CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES REVIEWS

Ohio

FINAL REPORT

2025

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN & FAMILIES
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Children's Bureau

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Final Report: Ohio Child and Family Services Review

INTRODUCTION

This document presents the findings of the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) for the state of Ohio. The CFSRs enable the Children's Bureau (CB) to: (1) ensure conformity with certain federal child welfare requirements; (2) determine what is happening to children and families as they are engaged in child welfare services; and (3) assist states in enhancing their capacity to help children and families achieve positive outcomes. Federal law and regulations authorize the CB, within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families, to administer the review of child and family services programs under titles IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act. The CFSRs are structured to help states identify strengths and areas needing improvement in their child welfare practices and programs as well as institute systemic changes that will improve child and family outcomes.

The findings for Ohio are based on:

- The Statewide Assessment, prepared by the Ohio Department of Children and Youth (DCY) and submitted to the CB on July 28, 2025. The Statewide Assessment is the state's analysis of its performance on outcomes and the functioning of systemic factors in relation to title IV-B and IV-E requirements and the title IV-B Child and Family Services Plan.
- The February 2025 State Data Profile, prepared by the CB, which provides the state's Risk-Standardized Performance (RSP) compared to national performance on 7 statewide data indicators.
- The results of case reviews of 65 cases (40 foster care, 23 in-home services, and 2 in-home-differential/alternative response), conducted via a State-Led Review process in Ohio from October 1, 2025, through March 31, 2026, examining case practices occurring from October 2024 through March 2026.
- Interviews and focus groups with state stakeholders and partners, which included:
  - Attorneys for agency
  - Court appointed special advocates
  - Attorneys for parents
  - Child welfare agency statewide leadership
  - Child welfare agency caseworkers and supervisors
  - Child welfare contractors or service providers
  - Foster and adoptive parents and relative caregivers
  - Foster/adoptive licensing staff
  - Information system staff
  - Judges and judicial officers
  - Leadership of federally funded programs
  - Parents
  - QA/Continuous quality improvement (CQI) staff
  - Technical Assistance Specialist (TAS) staff
  - Youth

Background Information

The Round 4 CFSR assesses state performance with regard to substantial conformity with 7 child and family outcomes and 7 systemic factors. Each outcome incorporates 1 or more of the 18 items included in the case review, and each item is rated as a Strength or Area Needing Improvement based on an evaluation of certain child welfare practices and processes in the cases reviewed in the state. With two exceptions, an item is assigned an overall rating of Strength if 90% or more of the applicable cases reviewed were rated as a Strength. Because Item 1 is the only item for Safety Outcome 1 and Item 16 is the only item for Well-Being

Outcome 2, the requirement of a 95% Strength rating applies to those items. For a state to be in substantial conformity with a particular outcome, 95% or more of the cases reviewed must be rated as having substantially achieved the outcome. In addition, for Safety Outcome 1 and Permanency Outcome 1, the state's RSP on applicable statewide data indicators must be better than or no different than national performance. This determination for substantial conformity is based on the data profile transmitted to the state to signal the start of that state's CFSR. The state's RSP in subsequent data profiles will be factored into the determination of indicators required to be included in the state's Program Improvement Plan (PIP).

Eighteen items are considered in assessing the state's substantial conformity with the 7 systemic factors. Each item reflects a key federal program requirement relevant to the Child and Family Services Plan (CFSP) for that systemic factor. An item is rated as a Strength or an Area Needing Improvement based on how well the item-specific requirement is functioning. A determination of the rating is based on information provided by the state to demonstrate the functioning of the systemic factor in the Statewide Assessment and, as needed, from interviews with stakeholders and partners. For a state to be in substantial conformity with the systemic factors, no more than 1 of the items associated with the systemic factor can be rated as an Area Needing Improvement. For systemic factors that have only 1 item associated with them, that item must be rated as a Strength for a determination of substantial conformity. An overview of the pathways to substantial conformity for the CFSR outcomes and systemic factors is in Appendix B of the Round 4 *CFSR Procedures Manual*.

The CB made several changes to the CFSR process, items, and indicators that are relevant to evaluating performance, based on lessons learned during the third round of reviews. As such, a state's performance in the fourth round of the CFSRs may not be directly comparable to its performance in the third round.

I. SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

Ohio 2025 CFSR Assessment of Substantial Conformity for Outcomes and Systemic Factors

The CB has established high standards of performance for the CFSR based on the belief that because child welfare agencies work with our country's most vulnerable children and families, only the highest standards of performance should be considered acceptable. The high standards ensure ongoing attention to achieving positive outcomes for children and families regarding safety, permanency, and well-being. This is consistent with the CFSR's goal of promoting continuous improvement in performance on these outcomes. A state must develop and implement a PIP to address the areas of concern identified for each outcome or systemic factor for which the state is found not to be in substantial conformity. The CB recognizes that the kinds of systemic and practice changes necessary to bring about improvement in some outcome areas often take time to implement. The results of this CFSR are intended to serve as the basis for continued improvement efforts addressing areas where a state still needs to improve.

Table 1 provides a quick reminder of how case review items and statewide data indicators are combined to assess substantial conformity on each outcome:

Table 1. Outcomes, Case Review Items, and Statewide Data Indicators

Outcome	Case Review Item(s)	Statewide Data Indicators
Safety Outcome 1	Item 1	Maltreatment in foster care Recurrence of maltreatment
Safety Outcome 2	Items 2 and 3	N/A
Permanency Outcome 1	Items 4, 5, and 6	Permanency in 12 months for children entering foster care Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 12–23 months Permanency in 12 months for children in care 24 months or more

Outcome	Case Review Item(s)	Statewide Data Indicators
		Reentry to foster care in 12 months Placement stability
Permanency Outcome 2	Items 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11	N/A
Well-Being Outcome 1	Items 12, 13, 14, and 15	N/A
Well-Being Outcome 2	Item 16	N/A
Well-Being Outcome 3	Items 17 and 18	N/A

Ohio was found in substantial conformity with 1 of the 7 outcomes:

- Well-Being Outcome 2: Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs.

The following 4 of the 7 systemic factors were found to be in substantial conformity:

- Statewide Information System
- Quality Assurance System
- Agency Responsiveness to the Community
- Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention

CB Comments on State Performance

In its Round 3 CFSR in 2017, Ohio was not in substantial conformity with any of the 7 outcomes and was found to be in substantial conformity with 4 of the 7 systemic factors: Statewide Information System, Quality Assurance System, Staff and Provider Training, and Agency Responsiveness to the Community. Ohio entered into a PIP to address the areas of nonconformity and successfully completed implementation of its PIP and met all of its measurement goals.

For its Round 4 CFSR, the CB approved Ohio to conduct a State-Led Review, which was completed in 2026. Ohio was found to be in substantial conformity with Well-Being Outcome 2, Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs. The other 6 outcomes were found not to be in substantial conformity. Ohio was found to be in substantial conformity with 4 of the 7 systemic factors: Statewide Information System, Quality Assurance System, Agency Responsiveness to the Community, and Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention.

Ohio operates a county-administered, state-supervised system overseeing 88 counties. Of those, 16 counties participated in the CFSR case review with a mix of large urban, mid-sized, and small rural counties from diverse parts of the state.

The case review revealed several strong practices in Ohio's child welfare system. As stated earlier, Ohio was in substantial conformity with assessing and meeting children's educational needs, with 95% of cases rated as a Strength. Ohio also performed well in assessing and addressing the social and emotional needs of children, with 86% of cases rated as a Strength. Three additional items that assess state practices regarding timely initiation of investigations of child maltreatment, placing siblings together when possible and appropriate, and the frequency and quality of case worker visits with children, each achieved 77% Strength ratings.

Safety Outcome 1 was rated as a Strength in 77% of applicable cases. Item 1, Timeliness of Initiating Investigations of Reports of Child Maltreatment, was rated as a Strength in 77% (17 out of 22) of applicable cases. The case review data show that investigations were initiated timely, but timely face-to-face contact with alleged child victims was less consistent. In all 5 cases with delays, the reasons for delay were not due to circumstances beyond the agency's control. Ohio's February 2025 data profile shows that the state performed statistically worse than national performance on Maltreatment in Care and Recurrence of Maltreatment.

Ohio performed fairly well on Safety Item 2, Services to Family to Protect Child(ren) in the Home and Prevent Removal or Re-Entry Into Foster Care, with 74% of the cases rated as a Strength. When substance use was a primary safety/risk concern, it was appropriately addressed in 94% of the cases (15 out of 16). Ohio DCY struggled more with consistency in assessing safety and safety planning for children, especially with in-home services cases. Ohio had better results in initial and ongoing safety assessments with children in foster care, with 71% and 70%, respectively. Ohio was challenged in ongoing safety assessments for children in in-home services cases, with 52% achieving Strength ratings. Developing, implementing, and monitoring safety plans was also a challenge, with 55% Strength ratings for in-home services cases. Of note, 8% of cases indicated that there were maltreatment allegations about the family that were never formally reported or investigated. Ongoing safety assessment and safety planning may be a focus area for program improvement planning relating to supporting efforts to prevent children from entering foster care.

Permanency Outcome 1 evaluates the stability and permanency of children's living situations and was substantially achieved in 40% of foster care cases. Placement stability reflected generally positive practice, with 75% of children experiencing either a single stable placement or planned moves during the review period (Item 4). Unplanned moves were primarily attributed to inadequate support to stabilize the placement, children running away, or a child's mental and behavioral health needs requiring a different placement. Ohio performed better than national performance on the placement stability data indicator but had data quality issues.

Permanency goals, and concurrent goals, when applicable, were established timely and appropriate to each child's needs in 75% of cases. In the remaining cases, delays in permanency planning occurred. Reunification remained the goal despite indications that achievement of the goal was unlikely, such as limited parental progress, unknown parental whereabouts, or lack of visitation. In these cases, goals of adoption or guardianship were not established until 22 months or later. The review did not identify systemic barriers contributing to these delays, suggesting an opportunity to examine factors that hinder timely permanency planning.

