

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES REVIEWS

New Mexico

FINAL REPORT

2025

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Final Report: New Mexico Child and Family Services Review

INTRODUCTION

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

- The Statewide Assessment prepared by the New Mexico Children, Youth, and Families Department (CYFD) and submitted to the CB on August 1, 2024. The Statewide Assessment is the state's analysis of its performance on outcomes and the functioning of systemic factors in relation to title IV-B and IV-E requirements and the title IV-B Child and Family Services Plan.
- The February 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 statewide in New Mexico from October 2024 through March 2025, examining case practices occurring October 2023 through March 2025.
- Interviews and focus groups with state stakeholders and partners, which included:
 - Attorneys for the agency
 - Attorneys for the child/Guardians Ad Litem and Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)
 - Attorneys for parents
 - CYFD Central Office leadership, Regional Managers, and Program Managers
 - CYFD supervisors and caseworkers
 - Foster/adoptive parents and relative caregivers
 - Foster/adoptive licensing staff
 - Judges/judicial officers
 - Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) staff
 - Parents
 - Service providers
 - 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

New Mexico 2025 CFSR Assessment of Substantial Conformity for Outcomes and Systemic Factors

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

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

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

Outcome	Case Review Item(s)	Statewide Data Indicators
Safety Outcome 1	Item 1	Maltreatment in foster care Recurrence of maltreatment
Safety Outcome 2	Items 2 and 3	N/A
Permanency Outcome 1	Items 4, 5, and 6	Permanency in 12 months for children entering foster care Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 12–23 months Permanency in 12 months for children in care 24 months or more Reentry to foster care in 12 months Placement stability
Permanency Outcome 2	Items 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11	N/A

Outcome	Case Review Item(s)	Statewide Data Indicators
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

New Mexico was found in substantial conformity with none of the 7 outcomes.

The following 2 of the 7 systemic factors were found to be in substantial conformity:

- Quality Assurance System
- Agency Responsiveness to the Community

CB Comments on State Performance

The New Mexico CYFD is the state's authority designated to serve children, youth, and families in need of social services. The social service programs include, but are not limited to, child protection, in-home services, foster care, and adoption.

In 2015, during its Round 3 CFSR, New Mexico was in substantial conformity with one of the 7 outcomes, Well-Being Outcome 2: Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs, and in substantial conformity with 2 of the 7 systemic factors, Quality Assurance System and Agency Responsiveness to the Community.

New Mexico's Round 3 CFSR PIP was approved with an effective date of March 31, 2017, for a 2-year implementation period. On November 22, 2018, the CB notified the state that it had completed all the benchmarks and action steps identified in the PIP. On September 23, 2020, the CB determined that NM had successfully completed all of its PIP measurement goals and activities for Round 3.

Some overarching challenges affecting performance and practice during the Round 3 PIP and non-overlapping evaluation period were changes in administration and significant workforce issues, which had a direct impact on programs and service delivery.

The Round 4 CFSR (conducted by New Mexico CYFD with support from the Children's Bureau between October 1, 2024, and March 31, 2025) and stakeholder interviews (conducted November 18–22, 2024) found that New Mexico is not in substantial conformity with all 7 outcomes as well as 5 of the 7 systemic factors: Statewide Information System, Case Review System, Staff and Provider Training, Service Array and Resource Development, and Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention. New Mexico was found to be in substantial conformity with two systemic factors: Quality Assurance System and Agency Responsiveness to the Community.

The highest performing outcome in the Round 4 CFSR was Safety 1, Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect, with 81% of applicable cases rated as substantially achieved. For those cases not in substantial conformity, the data showed that New Mexico did not respond to reports of child maltreatment timely and, in some of the applicable cases, did not consistently make face-to-face contact with the alleged victim(s) in accordance with state policy. CYFD reported that one procedure implemented to assist in improving timeliness of initiation is pre-initiation staffing, which requires the worker and supervisor to staff the case and review the report and any relevant history prior to initiating the investigation.

Safety Outcome 1 also includes performance on two statewide data indicators. In New Mexico's most recently released (February 2025) Statewide Data Profile, performance on Maltreatment in Foster Care was statistically worse than national performance for both fiscal years (FYs) 2020 and 2021; however, performance on that indicator improved to statistically no different than national performance for FY 2022. Performance on Recurrence of Maltreatment was statistically worse than national performance for the most recent 3 reporting periods (FYs 20–21, 21–22, and 22–23).

Practice for the two items that comprise Safety Outcome 2, Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate, requires substantial improvement. This outcome had low performance,

with 28% of applicable cases rated as substantially achieved. For Item 2, Services to Family to Protect Child(ren) in the Home and Prevent Removal or Re-Entry Into Foster Care, 39% of applicable cases were rated as a Strength. Primary reasons for low performance on Item 2 were caseworkers not providing or following up on risk and safety-related services, to address a parent's substance use issues, domestic violence, or mental health service needs, for example. For Item 3, Risk and Safety Assessment and Management, 31% of the cases were rated as a Strength. While foster care cases had a higher percentage of Strength ratings, safety-related practice for both foster care and in-home services cases requires substantial improvement.

Safety-related practice improvement needs in New Mexico include caseworkers conducting accurate initial and ongoing assessments of child risk and safety, including obtaining and considering additional case information and case history, identifying all the risk and safety concerns present in the case, and assessing all children residing in the family home. The CFSR also revealed concerns regarding caseworkers not developing safety plans, ensuring that the developed safety plans were adequate to address the identified safety threats, and sufficiently monitoring those plans.

Child safety is of paramount importance and should be a primary focus of New Mexico's PIP. The CB recommends that New Mexico identify strategies to strengthen caseworkers' ability to assess the risk and safety of children accurately and comprehensively and develop, implement, monitor, and adjust appropriate safety plans that mitigate threats to child safety.

New Mexico's performance on Permanency Outcome 1, Children have permanency and stability in their living situations, was the lowest performing of all the outcome measures at 13% substantial achievement. That performance was driven in large part by performance on Item 6: Achieving Reunification, Guardianship, Adoption, or Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement. Item 6 had a Strength rating of 23%. Most of the cases in the sample had permanency goals of either reunification or adoption. Concurrent goals were not often used. While 98% of all cases reviewed had permanency goals documented in the files, many were not appropriate at the time of the review, resulting in efforts that were not appropriate to case circumstances and low percentages of permanency achievement. In many of the cases reviewed, a reunification goal was in place for too long and associated with lengthy periods of case circumstances such as non-involvement of the parents in their case plans, absent parents due to homelessness, or attempts to work with parents who indicated their desire not to engage. Further, in many cases with a reunification goal, there was a lack of concerted efforts to engage parents in needed services. Referrals to services were delayed or not made. This lack of effort to engage parents can also be seen in the ratings for Sub-Item 12B, Needs Assessment and Services to Parents, as well as Item 15, Caseworker Visits With Parents. Another issue observed was the failure to make efforts with fathers. In several cases, no efforts were made to identify, locate, or engage with fathers. As a result of these practices, when the permanency goal was reunification, the related Items were rated as an Area Needing Improvement in 78% of cases.

In New Mexico, it appears that the established permanency goal drives agency efforts toward that goal unless or until the goal is changed formally in court. In cases where the goal was changed to adoption, there were instances where Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) petitions were filed very quickly after the goal change, even before provisions of the Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) required a filing. Conversely, there were also cases in which despite the goal change to adoption, a TPR was not filed timely, and the case file noted an exception to filing because the child was living with a relative. Given that those cases had a goal of adoption, a TPR should have been filed. Achieving adoption finalization appeared challenging in the cases observed. Worker turnover was a frequent contributor to delayed permanency by adoption. Additionally, process delays were observed in that cases were not timely transferred to the Adoption Unit; there were paperwork delays and delays in searching for adoptive resources.

