Child & Family SERVICES REVIEWS

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES REVIEWS

Michigan

FINAL REPORT

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES · USA
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN & FAMILIES
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Children's Bureau

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Final Report: Michigan Child and Family Services Review

INTRODUCTION

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

- The Statewide Assessment prepared by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and submitted to the CB on February 3, 2025. The Statewide Assessment is the state's analysis of its performance on outcomes and the functioning of systemic factors in relation to title IV-B and IV-E requirements and the title IV-B Child and Family Services Plan.
- The August 2024 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 and 25 in-home), conducted via a State-Led Review process in Michigan April-September 2025 examining case practices occurring April 2024 through September 2025.
- Interviews and focus groups with state stakeholders and partners, which included:
  - Attorneys for agency
  - Guardians ad Litem
  - Attorneys for parents
  - Child welfare statewide leadership
  - Child welfare agency and contracted caseworkers and supervisors
  - Foster care review board members
  - Foster and adoptive parents
  - Foster and adoptive parent licensing staff and supervisors
  - Information system staff
  - Judges
  - Parents
  - Service providers
  - Staff responsible for other federal programs
  - Tribal representatives
  - Youth

Background Information

The Round 4 CFSR assesses state performance with regard to substantial conformity with 7 child and family outcomes and 7 systemic factors. Each outcome incorporates 1 or more of the 18 items included in the case review, and each item is rated as a Strength or Area Needing Improvement based on an evaluation of certain child welfare practices and processes in the cases reviewed in the state. With two exceptions, an item is assigned an overall rating of Strength if 90% or more of the applicable cases reviewed were rated as a Strength. Because Item 1 is the only item for Safety Outcome 1 and Item 16 is the only item for Well-Being Outcome 2, the requirement of a 95% Strength rating applies to those items. For a state to be in substantial conformity with a particular outcome, 95% or more of the cases reviewed must be rated as having substantially

achieved the outcome. In addition, for Safety Outcome 1 and Permanency Outcome 1, the state's RSP on applicable statewide data indicators must be better than or no different than national performance. This determination for substantial conformity is based on the data profile transmitted to the state to signal the start of that state's CFSR. The state's RSP in subsequent data profiles will be factored into the determination of indicators required to be included in the state's Program Improvement Plan (PIP).

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

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

I. SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

Michigan 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

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

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

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

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

- Statewide Information System
- Quality Assurance System
- Staff and Provider Training
- Agency Responsiveness to the Community

CB Comments on State Performance

In its Round 3 CFSR in 2018, Michigan was not in substantial conformity with any of the 7 outcomes and was determined to be in substantial conformity with 3 of the 7 systemic factors: Statewide Information System, Quality Assurance, and Agency Responsiveness to the Community. Michigan subsequently entered a Program Improvement Plan (PIP) to address the areas of nonconformity and successfully completed its PIP implementation.

In Round 4, Michigan conducted a State-Led Review, which began in April 2025 and was completed in September 2025. The state was found in substantial conformity with 1 of the 7 outcomes, Well-Being Outcome 2: Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs. While not in substantial conformity with the other 6 outcomes, the state's performance improved on every item within each outcome, with most improvements being significant. Additionally, the state achieved substantial conformity with 4 of the 7 systemic factors: Statewide Information System, Quality Assurance System, Staff and Provider Training, and Agency Responsiveness to the Community.

Michigan was not in substantial conformity with 3 systemic factors: Case Review System, Service Array and Resource Development, and Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention. For the Case Review System systemic factor, which includes 5 items, the state received an Area Needing Improvement rating for all 5 items that comprise the systemic factor: Item 20, Written Case Plan; Item 21, Periodic Reviews; Item 22, Permanency Hearings; Item 23, Termination of Parental Rights; and Item 24, Notice of Hearings and Periodic Reviews to Caregivers. For Service Array and Resource Development, the state received an Area Needing Improvement rating on both Item 29, Array of Services, and Item 30, Individualizing Services, as in Round 3. For Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention, the state received a Strength rating for Item 33, Standards Applied Equally, and Item 34, Requirements for Criminal Background Checks, and an Area Needing Improvement rating for Item 35, Diligent Recruitment of Foster and Adoptive Homes, and Item 36, State Use of Cross-Jurisdictional Resources for Placements, which were also consistent with the state's Round 3 ratings.

The Round 4 CFSR case review results highlighted several strong practices Michigan implemented during its previous PIP that contributed to improved performance and can be built upon in Round 4. These strategies included the use of valid and reliable assessment tools, more accurate completion of risk and safety assessments, improved identification and referral to prevention services, enhanced supervisory oversight, expanded service availability, refinement of continuous quality improvement processes, engagement of key internal and external participants, workforce support and stabilization, and efforts to ensure pre- and post-petition parent and child representation.

For Safety Outcome 1, which includes one item—Item 1, Timeliness of Initiating Investigations of Reports of Child Maltreatment—the state performed at 97%, where 37 of 38 applicable cases rated for this item were rated as substantially achieved. Although Michigan generally initiates investigations promptly, statewide safety indicators point to ongoing practice concerns. The Maltreatment in Care indicator, which tracks abuse or neglect of children while in state agency care, suggests that protective practices need strengthening, as performance has declined over time. Similarly, the Recurrence of Maltreatment indicator, which measures the recurrence of substantiated or indicated maltreatment within 12 months, highlights areas where practice improvements are needed to prevent repeated harm to children. These trends indicate that despite timely investigations, underlying systemic issues in safety practices require attention.

For Safety Outcome 2, Michigan has made progress in providing services to families and conducting risk and safety assessments, but practice gaps remain. Thorough safety assessments are essential for effective safety planning, targeting services to meet individualized needs and ensuring that safety concerns are properly addressed. While assessment accuracy and detail have improved since the last round, there is a need to strengthen the development, monitoring, and ongoing revision of safety plans as well as the linkage of appropriate services to address identified risks. Providing services to prevent removal or re-entry into foster care remains inconsistent, particularly in in-home cases, indicating an opportunity to enhance safety and support for children and families. Improvements in these practice areas would not only strengthen outcomes for individual cases but also positively affect statewide safety indicators.

Permanency Outcome 1 evaluates the stability and permanency of children's living situations and was substantially achieved in 38% of foster care cases. Item 4, Placement Stability, showed relatively strong performance, with 78% of children experiencing either a single stable placement or a planned move during the review period. Unplanned moves were attributed primarily to the child's behavioral and mental health needs, caregiver limitations, or difficulties in securing placements for sibling groups. The highest-performing item in this Outcome was Item 5, Permanency Goal for Child. In 90% of cases, permanency goals, and concurrent goals when applicable, were established in a timely manner and aligned with the child's needs and case circumstances. Timely achievement of permanency goals is as important as their establishment, and delays in achieving permanency contributed to the overall rating for this outcome. Just under half of foster care cases received positive ratings for agency and court efforts to achieve timely permanency (Item 6). Adoption was the most common permanency goal. In the 31 cases with adoption goals, adoption was the sole goal in 17 of those cases, while the remaining 14 had concurrent goals of reunification and adoption. Concerted efforts to achieve permanency were observed in 45% of cases. In several cases, adoption is expected to be finalized within the federally recommended 24-month timeframe. Termination-of-parental-rights (TPR) petitions were filed at removal or within 12 months, and courts acted promptly, either terminating rights or accepting voluntary relinquishments. Adoption referrals were made without delay, and no barriers were identified that prevented pre-adoptive parents from completing required paperwork.

Although early efforts were made to support timely adoption, delays in finalizing adoptions were observed in several other cases. In 9 cases, TPR petitions were filed within the federal timeframe, and one adoption was finalized within the 24-month federal guideline. In two children's cases, adoptions were finalized after 32 and 41 months in care, respectively, while six children were still awaiting permanency. On average, it took 8 months from the filing of the TPR petition to the court's TPR. This excludes an outlier case in which 62 months elapsed between the TPR petition—filed at the time of removal—and the court's TPR, due to delays in resolving a related criminal case. In six additional cases, the TPR petition was filed beyond the federally recommended timeframe—on average, 22 months after the child's removal. Once filed, the court took an average of 3 months to terminate parental rights in these cases. Three children had their adoptions finalized during the review period, with an average time in care of 50 months. Delays were attributed to several factors, including delays in filing TPR petitions, prolonged scheduling of TPR hearings, delays in trial court and appellate decisions, and pre-adoptive parents needing additional support to complete required paperwork. Case reviews did not identify agency or legal practices that either facilitated or hindered timely TPR filings, although in some instances, courts did not authorize the initial filings.

