



Trends in U.S. Adoptions: 2008–2012

Highlights

This report presents data on the total number of adoptions in the United States as well as the number of public, intercountry, and other adoptions. Data for this report were obtained from multiple sources, including State courts, State departments of social services, State bureaus of vital records, and the Federal Government. This report primarily presents data from 2008 to 2012, the most recent year for which data are available. It also includes data from 2001 and 2005, which were included in two previous iterations of this report, to serve as a way to show trends beyond 5 years.

The following are key findings from this report:

- **In 2012, 119,514 children were adopted in the United States.** This is a 14-percent decrease (20,133) from the 139,647 children adopted in 2008, and a 15-percent decrease (20,520) from the 140,034 children adopted in 2001.
- **The adoption rate per 100,000 adults (i.e., persons 18 years and older who became adoptive parents) has decreased since 2001.** The rate was 65 in 2001, 60 in 2008, and 49 in 2012.
- **The number of public agency adoptions fluctuated slightly between 2001 and 2012.** Between 2001 (49,945) and 2012 (52,042), public adoptions increased 4 percent (2,097), but more recently, between 2008 (55,264) and 2012, public adoptions decreased 6 percent (3,222).
- **The number of intercountry adoptions continues to decline.** In 2012, U.S. citizens adopted 8,650 children from foreign countries. The number of intercountry adoptions decreased by 10,957 (56 percent) from 2001 (19,647) to 2012 (8,668) and by 8,766 (50 percent) from 2008 (17,456) to 2012.

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- **Nearly half of all adoptions were from other sources (i.e., not public or intercountry) throughout all of the years studied.** For example, adoptions from other sources (e.g., private agencies, Tribes, stepparent) accounted for 50 percent of all adoptions in 2001, 48 percent in 2008, and 49 percent in 2012.

Introduction

There is no single source for the total number of children adopted in the United States, and there is currently no straightforward way of determining the total number of adoptions, even when multiple data sources are used. No single agency is charged with compiling this national information. Agencies that do collect adoption-related data do so for their own purposes and therefore count adoptions differently (e.g., by court cases filed, birth certificates modified, adoptions completed by public agencies), which makes compilation difficult.

The purpose of this report is to (a) provide estimates of the number of children adopted in each of the 50 States, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, for select years from 2001 to 2012; (b) use these numbers to estimate the types of adoptions (public, intercountry, and other) in the United States; and (c) analyze adoption trends. This report only provides data up to 2012, rather than more recent years, due to the length of time it takes States and secondary data sources (e.g., the National Center for State Courts) to process the data and make them available.

Data for this report were collected primarily from the following sources:

- State courts (total adoptions)
- State departments of social services (total adoptions)
- State bureaus of vital records (total adoptions)
- The Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) of the Children’s Bureau within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (public agency adoptions)
- The U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Consular Affairs (intercountry adoptions)

The total number of adoptions was determined primarily using court data. When court data were unavailable, data were sought from State departments of social services or State bureaus of vital records. Although this methodology combines data from multiple sources that may not be exactly comparable, it produces the most reasonable estimate of adoptions, and the conclusions reached based on these data can be used to make policy decisions. All data from 2007 to 2012 were obtained from official government sources (e.g., State courts). Most data from prior years are also from official government sources, but a few are estimates based on actual data from surrounding years or approximations from local officials. (See Appendix A for detailed information about these data and Appendix B for a glossary of adoption types.)

Differences in Data From Previous Versions

Child Welfare Information Gateway (2011, 2004), as well as other researchers or organizations (e.g., Shuman & Flango, 2013; Flango & Caskey, 2006), have aggregated national adoption data in other publications. Data for particular years may differ from publication to publication due to a variety of reasons, such as changes in data sources, updates to data by the sources, or changes in methodologies. Additionally, readers should be cautious when comparing total adoption data for a specific State over multiple years. Differences in total adoptions for a State could be a result of changes in methodologies (e.g., data were obtained from the bureau of vital statistics in one year and the courts in the next year). Even with these differences, the data presented in this report represent the most reasonable known estimates of the total number of adoptions in the United States.

Findings

Total Adoptions

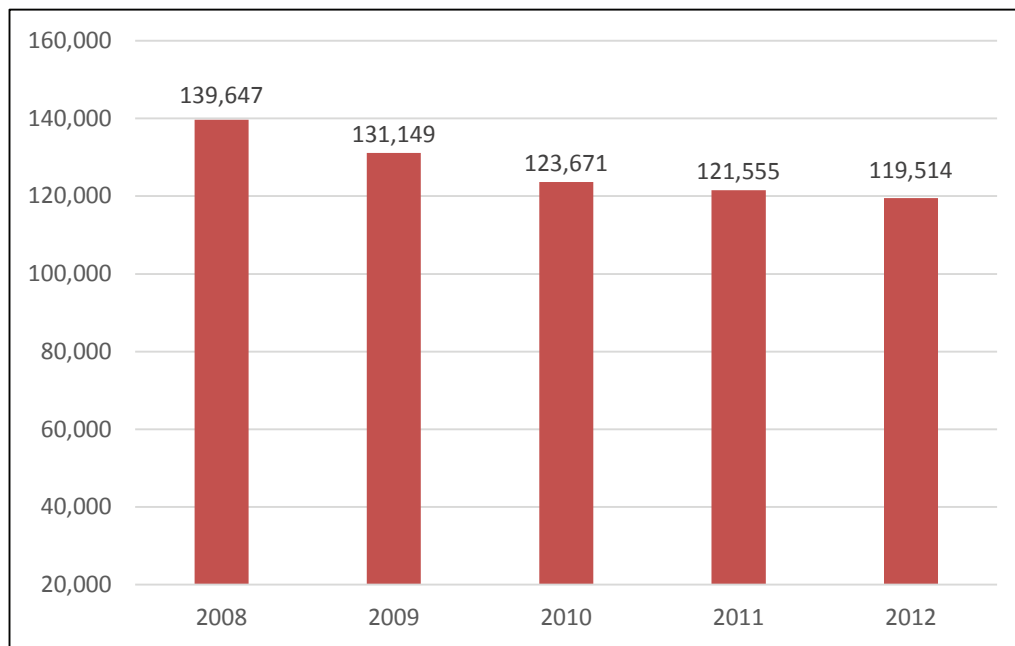
In 2012, 119,514 children were adopted, which is a 14-percent decrease (20,133) from the 139,647 children adopted in 2008. In 2001, 140,034 children were adopted. In 2005, 146,172 children were adopted. The decrease from 2001 to 2012 is 15 percent (20,520). Exhibit 1 shows the total number of adoptions by State for 2008 and 2012, as well as the percent change over the same 5-year period. Exhibit 2 presents the total number of adoptions from 2008 to 2012. (To view the State-by-State numbers of adoptions for select years from 2001 to 2012, see Appendix C.)

Exhibit 1
Total Adoptions by State, 2008 and 2012

State	2008 Total	2012 Total	Percent Change
Alabama	2,252	2,590	15%
Alaska	689	699	1%
Arizona	2,907	2,688	-8%
Arkansas	2,235	2,236	0%
California	10,840	7,253	-33%
Colorado	2,873	2,567	-11%
Connecticut	1,082	772	-29%
Delaware	257	216	-16%
District of Columbia	274	270	-1%
Florida	8,692	6,847	-21%
Georgia	4,394	3,371	-23%
Hawaii	751	486	-35%
Idaho	991	802	-19%
Illinois	5,073	4,115	-19%
Indiana	4,373	4,302	-2%
Iowa	2,120	1,992	-6%
Kansas	2,271	2,111	-7%
Kentucky	2,117	1,968	-7%
Louisiana	1,510	1,489	-1%
Maine	850	580	-32%
Maryland	3,536	3,442	-3%
Massachusetts	2,760	1,977	-28%

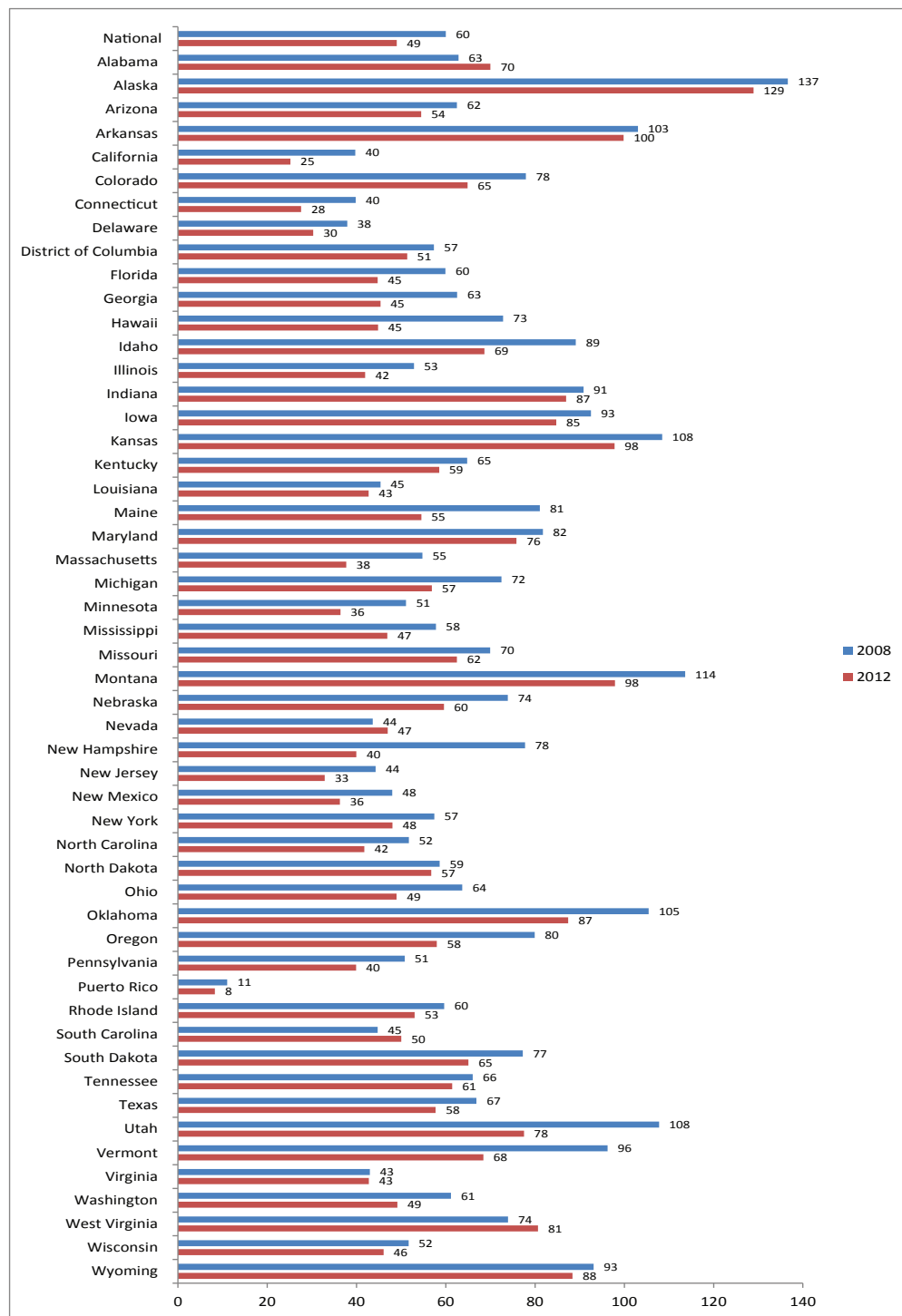
State	2008 Total	2012 Total	Percent Change
Michigan	5,457	4,329	-21%
Minnesota	2,025	1,493	-26%
Mississippi	1,264	1,052	-17%
Missouri	3,144	2,886	-8%
Montana	855	766	-10%
Nebraska	992	830	-16%
Nevada	869	984	13%
New Hampshire	793	418	-47%
New Jersey	2,939	2,247	-24%
New Mexico	720	570	-21%
New York	8,524	7,359	-14%
North Carolina	3,649	3,115	-15%
North Dakota	299	309	3%
Ohio	5,571	4,352	-22%
Oklahoma	2,909	2,514	-14%
Oregon	2,320	1,763	-24%
Pennsylvania	4,973	4,000	-20%
Puerto Rico	311	232	-25%
Rhode Island	492	442	-10%
South Carolina	1,546	1,824	18%
South Dakota	463	409	-12%
Tennessee	3,139	3,048	-3%
Texas	11,792	11,011	-7%
Utah	1,968	1,524	-23%
Vermont	473	343	-27%
Virginia	2,578	2,706	5%
Washington	3,058	2,608	-15%
West Virginia	1,072	1,188	11%
Wisconsin	2,219	2,030	-9%
Wyoming	386	389	1%
Total	139,647	119,514	-14%

Exhibit 2
Total Number of Adoptions, 2008–2012



The adoption rate per 100,000 adults (i.e., persons 18 years and older who become adoptive parents) was 65 in 2001, 65 in 2005, 60 in 2008, and 49 in 2012. The adoption rate decreased 18 percent from 2008 to 2012 and decreased 24 percent from 2001 to 2012, which is greater than the 15-percent decline in the total number of adoptions. Exhibit 3 compares the State-specific rates of adoption per 100,000 adults in 2008 and 2012.

