CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES REVIEWS

Rhode Island

FINAL REPORT

2025

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

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Final Report: Rhode Island Child and Family Services Review

INTRODUCTION

This document presents the findings of the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) for the state of Rhode Island. 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 Rhode Island are based on:

- The Statewide Assessment prepared by the Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth & Families (DCYF) and submitted to the CB on October 2, 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 (CFSP).
- 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, 22 in-home services, and 3 in-home services-differential/alternative response), conducted via a CB-Led Review process at the Providence, Wakefield, and Northern sites during December 8–12, 2025, examining case practices occurring December 2024 through December 2025.
- Interviews and focus groups with state stakeholders and partners, which included:
  - Attorneys for the agency
  - Attorneys for the children and parents
  - Judges
  - Court Appointed Special Advocates
  - DCYF statewide and regional leadership
  - DCYF supervisors and caseworkers
  - DCYF Data Team
  - Child-placing agency staff
  - Foster and adoptive parents
  - Foster and adoptive parent licensing and Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children staff
  - Parents
  - Youth
  - Service providers

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 an 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 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.

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

Rhode Island 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 Reentry to foster care in 12 months Placement stability

Outcome	Case Review Item(s)	Statewide Data Indicators
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

Rhode Island was found in substantial conformity with none of the 7 outcomes:

The following 3 of the 7 systemic factors were found to be in substantial conformity:

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

CB Comments on State Performance

The Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth & Families (DCYF) is the state's primary agency responsible for child welfare, children's behavioral health, and juvenile justice. DCYF's mission is to ensure that every child grows up in a safe and loving family environment while strengthening resilient families across Rhode Island.

The Department's strategic plan is guided by four core pillars: Prevention, Accountability, Collaboration, and Engagement. In support of this mission, DCYF provides child protection and family well-being services, behavioral health and preventive services for children at risk of abuse or neglect, and supervision and placement services for youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

In 2018, during Round 3 of the CFSRs, DCYF participated in a traditional CB-Led Review. The review found that the state's child welfare system was not in substantial conformity with federal requirements in all 7 outcome areas and 5 of the 7 systemic factors (Case Review System, Quality Assurance System, Staff and Provider Training, Service Array and Resource Development, and Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention). Rhode Island's Round 3 CFSR Program Improvement Plan (PIP) was approved on May 9, 2019, with a 2-year implementation period beginning May 1, 2019. The Children's Bureau determined that the state successfully completed all required PIP strategies and achieved the associated measurement goals for all 7 outcomes.

Rhode Island's Round 4 CB-Led Review was conducted December 8–12, 2025, with stakeholder interviews held on site throughout the review week. The CB determined that Rhode Island did not achieve substantial conformity across the 7 outcomes: Safety Outcome 1 (Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect); Safety Outcome 2 (Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate); Permanency Outcome 1 (Children have permanency and stability in their living situations); Permanency Outcome 2 (The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved); Well-Being Outcome 1 (Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs); Well-Being Outcome 2 (Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs); and Well-Being Outcome 3 (Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs). Rhode Island also was determined not to be in substantial conformity with the following 4 of 7 systemic factors: Statewide Information System, Case Review System, Staff and Provider Training, Service Array, and Resource Development. The state was in substantial conformity with 3 systemic factors: Quality Assurance, Agency Responsiveness to the Community, and Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention.

The highest performing outcome based on case performance during the Round 4 CFSR was Safety Outcome 1 (Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect). This outcome was substantially achieved in 87% of applicable cases. Case review findings demonstrated consistent agency strength in the timely screening, assignment, initiation, and face-to-face response to reports of child abuse and neglect, with

the agency routinely meeting or exceeding state policy timeframes across priority levels. Reviewers noted frequent same-day responses, effective coordination with hospitals and residential providers, and appropriate investigative follow-through, reflecting a strong and well-functioning child safety response system. Safety Outcome 1 includes both case review performance and performance on statewide data indicators. Rhode Island's performance on the statewide safety indicator, Maltreatment in Foster Care, is statistically worse than national performance, while performance on Recurrence of Maltreatment is no different than national performance.

The next highest performing outcome was Permanency Outcome 2 (The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children), with 85% of applicable cases rated as substantially achieved. The strongest-performing item was Item 9 (Preserving Connections), with 88% of applicable cases demonstrating efforts to maintain children's relationships with extended family, kin, Tribe, faith, school, and community, reflecting a strong practice area.

The agency also performed well on Item 8 (Visiting With Parents and Siblings in Foster Care), with 83% of applicable cases rated as a Strength. Case reviews showed that parent-child visits generally were developmentally appropriate, safe, and responsive to children's needs, with positive engagement observed across settings. The agency effectively used therapeutic visitation to support reunification following family separations and demonstrated the ability to coordinate and re-establish visits once legal or safety barriers were resolved, contributing to strengthened family connections during the period under review. The agency also demonstrated generally strong performance on Item 10 (Relative Placement) and Item 11 (Relationship of Child in Care With Parents), with both items rated as Strengths in 79% of applicable cases.

Children with siblings were placed together in 75% of applicable cases. In cases that were not rated as a Strength, documentation and interviews showed that separation was driven primarily by resource limitations rather than child-specific needs, and the agency did not consistently make ongoing or concerted attempts to identify placements for sibling groups. In these cases, initial searches were not always followed up, and placement disruptions contributed to siblings being split without further efforts to reunite them.

Safety Outcome 2 was rated as substantially achieved in 74% of applicable cases. Performance on Item 2 (Services to Family to Protect Child(ren) in the Home and Prevent Removal or Re-Entry Into Foster Care) was a significant driver of this outcome, with 88% of applicable cases rated as a Strength. Case reviews indicated that the agency consistently identified and addressed family-specific safety and risk factors through timely, coordinated services designed to protect children in the home and prevent removal or re-entry into foster care. Common practices included use of intensive in-home services, supportive reunification and trial home visit planning, safety planning, behavioral health and substance use treatment, parenting education, domestic violence interventions, and concrete supports such as housing stabilization, child care, and transportation assistance. Strong collaboration with courts, service providers, caregivers, and relatives, along with ongoing reassessment of safety and service effectiveness, further supported these efforts. In cases where children could not be safely maintained at home, the agency appropriately determined that removal was necessary to ensure child safety. Cases rated as Areas Needing Improvement most often reflected delays in initiating or escalating services when caregiver engagement was limited or when short-term alternative arrangements were used without sufficient accompanying safety-related services.

Item 3 (Risk and Safety Assessment and Management) was rated as a Strength in 74% of applicable cases, with performance varying by case type and somewhat stronger implementation observed in foster care cases. Foster care cases were rated as a Strength in 78% of applicable cases and generally reflected timely, comprehensive, and ongoing formal and informal risk and safety assessments, including regular home visits, private contact with children, observation of family interactions and the home environment, and collateral contacts with providers. Foster care practice demonstrated particular strength in safety planning, with 100% of applicable cases rated as a Strength for the development, monitoring, and adjustment of safety plans, as well as effective oversight of visits, response to safety concerns, and coordination with treatment providers during psychiatric hospitalizations.

In contrast, in-home services cases were rated as a Strength in 68% of cases and showed somewhat less consistent and comprehensive ongoing assessment practices. While monthly face-to-face visits and collateral contacts were generally conducted, gaps were noted in private contact with children, assessment of siblings

and other children in the household, formal evaluation of domestic violence risks, and consistent implementation and updating of safety plans, particularly with respect to engaging natural supports. Overall, while the agency demonstrates strong capacity to conduct risk and safety assessments—especially in foster care cases—greater consistency is needed across in-home settings. The CB recommends that the agency strengthen caseworkers' ability to conduct timely, accurate, and comprehensive risk and safety assessments that include all household members and private interactions with children, and to consistently develop, implement, monitor, and adjust safety plans to mitigate identified risks and ensure child safety.

Permanency Outcome 1 was Rhode Island's lowest performing outcome, with 22.5% of cases achieving substantial conformity. This was largely driven by Rhode Island's performance on Item 5 (Permanency Goal for Child), which directly affects Item 6 (Achieving Reunification, Guardianship, Adoption, or Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement (APPLA)). Item 5 was rated as a Strength in 37.5% of the 40 foster care cases reviewed, and Item 6 was rated as a Strength in 50% of cases reviewed. It should be noted that permanency is not usually achieved in a timely manner when an inappropriate goal is being pursued.

Rhode Island uses the practice of concurrent planning intermittently, as evidenced by 38% of the reviewed cases having concurrent goals during the period under review (PUR). Cases with concurrent goals were often observed to have concerted efforts made toward both goals simultaneously. A key challenge involved establishing the most appropriate goals in a timely manner for either sole or concurrent planning. There were also cases in which the goal or goals in place were not aligned with case circumstances, and in those cases, permanency was often not achieved in a timely manner.

For the foster care sample of 40 cases, in 25 cases the permanency goals were rated as an Area Needing Improvement and, of those, 16 (64%) were also rated as an Area Needing Improvement for the achievement of permanency. In many of these cases, the goal of reunification remained in place despite limited parental engagement over extended periods or indications that alternate permanency options were more appropriate. In such cases, goals of guardianship or adoption were not established in a timely manner, contributing to delays in achieving permanency.