These case-level findings are in line with Michigan's statewide performance data, which indicated that the state continued to perform below national performance for achieving permanency within 12 months for children in

care between 12 and 23 months. Among the reviewed cases, 17 children had been in foster care for 12 to 35 months, aligning with this statewide data indicator. Most of these children had permanency goals of reunification or adoption. During the review period, two children had their adoptions finalized and one was reunified, while the remaining children, who had been in care for an average of 21 months, were still awaiting permanency.

Reunification was the second most common permanency goal, identified in 18 cases. Of these, 61% were rated as having made concerted efforts to achieve permanency. One child was reunified within 12 months of removal, and another was on track to be reunified within that timeframe. In some cases, the agency supported parental engagement in services and monitored progress, and the court held hearings quarterly or more frequently. While these efforts were present, reunification did not occur or appeared unlikely to occur within 12 months. In other cases, progress toward timely reunification was affected by inconsistent parental participation in services or visitation. Michigan's statewide permanency data indicator also reflected challenges in achieving timely reunification. The state performed below national performance for permanency within 12 months of foster care entry—a measure largely influenced by reunification. Case reviews did not clearly identify agency, legal, or judicial practices contributing to these delays. DHHS's strong relationships with judges and attorneys provide a solid foundation for continued collaboration to support timely permanency. These partnerships may facilitate the identification of factors contributing to delays, particularly for children entering care and those in care for 12 to 23 months, and may inform efforts to strengthen strategies that address those barriers.

Permanency Outcome 2 evaluates how children's family relationships and connections are preserved while in foster care. This outcome was substantially achieved in 93% of foster care cases. The strongest-performing items were Item 9, Preserving Connections, and Item 10, Relative Placement, with 95% of applicable cases rated positively. Michigan demonstrated strong practices in maintaining children's connections to extended family, kin, Tribe, faith, school, and community. Twenty-seven children were placed with relatives, and in most other cases, diligent efforts were made to identify and assess both maternal and paternal relatives as potential placement options.

Michigan also performed well in placing siblings together when appropriate, with 93% of applicable cases rated positively for Item 7, Placement With Siblings. However, efforts to ensure frequent and high-quality visits between children and their parents or siblings were less consistent, with 78% of applicable cases rated positively (Item 8). While most children visited their mothers at least weekly, lack of transportation contributed to missed visits in some cases. In several instances, siblings in separate placements did not have frequent enough visits to maintain their relationships. Another factor affecting parental visitation was foster parents feeling ill-equipped to maintain safety during visits, along with concerns about sharing personal information, such as confidential addresses, during medical appointments. Michigan is well-positioned to strengthen parental and sibling visitation by building on the strong practices already in place for preserving family and community connections.

For Well-Being Outcome 1, 69% of cases were rated as substantially achieved, reflecting significant improvement over Round 3. Overall, foster care cases performed better than in-home cases. This outcome examines needs and services for children, parents, and foster parents, as well as child and family involvement in case planning and caseworker visits. Items addressing engagement, assessment, and services to children performed well. Item 12A, Needs Assessment and Services to Children, Item 13, Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning, and Item 14, Caseworker Visits With Children, were rated as a Strength in 91%, 95%, and 92% of cases, respectively.

Performance on items addressing services to parents highlighted areas for improvement. Item 12B, Needs Assessment and Services to Parents, was rated as a Strength in 72% of cases. Item 13, Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning, was rated as a Strength for mothers in 85% of cases (in-home 79%, foster care 91%) and for fathers in 66% of cases (in-home 58%, foster care 80%). Item 15, Caseworker Visits With Parents, was rated as a Strength in 70% of cases overall, with the frequency and quality of visits higher for mothers (75% in-home, 82% foster care) than fathers (58% in-home, 70% foster care).

Parent engagement is foundational for improving safety, permanency, and well-being. Early and consistent involvement of parents, as well as kin and extended family, can expand placement and permanency options, reduce the likelihood of child removal, support reunification, and improve the targeting of services to meet

family needs. When parents are included in decision-making, they are more likely to commit to case goals, enhancing the effectiveness of services and outcomes for children and families.

For foster parents, Item 12C, Needs Assessment and Services to Foster Parents, was rated 82.5% (33 of 40 cases). Financial concerns were common, with the need for daycare services, the need to work while also meeting the needs of the child, and a lack of respite as contributing factors.

In Round 4, Michigan demonstrated strong performance in assessing and meeting the educational needs of children. Both the assessment and the provision of appropriate services to meet children's educational needs were rated highly. Item 16, Educational Needs of the Child, was rated as a Strength in 97% of the 34 cases reviewed. Case review results showed that the state collaborated with school personnel to help identify and meet children's educational needs and monitored children's school performance.

Well-Being Outcome 3 was substantially achieved in 76% of the 54 cases rated. It comprises the physical and dental health of the child and mental/behavioral health, both of which include medication management. Strength ratings for assessing and addressing the physical health needs of children was 77% and for mental and behavioral health was 83%. Stakeholders identified several areas in which services and supports could be strengthened, including mental health services (such as substance use and trauma assessments), dental care, foster home availability, and transportation. Services were sometimes not fully tailored to individual needs, particularly for children with developmental disabilities, and delays in service provision were observed for Latino, Hispanic, and Native American populations. Intake and referral processes for youth services may benefit from streamlining to reduce delays.

Visitation services for parents also face challenges, resulting in waitlists or delays. Additionally, some agencies providing both family services and adoption services may benefit from a review to ensure reunification efforts are fully supported. Limited availability of placements has contributed in some cases to longer hospital stays or early returns home.

Michigan's Quality Assurance system and processes will continue to play a critical role in collecting and analyzing data to identify contributing factors and underlying causes of these practice and system challenges, as well as strengths that can be built upon to support ongoing improvement.

II. KEY FINDINGS RELATED TO OUTCOMES

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

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

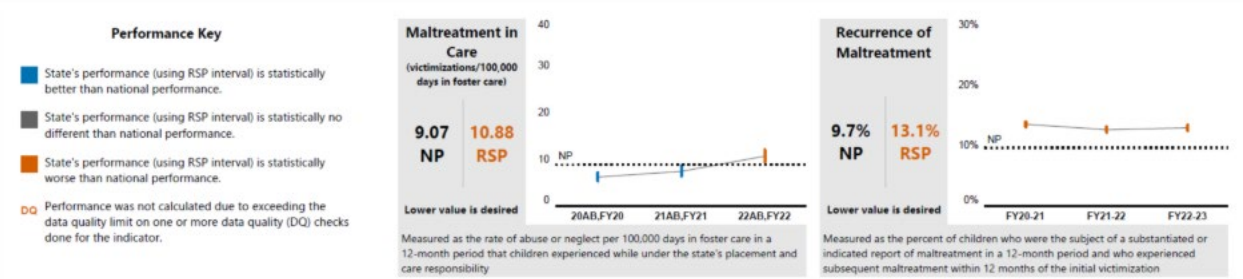
The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's RSP on two statewide data indicators and the state's performance on Item 1: Timeliness of initiating investigations of reports of child maltreatment.

The state's policy requires that referral allegations that minimally meet the Michigan Child Protection Law's definition of child abuse and/or neglect be assigned for investigation. Michigan has two priority response types to initiate an investigation as defined by the minimum number of hours to complete the response. Priority response criteria determine whether the commencement must occur within 12 or 24 hours and face-to-face contact within 24 to 72 hours.