Exhibit 3 Adoption Rates per 100,000 Adults by State, 2008 and 2012



For additional details about the numbers, percentages, and rates of total adoptions and the types of adoptions by State and year, refer to Appendices C, D, E, and F.

Adoptions by Source

The following provides information about the totals and trends for public, intercountry, and other adoptions. Relative or kinship adoptions may be included in any of the adoption types. Exhibits 4 and 5 show the State-specific proportions of adoptions by type for 2008 and 2012, respectively.

Exhibit 4
Proportion of Adoptions by State and by Type, 2008

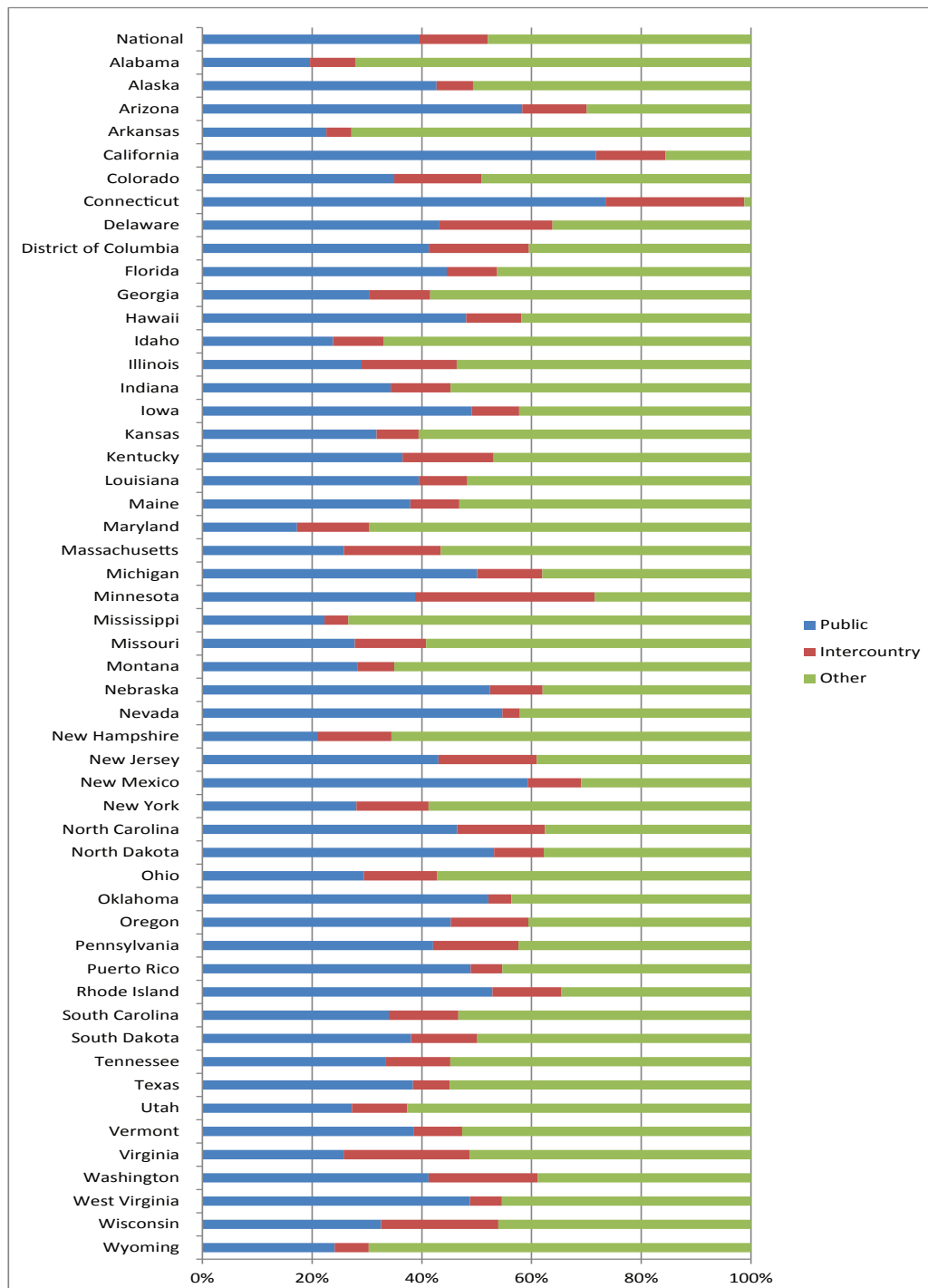
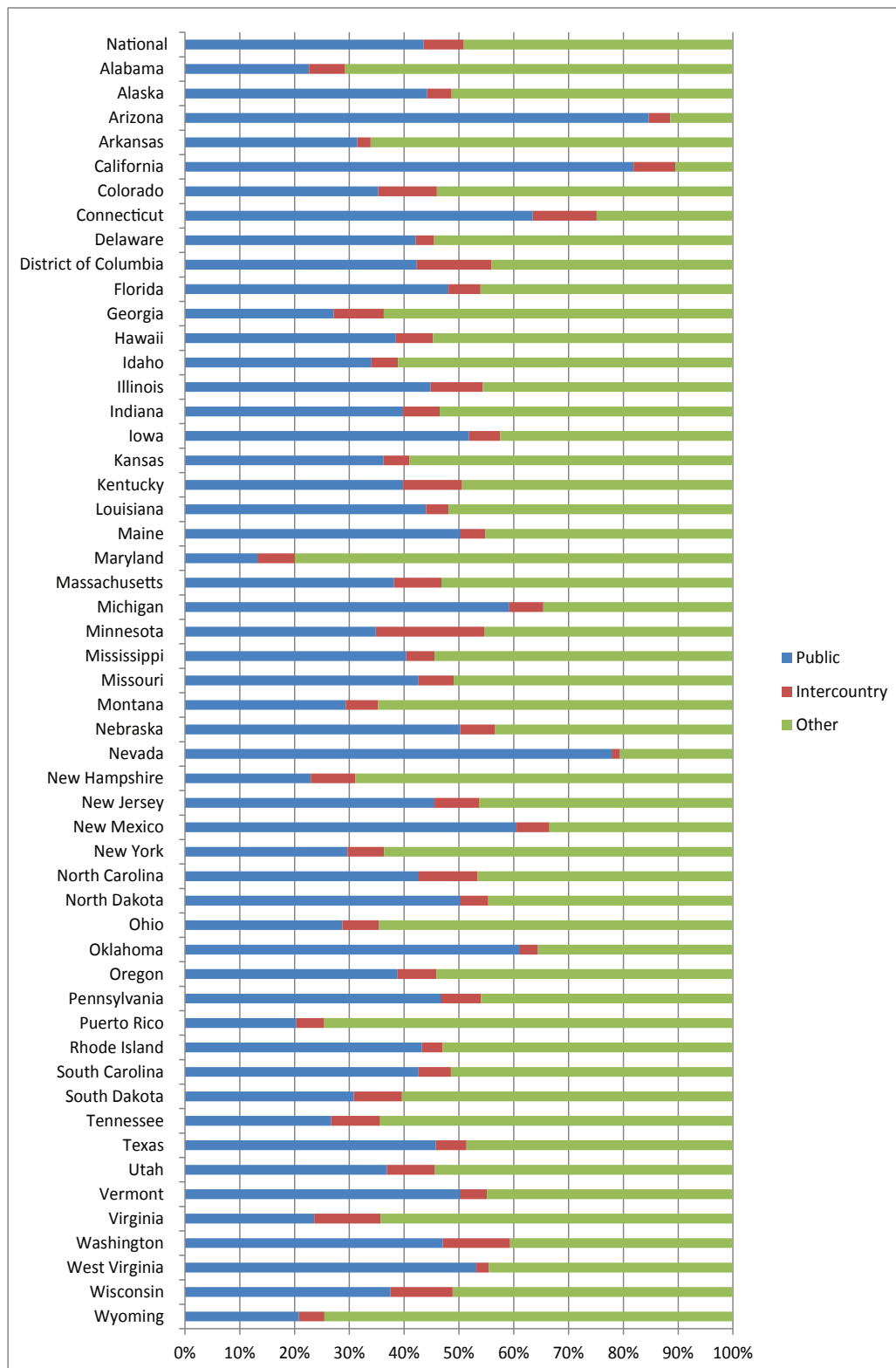
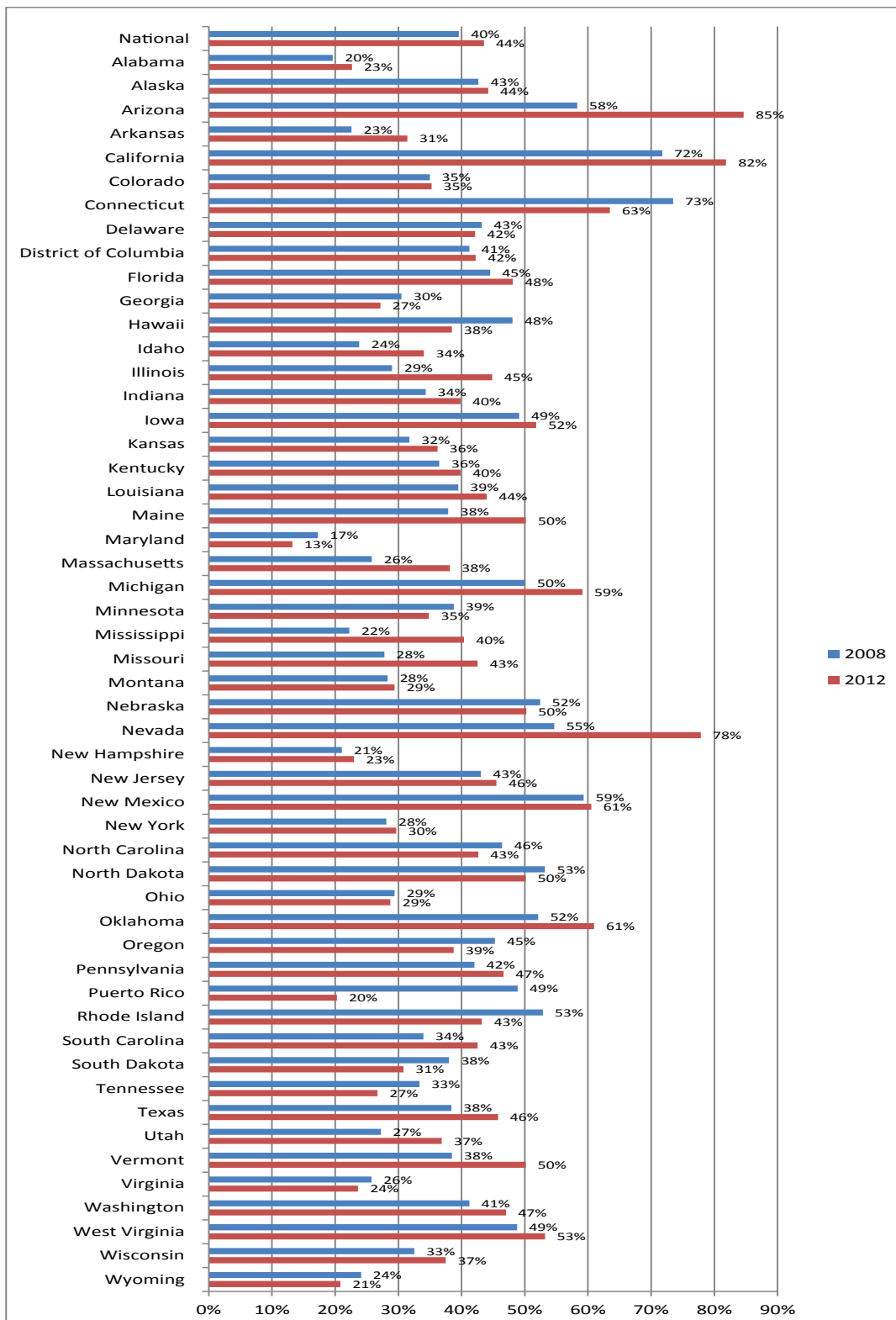