Just over half of foster care cases received positive ratings for agency and court efforts toward timely permanency (Item 6). In these cases, children had primary goals of reunification or guardianship, and efforts were directed toward the primary and applicable concurrent goals. Parents were engaged, connected with needed services, and addressing the reasons for removal. Children were either reunified within 12 months or were on track to do so. When reunification was no longer viable, efforts promptly pivoted toward guardianship or adoption. In cases that did not receive positive ratings, most children had reunification goals with concurrent guardianship or adoption goals. Delays stemmed from inconsistent parental assessments, slow referrals for services, and limited responsiveness to addressing barriers affecting parental participation. In adoption cases, delays resulted from prolonged scheduling of permanent custody hearings—attributable in some instances to difficulties in serving parents, delays in trial-court decisions, and late initiation of adoption recruitment efforts.

The case-level data reflect the scope of these differences. Of the 20 cases with appropriate, timely permanency goals and concerted efforts toward permanency, 9 children exited care after an average of 15 months through reunification or guardianship. Those still in care had been placed for an average of 12 months, with reunification and concurrent adoption or guardianship goals. In the 10 cases where goals did not align with the child's needs and concerted efforts were limited, 3 children exited after an average of 26 months. Those remaining had been placed for an average of 28 months, most with adoption or combined reunification and guardianship goals. This aligns with Ohio's performance on the permanency statewide data indicators. Performance for foster care entries in 12 months and 12 to 23 months was better than national performance. However, for children in care more than 24 months, performance was worse than national performance. These outcomes reflect that timely achievement of permanency goals is as important as their establishment, and that both influence a child's overall permanency trajectory. Collaboration among judges, attorneys, and agency staff can help identify common barriers and inform strategies that support timely permanency outcomes.

Permanency Outcome 2 focuses on case practices that support timely permanency and the continuity of family relationships and connections. As noted earlier, placing siblings together when feasible was a strong practice

in Ohio, with a 77% Strength rating for this item. Of the 22 applicable cases, 8 children (36%) were placed with all their siblings who were also in foster care. There was also solid performance on preserving connections with relatives, schools, faith communities, and neighborhoods for children in foster care at a 68% Strength rating. The Strength rating for placing foster children with relatives was good at 76%. This was frequently due to the agency exhausting efforts to find relatives who could be potential placement resources. In 32% of the foster care cases, children's current or most recent placement during the period under review was with relatives. This aligns with AFCARS data on relative/kin placement count, which is 33% for children ages 0–17. Children ages 0–5 are placed with relatives/kin at a higher rate, 40%.

The items with the most challenges were Items 8 and 11. Item 8 is focused on visiting with parents and siblings in foster care. While the frequency and quality of parent-child visits were sufficient to maintain the relationship with mothers in 73% of the applicable cases and with fathers in 77% of the applicable cases, the frequency and quality of visits with siblings was 57%, bringing the overall rating for Item 8 down. Item 11 is concerned with supporting the relationship of parents with children through activities beyond visitation and includes things like facilitating parents' attendance at medical appointments and school events. Practice in this area was slightly stronger for mothers at 58% than for fathers at 50%. This may be an area where Ohio could put additional focus into program improvement planning efforts, because research has found that a higher level of parental involvement predicts a shorter length of time in foster care.

Well-Being Outcome 1 is centered on agency efforts to support families in enhancing their capacity to provide for their children's needs. This includes, but is not limited to, services to parents, parental engagement in case planning, and visits with parents that are frequent and of good quality. Ohio demonstrated strong performance on assessing and meeting children's social and emotional needs at an overall rating of 86% but struggled with assessing and addressing parents' needs. Ohio's practice with mothers received a 59% Strength rating and practice with fathers received a 39% Strength rating, for an overall Strength rating of 49%. A similar pattern was found in caseworker visits with parents, with 65% of mothers and 54% of fathers receiving sufficient frequency and quality of visitation. The overall rating for visits was 60%. Parental engagement in services and strong, collaborative relationships with workers are significant factors in timely reunification for children in foster care.

Well-Being Outcome 3 was substantially achieved in 59% of applicable cases. Item 17, Physical Health of the Child, was rated as a Strength in 66% of applicable cases. Physical health assessment was stronger than dental assessment: physical health needs were accurately assessed in 86% of cases, while dental health needs were accurately assessed in 66% of cases. Services to address dental needs were provided in 68% of applicable cases. Item 18, Mental/Behavioral Health of the Child, was rated as a Strength in 66% of cases. Assessment of mental and behavioral health needs was stronger, occurring in 87% of cases, but appropriate services were provided in 68% of applicable cases. These findings show that the primary well-being challenge is not only assessment but also timely follow-through to ensure that needed physical, dental, and mental/behavioral health services are delivered.

Service Array and Resource Development is a significant systemic factor affecting Ohio's performance across safety, permanency, and well-being outcomes. Interviews indicated that services are available in many areas but not consistently accessible statewide, particularly in less populous counties. Identified gaps include housing, transportation, mental/behavioral health services, substance use treatment, supervised visitation, autism services and evaluations, psychological evaluations, and services for parents with cognitive disabilities. Waitlists of up to 6 months were noted, and placement shortages contributed to the use of temporary settings, including hospitals, shelters, and offices.

II. KEY FINDINGS RELATED TO OUTCOMES

For each outcome, we provide the state's performance on the applicable statewide data indicators from the data profile that was transmitted to the state to signal the launch of the CFSR and performance summaries

from the case review findings of the onsite review. CFSR statewide data indicators provide performance information on states' child safety and permanency outcomes. The statewide data indicators are aggregate measures calculated using information that states report to the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) and the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). For general information on the statewide data indicators and their use, see the National Child Welfare Center for Innovation and Advancement page, https://ncwcia.childwelfare.gov/. For a detailed description of the statewide data indicators, see CFSR Technical Bulletin #13A, https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/training-technical-assistance/cfsr-technical-bulletin-13a. Results have been rounded to the nearest whole number. A summary of the state's performance for all outcomes and systemic factors is in Appendix A. Additional information on case review findings, including the state's performance on case review item rating questions, is in the state's practice performance report in Appendix B.

Safety Outcome 1: Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect.

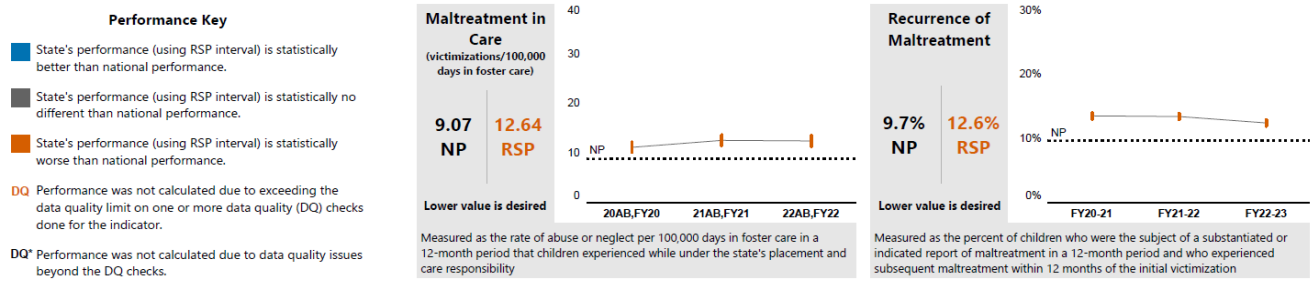
The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's RSP on two statewide data indicators and the state's performance on Item 1: Timeliness of initiating investigations of reports of child maltreatment.

Ohio state statute requires emergency reports to be initiated within 2 hours. Non-emergency reports are to be initiated within 24 hours. Additionally, two attempts at face-to-face contact with the alleged child victim(s) are required within the first 4 working days. If the two attempted face-to-face contacts prove unsuccessful, then the agency is to continue attempting face-to-face contact at least every 5 working days until face-to-face contact occurs with the alleged child victims.

Statewide Data Indicators

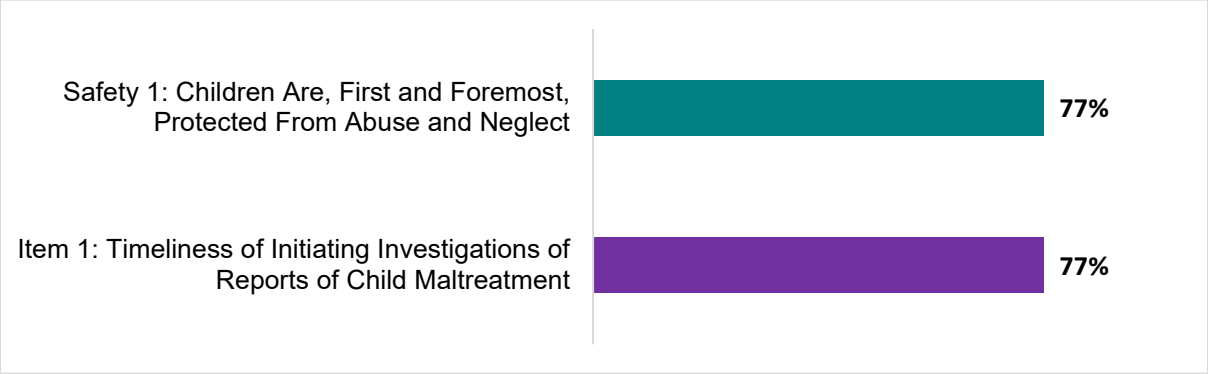
The chart below shows the state's performance from the February 2025 data profile that signaled the start of the statewide assessment process and was used to determine substantial conformity for Safety Outcome 1.

Figure 1. State's Performance on Safety Outcome 1 Indicators



Case Review

Figure 2. Performance on Safety Outcome 1 and Supporting Items



Ohio was found not to be in substantial conformity with Safety Outcome 1:

- The state's performance on the "maltreatment in foster care" data indicator was statistically worse than national performance.
- The state's performance on the "recurrence of maltreatment" data indicator was statistically worse than national performance.
- Less than 95% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 1.

Notable Changes and Observations in Performance on the Safety Outcome 1 Data Indicators During Round 4

Table 2. Risk-Standardized Performance Compared to National Performance—Safety 1 Data Indicators

Statewide Data Indicator	Data Profile Transmitted With Statewide Assessment and Used to Determine Substantial Conformity	August 2025 Profile	February 2026 Profile	Inclusion in PIP?
Maltreatment in Foster Care	Worse	Worse	Worse	Yes
Recurrence of Maltreatment in 12 months	Worse	Worse	Worse	Yes

All results reported here are based on the February 2026 data profile and supplementary context data and may describe performance that is different from what is depicted in Figure 1, which shows performance as of the February 2025 data profile, was transmitted with the Statewide Assessment, and whose latest reporting periods were used to determine substantial conformity.