Children in New Mexico are also experiencing placement moves at a rate nearly double that of the nation as a whole. National performance is 4.48 moves per 1,000 days in care, while the most recent data profile issued in February 2025 shows that children in New Mexico experience 8.52 moves per 1,000 days in care. Item 4 provides another look at Placement Stability by assessing whether children are stable in their current placements and whether any move is made in furtherance of a case plan goal or due to the needs of the child.

Eighty-three percent of children in the cases reviewed were in stable placements. However, for children who moved, 39% of them were moved to achieve case plan goals or to meet the needs of the child.

New Mexico's most recent (February 2025) statewide data indicator performance for Permanency demonstrates that for children entering care, the percentage who exit within the first 12 months is no different than national performance. For the population of children in care between 12 and 23 months, and 24 months or more, New Mexico performs worse than national performance. The Children's Bureau recommends that New Mexico explore the drivers for underperformance in these areas and address them in its PIP. The case review results should inform this inquiry.

Legal and judicial professionals' practice also contributed to the outcomes observed in Permanency Outcome 1. Cases were often continued or rescheduled, which caused significant delays in moving toward permanency. In New Mexico, adjudications are required within the first 60 days of a case. It was not uncommon for adjudications to be continued and rescheduled over a significant amount of time, resulting in adjudications happening at 9, 11, 16, 18, and 19 months. The issue of continuances and rescheduled cases was also raised during TPR hearings. It appears that attorneys are requesting continuances that are being regularly granted and also that the court is rescheduling cases independently because of "scheduling conflicts." These findings coincide with what was reported in the Statewide Assessment for the Case Review System systemic factor, which examines the timeliness of periodic reviews, permanency hearings, and TPR filings. New Mexico received a rating of Area Needing Improvement on all three of those items.

Lastly, it was observed that in some cases the court appeared to take an active role in charting the direction of the case; however, more often the court left the direction of the case to the agency. The court was not directing necessary action that would serve to move the case forward. The Case Review System systemic factor should be a particular focus for New Mexico as each related item was rated as an Area Needing Improvement.

Permanency Outcome 2, The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children, was substantially achieved in 38% of cases reviewed. New Mexico performed strongly on Item 7, Placement With Siblings, with Strength ratings in 86% of cases. More than half of the children in these cases reviewed were placed with their siblings, and for those who were not, there was a valid reason for the separation in 70% of such cases. The next highest performing item in this outcome was Item 10, Relative Placement. In the applicable cases reviewed, 46% of children were placed with relatives, and of those placements, 78% were appropriate to the needs of the child. The rating was lower due to a lack of identifying, locating, informing, and evaluating both maternal and paternal relatives. Item 8, Visiting With Parents and Siblings in Foster Care, was rated as a Strength in 42% of the cases. While some children benefited from seeing their parents at least once per week, 38% of children in the sample had no visits with their father and 11% had no visits with their mother. When observing whether children's relationship with their parents was promoted beyond visiting and if the connections that the child had prior to removal were maintained, New Mexico received a 46% and 44% Strength rating, respectively, on those items.

Well-Being Outcome 1, Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs, was the second lowest performing outcome, with 15% of cases rated as substantially achieved. In the Well-Being 1 Outcome, many of the cases applicable to Item 12 did not demonstrate concerted efforts to assess the needs of the child(ren) and parents and provide the appropriate services. Regardless of case type, performance in working with parents was lower than it was with children, with the agency's performance for fathers being lower than for mothers for Sub-Item 12B, Needs Assessment and Services to Parents. Also notable was that in 65% of the applicable cases, the needs of the foster or pre-adoptive parents were adequately assessed but appropriate services were provided in only 50% of those cases. Performance on Item 13, Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning, and Item 15, Caseworker Visits With Parents, signals a need to identify and address practice improvement in work with parents. As noted, practices assessed in this outcome are essential to ensuring the safety, permanency, and well-being of the families served; therefore, such practices should also be a primary focus area for New Mexico's PIP.

Well-Being Outcome 2, Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs (Item 16), was the second highest performing outcome, with 57% of cases rated as substantially achieved. The agency assessed and met the educational needs of children in 60% of foster care cases and 46% of in-home services cases. The absence of initial and ongoing efforts to assess educational needs and ensure appropriate service

delivery for children remaining in their homes were the primary reasons for the lower performance in in-home cases.

Well-Being Outcome 3 addresses the agency's concerted efforts to assess and provide services to meet children's physical and dental health needs (Item 17) and mental/behavioral health needs (Item 18). Only 25% of the cases were rated as substantially achieved for this outcome. Fewer in-home services cases than foster care cases were applicable to this outcome, but performance for Item 18 was lower for in-home services cases than for foster care cases. Practices that negatively affected this outcome across both case types included the lack of assessment of the child(ren)s' physical/dental and mental/behavioral health needs, provision of services to meet identified needs, and not providing appropriate oversight of prescription medication. For the applicable in-home services cases, agency efforts to assess children's mental and behavioral health needs were rated lower than efforts to assess physical and dental health needs. Similarly, for foster care cases, performance on assessment of physical and dental health needs was higher than on assessment of mental/behavioral needs.

Service Array and Resource Development is a systemic factor that affects safety, permanency, and well-being outcomes. The case review results and stakeholder interviews indicated that accessing critical services, such as substance use issues, Multisystemic Therapy (MST), and Applied Behavior Analysis therapy (ABA), is a challenge. Behavioral health providers have long waitlists for services such as MST and ABA; however, waitlists are currently tracked at the provider level and may fluctuate frequently, making it difficult for the agency to monitor waitlists in real time. There are limited substance use treatment services and a lack of inpatient services, which are expensive and not covered 100% by Medicaid. Additionally, New Mexico struggles to find sufficient treatment foster homes and residential treatment facilities. They have 9 treatment foster care agencies with approximately 35 open beds, but the agencies do not accept all referrals; therefore, New Mexico tends to send children with higher acuity needs out of state. New Mexico has also experienced challenges with office stays; reportedly, about 30 children needed placements at the time of the review. There are always safety concerns for children and staff with children staying in offices who have been recommended for placement in a residential treatment center or therapeutic foster care; however, behavioral challenges for these youth seem much higher than in the past. Transportation in all jurisdictions of the state is difficult. It is not easy to provide individualized services, especially those that are linguistically or culturally able to meet the needs of clients, or agencies may not have providers skilled in specific interventions. Workforce issues within CYFD have also presented problems as access to services is dependent on the social worker's knowledge of the available services.

As New Mexico works to address the concerns highlighted in the CFSR, the state should build on the strengths of the state's continuous quality improvement (CQI) system and existing collaboration with community partners that were present during the statewide assessment process. New Mexico is encouraged to further engage people with lived experience, its legal and judicial partners, and other community partners in the process of PIP development to ensure that any systemic change is meaningful across the state. Involving partners and stakeholders in a collaborative way in the state's CQI process has been shown to contribute to authentic and lasting change for those who interact with the child welfare system.