Exhibit 5
Proportion of Adoptions by State and by Type, 2012



Public Agency Adoptions. Based on AFCARS data, 44 percent (52,042) of all adoptions were through public agencies in 2012, 40 percent of children (55,264) were adopted through public agencies in 2008, and 36 percent of children (49,945) were adopted through public agencies in 2001. Between 2001 and 2012, public adoptions increased 4 percent (2,097). The peak was in 2009, when 57,187 children were adopted through public agencies. Between 2008 and 2012, public adoptions decreased 6 percent (3,222), but the percentage of the total adoptions made through a public agency increased during that time from 40 percent in 2008 to 44 percent in 2012. In 2012, 13 States had 50 percent or more of their adoptions placed through a public agency as compared to 10 States in 2008. Exhibit 6 shows a comparison of the number and percent of adoptions made through public agencies in 2008 and 2012, as well as the percent of any change over that period. Appendix D provides the number of public adoptions, the percent of total adoptions that are public adoptions, and the rates of public adoptions per 100,000 adults by State for select years. For analysis of the impact of public agency adoptions on the total number of adoption in the United States, refer to the Discussion and Implications section.

Exhibit 6
Public Agency Adoptions as Percentage of Total Adoptions, 2008 and 2012



Intercountry Adoptions. In 2012, U.S. citizens adopted 8,650 children from foreign countries (7 percent of all adoptions in the United States that year). The number of intercountry adoptions began to decline in 2005 and continued to decline every year until 2013 (which is the most recently available data at the time of publication of this report). Exhibit 7 shows the number of intercountry adoptions in the United States from 2001 to 2013. The number of intercountry adoptions decreased by 10,957 (56 percent) from 2001 to 2012 and by 8,766 (50 percent) from 2008 to 2012. The percent of all adoptions that are intercountry also declined considerably during this time. In 2001, 14 percent of all adoptions were intercountry. This decreased to 12 percent by 2008 and 7 percent in 2012. Exhibit 8 presents data about the number and percent of intercountry adoptions by State for 2008 and 2012, as well as the percent of any change over that period. Appendix E provides the number of intercountry adoptions, the percent of total adoptions that are intercountry adoptions, and the rates of intercountry adoptions per 100,000 adults by State for select years. (To view more information about intercountry adoptions, including countries of origin, visit the Department of State website at <http://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en/about-us/statistics.html>.)

Exhibit 7
Intercountry Adoptions in the United States, 2001–2013

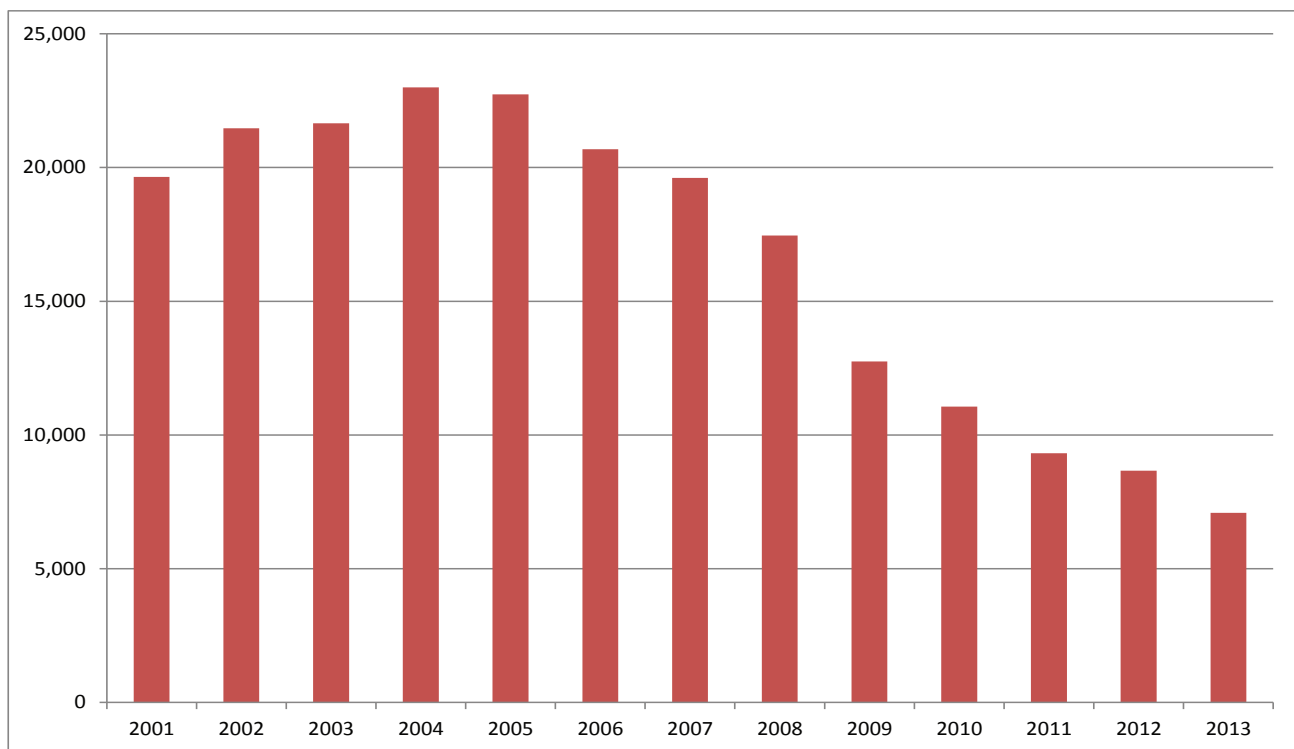


Exhibit 8
Intercountry Adoptions, 2008 and 2012

State	2008 Intercountry Adoptions	2008 Percent of Total Adoptions	2012 Intercountry Adoptions	2012 Percent of Total Adoptions	Percent Change 2008 to 2012
Alabama	185	8%	170	7%	-8%
Alaska	46	7%	31	4%	-33%
Arizona	342	12%	105	4%	-69%
Arkansas	102	5%	55	2%	-46%
California	1,371	13%	555	8%	-60%
Colorado	456	16%	275	11%	-40%
Connecticut	274	25%	90	12%	-67%
Delaware	53	21%	7	3%	-87%
District of Columbia	50	18%	37	14%	-26%
Florida	800	9%	398	6%	-50%
Georgia	484	11%	308	9%	-36%
Hawaii	76	10%	33	7%	-57%
Idaho	91	9%	39	5%	-57%
Illinois	880	17%	390	9%	-56%
Indiana	477	11%	287	7%	-40%
Iowa	183	9%	114	6%	-38%
Kansas	174	8%	101	5%	-42%
Kentucky	352	17%	209	11%	-41%
Louisiana	133	9%	61	4%	-54%
Maine	76	9%	27	5%	-64%
Maryland	466	13%	235	7%	-50%
Massachusetts	488	18%	171	9%	-65%
Michigan	651	12%	272	6%	-58%
Minnesota	663	33%	295	20%	-56%
Mississippi	55	4%	54	5%	-2%
Missouri	410	13%	188	7%	-54%

State	2008 Intercountry Adoptions	2008 Percent of Total Adoptions	2012 Intercountry Adoptions	2012 Percent of Total Adoptions	Percent Change 2008 to 2012
Montana	57	7%	45	6%	-21%
Nebraska	95	10%	53	6%	-44%
Nevada	28	3%	15	2%	-46%
New Hampshire	106	13%	34	8%	-68%
New Jersey	527	18%	183	8%	-65%
New Mexico	70	10%	34	6%	-51%
New York	1,118	13%	492	7%	-56%
North Carolina	585	16%	334	11%	-43%
North Dakota	27	9%	16	5%	-41%
Ohio	747	13%	292	7%	-61%
Oklahoma	122	4%	86	3%	-30%
Oregon	329	14%	126	7%	-62%
Pennsylvania	774	16%	295	7%	-62%
Puerto Rico	18	6%	12	5%	-33%
Rhode Island	62	13%	17	4%	-73%
South Carolina	196	13%	109	6%	-44%
South Dakota	56	12%	36	9%	-36%
Tennessee	373	12%	273	9%	-27%
Texas	786	7%	617	6%	-22%
Utah	199	10%	133	9%	-33%
Vermont	42	9%	17	5%	-60%
Virginia	591	23%	328	12%	-45%
Washington	609	20%	320	12%	-47%
West Virginia	62	6%	27	2%	-56%
Wisconsin	475	21%	231	11%	-51%
Wyoming	24	6%	18	5%	-25%
Total	17,416	12%	8,650	7%	-50%

Other Types of Adoptions. The category of “other” adoptions includes all adoptions that are not public agency or intercountry. This includes private agency, Tribal, facilitated, independent, and stepparent adoptions. (See Appendix B for more information about these types of adoptions.) In 2012, 58,822 children were adopted through other sources, and in 2008, 66,967 children were adopted through other sources. The decrease in other adoptions from 2008 to 2012 was 12 percent, but the percent of all adoptions categorized as other remained relatively steady (48 percent in 2008 and 49 percent in 2012). In 2001, other adoptions accounted for 50 percent (70,482) of all adoptions. Appendix F provides the number of other adoptions, the percent of total adoptions that are other adoptions, and the rates of other adoptions per 100,000 adults by State for select years.

Data Sources

History of Data Sources

A variety of sources have contributed data on the total number of adoptions during the past 70 years. From 1944 through 1975, the Children’s Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the National Center for Social Statistics collected voluntary annual data from States about adoptions (Maza, 1984). The estimated number of adoptions in 1944 was 50,000, and the highest number of adoptions during that period (175,000) was in 1970 (Maza, 1984; Stolley, 1993).

From 1975 to the early 1980s, no national adoption data were collected. In 1983, the American Public Welfare Association (now known as the American Public Human Services Association), through funding from the Children’s Bureau, implemented the Voluntary Cooperative Information System (VCIS) to collect national data on the adoption of children who were in, or passed through, the public child welfare system (Caliber Associates, 1998). Additionally, the National Council for Adoption (formerly, the National Committee for Adoption) collected and published State-by-State data on adoptions for 1982, 1986, and 1997.