The agency experienced challenges in achieving timely permanency across most permanency outcomes, with the exception of APPLA. Eight of the 40 cases sampled were APPLA cases, and 100% of those were rated as a Strength on Item 6. For the remaining goals, a number of process delays were observed. Delays in progressing toward permanency through guardianship included paperwork challenges, variable engagement with resource homes, and delays in service provision. Limited engagement with fathers was also observed as a barrier to achieving timely reunification. Additionally, when adjudication did not occur for extended periods, permanency outcomes were delayed. Another contributing factor to delays in achieving permanency through adoption and guardianship was that Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) filings due during the PUR were not consistently completed within Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) timeframes.

Children in the agency's care experienced placement moves at a rate that was significantly better than national performance and has remained so over the last five Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) reporting periods. Another measure of placement stability is reflected in Item 4 of the case review. Item 4 assesses whether children are stable in their current placements and whether any moves are in furtherance of a case plan goal or due to the needs of the child. Ninety-five percent of children in the cases reviewed were in stable placements. However, among children who experienced moves, 56% occurred for reasons not directly related to achieving case plan goals or meeting the needs of the child, often due to emergency requests by foster parents.

Reunification was in place as at least one permanency goal in 19 of the 40 cases reviewed. Of those cases, 56% did not achieve timely permanency. Rhode Island has experienced challenges in achieving reunification within 12 months of entry into care. The statewide data indicator for permanency in 12 months from entry into care reflects all types of permanency but is heavily influenced by reunification. Rhode Island's performance on this indicator is worse than national performance and is consistent with patterns observed in the case reviews. Practices contributing to delays in reunification, when the goal was appropriate, included delays in assessing parents' needs, delays in providing necessary services, and—based on stakeholder interviews—delays in securing neuropsychological evaluations and parenting assessments. These challenges were observed for both parents but were more pronounced for fathers.

Legal and judicial professionals' policies and practices also contributed to the results for Permanency Outcome 1. In some cases, court-approved goals remained in place for extended periods despite limited likelihood of timely permanency achievement. In Rhode Island, goal changes must be presented to and approved by the court. It is evident that judges are making thoughtful inquiries when considering goal change requests. Stakeholder interviews reflected differing perspectives regarding the scope of judicial involvement, though these perspectives were not clearly substantiated within the case review narratives. Delays in adjudication and continuances, including those associated with multiple judges assigned to cases, also contributed to delays in permanency. Overall, it was difficult to fully assess the influence of legal and judicial practices on outcomes due to limited detail captured in case narratives. Rhode Island may benefit from further examination of how legal and judicial processes affect permanency timelines.

Well-Being Outcome 1 was rated as substantially achieved in 52% of applicable cases. Performance on Item 12, particularly Sub-Item 12B (Needs Assessment and Services to Parents), most significantly affected the outcome rating and reflected inconsistent implementation across cases. Case reviews indicated stronger performance in assessing and addressing the needs of mothers than fathers. Services to fathers were rated as a Strength in 50% of applicable cases, compared to 74% for mothers, indicating a need for more consistent engagement, assessment, and service provision for fathers. The agency demonstrated strong performance in supporting foster or pre-adoptive parents. In 83% of applicable cases, the agency effectively assessed caregiver needs and provided appropriate services. Many cases reflected comprehensive, ongoing assessments and appropriate service matching; however, gaps were noted when parental engagement was limited, contact was sporadic, or assessments were not updated to reflect changing circumstances. These gaps resulted in unmet or partially met parental needs for one or both parents during the PUR.

Performance related to children's needs and engagement was stronger overall. Sub-Item 12A (Needs Assessment and Services to Children) was rated as a Strength in 77% of applicable cases. Item 13 (Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning) received a Strength rating in 70% of cases, and Item 14 (Caseworker Visits With Children) was rated as a Strength in 83% of cases, reflecting generally sufficient frequency and quality of visits. Item 15 (Caseworker Visits With Parents) was rated as a Strength in 63% of applicable cases, indicating variability in consistent parental contact. Overall, findings indicate that while the agency has established practices and tools to assess and respond to family needs, greater consistency is needed to ensure timely, comprehensive, and updated assessments and service provision for all parents, particularly fathers, throughout the life of the case to strengthen families' capacity to safely care for their children.

Well-Being Outcome 2 (Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs) was rated as substantially achieved in 81% of applicable cases. Case review findings for Item 16 showed that, in most cases, the agency effectively assessed children's educational needs and coordinated appropriate services throughout the PUR. Strengths included timely identification of educational needs, active participation in Individualized Education Program and Section 504 planning, use of educational advocates, collaboration with schools and caregivers, and efforts to maintain educational stability during placement changes, residential treatment, or school transitions. Cases rated as Areas Needing Improvement most often reflected gaps in ongoing monitoring, follow-up, and advocacy, particularly in situations involving chronic absenteeism, bullying, extended hospitalizations, or significant educational transitions. In these cases, educational needs were identified but not always addressed or adjusted in a timely manner. Foster care cases demonstrated somewhat stronger performance, with 83% rated as a Strength, compared to 75% of in-home services cases. Overall, while the agency demonstrates a strong capacity to assess and coordinate educational services, greater consistency is needed to ensure sustained oversight and timely intervention when barriers to educational progress emerge.

Well-Being Outcome 3 assesses the agency's concerted efforts to assess and provide services to meet children's physical (including dental) and mental/behavioral health needs. This outcome includes Item 17 (Physical Health of the Child) and Item 18 (Mental/Behavioral Health of the Child). The outcome was rated as substantially achieved in 56% of applicable cases, with stronger performance in in-home services cases (73%) compared to foster care cases (50%). For Item 17, in-home services cases received a 100% Strength rating, compared to 63% for foster care cases; for Item 18, foster care cases demonstrated stronger performance (75%) than in-home services cases (64%). Factors affecting this outcome included delays in completing

required health services, inconsistent monitoring, and limited follow-through when children's needs changed, particularly related to mental and behavioral health. Case reviews also identified strengths, including consistent assessment of children's health needs, effective coordination with providers, appropriate medication oversight, and generally timely provision of services aligned with children's needs during the PUR.

Service Array and Resource Development is a systemic factor that directly influences safety, permanency, and well-being outcomes for children and families. While Rhode Island has developed a comprehensive child welfare service array, including notable prevention investments, several access challenges affect the timely delivery of services. Interviews and case reviews indicated that availability and accessibility vary due to workforce shortages, waitlists, housing instability, insurance barriers, and limited higher-level placements. Housing and transportation were identified as significant barriers across regions. Delays in assessments were frequently cited as contributing to delays in permanency decisions and overall case progression. Neuropsychological evaluations have waitlists ranging from 6 to 18 months. In addition, there are limited in-state providers for parent-child evaluations, sexual abuse evaluations and treatment, and specialized support for parenting teens. The state also faces gaps in specialized residential capacity, particularly for adolescent girls and youth with co-occurring mental health and substance use needs, resulting in increased reliance on out-of-state placements and extended hospital stays. Addressing these challenges through data-informed strategies, strong quality assurance practices, and ongoing collaboration with agency and community partners will be critical to improving outcomes.

Additional systemic challenges identified include the Statewide Information System, Case Review System, and Staff and Provider Training.

- Statewide Information System: The system does not consistently provide sufficiently timely or reliable information necessary to readily identify the placement location, legal status, and case goals for all children in foster care. Placement data are sometimes entered days or weeks after an event, and the use and subsequent deletion of temporary "living arrangement" entries limits accurate measurement of initial placement timeliness. Validation processes also identified gaps in the accuracy of key data elements, and the point-in-time validation sample was not fully representative of the broader foster care population.
- Case Review System: Although policies and structures are largely in place, including timely initial case plans and 12-month permanency hearings, practice challenges persist in meaningful family engagement, timely subsequent hearings and reviews, consistent filing of TPR petitions, and reliable caregiver notification and participation. Collectively, delays and inconsistent execution limit the system's ability to consistently support timely permanency and positive outcomes.
- Staff and Provider Training: While ongoing and supervisory training structures exist, the absence of a formalized core curriculum, limited accessibility of voluntary trainings, insufficient leadership development, and limited data systems to track training completion affect accountability and statewide consistency. In addition, limited documentation and monitoring of training compliance for staff in licensed or approved facilities make it difficult to confirm consistent implementation across settings.

By leveraging its existing strengths and addressing persistent challenges through coordinated, data-driven, and community-engaged strategies, Rhode Island can continue to make progress toward ensuring safety, permanency, and well-being for all children and families served by its child welfare system. Consistent with Technical Bulletin #14, and through its proactive decision to opt in to the A Home for Every Child PIP pilot, the state can frame its program improvement efforts around a cohesive, outcome-driven approach centered on achieving and sustaining a 1:1 ratio of licensed foster homes to children in foster care. This approach reduces administrative burden, strengthens continuous quality improvement, and focuses state and federal partnerships on building and sustaining the capacity needed to ensure that every child in Rhode Island has access to a safe, stable, and appropriate family home.

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.

