CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES REVIEWS

Oregon

FINAL REPORT

2025

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

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Final Report: Oregon Child and Family Services Review

INTRODUCTION

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

- The Statewide Assessment prepared by the Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS) and submitted to the CB on August 30, 2024. The Statewide Assessment is the state's analysis of its performance on outcomes and the functioning of systemic factors in relation to title IV-B and IV-E requirements and the title IV-B Child and Family Services Plan.
- The February 2024 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 85 cases [60 foster care and 25 in-home], conducted via a State-Led Review process at Districts 1, 2, 6, 11, and 14 in Oregon November 1, 2024–February 28, 2025, examining case practices occurring during November 2023 through February 2024.
- Interviews and focus groups with state stakeholders and partners, which included:
  - Attorneys for the agency
  - Attorneys for parents and children/youth
  - Child welfare agency statewide leadership
  - Child welfare agency supervisors and caseworkers
  - Child welfare agency program managers
  - Child welfare agency licensing staff and Background Check Unit
  - Child welfare agency district managers
  - Foster and adoptive parents and relative caregivers
  - Information system staff
  - Parents
  - Representatives from the Court Improvement Program and Citizen Review Board
  - Service providers
  - State licensed/approved child care facility staff
  - Tribal representative
  - 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

Oregon 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

Outcome	Case Review Item(s)	Statewide Data Indicators
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
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

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

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

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

CB Comments on State Performance

The following are the CB's observations about cross-cutting systemic and practice themes for the ODHS Round 4 Child and Family Services Review (CFSR).

In its Round 3 CFSR in 2016, Oregon was in substantial conformity with none of the outcomes and 2 systemic factors: Statewide Information System and Agency Responsiveness to the Community. Oregon entered into a PIP to address the areas of nonconformity and successfully completed implementation of its PIP. Based on its Round 4 State-Conducted Review completed in 2024–2025, Oregon was not in substantial conformity with any of the outcomes and in substantial conformity with three systemic factors: Quality Assurance System, Agency Responsiveness to the Community, and Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention.

Oregon's Round 4 CFSR identified strategies associated with the state's Round 3 PIP, including implementing a comprehensive continuous quality improvement (CQI) system, engaging in strong and consistent partner collaboration, and building placement capacity for children needing foster care placement in Oregon. The state can continue to build on these initiatives in its Round 4 PIP, which should move Oregon's' child welfare system toward achieving substantial conformity with the practice outcomes and systemic factors assessed by the CFSR. The review noted strong practice around managing the safety of children in in-home services cases, ensuring the stability of children while placed in foster care, and assessing the needs of children in their own homes and in foster care. The CB observed that practice in these areas was supported by frequent and quality caseworker visits with children in both in-home services and foster care cases as well as by consistent and active engagement of case participants in case planning.

For Safety Outcome 1, investigations were initiated timely in 78% of applicable cases, but face-to-face contact occurred according to state policy in 47% of applicable cases. In the applicable cases that were not affected by factors beyond the agency's control, only one maltreatment report was received during the period under review (PUR), and response times were largely within either 24 or 72 hours. The reasons for the delays varied, but reviewers noted that most often multiple attempts were not made after an initial unsuccessful attempt or after screening decisions. For Safety Outcome 2, in 100% of the applicable in-home services cases, the state made concerted efforts to address risk and safety concerns that, unmitigated, would lead to entry into foster care. The agency accomplished this through the facilitation or provision of substance use treatment services, in-home safety and reunification services, financial assistance, and parent training and support. Similarly, the

cases reviewed demonstrated comprehensive and accurate initial and ongoing assessments of risk and safety, and in more in-home services cases than foster care cases, adequate safety planning. Strong risk and safety assessment and monitoring practices included quality monthly contact with children and families in their home environment, observations of the interaction among all household members, and use of collateral contacts. Challenges to risk and safety assessment and planning were seen in cases where domestic violence, substance use issues, and/or sexual abuse were present; during trial home visits; and when safety plans needed to be monitored or updated based on case circumstances.

Oregon's performance on Permanency Outcome 1, which assesses whether children in foster care experience permanency and stability in their living situations, was substantially achieved in 28% of the foster care cases reviewed and is the lowest-performing outcome for Oregon. For Item 4, Placement Stability, most children in the sample had one stable placement or one planned move during the PUR. Those with two or more placements were in temporary homes while a permanent one was found, had mental health or behavioral needs requiring more support, or were in a foster home that lacked space for the siblings. Additionally, 21 children were in foster care for less than 12 months, and most had only one placement. Despite the 83% of applicable cases being rated as a Strength for Item 4, Oregon's performance on the statewide data indicator for Placement Stability is statistically worse than national performance, but trending in a positive direction. This indicator measures the number of moves per 1,000 days for children who enter care in a 12-month period, while the case review assesses if placements are stable and if placement moves during the PUR were planned to meet the child's needs or case plan goals. The CB encourages Oregon to examine the causes of placement instability using these data sets and others the state may rely upon to identify meaningful strategies to include in the PIP.

Most permanency goals were established timely and appropriately (Item 5), but in some of the cases reviewed, there were delays in setting initial goals within the 60-day federal timeframe and changes in goals from reunification when they were no longer appropriate. Nearly half of the children in the foster care sample had concurrent goals of reunification with guardianship, adoption, or Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement (APPLA); however, in some cases, concurrent goals were inappropriate, which can further delay the achievement of permanency when the goals are not established timely. The CB encourages the state to continue analyzing data evidence to identify factors driving performance related to permanency practices.

Challenges in achieving timely permanency (Item 6) were the main contributing factors to the Permanency Outcome 1 rating. Legal and judicial professionals, along with the agency, are jointly responsible for ensuring that children and youth achieve permanency timely. There was a lack of concerted efforts to achieve timely permanency in 39 of the 60 foster care cases reviewed. Various agency and judicial practices contributed to delays, including delays in locating presumed fathers and establishing paternity; court calendaring practices; delays in establishing jurisdiction; termination of parental rights trials and hearings being held over several months; and adoption and guardianship process and finalization delays. Despite timely changing reunification goals to adoption and filing petitions to terminate parental rights within the required timeframes in 11 cases, only one adoption was finalized within the 24-month federal guideline. Another child's adoption was finalized in 34 months, while 9 children were still waiting at the time of the review. Oregon can leverage its strong collaboration with legal and judicial professionals to identify the practices and policies that affect timely and appropriate permanency and develop strategies to address these barriers.

For Permanency Outcome 2, most children in the foster care cases reviewed were placed with siblings when appropriate, and many were placed with appropriate relatives—both maternal and paternal. The review also found that Oregon struggled with ensuring that frequent and quality visits occurred between the target child in foster care and parents and siblings, although frequent and quality visits with siblings occurred for most of the children.