In 1986, Congress passed an amendment to title IV-E of the Social Security Act (section 479) that established an advisory committee to address the collection of adoption and foster care data. In 1993, HHS issued a regulation establishing the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS). The final rule required States to submit data to the Children’s Bureau about all adoptions that were conducted through public child welfare agencies. States were first required to submit AFCARS data in Federal fiscal year 1998. VCIS was phased out during the transition to AFCARS.

Additionally, since 1987, the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) has compiled total adoption data from the caseload statistics reported annually by State courts. Unfortunately, not all State courts report adoptions as a separate and distinct case category. Consequently, information on the total number of adoptions finalized by courts is readily available from most, but not all, States. In the past, NCSC and Child Welfare Information Gateway staff have used the court data in combination with other sources, such as State bureaus of vital records, to develop estimates of the total number of adoptions (Flango, 1990; Flango & Flango, 1993; Flango & Flango, 1995; Flango & Caskey, 2006; Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2004; Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2011; Shuman & Flango, 2013).

Description of Data Sources

Data for this report were obtained from multiple sources, including State courts, State departments of social services, State bureaus of vital records, and the Federal Government. This report primarily presents data from 2008 to 2012. It also includes data from 2001 and 2005, which were included in two previous versions of this report and serve as a way to show trends beyond 5 years. The previous versions of the report are available at <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/adopted0708/> and <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/s-adopted/>.

State Courts. Because all adoptions of U.S.-born children and an unknown, but significant, number of intercountry adoptions are finalized in U.S. courts, the courts are a key source of adoption data. State court data on adoption filings (requests to adopt that are submitted to the court) and dispositions (decisions by the court to grant or deny adoptions) were obtained from NCSC or directly from the States. In general, the court data for 2001 are based on either dispositions or filings, depending on the data available from each State. If disposition data were available, those were used. If they were not available, filings data were used. For other years, data from NCSC are based solely on filings, and State court data obtained directly from the courts may be either filings or dispositions, which also may be referred to as finalized adoptions.

HHS, Children’s Bureau. The total number of public agency adoptions in this study is based solely on AFCARS data obtained from the Children’s Bureau. State child welfare agencies are mandated to report information semiannually on public child welfare agency adoptions and on children in foster care to AFCARS. This was established by the Federal Government to collect uniform, reliable information on children who were adopted under the responsibility of the State title IV-B/IV-E agency. State child welfare agencies are required to report case-specific information on each child in foster care, each child adopted from the public child welfare system, and any other adoption in which there was public child welfare agency involvement. AFCARS is the only national data source that also includes information about the characteristics of adopted children, their birth families, and their adoptive families. State agencies may voluntarily—and are encouraged to—report adoptions made under the auspices of private adoption agencies or individually arranged adoptions completed without agency involvement, but almost no States have the resources to collect data that are not mandated. (For more information about AFCARS, visit the Children’s Bureau at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/research-data-technology/reporting-systems/afcars/>.)

State Departments of Social Services (DSSs). Data from State DSSs or similar agencies were sometimes used when domestic adoption data could not be collected from the courts. In some States, the courts or other legal personnel (e.g., attorneys) submit records of all adoption petitions or finalizations to the State DSS.

State Bureaus of Vital Records. Data from State bureaus of vital records (or vital statistics) were sometimes used when domestic adoption data could not be collected from the courts. Bureaus of vital records are potential sources of adoption information because the adoptive parents often request an amended birth certificate. In some cases, however, adoptive parents may not request amended birth certificate, such as when a stepparent adopts an older child. Additionally, bureaus of vital records usually collect data for birth certificate amendments for children born in their State. Some of those children, however, may live in another State or abroad at the time of adoption. In contrast, AFCARS counts adoptions in the State where the adoption occurred, and courts count adoptions in the State where the petitions are filed.

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Office of Children’s Issues. This office collects data on the number of immigrant visas issued to children to enter the United States for the purpose of an intercountry adoption. All intercountry adoption data for this study were obtained from the Office of Children’s Issues website (<http://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en.html>).

Assumptions Regarding Intercountry Adoptions

Some families who adopt children from other countries choose to readopt their children in the United States as an additional protection of the adopted children’s legal status or because their States do not fully recognize foreign adoption decrees. There are no data, however, on the percentage of adoptions that occur abroad that are also processed by U.S. courts. This study uses information about which States have statutes giving full effect and recognition to intercountry adoptions to determine how to calculate total adoptions for each State. Documents were available from Child Welfare Information Gateway that outlined which States in 2002, 2006, and 2011 had such statutes. (To view the Information Gateway publication that is current as of 2014, visit <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/laws-policies/statutes/intercountry/>.)

For the purposes of this report, the assumption was made that (1) families in States that give full effect and recognition to adoptions finalized in other countries would not readopt their children in U.S. courts and (2) families in States that do not give full effect and recognition would readopt their children in U.S. courts. This is a logical, practical, and conservative working assumption. Nevertheless, some families in States that fully recognize adoptions finalized in other countries do readopt in the United States for their own peace of mind. For States that had statutes that gave full effect and recognition to intercountry adoptions, the number of intercountry adoptions (I) was added to the adoption data from the courts, DSSs, or bureaus of vital records (D for domestic) to create a State total (T), such that $I + D = T$.

For States that did not have such statutes, the total from the courts, DSSs, or bureaus of vital records, (D) was used as the final total (T), such that $D = T$.

Give Full Effect and Recognition	Do Not Give Full Effect and Recognition
Intercountry + Domestic = Total	Domestic = Total

Private Agencies. It is not usually possible to obtain adoption numbers from private adoption agencies because they do not have requirements, incentives, or places to report data on the number of children placed for adoption by their agencies or other information about the children and families involved.

Other Types of Adoptions. The category of other adoptions includes all types of adoptions that are not public agency or intercountry. The total number for other types of adoptions can be estimated by subtracting both the number of public agency adoptions reported in AFCARS and the intercountry adoptions reported by the State Department from the total number of adoptions reported by the courts, DSSs, or State bureaus of vital records.

To view State-specific information about data sources or details about sources for public agency adoptions, intercountry adoptions, and the adult population, refer to Appendix A.

Data Notes and Limitations

There are several challenges in collecting the data needed to compile the total number of adoptions in the United States. First and foremost, there is no single source for the total number of adoptions in the United States. Although the Federal Government collects data on public and intercountry adoptions, these do not provide a complete picture. Additionally, providing estimates of the number of adoptions in the possible subcategories of “other” adoptions (e.g., facilitated, independent, stepparent) is not possible using available data.

Data from the courts are essential for determining the total number of adoptions. NCSC has been able to collect adoption data from many States, but collecting data from the remaining States can be very time consuming and yield data that may not replicate the methodology used to collect the other data. Additionally, even the data provided by official sources may not be final or complete. For example, one State’s annual data submission to NCSC for 2008 showed a drastic decrease in adoptions for that year. Upon further investigation, it was discovered that data from the State’s largest county had not been included in the submission because an update to the county’s information system prevented them from providing data for that year. The county was contacted directly to obtain its data and adjust the number of total adoptions for the State.

The data in this study are drawn from multiple sources, each of which uses different methodologies and definitions and are of varying quality. Some data caveats, such as the assumption regarding intercountry adoptions and data quality and consistency issues, have already been presented. The following provides additional caveats for the use of the data.

Year Parameters Vary by Jurisdiction

The year parameters for the data often change depending on the data source. For example, AFCARS and intercountry adoption data are for a Federal fiscal year (FFY), which begins on October 1 and ends September 30 of the following year (e.g., FFY 2012 begins on October 1, 2011, and ends September 30, 2012). Court, DSS, and vital records data, however, are nearly always reported by State fiscal year (SFY), which is either a calendar year (January 1 through December 31) or another timeframe—most often, July 1 through June 30 of the next year (e.g., SFY 2012 begins on July 1, 2011, and ends on June 30, 2012). We cannot convert the data into one standard type of year because the data provided by these sources cannot be separated by month. Therefore, this report groups and aggregates data by year without consideration of the type of year (e.g., FFY, SFY). For example, adoptions listed in this report as being from 2012 may be from FFY 2012 or SFY 2012, depending on the source.

Vital Records Data Methodology

The bureaus of vital records report when the birth certificate amendment was processed, which may not occur within the same year the adoption was finalized. For example, a child who was adopted in 2010 might not have a birth certificate amended until 2012 or later. Additionally, a State’s bureau of vital records has adoption data only for children born in that State. For example, a child born in Florida may be adopted in Tennessee, but the birth certificate would be amended only in Florida. That may occasionally cause a double count of children in this report if a child was born in a State that provided data on birth certificate amendments and then was adopted in a State that provided court data. It is not known how many children fall into this category, but this is not likely to have much impact on the totals provided in this report.

Overlap of Data Sources

There is no overlap between AFCARS data and the data provided by the Department of State, but there may be overlap between data provided by the courts (either through NCSC or obtained directly) and the Department of State because children adopted abroad may also be adopted in a U.S. court. (See “Assumptions Regarding Inter-country Adoptions” for additional information.) Additionally, in some States, obtaining the total number of adoptions requires combining data from multiple types of courts that have jurisdictions over adoption cases. There also may be overlap between State court data and data from the State bureaus of vital records, as explained earlier in this section.

Use of Court Filings Data

Although nearly all petitions filed are granted, some are denied. Therefore, counting filings data may cause a very slight overestimate of total adoptions. In practice, however, the discrepancy is very small and unlikely to affect any conclusions drawn.

Assumptions for Inter-country Adoption Data

As previously described in “Assumptions Regarding Inter-country Adoptions,” the author made a determination about whether to include inter-country adoption data as a subset of the total number of adoptions or to add it to the domestic total based on State statutes giving full effect and recognition to inter-country adoptions. This assumption was necessary because there are no available data about the percentage of inter-country adoptions that are also processed by U.S. courts. It serves as a compromise between (1) including all inter-country adoptions as a subset of total adoptions and (2) adding them to the domestic total. This calculation potentially limits the accuracy of the data presented, but it presents a logical approach given the data limitations.

Discussion and Implications

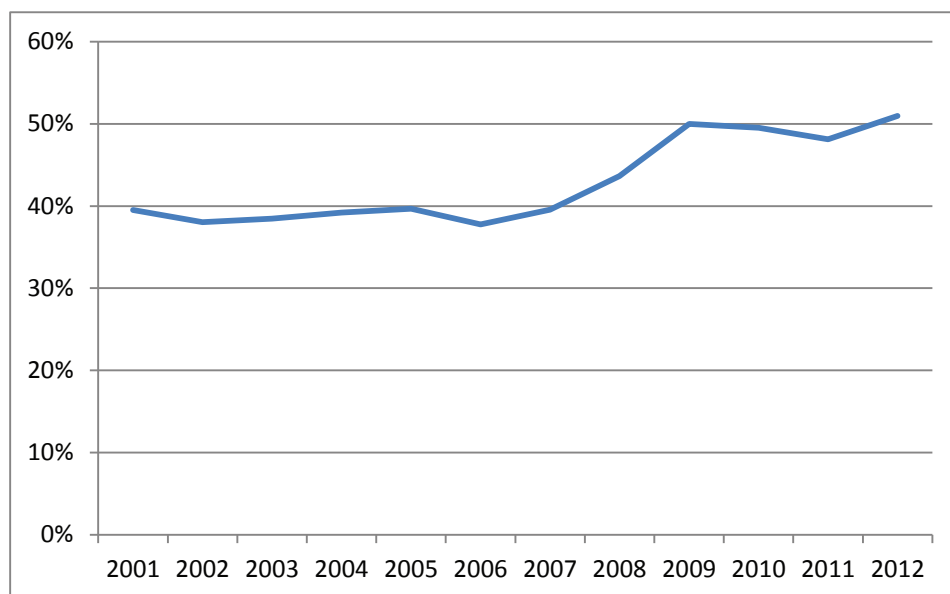
Policymakers, government agencies, court personnel, social workers, adoption organizations, advocacy groups, and others need information on total adoptions, as well as the types of adoption, in the United States to help guide adoption practice and policy. These data can help agencies and organizations develop a better understanding of the demographics of their communities, determine strategies for increasing placements, enhance the recruitment of prospective adoptive families, plan for postadoption services, determine future funding and personnel needs, and cultivate policies and practices that meet current and emerging needs. For example, the steep decreases in inter-country adoptions may indicate that potential adoptive families who otherwise might have sought inter-country adoptions may be more receptive to other types of adoptive placements (e.g., from the public foster care system). Adoption and child welfare agencies could adjust their outreach and marketing efforts to target these families.