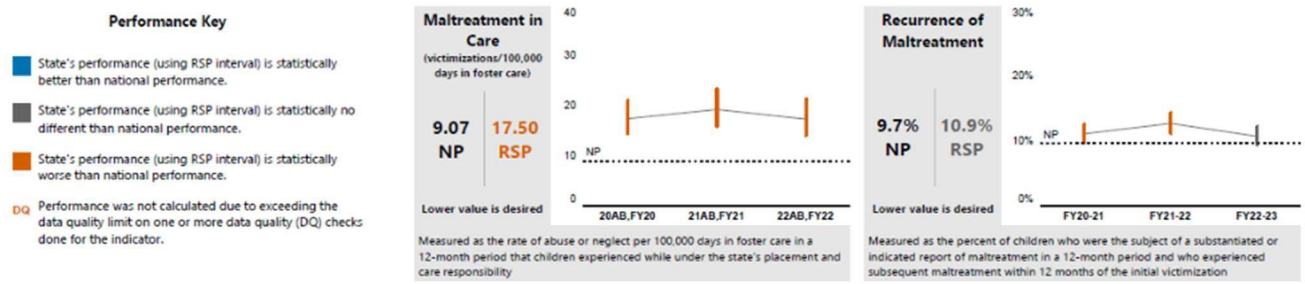
The state's policy requires that DCYF initiate face-to-face contact with the identified child within the following timeframes:

- Priority 1—within 2 hours
- Priority 2—within 12 hours
- Priority 3—within 48 hours

Statewide Data Indicators

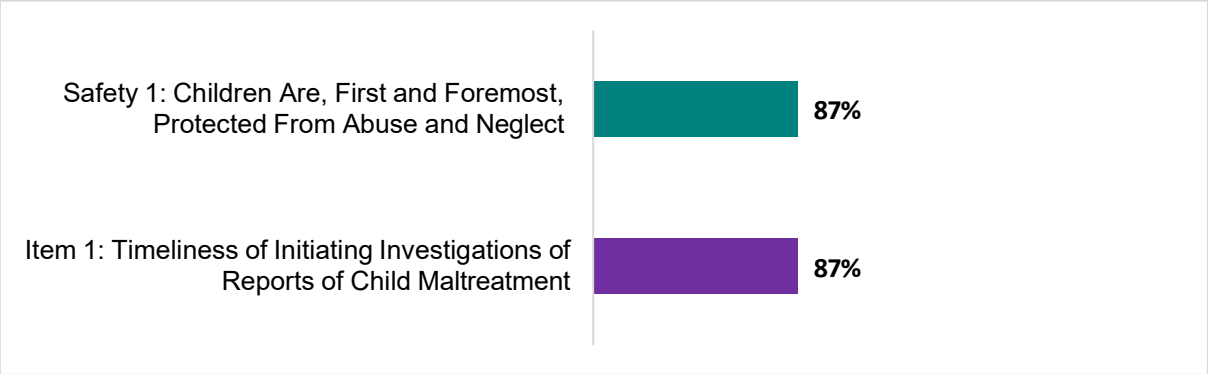
The chart below shows the state's performance from the February 2025 data profile that signaled the start of the statewide assessment process and was used to determine substantial conformity for Safety Outcome 1.

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



Case Review

Figure 2. Performance on Safety Outcome 1 and Supporting Items



Rhode Island 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 no different 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	No Different	No Different	No Different	No

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

Rhode Island performed statistically worse than national performance on maltreatment in care across all 3 reporting periods. Observed maltreatment in care fluctuated slightly from 14.9 to 13.6 victimizations per 100,000 days. For recurrence of maltreatment, performance was statistically no different from national performance and improved gradually from 9.8% to 8.2% to 7.8%.

- Children ages 11 to 16 years old experienced the highest maltreatment-in-care rate in the most recent period. Children ages 1 to 5 years old had a recurrence of maltreatment rate of 8.2%, which represented 34.7% of the total recurrences for this reporting period. Infants ages 0 to 3 months experienced the lowest maltreatment-in-care rate at 0 victimizations per 100,000 days, while 17-year-olds had the lowest recurrence of maltreatment at 1.7% in the most recent period.
- Children identified as Black or African American had the highest maltreatment-in-care rate. Recurrence of maltreatment was generally stable across racial and ethnic groups over the 3 reporting periods.

Among groups of children with sufficient numbers for reliable comparison, children identified as White or two or more races had the highest recurrence percentages in this most recent reporting period, while children identified as Black or African American experienced a decrease in the recurrence of maltreatment.

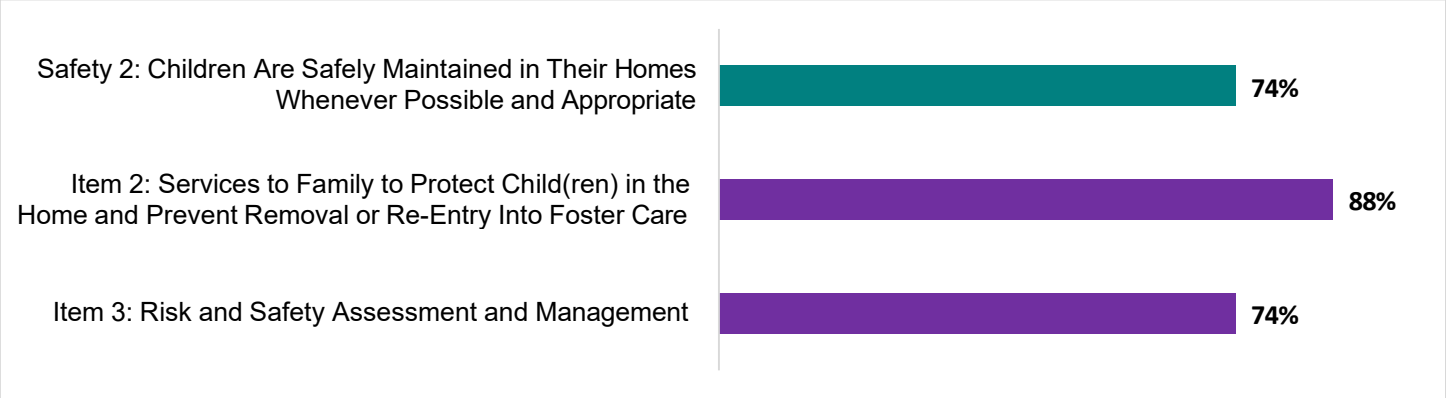
- County-level patterns differed across the 2 safety indicators. Maltreatment in care showed substantial year-to-year variability. For example, Providence's rates improved from 15 to 11.7 in this most recent period. Bristol's rates showed initial improvement from 12.3 to 8, with an increasing rate during this most recent reporting period to 15.6. The two smallest counties produced the most extreme maltreatment-in-care values due to very small denominators. Recurrence of maltreatment was attributed to one county, Providence, across the 3 most recent reporting periods.

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



Rhode Island 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.

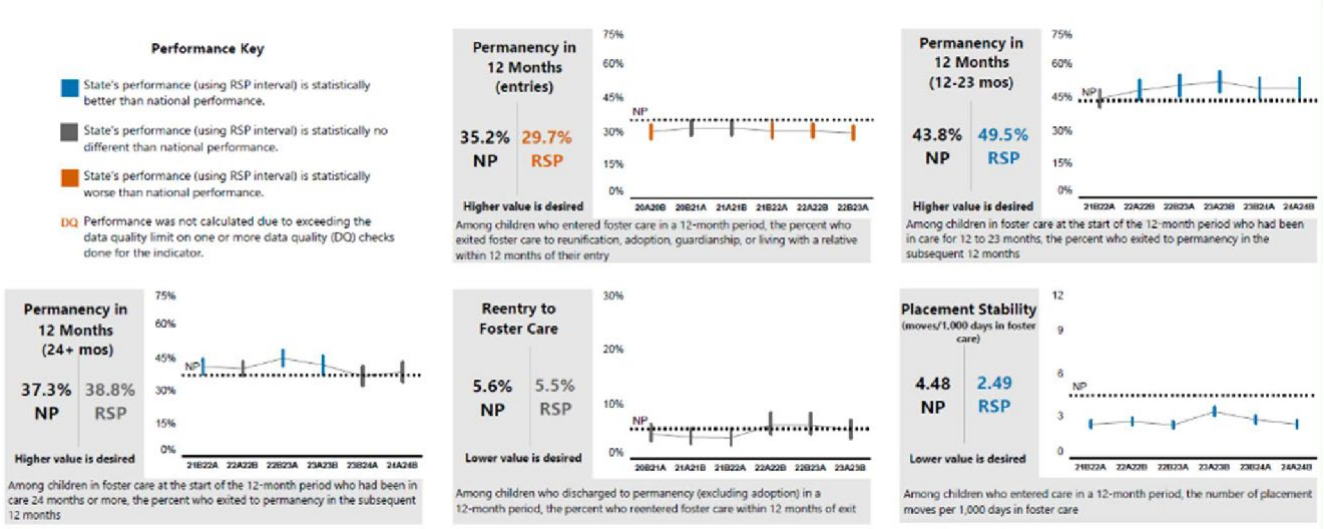
The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's RSP on 5 statewide data indicators and the state's performance on Items 4, 5, and 6.

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.

