

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES REVIEWS

Nevada

FINAL REPORT

2025

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Final Report: Nevada Child and Family Services Review

INTRODUCTION

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

- The Statewide Assessment, prepared by the Nevada Division of Child and Family Services within the Nevada Department of Human Services and submitted to the CB on July 31, 2025. The Statewide Assessment is the state's analysis of its performance on outcomes and the functioning of systemic factors in relation to title IV-B and IV-E requirements and the title IV-B Child and Family Services Plan.
- The February 2025 State Data Profile, prepared by the CB, which provides the state's Risk-Standardized Performance (RSP) compared to national performance on 7 statewide data indicators.
- The results of case reviews of 65 cases (40 foster care and 25 in-home services), conducted via a State-Led Review process in Nevada December 2025 through March 2026 examining case practices occurring in October 2024 through March 2026.
- Interviews and focus groups with state stakeholders and partners, which included:
 - Attorneys for the agency
 - Attorneys for children and youth
 - Attorneys for parents
 - Continuous quality improvement (CQI) staff and information system staff
 - Child welfare agency leadership
 - Child welfare agency assessment and permanency caseworkers
 - Foster and adoptive parents and relative caregivers
 - Judges
 - Licensing staff
 - Parents
 - Service providers
 - Tribal representatives/leaders
 - 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

Nevada 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

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

The following 1 of the 7 systemic factors was found to be in substantial conformity:

- Agency Responsiveness to the Community

CB Comments on State Performance

During the Round 3 CFSR conducted in 2018, Nevada was not in substantial conformity with any of the 7 outcomes and was in substantial conformity with 1 of the 7 systemic factors: Agency Responsiveness to the Community. Nevada entered its Program Improvement Plan (PIP) to address areas of nonconformity and has made efforts to strengthen key practice and systemic areas identified during that review. In the Round 4 CFSR (State-Led Review), Nevada remains out of substantial conformity with all 7 outcomes and most systemic factors. However, evidence from the Statewide Assessment indicates that Nevada continues to demonstrate strength in Agency Responsiveness to the Community, reflecting ongoing collaboration with system partners and stakeholders.

Nevada's CFSR findings demonstrate a system with strong initial safety response capacity and foundational structures in place, alongside challenges in sustaining effective ongoing casework practice, engaging families, and achieving timely permanency outcomes. These outcome patterns are closely aligned with identified systemic factor limitations, particularly related to service array capacity, case review processes, quality assurance infrastructure, and workforce development, which collectively affect the consistency and effectiveness of practice statewide.

Nevada performed strongly in front-end safety practices, including the timely initiation of investigations, with approximately 94% of cases rated as a Strength for timeliness of investigations, as well as high performance in initial face-to-face contact. Case review findings further demonstrate that agencies are generally effective in identifying immediate safety concerns and implementing initial safety interventions, including safety planning and in-home services to prevent removal when appropriate. However, performance declines notably beyond initial contact. While the quality of initial and ongoing risk and safety assessments was rated positively in 71% of cases, case-level findings indicate that ongoing assessment and safety management were not always maintained over time. In several cases, changing family circumstances, new safety concerns, or evolving risks were not fully reassessed or incorporated into ongoing safety planning. In addition, safety plans were not consistently updated to reflect those changes. These findings indicate that while Nevada's system is effective at identifying and responding to immediate safety threats, opportunities remain to strengthen ongoing safety management through consistent assessment, monitoring, and service adjustment, particularly in in-home services cases.

A prominent cross-cutting theme is limited engagement of parents, particularly fathers, which is evident across multiple outcomes. Performance was notably low in areas related to parent engagement, including caseworker visits with parents (50% Strength) and parent-child relationships (48% Strength). Case reviews illustrate that agencies frequently did not make concerted efforts to locate, engage, and/or assess fathers, even when their whereabouts were known. In multiple cases, parents had limited or no contact with their children despite the absence of documented safety concerns, and barriers to engagement were not adequately addressed. These concerns are also reflected in case planning and service provision, where parents, particularly fathers, were not consistently engaged in identifying needs or participating in services necessary to support reunification.

Visitation for children in foster care represents another area of concern and further reflects broader engagement challenges. Nevada achieved a 47% Strength rating for visitation of children in foster care with their parents and siblings, indicating that less than half of cases demonstrated adequate efforts in this area. Siblings in foster care were placed together in 46% of cases. As a result, the lack of appropriate visitation between siblings placed separately became a significant factor affecting overall performance in this area. The frequency and quality of visitation among siblings in foster care was found to be sufficient in only 42% of cases reviewed. Case reviews show that visitation was often infrequent, inconsistent, or absent, and barriers such as transportation, placement distance, and parental circumstances were not consistently addressed. These challenges reduced opportunities to support reunification and maintain family connections.

Findings related to caseworker visitation and case planning (Items 13–15) further reinforce engagement as a central cross-cutting issue. While Nevada demonstrated stronger performance in caseworker visits with children (78% Strength), this level of consistency was not mirrored in engagement with parents, with caseworker visits with parents rated as a Strength in 50% of cases. In addition, child and family involvement in case planning was rated as a Strength in approximately 56% of cases, indicating that in nearly half of cases, parents and children were not meaningfully involved in case planning processes. Case reviews indicate that parents were often provided with case plans but were not actively engaged in their development, did not fully understand expectations, and/or were not involved in ongoing assessment of progress or adjustment of services.

These engagement and case planning concerns affect multiple outcome areas. Limited engagement with parents reduces opportunities to assess and monitor safety on an ongoing basis, particularly as family circumstances change. In addition, when case planning is not collaborative or clearly understood, services are less likely to align effectively with family needs, resulting in limited progress toward case goals. This contributes to delays in achieving permanency, as parents are not consistently supported in making the behavioral changes necessary for reunification or other permanency outcomes.

Nevada also faces challenges related to the availability and accessibility of services, which directly affect safety, permanency, and well-being outcomes. While services to prevent removal were rated as a Strength in 87% of cases during the review, evidence showed gaps in services available to families once children entered care. Additionally, the item measuring the agency's efforts to appropriately assess and address the needs of children, parents, and foster parents (Item 12) was rated as a Strength in 52% of cases, with substantially lower performance related to meeting the needs of parents compared to children. Case review findings consistently demonstrate that children's needs are more comprehensively assessed and addressed than those of parents, reflecting a system that is more child-focused than family-centered. This is further supported by case review data showing that parents' needs were assessed and addressed in 64% of in-home services cases reviewed, but performance decreased to 38% in foster care cases. At the same time, findings indicate that foster caregivers generally receive consistent support and resources to meet children's needs, demonstrating a relative strength in caregiver support once children are placed.

Stakeholders also identified significant service gaps, including behavioral health services, substance use treatment, domestic violence services, and housing supports, as well as long waitlists and limited provider availability. These challenges are particularly pronounced in rural areas and contribute to delays in accessing services, interruptions in treatment, and services that are not adequately tailored to meet family needs.