Additionally, by analyzing State-level data, stakeholders can compare adoption rates overall and by source to determine if States have fewer or more adoptions than expected based on their populations. For example, Alaska, which has one of the smallest State populations, has the highest rate of total adoptions per 100,000 adults for all years analyzed (2001, 2005, and 2008–2012). Conversely, California, which is the most populous State, consistently has one of the lowest adoption rates. This does not necessarily mean that one State is doing an outstanding job in ensuring children in need are being adopted while the other is not, but it is a starting point for asking questions about the policies, practices, and circumstances in each State. For additional details about the numbers, percentages, and rates of total adoptions and the types of adoptions by State and year, refer to Appendices B, C, D, and E.

Although it certainly was not the only reason, the decrease in intercountry adoptions was likely a key driver to the overall decrease in total adoptions. Adoptions decreased by 20,133 from 2008 to 2012, with the decrease in intercountry adoptions accounting for 44 percent of that decline. In 2008, the United States ratified the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption. (For more information about the Hague Convention, visit the Department of State website at <http://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en/hague-convention.html>.) The number of intercountry adoptions began declining in 2005, but a steep drop coincided with the ratification of the Hague Convention, which affected how the United States participated with other countries in intercountry adoptions. For example, after the United States ratified the Hague Convention, it deemed that it could no longer receive adoptions from Guatemala, which had a noncompliant system for adoptions. Adoptions from Guatemala decreased from 4,112 in 2008 to 754 in 2009, which represents 72 percent of the decrease in intercountry adoptions during that time. (Some adoptions already in process were allowed to proceed.) Although the Hague Convention is not the sole reason for the drop in intercountry and total adoptions, it may be responsible for a significant portion. Another possible reason for the decline in intercountry adoptions could be that some countries, such as China, Russia, and Korea, have increased their emphasis on domestic adoptions, which may reduce the number of children available for intercountry adoption in the United States (Vandivere, Malm, & Radel, 2009). Even when excluding intercountry adoptions altogether, the number of adoptions in the United States still decreased 8 percent from 2001 to 2012 and 9 percent from 2008 to 2012.

Even with a decline in the number of children in foster care waiting to be adopted, as well as the overall number of children in care, the number of adoptions through public agencies has remained relatively steady from 2001 to 2012, which may have helped buoy the total number of adoptions from a steeper decline. According to AFCARS data, the number of children waiting to be adopted decreased 21 percent from 2001 to 2012 (129,000 to 101,737), but the number of adoptions with public agency involvement has actually increased 4 percent during that time (from 49,945 to 52,042). As illustrated in Exhibit 9, the rate of public agency adoptions per 100 children waiting increased from 40 percent in 2001 to 51 percent in 2012. Additionally, while the number of public adoptions decreased 3,222 (6 percent) between 2008 and 2012, that only represents 16 percent of the overall drop (20,133) during that period.

Exhibit 9
Public Agency Adoptions per 100 Children Waiting, 2001–2012



Source: AFCARS

The annual number of children being adopted from foster care has remained steady, even with the declining number of children available to be adopted. This could be attributed, at least in part, to the Federal Government's concerted efforts to move children in foster care to permanent placements, including adoption, more quickly. Two provisions of the Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) of 1997 helped promote adoptions. ASFA included the new requirement that States initiate court proceedings to free a child for adoption once that child had been in foster care for at least 15 of the most recent 22 months, unless there was an exception. It also established the Adoption Incentives program, which provides monetary incentives for States to increase the number of children adopted from foster care, particularly for children considered harder to place in adoptive homes. The original law provided incentives for increases in the number of adoptions from foster care and increases in the number of special needs adoptions (per the requirements outlined in section 673(c) of title IV-E). The program has been amended twice and now includes incentives for increases in the adoptions of children with special needs who are under age 9 and of children who are age 9 and older. Other Federal support for increased adoptions from foster care include the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008, which expanded financial assistance for families who adopt from foster care, and various Children's Bureau grant programs that focus on removing barriers to adoption.

Adoption-Related Discretionary Grants

The Children's Bureau awards funds to various organizations to support adoption and other permanency options. The following are examples of recently funded grant clusters:

- Adoption Recruitment Campaign and Response Initiative
- Promoting Well-Being and Adoption After Trauma
- National Quality Improvement Center for Adoption/Guardianship Support and Preservation
- National Adoption Competency Mental Health Training Initiative
- Intensive Child-Focused Adoptive Parent Recruitment

Child Welfare Information Gateway has a web section dedicated to lessons learned and outcomes from Children's Bureau discretionary grants. The page includes general grant information as well as site visit reports and syntheses. The following are examples of adoption-related grant clusters highlighted on the web section:

- Diligent Recruitment of Families for Children in the Foster Care System Discretionary Grant Cluster (<https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/management/funding/funding-sources/federal-funding/cb-funding/cbreports/families/>)
- National Resource Center for Adoption Discretionary Grant, Minority Adoption Leadership Development Institute (<https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/management/funding/funding-sources/federal-funding/cb-funding/cbreports/resource-center/>)

The full web section is available at <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/management/funding/funding-sources/federal-funding/cb-funding/cbreports/>.

For more information about relevant Federal laws, refer to *Major Federal Legislation Concerned With Child Protection, Child Welfare, and Adoption* at <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubpdfs/majorfedlegis.pdf>.

Conclusion

Adoption—both public and private—can provide safe, permanent homes for children who, for myriad reasons, may otherwise not have them. This report provides the most reasonable known estimates of the total number of adoptions in the United States, and these data can provide agencies, policymakers, and others with information that can be used to assess and develop adoption policy and practice. During the 5-year period of 2008–12, the total number of adoptions, and all types of adoptions, decreased nationally.

Additional analysis of this data, along with information about State demographics, policies, and other variables, could yield essential information about States that are successfully placing children in adoptive homes and States that may need additional assistance in placing children, as well as reasons why changes occur over time. It is difficult to attribute changes in national or State data to any one specific policy, practice, or other factor. The changes are likely caused by numerous national, State, and local factors, perhaps including economic conditions, cultural shifts, advancements in infertility treatments, or changes in adoption policy or practice. Even without knowing the exact causes of the trends presented in this report, the data provide policymakers, adoption professionals, and others with valuable information that can be used to inform policy and practice and better assist families.

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Note: This report is derived, in part, from Shuman, M., & Flango, V. E. (2013). Trends in U.S. Adoptions: 2000 to 2009. *Journal of Public Child Welfare*, 7, 329–349, available online at <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15548732.2013.798247>.

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Appendix A

Data Sources

The following information provides additional detail about the data sources for this brief:

- **Public agency adoption data** were obtained from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children’s Bureau at the following webpages:
 - Data for 2005 and 2008–2012: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/resource/adoptions-with-agency-involvement-by-state-fy2004-fy2013>
 - Data for 2001: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/gender_2001.pdf
 - 2001 data for Puerto Rico: See data notes for Puerto Rico in following table
- **Intercountry adoption data** were obtained from the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Office of Children's Issues using the following resources:
 - Data for 2009–2012: <http://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en/about-us/publications.html> (annual reports)
 - Data for 2001, 2005, and 2008: <http://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en/about-us/statistics.html>
 - Intercountry adoption totals for the United States taken directly from Department of State materials may not match the total number of intercountry adoptions listed in this brief because the Department of State totals include Guam, the Virgin Islands, and overseas Americans.
- **Adult population data** used to calculate adoption rates were obtained from the following reports prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau:
 - Data for the 50 States and the District of Columbia for 2001, 2005, and 2008–2010: “Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex and Age for States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010” (<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/intercensal/state/ST-EST00INT-02.html>)
 - Data for Puerto Rico for 2001, 2005, and 2008–2010: “Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex and Age for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010” (http://www.census.gov/popest/data/intercensal/puerto_rico/pr2010.html)
 - All data for 2011–2012: “Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013” (<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/national/asrh/2013/index.html>)
- **Total adoption data** were obtained from the National Center for State Courts unless otherwise noted in the following table.

State	State-Specific Data Notes
Alabama	The total adoptions for 2010–2012 were provided by the Alabama Department of Human Resources (DHR). The total adoptions for 2005 and 2009 are based on the numbers of nonpublic agency adoptions provided by DHR. DHR calculated the data by tallying the number of nonpublic agency adoption petitions submitted by attorneys. For this brief, the nonpublic agency adoption data were added to the AFCARS data to calculate the total adoptions. The total adoptions for 2001 were provided by the Center for Health Statistics of the Alabama Department of Public Health.
Arizona	The total adoptions for 2012 were provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts of the Arizona Supreme Court and are based on filings. The total adoptions in 2008 were calculated using a combination of State and county data. In 2008, Maricopa County, the State's largest county, converted its case management system; therefore, only part of the year's data were submitted with the State totals to the National Center for State Courts. Maricopa County provided its data separately for this report, and it was incorporated into the State total.
Arkansas	The total adoptions for 2010–2012 were provided by the Arkansas Administrative Office of the Courts and are based on court filings.
California	All total adoption data were obtained from the California Department of Social Services website at http://www.cdss.ca.gov/research/PG300.htm . The data are based on finalized or approved adoptions.
Connecticut	All total adoption data were provided by the Connecticut Office of the Probate Court Administrator.
Florida	The total adoptions for 2010–2012 were provided by the Florida Office of the State Courts Administrator and are based on filings. The total domestic adoptions for 2001, 2005, 2008, and 2009 were provided by the Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics and are based on birth certificates amended due to adoptions of children born in Florida.
Georgia	The total domestic adoptions for 2005 and 2008–2012 were provided by the Georgia Department of Human Services and are based on the number of court petitions it receives. The 2001 total domestic adoption data were estimates developed for a Child Welfare Information Gateway (2004) report.
Idaho	The total adoptions for 2010–2012 were provided by the Planning and Research Division of the Idaho Supreme Court and are based on filings.
Iowa	The total adoptions for 2010–2012 were provided by Iowa State Court Administration and are based on filings. The total adoptions for 2001 are based on a State study (C. Carey, Iowa Department of Human Services, personal communication, 2004; Child Welfare Information Gateway 2004).
Kansas	The total adoptions for 2010–2012 were obtained from the Kansas Judicial Branch's annual reports and are based on the numbers of adoption proceedings begun. The reports are available at http://www.kscourts.org/Court-Administration/stats/index.html .
Kentucky	All total adoption data were provided by the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services, Division of Protection and Permanency and are based on finalizations.
Louisiana	The total adoptions for 2010–2012 were provided by the Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services and are based on dispositions.