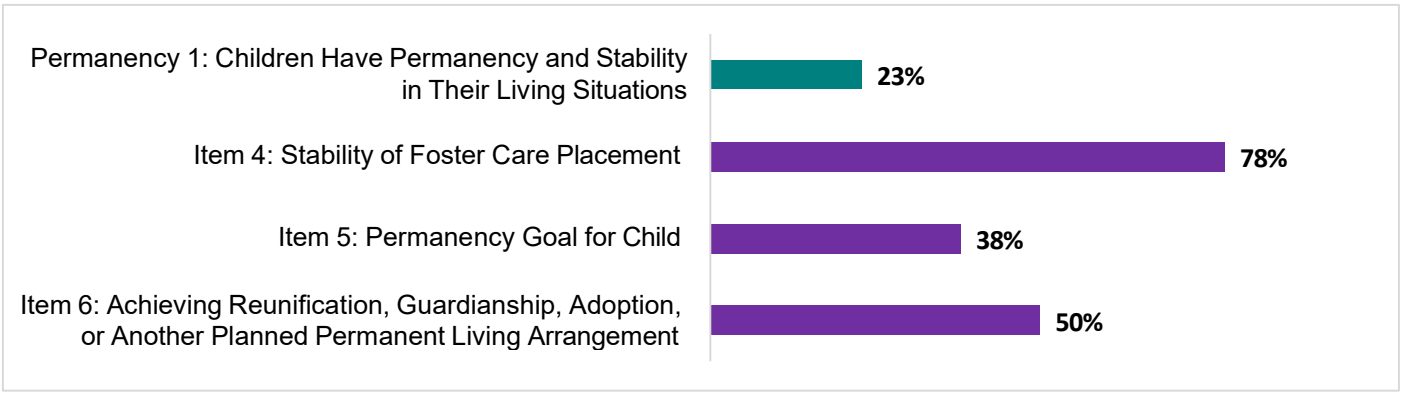
Figure 4. State's Performance on Permanency Outcome 1 Indicators

Case Review



Case Review

Figure 5. Performance on Permanency Outcome 1 and Supporting Items



Rhode Island 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 worse 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 no different than national performance.
- The state's performance on the "reentry to foster care in 12 months" data indicator was statistically no different 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	Worse	Worse	Worse	Yes
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	No Different	No Different	No Different	No
Reentry to foster care in 12 months	No Different	No Different	No Different	No
Placement stability	Better	Better	Better	No

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

Permanency in 12 Months

Rhode Island performed statistically worse than national performance for children entering care, with observed performance percentages ranging from 29% to 32%. For children in care 12 to 23 months, performance was statistically better than national performance, with observed performance percentages ranging from 47% to 52%. Performance for children in care 24 months or more was statistically no different than national performance, with observed performance in the three most recent reporting periods, ranging from 34% to 37%.

- Children ages 1 to 5 years old had an exit rate of 41.3%, which represented 33% of the total permanency-in-12-months exits for children entering care for this reporting period, while 17-year-olds had the lowest. Among children in care for at least 1 year, children ages 1 to 5 had the highest permanency percentages, averaging around 64% for the 12-to-23-months cohort and 53% for the 24-months-or-more cohort. Seventeen-year-olds had the lowest permanency percentages across the longer-stay cohorts.
- For children entering care, permanency percentages were highest among White children and children identified as two or more races. For children in care 12 to 23 months and 24 months or more, permanency percentages were generally stable across racial and ethnic groups during the most recent reporting period. Several racial and ethnic subgroups had denominators too small for reliable interpretation.
- County permanency performance varied across the three cohorts, with no single pattern shared across counties. Bristol County showed a significantly higher percentage of permanency percentages for the 12-to-23-months and 24-months-or-more cohorts while having the lowest percentage of the three largest counties in the entries cohort. Small counties showed extreme swings in all cohorts because very small denominators made their percentages highly sensitive to changes involving only one or two children.

Reentry to Foster Care

Rhode Island performed statistically no different than national performance for re-entry percentages across reporting years. Over the reporting years, re-entries have continually increased, from 5.5% to 5.8% and, in this most recent reporting period, 6.9%.

- Children ages 11 to 16 years old had a re-entry rate of 9%, which represented 43.8% of the total re-entries for this reporting period. Infants ages 0 to 3 months had the lowest rate in the past 2 reporting periods, at 0%.
- Hispanic children had the highest re-entry percentages, especially when compared to the percent of total exits by this group. In the last reporting period, 26% of Hispanic children exited care but 53% re-entered. Several race groups had small denominators that limited interpretation.
- County-level re-entry percentages varied widely. Counties such as Providence and Washington showed noticeable up-and-down shifts rather than consistent patterns. Small counties produced the most extreme values, including very high percentages or zero re-entries, because of small numbers of children exiting care.

Placement Stability

Placement stability continues to be an area where Rhode Island has continually performed statistically better than national performance across all reporting periods. Observed placement move rates have ranged from 2.8 to 3.3 moves per 1,000 days in the latest reporting period.

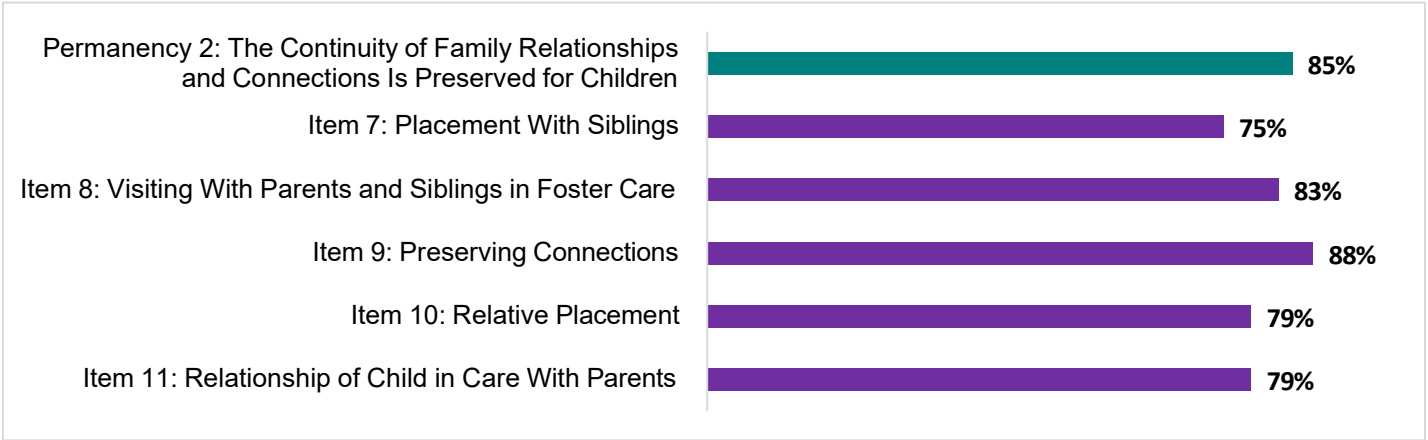
- Children ages 11 to 16 years old had the highest placement move rates in almost every reporting period, with 17-year-olds showing the second highest rates. Infants ages 0 to 3 months experienced the fewest moves across the periods.
- Race and ethnicity patterns were similar across groups, with only small differences among Black/African American, White, Hispanic, and other groups.
- County-level placement stability performance remained stable and changes were small within the three largest counties across reporting periods. Small counties produced the most extreme values because of small denominators, including both very low and very high move rates .

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



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

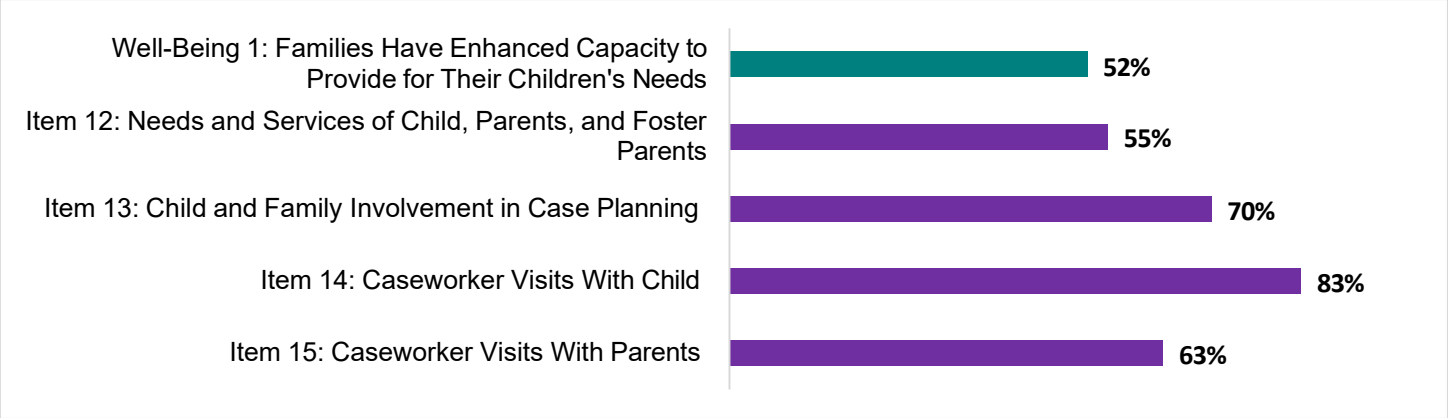
- Less than 95% of the cases reviewed were substantially achieved.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 7.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 8.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 9.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated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