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 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 CYFD initiate screened-in reports by having face-to-face contact and assessing all alleged child victims within the following three timeframes from the intake screening decision:

Emergency reports—within 3 hours

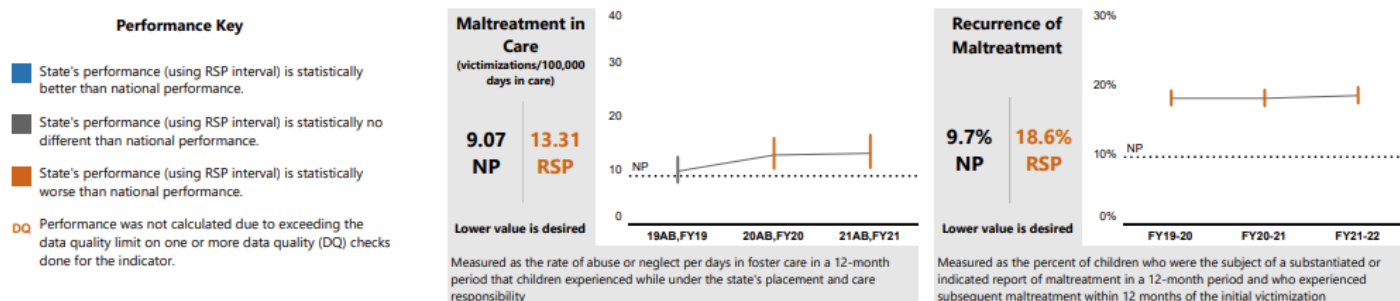
Priority One reports—within 24 hours

Priority Two reports—within 5 calendar days

Statewide Data Indicators

The chart below shows the state's performance from the February 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



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

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

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

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

Statewide Data Indicator	Data Profile Transmitted With Statewide Assessment and Used to Determine Substantial Conformity	August 2024 Profile	February 2025 Profile	Inclusion in PIP?
Maltreatment in Foster Care	Worse	No Different	No Different	No
Recurrence of Maltreatment in 12 months	Worse	Worse	Worse	Yes

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

For maltreatment in foster care, New Mexico performed statistically no different than national performance for the most recent period, although the prior two periods were statistically worse than national performance. The calculation of maltreatment in care uses a ratio of the total number of days children were in care during a 12-month period (cumulative days across all children) to the total number of substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment while in foster care.

The following are notable observations for New Mexico's maltreatment in foster care observed performance:

- In FY 2022, the number of days children were in care declined by 9% compared to FY 2021, but the number of moves declined by 44%.
- Children ages 1 to 5 years were maltreated at a lower rate in FY 2023 than in the two previous reporting periods, but they continue to account for a disproportionately high percentage of the victimizations. Children ages 1 to 5 years account for 32.3% of days in care but 43.9% of victimizations in foster care.
- Bernalillo County has the most days in care but reports a disproportionate share of victimizations. In FY 2022, it accounted for 29.4% of days in care but 51.2% of victimizations in care. Additionally, the maltreatment in foster care rate has increased in Bernalillo County from 5.73 victimizations per 100,000 days in care to 11.17 victimizations.
- Doña Ana County and Lea County are second and third, respectively, in the total number of days in care; however, there were 0 victimizations in Doña Ana County (victimization rate = 0) and 1 victimization in Lea County (victimization rate = 2.5). Both of these counties had much higher victimization rates in FY 2020, with victimization rates of 17.72 for Doña Ana County and 17.28 for Lea County.

New Mexico performed statistically worse than national performance on recurrence of maltreatment for all three reporting periods, with no indication that performance is worsening or improving.

- Recurrence is consistently high across all ages. Although 17-year-olds have a low recurrence rate (5.4% recurrence) relative to youth of other ages, it is still high relative to 17-year-olds across the nation (3.7% recurrence).

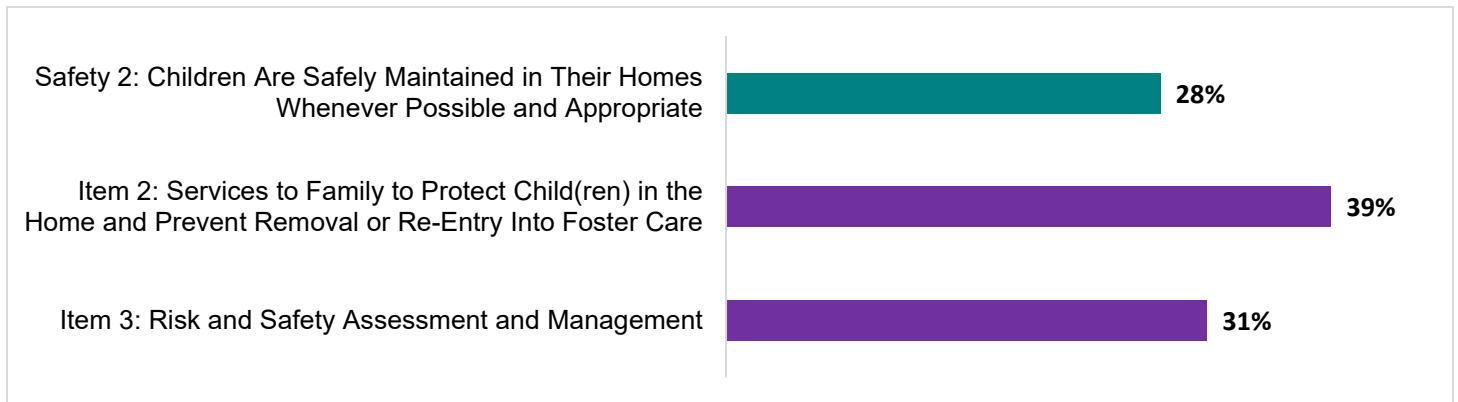
- Bernalillo County and Doña Ana County account for 24.8% and 16.7%, respectively, of the initial victims in New Mexico. Additionally, Bernalillo County and Doña Ana County account for 27.5% and 19.2%, respectively, of recurring victimizations, indicating that these two counties have recurrence frequencies that are disproportionately high.

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



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

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

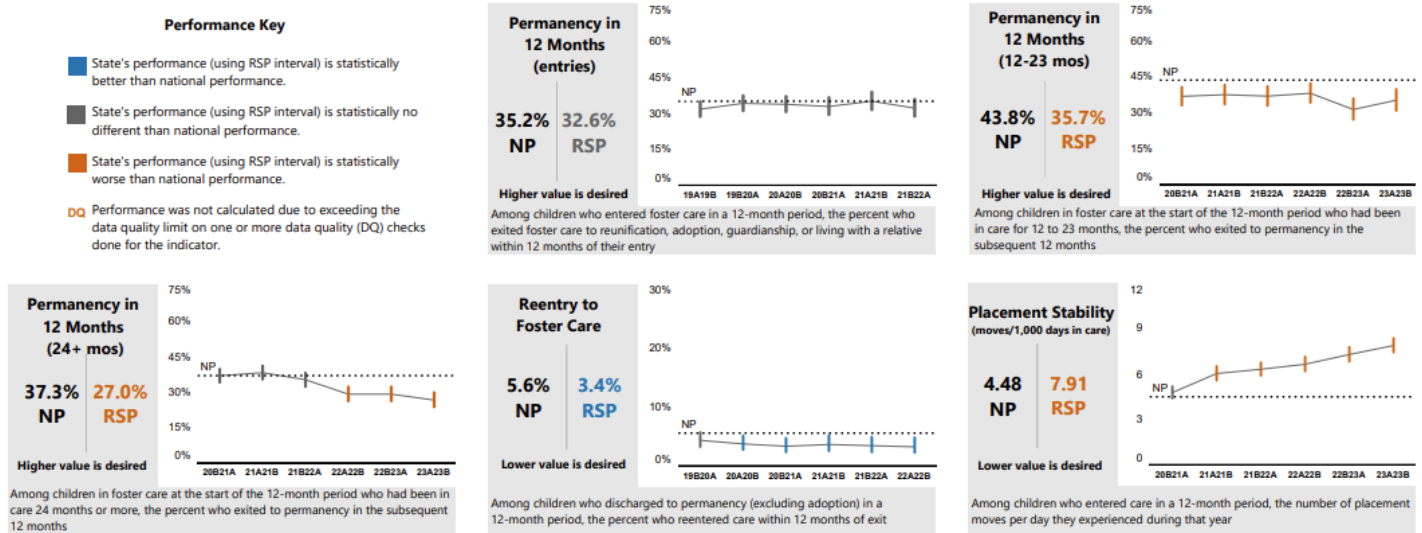
Permanency Outcome 1: Children have permanency and stability in their living situations.