State	State-Specific Data Notes
Maine	The total adoptions for 2009–2012 were obtained from the Division of Public Health Systems of the Maine Department of Health and Human Services. These totals are based on birth certificate amendments made as a result of a court order of adoption. They include adoptions that may have occurred in or out of the State. The total adoptions for 2008 were obtained by contacting the Probate Courts in each of Maine's 16 counties. Actual filings data were obtained for 14 counties, and estimates provided by court staff were used for the remaining two counties. The 2001 total adoption data were estimates developed for a Child Welfare Information Gateway report (2004).
Massachusetts	All total adoption data were provided by the Massachusetts Administrative Office of the Probate and Family Court, the Massachusetts Judicial Branch (http://www.mass.gov/courts/court-info/court-management/case-stats/), and the Massachusetts Juvenile Court Administrative Office. All data are based on filings.
Michigan	Total adoption data for all years were obtained from the Michigan Courts' website at http://courts.mi.gov/education/stats/Caseload/Pages/statistical-supplements-archive.aspx . It is unknown if the data for 2001 are filings or dispositions. All other data are based on dispositions.
Mississippi	The total adoptions for 2010–2012 were provided by the Mississippi Administrative Office of Courts and are based on filings.
Montana	The total adoptions for 2010–2012 are based on filings and were obtained from the Montana Judicial Branch at http://courts.mt.gov/dcourt/stats/default.mcp.x .
Nebraska	The total adoptions for 2010–2012 were obtained from the county court annual caseload reports, which are prepared by the Nebraska Supreme Court Administrative Office of Courts/Probation and are available at https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/publications-and-reports .
Nevada	The total adoptions for 2010–2012 are based on filings and were obtained from the Nevada Administrative Office of the Courts at http://nvcourts.gov/AOC/Programs_and_Services/Research_and_Statistics/Overview/ .
New Hampshire	The total adoptions for 2010–2012 were provided by the New Hampshire Administrative Office of the Courts and are based on filings for child adoptions.
New Mexico	Total adoption data for all years are based on filings and were obtained from the New Mexico Judicial Branch at https://www.nmcourts.gov/newface/annualrp/index.php .
North Carolina	Total adoptions for all years were obtained from the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services and are based on finalized adoptions.
North Dakota	The total adoptions for 2010–2012 were provided by the Court Improvement Project Committee of the North Dakota Supreme Court and are based on filings. The total domestic adoptions for 2001 are based on a State study (North Dakota Department of Human Services, 2003).
Oklahoma	Official total domestic adoption data for 2005 were not available. The estimates used for this year were calculated by taking the average percentage of public agency adoptions in 2007 and 2008 and dividing the number of public agency adoptions for 2005, as reported in AFCARS, by that average.
Oregon	The number of adoptions of children not involved in the Oregon foster care system in 2010–2012 was provided by the Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS) and were based on filings. Those numbers were added to the AFCARS data for each year to determine the total number of adoptions. DHS also provided the total adoptions for 2009.

State	State-Specific Data Notes
Puerto Rico	Total adoptions for 2001 and 2008–2012 were provided by the Puerto Rico Office of Courts Administration and are based on dispositions. AFCARS data from 2001 were not consistent with the court data. The court data were more stable, so the 2001 public agency adoption number for Puerto Rico was determined by taking the percentage of public agency adoptions in 2000 and applying that number to the total adoptions in 2001.
South Carolina	Total adoption data for 2001, 2005, and 2009–2012 were provided by the Division of Biostatistics of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control and are based on birth certificates amended due to adoptions of children born in South Carolina.
South Dakota	Total domestic adoption data for 2008–2012 were provided by the South Dakota Unified Judicial System and are based on filings. Official total adoption data for 2005 were not available. The estimate used for this year was calculated by taking the average percentage of public agency adoptions in 2006–2008 and dividing the number of public agency adoptions in 2005, as reported in AFCARS, by that average.
Texas	Total adoption data for 2010–2012 were provided by the Vital Statistics Unit of the Texas Department of State Health Services and are based on court filings. Total adoption data for 2001 and total domestic adoption data for 2005, 2008, and 2009 were provided by the Vital Statistics Unit and are based on birth certificates amended due to adoptions of children born in Texas.
Utah	All total adoption data are based on filings and were obtained from the Utah Courts at http://www.utcourts.gov/stats/?stats=previous .
Virginia	Total adoption data for 2005 and 2008–2012 were provided by the Virginia Department of Social Services and are based on the number of final adoption orders. The total adoption data for 2001 are based on a State study (L. Lewis, Virginia Department of Social Services, personal communication, June 27, 2003; Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2004).
Wyoming	Total adoption data for 2008–2012 are based on filings and were obtained from the Wyoming Judicial Branch at http://www.courts.state.wy.us/DistrictCourt . Total adoption data for 2005 were provided by the Vital Statistics Services of the Wyoming Department of Health and are based on birth certificates amended due to adoptions of children born in Wyoming.

Appendix B

Glossary of Adoption Types

Adoption Type	Definition	Possible Data Source: State Courts	Possible Data Source: State Depts. of Social Services	Possible Data Source: State Bureaus of Vital Records	Possible Data Source: AFCARS	Possible Data Source: Department of State
Public agency	An adoption with public agency involvement, either directly through a public agency or through a private agency that is contracted by a public agency. The public agency usually has legal and physical custody of the child.	x	x	x	x	
Private agency	An adoption through a private agency that facilitates the adoption of the child after the birth parents relinquish their parental rights to the agency	x	x	x		x
Intercountry	An adoption of a child who is a citizen of one country by parents who are citizens of a different country	x	x	x		x
Tribal/ Customary	An adoption in an American Indian community that does not always require the termination of the birth parents' parental rights	x	x	x	x	
Nonagency	There are three general types of nonagency adoptions:					
	Facilitated: An adoption for which a facilitator links prospective adoptive parents with expectant birth mothers for a fee	x	x	x		
	Independent: An adoption for which an attorney or other person assists the prospective parents with the adoption process. The birth parents relinquish parental rights directly to the adoptive parents rather than an agency.	x	x	x		
	Stepparent: An adoption of a spouse's child by the stepparent	x	x	x		

Notes:

- The definitions in this glossary may not equate to definitions used by every jurisdiction.
- Relative or kinship adoptions may be included in any of the above adoption types.
- Although State courts, departments of social services, or bureaus of vital records may have data that include multiple types of adoptions, they may not be able to provide data broken out by each type of adoption. For example, a bureau of vital records may be able to provide a number for the total number of adoptions in the State, but it may not be able to provide data for the numbers of public, intercountry, or other adoptions that compose that total.

Appendix C

Total Adoptions for Selected Years, 2001–2012

State	2001 Total Adoptions	2001 Rate	2005 Total Adoptions	2005 Rate	2008 Total Adoptions	2008 Rate	2009 Total Adoptions	2009 Rate	2010 Total Adoptions	2010 Rate	2011 Total Adoptions	2011 Rate	2012 Total Adoptions	2012 Rate
Alabama	1,857	55	2,093	61	2,252	63	2,461	68	1,813	50	2,140	58	2,590	70
Alaska	699	157	631	131	689	137	767	150	713	136	714	133	699	129
Arizona	1,642	42	1,953	45	2,907	62	2,373	50	2,581	54	2,571	53	2,688	54
Arkansas	1,793	89	2,055	98	2,235	103	2,352	107	2,233	101	2,122	95	2,236	100
California	11,321	45	11,034	42	10,840	40	9,982	36	9,247	33	7,603	27	7,253	25
Colorado	2,877	87	2,905	84	2,873	78	2,237	60	2,589	68	2,669	69	2,567	65
Connecticut	1,164	45	1,047	39	1,082	40	1,066	39	945	34	835	30	772	28
Delaware	280	47	229	36	257	38	302	44	213	31	242	34	216	30
District of Columbia	548	119	324	70	274	57	227	46	264	52	255	49	270	51
Florida	9,174	73	7,201	52	8,692	60	8,081	55	6,843	46	7,235	48	6,847	45
Georgia	4,004	65	4,646	71	4,394	63	3,954	55	3,701	51	3,574	49	3,371	45
Hawaii	817	88	856	86	751	73	681	65	629	59	562	52	486	45
Idaho	1,124	119	1,169	113	991	89	994	88	949	83	907	79	802	69
Illinois	7,661	83	5,887	63	5,073	53	4,577	47	4,037	42	4,641	48	4,115	42
Indiana	4,066	89	4,159	89	4,373	91	3,903	80	3,993	82	4,145	84	4,302	87
Iowa	1,367	62	2,024	90	2,120	93	2,117	92	1,898	82	2,066	88	1,992	85
Kansas	2,070	104	2,016	99	2,271	108	2,267	107	2,137	100	2,157	101	2,111	98
Kentucky	1,527	50	2,327	73	2,117	65	1,799	55	2,011	61	2,213	66	1,968	59
Louisiana	1,391	42	1,317	39	1,510	45	1,459	43	1,547	45	1,659	48	1,489	43
Maine	957	97	869	85	850	81	1,278	122	897	85	784	74	580	55
Maryland	5,024	125	3,742	89	3,536	82	3,200	73	3,415	77	3,378	75	3,442	76
Massachusetts	3,575	73	2,518	51	2,760	55	2,579	51	2,142	42	2,108	41	1,977	38
Michigan	6,274	85	6,444	86	5,457	72	4,974	66	4,818	64	4,364	58	4,329	57
Minnesota	2,849	77	3,178	83	2,025	51	1,774	44	1,511	38	1,499	37	1,493	36
Mississippi	866	42	1,393	65	1,264	58	1,331	60	1,172	53	1,296	58	1,052	47
Missouri	3,068	73	3,931	90	3,144	70	2,950	65	2,902	63	2,703	59	2,886	62
Montana	660	97	759	106	855	114	779	102	728	95	746	96	766	98
Nebraska	939	74	896	68	992	74	884	65	834	61	884	64	830	60
Nevada	764	49	976	54	869	44	882	44	858	42	958	47	984	47
New Hampshire	788	84	793	80	793	78	627	61	555	54	554	53	418	40
New Jersey	2,384	37	3,303	51	2,939	44	2,723	41	2,407	36	2,069	30	2,247	33
New Mexico	757	57	734	51	720	48	702	46	671	43	598	38	570	36
New York	10,209	71	12,081	83	8,524	57	7,925	53	7,730	51	7,465	49	7,359	48
North Carolina	3,779	61	4,326	66	3,649	52	3,493	49	3,306	45	3,330	45	3,115	42
North Dakota	385	80	344	69	299	59	264	51	251	48	296	56	309	57

State	2001 Total Adoptions	2001 Rate	2005 Total Adoptions	2005 Rate	2008 Total Adoptions	2008 Rate	2009 Total Adoptions	2009 Rate	2010 Total Adoptions	2010 Rate	2011 Total Adoptions	2011 Rate	2012 Total Adoptions	2012 Rate
Ohio	6,326	74	6,282	73	5,571	64	4,951	56	4,528	51	4,504	51	4,352	49
Oklahoma	1,645	64	2,106	79	2,909	105	2,444	87	2,403	85	2,397	84	2,514	87
Oregon	2,347	90	2,301	83	2,320	80	2,353	80	2,012	68	1,787	59	1,763	58
Pennsylvania	5,842	62	5,284	55	4,973	51	4,644	47	4,626	47	4,257	43	4,000	40
Puerto Rico	464	17	363	13	311	11	341	12	323	11	249	9	232	8
Rhode Island	617	76	599	73	492	60	467	56	482	58	486	59	442	53
South Carolina	1,841	60	1,499	46	1,546	45	1,625	46	1,360	38	1,619	45	1,824	50
South Dakota	399	72	263	45	463	77	406	67	370	60	401	65	409	65
Tennessee	2,633	61	3,220	71	3,139	66	3,123	65	3,022	62	3,229	66	3,048	61
Texas	7,957	52	11,082	67	11,792	67	11,471	64	11,553	63	10,467	56	11,011	58
Utah	1,387	89	1,775	105	1,968	108	1,850	99	1,539	81	1,584	82	1,524	78
Vermont	482	103	507	105	473	96	399	81	431	87	369	74	343	68
Virginia	2,301	42	2,791	48	2,578	43	2,648	44	2,536	41	2,780	44	2,706	43
Washington	2,748	62	3,174	67	3,058	61	3,065	60	3,072	60	3,043	58	2,608	49
West Virginia	908	65	1,002	70	1,072	74	1,031	71	1,092	74	1,143	78	1,188	81
Wisconsin	3,065	76	3,397	81	2,219	52	1,998	46	1,444	33	1,523	35	2,030	46
Wyoming	412	112	367	94	386	93	369	87	338	79	375	87	389	88
Total	140,034	65	146,172	65	139,647	60	131,149	56	123,671	52	121,555	51	119,514	49