During the case review, placement stability emerged as a relative strength, with 85% of children experiencing either a single stable placement or planned moves (Item 4). When unplanned moves did occur, they typically stemmed from the use of temporary or emergency placements, safety concerns in relative homes, or the need to address children's mental health and behavioral needs. Permanency planning also demonstrated largely positive performance. Seventy-three percent of cases reflected timely established goals that were appropriate for the child's circumstances (Item 5). However, delays were noted in several cases. Some initial permanency goals were not established within the federal 60-day timeframe due to continued neglect trials or initial

hearings. In a small number of cases, permanency goals were not updated in a timely manner when reunification was no longer a viable option.

The agency and courts made concerted efforts to achieve timely permanency in 70% of foster care cases reviewed (Item 6). These efforts were directed toward both primary and concurrent permanency goals. In most cases where reunification was the sole goal, parents were actively engaged and demonstrated progress in addressing the conditions that led to removal. Reunification either occurred within 12 months of removal or was on track to occur within that timeframe. In other cases, permanency goals were regularly reassessed and changed promptly from reunification to guardianship or adoption, allowing permanency to be achieved within federal guidelines. Despite these strengths, both agency and legal/judicial practices contributed to delays in securing timely adoption or guardianship in a subset of cases. These delays involved obtaining parents' voluntary relinquishments, completing required documentation for home studies and court filings, finalizing adoption subsidy agreements, initiating adoption recruitment referrals, and identifying appropriate pre-adoptive families. While positive outcomes were achieved for most children, improving timely permanency outcomes is supported when judges, attorneys, and agency staff work collaboratively to address barriers to permanency.

Finally, workforce and training challenges contributed to variability in practice. Systemic findings indicate that the state does not yet have sufficient mechanisms to ensure that training consistently equips staff with the skills necessary to carry out key casework functions. Stakeholders also identified the impact of high caseloads, staff turnover, and variability in experience, which affect the consistency and quality of practice. Despite these challenges, Nevada demonstrates strength in coordinating services with other federal programs and maintaining collaborative relationships with stakeholders, providing a strong foundation for continued systemic improvement.

In summary, Nevada's CFSR findings reflect a system with strong foundational capacity and clear opportunities for targeted improvement. Strengths in safety practices, caregiver support, and cross-system collaboration provide a solid base for progress, while identified challenges in family engagement, service alignment, and consistency in case practice offer focused areas for continued development through the Program Improvement Plan (PIP). By addressing these interconnected practice and systemic issues, and by considering the integration of the A Home for Every Child approach into Nevada's PIP, the state can improve outcomes for children and families across safety, permanency, and well-being.

II. KEY FINDINGS RELATED TO OUTCOMES

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

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

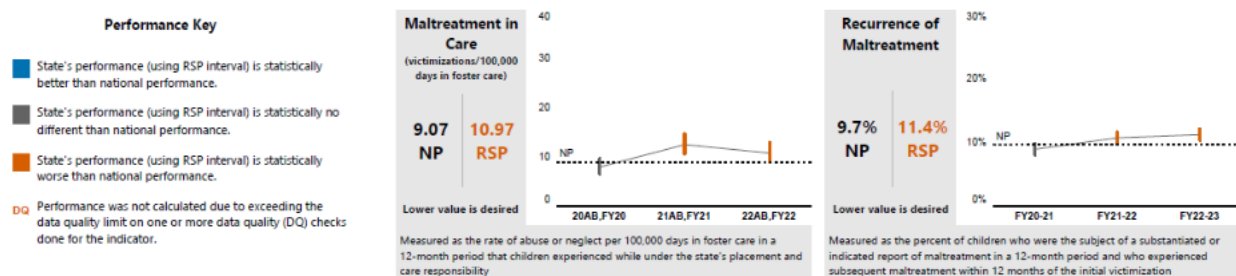
The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's RSP on two statewide data indicators and the state's performance on Item 1: Timeliness of initiating investigations of reports of child maltreatment.

The state's policy provides a three-tiered response system based on the severity of the situation/allegations in an accepted report of alleged child maltreatment. Reports assigned for a Priority 1 response must be initiated within 6 hours of receipt of the report, reports assigned for a Priority 2 response must be initiated within 24 hours of receipt of the report, and reports assigned for Priority 3 response must be initiated within 72 hours of receipt of the report. The initiation of a case occurs at the time the agency attempts face-to-face contact with the alleged child victims in the report. Face-to-face contact is defined as in-person contact between the assigned case worker and the alleged child victim.

Statewide Data Indicators

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

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



Case Review

Figure 2. Performance on Safety Outcome 1 and Supporting Items



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

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

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

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

Statewide Data Indicator	Data Profile Transmitted With Statewide Assessment and Used to Determine Substantial Conformity	August 2025 Profile	February 2026 Profile	Inclusion in PIP?
Maltreatment in Foster Care	Worse	No Different	No Different	No
Recurrence of Maltreatment	Worse	Worse	Worse	Yes

All results reported here are based on the February 2026 data profile and supplementary context data and may describe performance that is different from what is depicted in Figure 2, which shows performance as of the February 2025 data profile, which was transmitted with the Statewide Assessment, and whose latest reporting periods were used to determine substantial conformity.

Nevada’s RSP on Maltreatment in Foster Care has improved since the reporting period transmitted with the Statewide Assessment to be statistically no different than national performance. However, the state’s RSP on Recurrence of Maltreatment has remained unchanged and is statistically worse than national performance.

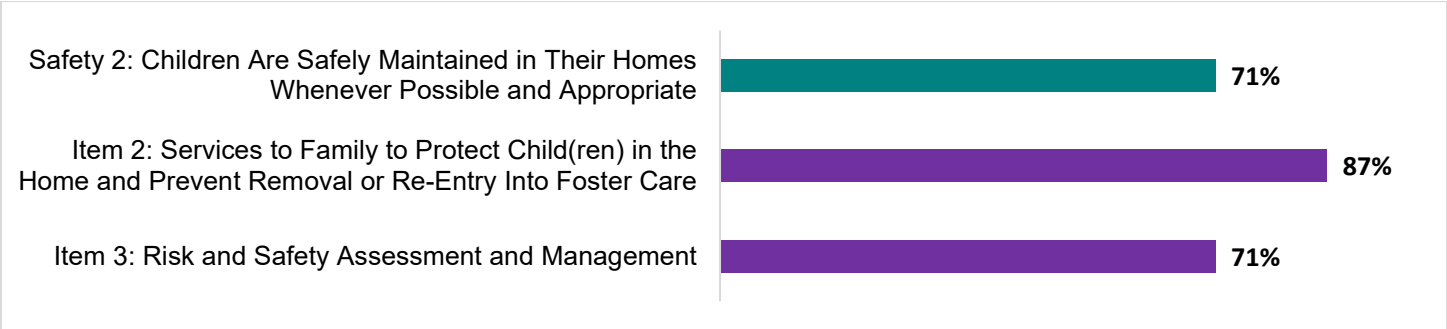
- Over the last 3 reporting periods, the state’s rate of maltreatment in foster care dropped by nearly 25%, largely driven by the total number of victimizations dropping by nearly one-third during this timeframe.
- Despite the overall improvement in performance, there are notable differences both by age group and race/ethnicity. The state reported a 32% drop in the rate of maltreatment for children ages 10 years and younger, while children ages 11 years and older experienced a 10% increase in the rate of maltreatment. Similarly, the rate among Black children (who account for a quarter of all children in care in Nevada) increased by 35%, while rates among all other race/ethnicity groups collectively decreased by 44% over the last 3 reporting years.
- In contrast, Nevada’s performance on recurrence of maltreatment has worsened over the last 3 reporting years, with both initial and subsequent substantiated reports of maltreatment increasing in number. The modest improvements in performance among younger children (under 5 years old) and non-Black children are erased/outweighed by worsening performance among older children and Black children.