Statewide Data Indicators

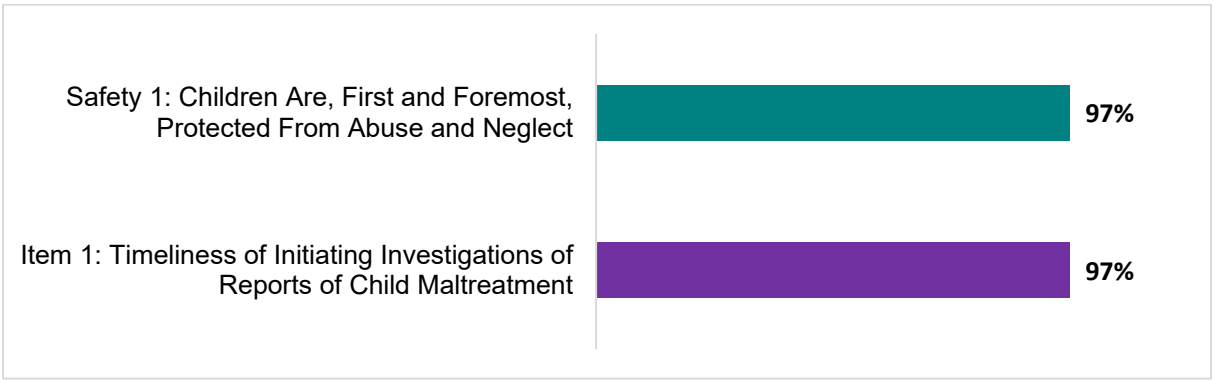
The chart below shows the state's performance from the August 2024 data profile that signaled the start of the statewide assessment process and was used to determine substantial conformity for Safety Outcome 1.

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



Case Review

Figure 2. Performance on Safety Outcome 1 and Supporting Items



Michigan was found to be in substantial conformity with Safety Outcome 1:

- The state's performance on the "maltreatment in foster care" data indicator was statistically worse than national performance.
- The state's performance on the "recurrence of maltreatment" data indicator was statistically worse than national performance.
- More 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	February 2025 Profile	August 2025 Profile	Inclusion in PIP?
Maltreatment in Foster Care	Worse	Worse	Worse	Yes
Recurrence of Maltreatment in 12 months	Worse	Worse	Worse	Yes

All results reported here are based on the August 2025 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 August 2024 data profile, which was transmitted with the Statewide Assessment and used to determine substantial conformity.

Michigan's performance on Maltreatment in Care has shown significant variation across the 3 most recent reporting years.

- For 22AB, FY 2022, Michigan’s RSP was 10.88 victimizations per 100,000 days in foster care (RSP interval: 9.64–12.28), which was worse than the national performance of 9.07.
- For the most recent reporting year (23AB, FY 2023), Michigan's performance worsened substantially to an RSP of 19.33 victimizations per 100,000 days in foster care (RSP interval: 17.65–21.18), which is statistically worse than national performance.
- The observed performance rate increased from 8.07 victimizations per 100,000 days in FY 2022 to 14.59 in FY 2023, representing an 81% increase in the maltreatment rate.
- The Maltreatment in Care rate for children ages 6 through 10 years saw an increase of 116% between FY 2022 and FY 2023, increasing from 6.71 per 100,000 to 14.51 per 100,000.
- While the total number of days in care declined over the 3 most recent reporting years, the number of victimizations increased by 135%, from 197 to 462.

Michigan has consistently performed statistically worse than national performance on Recurrence of Maltreatment across all 3 reporting years.

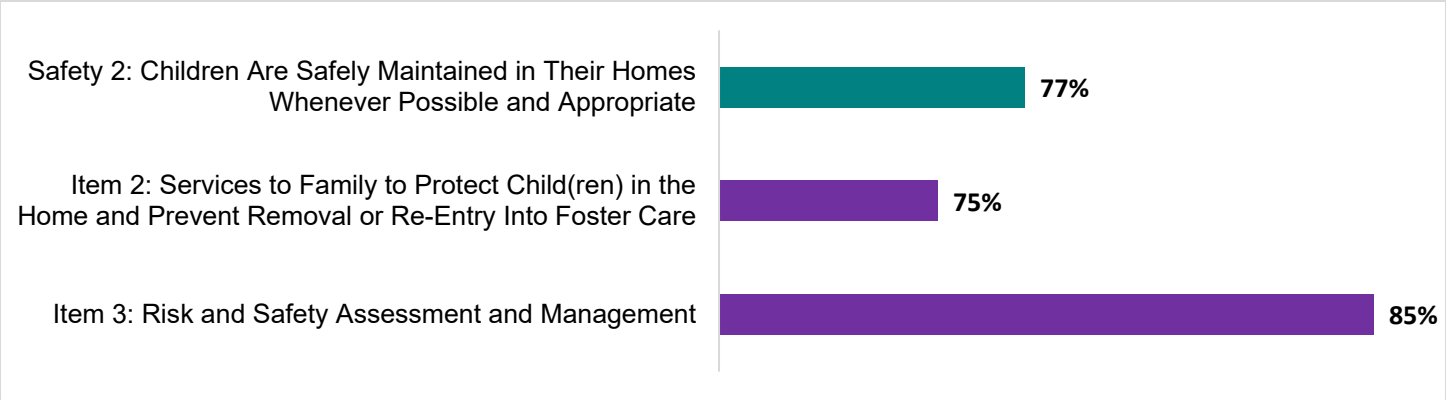
- Michigan’s RSP has remained relatively stable, ranging from 12.8% (FYs 2021–22) to 13.2% (FYs 23–24), while the national performance is 9.7%.
- The observed performance remained consistently around 9.7% to 9.9% across all 3 reporting years, with the number of children experiencing recurrence staying steady at approximately 2,230 to 2,350 children out of initial victim populations of 22,486 to 24,213 children.
- Across the 3 reporting years, Saginaw County had a 35% increase in recurrence. Initial victimizations increased by 23%, from 613 to 756, and recurring victimization increased by 67%, from 52 to 87.
- The relatively consistent worse-than-national-performance status on this indicator requires that Michigan attend to this indicator.

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



Michigan 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.

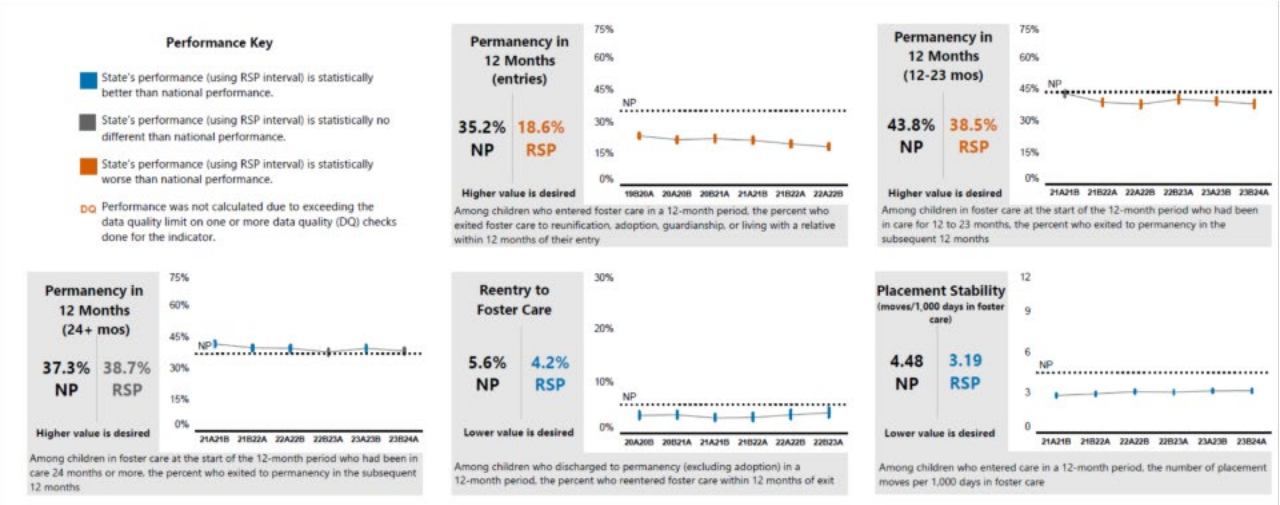
Permanency Outcome 1: Children have permanency and stability in their living situations.

