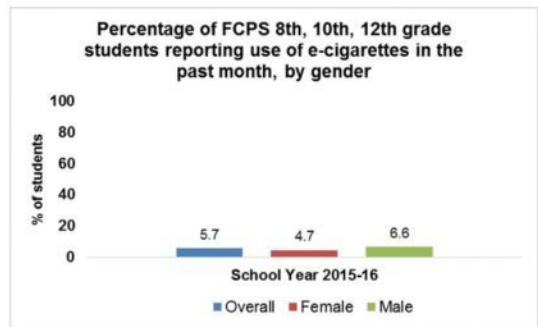
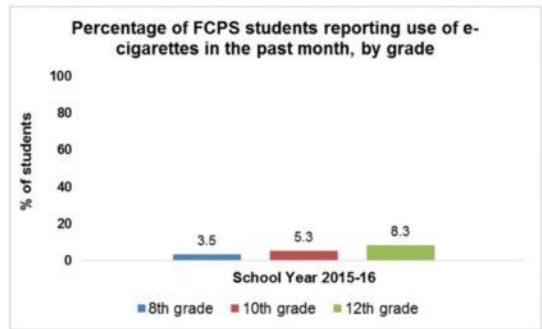
Data Source: Fairfax County Youth Survey



E-cigarettes

Data Source: Fairfax County Youth Survey

Note: The use of e-cigarettes is a new Youth Survey question as of School Year 2015-16



There is a consistent downward trend in the use of cigarettes among 8th - 12th graders.


However, in School Year 2015-16, a slightly greater percentage of students reported using e-cigarettes (5.7%) than cigarettes (3.4%).

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

Other Drugs

Data Source: Fairfax County Youth Survey

5% of teens reported using painkillers, and 4% other prescription drugs, for non-medical reasons



10% reported using marijuana



2% Reported using synthetic marijuana

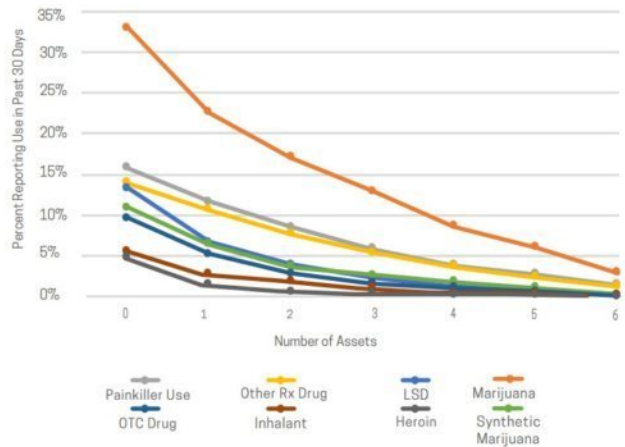


2% or fewer reported using these drugs:

- LSD or other hallucinogens
- Over-the-counter drugs for non-medical reasons
- Cocaine or crack
- Ecstasy
- Meth
- Heroin
- Steroids
- Inhalants




Three to Succeed



Assets

Having High Personal Integrity
Having Community Adults to Talk to
Performing Community Service

Participating in Extracurricular Activities
Having Teachers Recognize Good Work
Having Parents Available for Help

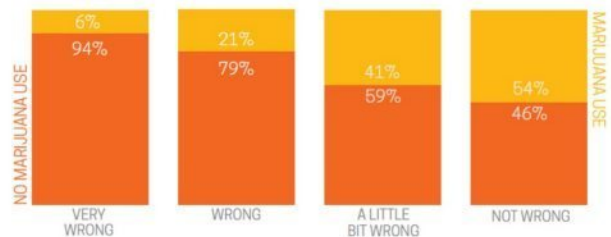
Past 30-Day Drug Use

	OVERALL		8 TH GRADE		10 TH GRADE		12 TH GRADE	
	FAIRFAX	US**	FAIRFAX	US**	FAIRFAX	US**	FAIRFAX	US**
MARIJUANA	10.3%	14.0%	2.0%	6.5%	9.3%	14.8%	20.0%	21.3%
SYNTHETIC MARIJUANA	2.2%	N/A	1.4%	N/A	2.6%	N/A	2.7%	N/A
INHALANTS	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	2.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.7%	0.7%
PAINKILLERS*	4.9%	N/A	3.8%	N/A	4.7%	N/A	6.1%	N/A
OTHER PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*	4.4%	N/A	1.6%	N/A	4.3%	N/A	7.5%	N/A
HEROIN	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%

Past 30-Day Marijuana Use

94% of students who thought their parents disapproved of them smoking marijuana (Very Wrong) didn't use marijuana.

Among students who thought their parents were fine with them using (Not Wrong), only 46% didn't.



What You Need to Know

More than 75% of Fairfax County youth have not used any alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past 30 days.

Alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana are the most commonly used drugs among youth in Fairfax County. Although alcohol and tobacco are drugs, they are the focus of separate fact sheets. Overall, 10% of youth reported smoking marijuana in the last 30 days, but that number greatly increases with age. Two percent of

8th-graders report smoking marijuana, while 9% of 10th-graders and 20% of 12th-graders report current use. Synthetic marijuana use was reported by 2% of students.

Inhalant use decreases as students age. Among 8th graders, 1.4% use inhalants, compared to less than 1% of 10th and 12th graders.

Use of drugs commonly referred to as "street

drugs" such as LSD, cocaine, methamphetamines, ecstasy, or heroin is very low in Fairfax County. Less than 2.1% of youth report using these drugs, and in the case of heroin, use was reported as 0.4%.

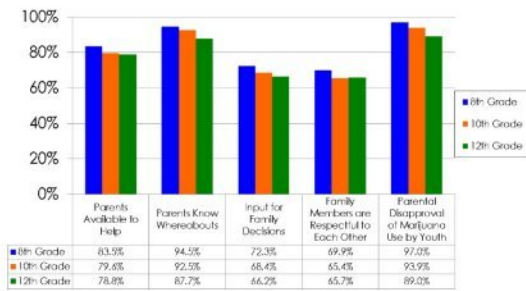
However, the use of painkillers (which can be dangerous themselves) can lead to opioid addiction and heroin use. Five percent of teens reported using painkillers to get high in the last month. Four percent reported the non-medical use of other prescription drugs.

Resiliency & Mental Health

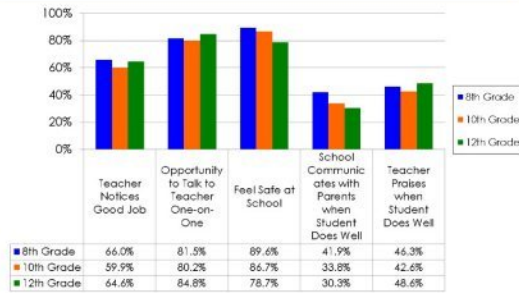
Resiliency Assets

Data Source: Fairfax County Youth Survey

Assets families provide to build resiliency



Assets schools provide to build resiliency

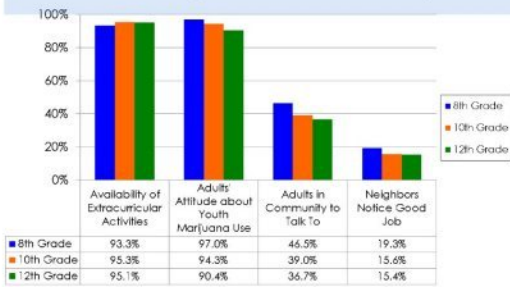


Assets are strengths in young people, their families, schools, and communities that help them thrive in health, in school, and daily life, and in a safe environment.