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

Statewide Data Indicators

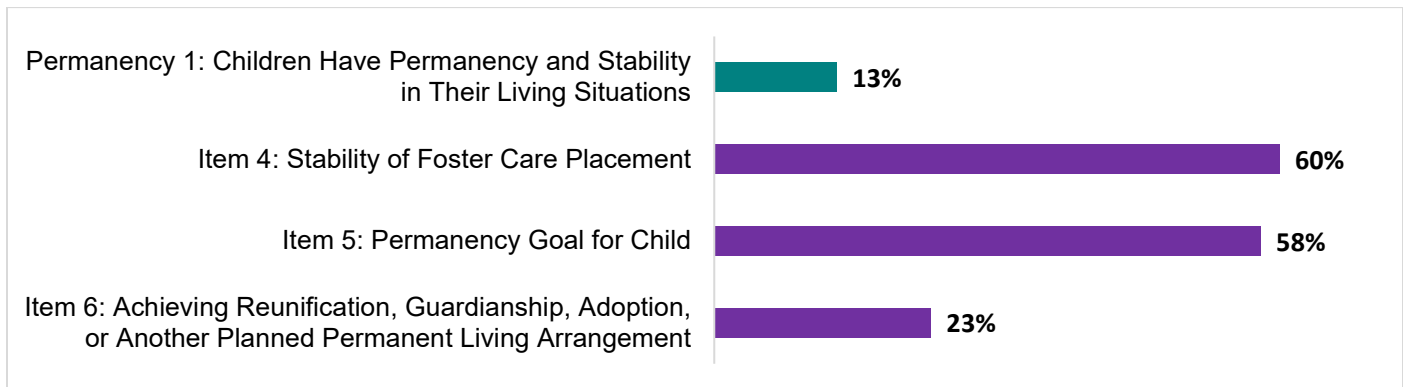
The chart below shows the state's performance from the February 2024 data profile that signaled the start of the statewide assessment process and was used to determine substantial conformity for Permanency Outcome 1.

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



Case Review

Figure 5. Performance on Permanency Outcome 1 and Supporting Items



New Mexico 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 no different 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 worse 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 worse than national performance.
- Less than 95% of the cases reviewed were substantially achieved.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 4.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 5.

- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 6.

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

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

Statewide Data Indicator	Data Profile Transmitted With Statewide Assessment and Used to Determine Substantial Conformity	August 2024 Profile	February 2025 Profile	Inclusion in PIP?
Permanency in 12 months for children entering care	No Different	No Different	No Different	No
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	Worse	Worse	Worse	Yes
Reentry to foster care in 12 months	Better	Better	No Different	No
Placement stability	Worse	Worse	Worse	Yes

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

New Mexico's performance on the statewide data indicator for permanency in 12 months for children entering care is consistently not statistically different from national performance. The following are notable observations regarding New Mexico's performance on this indicator, beginning with observations regarding the foster care entry rate, which is a component of measuring and understanding permanency in 12 months for children entering care.

- New Mexico's entry rate (2.36 entries per 1,000 children in the population) in FY 2024 was roughly equivalent to the national entry rate (2.27 entries per 1,000 children in the population).
- Of all children who entered care in New Mexico during FY 2024, 23% of them exited care within 7 days or fewer, and this is the highest percentage in the nation. Nationally, only 4% of children who enter care exit within 7 days.
- Valencia County accounts for 4% of the child population in New Mexico but 10.7% of the foster care entries, and thus it has a disproportionately high entry rate.
- Bernalillo County has a disproportionately low frequency of exits to permanency within 12 months of entry. Bernalillo County accounts for 30.5% of the foster care entries but only 23.4% of the exits to permanency within 12 months of entry.

Performance on the two statewide data indicators for later-term permanency—(1) permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 12–23 months and (2) permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 24 months or more—was statistically worse than national performance across all 3 reporting years.

- There was a decline in performance for both indicators over the three reporting periods. Performance on permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 12–23 months dropped from 39.7% to 27.5%, and roughly proportional drops were seen across all age levels of children. Likewise, performance on permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 24 or more months dropped from 30.7% to 26.5%, and roughly proportional drops were seen across all age levels.
- Bernalillo County has the most children in care for each indicator but also saw large drops in performance for both indicators. Performance on permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 12–23 months dropped from 42.1% to 15.2% (a 64% decrease), and performance on permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 24 months or more dropped from 30.4% to 12.1% (a 60% decrease).

New Mexico's performance on the statewide data indicator for reentry to foster care is statistically no different than national performance in the most recent reporting period; however, it was statistically better than national performance in the five previous reporting periods, and thus performance is trending worse.

- Performance on this indicator went from a low of 3.1% in FY 2021 to a new high of 5.6% in FY 2023 (lower performance is desired).
- Bernalillo County saw an increase in reentry from 4.2% in FY 2021 to 7.9% in FY 2023. In FY 2023, Bernalillo accounted for 27.1% of the exits but 38.2% of the reentries.

Performance on the statewide data indicator for placement stability is statistically worse than national performance across the 3 years of reporting.

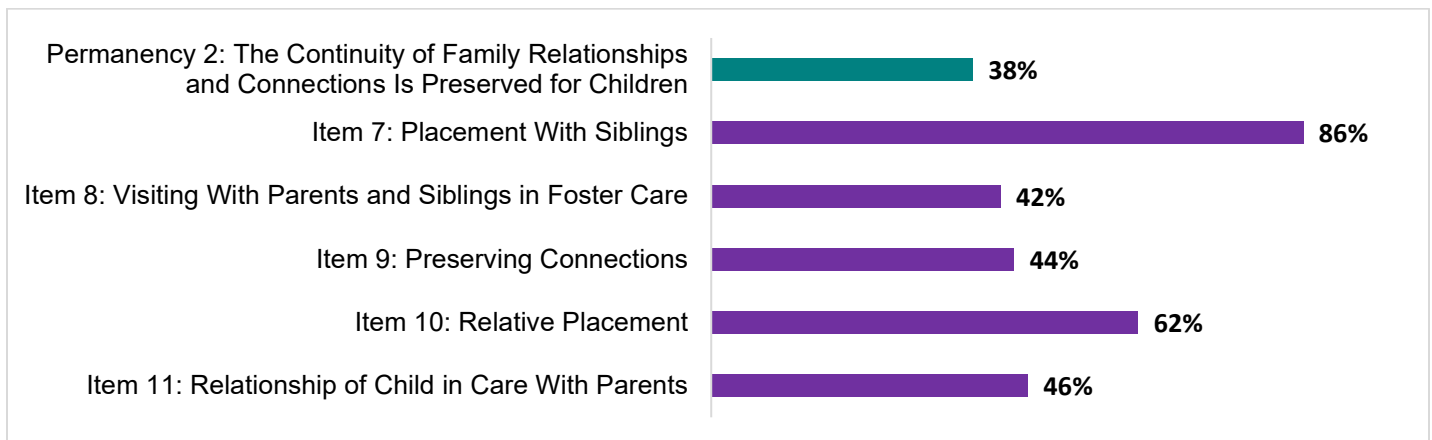
- Performance on this indicator consistently increased across the 3 years, going from 6.7 moves per 1,000 days in care in FY 2022 to 8.31 moves per 1,000 days in care in FY 2024 (lower performance is desired).
- The largest increases in moves per 1,000 days in care were observed for children aged 1 to 5 years (an increase of 5.69 per 1,000 to 7.79 per 1,000) and children aged 6 to 10 years (an increase of 6.49 moves per 1,000 to 9.99 moves per 1,000).
- The increase is observed statewide, with 21 of the 33 counties in the state showing an increase in placement moves per 1,000 days in care. Furthermore, although Bernalillo County accounts for the most days in care (31% of the state's days in care), it contributes a proportionally lower percent of the moves (28.1% of the moves). Also, the 17% increase in placement moves per 1,000 days is the 9th lowest change over this time, and thus Bernalillo does not appear to be a driver of the worsening performance on this indicator.