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

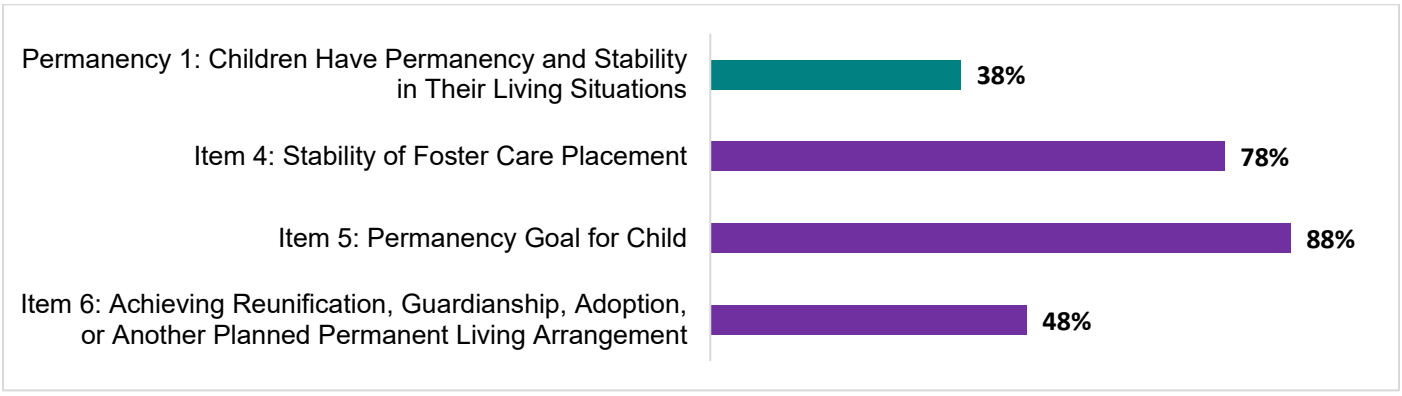
The chart below shows the state's performance from the August 2024 data profile that signaled the start of the statewide assessment process and was used to determine substantial conformity for Permanency Outcome 1.

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



Case Review

Figure 5. Performance on Permanency Outcome 1 and Supporting Items



Michigan 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 worse 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 better 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	February 2025 Profile	August 2025 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	Worse	Worse	Worse	Yes
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	Better	Better	Better	No
Placement stability	Better	Better	Better	No

All results reported here are based on the August 2025 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 August 2024 data profile, which was transmitted with the Statewide Assessment and used to determine substantial conformity.

Michigan's performance on the “Permanency in 12 months for children entering foster care” indicator has shown a concerning downward trend over the past several reporting periods.

- The RSP confidence intervals for the most recent period (17.5%–20.1%) fall below the national performance of 35.2%, indicating statistically worse performance than the nation.
- The observed performance followed a similar declining pattern, decreasing from 20.8% in 20B21A to 17.5% in 24B25A.
- The number of children entering foster care decreased from 3,683 in 21A21B to 3,574 in 23A23B, while the number achieving permanency within 12 months also decreased, from 745 to 627 children.

Michigan performed statistically worse than national performance on the “Permanency in 12 months for children in care 12–23 Months” indicator, remaining consistent over the past several reporting periods.

- The RSP ranged from 40.7% in 22B23A to 37.7% in 24B25A, compared to the national performance of 43.8%.
- The most recent RSP of 37.7% (interval: 35.9%–39.6%) is lower than national performance, indicating worse performance than the national standard.
- The observed performance showed slight variation from 41.5% to 37.9% over the reporting periods, with the most recent period at 37.9%.
- The denominator (children in care 12–23 months) decreased from 2,572 in 22A22B to 2,491 in 24B25A, while exits to permanency decreased from 1,001 to 945 children over this same period.

Michigan performed statistically no different than national performance on the “Permanency in 12 months for children in care 24 months or more” indicator for the 2 most recent reporting periods with available data.

- The RSP was 40.0% for both 22A22B and 23A23B (the 2 periods with calculated performance), compared to national performance of 37.3%.
- The RSP intervals (38.6%–41.5% and 38.5%–41.5%) both overlap with national performance for 22A–22B and 23A–23B.
- More recent data shows RSP values of 38.7%, 36.2%, and 36.3% for periods 23B24A, 24A24B, and 24B25A, respectively, showing a declining trend.
- The observed performance decreased from 44.1% in 22A22B to 39.6% in 24B25A, representing an 11% decline.
- The number of children in this cohort decreased from 3,270 in 22A22B to 2,829 in 24B25A, while exits to permanency decreased from 1,443 to 1,120 children.

Michigan’s performance on Reentry to Foster Care is consistently statistically better than national performance across all reporting periods.

- The RSP has fluctuated from 3.2% in 21A22B to 4.2% in 22B24A, with the most recent period of 23B–24A at 3.7%. Lower values are desired for this indicator, and Michigan is performing consistently better than national performance (5.6%).
- Observed performance has been relatively stable, ranging from 2.7% to 3.6% over the 6 periods, with 3.1% in the most recent period (23B24A).
- The number of children reentering care ranged from 48 to 65 children across the reporting periods, out of cohorts ranging from 1,550 to 2,364 children exiting to permanency.

Michigan's performance on the Placement Stability indicator is consistently statistically better than national performance across all 6 reporting periods.

- The RSP for moves per 1,000 days in foster care has ranged from 2.86 to 3.19, compared to national performance of 4.48 (lower values are desired), indicating that the state is performing better than national performance.
- The RSP showed improvement from 3.12 in 22A22B to 2.86 in 24B25A, representing an 8% improvement.
- The observed rate (moves per 1,000 days) improved from 3.09 in 22A22B to 2.86 in 24B25A.
- The number of placement moves decreased from 2,048 in 23B24A to 1,810 in 24B25A, despite days in care increasing from 624,856 to 626,972.

AFCARS data for FY 2024 show that Michigan is similar to or below the national average of foster care entries for each age range (<1-year, 1 to 5 years, 6 to 10 years, 11 to 16 years, and 17 years).

- While entry rates have varied over the most recent 3 reporting years, Michigan children’s rates of entry to foster care declined in 24B25A.
- Children under 1 year old account for approximately 20% of entries in FY 2024, higher than the national average of 19%, but show an 11% decrease in entry rates over the most recent 3 reporting years (from 8.35 in 21B22A to 7.43 in 24B25A).
- The only age group with a rise in the entry rate in 24B25A was 6- to 10-year-olds, with a 3% increase in entries and a 0.1% increase in Michigan’s population for this age group.

Case review data show that 67.5% (27/40) of children were in relative or kinship care, aligning with the increasing rate seen in AFCARS data for FY 2024 showing that 54% (4,699/8,765) of Michigan's children in care were placed with a relative or kin.

- In FY 2024, the age range most often in relative or kinship care was 6- through 10-year-olds at 60% (1,284/2,138).
- Relative/kinship care was the most common placement for 17-year-olds at 31% (164/537).

Youth exiting care to emancipation decreased from FY 2022 to FY 2023.

- Exiting to emancipation for youth aged 11 through 16 years decreased from 5.7% (46/808) for those entering care in 2022 to 1.9% (17/914) for those entering care in 2023.
- Similarly, 17-year-olds decreased exits through emancipation from 40.7% (59/145) for those entering care in 2022 to 26.7% (36/134) for those entering care in 2023.

Data Quality Considerations

Michigan's data quality has shown both strengths and areas requiring attention:

AFCARS Data Quality

- The most significant data quality issue was the high percentage of AFCARS IDs that did not match from one period to the next, ranging from 14.2% to 20.1% across reporting periods. This exceeded the 40% limit but remained below the threshold that would prevent performance calculation.
- Missing discharge reasons ranged from 0.0% to 1.7%, well below the 10% limit.
- Other data quality measures (missing dates, logical inconsistencies) were generally strong, with most checks showing 0.0% or very low percentages of issues.
- The percentage of children on first removal remained stable at 83.5% to 85.4%, below the 95% limit.