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 state performance on Items 2 and 3.

Case Review

Figure 3. Performance on Safety Outcome 2 and Supporting Items



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

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

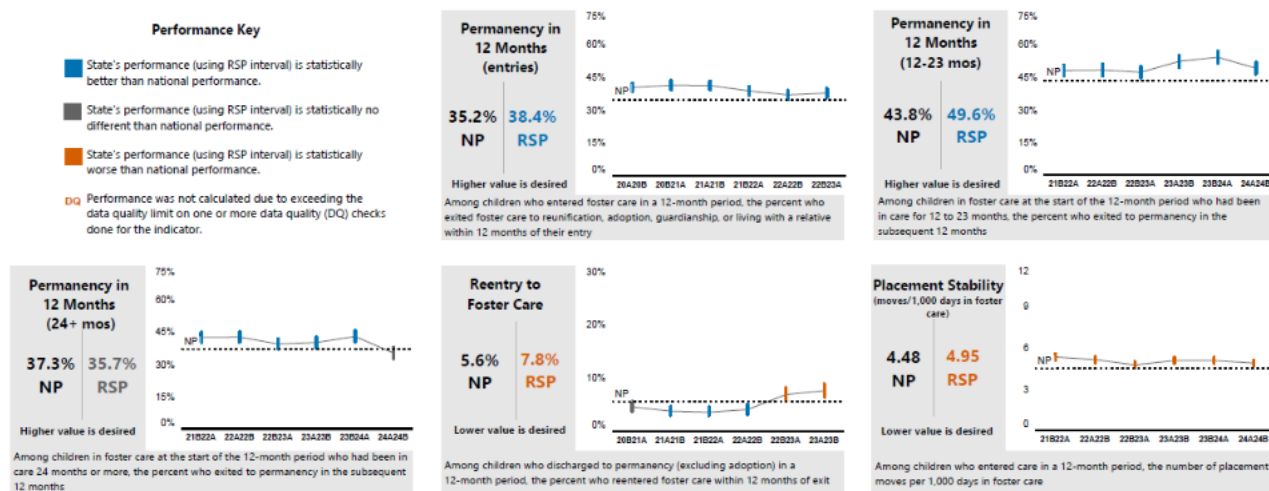
Permanency Outcome 1: Children have permanency and stability in their living situations.

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

Statewide Data Indicators

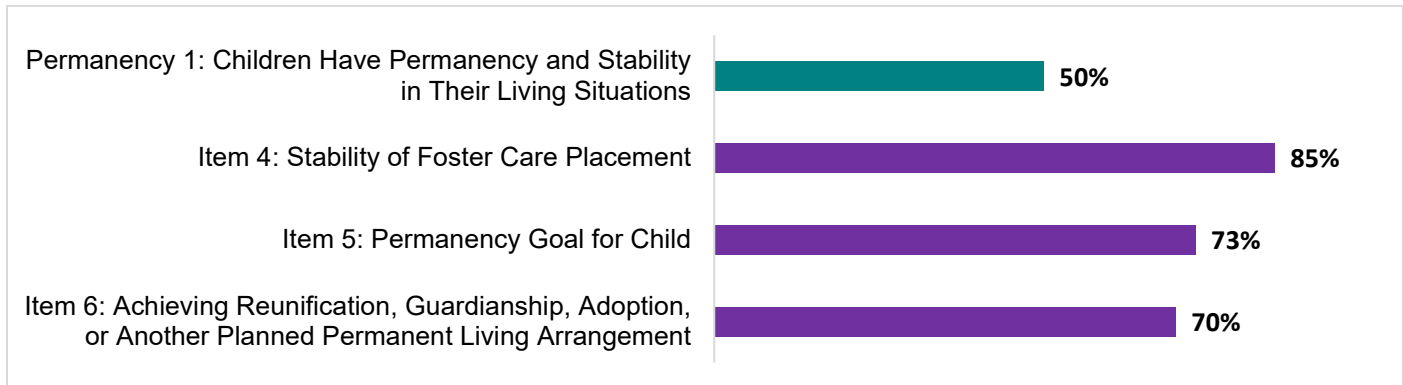
The chart below shows the state's performance from the February 2025 data profile that signaled the start of the statewide assessment process and was used to determine substantial conformity for Permanency Outcome 1.

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



Case Review

Figure 5. Performance on Permanency Outcome 1 and Supporting Items



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

- The state’s performance on the “permanency in 12 months for children entering foster care” data indicator was statistically better than national performance.
- The state’s performance on the “permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 12–23 months” data indicator was statistically better than national performance.
- The state’s performance on the “permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 24 months or more” data indicator was statistically no different than national performance.
- The state’s performance on the “reentry to foster care in 12 months” data indicator was statistically worse than national performance.
- The state’s performance on the “placement stability” data indicator was statistically worse than national performance. Less than 95% of the cases reviewed were rated as substantially achieved.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 4.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 5.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 6.

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

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

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

Results reported here are based on the February 2026 data profile and supplementary context data and may describe performance that is different from what is depicted in Figure 3, which shows performance as of the February 2025 data profile, which was transmitted with the Statewide Assessment, and whose latest reporting periods were used to determine substantial conformity.

Nevada’s performance across the three Permanency in 12 Months indicators has remained either no different or better than national performance since the start of the Statewide Assessment.

- Nevada’s performance on Permanency in 12 Months among children entering care has remained relatively steady over the last 6 reporting periods, showing slight improvements among children ages 5 years and younger, Black children, and Hispanic children.

- While better than or no different than national performance, the state's RSP on Permanency in 12 Months for children in care 12–23 months, and 24 months or more, has been slowly declining over the last several reporting periods; in general, Black and Hispanic children and children 6 years and older showed larger decreases in achieving permanency.
- While Clark County accounts for most children in care in the state, Washoe County's share of children in care increases the longer the child is in care. Washoe County accounted for 11% of children entering care, 13% of children in care 12–23 months, and 23% of children in care 24 months or more.

Nevada's RSP on Reentry to Foster Care and Placement Stability is statistically worse than national performance and is trending overall in an undesirable direction.