For Well-Being Outcome 1, 45% of the cases were rated as substantially achieved. This outcome comprises needs and services to children, parents, and foster parents; child and family involvement in case planning; and caseworker visits with children and parents. The practice assessed in three of the items in this outcome—Sub-Item 12B, Item 13, and Item 15—focuses on parent engagement, which is foundational for improving safety, permanency, and well-being outcomes for children and families involved in the child welfare system. Sub-Item 12B, Needs and Services to Parents, was rated as a Strength in 53% of the 77 cases reviewed, and Item 15,

Caseworker Visits With Parents, was rated as a Strength in 62% of the cases reviewed. When considering case practices related to parent engagement in case planning as assessed in Item 13, Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning, 72% of the applicable 75 cases identified positive practices. As with parent engagement, quality caseworker visits with children support the system's ability to conduct comprehensive and accurate assessments of risk, safety, and needs. In the cases reviewed for Oregon's Round 4 CFSR, caseworker visits with children were of sufficient frequency and quality in 87% of the cases overall, with 83% of foster care cases rated as a Strength and 96% of in-home services cases rated as a Strength. In CFSR items that assess related practice, such as preventing placement in foster care, assessing risk and safety, safety planning, and assessing needs and providing services, the applicable in-home services cases reviewed displayed stronger performance, with reviewers noting the contribution of frequent and quality caseworker visits with children.

Oregon also demonstrated strong performance in assessing and meeting the educational needs of children (Well-Being Outcome 2). Both the assessment and the provision of appropriate services to meet children's educational needs was rated highly, resulting in Item 16, Educational Needs of the Child, being rated as a Strength in 91% of the applicable cases. Case review results showed that the state collaborated with school personnel and caregivers to help identify, address, and monitor children's educational needs and performance.

For Well-Being Outcome 3, 62% of cases were rated as Substantially Achieved. This outcome comprises children's physical, dental, and mental/behavioral health needs, including medication management. In 77% of Oregon's applicable CFSR cases, children's physical health needs were assessed and addressed. In 66% of the applicable cases, children's mental and behavioral health needs were assessed and addressed.

While most safety, permanency, and well-being-related services are available throughout the state, stakeholders discussed waitlists and access issues for the following services: mental/behavioral health services, substance use treatment services, domestic violence services, inpatient treatment services, autism services, and psychological evaluations. In addition, insufficient appropriate placement resources are available, particularly for older youth and children with behavioral issues. Oregon remains committed to improving service availability and accessibility through its Safe Systems Analysis process and sufficient funding flexibility to individualize services to meet identified needs. Parent mentors continue to contribute to positive outcomes for families involved in Oregon's child welfare system.

Supporting those same positive outcomes are the staff, providers, and resource (foster) families that play critical roles in child welfare systems. These internal and external partners require training to acquire the basic knowledge and skills to do their jobs. While Oregon has implemented a new training infrastructure, there is still a need to develop a process to determine if the training provided adequately prepares staff, providers, and resource families.

Assessing effectiveness, as well as needs and gaps, is foundational to Oregon's child welfare system. The state's quality assurance system and processes function statewide, have multiple comprehensive components, incorporate quantitative and qualitative data, rely on community partner participation, and assist all levels of ODHS in determining how to move closer to achieving the agency's vision. ODHS's quality assurance system will continue to play an important role in collecting and analyzing data needed to examine contributing factors and underlying causes of practice and system concerns, and to identify strengths to build upon when making and adjusting improvement efforts.

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 Capacity Building Center for States page,

https://capacity.childwelfare.gov/states/topics/cfsr/cfsr-data-syntax-toolkit. For a detailed description of the statewide data indicators, see CFSR Technical Bulletin #13A, https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/training-technical-assistance/cfsr-technical-bulletin-13a. Results have been rounded to the nearest whole number. A summary of the state's performance for all outcomes and systemic factors is in Appendix A. Additional information on case review findings, including the state's performance on case review item rating questions, is in the state's practice performance report in Appendix B.

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

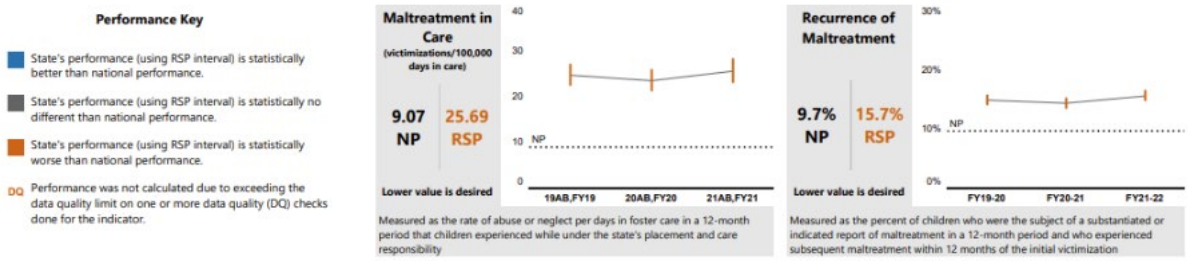
The CB determines whether a state is in substantial conformity based on the state's RSP on two statewide data indicators and the state's performance on Item 1: Timeliness of initiating investigations of reports of child maltreatment.

The state's policy requires that ODHS child protective services (CPS) workers respond to assigned reports of child maltreatment within one of three possible timelines based on application of criteria from the state's Structured Decision Making (SDM) tool to the information provided by the reporter: 24 hours, 72 hours, or 10 business days. Initiation is defined as making initial contact to begin the CPS assessment.

Statewide Data Indicators

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

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



Case Review

Figure 2. Performance on Safety Outcome 1 and Supporting Items



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

- The state's performance on the "maltreatment in foster care" data indicator was statistically worse than national performance.

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

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

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

Statewide Data Indicator	Data Profile Transmitted With Statewide Assessment and Used to Determine Substantial Conformity	August 2024 Profile	February 2025 Profile	August 2025 Profile	Inclusion in PIP?
Maltreatment in Foster Care	Worse	Worse	Worse	Worse	Yes
Recurrence of Maltreatment in 12 months	Worse	Worse	Worse	Worse	Yes

All results reported here are based on the August 2025 data profile and supplementary context data and thus may describe performance that is different from what is depicted in Figure 1 because that is from the February 2024 data profile, which was transmitted with the Statewide Assessment and used to determine substantial conformity.

Oregon's Risk-Standardized Performance (RSP) on both the Maltreatment in Foster Care and Recurrence of Maltreatment indicators have improved since the reporting period transmitted with the Statewide Assessment; however, the state's performance on both remains statistically worse than national performance.