NCANDS Data Quality

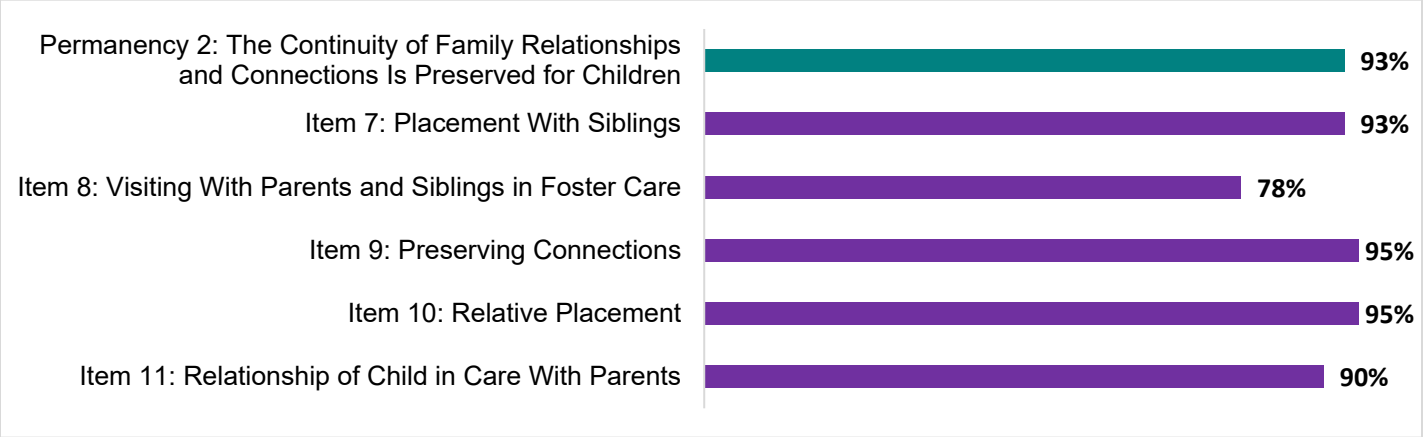
- Missing age for victims is very low (0.0%–0.1%), well below the 5% limit.
- 100% of victims who should have AFCARS IDs in the child file do have them.
- All victims with AFCARS IDs match to IDs in AFCARS files (indicated by "Y" for yes).
- The primary data quality concern is the AFCARS ID matching across periods, which should be addressed to ensure continuity in tracking children's experiences and outcomes over time.

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



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

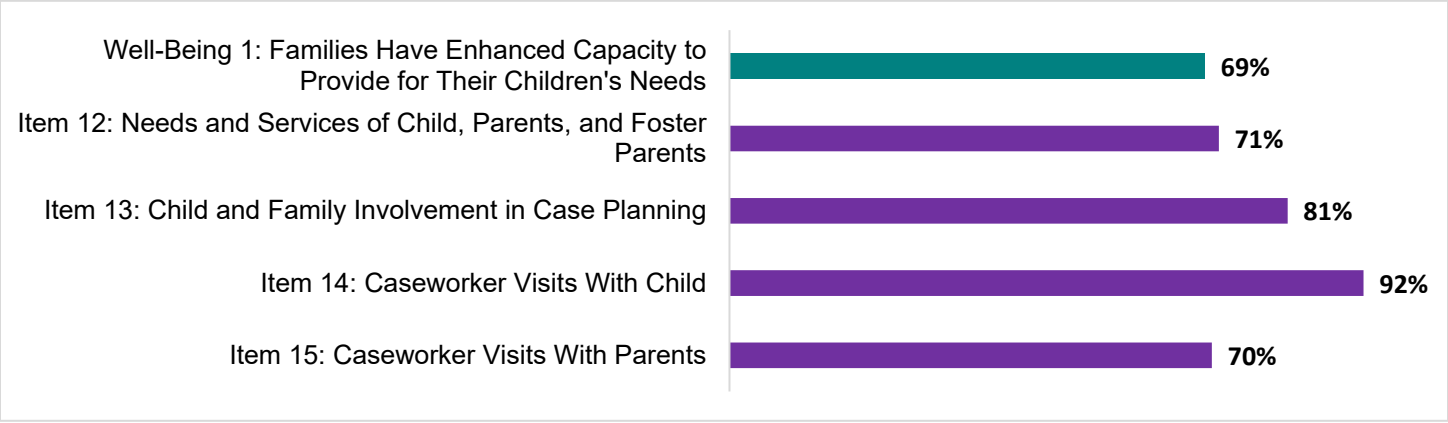
- Less than 95% of the cases reviewed were substantially achieved.
- More than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 7.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 8.
- More than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 9.
- More than 90% of the cases were rated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



Michigan 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.

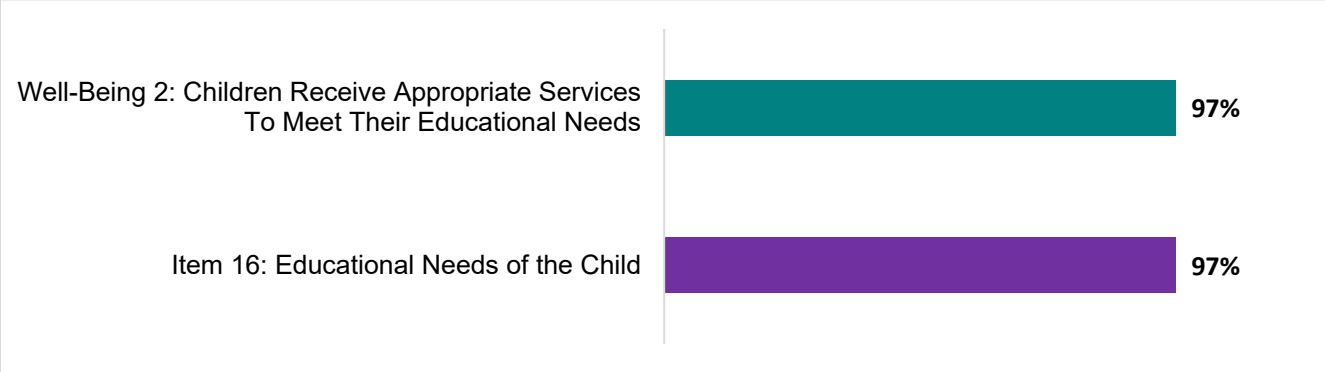
  - More than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12A.
  - Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12B.
  - Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12C.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 13.
- More than 90% of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



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

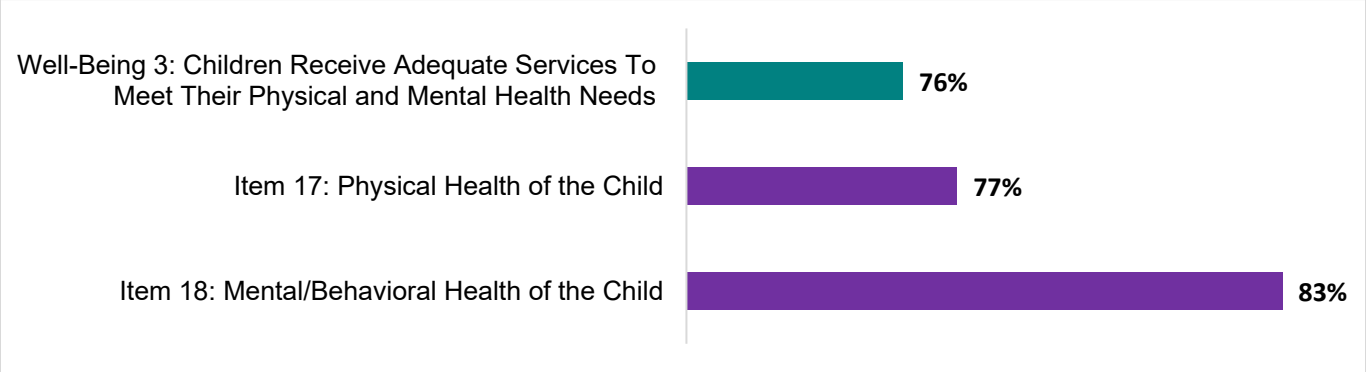
- More than 95% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 16.

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

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

Case Review

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



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

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

III. KEY FINDINGS RELATED TO SYSTEMIC FACTORS

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

Statewide Information System

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

Item	Rating
Item 19: Statewide Information System	Strength

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

Item 19: Statewide Information System

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

- Michigan received an overall rating of Strength for Item 19 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The information collected showed that the state can readily identify the status, demographic characteristics, location, and goals of placements and has a policy pertaining to data input and a validation process to ensure accurate data.

Case Review System

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

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

Michigan 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.

- Michigan received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 20 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Data and information collected showed that most children in foster care had written case plans, but the data and information did not demonstrate that case plans were jointly developed with parents.