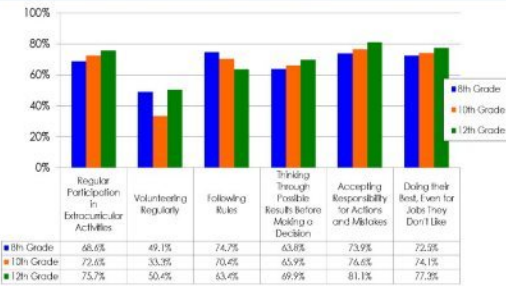
The more assets an individual has in his or her life, the fewer risk behaviors are reported.

Young people in Fairfax County report positive influences from their communities, families, schools, and friends. This support demonstrates the benefits derived from everyone taking a role in ensuring that children are thriving in Fairfax County.

Assets communities provide to build resiliency



Assets families, schools and communities together help youth develop to build resiliency



Three-to-Succeed

Data Source: Fairfax County Youth Survey

Data from the Fairfax County Youth Survey show how having just three assets, also known as protective factors, gives students the tools they need to build resilience to respond to life challenges and make healthier choices.

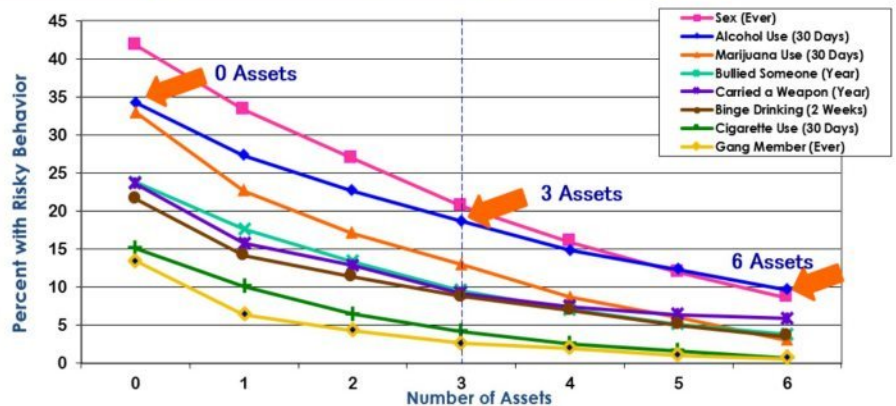
Six assets from the survey were chosen to see how they relate to teen behavior:

1. Having high personal integrity
2. Performing community service
3. Having teachers recognize good work
4. Having community adults to talk to
5. Participating in extracurricular activities
6. Having Parents Available for Help

Through the Fairfax County Youth Survey, we can see that the more assets youth have, the less likely they are to engage in risky behavior.

Three to Succeed

Asset Graph for Fairfax County (Grades 8, 10, 12)



- Having High Personal Integrity
- Performing Community Service
- Having Teachers Recognize Good Work
- Having Community Adults to Talk to
- Participating in Extracurricular Activities
- Having Parents Available for Help



Health & Safety

Resiliency & Mental Health

Stress, Depressive Symptoms & Suicide

Data Source: Fairfax County Youth Survey

6 Percentage point decrease since 2001 in students reporting depressive symptoms



14%

of students reported considering suicide



34%

of females reported depressive symptoms



26% of students reported depressive symptoms



6%

of students reported attempting suicide



36%

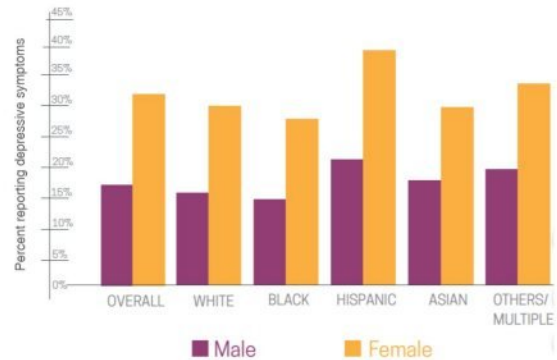
of students reported high levels of stress



Teenage Mental Health

	NATIONAL COMPARISON*		FAIRFAX COUNTY YOUTH SURVEY					
	10 TH Grade	12 TH Grade	COUNTY WIDE	8 TH Grade	10 TH Grade	12 TH Grade	MALES	FEMALES
DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS	29.8%	30.0%	25.9%	20.9%	26.6%	30.2%	17.8%	33.5%
HIGH STRESS	N/A	N/A	35.9%	22.7%	39.4%	45.7%	26.0%	45.4%
CONSIDERED SUICIDE	18.3%	16.3%	13.9%	11.3%	14.1%	16.4%	9.1%	18.4%
ATTEMPTED SUICIDE	9.4%	6.2%	5.8%	5.7%	5.9%	6.0%	3.4%	8.2%

A Closer Look at Depression



What You Need to Know

The Fairfax County Youth Survey defines depressive symptoms as feeling so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more that the student stopped doing some usual activities. Overall, 26% of students responded that they experienced depressive symptoms in the past year.

Rates of depressive symptoms increased with grade level. Sixth-graders reported

depression at 20%, compared to 30% of 12th graders.

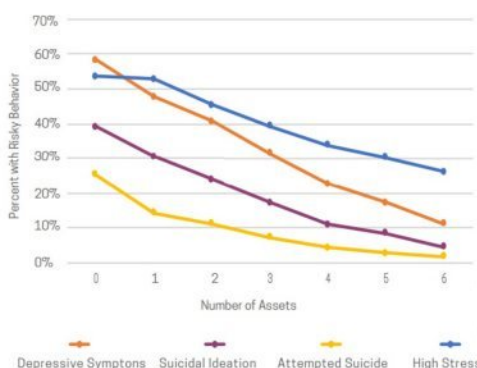
Students also reported a lot of stress in their lives; 36% reported a high level of stress on a daily basis.

Rates of depression and high stress are significantly higher for students who reported past 30-day substance use than for

those who have not used drugs or alcohol in the past month.

Students were also asked if they had considered attempting suicide or actually attempted suicide in the past year. A higher percentage of female students reported symptoms of depression, high stress, considering suicide, and actually attempting suicide than male students.

Three to Succeed



Assets

- Having High Personal Integrity
- Having Community Adults to Talk to
- Performing Community Service
- Participating in Extracurricular Activities
- Having Teachers Recognize Good Work
- Having Parents Available for Help

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR CHILDREN & YOUTH

Feedback from the community points to lack of easily accessible and affordable outpatient treatment services for children and youth and long-term options for children requiring more intensive care coordination or case management. Young adults with high-intensity needs are particularly vulnerable as they 'age out' of residential treatment programs and services.