Ohio's RSP for Maltreatment in Foster Care and Recurrence of Maltreatment both improved since the reporting period transmitted with the Statewide Assessment but both remain statistically worse than national performance.

- Ohio's observed performance on Maltreatment in Care continues to show slight improvement each year, decreasing by about 4% over the last 3 reporting years. However, children ages 11–16, who contribute about a third of all foster care days in the state, showed an increase in both the number of days in care and the number of victimizations—in contrast to every other age group.
- Similarly, White children make up approximately half of all foster care days in the state and had more victims in FY 2023 than FY 2021.

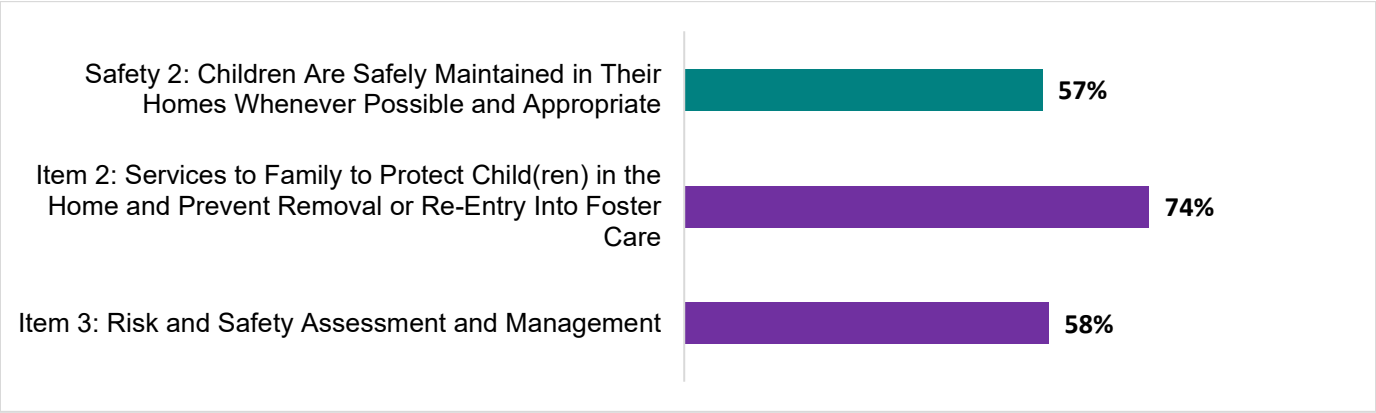
The state's observed performance on Recurrence of Maltreatment showed a greater improvement, dropping 14% over the last 3 reporting years, and the number of subsequent maltreatment reports dropped by more than 25% during the same period.

Safety Outcome 2: Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate.

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's performance on Items 2 and 3.

Case Review

Figure 3. Performance on Safety Outcome 2 and Supporting Items



Ohio was found not to be in substantial conformity with Safety Outcome 2:

- Less than 95% of the cases reviewed were substantially achieved.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 2.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 3.

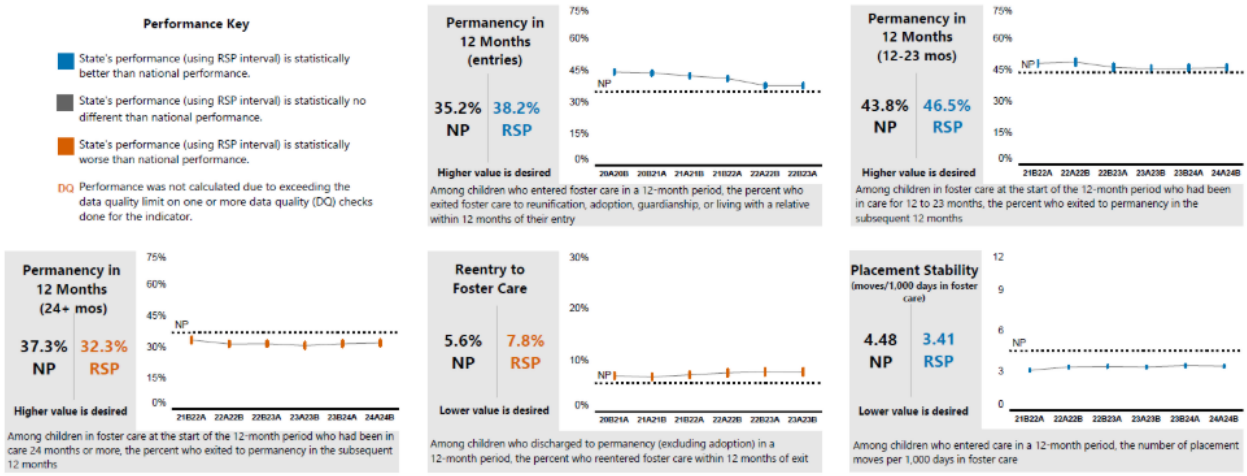
Permanency Outcome 1: Children have permanency and stability in their living situations.

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's RSP on 5 statewide data indicators and the state's performance on Items 4, 5, and 6.

Statewide Data Indicators

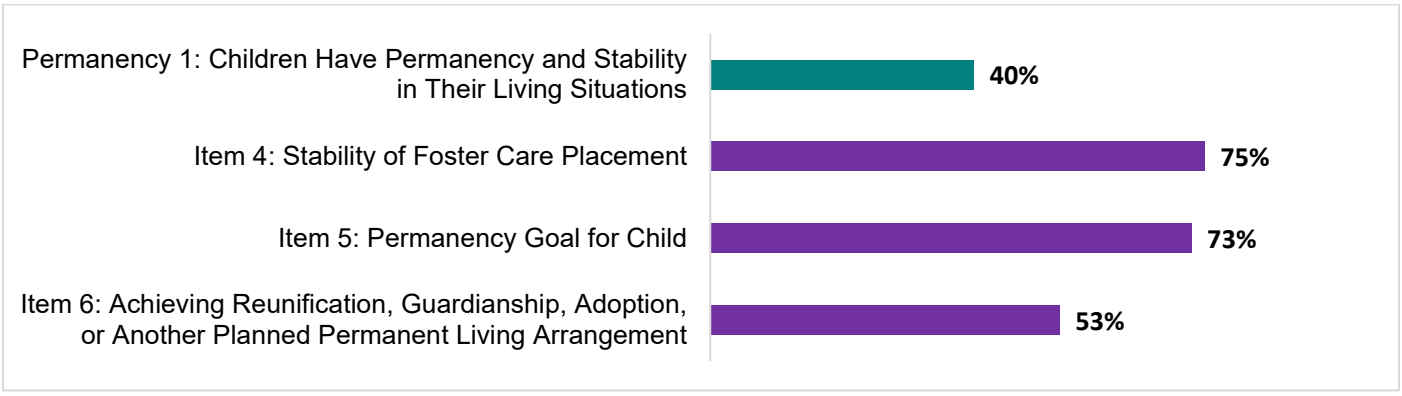
The chart below shows the state's performance from the February 2025 data profile that signaled the start of the statewide assessment process and was used to determine substantial conformity for Permanency Outcome 1.

Figure 4. State's Performance on Permanency Outcome 1 Indicators



Case Review

Figure 5. Performance on Permanency Outcome 1 and Supporting Items



Ohio was found not to be in substantial conformity with Permanency Outcome 1:

- The state's performance on the "permanency in 12 months for children entering foster care" data indicator was statistically better than national performance.
- The state's performance on the "permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 12–23 months" data indicator was statistically better than national performance.
- The state's performance on the "permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 24 months or more" data indicator was statistically worse than national performance.
- The state's performance on the "reentry to foster care in 12 months" data indicator was statistically worse than national performance.
- The state's performance on the "placement stability" data indicator was statistically better than national performance.
- Less than 95% of the cases reviewed were substantially achieved.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 4.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 5.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 6.

Notable Changes and Observations in Performance on the Permanency Outcome 1 Data Indicators During Round 4

Table 3. Risk-Standardized Performance Compared to National Performance—Permanency 1 Data Indicators

Statewide Data Indicator	Data Profile Transmitted With Statewide Assessment and Used to Determine Substantial Conformity	August 2025 Profile	February 2026 Profile	Inclusion in PIP?
Permanency in 12 months for children entering care	Better	Better	Better	No
Permanency in 12 months for children in care 12–23 months	Better	Better	Better	No
Permanency in 12 months for children in care 24 months or more	Worse	Worse	Worse	Yes
Reentry to foster care in 12 months	Worse	Worse	Worse	Yes
Placement stability	Better	Better	Better	No

All results reported here are based on the February 2026 data profile and supplementary context data and may describe performance that is different from what is depicted in Figure 4, which shows performance as of the February 2025 data profile, was transmitted with the Statewide Assessment, and whose latest reporting periods were used to determine substantial conformity.

Ohio's performance across all three Permanency in 12 months indicators has remained relatively unchanged over the last 6 reporting periods shown on the data profile. Similarly, Ohio's RSP on both Reentry to Foster Care and Placement Stability continue to remain stagnant over the last 6 reporting periods.

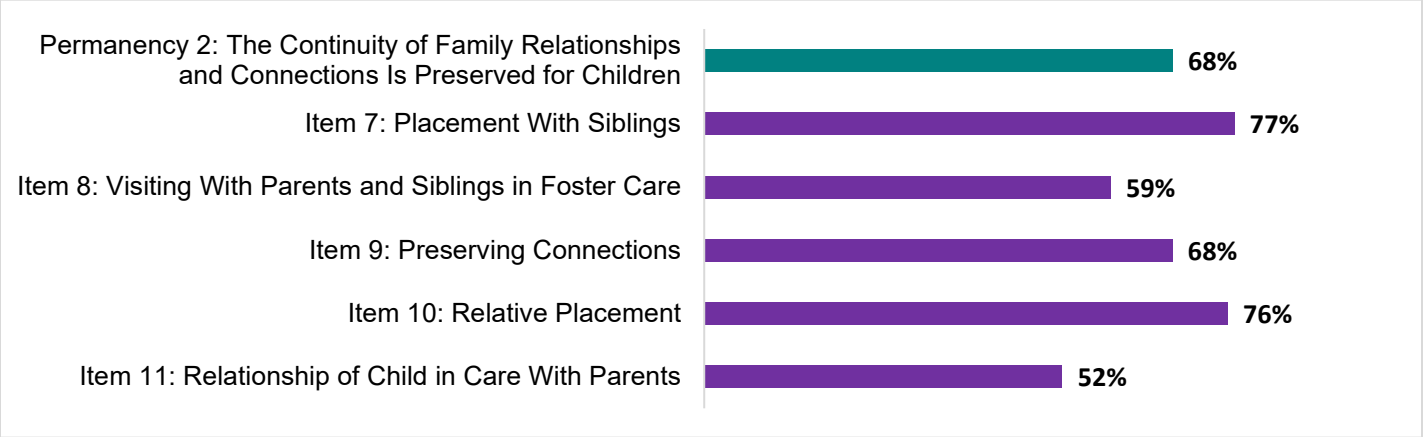
- Among children in care 12–23 months, Ohio reported a decrease in permanency for children age 11 and older (who make up about one-third of the reporting population) compared to younger children and the state overall.
- The state's RSP on Permanency in 12 months for children in care 24 months or longer continues to statistically be statistically worse than national performance, only fluctuating very slightly between 31.0% and 32.6% over the last 6 reporting periods. However, during this time, there was a 12% improvement in achieving permanency among Black and Hispanic children.
- Children ages 11–16 years make up about 31% of all exits in the state but account for 44% of all reentries; however, the state reported an 8% decrease in reentries for this age group compared to an overall increase in the reentry metric of 1%.