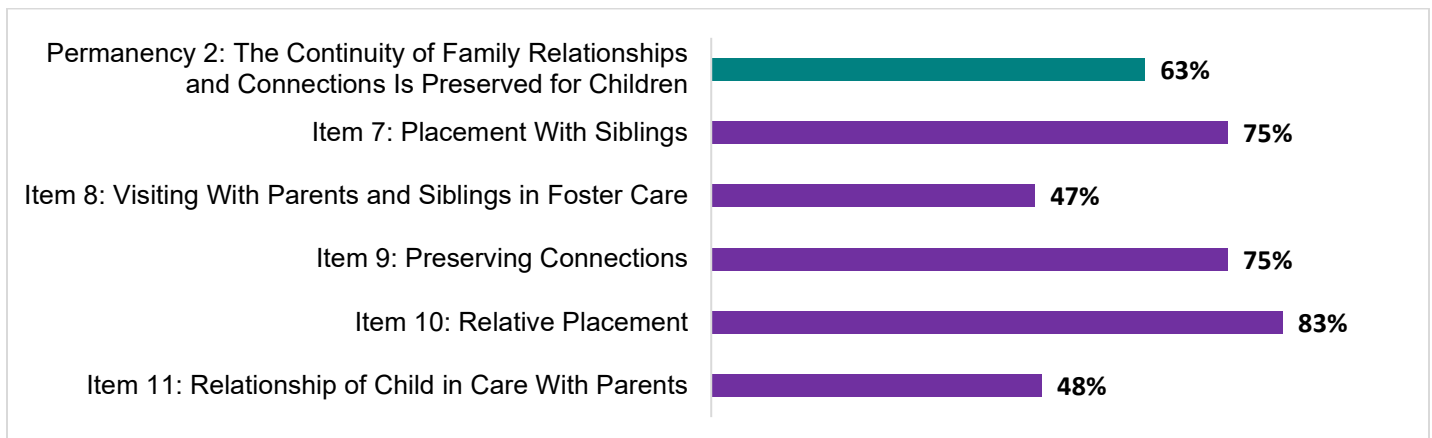
- Over the last 3 reporting years, the proportion of children ages 6–10 years who reentered foster care nearly doubled (from 3.0% to 5.8%) and the proportion of Black children nearly tripled (from 3.8% to 10.1%).
- The state's RSP on Placement Stability has been relatively unchanged over the last 6 reporting periods, with a notable increase only in the most recent period, jumping 11%, from 4.94 to 5.50 moves per 1,000 days in care.
- Despite the recent increase in Placement Stability, the state reported a decrease in the rate of placement moves for Hispanic children and children ages 6–16 years over the last 3 reporting years.

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



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

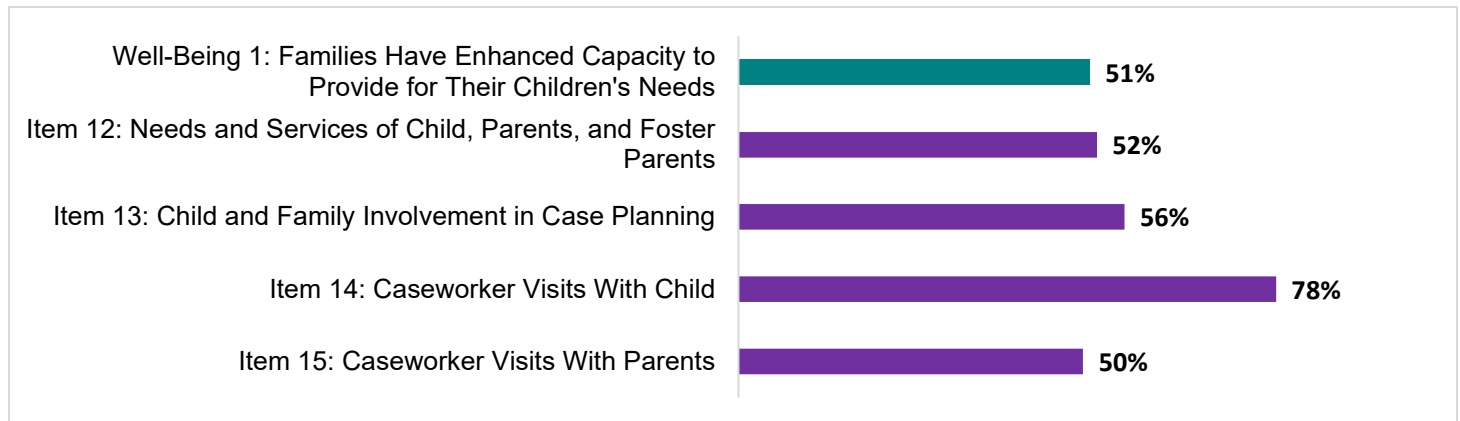
- Less than 95% of the cases reviewed were rated as substantially achieved.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 7.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 8.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 9.
- Less than 90% of the cases were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



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

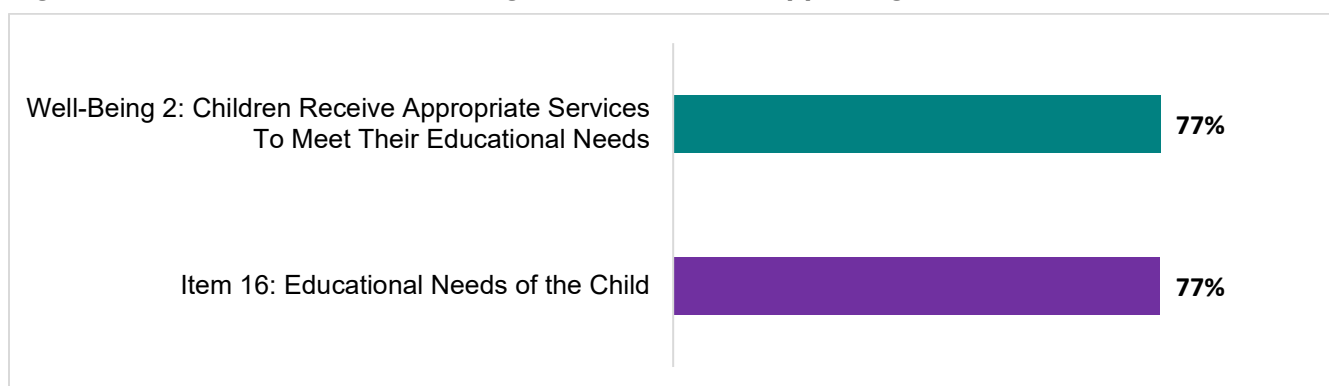
- Less than 95% of the cases reviewed were rated as substantially achieved.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 12.
 - Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12A.
 - Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12B.
 - Less than 90%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



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

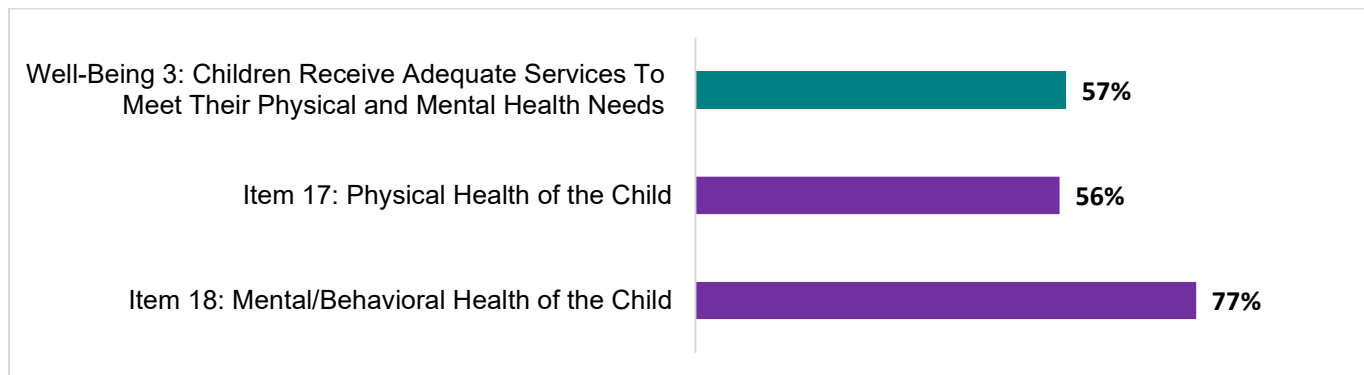
- Less than 95% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 16.