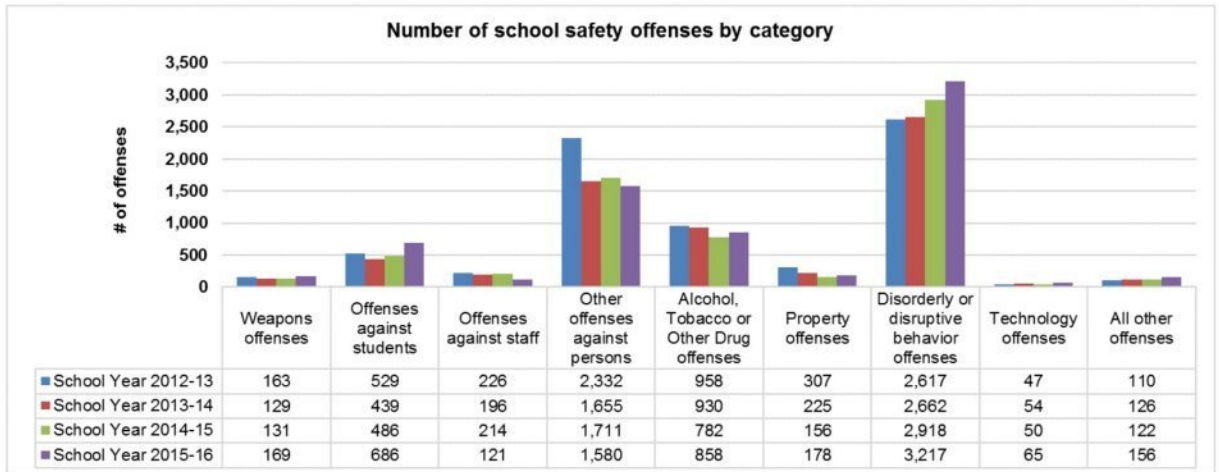
Source: Fairfax County Human Services Needs Assessment

Health & Safety

Safety

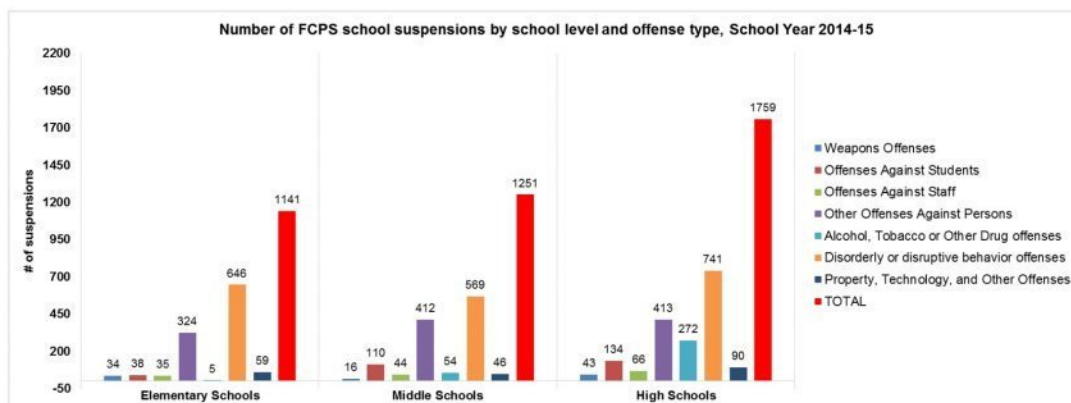
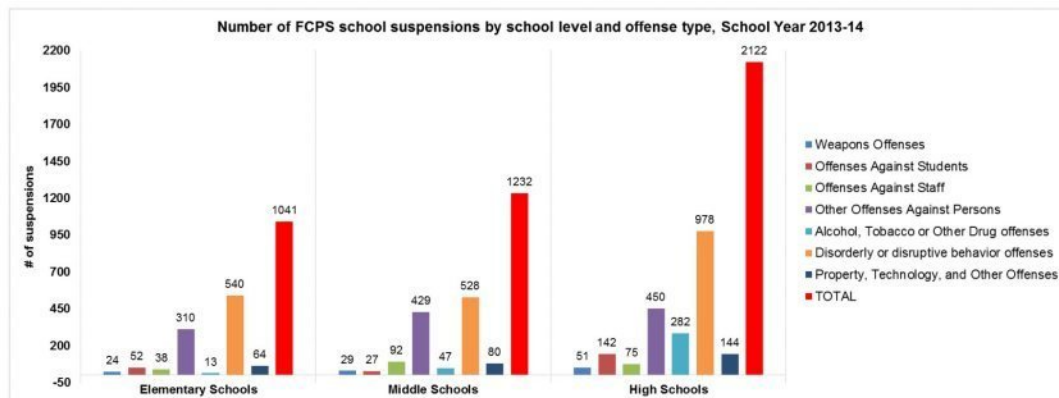
School Safety Offenses

Data Source: Virginia Department of Education, Fairfax County Public Schools, School Report Card



School Suspension

Data Source: Fairfax County Public Schools, Report on Suspensions by School Level and Demographics



System of Support Advisors Data Comparison 2013-2014 to 2015-2016:

Discipline entries into the Student Information System (SIS) have decreased by 37%
 Disorderly conduct entries resulting in an out-of-school suspension have decreased by 38%
 Disorderly conduct entries resulting in an in-school suspension have decreased by 14%
 Minor physical altercation entries resulting in an in-school suspension have decreased by 35%
 Entries for violations related to inappropriate personal property, misrepresentation, plagiarism, and cheating, resulting in an in-school suspension, have decreased by 50%

Source: IGNITE, FCPS Strategic Plan, Caring Culture, Report to the School Board, 2017.

Safety

School Suspension (continued)

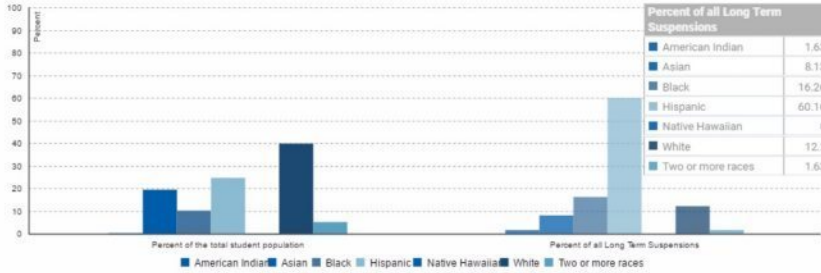
Data Source: Virginia Department of Education, School Quality Profiles.

Source URL: <http://schoolquality.virginia.gov>
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Fairfax County Public Schools

LONG TERM SUSPENSIONS

Long Term Suspensions: 2015-2016

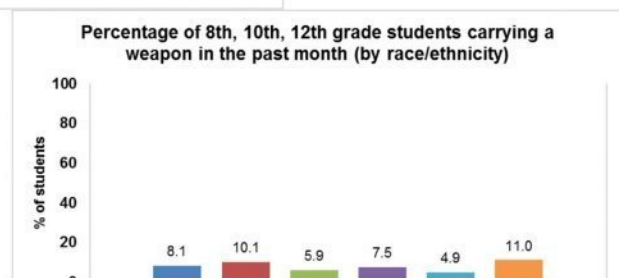
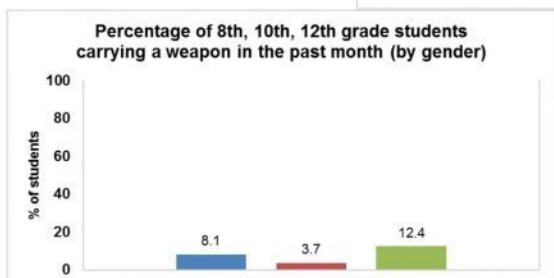
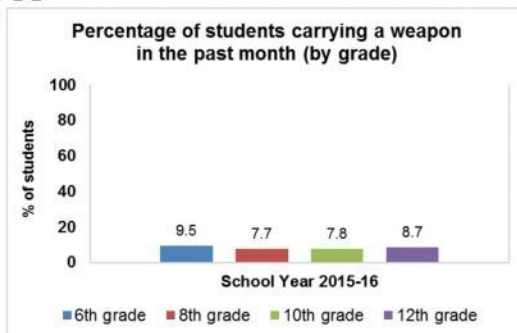


Subgroup	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
	% Population	% Long Term Suspensions	% Population	% Long Term Suspensions	% Population	% Long Term Suspensions
American Indian	.228		.261	.99	.267	1.63
Asian	19.471	6.32	19.38	9.9	19.519	8.13
Black	10.288	34.74	10.231	38.61	10.237	16.26
Hispanic	23.299	33.68	24.299	28.71	24.736	60.16
Native Hawaiian	.132		.143		.133	
White	41.695	24.21	40.649	14.85	39.914	12.2
Two or more races	4.886	1.05	5.038	6.93	5.194	1.63