Permanency Outcome 2: The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children.

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's performance on Items 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Case Review

Figure 6. Performance on Permanency Outcome 2 and Supporting Items



Ohio was found not to be in substantial conformity with Permanency Outcome 2:

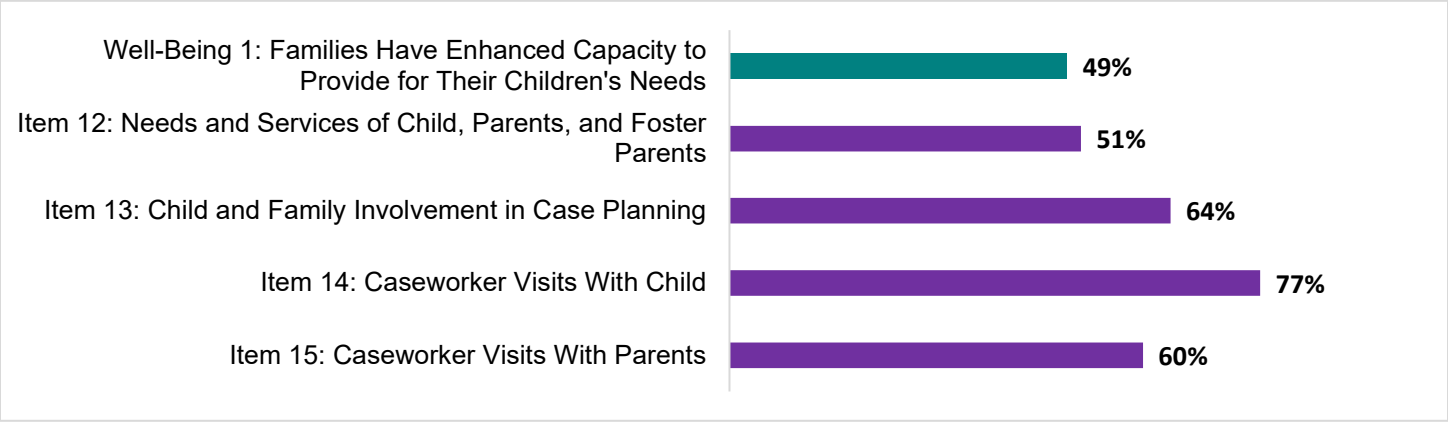
- Less than 95% of the cases reviewed were substantially achieved.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 7.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 8.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 9.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 10.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 11.

Well-Being Outcome 1: Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs.

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's performance on Items 12, 13, 14, and 15.

Case Review

Figure 7. Performance on Well-Being Outcome 1 and Supporting Items



Ohio was found not to be in substantial conformity with Well-Being Outcome 1:

- Less than 95% of the cases reviewed were substantially achieved.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 12.

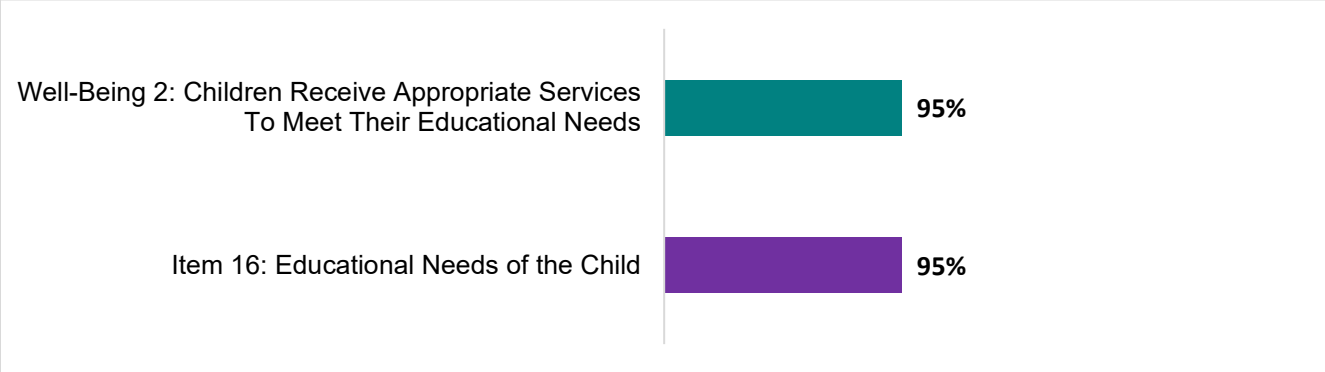
  - Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12A.
  - Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12B.
  - Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12C.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 13.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 14.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 15.

Well-Being Outcome 2: Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs.

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's performance on Item 16.

Case Review

Figure 8. Performance on Well-Being Outcome 2 and Supporting Items



Ohio was found to be in substantial conformity with Well-Being Outcome 2:

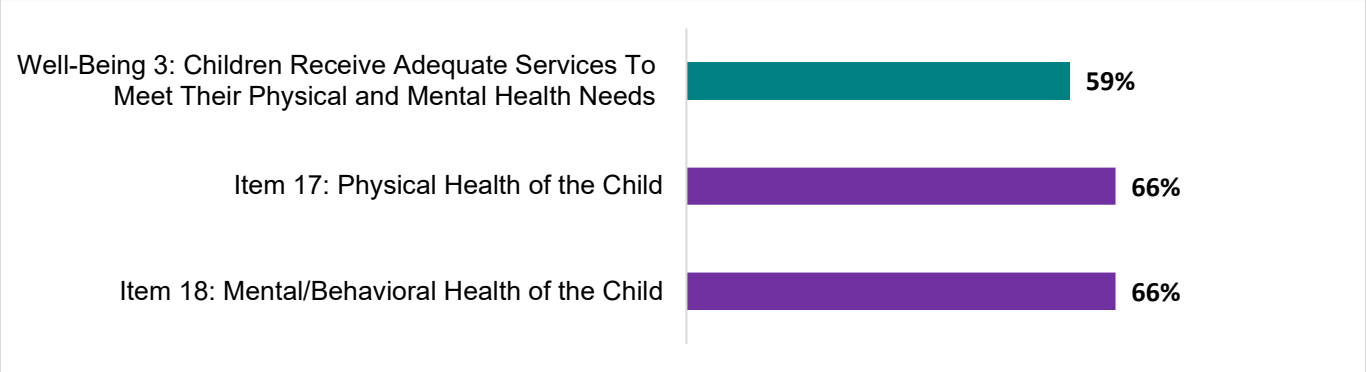
- More than 95% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 16.

Well-Being Outcome 3: Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs.

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's performance on Items 17 and 18.

Case Review

Figure 9. Performance on Well-Being Outcome 3 and Supporting Items



Ohio was found not to be in substantial conformity with Well-Being Outcome 3:

- Less than 95% of the cases reviewed were substantially achieved.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 17.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 18.

III. KEY FINDINGS RELATED TO SYSTEMIC FACTORS

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity with federal requirements for the 7 systemic factors based on the level of functioning of each systemic factor across the state. The CB determines substantial conformity with the systemic factors based on ratings for the item or items within each factor. Performance on 5 of the 7 systemic factors is determined based on ratings for multiple items or plan requirements. For a state to be found in substantial conformity with these systemic factors, the CB must find that no more than 1 of the required items for that systemic factor fails to function as required. For a state to be found in substantial conformity with the 2 systemic factors that are determined based on the rating of a single item, the CB must find that the item is functioning as required. For each systemic factor below, we provide performance summaries and a determination of whether the state is in substantial conformity with that systemic factor. In addition, we provide ratings for each item.

Statewide Information System

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's performance on Item 19.

Item	Rating
Item 19: Statewide Information System	Strength

Ohio was found to be in substantial conformity with the systemic factor of Statewide Information System.

Item 19: Statewide Information System

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The statewide information system is functioning statewide to ensure that, at a minimum, the state can readily identify the status, demographic characteristics, location, and goals for the placement of every child who is (or, within the immediately preceding 12 months, has been) in foster care.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Strength for Item 19 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The information collected indicates the state can readily identify status, demographic characteristics, location, and goals of placement and has a policy pertaining to data input and a validation process in place to ensure readily identifiable data.

Case Review System

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's performance on Items 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

Items	Rating
Item 20: Written Case Plan	Area Needing Improvement
Item 21: Periodic Reviews	Area Needing Improvement
Item 22: Permanency Hearings	Area Needing Improvement
Item 23: Termination of Parental Rights	Area Needing Improvement
Item 24: Notice of Hearings and Reviews to Caregivers	Area Needing Improvement

Ohio was found not to be in substantial conformity with the systemic factor of Case Review System.

Item 20: Written Case Plan

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The case review system is functioning statewide to ensure that each child has a written case plan that is developed jointly with the child's parent(s) and includes the required provisions.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 20 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Data and information collected show that most children in foster care have written case plans but do not demonstrate that case plans are jointly developed with parents.

Item 21: Periodic Reviews

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The case review system is functioning statewide to ensure that a periodic review for each child occurs no less frequently than once every 6 months, either by a court or by administrative review.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 21 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Data and information collected could not distinguish periodic reviews for children in foster care from those receiving in-home services. As a result, the data could not demonstrate whether initial and subsequent periodic reviews for children in foster care were held in a timely manner.