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



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

- Less than 95% of the cases reviewed were rated as 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

Nevada 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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 19 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Data and evidence provided by the state indicate that there is no mechanism to evaluate the accuracy of data that has been entered into the statewide information system. As a result, Nevada's system cannot readily identify data related to the status, demographic characteristics, placement location, or permanency goals for children in foster care.

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

Nevada 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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 20 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Data and evidence provided by the state indicate that, although a statute and process are in place requiring that a case plan be developed jointly with the child's parents for each child in foster care, there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that joint development routinely occurs.

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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 21 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Data and evidence provided by the state do not confirm that a periodic review occurs for each child in foster care at least every 6 months. Nevada provided two sources of data that were inconsistent, and neither of which demonstrated statewide 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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 22 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Data and evidence provided by the state do not demonstrate that a permanency hearing occurs for each child within 12 months of entering foster care and every 12 months thereafter. The statewide data presented only confirms whether a hearing occurred, not whether it occurred within the required timeframe.

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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 23 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Data and evidence provided by the state do not demonstrate that termination of parental rights (TPR) petitions are filed within required timeframes. The state lacks the capacity to track the percentage of TPR petitions filed timely when considering the total eligible population of children in care for 15 of the most recent 22 months or when there are compelling reasons not to file a TPR.

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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 24 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Data and evidence provided by the state do not demonstrate that foster parents, adoptive parents, and relative caregivers are receiving notice of periodic reviews and permanency hearings, for the children in their care, that includes the right to be heard. Despite a statutory framework for providing notice, the state lacks the capacity to accurately track whether notification is occurring.

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	Area Needing Improvement

Nevada was found not 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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 25 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Data and evidence provided by the state do not demonstrate that the quality assurance system is functioning effectively statewide to evaluate and improve service delivery outcomes. While the system produces operational metrics, it lacks the capacity to generate comprehensive statewide reports that evaluate the quality of services or the effectiveness of implemented program improvements. Additionally, although quarterly reviews identify strengths and needs, these findings are not consistently utilized to evaluate program improvement measures.

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

Nevada 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.

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

- Data and evidence provided by the state do not demonstrate that the staff and provider training system is functioning effectively statewide to ensure that initial training addresses the basic skills and knowledge needed by staff to carry out their duties. While Nevada Partnership Training captures data on classroom-based instruction, it lacks the capacity to collect information from agency partners that host trainees during field-based learning experiences. Additionally, the state did not provide sufficient evidence that staff received this training before assuming full case management responsibilities or demonstrate how well the initial training addresses the basic skills and knowledge needed by staff to perform 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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 27 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Data and evidence provided by the state do not demonstrate that the staff and provider training system is functioning statewide to ensure that ongoing training addresses the skills and knowledge needed by staff and supervisors to carry out their duties. The state reports inconsistency in tracking the required ongoing training hours. While the data shows how many staff and supervisors completed courses, it does not indicate how many were required to complete the training. Additionally, the state did not provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate how well the ongoing training addresses the skills and knowledge needed by staff and supervisors to perform their duties.

Item 28: Foster and Adoptive Parent Training

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

- Nevada received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 28 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Data and evidence provided by the state do not demonstrate that the staff and provider training system is functioning statewide to ensure that training occurs for current or prospective foster parents, adoptive parents, and staff of state licensed or approved facilities, and that this training addresses the skills and knowledge needed to carry out their duties regarding foster and adopted children. Nevada did not provide evidence of a mechanism to track and monitor compliance with training requirements statewide.

Service Array and Resource Development

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

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

Nevada 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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 29 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Data and evidence provided by the state do not demonstrate that the service array and resource development system is functioning statewide to ensure that services are available and accessible across all political jurisdictions covered by the CFSP. Nevada acknowledges that it lacks the infrastructure to comprehensively track and monitor service delivery. Behavioral health services represent a significant statewide gap, with wait times up to 2 years for specialized assessments, insufficient providers experienced in child welfare, a reliance on inexperienced interns, and limited providers accepting Medicaid rates. Significant regional differences exist, with rural areas experiencing severe service deserts requiring families to travel hours for basic services, while urban areas have more robust service arrays. Additional critical gaps were identified, including a lack of domestic violence services, affordable housing shortages, and critical shortages of foster homes, particularly therapeutic placements.

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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 30 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Data and evidence provided by the state do not demonstrate that the service array and resource development system is functioning statewide to ensure that services can be individualized to meet the unique needs of children and families. Nevada concedes that its ability to individualize services is constrained due to the limited available resources and providers in the state. Acute care and Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility placements are insufficient for children with disabilities, with facilities often refusing children with complex needs. Specialized services for sex trafficking victims, medical needs, speech therapy, and Regional Center placements have extended wait times. Non-English-speaking families lack sufficient providers for assessments, substance use treatment, and behavioral health services.

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

Nevada 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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 31 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Data and evidence provided by the state do not demonstrate that the agency's responsiveness to the community system is functioning statewide to ensure ongoing consultation with stakeholders in implementing the CFSP and developing APSRs. The Statewide Quality Improvement Committee and Workforce Innovation Team were some of the agency's most useful mechanisms to engage stakeholders, however, these opportunities were limited and inconsistent due to interruptions in frequency that spanned several months at times. While various stakeholder groups and committees exist within the state, information from the Statewide Assessment suggests that the input from these groups was not sufficiently incorporated into the development of the CFSP due to timing constraints.

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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Strength for Item 32 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Data and evidence provided by Nevada demonstrate coordination of services under the CFSP with other federal programs serving the same population. Nevada maintains extensive partnerships with federal programs including Women, Infants & Children; Early Intervention Services; Housing and Urban Development; Social Security Administration; Medicaid; and the Department of Education, with formalized Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) across counties. Furthermore, stakeholders confirmed that this collaboration is effective through MOUs, partnerships, and informal agreements that are emphasized in routine meetings.

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	Strength
Item 35: Diligent Recruitment of Foster and Adoptive Homes	Strength
Item 36: State Use of Cross-Jurisdictional Resources for Permanent Placements	Area Needing Improvement

Nevada 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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 33 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Data and evidence provided by the state do not demonstrate that the foster and adoptive parent licensing system is functioning consistently statewide to ensure equal application of standards to all licensed homes receiving title IV-B or IV-E funds. Statewide implementation of relative licensing standards has been limited and inconsistent.

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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Strength for Item 34 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Data and evidence provided by the state demonstrate compliance with federal requirements for criminal background clearances. Nevada has established a comprehensive system incorporating federal laws, state statutes, and statewide policies that require all background checks to be completed prior to licensure, with centralized tracking systems that prevent license issuance until all clearances are obtained. They also have a policy and system in place to track, monitor, and respond to safety concerns.