LEGEND
 < = A group below state definition for personally identifiable results
 - = No data for group
 * = Data not yet available
 Unduplicated = Students are able to be in two gap groups

Carrying a Weapon

Data Source: Fairfax County Youth Survey



Percentage Who Experience Bullying

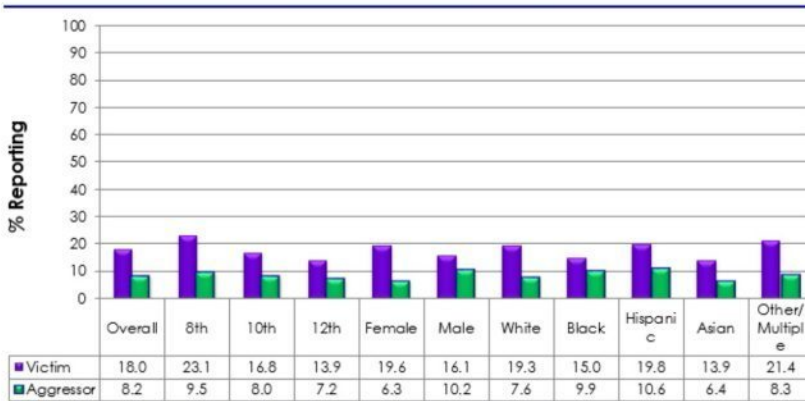
100
90

Safety

Bullying

Data Source: Fairfax County Youth Survey

Percentage Who Experience Bullying



Note: 6th Grade Prevalence for Victim = 32.6%; Aggressor = 7.0%



Fairfax County 2015 Youth Survey



Students were provided the instruction: Bullying is when 1 or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. It is not bullying when 2 students of about the same (strength or power) (argue or fight) or tease each other in a friendly way.

Students were asked to respond to questions about whether they had ever been bullied, and if they had ever bullied anyone else on and off school property.

These questions were introduced in 2015, so comparisons to rates of bullying in 2014, and earlier years, should not be made.

Being a victim of bullying was most prevalent among 6th-graders, with almost one-third of students reporting being a victim.

Bullying peaks in the eighth grade for bullying others.

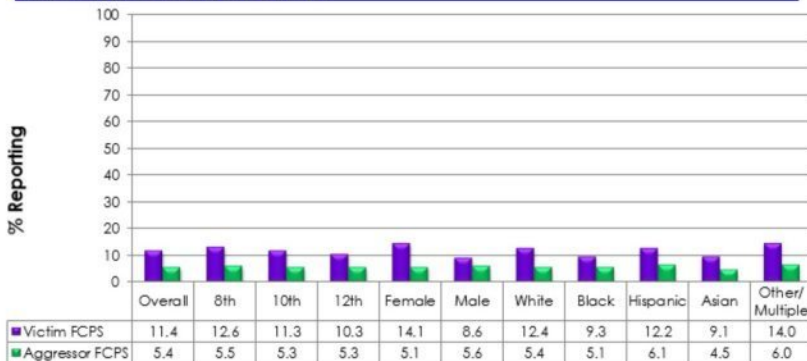
Almost 10 percent of eighth-graders report being a bully.

Female students are more likely to report being the victims of bullying while Male students are more likely to bully others than female students.

Cyberbullying

Data Source: Fairfax County Youth Survey

Percentage Who Experience Cyberbullying Between Schoolmates



Note: 6th Grade Prevalence for Victim = 10.6%; Aggressor = 3.2%



Fairfax County 2015 Youth Survey



Electronic bullying is bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or text messaging.

Though cyberbullying can be devastating due to the number of people that can be reached instantaneously, the student-reported prevalence of cyberbullying is lower than that of traditional bullying.

Female students are more likely to be victims of cyberbullying than male students, but are comparable to male students for cyberbullying another student at their school.

By race and ethnicity, the prevalence for cyberbullying others ranges from 5% to 6% and the prevalence for being cyberbullied by others ranges from 9% to 14%.

Another question asked of older students (on being cyberbullied) indicate national rates for cyberbullying are slightly higher than those reported in Fairfax County.

Health & Safety

Safety

Juvenile Intake

Data Source: Fairfax County Juvenile & Domestic Relations District Court Court Services Unit, Results Based Accountability FY 2016 Performance Management Plan

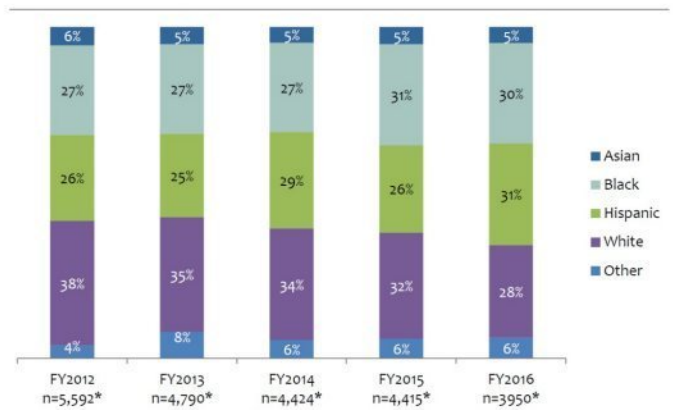
Total Number of Charges



The total number of charges includes delinquency complaints and all civil matters to include status offenses.

A youth may have multiple charges at intake. In FY2016 there were 3,950 delinquency and CHINS charges involving 2,083 juveniles. This represents an average of 1.90 charges per youth.

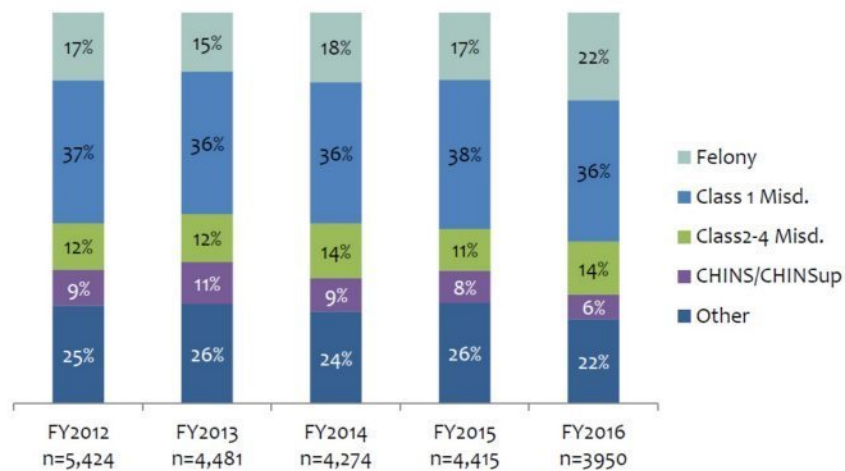
Percent of Charges by Race/Ethnicity



There is a discrepancy in the Other category as there has not been a uniform definition of what defines "Other". This information is usually provided by the petitioner. This may continue to be an ongoing issue until there is a uniform way of identifying individuals' race/ethnicity. Our intake information forms have been updated to reflect DJJ identifying criteria, to include the breakdown of the Hispanic category into white Hispanic and black Hispanic.

* Some Race and Ethnicity data missing for each year.

Percent of Charges by Race/Ethnicity



The Other category includes Temporary Detention Orders (TDOs), traffic offenses, capias', and violations of probation. This data does not capture our civil intakes to include custody matters, Emergency Removal Orders and Preliminary Protective Orders.