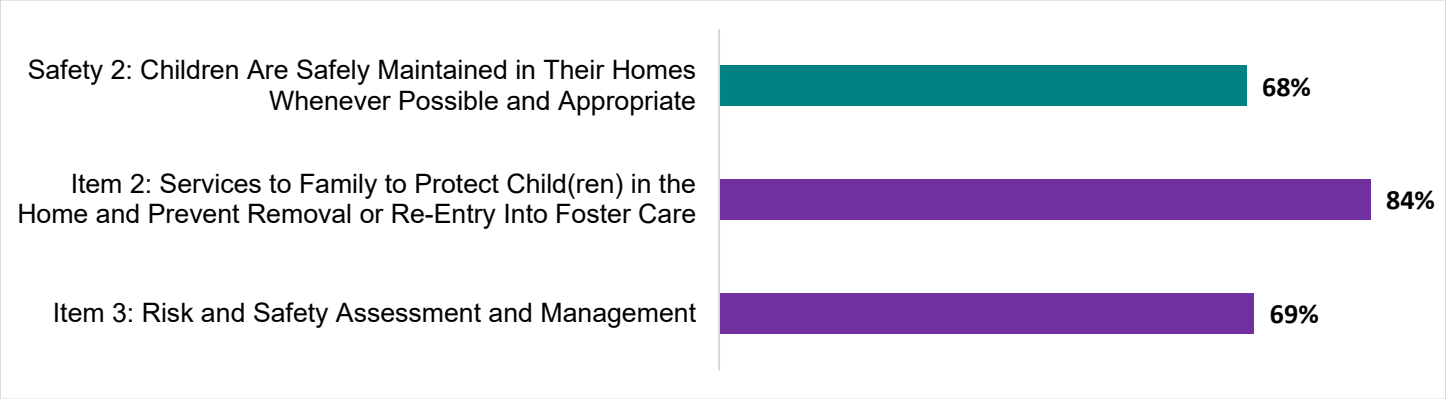
- Over the last 3 reporting periods, both the number of total days children spent in care, and the total number of victimizations dropped nearly a quarter, resulting in a negligible change overall in the state's rate of Maltreatment in Foster Care.
- However, there were notable changes in performance by age group. The rate of maltreatment among children aged 1 to 10 years dropped 12% during this timeframe. In contrast, the rate of maltreatment among children younger than 1 year had a 33% increase.
- Similarly, there were changes in performance by race/ethnicity. The rate of maltreatment among White children (who make up 60% of all days in care) had a negligible change over the last 3 reporting periods; however, the rate of maltreatment among Hispanic children (who make up 19% of all days in care and are the second largest race/ethnicity category in the state) decreased by 24% during this time.
- Oregon's performance on the Recurrence of Maltreatment indicator has continued to show slight improvement over the last 3 reporting years. Performance for White and Hispanic children (making up 62% of all initial victims) improved by approximately 10%.

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

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

Case Review

Figure 3. Performance on Safety Outcome 2 and Supporting Items



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

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

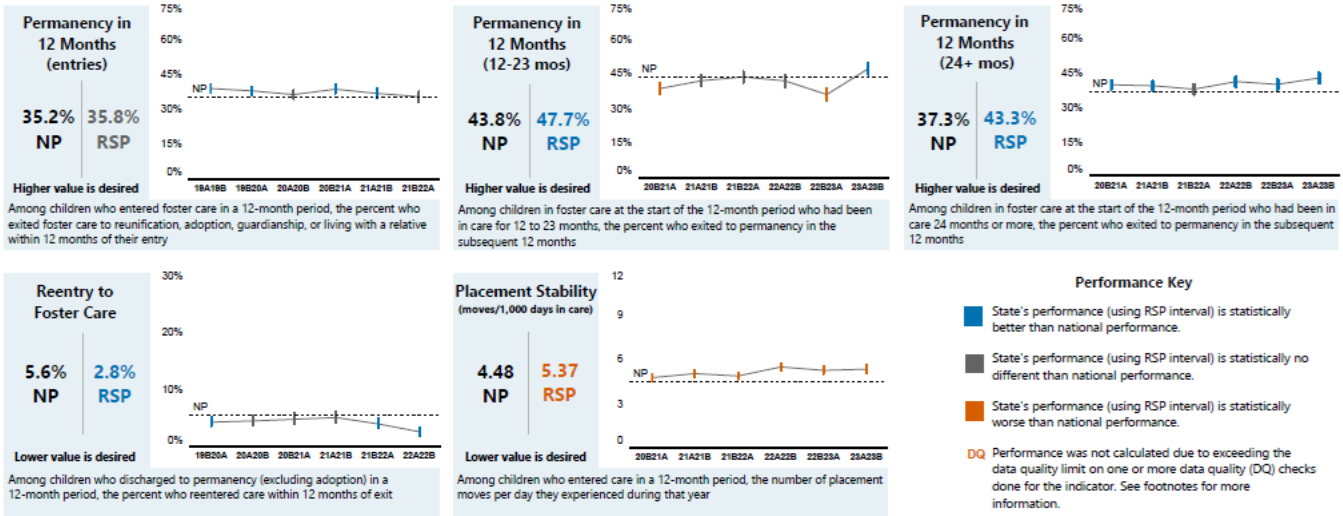
Permanency Outcome 1: Children have permanency and stability in their living situations.

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

Statewide Data Indicators

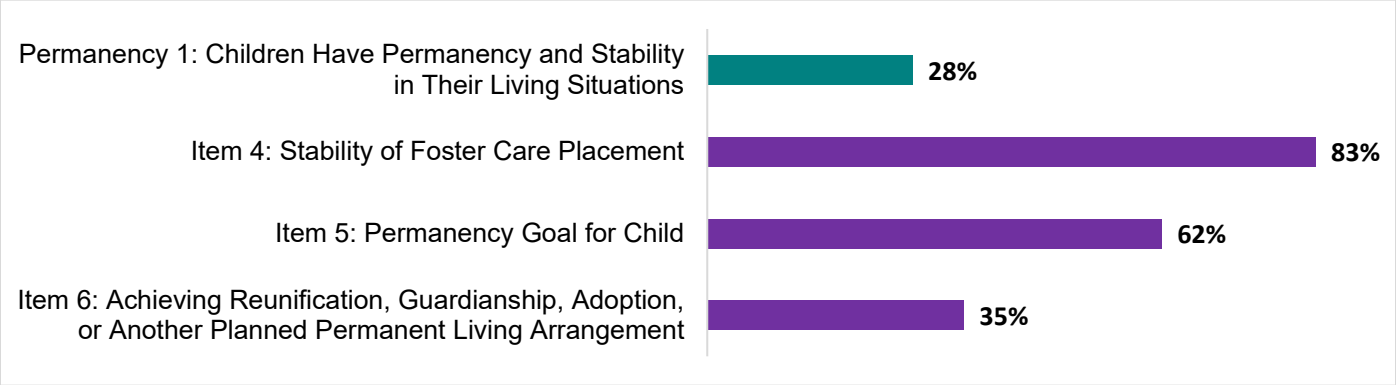
The chart below shows the state's performance from the February 2024 data profile that signaled the start of the statewide assessment process and was used to determine substantial conformity for Permanency Outcome 1.

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



Case Review

Figure 5. Performance on Permanency Outcome 1 and Supporting Items



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

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

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

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

Statewide Data Indicator	Data Profile Transmitted With Statewide Assessment and Used to Determine Substantial Conformity	August 2024 Profile	February 2025 Profile	August 2025 Profile	Inclusion in PIP?
Permanency in 12 months for children entering care	No Different	Better	Better	Better	No
Permanency in 12 months for children in care 12–23 months	Better	Better	Better	Better	No

Statewide Data Indicator	Data Profile Transmitted With Statewide Assessment and Used to Determine Substantial Conformity	August 2024 Profile	February 2025 Profile	August 2025 Profile	Inclusion in PIP?
Permanency in 12 months for children in care 24 months or more	Better	Better	Better	Better	No
Reentry to foster care in 12 months	No Different	No Different	No Different	No Different	No
Placement stability	Worse	Worse	Worse	Worse	Yes

All results reported here are based on the August 2025 data profile and supplementary context data and thus may describe performance that is different from what is depicted in Figure 1 because that is from the February 2024 data profile, which was transmitted with the Statewide Assessment and used to determine substantial conformity.

Oregon's performance across all three Permanency in 12 Months indicators has remained either no different or better than national performance since the data periods transmitted with the Statewide Assessment.