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

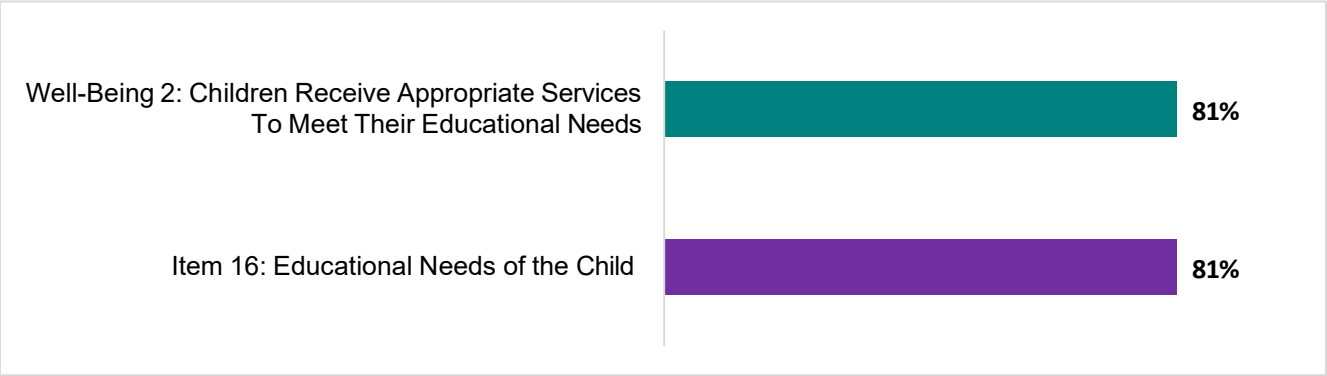
- Less than 95% of the cases reviewed were substantially achieved.
  - Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 12.
  - Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12A.
  - Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12B.
  - Less than 90% of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



Rhode Island was found not to be in substantial conformity with Well-Being Outcome 2:

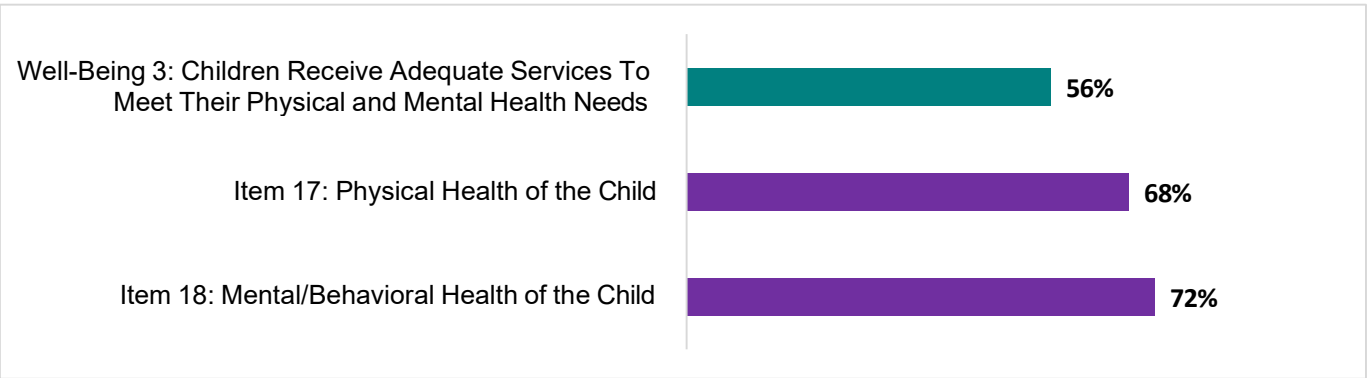
- Less than 95% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 16.

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



Rhode Island 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.

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	Area Needing Improvement

Rhode Island was found not 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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 19 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and information provided demonstrate that the state operates a statewide information system that captures required child welfare data; however, the system does not readily identify the placement location, legal status, and case goals for all children in foster care. Placement records are frequently entered days or weeks after an event, and the use of temporary "living arrangement" entries, later deleted, prevents accurate measurement of initial placement timeliness. Additionally, available validation processes revealed gaps in the accuracy of critical data elements, and the point-in-time validation sample was not representative of the foster care population.

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

Rhode Island 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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 20 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and information demonstrate that although nearly all children have timely and complete written case plans, these plans are not consistently developed jointly with the child's parents. Stakeholder feedback, Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) results, and survey data all highlight the need for greater authenticity and consistency in family engagement during the case planning process. While the state has taken steps to implement the SAFE practice model and Motivational Interviewing to support family engagement, these efforts have not yet resulted in consistent practice aligned with policy expectations.

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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 21 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and information provided do not demonstrate that periodic reviews for each child occur no less frequently than once every 6 months, either by a court or by administrative review. Although periodic reviews and hearings are structured to meet federal requirements, timeliness remains a significant issue. Data indicate that administrative reviews are frequently late, and barriers including staffing shortages, manual scheduling processes, and limited system support impede consistent compliance. The state continues to perform well at 12-month hearings, but uneven performance at other review points limits the overall effectiveness of the periodic review system.

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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 22 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The data and information provided do not demonstrate that for each child, a permanency hearing occurs no later than 12 months from the date the child entered foster care and no less frequently than every 12 months thereafter. While Rhode Island conducts initial permanency hearings timely, subsequent hearings are not consistently held within the required federal timeframes.

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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 23 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and information provided do not demonstrate that the filing of termination of parental rights (TPR) proceedings occurs in accordance with required provisions. While Rhode Island has policies and procedures in place to comply with ASFA requirements, the available data indicate substantial delays in

filing TPR petitions for children who meet ASFA criteria, and documentation of exceptions or compelling reasons is often incomplete.

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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 24 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and information provided did not demonstrate that foster parents, pre-adoptive parents, and relative caregivers of children in foster care are receiving notification of periodic reviews and permanency hearings held with respect to the child. While the notice for permanency hearings contains information regarding the caregivers' right to be heard, notices for periodic review statements do not. Although Rhode Island has established formal notification procedures that inform caregivers of an upcoming hearing regarding the child, the evidence demonstrates inconsistent execution through high rates of undeliverable notices, lack of communication in primary languages, and unclear guidance from caseworkers.

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

Rhode Island 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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Strength for Item 25 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and information provided demonstrated that the Department operates a comprehensive, data-driven Quality Assurance (QA) and CQI system that routinely collects, analyzes, and disseminates both quantitative and qualitative data to inform practice and policy. Active Divisional Management and Active Contract Management meetings occur regularly and use detailed dashboards, deep-dive analyses, and predictive analytics to identify trends and monitor outcomes. A fully implemented internal case-review process mirrors the CFSR Onsite Review Instrument and Instructions and provides reliable qualitative data that complement Rhode Island Children's Information System reports. Feedback from a broad network of stakeholder advisory groups including youth, parents, kinship, foster families, and community partners is integrated through established feedback loops to guide continuous improvement. Overall, the QA system functions statewide, is systematic and ongoing, and effectively drives measurable improvements in safety, permanency, and well-being outcomes.

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	Strength
Item 27: Ongoing Staff Training	Area Needing Improvement
Item 28: Foster and Adoptive Parent Training	Area Needing Improvement

Rhode Island 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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Strength for Item 26 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and information demonstrated that new staff consistently receive all required initial training, and the state has established a comprehensive system to ensure training effectiveness. The training program incorporates a variety of methods of training-of-leaders, simulation labs, and mentoring to develop practical skills directly aligned with staff responsibilities. Robust evaluation mechanisms, including pre- and post-training exams, Worker Confidence Surveys, probationary reports, and post-probation surveys demonstrate high completion and pass rates, as well as increased staff confidence and satisfaction. Workforce Development actively uses feedback from these evaluations to adjust curricula and leverages digital tools to improve data analysis and program effectiveness. Based on state-provided quantitative and qualitative data, including pre- and post-training exam results, Worker Confidence Surveys, probationary reports, post-probation evaluation surveys, and simulation lab assessments, the training system appears to adequately prepare staff to perform their duties and supports the development of staff competence and confidence.

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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 27 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and information demonstrated that DCYF lacks a formalized core curriculum for ongoing training, relying instead on voluntary participation in sessions determined by biannual surveys, and has no mechanism to verify that staff complete the required 20 hours of annual training. Current data systems cannot produce aggregate compliance reports, leaving the percentage of staff meeting training requirements unknown, and stakeholder feedback indicates that voluntary trainings scheduled only during business hours are inaccessible to many frontline workers who operate outside standard hours. Although the Supervisor Training Program provides valuable divisional overviews, it is limited to supervisors with fewer than 5 years of experience and lacks sufficient focus on practical employee management and leadership skills. There is no ongoing supervisory training for those who have been in their supervisory role beyond 5 years.