Health & Safety

Safety

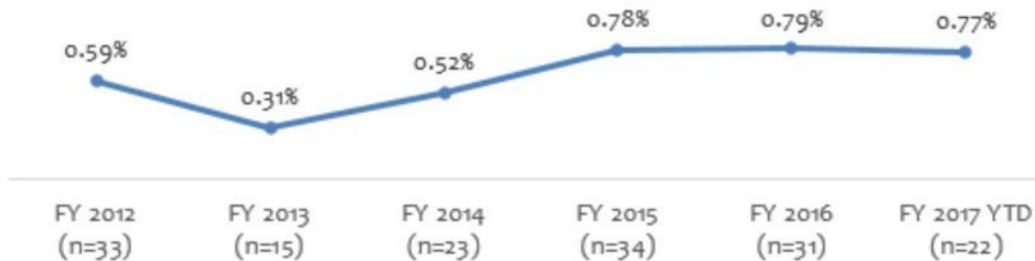
Gang Participation

Data Source: Fairfax County Juvenile & Domestic Relations District Court Court Services Unit.

This data reviews all gang participation charges¹ filed under VA Code 18.2-46.2 and 18.2-46.3 for Fiscal Years 2012 to 2016² and year-to-date numbers for Fiscal Year 2017³.

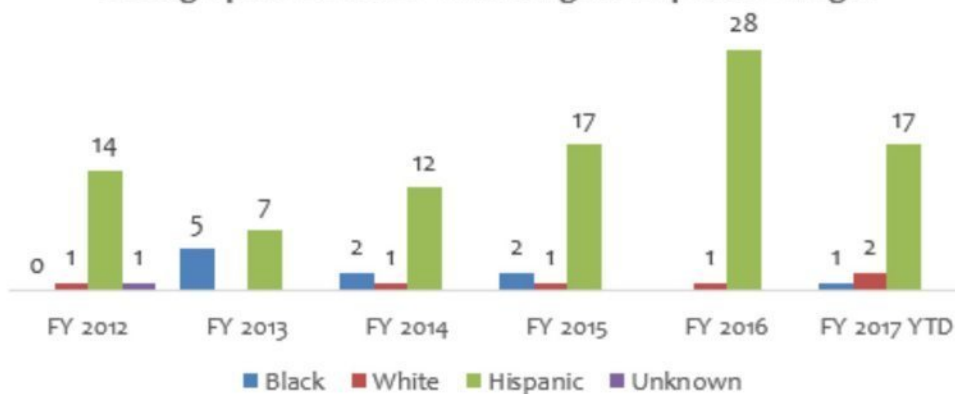
Gang participation charges represents .79% of all delinquency and status offense filed in FY 2016 and .77% of complaints filed in the first three quarters of FY 2017.

% of Total Delinquency/CHINS Charges



Most predicated (or underlying) offenses associated with gang participation charges are felonies against persons, such as robbery, malicious wounding, abduction and murder. For example, felonies against persons accounted for 86% of all charges associated with gang participation so far in FY 2017.

Demographics of Youth⁴ with Gang Participation Charges



- For FY 2017 YTD, 16 male youth and 4 female youth received gang participation charges. Historically, males are the majority charged with gang participation.

¹ This does not include the predicated offense(s) that accompanied the gang participation charge.

² Fiscal Year = July 1 to June 30

³ Includes the first 3 quarters of the fiscal year, July 1 to March 31, 2017.

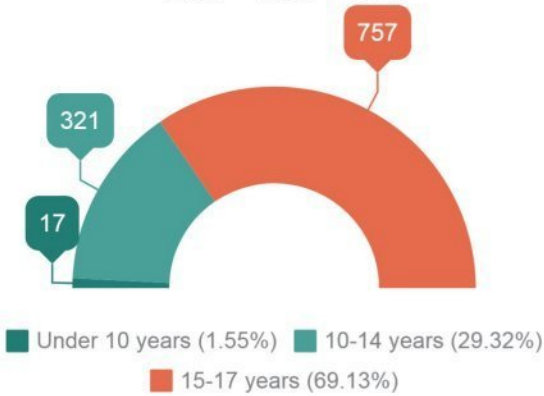
⁴ Some youth may be charged with more than one gang participation charge, therefore the number of youth does not equal the number of charges above.

Safety

Juvenile Runaways

Data Source: Fairfax County Police Department, Leads Record Management System

Juvenile Runaway Arrests by Age Group, Jan - Dec 2016



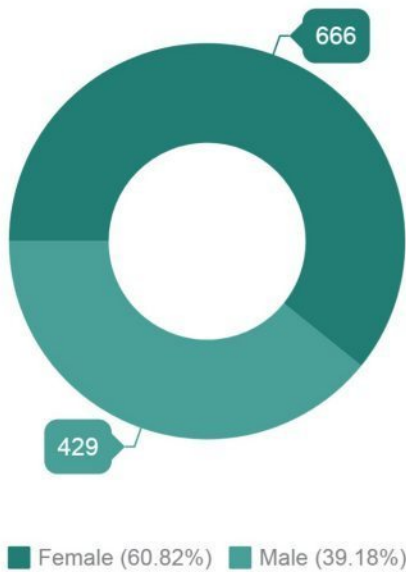
Total Number of Juvenile Runaway Arrest in 2016:

1,095

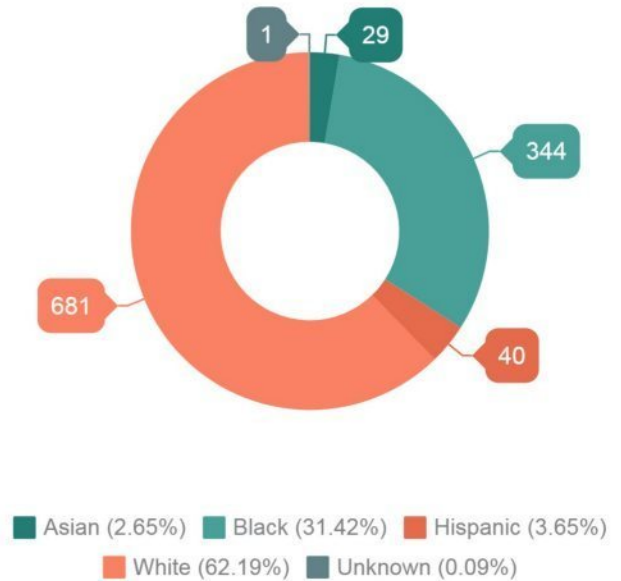
District Stations with highest Juvenile Runaway Arrests:

Mount Vernon (19%)
West Springfield (18%)