Item 21: Periodic Reviews

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

- Michigan received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 21 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Data and information collected did not demonstrate that for each child a periodic review occurred no less frequently than every 6 months. Michigan does not have a systematic process to track and monitor whether initial and ongoing periodic reviews that should occur are held timely.

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.

- Michigan received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 22 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Data and information collected did not demonstrate that for each child a permanency hearing occurred within 12 months of entry into foster care and every 12 months thereafter. Michigan does not have a systematic process to track and monitor whether permanency hearings are held and held timely.

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.

- Michigan received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 23 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Data and information provided did not demonstrate that termination of parental rights (TPR) petitions were filed in accordance with federal timeframes. Michigan does not have processes to track and monitor whether TPR petitions are filed in accordance with federal law or to track exceptions, including documented compelling reasons not to file.

Item 24: Notice of Hearings and Reviews to Caregivers

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

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

- Data and information showed that Michigan did not routinely provide notices to foster parents, pre-adoptive parents, and relative caregivers as required. There was no process to ensure whether foster parents, pre-adoptive parents, and relative caregivers had been notified of periodic reviews or permanency hearings related to the children in their care, and the notice did not always include the caregivers' right-to-be-heard language.

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

Michigan 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.

- Michigan received an overall rating of Strength for Item 25 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Information provided showed that Michigan's quality assurance (QA) system is functioning statewide, covering each of the state's judicial districts and counties. The Michigan QA system utilizes ongoing case review processes and has county and statewide performance reports to evaluate the quality of services in achieving positive outcomes for children and families.

Staff and Provider Training

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

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

Michigan was found 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.

- Michigan received an overall rating of Strength for Item 26 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Information reported showed that the initial required training is routinely completed in a timely manner and that the training provides new case management staff with the knowledge and skills needed to carry out their duties.

Item 27: Ongoing Staff Training

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

- Michigan received an overall rating of Strength for Item 27 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Michigan makes available an extensive array of ongoing training opportunities for case management staff and supervisors that addresses the skills and knowledge needed to carry out their supervisory and case management duties.

Item 28: Foster and Adoptive Parent Training

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

- Michigan received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 28 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Michigan did not provide data or information concerning the quality of training and whether the training content provides the skills needed to navigate the court and child welfare systems. This creates challenges in the ability of foster and adoptive parents to carry out their duties regarding foster and adopted children. Michigan does have clear annual and ongoing training requirements.

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

Michigan 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.

- Michigan received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 29 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Information collected showed that while the state has services available in many areas of the state to meet the needs of children and families, many services are not readily accessible in rural areas or for specific types of service needs. There is a lack of available and accessible mental/behavioral health services, substance use treatment services, supervised visitation services, autism services and

evaluations, trauma assessments, and psychological evaluations. There are also waitlists due to the limited pool of available providers in parts of the state. Limited transportation and housing options in many areas also present barriers for families and children. A shortage of licensed foster homes results in temporary placements and children staying/sleeping in offices, courts, and hospitals.

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.

- Michigan received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 30 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Data and information showed that Michigan faces challenges in meeting the individualized needs of families and youth involved with the child welfare system. There are challenges in identifying linguistically appropriate services. Parents with intellectual or developmental disabilities do not routinely receive individualized services. There is also a lack of ability to track services to address families' unique needs, including linguistic and developmental.

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

Michigan 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.

- Michigan received an overall rating of Strength for Item 31 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The information provided showed that Michigan engages in consultation with a wide array of stakeholders. These participants engage in discussions related to the state's CFSP; provide feedback on data, annual updates on initiatives, and progress made; and provide information relevant to the development of new CFSPs. The agency encourages stakeholder feedback and closes the feedback loop through informing stakeholders what was or was not incorporated into the CFSP and APSR.

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.

- Michigan received an overall rating of Strength for Item 32 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Information collected described how Michigan routinely coordinates services and benefits with other federal or federally assisted programs serving the same population through regular, ongoing communication to increase understanding and collaboration strategies across service systems. Specific examples demonstrated how the state coordinates services or benefits with other federal or federally assisted programs, including the Department of Education, Head Start, Housing and Homeless Services, Michigan State Housing Development Authority, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefit programs within MDHHS, and community mental health providers.

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

Michigan was found not 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.

- Michigan received an overall rating of Strength for Item 33 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The state has a process in place to ensure that standards are applied equally to all licensed and approved foster homes and child care institutions statewide and provided evidence to support those processes. Non-safety variances are tracked. Tools and checklists are standardized throughout the state.

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.

- Michigan received an overall rating of Strength for Item 34 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Data and evidence provided demonstrated that the state complies with federal requirements for criminal background clearances as related to licensing foster care and adoptive placements and a case planning process that includes provisions for addressing the safety of foster and adoptive placements for children.

Item 35: Diligent Recruitment of Foster and Adoptive Homes

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

- Michigan received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 35 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Although the state gathers information about the racial and ethnic demographic data of children in foster care and of current foster families and pre-adoptive adoptive families, the state's ability to develop and adjust recruitment efforts for potential foster and adoptive homes based on these data is lacking.

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.

- Michigan received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 36 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- While data and evidence demonstrated compliance with the required timeframes for completing home studies, the state did not provide evidence to support that there is effective use of cross-jurisdictional resources to facilitate timely adoptive or permanent placements for waiting children statewide.

APPENDIX A

Summary of Michigan 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.	In Substantial Conformity	97% Substantially Achieved
Item 1: Timeliness of investigations	Strength	97% 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	10.88	9.64–12.2	22A–22B, FY22–23
Recurrence of maltreatment	9.7%	Worse Than National Performance	Lower	13.1%	12.6%–13.6%	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	77% Substantially Achieved
Item 2: Services to protect child(ren) in the home and prevent removal or re-entry into foster care	Area Needing Improvement	75% Strength
Item 3: Risk and safety assessment and management	Area Needing Improvement	85% 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	38% Substantially Achieved
Item 4: Stability of foster care placement	Area Needing Improvement	78% Strength
Item 5: Permanency goal for child	Area Needing Improvement	88% Strength
Item 6: Achieving reunification, guardianship, adoption, or another planned permanent living arrangement	Area Needing Improvement	48% 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 Tan National Performance	Higher	18.6%	17.3%–20.0%	22A–24A
Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 12–23 months	43.8%	Worse Than National Performance	Higher	38.5%	36.6%–40.4%	23B–24A
Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 24 months or more	37.3%	No Different Than National Performance	Higher	38.7%	37.1%–40.2%	23B–24A
Re-entry to foster care in 12 months	5.6%	Better Than National Performance	Lower	4.2%	3.3%–5.2%	22B–24A
Placement stability (moves per 1,000 days in care)	4.48	Better Than National Performance	Lower	3.19	3.06–3.33	23B–24A

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	93% Substantially Achieved
Item 7: Placement with siblings	Strength	93% Strength
Item 8: Visiting with parents and siblings in foster care	Area Needing Improvement	78% Strength
Item 9: Preserving connections	Strength	95% Strength
Item 10: Relative placement	Strength	95% Strength
Item 11: Relationship of child in care with parents	Strength	90% 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	69% Substantially Achieved
Item 12: Needs and services of child, parents, and foster parents	Area Needing Improvement	71% Strength
Sub-Item 12A: Needs assessment and services to children	Strength	91% Strength
Sub-Item 12B: Needs assessment and services to parents	Area Needing Improvement	72% 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	81% Strength
Item 14: Caseworker visits with child	Strength	92% Strength
Item 15: Caseworker visits with parents	Area Needing Improvement	70% Strength

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

Data Element	Overall Determination	State Performance
Well-Being Outcome 2: Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs.	In Substantial Conformity	97% Substantially Achieved
Item 16: Educational needs of the child	Strength	97% 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	76% Substantially Achieved
Item 17: Physical health of the child	Area Needing Improvement	77% Strength
Item 18: Mental/behavioral health of the child	Area Needing Improvement	83% 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	Substantial Conformity
Item 19: Statewide Information System	Statewide Assessment	Strength

CASE REVIEW SYSTEM

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Case Review System	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Not in Substantial Conformity
Item 20: Written Case Plan	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Area Needing Improvement
Item 21: Periodic Reviews	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Area Needing Improvement
Item 22: Permanency Hearings	Statewide Assessment 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 and Stakeholder Interviews	Substantial Conformity
Item 25: Quality Assurance System	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Strength