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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 28 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The data and information provided limited detail regarding specific training requirements and compliance monitoring processes for staff of state licensed or approved facilities. Although stakeholders indicated that agencies operate under uniform statewide requirements, no data were provided to sufficiently demonstrate how facility staff training completion is tracked and enforced. As a result, the state could not fully confirm that initial and ongoing training is consistently provided to current and prospective foster and adoptive parents statewide.

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

Rhode Island 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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 29 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The data and information demonstrate that Rhode Island has developed a comprehensive child welfare service array with notable prevention investments; several access challenges affect the timely delivery of services to children and families. Waitlists of 6 to 18 months for neuropsychological and parent-child assessments can delay permanency planning for children who need these evaluations. The state has experienced gaps in specialized residential capacity, particularly for adolescent girls and youth with co-occurring mental health and substance use treatment needs, which has led to increased reliance on out-of-state placements and extended hospital stays. Geographic factors also play a role, as rural families encounter transportation and scheduling difficulties that affect service accessibility. Additionally, limitations in family-centered substance use treatment, housing resources, and specialized supports for parenting teens and parents with cognitive needs can reduce the effectiveness of reunification efforts. These challenges contribute to some older youth beginning care in congregate settings and families experiencing longer pathways to permanency.

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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 30 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The data and information provided demonstrated that Rhode Island has processes to individualize services that are not consistently implemented statewide. While the state has established mechanisms to support individualized service delivery, including the Central Referral Unit, flexible funding through the 005 process, and additional discretionary supports, stakeholder interviews revealed variability in how these processes are utilized in practice. The use of flexible funding can be affected by administrative processes and timeliness, and staff do not consistently access or apply available mechanisms to tailor services to unique family needs. In addition, stakeholders described challenges in identifying and securing culturally and linguistically appropriate services, particularly for families with less common language needs, and noted that individualized service planning is sometimes constrained by available provider options. Although Rhode Island has a strong framework to support individualization, the inconsistent application of these processes across cases and regions indicates that the system is not functioning effectively statewide to ensure services are consistently tailored to meet the unique needs of children and families.

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

Rhode Island 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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Strength for Item 31 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The information provided demonstrates that Rhode Island DCYF stakeholder engagement has transformed the state's strategic planning and service delivery approach. DCYF's Listening & Learning Tour engaged diverse groups—birth parents, foster families, youth, Tribal representatives, service providers, and judicial partners—ensuring broad representation in policy development. This input directly informed the creation of the Prevention, Accountability, Collaboration, and Engagement (P.A.C.E). framework and the state's CFSP, demonstrating a clear connection between stakeholder feedback and strategic action. The Child Well-Being Advisory Council provides a formalized, sustainable infrastructure for ongoing consultation through quarterly meetings and four active subcommittees, while affinity groups like SPEAK, the Birth Parent Advisory Group, and the Rhode

Island Foster Parent Advisory Council ensure representation of experience. DCYF has implemented transparent accountability mechanisms, including the DCYF Scorecard, a formal recommendation evaluation process, and Active Contract Management with providers, creating clear feedback loops that show stakeholders how their input shapes practice. This systematic, multi-layered approach to engagement, spanning from case-level collaboration with the Narragansett Tribe to strategic partnerships with Family Court, represents a comprehensive system that centers the stakeholder voice in child welfare planning and operations.

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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Strength for Item 32 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and information demonstrate that the coordination system between DCYF and other federal or federally assisted programs functions statewide through joint planning with Rhode Island's Executive Office of Health and Human Services, Medicaid, behavioral health authorities, education, courts, housing, and health services, producing measurable improvements in access and outcomes. Collaborative initiatives, such as Mobile Response and Stabilization Services, with increased reimbursement rates, and the new Community-Based Intensive Care program, have prevented unnecessary hospitalizations while supporting youth to remain safely with families. Coordination occurs through shared funding streams, prioritization of access for child welfare-involved families, formal data-sharing agreements, and integrated service platforms, along with the use of shared providers. Evidence of effective coordination includes tracked referrals, measurable program outcomes (increased housing stability, expanded early childhood access), and ongoing oversight via structured interagency collaboration, performance monitoring, and CQI. Additionally, the implementation of Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics serving Rhode Island's population demonstrates how aligned federal and state programs deliver coordinated services that strengthen family safety, stability, and well-being.

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	Strength

Rhode Island 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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Strength for Item 33 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.

- The data and information provided demonstrated that Rhode Island maintains a centralized foster home licensing system that applies uniform standards across traditional, kinship, and private agency homes statewide. There is consistent use of the SAFE home study model, TIPS-MAPP preservice training (with structured kinship modifications), standardized checklists, and supervisory verification prior to licensure, with documentation tracked across multiple systems. Oversight occurs through regular licensing reviews, Active Contract Management processes, and administrative monitoring of time-to-licensure and equity data. Variances are rare, formally reviewed, documented, and not used to extend relicensing deadlines. Rhode Island demonstrates consistent statewide implementation 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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Strength for Item 34 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and information demonstrate that criminal background clearances prior to placement are required for all adults in foster and adoptive families, as well as staff in childcare and congregate-care facilities, and that fingerprint clearances are obtained prior to licensure. Checks include state and national fingerprint-based screenings and child abuse/neglect registry reviews prior to placement or employment, with biennial rechecks and event-triggered updates for household changes. Rhode Island has maintained strict adherence to federal requirements for criminal background clearances and has made improvements in the process, particularly with availability and accessibility of fingerprinting. DCYF has improved accessibility and timeliness of fingerprinting through expanded scheduling, mobile units, and electronic submission. Administrative overrides are reviewed systematically, documented, and applied consistently, ensuring child safety. The state demonstrates a structured case planning process that prioritizes child safety through coordinated oversight among the Family Service Unit, Licensing, and Child Protective Services. Ongoing monitoring practices, including routine background checks, monthly caseworker visits, and established response protocols, ensure that safety concerns are consistently identified and addressed in a timely and effective manner.

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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Strength for Item 35 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and information demonstrate that Rhode Island has established a data-driven approach to foster parent recruitment and retention through its annually updated Statewide Plan for the Recruitment and Retention of Foster Families, which specifically prioritizes recruiting families that reflect the racial, ethnic, cultural, and linguistic diversity of children in care. DCYF demonstrates diligent recruitment efforts through targeted strategies including bilingual outreach, culturally tailored messaging, community partnerships, peer-led mentorship programs, and specialized task forces to address the needs of underrepresented populations. Rhode Island's systematic use of quarterly data review, combined with meaningful stakeholder engagement through the Foster Parent Advisory Group and biannual satisfaction surveys, helps keep recruitment practices responsive to evolving needs.

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.

- Rhode Island received an overall rating of Strength for Item 36 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The data and information demonstrate that the state effectively utilizes cross-jurisdictional resources to facilitate timely permanent placements. Performance data indicate that the completion of incoming interstate home studies within required timeframes in 2025 exceeded national performance levels. Collectively, the evidence supports that cross-jurisdictional resources, such as AdoptUSKids, the Adoption Resource Exchange, and Adoption RI, to expand placement opportunities are being used effectively and timely statewide.

APPENDIX A

Summary of Rhode Island 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	87% Substantially Achieved
Item 1: Timeliness of investigations	Area Needing Improvement	87% 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 Than National Performance	Lower	17.50	14.18–21.6	22A–22B, FY22–23
Recurrence of maltreatment	9.7%	No Different Than National Performance	Lower	10.9%	9.6%–12.4%	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	74% Substantially Achieved
Item 2: Services to protect child(ren) in the home and prevent removal or re-entry into foster care	Area Needing Improvement	88% Strength
Item 3: Risk and safety assessment and management	Area Needing Improvement	74% 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	23% Substantially Achieved
Item 4: Stability of foster care placement	Area Needing Improvement	78% Strength
Item 5: Permanency goal for child	Area Needing Improvement	38% Strength
Item 6: Achieving reunification, guardianship, adoption, or another planned permanent living arrangement	Area Needing Improvement	50% 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%	Worse Than National Performance	Higher	29.7%	26.8%–32.9%	22B–24A
Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 12–23 months	43.8%	Better Than National Performance	Higher	49.5%	45.0%–54.1%	24A–24B
Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 24 months or more	37.3%	No Different Than National Performance	Higher	38.8%	34.4%–43.5%	24A–24B
Re-entry to foster care in 12 months	5.6%	No Different Than National Performance	Lower	5.5.%	4.0%–7.4%	23A–24B
Placement stability (moves per 1,000 days in care)	4.48	Better Than National Performance	Lower	2.49	2.23–2.77	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	85% Substantially Achieved
Item 7: Placement with siblings	Area Needing Improvement	75% Strength
Item 8: Visiting with parents and siblings in foster care	Area Needing Improvement	83% Strength
Item 9: Preserving connections	Area Needing Improvement	88% Strength
Item 10: Relative placement	Area Needing Improvement	79% Strength
Item 11: Relationship of child in care with parents	Area Needing Improvement	79% 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	52% Substantially Achieved
Item 12: Needs and services of child, parents, and foster parents	Area Needing Improvement	55% Strength
Sub-Item 12A: Needs assessment and services to children	Area Needing Improvement	77% Strength
Sub-Item 12B: Needs assessment and services to parents	Area Needing Improvement	60% 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	70% Strength
Item 14: Caseworker visits with child	Area Needing Improvement	83% Strength
Item 15: Caseworker visits with parents	Area Needing Improvement	63% 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.	Not in Substantial Conformity	81% Substantially Achieved
Item 16: Educational needs of the child	Area Needing Improvement	81% 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	56% Substantially Achieved
Item 17: Physical health of the child	Area Needing Improvement	68% Strength
Item 18: Mental/behavioral health of the child	Area Needing Improvement	72% 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	Not in Substantial Conformity
Item 19: Statewide Information System	Statewide Assessment	Area Needing Improvement