Juvenile Runaway Arrests by Gender, Jan - Dec 2016



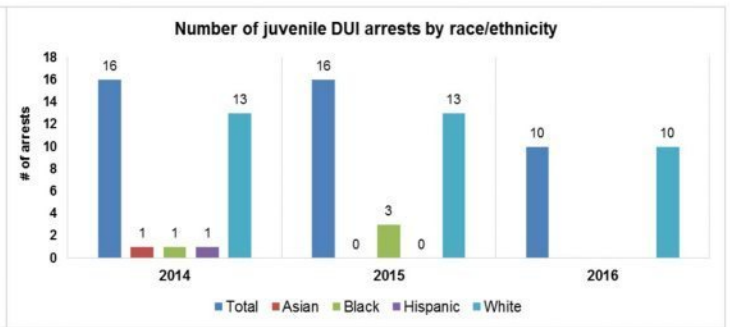
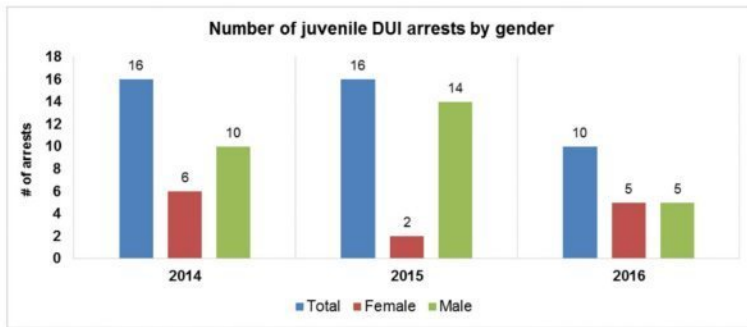
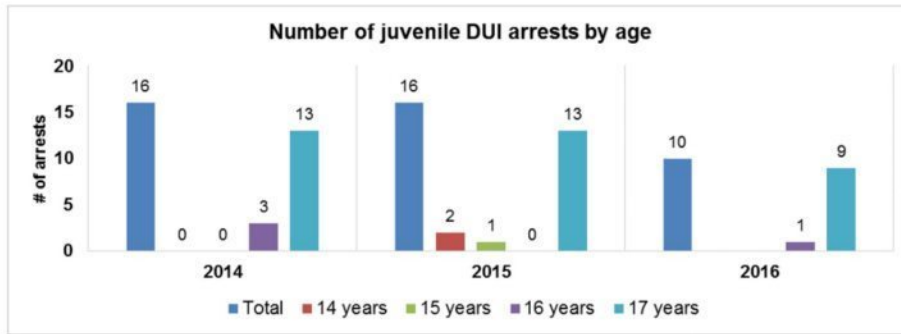
Juvenile Runaway Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, Jan - Dec 2016



Safety

Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Arrests

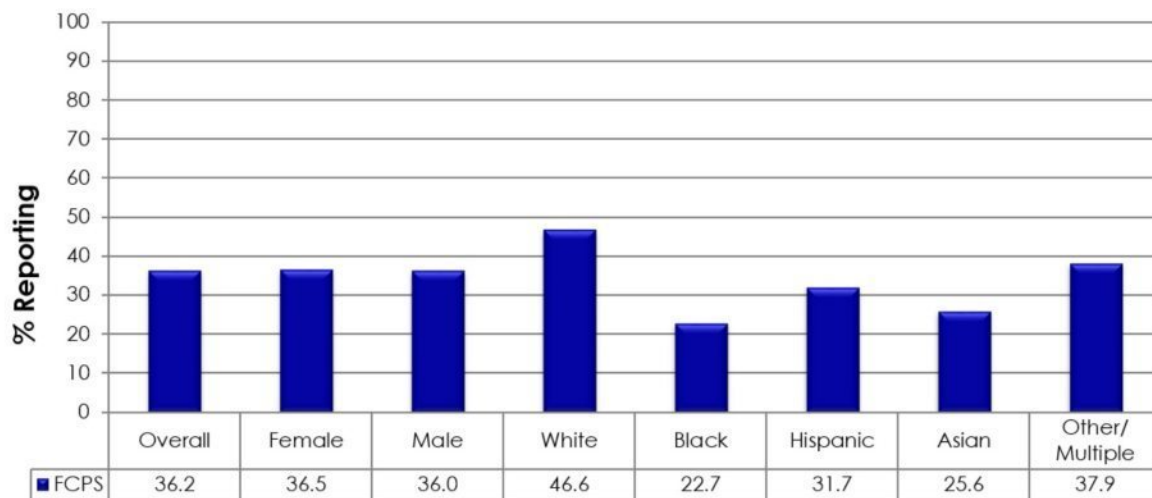
Data Source: Fairfax County Police Department, Leads Record Management System



Texting While Driving

Data Source: Fairfax County Youth Survey

Percentage 12th-Graders who Texted While Driving in Past Month

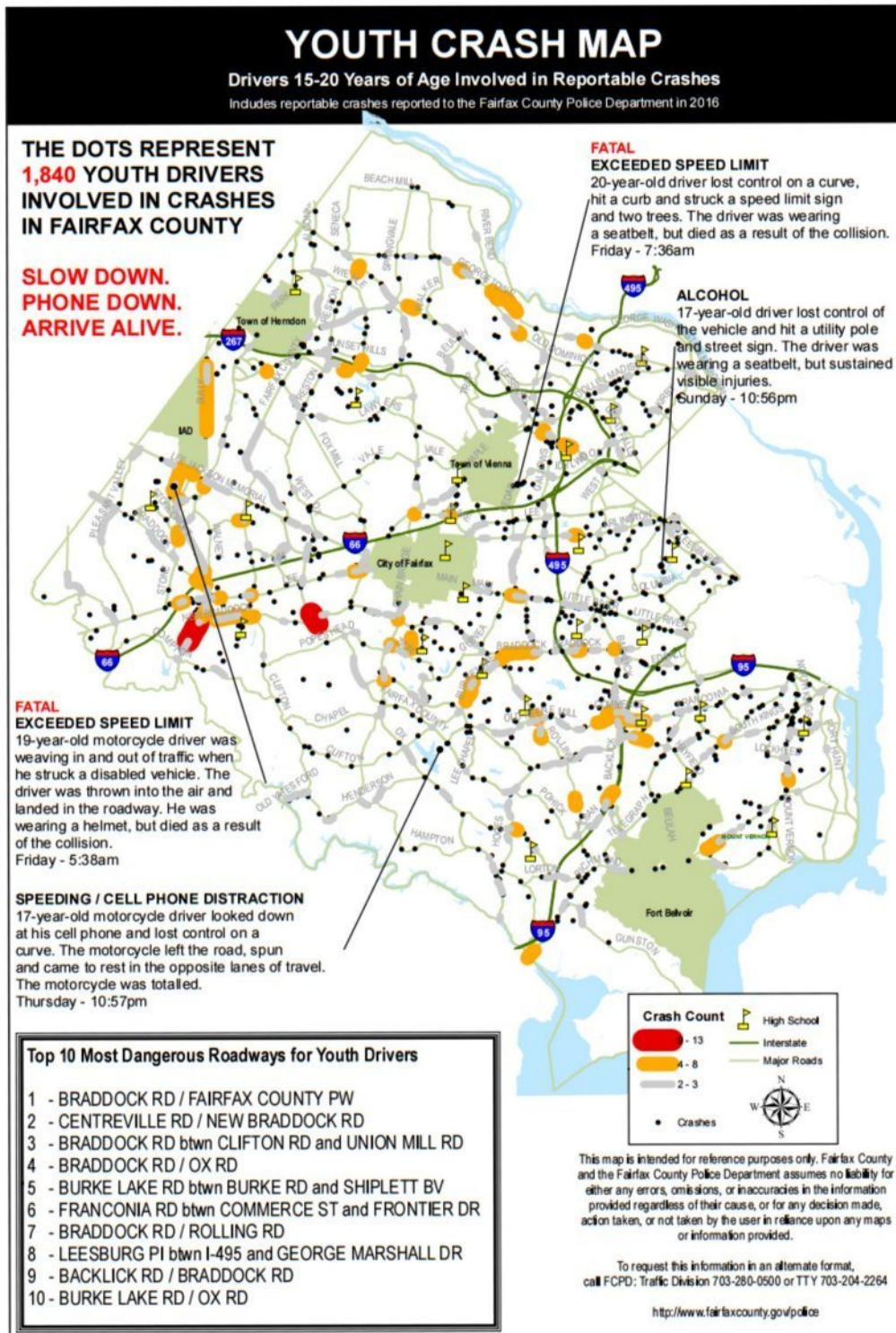


School Year 2015-16

Safety

Reportable Crashes

Data Source: Fairfax County Police Department



Victims of Violence & Abuse

Child Abuse Rate

Data Source: Live Healthy Fairfax Community Health Dashboard, Virginia Department of Social Services.