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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Strength for Item 35 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Data and evidence provided by the state demonstrate that the state is implementing a diligent recruitment plan for families that reflects the population being served. Nevada maintains comprehensive statewide and regional recruitment plans, employs data-driven strategies, partners with community organizations, and has implemented expedited kinship licensing processes.

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.

- Nevada received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 36 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Data and evidence provided by the state do not demonstrate that cross-jurisdictional resources are being used effectively and consistently statewide to facilitate timely adoptive or permanent placements for waiting children. Nevada struggles to meet federally required timeframes for completing interstate home studies. Systemic barriers, including staffing shortages and processing delays, impede timely completion.

APPENDIX A

Summary of Nevada 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	94% Substantially Achieved
Item 1: Timeliness of investigations	Area Needing Improvement	94% Strength

DATA INDICATORS FOR SAFETY OUTCOME 1

Statewide Data Indicator	National Performance	Overall Determination	Direction of Desired Performance	RSP	RSP Interval	Data Period(s) Used
Maltreatment in foster care (victimizations per 100,000 days in care)	9.07	Worse Than National Performance	Lower	10.9	9.18–13.11	22A–22B, FY22–23
Recurrence of maltreatment	9.7%	Worse Than National Performance	Lower	11.4%	10.5%–12.3%	FY22–23

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

Data Element	Overall Determination	State Performance
Safety Outcome 2: Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate.	Not in Substantial Conformity	71% Substantially Achieved
Item 2: Services to protect child(ren) in the home and prevent removal or re-entry into foster care	Area Needing Improvement	87% Strength
Item 3: Risk and safety assessment and management	Area Needing Improvement	71% 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	50% Substantially Achieved
Item 4: Stability of foster care placement	Area Needing Improvement	85% Strength
Item 5: Permanency goal for child	Area Needing Improvement	73% Strength
Item 6: Achieving reunification, guardianship, adoption, or another planned permanent living arrangement	Area Needing Improvement	70% Strength

DATA INDICATORS FOR PERMANENCY OUTCOME 1

Statewide Data Indicator	National Performance	Overall Determination	Direction of Desired Performance	RSP	RSP Interval	Data Period(s) Used
Permanency in 12 months for children entering foster care	35.2%	Better Than National Performance	Higher	38.4%	36.4%–40.5%	22B–24B
Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 12–23 months	43.8%	Better Than National Performance	Higher	49.6%	46.9%–52.4%	24A–24B
Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 24 months or more	37.3%	No Different Than National Performance	Higher	35.7%	33.2%–38.2	24A–24B
Re-entry to foster care in 12 months	5.6%	Worse Than National Performance	Lower	7.8%	6.6%–9.1%	23A–24B
Placement stability (moves per 1,000 days in care)	4.48	Worse Than National Performance	Lower	4.95	4.72–5.1	24A–24B

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

Data Element	Overall Determination	State Performance
Permanency Outcome 2: The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children.	Not in Substantial Conformity	63% Substantially Achieved
Item 7: Placement with siblings	Area Needing Improvement	75% Strength
Item 8: Visiting with parents and siblings in foster care	Area Needing Improvement	47% Strength
Item 9: Preserving connections	Area Needing Improvement	75% Strength
Item 10: Relative placement	Area Needing Improvement	83% Strength
Item 11: Relationship of child in care with parents	Area Needing Improvement	48% 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	51% Substantially Achieved
Item 12: Needs and services of child, parents, and foster parents	Area Needing Improvement	52% Strength
Sub-Item 12A: Needs assessment and services to children	Area Needing Improvement	85% Strength
Sub-Item 12B: Needs assessment and services to parents	Area Needing Improvement	49% Strength
Sub-Item 12C: Needs assessment and services to foster parents	Area Needing Improvement	82% Strength
Item 13: Child and family involvement in case planning	Area Needing Improvement	56% Strength
Item 14: Caseworker visits with child	Area Needing Improvement	78% Strength
Item 15: Caseworker visits with parents	Area Needing Improvement	50% 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	77% Substantially Achieved
Item 16: Educational needs of the child	Area Needing Improvement	77% 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	57% Substantially Achieved
Item 17: Physical health of the child	Area Needing Improvement	56% Strength
Item 18: Mental/behavioral health of the child	Area Needing Improvement	77% 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	Area Needing Improvement
Item 23: Termination of Parental Rights	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Area Needing Improvement
Item 24: Notice of Hearings and Reviews to Caregivers	Statewide Assessment	Area Needing Improvement

QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Quality Assurance System	Statewide Assessment	Not in Substantial Conformity
Item 25: Quality Assurance System	Statewide Assessment	Area Needing Improvement

STAFF AND PROVIDER TRAINING

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Staff and Provider Training	Statewide Assessment	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	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	Area Needing Improvement
Item 32: Coordination of CFSP Services With Other Federal Programs	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Strength

FOSTER AND ADOPTIVE PARENT LICENSING, RECRUITMENT, AND RETENTION

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

APPENDIX B: PRACTICE PERFORMANCE REPORT

Nevada 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 Nevada 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.cfsportal.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.	96.97% (32 of 33)
(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.	90.91% (30 of 33)
(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.	33.33% (1 of 3)
Item 1 Strength Ratings	93.94% (31 of 33)

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.	28.57% (6 of 21)	83.33% (20 of 24)	57.78% (26 of 45)
(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.	33.33% (7 of 21)	Not Applicable	33.33% (7 of 21)
(Questions 2A and 2B) Agency did not make concerted efforts to provide services and the child was removed without providing appropriate services.	9.52% (2 of 21)	Not Applicable	9.52% (2 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) Concerted efforts were not made to provide appropriate services to address safety/risk issues and the child(ren) remained in the home.	0% (0 of 21)	16.67% (4 of 24)	8.89% (4 of 45)
Item 2 Strength Ratings	90.48% (19 of 21)	83.33% (20 of 24)	86.67% (39 of 45)

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.	95% (38 of 40)	88% (22 of 25)	92.31% (60 of 65)
(Question 3A1) There were no maltreatment allegations that were not substantiated despite evidence that would support substantiation.	100% (40 of 40)	92% (23 of 25)	96.92% (63 of 65)
(Question 3A) The agency conducted an initial assessment that accurately assessed all risk and safety concerns.	78.57% (11 of 14)	70% (7 of 10)	75% (18 of 24)
(Question 3B) The agency conducted ongoing assessments that accurately assessed all risk and safety concerns.	82.5% (33 of 40)	68% (17 of 25)	76.92% (50 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.	82.35% (14 of 17)	71.43% (15 of 21)	76.32% (29 of 38)
(Question 3D) There were no safety concerns pertaining to children in the family home that were not adequately or appropriately addressed by the agency.	89.47% (17 of 19)	75% (12 of 16)	82.86% (29 of 35)
(Question 3E) There were no concerns related to the safety of the target child in foster care during visitation with parent(s)/caregiver(s) or other family members that were not adequately or appropriately addressed by the agency.	96.77% (30 of 31)	Not Applicable	96.77% (30 of 31)
(Question 3F) There were no concerns for the target child's safety in the foster home or placement facility that were not adequately or appropriately addressed by the agency.	97.5% (39 of 40)	Not Applicable	97.5% (39 of 40)
Item 3 Strength Ratings	75% (30 of 40)	64% (16 of 25)	70.77% (46 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.	50% (6 of 12)	50% (6 of 12)
(Question 4C) The child's current or most recent placement setting is stable.	97.5% (39 of 40)	97.5% (39 of 40)
Item 4 Strength Ratings	85% (34 of 40)	85% (34 of 40)