Appendix D

Public Adoptions for Selected Years, 2001–2012

State	2001 Public Adoptions	2001 Percent of Total	2001 Rate	2005 Public Adoptions	2005 Percent of Total	2005 Rate	2008 Public Adoptions	2008 Percent of Total	2008 Rate	2009 Public Adoptions	2009 Percent of Total	2009 Rate	2010 Public Adoptions	2010 Percent of Total	2010 Rate	2011 Public Adoptions	2011 Percent of Total	2011 Rate	2012 Public Adoptions	2012 Percent of Total	2012 Rate
Alabama	238	13%	7	336	16%	10	442	20%	12	638	26%	18	606	33%	17	447	21%	12	587	23%	16
Alaska	278	40%	62	201	32%	42	294	43%	58	330	43%	64	336	47%	64	293	41%	55	309	44%	57
Arizona	938	57%	24	1,066	55%	25	1,695	58%	36	1,706	72%	36	2,045	79%	43	2,275	88%	47	2,275	85%	46
Arkansas	362	20%	18	323	16%	15	505	23%	23	601	26%	27	597	27%	27	591	28%	27	703	31%	31
California	9,101	80%	36	7,556	68%	29	7,777	72%	29	7,438	75%	27	6,459	70%	23	5,710	75%	20	5,938	82%	21
Colorado	656	23%	20	954	33%	27	1,005	35%	27	1,067	48%	28	983	38%	26	934	35%	24	905	35%	23
Connecticut	444	38%	17	740	71%	28	795	73%	29	769	72%	28	687	73%	25	611	73%	22	490	63%	18
Delaware	117	42%	20	78	34%	12	111	43%	16	125	41%	18	67	31%	10	95	39%	14	91	42%	13
District of Columbia	230	42%	50	310	96%	67	113	41%	24	103	45%	21	129	49%	26	106	42%	21	114	42%	22
Florida	1,508	16%	12	3,018	42%	22	3,870	45%	27	3,735	46%	25	3,391	50%	23	2,945	41%	20	3,294	48%	22
Georgia	899	22%	15	1,037	22%	16	1,340	30%	19	1,397	35%	20	1,196	32%	17	1,071	30%	15	915	27%	12
Hawaii	260	32%	28	452	53%	45	361	48%	35	279	41%	27	216	34%	20	198	35%	18	187	38%	17
Idaho	132	12%	14	146	12%	14	236	24%	21	353	36%	31	313	33%	27	259	29%	22	273	34%	23
Illinois	4,104	54%	44	1,833	31%	19	1,472	29%	15	1,429	31%	15	1,214	30%	12	1,217	26%	12	1,845	45%	19
Indiana	878	22%	19	1,006	24%	21	1,501	34%	31	1,484	38%	31	1,458	37%	30	1,556	38%	32	1,713	40%	35
Iowa	661	48%	30	947	47%	42	1,041	49%	45	967	46%	42	801	42%	34	864	42%	37	1,032	52%	44
Kansas	428	21%	21	649	32%	32	721	32%	34	836	37%	40	694	32%	33	781	36%	36	764	36%	35
Kentucky	554	36%	18	869	37%	27	772	36%	24	842	47%	26	754	37%	23	824	37%	25	784	40%	23
Louisiana	470	34%	14	469	36%	14	596	39%	18	578	40%	17	641	41%	19	641	39%	19	655	44%	19
Maine	364	38%	37	319	37%	31	322	38%	31	323	25%	31	276	31%	26	296	38%	28	291	50%	27
Maryland	815	16%	20	564	15%	13	610	17%	14	734	23%	17	644	19%	15	539	16%	12	455	13%	10
Massachusetts	778	22%	16	832	33%	17	712	26%	14	790	31%	16	725	34%	14	724	34%	14	754	38%	14
Michigan	2,980	47%	40	2,883	45%	38	2,731	50%	36	3,209	65%	43	2,597	54%	34	2,506	57%	33	2,559	59%	34
Minnesota	567	20%	15	755	24%	20	785	39%	20	660	37%	17	627	41%	16	572	38%	14	520	35%	13
Mississippi	266	31%	13	242	17%	11	281	22%	13	306	23%	14	355	30%	16	358	28%	16	425	40%	19
Missouri	1,102	36%	26	1,321	34%	30	873	28%	19	1,165	39%	26	1,170	40%	26	1,212	45%	26	1,228	43%	27
Montana	275	42%	40	244	32%	34	242	28%	32	192	25%	25	191	26%	25	238	32%	31	225	29%	29
Nebraska	292	31%	23	359	40%	27	520	52%	39	588	67%	43	437	52%	32	413	47%	30	417	50%	30
Nevada	244	32%	16	380	39%	21	475	55%	24	525	60%	26	644	75%	32	821	86%	40	766	78%	37
New Hampshire	95	12%	10	124	16%	13	167	21%	16	135	22%	13	173	31%	17	144	26%	14	96	23%	9
New Jersey	1,030	43%	16	1,452	44%	22	1,265	43%	19	1,348	50%	20	1,275	53%	19	1,089	53%	16	1,023	46%	15
New Mexico	369	49%	28	289	39%	20	427	59%	28	437	62%	29	420	63%	27	351	59%	22	345	61%	22
New York	3,934	39%	27	3,419	28%	23	2,394	28%	16	2,398	30%	16	2,205	29%	15	2,214	30%	15	2,182	30%	14
North Carolina	1,327	35%	21	1,203	28%	18	1,694	46%	24	1,725	49%	24	1,615	49%	22	1,463	44%	20	1,329	43%	18
North Dakota	145	38%	30	152	44%	31	159	53%	31	142	54%	28	145	58%	28	119	40%	22	155	50%	28
Ohio	2,230	35%	26	2,044	33%	24	1,638	29%	19	1,453	29%	17	1,438	32%	16	1,420	32%	16	1,250	29%	14
Oklahoma	959	58%	37	1,029	49%	39	1,516	52%	55	1,564	64%	56	1,628	68%	58	1,294	54%	45	1,533	61%	53
Oregon	1,071	46%	41	1,030	45%	37	1,050	45%	36	1,101	47%	37	780	39%	26	657	37%	22	683	39%	22
Pennsylvania	1,564	27%	17	2,065	39%	22	2,090	42%	21	2,243	48%	23	2,365	51%	24	2,013	47%	20	1,866	47%	19
Puerto Rico	241	52%	9	235	65%	8	152	49%	5	202	59%	7	116	36%	4	56	22%	2	47	20%	2
Rhode Island	267	43%	33	217	36%	26	260	53%	32	272	58%	33	184	38%	22	201	41%	24	191	43%	23
South Carolina	384	21%	13	415	28%	13	525	34%	15	513	32%	15	529	39%	15	588	36%	16	776	43%	21
South Dakota	97	24%	17	113	43%	20	176	38%	29	167	41%	28	133	36%	22	168	42%	27	126	31%	20
Tennessee	646	25%	15	1,114	35%	25	1,046	33%	22	1,001	32%	21	972	32%	20	772	24%	16	813	27%	16
Texas	2,319	29%	15	3,177	29%	19	4,526	38%	26	4,976	43%	28	4,709	41%	26	4,718	45%	25	5,039	46%	26
Utah	349	25%	22	346	19%	20	536	27%	29	502	27%	27	574	37%	30	577	36%	30	562	37%	29

State	2001 Public Adoptions	2001 Percent of Total	2001 Rate	2005 Public Adoptions	2005 Percent of Total	2005 Rate	2008 Public Adoptions	2008 Percent of Total	2008 Rate	2009 Public Adoptions	2009 Percent of Total	2009 Rate	2010 Public Adoptions	2010 Percent of Total	2010 Rate	2011 Public Adoptions	2011 Percent of Total	2011 Rate	2012 Public Adoptions	2012 Percent of Total	2012 Rate
Vermont	116	24%	25	166	33%	34	182	38%	37	156	39%	32	161	37%	32	134	36%	27	172	50%	34
Virginia	495	22%	9	510	18%	9	664	26%	11	663	25%	11	747	29%	12	755	27%	12	639	24%	10
Washington	1,204	44%	27	1,293	41%	27	1,261	41%	25	1,634	53%	32	1,633	53%	32	1,583	52%	30	1,227	47%	23
West Virginia	362	40%	26	368	37%	26	523	49%	36	541	52%	37	662	61%	45	698	61%	47	632	53%	43
Wisconsin	754	25%	19	906	27%	22	722	33%	17	769	38%	18	755	52%	17	717	47%	16	761	37%	17
Wyoming	46	11%	12	69	19%	18	93	24%	22	76	21%	18	75	22%	17	73	19%	17	81	21%	18
Total	49,945	36%	23	51,625	35%	23	55,264	40%	24	57,187	44%	24	53,547	43%	23	50,901	42%	21	52,042	44%	21