This indicator shows the number of incidents of abuse or neglect per 1,000 children under 18 years of age. The value may include multiple incidents of abuse per child victim during the time period.

Incidents of abuse or neglect are based on completed founded investigations.

Why is this important?



There are several types of child abuse including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse. Child abuse and neglect can have enduring physical, intellectual, and psychological repercussions into adolescence and adulthood. All types of child abuse and neglect have long lasting effects throughout life, damaging a child's sense of self, ability to have healthy relationships, and ability to function at home, at work, and at school.

County/City: Fairfax County

1.4

cases/ 1,000 children

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services

Measurement period: 2015

Maintained by: Healthy Communities Institute

Last update: March 2016

COMPARED TO



VA Counties



VA Value
(3.3)



Prior Value
(0.7)

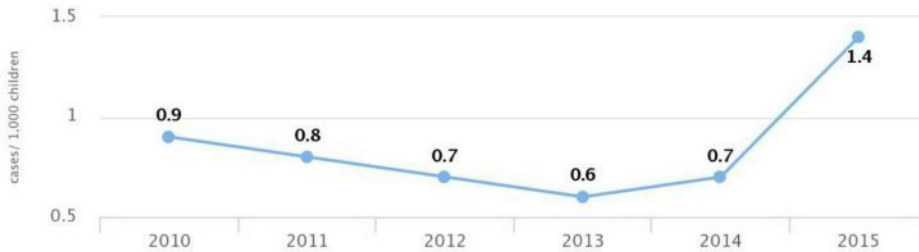


Trend

More details:

The measurement period refers to the State Fiscal Year (e.g., 2014 data represent July 2013 through June 2014).

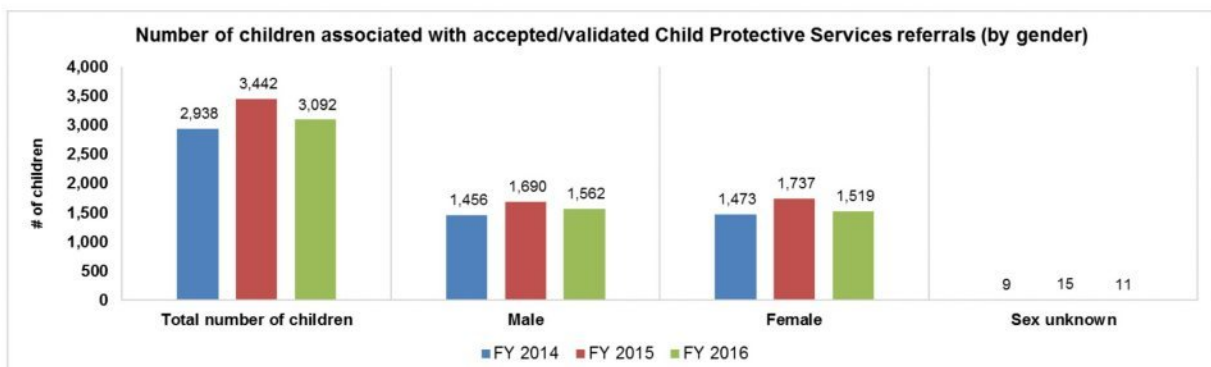
Child Abuse Rate – Change over Time
County/City: Fairfax County



More current data on the rate of child abuse is not yet available. However, the number of children in validated/accepted CPS referrals (see below) decreased from 2015 to 2016. This may indicate a reduction in the child abuse rate in that same time period.

Children Associated with Accepted/Validated Child Protective Services Referrals

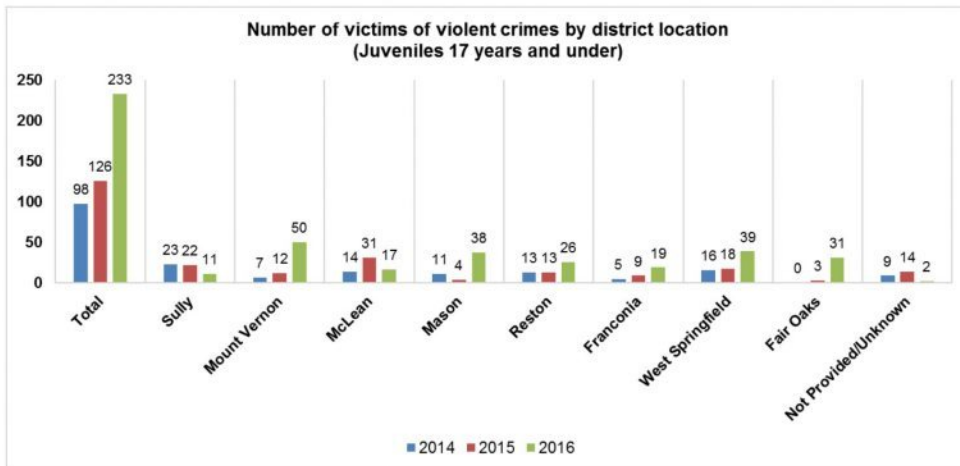
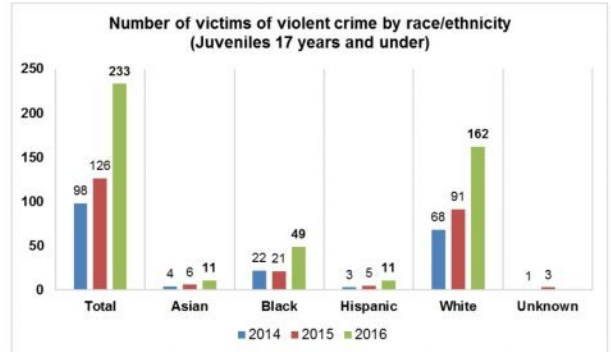
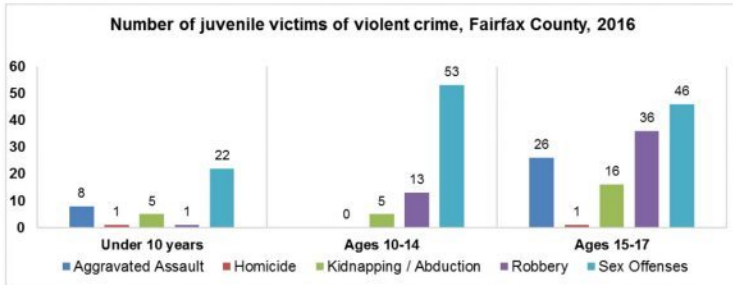
Data Source: Virginia Child Welfare Outcome Reports .



Victims of Violence & Abuse

Victims of Violent Crime

Data Source: Fairfax County Police Department



Fairfax County Police Districts

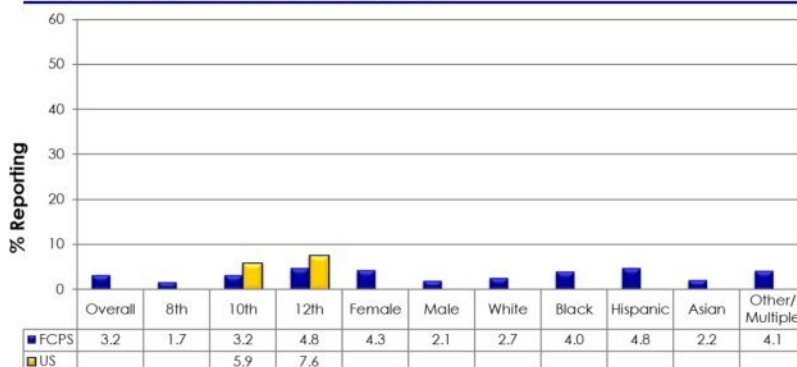


Forced Sex

Data Source: Fairfax County Youth Survey

Percent Who Have Ever Been Physically Forced to Have Sex

School Year 2015-16



Students were asked if they had been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they didn't want to.