Item 22: Permanency Hearings

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The case review system is functioning statewide to ensure that each child has a permanency hearing in a qualified court or administrative body that occurs no later than 12 months from the date the child entered foster care and no less frequently than every 12 months thereafter.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 22 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and information provided did not demonstrate that, for each child, a permanency hearing occurred within 12 months of entry into foster care and every 12 months thereafter. Additionally, Ohio does not have a systematic process to track and monitor whether initial and subsequent permanency hearings are routinely held in a timely manner.

Item 23: Termination of Parental Rights

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The case review system is functioning statewide to ensure that the filing of termination of parental rights proceedings occurs in accordance with required provisions.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 23 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The data and information provided did not demonstrate that termination of parental rights (TPR) petitions were filed in accordance with federal timeframes. Additionally, Ohio does not have processes to track and monitor whether TPR petitions are filed in accordance with federal law, nor does it have a process to track exceptions, including documented compelling reasons not to file.

Item 24: Notice of Hearings and Reviews to Caregivers

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The case review system is functioning to ensure that foster parents, pre-adoptive parents, and relative caregivers of children in foster care are notified of, and have a right to be heard in, any review or hearing held with respect to the child.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 24 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.

- Information indicates that Ohio does not have a process to ensure that foster parents, pre-adoptive parents, and relative caregivers are notified of periodic reviews or permanency hearings related to the child in their care. It also does not ensure that these caregivers have the right to be heard in any periodic review or permanency hearing held with respect to the child.

Quality Assurance System

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's performance on Item 25.

Item	Rating
Item 25: Quality Assurance System	Strength

Ohio was found to be in substantial conformity with the systemic factor of Quality Assurance System.

Item 25: Quality Assurance System

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The quality assurance system is functioning statewide to ensure that it (1) is operating in the jurisdictions where the services included in the Child and Family Services Plan (CFSP) are provided, (2) has standards to evaluate the quality of services (including standards to ensure that children in foster care are provided quality services that protect their health and safety), (3) identifies strengths and needs of the service delivery system, (4) provides relevant reports, and (5) evaluates implemented program improvement measures.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Strength for Item 25 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Information provided indicates that the Ohio quality assurance system is functioning statewide. Ohio's Child Protection Oversight and Evaluation process utilizes ongoing case reviews, available data, and Plan for Practice Advancement to continually evaluate and improve the quality of services in achieving positive outcomes for children and families.

Staff and Provider Training

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's performance on Items 26, 27, and 28.

Items	Rating
Item 26: Initial Staff Training	Area Needing Improvement
Item 27: Ongoing Staff Training	Area Needing Improvement
Item 28: Foster and Adoptive Parent Training	Area Needing Improvement

Ohio was found not to be in substantial conformity with the systemic factor of Staff and Provider Training.

Item 26: Initial Staff Training

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The staff and provider training system is functioning statewide to ensure that initial training is provided to all staff who deliver services pursuant to the CFSP that includes the basic skills and knowledge required for their positions.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 26 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.

- Information and data provided do not indicate that the initial required training is routinely completed in a timely manner within the required timeframes. Although new staff do not routinely complete the required training, the training does provide new staff the basic skills and knowledge they need to carry out their duties.

Item 27: Ongoing Staff Training

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The staff and provider training system is functioning statewide to ensure that ongoing training is provided for staff that addresses the skills and knowledge base needed to carry out their duties with regard to the services included in the CFSP.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 27 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.

- Data do not support consistent and timely compliance with new supervisor training requirements or with caseworkers' and supervisors required ongoing training hours. Although supervisors and staff do not routinely complete the required ongoing training, the training provides them with the basic skills and knowledge needed to carry out their duties.

Item 28: Foster and Adoptive Parent Training

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The staff and provider training system is functioning statewide to ensure that training is occurring statewide for current or prospective foster parents, adoptive parents, and staff of state licensed or approved facilities (that care for children receiving foster care or adoption assistance under title IV-E) that addresses the skills and knowledge base needed to carry out their duties with regard to foster and adopted children.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 28 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.

- Data and information provided did not demonstrate that foster and adoptive parents were completing ongoing training within the required timeframes or complying with training requirements for childcare institutions. Initial foster parent training is routinely completed as part of licensing; however, the data did not demonstrate that the training provided the skills and knowledge needed to carry out their duties for foster and adoptive children.

Service Array and Resource Development

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's performance on Items 29 and 30.

Items	Rating
Item 29: Array of Services	Area Needing Improvement
Item 30: Individualizing Services	Area Needing Improvement

Ohio was found not to be in substantial conformity with the systemic factor of Service Array and Resource Development.

Item 29: Array of Services

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The service array and resource development system is functioning to ensure that the following array of services is accessible in all political jurisdictions covered by the CFSP: (1) services that assess the strengths and needs of children and families and determine other service needs, (2) services that address the needs of families in addition to individual children in order to create a safe home environment, (3) services that enable children to remain safely with their parents when reasonable, and (4) services that help children in foster and adoptive placements achieve permanency.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 29 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.

- Information collected indicated that while services are available in many areas of the state to meet the needs of children and families, many services are not readily accessible in smaller counties. For example, there is a lack of accessible housing, transportation services, mental/behavioral health services, substance use treatment, supervised visitation services, autism services and evaluations, and psychological evaluations. Waitlists of up to 6 months were noted statewide. The shortage of placements that match children's levels of need results in the use of temporary placements, including children remaining in hospitals, shelters, and offices.

Item 30: Individualizing Services

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The service array and resource development system is functioning statewide to ensure that the services in Item 29 can be individualized to meet the unique needs of children and families served by the agency.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 30 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.

- Data and information indicate that Ohio faces challenges in meeting the individualized needs of families and youth involved with the child welfare system. While Ohio has the capacity to individualize services, implementation is inconsistent and varies widely across the state. In addition, flexible funding options are limited and vary depending on the types of needs families present.

Agency Responsiveness to the Community

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's performance on Items 31 and 32.

Items	Rating
Item 31: State Engagement and Consultation With Stakeholders Pursuant to CFSP and APSR	Strength
Item 32: Coordination of CFSP Services With Other Federal Programs	Strength

Ohio was found to be in substantial conformity with the systemic factor of Agency Responsiveness to the Community.

Item 31: State Engagement and Consultation With Stakeholders Pursuant to CFSP and APSR

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The agency responsiveness to the community system is functioning statewide to ensure that, in implementing the provisions of the CFSP and developing related Annual Progress and Services Reports (APSRs), the state engages in ongoing consultation with Tribal representatives, consumers, service providers, foster care providers, the juvenile court, and other public and private child- and family-serving agencies and includes the major concerns of these representatives in the goals, objectives, and annual updates of the CFSP.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Strength for Item 31 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.

- Information and data provided indicated that Ohio engages in consultation with a wide array of stakeholders. These participants engage in discussions related to the state's CFSP; they also provide annual updates on initiatives and progress, and feedback on data; and they supported creation of the new Department of Children and Youth. The agency encourages stakeholder feedback and closes the feedback loop through response emails, ongoing committee and taskforce meetings, and transparency through the agency transformation process.

Item 32: Coordination of CFSP Services With Other Federal Programs

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The agency responsiveness to the community system is functioning statewide to ensure that the state's services under the CFSP are coordinated with services or benefits of other federal or federally assisted programs serving the same population.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Strength for Item 32 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.

- Information collected describes how Ohio routinely coordinates services and benefits with other federal or federally assisted programs serving the same population through regular communication and joint projects. Specific examples demonstrate how the state coordinates and improves services and benefits, including the new Ohio SACWIS and Medicaid interface, Care Coordination portals, and step-down services in coordination with OhioRISE, the Department of Education, the Department of Youth Services, Medicaid, insurance companies, and DCY. The state also facilitates automatic connection of children in care with supportive programs such as Early Intervention, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and Medicaid.

Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's performance on Items 33, 34, 35, and 36.

Items	Rating
Item 33: Standards Applied Equally	Strength
Item 34: Requirements for Criminal Background Checks	Strength
Item 35: Diligent Recruitment of Foster and Adoptive Homes	Strength
Item 36: State Use of Cross-Jurisdictional Resources for Permanent Placements	Area Needing Improvement

Ohio was found to be in substantial conformity with the systemic factor of Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention.

Item 33: Standards Applied Equally

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The foster and adoptive parent licensing, recruitment, and retention system is functioning statewide to ensure that state standards are applied to all licensed or approved foster family homes or child care institutions receiving title IV-B or IV-E funds.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Strength for Item 33 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The information provided indicates that Ohio has a process in place to ensure that standards are applied equally to all licensed and approved foster homes and childcare institutions statewide. The state uses standard checklists and implemented a consistency team to answer questions and align feedback with policy, conduct monthly compliance chats to promote consistency, encourage quality practice, and address questions. All waivers are reviewed and approved by policy staff at DCY to ensure that standards are applied equally.

Item 34: Requirements for Criminal Background Checks

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The foster and adoptive parent licensing, recruitment, and retention system is functioning statewide to ensure that the state complies with federal requirements for criminal background clearances as related to licensing or approving foster care and adoptive placements and has in place a case planning process that includes provisions for addressing the safety of foster care and adoptive placements for children.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Strength for Item 34 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Information provided demonstrated that the state complies with federal requirements for criminal background clearances as related to licensing foster care and adoptive placements. This includes quarterly compliance checks conducted by DCY staff. The state also has a case planning process that includes provisions for addressing the safety of foster and adoptive placements for children.

Item 35: Diligent Recruitment of Foster and Adoptive Homes

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The foster and adoptive parent licensing, recruitment, and retention system is functioning to ensure that the process for ensuring the diligent recruitment of potential foster and adoptive families who reflect the ethnic and racial diversity of children in the state for whom foster and adoptive homes are needed is occurring statewide.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Strength for Item 35 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Information indicates that the process for diligent recruitment of potential foster and adoptive families who reflect the diversity of children in the state for whom foster and adoptive homes are needed is occurring statewide. Regional recruitment plans use the racial and ethnic data of children in care to target engagement with religious communities, businesses, local cultural groups, and community partners to raise awareness of the need for foster and adoptive families. Ohio also tracks recruitment event attendance and inquiries to support alignment between recruitment efforts and the racial and ethnic makeup of children in care.