Item 5: Permanency Goal for Child

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 5A3) Permanency goal(s) is (are) specified in the case file.	100% (40 of 40)	100% (40 of 40)
(Question 5B) Permanency goals in effect during the period under review were established in a timely manner.	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.	87.5% (35 of 40)	87.5% (35 of 40)
(Question 5D) Child has been in foster care for at least 15 of the most recent 22 months.	50% (20 of 40)	50% (20 of 40)
(Questions 5E) Child meets other Adoption and Safe Families Act criteria for termination of parental rights (TPR).	15% (3 of 20)	15% (3 of 20)
(Questions 5F and 5G) The agency filed or joined a TPR petition before the period under review (PUR) or in a timely manner during the PUR or an exception applied.	91.3% (21 of 23)	91.3% (21 of 23)
Item 5 Strength Ratings	72.5% (29 of 40)	72.5% (29 of 40)

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

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Questions 6A4 and 6B) The agency and court made concerted efforts to achieve reunification in a timely manner.	81.25% (13 of 16)	81.25% (13 of 16)
(Questions 6A4 and 6B) The agency and court made concerted efforts to achieve guardianship in a timely manner.	50% (2 of 4)	50% (2 of 4)
(Questions 6A4 and 6B) The agency and court made concerted efforts to achieve adoption in a timely manner.	60% (9 of 15)	60% (9 of 15)
(Questions 6A4 and 6C) The agency and court made concerted efforts to place a child with a goal of Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement (APPLA) in a living arrangement that can be considered permanent until discharge from foster care.	100% (1 of 1)	100% (1 of 1)

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Questions 6A4 and B or 6A4 and C) The agency and court made concerted efforts to achieve concurrent goals. If one of two concurrent goals was achieved during the period under review, rating is based on the goal that was achieved.	75% (3 of 4)	75% (3 of 4)
Item 6 Strength Ratings	70% (28 of 40)	70% (28 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.	45.83% (11 of 24)	45.83% (11 of 24)
(Question 7B) When all siblings were not placed together, there was a valid reason for the child's separation from siblings in placement.	53.85% (7 of 13)	53.85% (7 of 13)
Item 7 Strength Ratings	75% (18 of 24)	75% (18 of 24)

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.	35.71% (10 of 28)	35.71% (10 of 28)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was once a week.	21.43% (6 of 28)	21.43% (6 of 28)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	0% (0 of 28)	0% (0 of 28)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	0% (0 of 28)	0% (0 of 28)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than once a month.	28.57% (8 of 28)	28.57% (8 of 28)
(Question 8A1) Child never had visits with mother.	14.29% (4 of 28)	14.29% (4 of 28)
(Question 8A) Concerted efforts were made to ensure that the frequency of visitation between the mother and child was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.	75% (21 of 28)	75% (21 of 28)
(Question 8C) Concerted efforts were made to ensure that the quality of visitation between the mother and child was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.	83.33% (20 of 24)	83.33% (20 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.	75% (21 of 28)	75% (21 of 28)

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was more than once a week.	13.64% (3 of 22)	13.64% (3 of 22)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was once a week.	9.09% (2 of 22)	9.09% (2 of 22)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	13.64% (3 of 22)	13.64% (3 of 22)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	4.55% (1 of 22)	4.55% (1 of 22)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was less than once a month.	27.27% (6 of 22)	27.27% (6 of 22)
(Question 8B1) Child never had visits with father.	31.82% (7 of 22)	31.82% (7 of 22)
(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.	59.09% (13 of 22)	59.09% (13 of 22)
(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.	73.33% (11 of 15)	73.33% (11 of 15)
(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.	59.09% (13 of 22)	59.09% (13 of 22)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was more than once a week.	25% (3 of 12)	25% (3 of 12)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was once a week.	16.67% (2 of 12)	16.67% (2 of 12)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	16.67% (2 of 12)	16.67% (2 of 12)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	8.33% (1 of 12)	8.33% (1 of 12)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was less than once a month.	16.67% (2 of 12)	16.67% (2 of 12)
(Question 8E1) Child never had visits with siblings in foster care.	16.67% (2 of 12)	16.67% (2 of 12)
(Question 8E) Concerted efforts were made to ensure that the frequency of visitation between the child and siblings in foster care was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.	50% (6 of 12)	50% (6 of 12)
(Question 8F) Concerted efforts were made to ensure that the quality of visitation between the child and siblings in foster care was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.	54.55% (6 of 11)	54.55% (6 of 11)
(Questions 8E and 8F) The frequency and quality of visitation with siblings in foster care was sufficient to maintain and promote the continuity of the relationship.	41.67% (5 of 12)	41.67% (5 of 12)
Item 8 Strength Ratings	46.67% (14 of 30)	46.67% (14 of 30)

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).	75% (30 of 40)	75% (30 of 40)
Item 9 Strength Ratings	75% (30 of 40)	75% (30 of 40)

Item 10: Relative Placement

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 10A1) The child's current, or most recent, placement was with a relative.	40% (16 of 40)	40% (16 of 40)
(Question 10A2) The child's current or most recent placement with a relative was appropriate to the child's needs.	100% (16 of 16)	100% (16 of 16)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Identify maternal relatives.	50% (3 of 6)	50% (3 of 6)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Locate maternal relatives.	50% (3 of 6)	50% (3 of 6)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Inform maternal relatives.	50% (3 of 6)	50% (3 of 6)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Evaluate maternal relatives.	83.33% (5 of 6)	83.33% (5 of 6)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Identify paternal relatives.	83.33% (5 of 6)	83.33% (5 of 6)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Locate paternal relatives.	83.33% (5 of 6)	83.33% (5 of 6)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Inform paternal relatives.	66.67% (4 of 6)	66.67% (4 of 6)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to Evaluate paternal relatives.	100% (6 of 6)	100% (6 of 6)
Item 10 Strength Ratings	82.5% (33 of 40)	82.5% (33 of 40)

Item 11: Relationship of Child in Care With Parents

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 11A) Concerted efforts were made to promote, support, and otherwise maintain a positive, nurturing relationship between the child in foster care and his or her mother.	71.43% (20 of 28)	71.43% (20 of 28)
(Question 11B) Concerted efforts were made to promote, support, and otherwise maintain a positive, nurturing relationship between the child in foster care and his or her father.	50% (11 of 22)	50% (11 of 22)
Item 11 Strength Ratings	48.28% (14 of 29)	48.28% (14 of 29)

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

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

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
Item 12 Strength Ratings	45% (18 of 40)	64% (16 of 25)	52.31% (34 of 65)