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



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

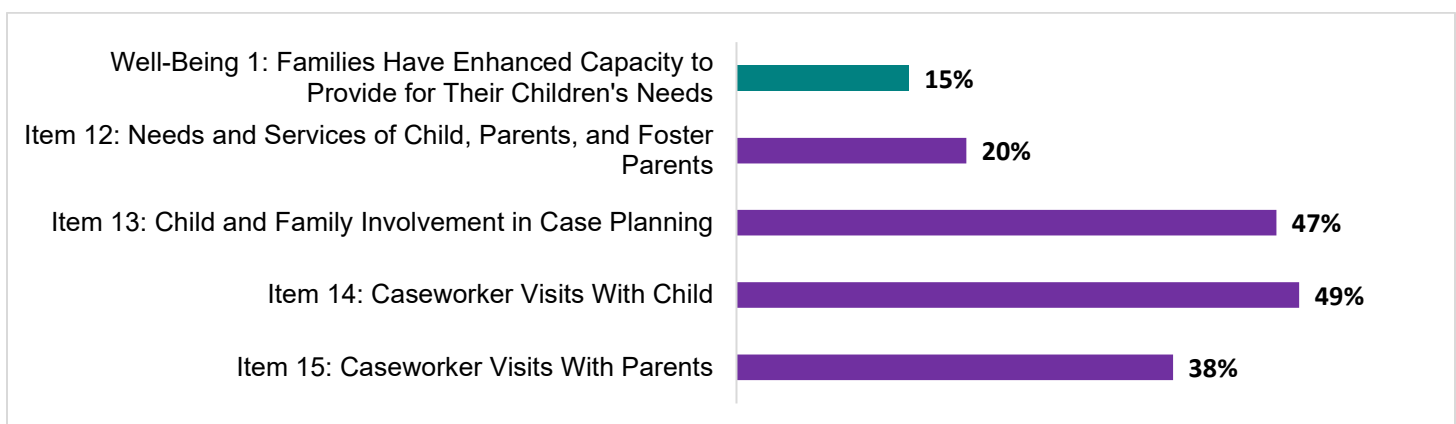
- Less than 95% of the cases reviewed were substantially achieved.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 7.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 8.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 9.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated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

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

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

Case Review

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



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

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

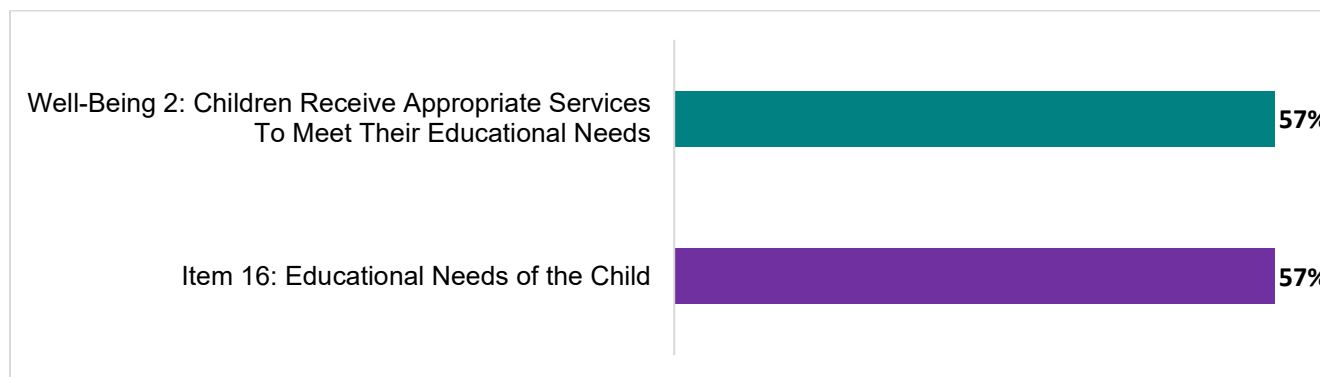
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12A.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12B.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12C.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 13.
- Less than 90% of the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

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

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

Case Review

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



New Mexico was found not to be in substantial conformity with Well-Being Outcome 2:

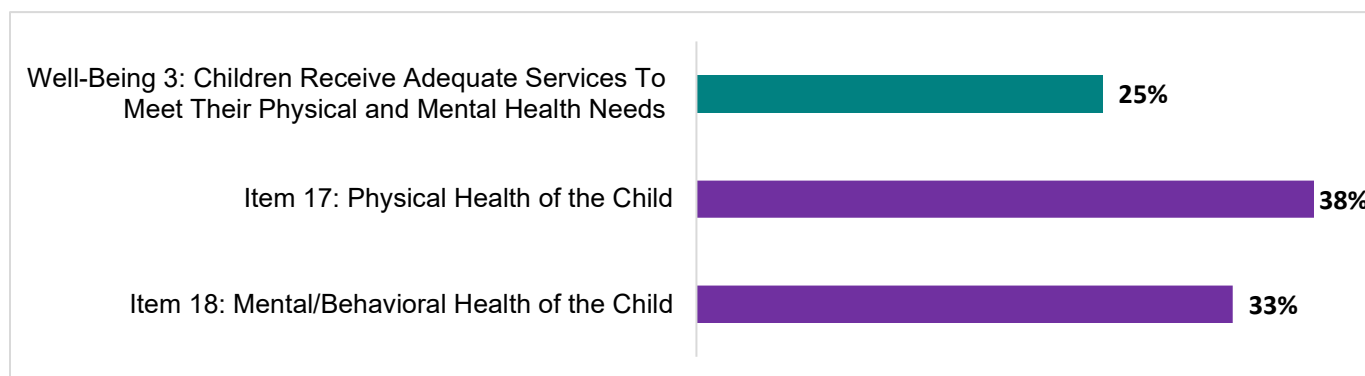
- Less than 95% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 16.

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

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

Case Review

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



New Mexico 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	Area Needing Improvement

New Mexico was found not to be in substantial conformity with the systemic factor of Statewide Information System.

Item 19: Statewide Information System

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

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 19 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- New Mexico described policy requirements and quality assurance activities to address the expectation 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. However, no data were available to demonstrate that 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 are accurate and readily available.

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

New Mexico 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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 20 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and information submitted did not demonstrate that each child has a written case plan that was jointly developed with the child's parents. New Mexico's policies require that children have case plans developed with parents, but the state does not have a tracking mechanism to ensure that these policies are carried out.

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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 21 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and evidence submitted did not demonstrate that a periodic review for each child occurs no less frequently than once every 6 months. While New Mexico has requirements and procedures to support functioning of this item, data were not available in either the agency's or the court's data system to demonstrate routine functioning.

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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 22 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The data and evidence provided did not demonstrate that for each child, a permanency hearing occurs no later than 12 months from the date the child entered foster care and at least every 12 months thereafter. Data were not disaggregated between initial and subsequent hearings and did not clearly define the population of children who should have had a permanency hearing relative to those who had timely hearings.

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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 23 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Data and information received did not demonstrate that termination of parental rights (TPR) petitions were routinely filed in a timely manner in accordance with federal requirements. The data analysis provided did not define the total population of children who were eligible for a TPR hearing, and no data or information was provided concerning how exceptions to mandatory filings are captured.

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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 24 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and evidence received did not demonstrate that the foster parents, pre-adoptive parents, and relative caregivers of children in foster care were receiving notification of periodic reviews or permanency hearings held with respect to the child that advised of their right to be heard. While New Mexico statute requires that foster parents, pre-adoptive parents, and relative caregivers of children in foster care receive notifications, there were limited data to support implementation of the statute due to the lack of a statewide tracking mechanism.