This question was not asked in the context of a dating relationship, and it should not be assumed that the aggressor was a current boyfriend or girlfriend.

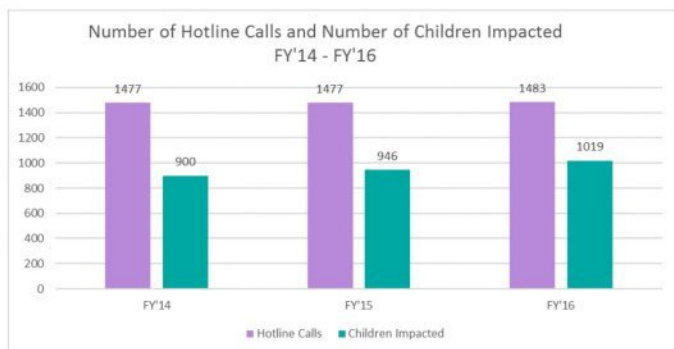
4% of females report that they had been physically forced to have sex. Males reported half the female rate.

When comparing by grade level, we see that nationally, the rates are higher than in Fairfax County with 6 percent of 10th-graders and approximately one in 13 twelfth-graders having been physically forced to have sex.

Victims of Violence & Abuse

Domestic Violence Hotline Calls

Source: Office for Women & Domestic and Sexual Violence Services, Hotline Addendum Form

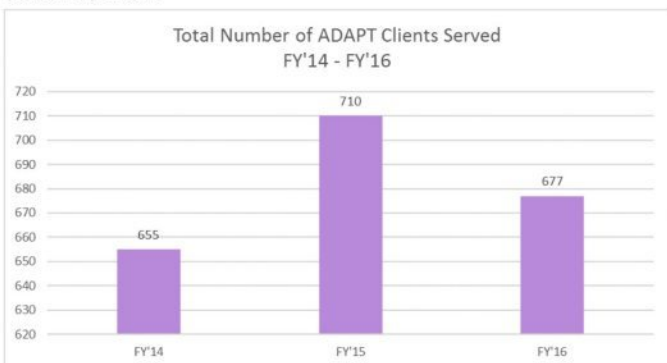


OFWDSVS received an average of 124 calls per month during FY'16.

The number of Hotline calls remained consistent from FY'14 to FY'16. However, the number of children impacted increased by 13%.

Anger, Domestic Abuse Prevention and Treatment (ADAPT) Program Clients

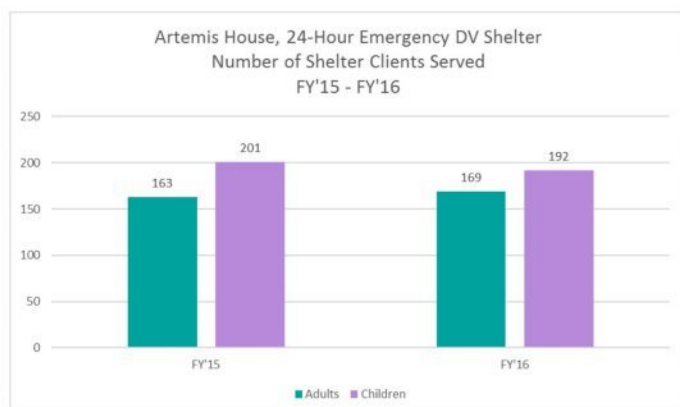
Source: CarePaths



ADAPT clients are in most cases parents and therefore substantive improvement in emotional regulation and abuse prevention will directly impact their children's development. Many clients have also been impacted by the witnessing, if not victimization of domestic violence, often as children.

Artemis Shelter Clients

Source: Artemis House Monthly Comparative Data Sheet

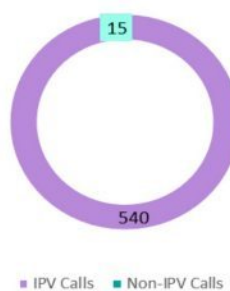


192 children were served at the shelter during FY'16.

Lethality Assessment Protocol Calls

Source: Office for Women & Domestic and Sexual Violence Services, LAP Line Form

Number of LAP Line Calls FY'16



The Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) is a multi-pronged intervention that consists of a standardized, evidence-based lethality assessment instrument and accompanying referral protocol that helps first responders make a differentiated response that is tailored to the unique circumstances of high-danger victims.

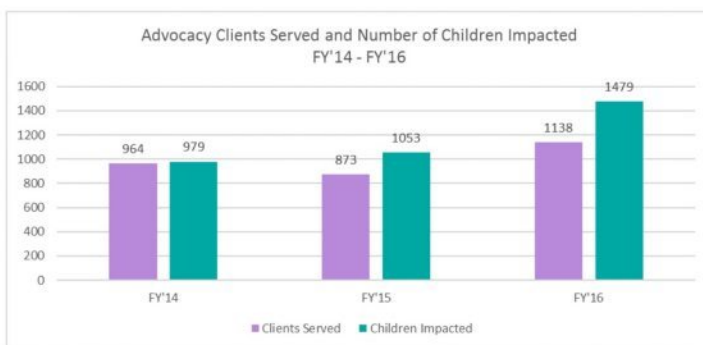
Received 555 LAP calls during FY'16 of which 97% were IPV calls.

64% of the 540 victims (IPV Calls) had children. A total of 583 children were potentially impacted by high-danger situations in the home.

26 high-danger victims, and their children, entered into emergency shelter following the LAP screening.

Advocacy Services

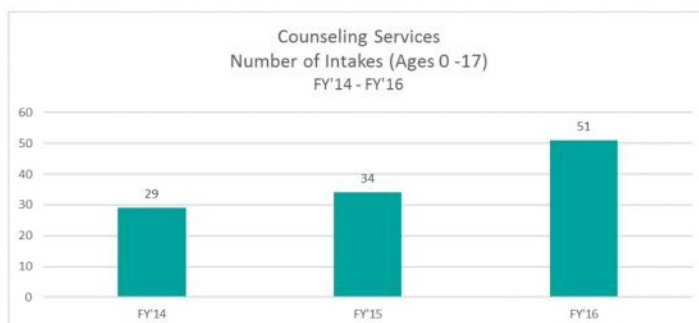
Source: Office for Women & Domestic and Sexual Violence Services, Client Demographic Profile Sheet



The number of DVAC clients served increased by 18% from FY'14 to FY'16. The number of children impacted by violence increased by 51% during this same time period.

Domestic Violence Counseling Services

Source: CarePaths



The number of Counseling Intakes for youth age 0-17 increased by 76% from FY'14 to FY'16.

Victims of Violence & Abuse

Youth who witness domestic violence

Data Source: Fairfax County Youth Survey

By grade



Overall 8th 10th 12th

By gender



Overall Female Male

Youth are asked if they have seen a parent have his/her body hurt from actions by a spouse/partner.

By race/ethnicity



Overall White Black Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander Other/Multiple

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is a community problem that occurs across all demographic and socioeconomic statuses. While it seems that more residents are aware of and accessing services for assistance, the demand for emergency shelter for individuals and families affected by domestic violence remains high. Additionally, special attention should be paid to supporting children who witness domestic violence.

1 in 4 homes



Domestic violence affects 1 in 4 homes in Fairfax County and is a leading cause of homicide in our community.¹⁸