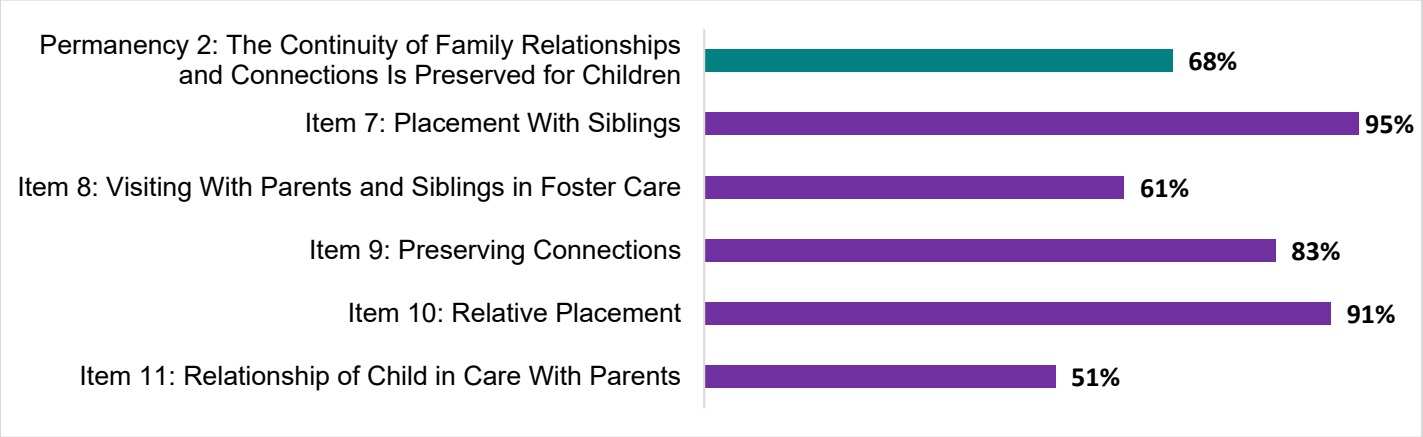
- Oregon's performance on Permanency in 12 Months among children entering care has remained relatively steady over the last 6 reporting periods and has become statistically better than national performance since the data period transmitted with the Statewide Assessment. While Hispanic children make up only 16% of the state's entries, permanency among these children has increased by 14% during this timeframe; in contrast, White children constitute 62% of all entries in the state, but permanency among these children decreased from 38.3% in 21A21B to 37.1% in 23A23B.
- The largest improvement in Permanency in 12 Months was among children in care between 12 and 23 months, increasing from 38.4% to 48.5% over this timeframe—a 26% increase. This improvement was driven by nearly all age groups: children aged 1 to 5 experienced a 28% increase in permanency; children aged 6 to 10 experienced a 20% increase in permanency; and children aged 11 to 16 years experienced a 39% increase. Oregon's performance on Reentry to Foster Care has been consistently no different or better than national performance. Oregon's performance on Placement Stability, while statistically worse than national performance, continues to trend in a desirable direction.
- Over the last 3 reporting years, all age groups reported an increase in reentry into foster care within 12 months of exiting to permanency, increasing the state's observed performance from 3.2% in 21B22A to 5.1% in 23B24A. While the state's RSP has consistently remained no different than national performance, the state may wish to continue monitoring trends on this indicator.
- All age groups between 1 and 17 years experienced a decrease in the rate of placement moves over the last 3 reporting years; each group reported a double-digit drop in the rate of placement moves per 100,000 days in care.

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



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

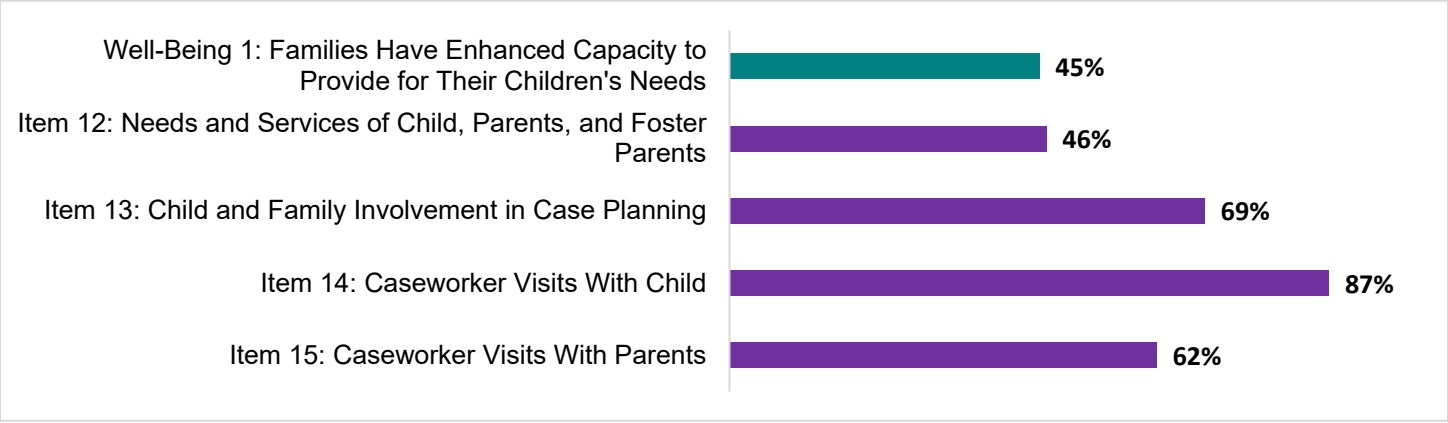
- Less than 95% of the cases reviewed were substantially achieved.
- More than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 7.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 8.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 9.
- More than 90% of the cases were rated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



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

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

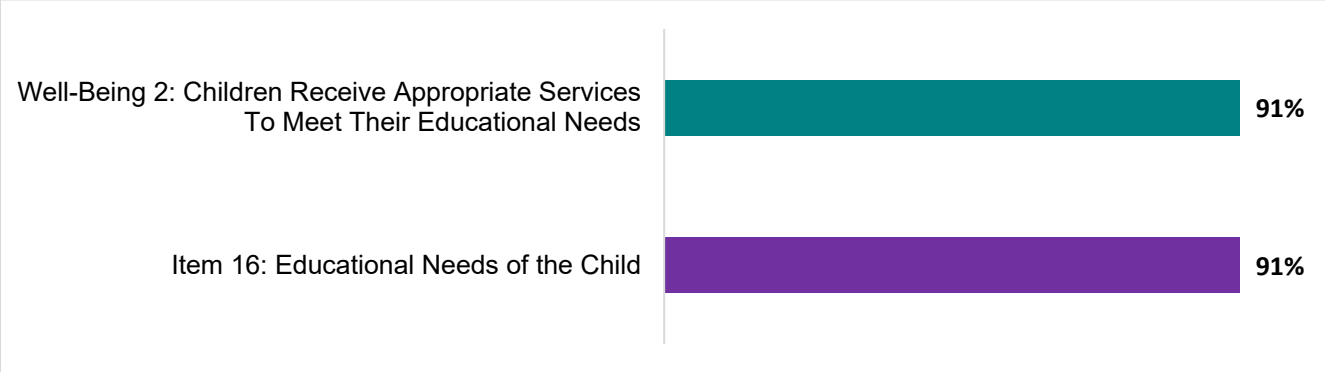
  - Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12A.
  - Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12B.
  - Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Sub-Item 12C.
- Less than 90% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 13.
- Less than 90% of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