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	Area Needing Improvement
Item 21: Periodic Reviews	Statewide Assessment	Area Needing Improvement
Item 22: Permanency Hearings	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Area Needing Improvement
Item 23: Termination of Parental Rights	Statewide Assessment	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	Substantial Conformity
Item 25: Quality Assurance System	Statewide Assessment	Strength

STAFF AND PROVIDER TRAINING

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Staff and Provider Training	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Not in Substantial Conformity
Item 26:Initial Staff Training	Statewide Assessment	Strength
Item 27:Ongoing Staff Training	Statewide Assessment	Area Needing Improvement

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Item 28: Foster and Adoptive Parent Training	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	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	Substantial Conformity
Item 31: State Engagement and Consultation With Stakeholders Pursuant to CFSP and APSR	Statewide Assessment	Strength
Item 32: Coordination of CFSP Services With Other Federal Programs	Statewide Assessment	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	Strength
Item 35: Diligent Recruitment of Foster and Adoptive Homes	Statewide Assessment	Strength
Item 36: State Use of Cross-Jurisdictional Resources for Permanent Placements	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Strength

APPENDIX B: PRACTICE PERFORMANCE REPORT
Rhode Island CFSR (CB-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 [State] CFSR ([CB-Led/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.	95.65% (22 of 23)
(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.	86.96% (20 of 23)
(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 3)
Item 1 Strength Ratings	86.96% (20 of 23)

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	In-Home Services AR/DR—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.	71.43% (10 of 14)	90.91% (10 of 11)	0% (0 of 1)	76.92% (20 of 26)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services AR/DR—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(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.	21.43% (3 of 14)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0% (0 of 14)
(Questions 2A and 2B) Agency did not make concerted efforts to provide services and the child was removed without providing appropriate services.	0% (0 of 14)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0% (0 of 14)
(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.	7.14% (1 of 14)	9.09% (1 of 11)	100% (1 of 1)	11.54% (3 of 26)
Item 2 Strength Ratings	92.86% (13 of 14)	90.91% (10 of 11)	0% (0 of 1)	88.46% (23 of 26)

Item 3: Risk and Safety Assessment and Management

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services AR/DR—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.	97.5% (39 of 40)	100% (22 of 22)	100% (3 of 3)	98.46% (64 of 65)
(Question 3A1) There were no maltreatment allegations that were not substantiated despite evidence that would support substantiation.	100% (40 of 40)	100% (22 of 22)	100% (3 of 3)	100% (65 of 65)
(Question 3A) The agency conducted an initial assessment that accurately assessed all risk and safety concerns.	75% (3 of 4)	100% (4 of 4)	33.33% (1 of 3)	72.73% (8 of 11)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services AR/DR—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 3B) The agency conducted ongoing assessments that accurately assessed all risk and safety concerns.	77.5% (31 of 40)	72.73% (16 of 22)	33.33% (1 of 3)	73.85% (48 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.	100% (9 of 9)	77.78% (7 of 9)	0	88.89% (16 of 18)
(Question 3D) There were no safety concerns pertaining to children in the family home that were not adequately or appropriately addressed by the agency.	100% (17 of 17)	80% (4 of 5)	0	95.45% (21 of 22)
(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.	100% (35 of 35)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	100% (35 of 35)
(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.	97.5% (39 of 40)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	97.5% (39 of 40)
Item 3 Strength Ratings	77.5% (31 of 40)	72.73% (16 of 22)	33.33% (1 of 3)	73.85% (48 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.	43.75% (7 of 16)	43.75% (7 of 16)
(Question 4C) The child's current or most recent placement setting is stable.	95% (38 of 40)	95% (38 of 40)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
Item 4 Strength Ratings	77.5% (31 of 40)	77.5% (31 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.	100% (40 of 40)	100% (40 of 40)
(Question 5B) Permanency goals in effect during the period under review were established in a timely manner.	57.5% (23 of 40)	57.5% (23 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.	65% (26 of 40)	65% (26 of 40)
(Question 5D) Child has been in foster care for at least 15 of the most recent 22 months.	62.5% (25 of 40)	62.5% (25 of 40)
(Questions 5E) Child meets other Adoption and Safe Families Act criteria for termination of parental rights (TPR).	0% (0 of 15)	0% (0 of 15)
(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.	60.87% (14 of 23)	60.87% (14 of 23)
Item 5 Strength Ratings	37.5% (15 of 40)	37.5% (15 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.	42.86% (3 of 7)	42.86% (3 of 7)
(Questions 6A4 and 6B) The agency and court made concerted efforts to achieve guardianship in a timely manner.	33.33% (2 of 6)	33.33% (2 of 6)
(Questions 6A4 and 6B) The agency and court made concerted efforts to achieve adoption in a timely manner.	40% (2 of 5)	40% (2 of 5)
(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% (7 of 7)	100% (7 of 7)
(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.	40% (6 of 15)	40% (6 of 15)
Item 6 Strength Ratings	50% (20 of 40)	50% (20 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.	18.75% (3 of 16)	18.75% (3 of 16)
(Question 7B) When all siblings were not placed together, there was a valid reason for the child's separation from siblings in placement.	69.23% (9 of 13)	69.23% (9 of 13)
Item 7 Strength Ratings	75% (12 of 16)	75% (12 of 16)

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.	32.14% (9 of 28)	32.14% (9 of 28)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was once a week.	28.57% (8 of 28)	28.57% (8 of 28)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	10.71% (3 of 28)	10.71% (3 of 28)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	10.71% (3 of 28)	10.71% (3 of 28)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than once a month.	14.29% (4 of 28)	14.29% (4 of 28)
(Question 8A1) Child never had visits with mother.	3.57% (1 of 28)	3.57% (1 of 28)
(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.	89.29% (25 of 28)	89.29% (25 of 28)
(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.	88.89% (24 of 27)	88.89% (24 of 27)
(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.	85.71% (24 of 28)	85.71% (24 of 28)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was more than once a week.	18.18% (2 of 11)	18.18% (2 of 11)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was once a week.	36.36% (4 of 11)	36.36% (4 of 11)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	9.09% (1 of 11)	9.09% (1 of 11)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	9.09% (1 of 11)	9.09% (1 of 11)

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 less than once a month.	27.27% (3 of 11)	27.27% (3 of 11)
(Question 8B1) Child never had visits with father.	0% (0 of 11)	0% (0 of 11)
(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.	100% (11 of 11)	100% (11 of 11)
(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.	90.91% (10 of 11)	90.91% (10 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.	90.91% (10 of 11)	90.91% (10 of 11)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was more than once a week.	8.33% (1 of 12)	8.33% (1 of 12)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was once a week.	33.33% (4 of 12)	33.33% (4 of 12)
(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.	8.33% (1 of 12)	8.33% (1 of 12)
(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.	25% (3 of 12)	25% (3 of 12)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was less than once a month.	16.67% (2 of 12)	16.67% (2 of 12)
(Question 8E1) Child never had visits with siblings in foster care.	8.33% (1 of 12)	8.33% (1 of 12)
(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.	83.33% (10 of 12)	83.33% (10 of 12)
(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.	90.91% (10 of 11)	90.91% (10 of 11)
(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.	83.33% (10 of 12)	83.33% (10 of 12)
Item 8 Strength Ratings	82.86% (29 of 35)	82.86% (29 of 35)

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).	87.5% (35 of 40)	87.5% (35 of 40)
Item 9 Strength Ratings	87.5% (35 of 40)	87.5% (35 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.	39.39% (13 of 33)	39.39% (13 of 33)
(Question 10A2) The child's current or most recent placement with a relative was appropriate to the child's needs.	100% (13 of 13)	100% (13 of 13)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Identify** maternal relatives.	80% (4 of 5)	80% (4 of 5)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Locate** maternal relatives.	100% (5 of 5)	100% (5 of 5)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Inform** maternal relatives.	100% (5 of 5)	100% (5 of 5)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Evaluate** maternal relatives.	100% (5 of 5)	100% (5 of 5)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Identify** paternal relatives.	83.33% (5 of 6)	83.33% (5 of 6)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Locate** paternal relatives.	100% (6 of 6)	100% (6 of 6)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Inform** paternal relatives.	100% (6 of 6)	100% (6 of 6)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Evaluate** paternal relatives.	100% (6 of 6)	100% (6 of 6)
Item 10 Strength Ratings	78.79% (26 of 33)	78.79% (26 of 33)

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.	85.71% (24 of 28)	85.71% (24 of 28)
(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.	63.64% (7 of 11)	63.64% (7 of 11)
Item 11 Strength Ratings	78.79% (26 of 33)	78.79% (26 of 33)