Item 36: State Use of Cross-Jurisdictional Resources for Permanent Placements

Description of Systemic Factor Item: The foster and adoptive parent licensing, recruitment, and retention system is functioning to ensure that the process for ensuring the effective use of cross-jurisdictional resources to facilitate timely adoptive or permanent placements for waiting children is occurring statewide.

- Ohio received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 36 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The state did not provide evidence demonstrating effective use of cross-jurisdictional resources to facilitate timely adoptive or permanent placements for waiting children statewide. The data and information also do not demonstrate that the state routinely completes requests for home studies within the required timeframe.

APPENDIX A

Summary of Ohio 2025 Child and Family Services Review Performance

I. Ratings for Safety, Permanency, and Well-Being Outcomes and Items and Performance on Statewide Data Indicators

Outcome Achievement: Outcomes may be rated as in substantial conformity or not in substantial conformity. 95% of the applicable cases reviewed must be rated as having substantially achieved the outcome for the state to be in substantial conformity with the outcome.

Item Achievement: Items may be rated as a Strength or as an Area Needing Improvement. For an overall rating of Strength, 90% of the cases reviewed for the item (with the exception of Item 1 and Item 16) must be rated as a Strength. Because Item 1 is the only item for Safety Outcome 1 and Item 16 is the only item for Well-Being Outcome 2, the requirement of a 95% Strength rating applies.

Statewide Data Indicators: For Safety Outcome 1 and Permanency Outcome 1, the state's performance is also considered against the national performance for each statewide data indicator. State performance may be statistically better, worse, or no different than the national performance. If a state did not provide the required data or did not meet the applicable item data quality limits, the CB did not calculate the state's performance for the statewide data indicator.

RSP (Risk-Standardized Performance) is derived from a multi-level statistical model, reflects the state's performance relative to states with similar children, and takes into account the number of children the state served, the age distribution of these children and, for some indicators, the state's entry rate. It uses risk adjustment to minimize differences in outcomes due to factors over which the state has little control and provides a fairer comparison of state performance against national performance.

RSP Interval is the 95% confidence interval estimate for the state's RSP. The values shown are the lower RSP and upper RSP of the interval estimate. The interval accounts for the amount of uncertainty associated with the RSP. For example, the CB is 95% confident that the true value of the RSP is between the lower and upper limit of the interval.

Data Period(s) Used refers to the initial 12-month period and the period(s) of data needed to follow the children to observe their outcomes. The FY or federal fiscal year refers to NCANDS data, which spans the 12-month period October 1–September 30. All other periods refer to AFCARS data. "A" refers to the 6-month period October 1–March 31. "B" refers to the 6-month period April 1–September 30. The 2-digit year refers to the calendar year in which the period ends.

SAFETY OUTCOME 1: CHILDREN ARE, FIRST AND FOREMOST, PROTECTED FROM ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

Data Element	Overall Determination	State Performance
Safety Outcome 1: Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect.	Not in Substantial Conformity	77% Substantially Achieved
Item 1: Timeliness of investigations	Area Needing Improvement	77% Strength

DATA INDICATORS FOR SAFETY OUTCOME 1

Statewide Data Indicator	National Performance	Overall Determination	Direction of Desired Performance	RSP	RSP Interval	Data Period(s) Used
Maltreatment in foster care (victimizations per 100,000 days in care)	9.07	Worse	Lower	12.64	11.58–13.8	22 A–22B, FY22
Recurrence of maltreatment	9.7%	Worse	Lower	12.6%	12.1%–13.1%	FY22–23

SAFETY OUTCOME 2: CHILDREN ARE SAFELY MAINTAINED IN THEIR HOMES WHENEVER POSSIBLE AND APPROPRIATE.

Data Element	Overall Determination	State Performance
Safety Outcome 2: Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate.	Not in Substantial Conformity	57% Substantially Achieved
Item 2: Services to protect child(ren) in the home and prevent removal or re-entry into foster care	Area Needing Improvement	74% Strength
Item 3: Risk and safety assessment and management	Area Needing Improvement	58% Strength

PERMANENCY OUTCOME 1: CHILDREN HAVE PERMANENCY AND STABILITY IN THEIR LIVING SITUATIONS.

Data Element	Overall Determination	State Performance
Permanency Outcome 1: Children have permanency and stability in their living situations.	Not in Substantial Conformity	40% Substantially Achieved
Item 4: Stability of foster care placement	Area Needing Improvement	75% Strength
Item 5: Permanency goal for child	Area Needing Improvement	73% Strength
Item 6: Achieving reunification, guardianship, adoption, or another planned permanent living arrangement	Area Needing Improvement	53% Strength

DATA INDICATORS FOR PERMANENCY OUTCOME 1

Statewide Data Indicator	National Performance	Overall Determination	Direction of Desired Performance	RSP	RSP Interval	Data Period(s) Used
Permanency in 12 months for children entering foster care	35.2%	Better	Higher	38.2%	37.2%–39.2%	22B–24B
Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 12–23 months	43.8%	Better	Higher	46.5%	44.9%–48.1%	24A–24B
Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 24 months or more	37.3%	Worse	Higher	32.3%	30.9%–33.7%	24A–24B
Re-entry to foster care in 12 months	5.6%	Worse Than National Performance	Lower	7.8%	7.2%-8.6%	23A-24B
Placement stability (moves per 1,000 days in care)	4.48	Better	Lower	3.41	3.31–3.51	24A–24B

PERMANENCY OUTCOME 2: THE CONTINUITY OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AND CONNECTIONS IS PRESERVED FOR CHILDREN.

Data Element	Overall Determination	State Performance
Permanency Outcome 2: The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children.	Not in Substantial Conformity	68% Substantially Achieved
Item 7: Placement with siblings	Area Needing Improvement	77% Strength
Item 8: Visiting with parents and siblings in foster care	Area Needing Improvement	59% Strength
Item 9: Preserving connections	Area Needing Improvement	68% Strength
Item 10: Relative placement	Area Needing Improvement	76% Strength
Item 11: Relationship of child in care with parents	Area Needing Improvement	52% Strength

WELL-BEING OUTCOME 1: FAMILIES HAVE ENHANCED CAPACITY TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR CHILDREN'S NEEDS.

Data Element	Overall Determination	State Performance
Well-Being Outcome 1: Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs.	Not in Substantial Conformity	49% Substantially Achieved
Item 12: Needs and services of child, parents, and foster parents	Area Needing Improvement	51% Strength
Sub-Item 12A: Needs assessment and services to children	Area Needing Improvement	86% Strength
Sub-Item 12B: Needs assessment and services to parents	Area Needing Improvement	49% Strength
Sub-Item 12C: Needs assessment and services to foster parents	Area Needing Improvement	83% Strength
Item 13: Child and family involvement in case planning	Area Needing Improvement	64% Strength
Item 14: Caseworker visits with child	Area Needing Improvement	77% Strength
Item 15: Caseworker visits with parents	Area Needing Improvement	60% Strength

WELL-BEING OUTCOME 2: CHILDREN RECEIVE APPROPRIATE SERVICES TO MEET THEIR EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

Data Element	Overall Determination	State Performance
Well-Being Outcome 2: Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs.	In Substantial Conformity	95% Substantially Achieved
Item 16: Educational needs of the child	Strength	95% Strength

WELL-BEING OUTCOME 3: CHILDREN RECEIVE ADEQUATE SERVICES TO MEET THEIR PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS.

Data Element	Overall Determination	State Performance
Well-Being Outcome 3: Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs.	Not in Substantial Conformity	59% Substantially Achieved
Item 17: Physical health of the child	Area Needing Improvement	66% Strength
Item 18: Mental/behavioral health of the child	Area Needing Improvement	66% Strength

II. Ratings for Systemic Factors

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity with federal requirements for the 7 systemic factors based on the level of functioning of each systemic factor across the state. The CB determines substantial conformity with the systemic factors based on ratings for the item or items within each factor. Performance on 5 of the 7 systemic factors is determined on the basis of ratings for multiple items or plan requirements. For a state to be found in substantial conformity with these systemic factors, the CB must find that no more than 1 of the required items for that systemic factor fails to function as required. For a state to be found in substantial conformity with the 2 systemic factors that are determined based on the rating of a single item, the CB must find that the item is functioning as required.

STATEWIDE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Statewide Information System	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Substantial Conformity
Item 19: Statewide Information System	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Strength

CASE REVIEW SYSTEM

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Case Review System	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Not in Substantial Conformity
Item 20: Written Case Plan	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Area Needing Improvement
Item 21: Periodic Reviews	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Area Needing Improvement
Item 22: Permanency Hearings	Statewide Assessment	Area Needing Improvement
Item 23: Termination of Parental Rights	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Area Needing Improvement
Item 24: Notice of Hearings and Reviews to Caregivers	Statewide Assessment	Area Needing Improvement

QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Quality Assurance System	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Substantial Conformity
Item 25: Quality Assurance System	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Strength

STAFF AND PROVIDER TRAINING

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Staff and Provider Training	Statewide Assessment	Not in Substantial Conformity

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Item 26: Initial Staff Training	Statewide Assessment	Area Needing Improvement
Item 27: Ongoing Staff Training	Statewide Assessment	Area Needing Improvement
Item 28: Foster and Adoptive Parent Training	Statewide Assessment	Area Needing Improvement

SERVICE ARRAY AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Service Array and Resource Development	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Not in Substantial Conformity
Item 29: Array of Services	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Area Needing Improvement
Item 30: Individualizing Services	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Area Needing Improvement

AGENCY RESPONSIVENESS TO THE COMMUNITY

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Agency Responsiveness to the Community	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Substantial Conformity
Item 31: State Engagement and Consultation With Stakeholders Pursuant to CFSP and APSR	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Strength
Item 32: Coordination of CFSP Services With Other Federal Programs	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Strength

FOSTER AND ADOPTIVE PARENT LICENSING, RECRUITMENT, AND RETENTION

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Substantial Conformity
Item 33: Standards Applied Equally	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Strength
Item 34: Requirements for Criminal Background Checks	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Strength
Item 35: Diligent Recruitment of Foster and Adoptive Homes	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Strength
Item 36: State Use of Cross-Jurisdictional Resources for Permanent Placements	Statewide Assessment	Area Needing Improvement

APPENDIX B: PRACTICE PERFORMANCE REPORT
Ohio CFSR (State-Led) 2025

The Practice Performance Report provides an aggregated summary of practice performance for all 18 items in the Onsite Review Instrument and Instructions (OSRI) for all approved and final cases from all the sites in the Ohio CFSR (State-Led) and includes a breakdown of performance by case type. Please refer to the Rating Criteria section at the end of each item in the OSRI to identify which responses to questions will result in a Strength rating. For more information on the OSRI, see https://www.cfsrportal.acf.hhs.gov/resources/round-4-resources/cfsr-round-4-instruments-tools-and-guides

Safety Outcome 1: Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect.