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

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

Case Review

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



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

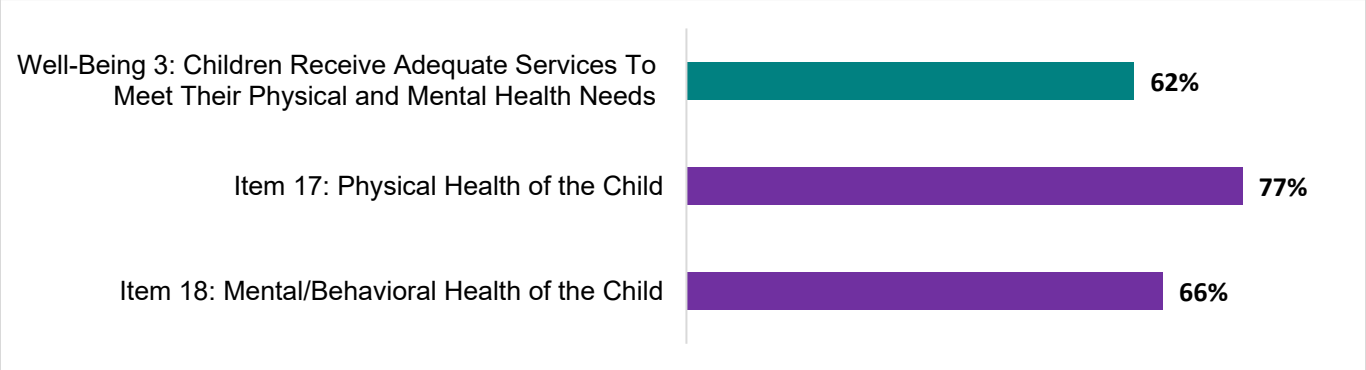
- Less than 95% of the cases were rated as a Strength on Item 16.

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



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

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

III. KEY FINDINGS RELATED TO SYSTEMIC FACTORS

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

Statewide Information System

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

Item	Rating
Item 19: Statewide Information System	Area Needing Improvement

Oregon 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.

- Oregon received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 19 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The data and information gathered indicated that while Oregon's information system has the capacity to accurately collect and report information related to the status, demographic characteristics, and goals for the placement of every child who is (or, within the immediately preceding 12 months, has been) in foster care, the location of children in temporary lodging is not readily available.

Case Review System

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

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

Oregon 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.

- Oregon received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 20 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and information provided did not show that case plans are routinely developed jointly with parents. While most children in foster care have written case plans, Oregon does not have a process in place for tracking when and how parents are engaged in case planning.

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.

- Oregon received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 21 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The data and information gathered did not demonstrate that for each child a periodic review occurs no less frequently than every 6 months. Oregon does not have a systematic process to track and monitor whether periodic reviews that should occur via citizen review board meetings (administrative periodic reviews) or court hearings are in fact held and are held timely.

Item 22: Permanency Hearings

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

- Oregon received an overall rating of Strength for Item 22 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Data and information gathered demonstrated that permanency hearings are routinely being held within 12 months from the date each child entered foster care and at least every 12 months thereafter.

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.

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

Item 24: Notice of Hearings and Reviews to Caregivers

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

- Oregon received an overall rating of Strength for Item 24 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.

- The data and information gathered showed that multiple methods are in place and routinely functioning across the state for notifying foster parents, pre-adoptive parents, and relative caregivers of periodic reviews and permanency hearings that include notification of their right to be heard.

Quality Assurance System

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

Item	Rating
Item 25: Quality Assurance System	Strength

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

Item 25: Quality Assurance System

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

- Oregon received an overall rating of Strength for Item 25 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The information provided indicates that Oregon has a statewide functioning and robust CQI/Quality Assurance process that includes multiple comprehensive components. Oregon's CQI program aligns with the CFSR process, including lead and lag measures related to federal measures, and utilizes the Plan, Do, Study, Act model. Oregon completes case reviews across the state using the Onsite Review Instrument and Instructions and generates and uses a comprehensive qualitative and quantitative data report to outline each review site's overall functioning and how children and families in the community experience the child welfare system. Strategy meetings are held with staff and community partners to look more closely at the data, provide anecdotal experience and insight, and help inform problem statement(s) and root cause analysis, culminating in an Action Plan. Additionally, Oregon has an Advisory Committee, with most of its members coming from outside of ODHS. Other CQI processes in Oregon include Safety Program Fidelity Reviews, Foster Care Reviews, Child Fatality Prevention and Review Program Reviews, and Treatment Services Program Reviews.

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

Oregon 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.

- Oregon received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 26 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The information provided indicated that although the state has a workforce training plan for new staff, certifiers, and coaching and training specialists, the state does not have any qualitative or quantitative data available to demonstrate the timeliness of training completion or how well the initial training addresses the basic skills and knowledge needed by staff to carry out their duties.

Item 27: Ongoing Staff Training

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

- Oregon received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 27 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Information provided indicated that the state lacks a mechanism to assess how well ongoing training addresses the skills and knowledge needed for staff, including supervisors, to carry out their duties. Oregon also does not have a tracking or monitoring process to ensure staff are completing their ongoing training requirements.

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.

- Oregon received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 28 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- The data and information provided outlined the training requirements for resource (foster) parents and relative resource parents, but it did not include any information about the training of staff of state licensed or approved facilities. The current system also does not assess whether the training provided addresses the skills and knowledge needed to carry out duties related to caring for foster and adopted children.

Service Array and Resource Development

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

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

Oregon 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.

- Oregon received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 29 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The data and information gathered indicates that there is a lack of available and accessible mental/behavioral health services, substance use treatment services, domestic violence services, in-patient treatment services, autism services, and psychological evaluations. There are also waitlists due to the limited pool of available providers across the state. The availability and accessibility of services vary statewide, and limited transportation and housing options also present barriers for families and children. In addition, insufficient placement resources result in children staying at hotels or offices as well as challenges in identifying appropriate placements for older youth and children with behavioral issues.

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.

- Oregon received an overall rating of Area Needing Improvement for Item 30 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Oregon has policies and flexible funding available to address the specific needs of children and families; however, the state faces challenges and inconsistencies when individualizing services for children and parents, especially in the rural parts of the state and for those whose native language is not English or Spanish. Additionally, there are challenges with individualizing services for youth and adults with developmental disabilities.

Agency Responsiveness to the Community

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

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

Oregon 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.

- Oregon received an overall rating of Strength for Item 31 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The information provided showed that Oregon engages in ongoing consultation with its nine federally recognized Tribes, Individuals who are current or former recipients of agency services, resource (foster) and adoptive parents, service providers, agency staff, external partners, and legal and judicial

professionals. These participants engage in discussions related to the state's CFSP; provide feedback on data, annual updates on initiatives, and progress made; and provide information relevant to the development of new CFSPs. The agency encourages stakeholder feedback and closes the feedback loop through informing stakeholders what was or was not incorporated into the CFSP and APSR.