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

New Mexico 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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Strength for Item 25 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Information provided indicated that the New Mexico quality assurance (QA) system is functioning statewide covering each of the state's judicial districts and counties. The New Mexico QA system utilizes an array of ongoing and separate case review processes with unique performance monitoring aims, county and statewide performance reports to evaluate the quality of services in achieving positive outcomes for children and families, and a process whereby QA data inform program improvement plans implemented and monitored by county managers in partnership with staff within the CYFD Office of Performance and Accountability.

Staff and Provider Training

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

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

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

Item 26: Initial Staff Training

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

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 26 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Information reported indicates that the initial required training is not routinely completed in a timely manner and there are challenges in ensuring that such training provides new case management staff with the knowledge and skills needed to assume 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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 27 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- It is unclear how any ongoing training received by staff addresses the skills and knowledge needed to carry out their supervisory and case management duties. In addition, it was reported that high caseloads due to worker turnover and vacancies prevent staff from participating in the extensive array of ongoing training opportunities for case management staff and supervisors that New Mexico has available.

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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 28 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Although resource (foster) parents are required to participate in ongoing training as outlined in their Individualized Retention and Training Plan (IRTP) to maintain their licensure, there is no minimum required number of classes or hours of training outlined in policy or procedure. Each agency sets its own pre-service and ongoing service training hours and curriculum. It is not clear to what degree agency-specific training requirements are being met throughout the state. Training requirements for state licensed facilities was not provided. No data or information was provided to demonstrate that training requirements are being monitored or met statewide or that the training addresses the skills and knowledge base needed for licensed caregivers and staff to carry out their duties.

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

New Mexico 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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 29 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The data and evidence provided did not demonstrate that New Mexico has an adequate array of services accessible to children and families in all jurisdictions of the state. Gaps in services or waitlists were noted in the following areas: transportation, mental health services for children and parents, domestic violence services, housing for families and youth transitioning out of care, independent living services, services for children and parents who have developmental delays, services for high-acuity children, services to families providing kinship care, in-home services to meet identified safety-related issues and other identified family needs, and substance use services. Waitlists of over 6 months were reportedly not uncommon to access mental health services for children and parents, particularly specialty services such as neuropsychological assessments and inpatient substance use treatment. A shortage of licensed foster homes, particularly therapeutic foster care, and appropriate residential treatment care options results in usage of temporary placements and children staying/sleeping in offices supervised by agency staff.

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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 30 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Information gathered did not demonstrate that New Mexico's service array and resource development system is functioning statewide to ensure that services can routinely be individualized to meet the unique needs of the children and families served by the state. While translation and virtual/online services are available, such services are not routinely individualized to meet the developmental and linguistic needs of children and parents.

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	Area Needing Improvement
Item 32: Coordination of CFSP Services With Other Federal Programs	Strength

New Mexico 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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 31 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- New Mexico identified a wide array of required stakeholders engaged in ongoing consultation; however, the information provided did not demonstrate that the feedback or major concerns of these stakeholders were included in the goals and objectives in the annual updates of the Child and Family Services Plan (CFSP).

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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Strength for Item 32 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- New Mexico described regular, ongoing communication with other state agencies administering federally funded/assisted programs and services to increase communication, understanding, and collaboration strategies across service systems. Specific examples were noted that demonstrated how the state coordinates services or benefits with other federal or federally assisted programs serving the same population.

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	Area Needing Improvement
Item 34: Requirements for Criminal Background Checks	Area Needing Improvement
Item 35: Diligent Recruitment of Foster and Adoptive Homes	Area Needing Improvement

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

New Mexico 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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 33 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and evidence provided did not demonstrate that standards are applied equally across all licensed foster family homes and child-care institutions. New Mexico reported inconsistent record-keeping practices and concerns regarding the accuracy of foster home licensing compliance records across counties that impact the uniform application of licensing standards statewide. In addition, no data were reported related to the uniform application of licensing standards for childcare institutions statewide. The state did not report an established process for issuing and documenting waivers and exceptions for both licensed and kinship homes.

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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 34 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- No data or evidence were provided to demonstrate that the state complies with federal requirements for criminal background clearances related to licensing foster care and adoptive placements or 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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 35 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Relevant data and information were not reported indicating diligent recruitment of potential foster and adoptive families who reflect that the ethnic and racial diversity of children in the state for whom foster and adoptive homes are needed is occurring statewide. New Mexico does report policy and expectations that describe the process of developing and implementing state and county-level recruitment of potential foster and adoptive families.

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.

- New Mexico received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 36 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Data and evidence provided did not demonstrate compliance with the required timeframes for completing home studies or ensuring that the effective use of cross-jurisdictional resources to facilitate timely adoptive or permanent placements for waiting children is occurring statewide.

APPENDIX A

Summary of New Mexico 2025 Child and Family Services Review Performance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Element	Overall Determination	State Performance
Safety Outcome 1: Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect.	Not in Substantial Conformity	81% Substantially Achieved
Item 1: Timeliness of investigations	Area Needing Improvement	81% 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	13.31	10.61–16.71	21A–21B, FY21–22
Recurrence of maltreatment	9.7%	Worse Than National Performance	Lower	18.6%	17.5%–19.8%	FY21–22

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	28% Substantially Achieved
Item 2: Services to protect child(ren) in the home and prevent removal or re-entry into foster care	Area Needing Improvement	39% Strength
Item 3: Risk and safety assessment and management	Area Needing Improvement	31% 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	13% Substantially Achieved
Item 4: Stability of foster care placement	Area Needing Improvement	60% Strength
Item 5: Permanency goal for child	Area Needing Improvement	58% Strength
Item 6: Achieving reunification, guardianship, adoption, or another planned permanent living arrangement	Area Needing Improvement	23% 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%	No Different Than National Performance	Higher	32.6%	29.2%–36.3%	21B–23A
Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 12–23 months	43.8%	Worse Than National Performance	Higher	35.7%	31.3%–40.3%	23A–23B
Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 24 months or more	37.3%	Worse Than National Performance	Higher	27%	24.1%–30.2%	23A–23B
Re-entry to foster care in 12 months	5.6%	Better Than National Performance	Lower	3.4%	2.4%–5%	22A–23B
Placement stability (moves per 1,000 days in care)	4.48	Worse Than National Performance	Lower	7.91	7.46–8.39	23A–23B

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	38% Substantially Achieved
Item 7: Placement with siblings	Area Needing Improvement	86% Strength
Item 8: Visiting with parents and siblings in foster care	Area Needing Improvement	42% Strength
Item 9: Preserving connections	Area Needing Improvement	44% Strength
Item 10: Relative placement	Area Needing Improvement	62% Strength
Item 11: Relationship of child in care with parents	Area Needing Improvement	46% 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	15% Substantially Achieved
Item 12: Needs and services of child, parents, and foster parents	Area Needing Improvement	20% Strength
Sub-Item 12A: Needs assessment and services to children	Area Needing Improvement	48% Strength
Sub-Item 12B: Needs assessment and services to parents	Area Needing Improvement	24% Strength
Sub-Item 12C: Needs assessment and services to foster parents	Area Needing Improvement	50% Strength
Item 13: Child and family involvement in case planning	Area Needing Improvement	47% Strength
Item 14: Caseworker visits with child	Area Needing Improvement	49% Strength
Item 15: Caseworker visits with parents	Area Needing Improvement	38% Strength

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

Data Element	Overall Determination	State Performance
Well-Being Outcome 2: Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs.	Not in Substantial Conformity	57% Substantially Achieved
Item 16: Educational needs of the child	Area Needing Improvement	57% 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	25% Substantially Achieved
Item 17: Physical health of the child	Area Needing Improvement	38% Strength
Item 18: Mental/behavioral health of the child	Area Needing Improvement	33% Strength