STAFF AND PROVIDER TRAINING

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Staff and Provider Training	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Substantial Conformity
Item 26: Initial Staff Training	Statewide Assessment	Strength
Item 27: Ongoing Staff Training	Statewide Assessment	Strength

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 and Stakeholder Interviews	Substantial Conformity
Item 31: State Engagement and Consultation With Stakeholders Pursuant to CFSP and APSR	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Strength
Item 32: Coordination of CFSP Services With Other Federal Programs	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Strength

FOSTER AND ADOPTIVE PARENT LICENSING, RECRUITMENT, AND RETENTION

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Not in Substantial Conformity
Item 33: Standards Applied Equally	Statewide Assessment	Strength
Item 34: Requirements for Criminal Background Checks	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Strength
Item 35: Diligent Recruitment of Foster and Adoptive Homes	Statewide Assessment	Area Needing Improvement
Item 36: State Use of Cross-Jurisdictional Resources for Permanent Placements	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Area Needing Improvement

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

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

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

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

Practice Description	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 1A) Investigations or assessments were initiated in accordance with the state's timeframes and requirements in cases.	100% (38 of 38)
(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.	97.37% (37 of 38)
(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 1)
Item 1 Strength Ratings	97.37% (37 of 38)

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

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

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Questions 2A and 2B) Agency made concerted efforts to provide or arrange for appropriate services for the family to protect the children and prevent their entry or reentry into foster care.	17.65% (3 of 17)	68.42% (13 of 19)	44.44% (16 of 36)
(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.	52.94% (9 of 17)	Not Applicable	52.94% (9 of 17)
(Questions 2A and 2B) Agency did not make concerted efforts to provide services and the child was removed without providing appropriate services.	11.76% (2 of 17)	Not Applicable	11.76% (2 of 17)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Questions 2A and 2B) Concerted efforts were not made to provide appropriate services to address safety/risk issues and the child(ren) remained in the home.	5.88% (1 of 17)	31.58% (6 of 19)	19.44% (7 of 36)
Item 2 Strength Ratings	82.35% (14 of 17)	68.42% (13 of 19)	75% (27 of 36)

Item 3: Risk and Safety Assessment and Management

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 3A1) There were no maltreatment allegations about the family that were not formally reported or formally investigated/ assessed.	100% (40 of 40)	96% (24 of 25)	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% (25 of 25)	100% (65 of 65)
(Question 3A) The agency conducted an initial assessment that accurately assessed all risk and safety concerns.	93.33% (14 of 15)	87.5% (14 of 16)	90.32% (28 of 31)
(Question 3B) The agency conducted ongoing assessments that accurately assessed all risk and safety concerns.	100% (40 of 40)	88% (22 of 25)	95.38% (62 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.	62.5% (5 of 8)	66.67% (12 of 18)	65.38% (17 of 26)
(Question 3D) There were no safety concerns pertaining to children in the family home that were not adequately or appropriately addressed by the agency.	89.47% (17 of 19)	76.47% (13 of 17)	83.33% (30 of 36)
(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% (20 of 20)	Not Applicable	100% (20 of 20)
(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.	100% (40 of 40)	Not Applicable	100% (40 of 40)
Item 3 Strength Ratings	92.5% (37 of 40)	72% (18 of 25)	84.62% (55 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.	30% (3 of 10)	30% (3 of 10)
(Question 4C) The child's current or most recent placement setting is stable.	92.5% (37 of 40)	92.5% (37 of 40)
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.	92.5% (37 of 40)	92.5% (37 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.	95% (38 of 40)	95% (38 of 40)
(Question 5D) Child has been in foster care for at least 15 of the most recent 22 months.	55% (22 of 40)	55% (22 of 40)
(Questions 5E) Child meets other Adoption and Safe Families Act criteria for termination of parental rights (TPR).	5.56% (1 of 18)	5.56% (1 of 18)
(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.	95.45% (21 of 22)	95.45% (21 of 22)
Item 5 Strength Ratings	87.5% (35 of 40)	87.5% (35 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.	66.67% (2 of 3)	66.67% (2 of 3)
(Questions 6A4 and 6B) The agency and court made concerted efforts to achieve guardianship in a timely manner.	0% (0 of 2)	0% (0 of 2)
(Questions 6A4 and 6B) The agency and court made concerted efforts to achieve adoption in a timely manner.	29.41% (5 of 17)	29.41% (5 of 17)
(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% (3 of 3)	100% (3 of 3)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Questions 6A4 and B **or** 6A4 and C) The agency and court made concerted efforts to achieve concurrent goals. If one of two concurrent goals was achieved during the period under review, rating is based on the goal that was achieved.	60% (9 of 15)	60% (9 of 15)
Item 6 Strength Ratings	47.5% (19 of 40)	47.5% (19 of 40)

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

Item 7: Placement With Siblings

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 7A) The child was placed with all siblings who also were in foster care.	36.67% (11 of 30)	36.67% (11 of 30)
(Question 7B) When all siblings were not placed together, there was a valid reason for the child's separation from siblings in placement.	89.47% (17 of 19)	89.47% (17 of 19)
Item 7 Strength Ratings	93.33% (28 of 30)	93.33% (28 of 30)

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.	65% (13 of 20)	65% (13 of 20)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was once a week.	20% (4 of 20)	20% (4 of 20)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	5% (1 of 20)	5% (1 of 20)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	5% (1 of 20)	5% (1 of 20)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than once a month.	0% (0 of 20)	0% (0 of 20)
(Question 8A1) Child never had visits with mother.	5% (1 of 20)	5% (1 of 20)
(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.	100% (20 of 20)	100% (20 of 20)
(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.	94.74% (18 of 19)	94.74% (18 of 19)
(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.	95% (19 of 20)	95% (19 of 20)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was more than once a week.	0% (0 of 6)	0% (0 of 6)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was once a week.	33.33% (2 of 6)	33.33% (2 of 6)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	0% (0 of 6)	0% (0 of 6)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	16.67% (1 of 6)	16.67% (1 of 6)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was less than once a month.	50% (3 of 6)	50% (3 of 6)
(Question 8B1) Child never had visits with father.	0% (0 of 6)	0% (0 of 6)
(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% (6 of 6)	100% (6 of 6)
(Question 8D) Concerted efforts were made to ensure that the quality of visitation between the father and child was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.	100% (6 of 6)	100% (6 of 6)
(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.	100% (6 of 6)	100% (6 of 6)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was more than once a week.	5.56% (1 of 18)	5.56% (1 of 18)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was once a week.	11.11% (2 of 18)	11.11% (2 of 18)
(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.	11.11% (2 of 18)	11.11% (2 of 18)
(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.	38.89% (7 of 18)	38.89% (7 of 18)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was less than once a month.	27.78% (5 of 18)	27.78% (5 of 18)
(Question 8E1) Child never had visits with siblings in foster care.	5.56% (1 of 18)	5.56% (1 of 18)
(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.	72.22% (13 of 18)	72.22% (13 of 18)
(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.	70.59% (12 of 17)	70.59% (12 of 17)
(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.	72.22% (13 of 18)	72.22% (13 of 18)
Item 8 Strength Ratings	77.78% (21 of 27)	77.78% (21 of 27)

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).	95% (38 of 40)	95% (38 of 40)
Item 9 Strength Ratings	95% (38 of 40)	95% (38 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.	67.5% (27 of 40)	67.5% (27 of 40)
(Question 10A2) The child's current or most recent placement with a relative was appropriate to the child's needs.	100% (27 of 27)	100% (27 of 27)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Identify** maternal relatives.	0% (0 of 13)	0% (0 of 13)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Locate** maternal relatives.	0% (0 of 13)	0% (0 of 13)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Inform** maternal relatives.	0% (0 of 13)	0% (0 of 13)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Evaluate** maternal relatives.	0% (0 of 13)	0% (0 of 13)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Identify** paternal relatives.	100% (2 of 2)	100% (2 of 2)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Locate** paternal relatives.	100% (2 of 2)	100% (2 of 2)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Inform** paternal relatives.	100% (2 of 2)	100% (2 of 2)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Evaluate** paternal relatives.	50% (1 of 2)	50% (1 of 2)
Item 10 Strength Ratings	95% (38 of 40)	95% (38 of 40)