Item 32: Coordination of CFSP Services With Other Federal Programs

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

- Oregon received an overall rating of Strength for Item 32 based on information from the Statewide Assessment.
- Oregon provided specific examples that demonstrate how the state routinely coordinates services and benefits with other federal or federally assisted programs serving the same population. The state described a strong collaboration and partnership with other federal or federally assisted programs, including the Department of Education, Department of Early Learning and Care, Health Authority, local Public Housing Authorities, Oregon Parenting Education Collaborative, Department of Justice, and Self-Sufficiency Programs (includes TANF and SNAP) within the Department of Human Services.

Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention

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

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

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

Item 33: Standards Applied Equally

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

- Oregon received an overall rating of Strength for Item 33 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- Data and information gathered indicates that Oregon's licensing standards for both foster homes and child placing/childcare agencies are consistently applied across the state. Oregon's licensing process for resource/foster homes is grounded in the Structured Analysis Family Evaluation (SAFE) home study methodology. Licensing for childcare agencies is standardized and based on statute.

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.

- Oregon received an overall rating of Strength for Item 34 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The data and information gathered indicates that Oregon ensures that criminal background checks and out-of-state child abuse and neglect checks are completed for all new resource parent applicants. The state also uses its CQI system to verify that the criminal background check process is functioning as required. Oregon has a multi-pronged, team approach to case planning for addressing the safety of foster care and adoptive placements for children.

Item 35: Diligent Recruitment of Foster and Adoptive Homes

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

- Oregon received an overall rating of Strength for Item 35 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The data indicates that Oregon uses Retention and Recruitment Champions in each district who collaborate with child welfare staff and community partners to ensure that the diligent recruitment of potential foster and adoptive families reflects the population of children in the state. Additionally, Oregon tracks and uses data on the race and ethnicity of children/youth and foster or adoptive placements to inform its recruitment activities.

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.

- Oregon received an overall rating of Strength for Item 36 based on information from the Statewide Assessment and stakeholder interviews.
- The data and information gathered indicates that Oregon has a centralized Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children (ICPC) team that is dedicated to completing home studies for incoming placement requests from other states in a timely manner. Additionally, the state utilizes cross-jurisdictional coordinators, border agreements with Washington and Idaho, the Oregon Adoption Resource Exchange bulletin that is distributed statewide, a contract with the Boys and Girls Aid Society (which administers Wendy's Wonderful Kids), the Northwest Adoption Exchange, and the Heart Gallery to facilitate timely adoptive or permanent placements for waiting children statewide.

APPENDIX A

Summary of Oregon 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	53% Substantially Achieved
Item 1: Timeliness of investigations	Area Needing Improvement	53% 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	25.69	23.27–28.3	21A–21B, FY21–22
Recurrence of maltreatment	9.7%	Worse Than National Performance	Lower	15.7%	15.0%–16.6%	FY21–22

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

Data Element	Overall Determination	State Performance
Safety Outcome 2: Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate.	Not in Substantial Conformity	68% Substantially Achieved
Item 2: Services to protect child(ren) in the home and prevent removal or re-entry into foster care	Area Needing Improvement	84% Strength
Item 3: Risk and safety assessment and management	Area Needing Improvement	69% 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	28% Substantially Achieved
Item 4: Stability of foster care placement	Area Needing Improvement	83% Strength
Item 5: Permanency goal for child	Area Needing Improvement	62% Strength
Item 6: Achieving reunification, guardianship, adoption, or another planned permanent living arrangement	Area Needing Improvement	35% Strength

DATA INDICATORS FOR PERMANENCY OUTCOME 1

Statewide Data Indicator	National Performance	Overall Determination	Direction of Desired Performance	RSP	RSP Interval	Data Period(s) Used
Permanency in 12 months for children entering foster care	35.2%	No Different Than National Performance	Higher	35.8%	33.8%–37.9%	21B–23B
Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 12–23 months	43.8%	Better Than National Performance	Higher	47.7%	45.0%–50.3%	23A–23B
Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 24 months or more	37.3%	Better Than National Performance	Higher	43.3%	41.1%–45.4%	23A–23B
Re-entry to foster care in 12 months	5.6%	Better Than National Performance	Lower	2.8%	2.1%–3.6%	22A–23B
Placement stability (moves per 1,000 days in care)	4.48	Worse Than National Performance	Lower	5.37	5.14–5.6	23A–23B

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

Data Element	Overall Determination	State Performance
Permanency Outcome 2: The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children.	Not in Substantial Conformity	68% Substantially Achieved
Item 7: Placement with siblings	Strength	95% Strength
Item 8: Visiting with parents and siblings in foster care	Area Needing Improvement	61% Strength
Item 9: Preserving connections	Area Needing Improvement	83% Strength
Item 10: Relative placement	Strength	91% Strength
Item 11: Relationship of child in care with parents	Area Needing Improvement	51% 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	45% Substantially Achieved
Item 12: Needs and services of child, parents, and foster parents	Area Needing Improvement	46% Strength
Sub-Item 12A: Needs assessment and services to children	Area Needing Improvement	84% Strength
Sub-Item 12B: Needs assessment and services to parents	Area Needing Improvement	53% Strength
Sub-Item 12C: Needs assessment and services to foster parents	Area Needing Improvement	78% Strength
Item 13: Child and family involvement in case planning	Area Needing Improvement	69% Strength
Item 14: Caseworker visits with child	Area Needing Improvement	87% Strength
Item 15: Caseworker visits with parents	Area Needing Improvement	62% 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	91% Substantially Achieved
Item 16: Educational needs of the child	Area Needing Improvement	91% 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	62% Substantially Achieved
Item 17: Physical health of the child	Area Needing Improvement	77% Strength
Item 18: Mental/behavioral health of the child	Area Needing Improvement	66% Strength

II. Ratings for Systemic Factors

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

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

STATEWIDE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Data Element	Source of Data and Information	State Performance
Statewide Information System	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	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 and Stakeholder Interviews	Area Needing Improvement
Item 22: Permanency Hearings	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Strength
Item 23: Termination of Parental Rights	Statewide Assessment	Area Needing Improvement
Item 24: Notice of Hearings and Reviews to Caregivers	Statewide Assessment and Stakeholder Interviews	Strength

QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

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

STAFF AND PROVIDER TRAINING

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

FOSTER AND ADOPTIVE PARENT LICENSING, RECRUITMENT, AND RETENTION

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

APPENDIX B

Practice Performance Report
Oregon 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 Oregon CFSR (State-Led) and includes a breakdown of performance by case type. Please refer to the Rating Criteria section at the end of each item in the OSRI to identify which responses to questions will result in a Strength rating. For more information on the OSRI, see https://www.cfsrportal.acf.hhs.gov/resources/round-4-resources/cfsr-round-4-instruments-tools-and-guides

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

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

Practice Description	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 1A) Investigations or assessments were initiated in accordance with the state's timeframes and requirements in cases.	77.78% (35 of 45)
(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.	46.67% (21 of 45)
(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.	12.5% (3 of 24)
Item 1 Strength Ratings	53.33% (24 of 45)

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.	50% (13 of 26)	100% (23 of 23)	73.47% (36 of 49)
(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.	7.69% (2 of 26)	Not Applicable	7.69% (2 of 26)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Questions 2A and 2B) Agency did not make concerted efforts to provide services and the child was removed without providing appropriate services.	26.92% (7 of 26)	Not Applicable	26.92% (7 of 26)
(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.	3.85% (1 of 26)	0% (0 of 23)	2.04% (1 of 49)
Item 2 Strength Ratings	69.23% (18 of 26)	100% (23 of 23)	83.67% (41 of 49)