Item 1: Timeliness of Initiating Investigations of Reports of Child Maltreatment

Practice Description	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 1A) Investigations or assessments were initiated in accordance with the state's timeframes and requirements in cases.	95.45% (21 of 22)
(Question 1B) Face-to-face contact with the child(ren) who is (are) the subject of the report were made in accordance with the state's timeframes and requirements in cases.	81.82% (18 of 22)
(Question 1C) Reasons for delays in initiation of investigations or assessments and/or face-to-face contact were due to circumstances beyond the control of the agency.	0% (0 of 5)
Item 1 Strength Ratings	77.27% (17 of 22)

Safety Outcome 2: Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate.

Item 2: Services to Family to Protect Child(ren) in the Home and Prevent Removal or Re-Entry Into Foster Care

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases*	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Questions 2A and 2B) Agency made concerted efforts to provide or arrange for appropriate services for the family to protect the children and prevent their entry or reentry into foster care.	33.33% (5 of 15)	75% (12 of 16)	54.84% (17 of 31)
(Questions 2A and 2B) Although the agency did not make concerted efforts to provide or arrange for appropriate services for the family to protect the children and prevent their entry into foster care, the child(ren) was removed from the home because this action was necessary to ensure the child's safety.	40% (6 of 15)	Not Applicable	40% (6 of 15)
(Questions 2A and 2B) Agency did not make concerted efforts to provide services and the child was removed without providing appropriate services.	20% (3 of 15)	Not Applicable	20% (3 of 15)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases*	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Questions 2A and 2B) Concerted efforts were not made to provide appropriate services to address safety/risk issues and the child(ren) remained in the home.	6.67% (1 of 15)	25% (4 of 16)	16.13% (5 of 31)
Item 2 Strength Ratings	73.33% (11 of 15)	75% (12 of 16)	74.19% (23 of 31)

*The results of the two Differential Response/Alternative Response cases reviewed were combined with the results of the other In-Home Services cases for Items 2, 3, 12 (including Sub-Items 12A and 12B), 13, 14, 15, and 17.

Item 3: Risk and Safety Assessment and Management

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 3A1) There were no maltreatment allegations about the family that were not formally reported or formally investigated/assessed.	92.5% (37 of 40)	92% (23 of 25)	92.31% (60 of 65)
(Question 3A1) There were no maltreatment allegations that were not substantiated despite evidence that would support substantiation.	97.5% (39 of 40)	100% (25 of 25)	98.46% (64 of 65)
(Question 3A) The agency conducted an initial assessment that accurately assessed all risk and safety concerns.	71.43% (5 of 7)	75% (6 of 8)	73.33% (11 of 15)
(Question 3B) The agency conducted ongoing assessments that accurately assessed all risk and safety concerns.	70% (28 of 40)	52% (13 of 25)	63.08% (41 of 65)
(Question 3C) When safety concerns were present, the agency developed an appropriate safety plan with the family and continually monitored the safety plan as needed, including monitoring family engagement in safety-related services.	50% (1 of 2)	54.55% (6 of 11)	53.85% (7 of 13)
(Question 3D) There were no safety concerns pertaining to children in the family home that were not adequately or appropriately addressed by the agency.	73.33% (11 of 15)	66.67% (10 of 15)	70% (21 of 30)
(Question 3E) There were no concerns related to the safety of the target child in foster care during visitation with parent(s)/caregiver(s) or other family members that were not adequately or appropriately addressed by the agency.	96.55% (28 of 29)	Not Applicable	96.55% (28 of 29)
(Question 3F) There were no concerns for the target child's safety in the foster home or placement facility that were not adequately or appropriately addressed by the agency.	92.5% (37 of 40)	Not Applicable	92.5% (37 of 40)
Item 3 Strength Ratings	67.5% (27 of 40)	44% (11 of 25)	58.46% (38 of 65)

Permanency Outcome 1: Children have permanency and stability in their living situations.

Item 4: Stability of Foster Care Placement

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 4B) Placement changes for the child were planned by the agency in an effort to achieve the child's case goals or to meet the needs of the child.	35.71% (5 of 14)	35.71% (5 of 14)
(Question 4C) The child's current or most recent placement setting is stable.	97.5% (39 of 40)	97.5% (39 of 40)
Item 4 Strength Ratings	75% (30 of 40)	75% (30 of 40)

Item 5: Permanency Goal for Child

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 5A3) Permanency goal(s) is (are) specified in the case file.	97.5% (39 of 40)	97.5% (39 of 40)
(Question 5B) Permanency goals in effect during the period under review were established in a timely manner.	80% (32 of 40)	80% (32 of 40)
(Question 5C) Permanency goals in effect during the period under review were appropriate to the child's needs for permanency and to the circumstances of the case.	85% (34 of 40)	85% (34 of 40)
(Question 5D) Child has been in foster care for at least 15 of the most recent 22 months.	50% (20 of 40)	50% (20 of 40)
(Questions 5E) Child meets other Adoption and Safe Families Act criteria for termination of parental rights (TPR).	0% (0 of 20)	0% (0 of 20)
(Questions 5F and 5G) The agency filed or joined a TPR petition before the period under review (PUR) or in a timely manner during the PUR or an exception applied.	85% (17 of 20)	85% (17 of 20)
Item 5 Strength Ratings	72.5% (29 of 40)	72.5% (29 of 40)

Item 6: Achieving Reunification, Guardianship, Adoption, or Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Questions 6A4 and 6B) The agency and court made concerted efforts to achieve reunification in a timely manner.	60% (3 of 5)	60% (3 of 5)
(Questions 6A4 and 6B) The agency and court made concerted efforts to achieve guardianship in a timely manner.	75% (3 of 4)	75% (3 of 4)
(Questions 6A4 and 6B) The agency and court made concerted efforts to achieve adoption in a timely manner.	33.33% (3 of 9)	33.33% (3 of 9)
(Questions 6A4 and 6C) The agency and court made concerted efforts to place a child with a goal of Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement (APPLA) in a living arrangement that can be considered permanent until discharge from foster care.	100% (1 of 1)	100% (1 of 1)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Questions 6A4 and B **or** 6A4 and C) The agency and court made concerted efforts to achieve concurrent goals. If one of two concurrent goals was achieved during the period under review, rating is based on the goal that was achieved.	52.38% (11 of 21)	52.38% (11 of 21)
Item 6 Strength Ratings	52.5% (21 of 40)	52.5% (21 of 40)

Permanency Outcome 2: The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children.

Item 7: Placement With Siblings

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 7A) The child was placed with all siblings who also were in foster care.	36.36% (8 of 22)	36.36% (8 of 22)
(Question 7B) When all siblings were not placed together, there was a valid reason for the child's separation from siblings in placement.	64.29% (9 of 14)	64.29% (9 of 14)
Item 7 Strength Ratings	77.27% (17 of 22)	77.27% (17 of 22)

Item 8: Visiting With Parents and Siblings in Foster Care

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was more than once a week.	11.54% (3 of 26)	11.54% (3 of 26)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was once a week.	38.46% (10 of 26)	38.46% (10 of 26)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	7.69% (2 of 26)	7.69% (2 of 26)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	15.38% (4 of 26)	15.38% (4 of 26)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than once a month.	23.08% (6 of 26)	23.08% (6 of 26)
(Question 8A1) Child never had visits with mother.	3.85% (1 of 26)	3.85% (1 of 26)
(Question 8A) Concerted efforts were made to ensure that the frequency of visitation between the mother and child was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.	73.08% (19 of 26)	73.08% (19 of 26)
(Question 8C) Concerted efforts were made to ensure that the quality of visitation between the mother and child was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.	80% (20 of 25)	80% (20 of 25)
(Questions 8A and 8C) The frequency and quality of visitation between the child and mother was sufficient to maintain and promote the continuity of the relationship.	73.08% (19 of 26)	73.08% (19 of 26)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was more than once a week.	0% (0 of 13)	0% (0 of 13)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was once a week.	69.23% (9 of 13)	69.23% (9 of 13)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	0% (0 of 13)	0% (0 of 13)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	7.69% (1 of 13)	7.69% (1 of 13)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was less than once a month.	7.69% (1 of 13)	7.69% (1 of 13)
(Question 8B1) Child never had visits with father.	15.38% (2 of 13)	15.38% (2 of 13)
(Question 8B) Concerted efforts were made to ensure that the frequency of visitation between the father and child was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.	76.92% (10 of 13)	76.92% (10 of 13)
(Question 8D) Concerted efforts were made to ensure that the quality of visitation between the father and child was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.	100% (11 of 11)	100% (11 of 11)
(Questions 8B and 8D) The frequency and quality of visitation between the child and father was sufficient to maintain and promote the continuity of the relationship.	76.92% (10 of 13)	76.92% (10 of 13)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was more than once a week.	7.14% (1 of 14)	7.14% (1 of 14)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was once a week.	28.57% (4 of 14)	28.57% (4 of 14)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	7.14% (1 of 14)	7.14% (1 of 14)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	14.29% (2 of 14)	14.29% (2 of 14)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was less than once a month.	21.43% (3 of 14)	21.43% (3 of 14)
(Question 8E1) Child never had visits with siblings in foster care.	21.43% (3 of 14)	21.43% (3 of 14)
(Question 8E) Concerted efforts were made to ensure that the frequency of visitation between the child and siblings in foster care was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.	57.14% (8 of 14)	57.14% (8 of 14)
(Question 8F) Concerted efforts were made to ensure that the quality of visitation between the child and siblings in foster care was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.	76.92% (10 of 13)	76.92% (10 of 13)
(Questions 8E and 8F) The frequency and quality of visitation with siblings in foster care was sufficient to maintain and promote the continuity of the relationship.	57.14% (8 of 14)	57.14% (8 of 14)
Item 8 Strength Ratings	59.38% (19 of 32)	59.38% (19 of 32)