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.	95% (19 of 20)	95% (19 of 20)
(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.	83.33% (5 of 6)	83.33% (5 of 6)
Item 11 Strength Ratings	90% (18 of 20)	90% (18 of 20)

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

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

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
Item 12 Strength Ratings	80% (32 of 40)	56% (14 of 25)	70.77% (46 of 65)

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

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 12A1) The agency conducted formal or informal initial and/or ongoing comprehensive assessments that accurately assessed the children's needs.	97.5% (39 of 40)	84% (21 of 25)	92.31% (60 of 65)
(Question 12A2) Appropriate services were provided to meet the children's needs.	87.5% (7 of 8)	60% (3 of 5)	76.92% (10 of 13)
Sub-Item 12A Strength Ratings	95% (38 of 40)	84% (21 of 25)	90.77% (59 of 65)

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

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 12B1) The agency conducted formal or informal initial and/or ongoing comprehensive assessments that accurately assessed the mother's needs	100% (22 of 22)	79.17% (19 of 24)	89.13% (41 of 46)
(Question 12B3) Appropriate services were provided to meet the mother's needs.	100% (22 of 22)	66.67% (14 of 21)	83.72% (36 of 43)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Questions 12B1 and B3) Concerted efforts were made to assess and address the needs of mothers.	100% (22 of 22)	70.83% (17 of 24)	84.78% (39 of 46)
(Question 12B2) The agency conducted formal or informal initial and/or ongoing comprehensive assessments that accurately assessed the father's needs.	80% (8 of 10)	52.63% (10 of 19)	62.07% (18 of 29)
(Question 12B4) Appropriate services were provided to meet the father's needs.	77.78% (7 of 9)	53.33% (8 of 15)	62.5% (15 of 24)
(Questions 12B2 and 12B4) Concerted efforts were made to assess and address the needs of fathers.	80% (8 of 10)	47.37% (9 of 19)	58.62% (17 of 29)
Sub-Item 12B Strength Ratings	90.91% (20 of 22)	56% (14 of 25)	72.34% (34 of 47)

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.	87.5% (35 of 40)	87.5% (35 of 40)
(Question 12C2) The agency provided appropriate services to foster and pre-adoptive parents related to caring for children in their care.	70% (14 of 20)	70% (14 of 20)
Sub-Item 12C Strength Ratings	82.5% (33 of 40)	82.5% (33 of 40)

Item 13: Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 13A) The agency made concerted efforts to actively involve the child in the case planning process.	95.83% (23 of 24)	94.12% (16 of 17)	95.12% (39 of 41)
(Question 13B) The agency made concerted efforts to actively involve the mother in the case planning process.	90.91% (20 of 22)	79.17% (19 of 24)	84.78% (39 of 46)
(Question 13C) The agency made concerted efforts to actively involve the father in the case planning process.	80% (8 of 10)	57.89% (11 of 19)	65.52% (19 of 29)
Item 13 Strength Ratings	94.12% (32 of 34)	64% (16 of 25)	81.36% (48 of 59)

Item 14: Caseworker Visits With Child

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was more than once a week.	2.5% (1 of 40)	0% (0 of 25)	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)	0% (0 of 25)	1.54% (1 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.	10% (4 of 40)	24% (6 of 25)	15.38% (10 of 65)
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	85% (34 of 40)	76% (19 of 25)	81.54% (53 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 25)	0% (0 of 65)
(Question 14A1) Caseworker never had visits with child(ren).	0% (0 of 40)	0% (0 of 25)	0% (0 of 65)
(Question 14A) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the child (ren) was sufficient.	97.5% (39 of 40)	96% (24 of 25)	96.92% (63 of 65)
(Question 14B) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the child(ren) was sufficient.	95% (38 of 40)	92% (23 of 25)	93.85% (61 of 65)
Item 14 Strength Ratings	95% (38 of 40)	88% (22 of 25)	92.31% (60 of 65)

Item 15: Caseworker Visits With Parents

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was more than once a week.	0% (0 of 22)	0% (0 of 24)	0% (0 of 46)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was once a week.	4.55% (1 of 22)	0% (0 of 24)	2.17% (1 of 46)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	31.82% (7 of 22)	25% (6 of 24)	28.26% (13 of 46)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	40.91% (9 of 22)	70.83% (17 of 24)	56.52% (26 of 46)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than once a month.	18.18% (4 of 22)	4.17% (1 of 24)	10.87% (5 of 46)
(Question 15A1) Caseworker never had visits with mother.	4.55% (1 of 22)	0% (0 of 24)	2.17% (1 of 46)
(Question 15A2) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the mother was sufficient.	86.36% (19 of 22)	91.67% (22 of 24)	89.13% (41 of 46)
(Question 15C) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the mother was sufficient.	85.71% (18 of 21)	79.17% (19 of 24)	82.22% (37 of 45)
(Questions 15A2 and 15C) Both the frequency and quality of caseworker visitation with the mother were sufficient.	81.82% (18 of 22)	75% (18 of 24)	78.26% (36 of 46)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was more than once a week.	0% (0 of 10)	0% (0 of 19)	0% (0 of 29)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was once a week.	10% (1 of 10)	0% (0 of 19)	3.45% (1 of 29)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	0% (0 of 10)	10.53% (2 of 19)	6.9% (2 of 29)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	40% (4 of 10)	63.16% (12 of 19)	55.17% (16 of 29)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than once a month.	30% (3 of 10)	26.32% (5 of 19)	27.59% (8 of 29)
(Question 15B1) Caseworker never had visits with father.	20% (2 of 10)	0% (0 of 19)	6.9% (2 of 29)
(Question 15B2) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the father was sufficient.	70% (7 of 10)	78.95% (15 of 19)	75.86% (22 of 29)
(Question 15D) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the father was sufficient.	87.5% (7 of 8)	57.89% (11 of 19)	66.67% (18 of 27)
(Question 15B2 and 15D) Both the frequency and quality of caseworker visitation with the father were sufficient.	70% (7 of 10)	57.89% (11 of 19)	62.07% (18 of 29)
Item 15 Strength Ratings	77.27% (17 of 22)	64% (16 of 25)	70.21% (33 of 47)

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

Item 16: Educational Needs of the Child

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 16A) The agency made concerted efforts to accurately assess the children's educational needs.	100% (33 of 33)	100% (1 of 1)	100% (34 of 34)
(Question 16B) The agency made concerted efforts to address the children's educational needs through appropriate services.	94.12% (16 of 17)	100% (1 of 1)	94.44% (17 of 18)
Item 16 Strength Ratings	96.97% (32 of 33)	100% (1 of 1)	97.06% (33 of 34)

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

Item 17: Physical Health of the Child

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 17A1) The agency accurately assessed the children's physical health care needs.	95% (38 of 40)	66.67% (4 of 6)	91.3% (42 of 46)
(Question 17B1) The agency provided appropriate oversight of prescription medications for the physical health issues of the target child in foster care.	100% (8 of 8)	Not Applicable	100% (8 of 8)
(Question 17B2) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified physical health needs.	84.38% (27 of 32)	83.33% (5 of 6)	84.21% (32 of 38)
(Question 17A2) The agency accurately assessed the children's dental health care needs.	89.47% (34 of 38)	83.33% (5 of 6)	88.64% (39 of 44)
(Question 17B3) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified dental health needs.	84.85% (28 of 33)	83.33% (5 of 6)	84.62% (33 of 39)
Item 17 Strength Ratings	77.5% (31 of 40)	75% (6 of 8)	77.08% (37 of 48)

Item 18: Mental/Behavioral Health of the Child

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 18A) The agency accurately assessed the children's mental/behavioral health needs.	90.48% (19 of 21)	88.89% (8 of 9)	90% (27 of 30)
(Question 18B) The agency provided appropriate oversight of prescription medications for the mental/behavioral health issues of the target child in foster care.	100% (4 of 4)	Not Applicable	100% (4 of 4)
(Question 18C) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified mental/behavioral health needs.	80.95% (17 of 21)	88.89% (8 of 9)	83.33% (25 of 30)
Item 18 Strength Ratings	80.95% (17 of 21)	88.89% (8 of 9)	83.33% (25 of 30)