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.	96.67% (58 of 60)	100% (25 of 25)	97.65% (83 of 85)
(Question 3A1) There were no maltreatment allegations that were not substantiated despite evidence that would support substantiation.	96.67% (58 of 60)	100% (25 of 25)	97.65% (83 of 85)
(Question 3A) The agency conducted an initial assessment that accurately assessed all risk and safety concerns.	56.25% (9 of 16)	90% (9 of 10)	69.23% (18 of 26)
(Question 3B) The agency conducted ongoing assessments that accurately assessed all risk and safety concerns.	71.67% (43 of 60)	80% (20 of 25)	74.12% (63 of 85)
(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.	63.16% (12 of 19)	95.45% (21 of 22)	80.49% (33 of 41)
(Question 3D) There were no safety concerns pertaining to children in the family home that were not adequately or appropriately addressed by the agency.	83.33% (20 of 24)	86.67% (13 of 15)	84.62% (33 of 39)
(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.	92.45% (49 of 53)	Not Applicable	92.45% (49 of 53)
(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.	96.67% (58 of 60)	Not Applicable	96.67% (58 of 60)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
Item 3 Strength Ratings	65% (39 of 60)	80% (20 of 25)	69.41% (59 of 85)

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.	33.33% (5 of 15)	33.33% (5 of 15)
(Question 4C) The child's current or most recent placement setting is stable.	98.33% (59 of 60)	98.33% (59 of 60)
Item 4 Strength Ratings	83.33% (50 of 60)	83.33% (50 of 60)

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% (60 of 60)	100% (60 of 60)
(Question 5B) Permanency goals in effect during the period under review were established in a timely manner.	80% (48 of 60)	80% (48 of 60)
(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.	70% (42 of 60)	70% (42 of 60)
(Question 5D) Child has been in foster care for at least 15 of the most recent 22 months.	55% (33 of 60)	55% (33 of 60)
(Questions 5E) Child meets other Adoption and Safe Families Act criteria for termination of parental rights (TPR).	0% (0 of 27)	0% (0 of 27)
(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.	84.38% (27 of 32)	84.38% (27 of 32)
Item 5 Strength Ratings	61.67% (37 of 60)	61.67% (37 of 60)

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.	100% (1 of 1)	100% (1 of 1)
(Questions 6A4 and 6B) The agency and court made concerted efforts to achieve guardianship in a timely manner.	11.11% (1 of 9)	11.11% (1 of 9)

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 adoption in a timely manner.	22.22% (4 of 18)	22.22% (4 of 18)
(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% (5 of 5)	100% (5 of 5)
(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.	37.04% (10 of 27)	37.04% (10 of 27)
Item 6 Strength Ratings	35% (21 of 60)	35% (21 of 60)

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.	62.16% (23 of 37)	62.16% (23 of 37)
(Question 7B) When all siblings were not placed together, there was a valid reason for the child's separation from siblings in placement.	85.71% (12 of 14)	85.71% (12 of 14)
Item 7 Strength Ratings	94.59% (35 of 37)	94.59% (35 of 37)

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.	39.39% (13 of 33)	39.39% (13 of 33)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was once a week.	18.18% (6 of 33)	18.18% (6 of 33)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	15.15% (5 of 33)	15.15% (5 of 33)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	12.12% (4 of 33)	12.12% (4 of 33)
(Question 8A1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and mother was less than once a month.	3.03% (1 of 33)	3.03% (1 of 33)
(Question 8A1) Child never had visits with mother.	12.12% (4 of 33)	12.12% (4 of 33)
(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.	72.73% (24 of 33)	72.73% (24 of 33)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(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.	93.1% (27 of 29)	93.1% (27 of 29)
(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.	69.7% (23 of 33)	69.7% (23 of 33)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was more than once a week.	27.27% (6 of 22)	27.27% (6 of 22)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was once a week.	22.73% (5 of 22)	22.73% (5 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.	18.18% (4 of 22)	18.18% (4 of 22)
(Question 8B1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and father was less than once a month.	13.64% (3 of 22)	13.64% (3 of 22)
(Question 8B1) Child never had visits with father.	4.55% (1 of 22)	4.55% (1 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.	63.64% (14 of 22)	63.64% (14 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.	85.71% (18 of 21)	85.71% (18 of 21)
(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.	14.29% (2 of 14)	14.29% (2 of 14)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was once a week.	21.43% (3 of 14)	21.43% (3 of 14)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	35.71% (5 of 14)	35.71% (5 of 14)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	0% (0 of 14)	0% (0 of 14)
(Question 8E1) The usual frequency of visits between the child and siblings in foster care was less than once a month.	28.57% (4 of 14)	28.57% (4 of 14)
(Question 8E1) Child never had visits with siblings in foster care.	0% (0 of 14)	0% (0 of 14)
(Question 8E) Concerted efforts were made to ensure that the frequency of visitation between the child and siblings in foster care was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.	85.71% (12 of 14)	85.71% (12 of 14)
(Question 8F) Concerted efforts were made to ensure that the quality of visitation between the child and siblings in foster care was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.	85.71% (12 of 14)	85.71% (12 of 14)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(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.	85.71% (12 of 14)	85.71% (12 of 14)
Item 8 Strength Ratings	60.98% (25 of 41)	60.98% (25 of 41)

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).	83.33% (50 of 60)	83.33% (50 of 60)
Item 9 Strength Ratings	83.33% (50 of 60)	83.33% (50 of 60)

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.	41.38% (24 of 58)	41.38% (24 of 58)
(Question 10A2) The child's current or most recent placement with a relative was appropriate to the child's needs.	100% (24 of 24)	100% (24 of 24)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Identify** maternal relatives.	66.67% (2 of 3)	66.67% (2 of 3)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Locate** maternal relatives.	66.67% (2 of 3)	66.67% (2 of 3)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Inform** maternal relatives.	100% (3 of 3)	100% (3 of 3)
(Question 10B) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Evaluate** maternal relatives.	100% (3 of 3)	100% (3 of 3)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Identify** paternal relatives.	80% (4 of 5)	80% (4 of 5)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Locate** paternal relatives.	80% (4 of 5)	80% (4 of 5)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Inform** paternal relatives.	100% (5 of 5)	100% (5 of 5)
(Question 10C) Cases in which concerns existed due to a lack of concerted efforts to **Evaluate** paternal relatives.	100% (5 of 5)	100% (5 of 5)
Item 10 Strength Ratings	91.38% (53 of 58)	91.38% (53 of 58)

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.	59.38% (19 of 32)	59.38% (19 of 32)
(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	51.43% (18 of 35)	51.43% (18 of 35)

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	31.67% (19 of 60)	80% (20 of 25)	45.88% (39 of 85)

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.	93.33% (56 of 60)	96% (24 of 25)	94.12% (80 of 85)
(Question 12A2) Appropriate services were provided to meet the children's needs.	78.18% (43 of 55)	90.91% (20 of 22)	81.82% (63 of 77)
Sub-Item 12A Strength Ratings	80% (48 of 60)	92% (23 of 25)	83.53% (71 of 85)