II. Ratings for Systemic Factors

The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity with federal requirements for the 7 systemic factors based on the level of functioning of each systemic factor across the state. The CB determines substantial conformity with the

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

STATEWIDE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Statewide Information System	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Not in Substantial Conformity
Item 19: Statewide Information System	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Area Needing Improvement

CASE REVIEW SYSTEM

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

QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

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

STAFF AND PROVIDER TRAINING

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

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Item 28: Foster and Adoptive Parent Training	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Area Needing Improvement

SERVICE ARRAY AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

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

AGENCY RESPONSIVENESS TO THE COMMUNITY

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

FOSTER AND ADOPTIVE PARENT LICENSING, RECRUITMENT, AND RETENTION

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention	Statewide Assessment	Not in Substantial Conformity
Item 33: Standards Applied Equally	Statewide Assessment	Area Needing Improvement
Item 34: Requirements for Criminal Background Checks	Statewide Assessment	Area Needing Improvement
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	Area Needing Improvement

APPENDIX B: PRACTICE PERFORMANCE REPORT

New Mexico 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 New Mexico 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.	80.95% (34 of 42)
(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.	80.95% (34 of 42)
(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 8)
Item 1 Strength Ratings	80.95% (34 of 42)

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.	4.76% (1 of 21)	16% (4 of 25)	10.87% (5 of 46)
(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.	57.14% (12 of 21)	Not Applicable	57.14% (12 of 21)

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 did not make concerted efforts to provide services and the child was removed without providing appropriate services.	19.05% (4 of 21)	Not Applicable	19.05% (4 of 21)
(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.	14.29% (3 of 21)	84% (21 of 25)	52.17% (24 of 46)
Item 2 Strength Ratings	66.67% (14 of 21)	16% (4 of 25)	39.13% (18 of 46)

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.	87.5% (35 of 40)	68% (17 of 25)	80% (52 of 65)
(Question 3A1) There were no maltreatment allegations that were not substantiated despite evidence that would support substantiation.	95% (38 of 40)	84% (21 of 25)	90.77% (59 of 65)
(Question 3A) The agency conducted an initial assessment that accurately assessed all risk and safety concerns.	73.33% (11 of 15)	27.27% (6 of 22)	45.95% (17 of 37)
(Question 3B) The agency conducted ongoing assessments that accurately assessed all risk and safety concerns.	50% (20 of 40)	20% (5 of 25)	38.46% (25 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.	10% (1 of 10)	27.27% (6 of 22)	21.88% (7 of 32)
(Question 3D) There were no safety concerns pertaining to children in the family home that were not adequately or appropriately addressed by the agency.	88.89% (24 of 27)	59.09% (13 of 22)	75.51% (37 of 49)
(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.	82.14% (23 of 28)	Not Applicable	82.14% (23 of 28)

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(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.	82.5% (33 of 40)	Not Applicable	82.5% (33 of 40)
Item 3 Strength Ratings	42.5% (17 of 40)	12% (3 of 25)	30.77% (20 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.	38.89% (7 of 18)	38.89% (7 of 18)
(Question 4C) The child's current or most recent placement setting is stable.	82.5% (33 of 40)	82.5% (33 of 40)
Item 4 Strength Ratings	60% (24 of 40)	60% (24 of 40)

Item 5: Permanency Goal for Child

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 5A3) Permanency goal(s) is (are) specified in the case file.	97.5% (39 of 40)	97.5% (39 of 40)
(Question 5B) Permanency goals in effect during the period under review were established in a timely manner.	82.5% (33 of 40)	82.5% (33 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.	67.5% (27 of 40)	67.5% (27 of 40)
(Question 5D) Child has been in foster care for at least 15 of the most recent 22 months.	47.5% (19 of 40)	47.5% (19 of 40)
(Questions 5E) Child meets other Adoption and Safe Families Act criteria for termination of parental rights (TPR).	0% (0 of 21)	0% (0 of 21)
(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.	73.68% (14 of 19)	73.68% (14 of 19)
Item 5 Strength Ratings	57.5% (23 of 40)	57.5% (23 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.	21.74% (5 of 23)	21.74% (5 of 23)
(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.	23.08% (3 of 13)	23.08% (3 of 13)
(Questions 6A4 and 6C) The agency and court made concerted efforts to place a child with a goal of Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement (APPLA) in a living arrangement that can be considered permanent until discharge from foster care.	100% (1 of 1)	100% (1 of 1)
(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.	0% (0 of 1)	0% (0 of 1)
Item 6 Strength Ratings	22.5% (9 of 40)	22.5% (9 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.	54.55% (12 of 22)	54.55% (12 of 22)
(Question 7B) When all siblings were not placed together, there was a valid reason for the child's separation from siblings in placement.	70% (7 of 10)	70% (7 of 10)
Item 7 Strength Ratings	86.36% (19 of 22)	86.36% (19 of 22)

Item 8: Visiting With Parents and Siblings in Foster Care

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was more than once a week.	18.52% (5 of 27)	18.52% (5 of 27)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was once a week.	29.63% (8 of 27)	29.63% (8 of 27)

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 less than once a week but at least twice a month.	14.81% (4 of 27)	14.81% (4 of 27)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	11.11% (3 of 27)	11.11% (3 of 27)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than once a month.	14.81% (4 of 27)	14.81% (4 of 27)
(Question 8A1) Child never had visits with mother.	11.11% (3 of 27)	11.11% (3 of 27)
(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.	62.96% (17 of 27)	62.96% (17 of 27)
(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.	62.5% (15 of 24)	62.5% (15 of 24)
(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.	48.15% (13 of 27)	48.15% (13 of 27)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was more than once a week.	25% (2 of 8)	25% (2 of 8)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was once a week.	0% (0 of 8)	0% (0 of 8)
(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 8)	0% (0 of 8)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	25% (2 of 8)	25% (2 of 8)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was less than once a month.	12.5% (1 of 8)	12.5% (1 of 8)
(Question 8B1) Child never had visits with father.	37.5% (3 of 8)	37.5% (3 of 8)
(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.	37.5% (3 of 8)	37.5% (3 of 8)
(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.	60% (3 of 5)	60% (3 of 5)

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(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.	37.5% (3 of 8)	37.5% (3 of 8)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was more than once a week.	22.22% (2 of 9)	22.22% (2 of 9)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was once a week.	22.22% (2 of 9)	22.22% (2 of 9)
(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% (1 of 9)	11.11% (1 of 9)
(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.	11.11% (1 of 9)	11.11% (1 of 9)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was less than once a month.	11.11% (1 of 9)	11.11% (1 of 9)
(Question 8E1) Child never had visits with siblings in foster care.	22.22% (2 of 9)	22.22% (2 of 9)
(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.	66.67% (6 of 9)	66.67% (6 of 9)
(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.	100% (7 of 7)	100% (7 of 7)
(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.	66.67% (6 of 9)	66.67% (6 of 9)
Item 8 Strength Ratings	41.94% (13 of 31)	41.94% (13 of 31)

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).	43.59% (17 of 39)	43.59% (17 of 39)
Item 9 Strength Ratings	43.59% (17 of 39)	43.59% (17 of 39)

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.	46.15% (18 of 39)	46.15% (18 of 39)
(Question 10A2) The child's current or most recent placement with a relative was appropriate to the child's needs.	77.78% (14 of 18)	77.78% (14 of 18)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Identify maternal relatives.	53.85% (7 of 13)	53.85% (7 of 13)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Locate maternal relatives.	61.54% (8 of 13)	61.54% (8 of 13)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Inform maternal relatives.	84.62% (11 of 13)	84.62% (11 of 13)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Evaluate maternal relatives.	100% (13 of 13)	100% (13 of 13)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Identify paternal relatives.	50% (6 of 12)	50% (6 of 12)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Locate paternal relatives.	58.33% (7 of 12)	58.33% (7 of 12)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Inform paternal relatives.	66.67% (8 of 12)	66.67% (8 of 12)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Evaluate paternal relatives.	100% (12 of 12)	100% (12 of 12)
Item 10 Strength Ratings	61.54% (24 of 39)	61.54% (24 of 39)