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

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 12A1) The agency conducted formal or informal initial and/or ongoing comprehensive assessments that accurately assessed the children's needs.	92.5% (37 of 40)	80% (20 of 25)	87.69% (57 of 65)
(Question 12A2) Appropriate services were provided to meet the children's needs.	91.18% (31 of 34)	75% (15 of 20)	85.19% (46 of 54)
Sub-Item 12A Strength Ratings	90% (36 of 40)	76% (19 of 25)	84.62% (55 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	66.67% (20 of 30)	83.33% (20 of 24)	74.07% (40 of 54)
(Question 12B3) Appropriate services were provided to meet the mother's needs.	60% (18 of 30)	79.17% (19 of 24)	68.52% (37 of 54)
(Questions 12B1 and B3) Concerted efforts were made to assess and address the needs of mothers.	56.67% (17 of 30)	79.17% (19 of 24)	66.67% (36 of 54)

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 12B2) The agency conducted formal or informal initial and/or ongoing comprehensive assessments that accurately assessed the father's needs.	48.28% (14 of 29)	66.67% (14 of 21)	56% (28 of 50)
(Question 12B4) Appropriate services were provided to meet the father's needs.	42.31% (11 of 26)	57.89% (11 of 19)	48.89% (22 of 45)
(Questions 12B2 and 12B4) Concerted efforts were made to assess and address the needs of fathers.	41.38% (12 of 29)	61.9% (13 of 21)	50% (25 of 50)
Sub-Item 12B Strength Ratings	37.5% (12 of 32)	64% (16 of 25)	49.12% (28 of 57)

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

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 12C1) The agency adequately assessed the needs of the foster or pre-adoptive parents related to caring for children in their care on an ongoing basis.	84.62% (33 of 39)	84.62% (33 of 39)
(Question 12C2) The agency provided appropriate services to foster and pre-adoptive parents related to caring for children in their care.	78.79% (26 of 33)	78.79% (26 of 33)
Sub-Item 12C Strength Ratings	82.05% (32 of 39)	82.05% (32 of 39)

Item 13: Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 13A) The agency made concerted efforts to actively involve the child in the case planning process.	85% (17 of 20)	73.33% (11 of 15)	80% (28 of 35)
(Question 13B) The agency made concerted efforts to actively involve the mother in the case planning process.	59.26% (16 of 27)	75% (18 of 24)	66.67% (34 of 51)
(Question 13C) The agency made concerted efforts to actively involve the father in the case planning process.	48% (12 of 25)	65% (13 of 20)	55.56% (25 of 45)
Item 13 Strength Ratings	47.06% (16 of 34)	68% (17 of 25)	55.93% (33 of 59)

Item 14: Caseworker Visits With Child

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was more than once a week.	0% (0 of 40)	0% (0 of 25)	0% (0 of 65)

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 once a week.	2.5% (1 of 40)	12% (3 of 25)	6.15% (4 of 65)
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	10% (4 of 40)	24% (6 of 25)	15.38% (10 of 65)
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	85% (34 of 40)	56% (14 of 25)	73.85% (48 of 65)
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was less than once a month.	2.5% (1 of 40)	8% (2 of 25)	4.62% (3 of 65)
(Question 14A1) Caseworker never had visits with child(ren).	0% (0 of 40)	0% (0 of 25)	0% (0 of 65)
(Question 14A) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the child (ren) was sufficient.	92.5% (37 of 40)	88% (22 of 25)	90.77% (59 of 65)
(Question 14B) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the child(ren) was sufficient.	77.5% (31 of 40)	80% (20 of 25)	78.46% (51 of 65)
Item 14 Strength Ratings	77.5% (31 of 40)	80% (20 of 25)	78.46% (51 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.	7.41% (2 of 27)	12.5% (3 of 24)	9.8% (5 of 51)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	3.7% (1 of 27)	16.67% (4 of 24)	9.8% (5 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.	33.33% (9 of 27)	50% (12 of 24)	41.18% (21 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.	7.41% (2 of 27)	0% (0 of 24)	3.92% (2 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 15A2) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the mother was sufficient.	55.56% (15 of 27)	75% (18 of 24)	64.71% (33 of 51)
(Question 15C) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the mother was sufficient.	56% (14 of 25)	83.33% (20 of 24)	69.39% (34 of 49)
(Questions 15A2 and 15C) Both the frequency and quality of caseworker visitation with the mother were sufficient.	51.85% (14 of 27)	75% (18 of 24)	62.75% (32 of 51)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was more than once a week.	0% (0 of 25)	0% (0 of 19)	0% (0 of 44)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was once a week.	0% (0 of 25)	5.26% (1 of 19)	2.27% (1 of 44)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	4% (1 of 25)	15.79% (3 of 19)	9.09% (4 of 44)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	16% (4 of 25)	31.58% (6 of 19)	22.73% (10 of 44)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than once a month.	60% (15 of 25)	36.84% (7 of 19)	50% (22 of 44)
(Question 15B1) Caseworker never had visits with father.	20% (5 of 25)	10.53% (2 of 19)	15.91% (7 of 44)
(Question 15B2) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the father was sufficient.	40% (10 of 25)	63.16% (12 of 19)	50% (22 of 44)
(Question 15D) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the father was sufficient.	45% (9 of 20)	62.5% (10 of 16)	52.78% (19 of 36)
(Question 15B2 and 15D) Both the frequency and quality of caseworker visitation with the father were sufficient.	36% (9 of 25)	57.89% (11 of 19)	45.45% (20 of 44)
Item 15 Strength Ratings	38.71% (12 of 31)	64% (16 of 25)	50% (28 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.	82.14% (23 of 28)	66.67% (2 of 3)	80.65% (25 of 31)

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 16B) The agency made concerted efforts to address the children's educational needs through appropriate services.	75% (15 of 20)	66.67% (2 of 3)	73.91% (17 of 23)
Item 16 Strength Ratings	78.57% (22 of 28)	66.67% (2 of 3)	77.42% (24 of 31)

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.	90% (36 of 40)	87.5% (7 of 8)	89.58% (43 of 48)
(Question 17B1) The agency provided appropriate oversight of prescription medications for the physical health issues of the target child in foster care.	76.92% (10 of 13)	Not Applicable	76.92% (10 of 13)
(Question 17B2) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified physical health needs.	74.36% (29 of 39)	85.71% (6 of 7)	76.09% (35 of 46)
(Question 17A2) The agency accurately assessed the children's dental health care needs.	70.27% (26 of 37)	100% (5 of 5)	73.81% (31 of 42)
(Question 17B3) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified dental health needs.	67.57% (25 of 37)	100% (4 of 4)	70.73% (29 of 41)
Item 17 Strength Ratings	50% (20 of 40)	87.5% (7 of 8)	56.25% (27 of 48)

Item 18: Mental/Behavioral Health of the Child

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 18A) The agency accurately assessed the children's mental/behavioral health needs.	82.35% (14 of 17)	77.78% (7 of 9)	80.77% (21 of 26)
(Question 18B) The agency provided appropriate oversight of prescription medications for the mental/behavioral health issues of the target child in foster care.	100% (3 of 3)	Not Applicable	100% (3 of 3)

Practice Description	Foster Care— Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services— Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types— Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 18C) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified mental/behavioral health needs.	81.25% (13 of 16)	77.78% (7 of 9)	80% (20 of 25)
Item 18 Strength Ratings	76.47% (13 of 17)	77.78% (7 of 9)	76.92% (20 of 26)