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	64.58% (31 of 48)	100% (25 of 25)	76.71% (56 of 73)
(Question 12B3) Appropriate services were provided to meet the mother's needs.	60.42% (29 of 48)	95.83% (23 of 24)	72.22% (52 of 72)
(Questions 12B1 and B3) Concerted efforts were made to assess and address the needs of mothers.	60.42% (29 of 48)	96% (24 of 25)	72.6% (53 of 73)

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.	43.59% (17 of 39)	78.95% (15 of 19)	55.17% (32 of 58)
(Question 12B4) Appropriate services were provided to meet the father's needs.	38.89% (14 of 36)	76.47% (13 of 17)	50.94% (27 of 53)
(Questions 12B2 and 12B4) Concerted efforts were made to assess and address the needs of fathers.	35.9% (14 of 39)	73.68% (14 of 19)	48.28% (28 of 58)
Sub-Item 12B Strength Ratings	40.38% (21 of 52)	80% (20 of 25)	53.25% (41 of 77)

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

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 12C1) The agency adequately assessed the needs of the foster or pre-adoptive parents related to caring for children in their care on an ongoing basis.	88.33% (53 of 60)	88.33% (53 of 60)
(Question 12C2) The agency provided appropriate services to foster and pre-adoptive parents related to caring for children in their care.	73.91% (34 of 46)	73.91% (34 of 46)
Sub-Item 12C Strength Ratings	78.33% (47 of 60)	78.33% (47 of 60)

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.	84.85% (28 of 33)	84.62% (11 of 13)	84.78% (39 of 46)
(Question 13B) The agency made concerted efforts to actively involve the mother in the case planning process.	80.43% (37 of 46)	100% (25 of 25)	87.32% (62 of 71)
(Question 13C) The agency made concerted efforts to actively involve the father in the case planning process.	60.61% (20 of 33)	88.24% (15 of 17)	70% (35 of 50)
Item 13 Strength Ratings	60.71% (34 of 56)	88% (22 of 25)	69.14% (56 of 81)

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.	1.67% (1 of 60)	0% (0 of 25)	1.18% (1 of 85)
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was once a week.	8.33% (5 of 60)	16% (4 of 25)	10.59% (9 of 85)
(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.	23.33% (14 of 60)	32% (8 of 25)	25.88% (22 of 85)
(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.	63.33% (38 of 60)	52% (13 of 25)	60% (51 of 85)
(Question 14A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and child(ren) was less than once a month.	3.33% (2 of 60)	0% (0 of 25)	2.35% (2 of 85)
(Question 14A1) Caseworker never had visits with child(ren).	0% (0 of 60)	0% (0 of 25)	0% (0 of 85)
(Question 14A) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the child (ren) was sufficient.	91.67% (55 of 60)	100% (25 of 25)	94.12% (80 of 85)
(Question 14B) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the child(ren) was sufficient.	85% (51 of 60)	96% (24 of 25)	88.24% (75 of 85)
Item 14 Strength Ratings	83.33% (50 of 60)	96% (24 of 25)	87.06% (74 of 85)

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.	4.44% (2 of 45)	0% (0 of 25)	2.86% (2 of 70)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was once a week.	2.22% (1 of 45)	16% (4 of 25)	7.14% (5 of 70)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	11.11% (5 of 45)	28% (7 of 25)	17.14% (12 of 70)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	28.89% (13 of 45)	52% (13 of 25)	37.14% (26 of 70)
(Question 15A1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and mother was less than once a month.	51.11% (23 of 45)	4% (1 of 25)	34.29% (24 of 70)

Practice Description	Foster Care—Performance of Applicable Cases	In-Home Services—Performance of Applicable Cases	All Case Types—Performance of Applicable Cases
(Question 15A1) Caseworker never had visits with mother.	2.22% (1 of 45)	0% (0 of 25)	1.43% (1 of 70)
(Question 15A2) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the mother was sufficient.	75.56% (34 of 45)	100% (25 of 25)	84.29% (59 of 70)
(Question 15C) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the mother was sufficient.	76.74% (33 of 43)	100% (25 of 25)	85.29% (58 of 68)
(Questions 15A2 and 15C) Both the frequency and quality of caseworker visitation with the mother were sufficient.	73.33% (33 of 45)	100% (25 of 25)	82.86% (58 of 70)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was more than once a week.	0% (0 of 33)	5.88% (1 of 17)	2% (1 of 50)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was once a week.	6.06% (2 of 33)	0% (0 of 17)	4% (2 of 50)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than once a week but at least twice a month.	9.09% (3 of 33)	11.76% (2 of 17)	10% (5 of 50)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than twice a month but at least once a month.	18.18% (6 of 33)	41.18% (7 of 17)	26% (13 of 50)
(Question 15B1) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and father was less than once a month.	60.61% (20 of 33)	17.65% (3 of 17)	46% (23 of 50)
(Question 15B1) Caseworker never had visits with father.	6.06% (2 of 33)	23.53% (4 of 17)	12% (6 of 50)
(Question 15B2) The typical pattern of visits between the caseworker and the father was sufficient.	51.52% (17 of 33)	82.35% (14 of 17)	62% (31 of 50)
(Question 15D) The quality of visits between the caseworker and the father was sufficient.	58.06% (18 of 31)	100% (13 of 13)	70.45% (31 of 44)
(Question 15B2 and 15D) Both the frequency and quality of caseworker visitation with the father were sufficient.	48.48% (16 of 33)	82.35% (14 of 17)	60% (30 of 50)
Item 15 Strength Ratings	48.98% (24 of 49)	88% (22 of 25)	62.16% (46 of 74)

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.	94.12% (48 of 51)	100% (5 of 5)	94.64% (53 of 56)
(Question 16B) The agency made concerted efforts to address the children's educational needs through appropriate services.	87.8% (36 of 41)	100% (5 of 5)	89.13% (41 of 46)
Item 16 Strength Ratings	90.2% (46 of 51)	100% (5 of 5)	91.07% (51 of 56)

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.	100% (60 of 60)	100% (9 of 9)	100% (69 of 69)
(Question 17B1) The agency provided appropriate oversight of prescription medications for the physical health issues of the target child in foster care.	75% (18 of 24)	Not Applicable	75% (18 of 24)
(Question 17B2) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified physical health needs.	91.53% (54 of 59)	100% (9 of 9)	92.65% (63 of 68)
(Question 17A2) The agency accurately assessed the children's dental health care needs.	96.55% (56 of 58)	100% (3 of 3)	96.72% (59 of 61)
(Question 17B3) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified dental health needs.	80.36% (45 of 56)	100% (3 of 3)	81.36% (48 of 59)
Item 17 Strength Ratings	73.33% (44 of 60)	100% (9 of 9)	76.81% (53 of 69)

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.	89.13% (41 of 46)	90% (9 of 10)	89.29% (50 of 56)
(Question 18B) The agency provided appropriate oversight of prescription medications for the mental/behavioral health issues of the target child in foster care.	95.24% (20 of 21)	Not Applicable	95.24% (20 of 21)
(Question 18C) The agency ensured that appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified mental/behavioral health needs.	66.67% (30 of 45)	60% (6 of 10)	65.45% (36 of 55)
Item 18 Strength Ratings	67.39% (31 of 46)	60% (6 of 10)	66.07% (37 of 56)