Item 9: Preserving Connections

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 9A) Concerted efforts were made to maintain the child's important connections (for example, neighborhood, community, faith, language, extended family members including siblings who are not in foster care, Tribe, school, and/or friends).	67.5% (27 of 40)	67.5% (27 of 40)
Item 9 Strength Ratings	67.5% (27 of 40)	67.5% (27 of 40)

Item 10: Relative Placement

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 10A1) The child's current, or most recent, placement was with a relative.	32.43% (12 of 37)	32.43% (12 of 37)
(Question 10A2) The child's current or most recent placement with a relative was appropriate to the child's needs.	91.67% (11 of 12)	91.67% (11 of 12)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Identify** maternal relatives.	50% (3 of 6)	50% (3 of 6)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Locate** maternal relatives.	66.67% (4 of 6)	66.67% (4 of 6)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Inform** maternal relatives.	83.33% (5 of 6)	83.33% (5 of 6)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Evaluate** maternal relatives.	100% (6 of 6)	100% (6 of 6)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Identify** paternal relatives.	75% (6 of 8)	75% (6 of 8)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Locate** paternal relatives.	87.5% (7 of 8)	87.5% (7 of 8)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Inform** paternal relatives.	100% (8 of 8)	100% (8 of 8)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Evaluate** paternal relatives.	100% (8 of 8)	100% (8 of 8)
Item 10 Strength Ratings	75.68% (28 of 37)	75.68% (28 of 37)

Item 11: Relationship of Child in Care With Parents

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 11A) Concerted efforts were made to promote, support, and otherwise maintain a positive, nurturing relationship between the child in foster care and his or her mother.	57.69% (15 of 26)	57.69% (15 of 26)
(Question 11B) Concerted efforts were made to promote, support, and otherwise maintain a positive, nurturing relationship between the child in foster care and his or her father.	50% (6 of 12)	50% (6 of 12)
Item 11 Strength Ratings	51.72% (15 of 29)	51.72% (15 of 29)

Well-Being Outcome 1: Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs.

Item 12: Needs and Services of Child, Parents, and Foster Parents

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
Item 12 Strength Ratings	50% (20 of 40)	52% (13 of 25)	50.77% (33 of 65)

Sub-Item 12A: Needs Assessment and Services to Children

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 12A1) The agency conducted formal or informal initial and/or ongoing comprehensive assessments that accurately assessed the children's needs.	92.5% (37 of 40)	88% (22 of 25)	90.77% (59 of 65)
(Question 12A2) Appropriate services were provided to meet the children's needs.	89.29% (25 of 28)	73.33% (11 of 15)	83.72% (36 of 43)
Sub-Item 12A Strength Ratings	90% (36 of 40)	80% (20 of 25)	86.15% (56 of 65)

Sub-Item 12B: Needs Assessment and Services to Parents

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 12B1) The agency conducted formal or informal initial and/or ongoing comprehensive assessments that accurately assessed the mother's needs	71.43% (20 of 28)	69.57% (16 of 23)	70.59% (36 of 51)
(Question 12B3) Appropriate services were provided to meet the mother's needs.	60.71% (17 of 28)	63.64% (14 of 22)	62% (31 of 50)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Questions 12B1 and B3) Concerted efforts were made to assess and address the needs of mothers.	53.57% (15 of 28)	65.22% (15 of 23)	58.82% (30 of 51)
(Question 12B2) The agency conducted formal or informal initial and/or ongoing comprehensive assessments that accurately assessed the father's needs.	61.11% (11 of 18)	46.67% (7 of 15)	54.55% (18 of 33)
(Question 12B4) Appropriate services were provided to meet the father's needs.	60% (9 of 15)	28.57% (4 of 14)	44.83% (13 of 29)
(Questions 12B2 and 12B4) Concerted efforts were made to assess and address the needs of fathers.	50% (9 of 18)	26.67% (4 of 15)	39.39% (13 of 33)
Sub-Item 12B Strength Ratings	46.88% (15 of 32)	52% (13 of 25)	49.12% (28 of 57)

Sub-Item 12C: Needs Assessment and Services to Foster Parents

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 12C1) The agency adequately assessed the needs of the foster or pre-adoptive parents related to caring for children in their care on an ongoing basis.	88.89% (32 of 36)	88.89% (32 of 36)
(Question 12C2) The agency provided appropriate services to foster and pre-adoptive parents related to caring for children in their care.	80.77% (21 of 26)	80.77% (21 of 26)
Sub-Item 12C Strength Ratings	83.33% (30 of 36)	83.33% (30 of 36)

Item 13: Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 13A) The agency made concerted efforts to actively involve the child in the case planning process.	85.19% (23 of 27)	72.73% (8 of 11)	81.58% (31 of 38)
(Question 13B) The agency made concerted efforts to actively involve the mother in the case planning process.	64.29% (18 of 28)	78.26% (18 of 23)	70.59% (36 of 51)
(Question 13C) The agency made concerted efforts to actively involve the father in the case planning process.	78.57% (11 of 14)	50% (7 of 14)	64.29% (18 of 28)
Item 13 Strength Ratings	66.67% (24 of 36)	60% (15 of 25)	63.93% (39 of 61)

Item 14: Caseworker Visits With Child

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was more than once a week.	0% (0 of 40)	0% (0 of 25)	0% (0 of 65)
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was once a week.	0% (0 of 40)	0% (0 of 25)	0% (0 of 65)
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	17.5% (7 of 40)	32% (8 of 25)	23.08% (15 of 65)
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	77.5% (31 of 40)	64% (16 of 25)	72.31% (47 of 65)
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was less than once a month.	5% (2 of 40)	4% (1 of 25)	4.62% (3 of 65)
(Question 14A1) Caseworker never had visits with child(ren).	0% (0 of 40)	0% (0 of 25)	0% (0 of 65)
(Question 14A) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the child (ren) was sufficient.	90% (36 of 40)	92% (23 of 25)	90.77% (59 of 65)
(Question 14B) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the child(ren) was sufficient.	85% (34 of 40)	72% (18 of 25)	80% (52 of 65)
Item 14 Strength Ratings	80% (32 of 40)	72% (18 of 25)	76.92% (50 of 65)

Item 15: Caseworker Visits With Parents

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was more than once a week.	0% (0 of 28)	0% (0 of 23)	0% (0 of 51)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was once a week.	3.57% (1 of 28)	8.70% (2 of 23)	5.88% (3 of 51)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	3.57% (1 of 28)	26.09% (6 of 23)	13.73% (7 of 51)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	57.14% (16 of 28)	56.52% (13 of 23)	56.86% (29 of 51)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than once a month.	25% (7 of 28)	4.35% (1 of 23)	15.69% (8 of 51)
(Question 15A1) Caseworker never had visits with mother.	10.71% (3 of 28)	4.35% (1 of 23)	7.84% (4 of 51)
(Question 15A2) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the mother was sufficient.	64.29% (18 of 28)	91.30% (21 of 23)	76.47% (39 of 51)
(Question 15C) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the mother was sufficient.	80% (20 of 25)	68.18% (15 of 22)	74.47% (35 of 47)
(Questions 15A2 and 15C) Both the frequency and quality of caseworker visitation with the mother were sufficient.	64.29% (18 of 28)	65.22% (15 of 23)	64.71% (33 of 51)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was more than once a week.	0% (0 of 14)	0% (0 of 14)	0% (0 of 28)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was once a week.	0% (0 of 14)	7.14% (1 of 14)	3.57% (1 of 28)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	14.29% (2 of 14)	7.14% (1 of 14)	10.71% (3 of 28)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	64.29% (9 of 14)	42.86% (6 of 14)	53.57% (15 of 28)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than once a month.	21.43% (3 of 14)	28.57% (4 of 14)	25% (7 of 28)
(Question 15B1) Caseworker never had visits with father.	0% (0 of 14)	14.29% (2 of 14)	7.14% (2 of 28)
(Question 15B2) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the father was sufficient.	71.43% (10 of 14)	57.14% (8 of 14)	64.29% (18 of 28)
(Question 15D) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the father was sufficient.	85.71% (12 of 14)	58.33% (7 of 12)	73.08% (19 of 26)
(Question 15B2 and 15D) Both the frequency and quality of caseworker visitation with the father were sufficient.	71.43% (10 of 14)	35.71% (5 of 14)	53.57% (15 of 28)
Item 15 Strength Ratings	60% (18 of 30)	60% (15 of 25)	60% (33 of 55)

Well-Being Outcome 2: Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs.

Item 16: Educational Needs of the Child

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 16A) The agency made concerted efforts to accurately assess the children's educational needs.	97.14% (34 of 35)	100% (9 of 9)	97.73% (43 of 44)
(Question 16B) The agency made concerted efforts to address the children's educational needs through appropriate services.	92.59% (25 of 27)	100% (9 of 9)	94.44% (34 of 36)
Item 16 Strength Ratings	94.29% (33 of 35)	100% (9 of 9)	95.45% (42 of 44)

Well-Being Outcome 3: Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs.

Item 17: Physical Health of the Child

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 17A1) The agency accurately assessed the children's physical health care needs.	87.5% (35 of 40)	80% (8 of 10)	86% (43 of 50)
(Question 17B1) The agency provided appropriate oversight of prescription medications for the physical health issues of the target child in foster care.	85.71% (12 of 14)	Not Applicable	85.71% (12 of 14)
(Question 17B2) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified physical health needs.	83.78% (31 of 37)	70% (7 of 10)	80.85% (38 of 47)
(Question 17A2) The agency accurately assessed the children's dental health care needs.	64.71% (22 of 34)	100% (1 of 1)	65.71% (23 of 35)
(Question 17B3) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified dental health needs.	66.67% (22 of 33)	100% (1 of 1)	67.65% (23 of 34)
Item 17 Strength Ratings	65% (26 of 40)	70% (7 of 10)	66% (33 of 50)

Item 18: Mental/Behavioral Health of the Child

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 18A) The agency accurately assessed the children's mental/behavioral health needs.	86.21% (25 of 29)	88.89% (8 of 9)	86.84% (33 of 38)
(Question 18B) The agency provided appropriate oversight of prescription medications for the mental/behavioral health issues of the target child in foster care.	92.86% (13 of 14)	Not Applicable	92.86% (13 of 14)
(Question 18C) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified mental/behavioral health needs.	71.43% (20 of 28)	55.56% (5 of 9)	67.57% (25 of 37)
Item 18 Strength Ratings	68.97% (20 of 29)	55.56% (5 of 9)	65.79% (25 of 38)