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.	48.15% (13 of 27)	48.15% (13 of 27)
(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.	42.86% (3 of 7)	42.86% (3 of 7)
Item 11 Strength Ratings	46.43% (13 of 28)	46.43% (13 of 28)

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	15% (6 of 40)	28% (7 of 25)	20% (13 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.	55% (22 of 40)	56% (14 of 25)	55.38% (36 of 65)
(Question 12A2) Appropriate services were provided to meet the children's needs.	37.14% (13 of 35)	52% (13 of 25)	43.33% (26 of 60)
Sub-Item 12A Strength Ratings	45% (18 of 40)	52% (13 of 25)	47.69% (31 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	32.26% (10 of 31)	54.17% (13 of 24)	41.82% (23 of 55)
(Question 12B3) Appropriate services were provided to meet the mother's needs.	25.81% (8 of 31)	37.5% (9 of 24)	30.91% (17 of 55)
(Questions 12B1 and B3) Concerted efforts were made to assess and address the needs of mothers.	25.81% (8 of 31)	37.5% (9 of 24)	30.91% (17 of 55)
(Question 12B2) The agency conducted formal or informal initial and/or ongoing comprehensive assessments that accurately assessed the father's needs.	20.83% (5 of 24)	21.05% (4 of 19)	20.93% (9 of 43)

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 12B4) Appropriate services were provided to meet the father's needs.	17.39% (4 of 23)	21.05% (4 of 19)	19.05% (8 of 42)
(Questions 12B2 and 12B4) Concerted efforts were made to assess and address the needs of fathers.	16.67% (4 of 24)	21.05% (4 of 19)	18.6% (8 of 43)
Sub-Item 12B Strength Ratings	18.18% (6 of 33)	32% (8 of 25)	24.14% (14 of 58)

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.	65% (26 of 40)	65% (26 of 40)
(Question 12C2) The agency provided appropriate services to foster and pre-adoptive parents related to caring for children in their care.	50% (20 of 40)	50% (20 of 40)
Sub-Item 12C Strength Ratings	50% (20 of 40)	50% (20 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.	70% (14 of 20)	45.45% (10 of 22)	57.14% (24 of 42)
(Question 13B) The agency made concerted efforts to actively involve the mother in the case planning process.	51.85% (14 of 27)	62.5% (15 of 24)	56.86% (29 of 51)
(Question 13C) The agency made concerted efforts to actively involve the father in the case planning process.	37.5% (6 of 16)	47.06% (8 of 17)	42.42% (14 of 33)
Item 13 Strength Ratings	56.76% (21 of 37)	32% (8 of 25)	46.77% (29 of 62)

Item 14: Caseworker Visits With Child

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was more than once a week.	0% (0 of 40)	0% (0 of 25)	0% (0 of 65)
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was once a week.	0% (0 of 40)	40% (10 of 25)	15.38% (10 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.	5% (2 of 40)	12% (3 of 25)	7.69% (5 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.	80% (32 of 40)	8% (2 of 25)	52.31% (34 of 65)
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was less than once a month.	15% (6 of 40)	40% (10 of 25)	24.62% (16 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.	75% (30 of 40)	56% (14 of 25)	67.69% (44 of 65)
(Question 14B) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the child(ren) was sufficient.	57.5% (23 of 40)	44% (11 of 25)	52.31% (34 of 65)
Item 14 Strength Ratings	52.5% (21 of 40)	44% (11 of 25)	49.23% (32 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 27)	0% (0 of 24)	0% (0 of 51)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was once a week.	0% (0 of 27)	54.17% (13 of 24)	25.49% (13 of 51)

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	7.41% (2 of 27)	8.33% (2 of 24)	7.84% (4 of 51)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	40.74% (11 of 27)	8.33% (2 of 24)	25.49% (13 of 51)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than once a month.	48.15% (13 of 27)	20.83% (5 of 24)	35.29% (18 of 51)
(Question 15A1) Caseworker never had visits with mother.	3.7% (1 of 27)	8.33% (2 of 24)	5.88% (3 of 51)
(Question 15A2) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the mother was sufficient.	51.85% (14 of 27)	62.5% (15 of 24)	56.86% (29 of 51)
(Question 15C) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the mother was sufficient.	52% (13 of 25)	54.55% (12 of 22)	53.19% (25 of 47)
(Questions 15A2 and 15C) Both the frequency and quality of caseworker visitation with the mother were sufficient.	37.04% (10 of 27)	50% (12 of 24)	43.14% (22 of 51)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was more than once a week.	0% (0 of 16)	0% (0 of 17)	0% (0 of 33)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was once a week.	0% (0 of 16)	23.53% (4 of 17)	12.12% (4 of 33)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	6.25% (1 of 16)	0% (0 of 17)	3.03% (1 of 33)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	6.25% (1 of 16)	23.53% (4 of 17)	15.15% (5 of 33)

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than once a month.	62.5% (10 of 16)	29.41% (5 of 17)	45.45% (15 of 33)
(Question 15B1) Caseworker never had visits with father.	25% (4 of 16)	23.53% (4 of 17)	24.24% (8 of 33)
(Question 15B2) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the father was sufficient.	25% (4 of 16)	47.06% (8 of 17)	36.36% (12 of 33)
(Question 15D) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the father was sufficient.	33.33% (4 of 12)	53.85% (7 of 13)	44% (11 of 25)
(Question 15B2 and 15D) Both the frequency and quality of caseworker visitation with the father were sufficient.	18.75% (3 of 16)	35.29% (6 of 17)	27.27% (9 of 33)
Item 15 Strength Ratings	35.48% (11 of 31)	40% (10 of 25)	37.5% (21 of 56)

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.	65% (26 of 40)	53.85% (7 of 13)	62.26% (33 of 53)
(Question 16B) The agency made concerted efforts to address the children's educational needs through appropriate services.	60% (24 of 40)	41.67% (5 of 12)	55.77% (29 of 52)
Item 16 Strength Ratings	60% (24 of 40)	46.15% (6 of 13)	56.6% (30 of 53)

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.	72.5% (29 of 40)	85.71% (6 of 7)	74.47% (35 of 47)
(Question 17B1) The agency provided appropriate oversight of prescription medications for the physical health issues of the target child in foster care.	25% (4 of 16)	Not Applicable	25% (4 of 16)
(Question 17B2) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified physical health needs.	65% (26 of 40)	85.71% (6 of 7)	68.09% (32 of 47)
(Question 17A2) The agency accurately assessed the children's dental health care needs.	69.23% (27 of 39)	100% (2 of 2)	70.73% (29 of 41)
(Question 17B3) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified dental health needs.	64.1% (25 of 39)	100% (3 of 3)	66.67% (28 of 42)
Item 17 Strength Ratings	30% (12 of 40)	85.71% (6 of 7)	38.3% (18 of 47)

Item 18: Mental/Behavioral Health of the Child

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 18A) The agency accurately assessed the children's mental/behavioral health needs.	53.85% (14 of 26)	40.91% (9 of 22)	47.92% (23 of 48)
(Question 18B) The agency provided appropriate oversight of prescription medications for the mental/behavioral health issues of the target child in foster care.	44.44% (4 of 9)	Not Applicable	44.44% (4 of 9)
(Question 18C) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified mental/behavioral health needs.	38.46% (10 of 26)	36.84% (7 of 19)	37.78% (17 of 45)

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
Item 18 Strength Ratings	30.77% (8 of 26)	36.36% (8 of 22)	33.33% (16 of 48)