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	In-Home Services AR/DR—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
Item 12 Strength Ratings	52.5% (21 of 40)	59.09% (13 of 22)	66.67% (2 of 3)	55.38% (36 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	In-Home Services AR/DR—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.	82.5% (33 of 40)	86.36% (19 of 22)	66.67% (2 of 3)	83.08% (54 of 65)
(Question 12A2) Appropriate services were provided to meet the children's needs.	68.75% (22 of 32)	80% (16 of 20)	0% (0 of 1)	71.7% (38 of 53)
Sub-Item 12A Strength Ratings	75% (30 of 40)	81.82% (18 of 22)	66.67% (2 of 3)	76.92% (50 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	In-Home Services AR/DR—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.	76.47% (26 of 34)	85.71% (18 of 21)	66.67% (2 of 3)	79.31% (46 of 58)
(Question 12B3) Appropriate services were provided to meet the mother's needs.	75% (24 of 32)	73.68% (14 of 19)	66.67% (2 of 3)	74.07% (40 of 54)
(Questions 12B1 and B3) Concerted efforts were made to assess and address the needs of mothers.	73.53% (25 of 34)	76.19% (16 of 21)	66.67% (2 of 3)	74.14% (43 of 58)
(Question 12B2) The agency conducted formal or informal initial and/or ongoing comprehensive assessments that accurately assessed the father's needs.	57.14% (12 of 21)	57.14% (8 of 14)	0% (0 of 1)	55.56% (20 of 36)
(Question 12B4) Appropriate services were provided to meet the father's needs.	55% (11 of 20)	41.67% (5 of 12)	0% (0 of 1)	48.48% (16 of 33)
(Questions 12B2 and 12B4) Concerted efforts were made to assess and address the needs of fathers.	52.38% (11 of 21)	50% (7 of 14)	0% (0 of 1)	50% (18 of 36)
Sub-Item 12B Strength Ratings	59.46% (22 of 37)	59.09% (13 of 22)	66.67% (2 of 3)	59.68% (37 of 62)

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.	83.33% (25 of 30)	83.33% (25 of 30)
(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% (25 of 30)	83.33% (25 of 30)

Item 13: Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services AR/DR—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.	90% (27 of 30)	80% (12 of 15)	50% (1 of 2)	85.11% (40 of 47)
(Question 13B) The agency made concerted efforts to actively involve the mother in the case planning process.	81.82% (27 of 33)	85.71% (18 of 21)	66.67% (2 of 3)	82.46% (47 of 57)
(Question 13C) The agency made concerted efforts to actively involve the father in the case planning process.	63.16% (12 of 19)	72.73% (8 of 11)	0% (0 of 1)	64.52% (20 of 31)
Item 13 Strength Ratings	69.23% (27 of 39)	72.73% (16 of 22)	66.67% (2 of 3)	70.31% (45 of 64)

Item 14: Caseworker Visits With Child

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services AR/DR—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)	4.55% (1 of 22)	0% (0 of 3)	1.54% (1 of 65)
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was once a week.	2.5% (1 of 40)	4.55% (1 of 22)	0% (0 of 3)	3.08% (2 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.	20% (8 of 40)	22.73% (5 of 22)	0% (0 of 3)	20% (13 of 65)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services AR/DR—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 less than twice a month but at least once a month.	77.5% (31 of 40)	68.18% (15 of 22)	66.67% (2 of 3)	73.85% (48 of 65)
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was less than once a month.	0% (0 of 40)	0% (0 of 22)	33.33% (1 of 3)	1.54% (1 of 65)
(Question 14A1) Caseworker never had visits with child(ren).	0% (0 of 40)	0% (0 of 22)	0% (0 of 3)	0% (0 of 65)
(Question 14A) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the child (ren) was sufficient.	97.5% (39 of 40)	95.45% (21 of 22)	66.67% (2 of 3)	95.38% (62 of 65)
(Question 14B) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the child(ren) was sufficient.	90% (36 of 40)	77.27% (17 of 22)	33.33% (1 of 3)	83.08% (54 of 65)
Item 14 Strength Ratings	90% (36 of 40)	77.27% (17 of 22)	33.33% (1 of 3)	83.08% (54 of 65)

Item 15: Caseworker Visits With Parents

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services DR/AR—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.	6.06% (2 of 33)	0% (0 of 21)	0% (0 of 3)	3.51% (2 of 57)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was once a week.	0% (0 of 33)	4.76% (1 of 21)	66.67% (2 of 3)	5.26% (3 of 57)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	15.15% (5 of 33)	19.05% (4 of 21)	33.33% (1 of 3)	17.54% (10 of 57)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	42.42% (14 of 33)	66.67% (14 of 21)	0% (0 of 3)	49.12% (28 of 57)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than once a month.	24.24% (8 of 33)	9.52% (2 of 21)	0% (0 of 3)	17.54% (10 of 57)
(Question 15A1) Caseworker never had visits with mother.	12.12% (4 of 33)	0% (0 of 21)	0% (0 of 3)	7.02% (4 of 57)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services DR/AR—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 15A2) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the mother was sufficient.	78.79% (26 of 33)	90.48% (19 of 21)	100% (3 of 3)	84.21% (48 of 57)
(Question 15C) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the mother was sufficient.	82.76% (24 of 29)	76.19% (16 of 21)	66.67% (2 of 3)	79.25% (42 of 53)
(Questions 15A2 and 15C) Both the frequency and quality of caseworker visitation with the mother were sufficient.	72.73% (24 of 33)	76.19% (16 of 21)	66.67% (2 of 3)	73.68% (42 of 57)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was more than once a week.	0% (0 of 19)	0% (0 of 11)	0% (0 of 1)	0% (0 of 31)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was once a week.	0% (0 of 19)	9.09% (1 of 11)	0% (0 of 1)	3.23% (1 of 31)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	10.53% (2 of 19)	0% (0 of 11)	0% (0 of 1)	6.45% (2 of 31)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	15.79% (3 of 19)	63.64% (7 of 11)	0% (0 of 1)	32.26% (10 of 31)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than once a month.	63.16% (12 of 19)	18.18% (2 of 11)	0% (0 of 1)	45.16% (14 of 31)
(Question 15B1) Caseworker never had visits with father.	10.53% (2 of 19)	9.09% (1 of 11)	100% (1 of 1)	12.9% (4 of 31)
(Question 15B2) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the father was sufficient.	57.89% (11 of 19)	72.73% (8 of 11)	0% (0 of 1)	61.29% (19 of 31)
(Question 15D) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the father was sufficient.	64.71% (11 of 17)	90% (9 of 10)	0	74.07% (20 of 27)
(Question 15B2 and 15D) Both the frequency and quality of caseworker visitation with the father were sufficient.	47.37% (9 of 19)	72.73% (8 of 11)	0% (0 of 1)	54.84% (17 of 31)
Item 15 Strength Ratings	59.46% (22 of 37)	68.18% (15 of 22)	66.67% (2 of 3)	62.9% (39 of 62)

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	In-Home Services AR/DR—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.	82.86% (29 of 35)	90.91% (10 of 11)	0% (0 of 1)	82.98% (39 of 47)
(Question 16B) The agency made concerted efforts to address the children's educational needs through appropriate services.	78.57% (22 of 28)	81.82% (9 of 11)	0% (0 of 1)	77.5% (31 of 40)
Item 16 Strength Ratings	82.86% (29 of 35)	81.82% (9 of 11)	0% (0 of 1)	80.85% (38 of 47)

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	In-Home Services AR/DR—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 17A1) The agency accurately assessed the children's physical health care needs.	92.5% (37 of 40)	100% (6 of 6)	0	93.48% (43 of 46)
(Question 17B1) The agency provided appropriate oversight of prescription medications for the physical health issues of the target child in foster care.	92.31% (12 of 13)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	92.31% (12 of 13)
(Question 17B2) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified physical health needs.	85.29% (29 of 34)	100% (6 of 6)	0	87.5% (35 of 40)
(Question 17A2) The agency accurately assessed the children's dental health care needs.	77.78% (28 of 36)	100% (4 of 4)	0	80% (32 of 40)
(Question 17B3) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified dental health needs.	58.82% (20 of 34)	100% (4 of 4)	0	63.16% (24 of 38)
Item 17 Strength Ratings	62.5% (25 of 40)	100% (7 of 7)	0	68.09% (32 of 47)

Item 18: Mental/Behavioral Health of the Child

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services AR/DR—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 18A) The agency accurately assessed the children's mental/behavioral health needs.	84.38% (27 of 32)	77.78% (7 of 9)	50% (1 of 2)	81.4% (35 of 43)
(Question 18B) The agency provided appropriate oversight of prescription medications for the mental/behavioral health issues of the target child in foster care.	100% (17 of 17)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	100% (17 of 17)
(Question 18C) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified mental/behavioral health needs.	75% (24 of 32)	75% (6 of 8)	50% (1 of 2)	73.81% (31 of 42)
Item 18 Strength Ratings	75% (24 of 32)	66.67% (6 of 9)	50% (1 of 2)	72.09% (31 of 43)