Appendix E

Intercountry Adoptions for Selected Years, 2001–2012

State	2001 Inter-country Adoptions	2001 Percent of Total	2001 Rate	2005 Inter-country Adoptions	2005 Percent of Total	2005 Rate	2008 Inter-country Adoptions	2008 Percent of Total	2008 Rate	2009 Inter-country Adoptions	2009 Percent of Total	2009 Rate	2010 Inter-country Adoptions	2010 Percent of Total	2010 Rate	2011 Inter-country Adoptions	2011 Percent of Total	2011 Rate	2012 Inter-country Adoptions	2012 Percent of Total	2012 Rate
Alabama	172	9%	5	220	11%	6	185	8%	5	151	6%	4	150	8%	4	169	8%	5	170	7%	5
Alaska	83	12%	19	65	10%	13	46	7%	9	40	5%	8	37	5%	7	26	4%	5	31	4%	6
Arizona	244	15%	6	317	16%	7	342	12%	7	204	9%	4	135	5%	3	108	4%	2	105	4%	2
Arkansas	95	5%	5	121	6%	6	102	5%	5	79	3%	4	78	3%	4	56	3%	3	55	2%	2
California	1,212	11%	5	1,717	16%	6	1,371	13%	5	1,044	10%	4	850	9%	3	676	9%	2	555	8%	2
Colorado	464	16%	14	585	20%	17	456	16%	12	350	16%	9	325	13%	9	288	11%	7	275	11%	7
Connecticut	438	38%	17	375	36%	14	274	0	10	159	15%	6	162	17%	6	99	12%	4	90	12%	3
Delaware	55	20%	9	60	26%	9	53	21%	8	39	13%	6	34	16%	5	21	9%	3	7	3%	1
District of Columbia	59	11%	13	46	14%	10	50	18%	10	47	21%	10	24	9%	5	37	15%	7	37	14%	7
Florida	739	8%	6	988	14%	7	800	9%	6	543	7%	4	424	6%	3	398	6%	3	398	6%	3
Georgia	505	13%	8	567	12%	9	484	11%	7	358	9%	5	332	9%	5	318	9%	4	308	9%	4
Hawaii	51	6%	5	92	11%	9	76	10%	7	79	12%	8	63	10%	6	35	6%	3	33	7%	3
Idaho	76	7%	8	102	9%	10	91	9%	8	74	7%	7	61	6%	5	57	6%	5	39	5%	3
Illinois	988	13%	11	1,052	18%	11	880	17%	9	571	12%	6	487	12%	5	434	9%	4	390	9%	4
Indiana	478	12%	11	599	14%	13	477	11%	10	361	9%	7	319	8%	7	290	7%	6	287	7%	6
Iowa	251	18%	11	239	12%	11	183	9%	8	152	7%	7	133	7%	6	124	6%	5	114	6%	5
Kansas	190	9%	10	271	13%	13	174	8%	8	162	7%	8	142	7%	7	102	5%	5	101	5%	5
Kentucky	250	16%	8	379	16%	12	352	17%	11	262	15%	8	256	13%	8	230	10%	7	209	11%	6
Louisiana	125	9%	4	163	12%	5	133	9%	4	100	7%	3	60	4%	2	58	3%	2	61	4%	2
Maine	96	10%	10	128	15%	12	76	9%	7	57	4%	5	54	6%	5	37	5%	3	27	5%	3
Maryland	640	13%	16	601	16%	14	466	13%	11	301	9%	7	276	8%	6	240	7%	5	235	7%	5
Massachusetts	848	24%	17	722	29%	15	488	18%	10	358	14%	7	247	12%	5	181	9%	3	171	9%	3
Michigan	875	14%	12	1,061	16%	14	651	12%	9	512	10%	7	442	9%	6	321	7%	4	272	6%	4
Minnesota	755	27%	20	923	29%	24	663	33%	17	451	25%	11	397	26%	10	356	24%	9	295	20%	7
Mississippi	83	10%	4	90	6%	4	55	4%	3	53	4%	2	52	4%	2	53	4%	2	54	5%	2
Missouri	514	17%	12	586	15%	13	410	13%	9	311	11%	7	241	8%	5	181	7%	4	188	7%	4
Montana	60	9%	9	79	10%	11	57	7%	8	58	7%	8	45	6%	6	53	7%	7	45	6%	6
Nebraska	116	12%	9	121	14%	9	95	10%	7	88	10%	6	65	8%	5	65	7%	5	53	6%	4
Nevada	23	3%	1	53	5%	3	28	3%	1	27	3%	1	21	2%	1	25	3%	1	15	2%	1
New Hampshire	158	20%	17	165	21%	17	106	13%	10	89	14%	9	45	8%	4	46	8%	4	34	8%	3
New Jersey	822	34%	13	746	23%	11	527	18%	8	394	14%	6	323	13%	5	238	12%	4	183	8%	3
New Mexico	88	12%	7	101	14%	7	70	10%	5	55	8%	4	51	8%	3	38	6%	2	34	6%	2
New York	1,457	14%	10	1,514	13%	10	1,118	13%	8	746	9%	5	674	9%	4	549	7%	4	492	7%	3
North Carolina	510	13%	8	664	15%	10	585	16%	8	413	12%	6	373	11%	5	315	9%	4	334	11%	4
North Dakota	17	4%	4	25	7%	5	27	9%	5	21	8%	4	24	10%	5	10	3%	2	16	5%	3
Ohio	762	12%	9	907	14%	10	747	13%	9	464	9%	5	408	9%	5	345	8%	4	292	7%	3
Oklahoma	112	7%	4	164	8%	6	122	4%	4	103	4%	4	114	5%	4	92	4%	3	86	3%	3
Oregon	318	14%	12	288	13%	10	329	14%	11	242	10%	8	229	11%	8	164	9%	5	126	7%	4
Pennsylvania	1,094	19%	12	1,191	23%	12	774	16%	8	513	11%	5	422	9%	4	352	8%	4	295	7%	3
Puerto Rico	6	1%	0	14	4%	0	18	6%	1	17	5%	1	12	4%	0	17	7%	1	12	5%	0
Rhode Island	124	20%	15	118	20%	14	62	13%	8	20	4%	2	23	5%	3	16	3%	2	17	4%	2

State	2001 Inter-country Adoptions	2001 Percent of Total	2001 Rate	2005 Inter-country Adoptions	2005 Percent of Total	2005 Rate	2008 Inter-country Adoptions	2008 Percent of Total	2008 Rate	2009 Inter-country Adoptions	2009 Percent of Total	2009 Rate	2010 Inter-country Adoptions	2010 Percent of Total	2010 Rate	2011 Inter-country Adoptions	2011 Percent of Total	2011 Rate	2012 Inter-country Adoptions	2012 Percent of Total	2012 Rate
South Carolina	193	10%	6	269	18%	8	196	13%	6	128	8%	4	121	9%	3	138	9%	4	109	6%	3
South Dakota	47	12%	8	52	20%	9	56	12%	9	55	14%	9	31	8%	5	46	11%	7	36	9%	6
Tennessee	305	12%	7	453	14%	10	373	12%	8	306	10%	6	336	11%	7	289	9%	6	273	9%	6
Texas	862	11%	6	1,178	11%	7	786	7%	4	650	6%	4	594	5%	3	570	5%	3	617	6%	3
Utah	160	12%	10	187	11%	11	199	10%	11	144	8%	8	146	9%	8	128	8%	7	133	9%	7
Vermont	75	16%	16	70	14%	15	42	9%	9	33	8%	7	30	7%	6	27	7%	5	17	5%	3
Virginia	765	33%	14	853	31%	15	591	23%	10	439	17%	7	382	15%	6	321	12%	5	328	12%	5
Washington	618	22%	14	614	19%	13	609	20%	12	502	16%	10	410	13%	8	285	9%	5	320	12%	6
West Virginia	64	7%	5	73	7%	5	62	6%	4	41	4%	3	23	2%	2	26	2%	2	27	2%	2
Wisconsin	550	18%	14	700	21%	17	475	21%	11	337	17%	8	329	23%	8	226	15%	5	231	11%	5
Wyoming	15	4%	4	22	6%	6	24	6%	6	22	6%	5	19	6%	4	27	7%	6	18	5%	4
Total	19,607	14%	9	22,690	16%	10	17,416	12%	7	12,725	10%	5	11,031	9%	5	9,303	8%	4	8,650	7%	4

Appendix F

Other Adoptions for Selected Years, 2001–2012

State	2001 Other Adoptions	2001 Percent of Total	2001 Rate	2005 Other Adoptions	2005 Percent of Total	2005 Rate	2008 Other Adoptions	2008 Percent of Total	2008 Rate	2009 Other Adoptions	2009 Percent of Total	2009 Rate	2010 Other Adoptions	2010 Percent of Total	2010 Rate	2011 Other Adoptions	2011 Percent of Total	2011 Rate	2012 Other Adoptions	2012 Percent of Total	2012 Rate
Alabama	1,447	78%	43	1,537	73%	45	1,625	72%	45	1,672	68%	46	1,057	58%	29	1,524	71%	41	1,833	71%	50
Alaska	338	48%	76	365	58%	76	349	51%	69	397	52%	77	340	48%	65	395	55%	74	359	51%	66
Arizona	460	28%	12	570	29%	13	870	30%	19	463	20%	10	401	16%	8	188	7%	4	308	11%	6
Arkansas	1,336	75%	66	1,611	78%	77	1,628	73%	75	1,672	71%	76	1,558	70%	70	1,475	70%	66	1,478	66%	66
California	1,008	9%	4	1,761	16%	7	1,692	16%	6	1,500	15%	5	1,938	21%	7	1,217	16%	4	760	10%	3
Colorado	1,757	61%	53	1,366	47%	39	1,412	49%	38	820	37%	22	1,281	49%	34	1,447	54%	37	1,387	54%	35
Connecticut	282	24%	11	-68	-6%	-3	13	1%	0	138	13%	5	96	10%	3	125	15%	4	192	25%	7
Delaware	108	39%	18	91	40%	14	93	36%	14	138	46%	20	112	53%	16	126	52%	18	118	55%	17
District of Columbia	259	47%	56	-32	0	-7	111	41%	23	77	34%	16	111	42%	22	112	44%	22	119	44%	23
Florida	6,927	76%	55	3,195	44%	23	4,022	46%	28	3,803	47%	26	3,028	44%	20	3,892	54%	26	3,155	46%	21
Georgia	2,600	65%	42	3,042	65%	46	2,570	58%	37	2,199	56%	31	2,173	59%	30	2,185	61%	30	2,148	64%	29
Hawaii	506	62%	54	312	36%	31	314	42%	30	323	47%	31	350	56%	33	329	59%	31	266	55%	25
Idaho	916	81%	97	921	79%	89	664	67%	60	567	57%	50	575	61%	50	591	65%	51	490	61%	42
Illinois	2,569	34%	28	3,002	51%	32	2,721	54%	28	2,577	56%	27	2,336	58%	24	2,990	64%	31	1,880	46%	19
Indiana	2,710	67%	60	2,554	61%	55	2,395	55%	50	2,058	53%	42	2,216	55%	45	2,299	55%	47	2,302	54%	47
Iowa	455	33%	21	838	41%	37	896	42%	39	998	47%	43	964	51%	42	1,078	52%	46	846	42%	36
Kansas	1,452	70%	73	1,096	54%	54	1,376	61%	66	1,269	56%	60	1,301	61%	61	1,274	59%	59	1,246	59%	58
Kentucky	723	47%	24	1,079	46%	34	993	47%	30	695	39%	21	1,001	50%	30	1,159	52%	35	975	50%	29
Louisiana	796	57%	24	685	52%	20	781	52%	23	781	54%	23	846	55%	25	960	58%	28	773	52%	22
Maine	497	52%	50	422	49%	41	452	53%	43	898	70%	85	567	63%	54	451	58%	43	262	45%	25
Maryland	3,569	71%	89	2,577	69%	61	2,460	70%	57	2,165	68%	49	2,495	73%	56	2,599	77%	58	2,752	80%	61
Massachusetts	1,949	55%	40	964	38%	20	1,560	57%	31	1,431	55%	28	1,170	55%	23	1,203	57%	23	1,052	53%	20
Michigan	2,419	39%	33	2,500	39%	33	2,075	38%	28	1,253	25%	17	1,779	37%	24	1,537	35%	20	1,498	35%	20
Minnesota	1,527	54%	41	1,500	47%	39	577	28%	15	663	37%	17	487	32%	12	571	38%	14	678	45%	17
Mississippi	517	60%	25	1,061	76%	49	928	73%	42	972	73%	44	765	65%	35	885	68%	40	573	54%	26
Missouri	1,452	47%	34	2,024	51%	46	1,861	59%	41	1,474	50%	33	1,491	51%	33	1,310	48%	29	1,470	51%	32
Montana	325	49%	48	436	57%	61	556	65%	74	529	68%	70	492	68%	64	455	61%	59	496	65%	63
Nebraska	531	57%	42	416	46%	32	377	38%	28	208	24%	15	332	40%	24	406	46%	29	360	43%	26
Nevada	497	65%	32	543	56%	30	366	42%	18	330	37%	16	193	22%	9	112	12%	5	203	21%	10
New Hampshire	535	68%	57	504	64%	51	520	66%	51	403	64%	39	337	61%	33	364	66%	35	288	69%	28
New Jersey	532	22%	8	1,105	33%	17	1,147	39%	17	981	36%	15	809	34%	12	742	36%	11	1,041	46%	15
New Mexico	300	40%	23	344	47%	24	223	31%	15	210	30%	14	200	30%	13	209	35%	13	191	34%	12
New York	4,818	47%	33	7,148	59%	49	5,012	59%	34	4,781	60%	32	4,851	63%	32	4,702	63%	31	4,685	64%	31
North Carolina	1,942	51%	31	2,459	57%	37	1,370	38%	19	1,355	39%	19	1,318	40%	18	1,552	47%	21	1,452	47%	19
North Dakota	223	58%	46	167	49%	34	113	38%	22	101	38%	20	82	33%	16	167	56%	31	138	45%	25
Ohio	3,334	53%	39	3,331	53%	39	3,186	57%	36	3,034	61%	35	2,682	59%	30	2,739	61%	31	2,810	65%	32
Oklahoma	574	35%	22	913	43%	34	1,271	44%	46	777	32%	28	661	28%	23	1,011	42%	35	895	36%	31
Oregon	958	41%	37	983	43%	36	941	41%	32	1,010	43%	34	1,003	50%	34	966	54%	32	954	54%	31
Pennsylvania	3,184	55%	34	2,028	38%	21	2,109	42%	22	1,888	41%	19	1,839	40%	19	1,892	44%	19	1,839	46%	18

State	2001 Other Adoptions	2001 Percent of Total	2001 Rate	2005 Other Adoptions	2005 Percent of Total	2005 Rate	2008 Other Adoptions	2008 Percent of Total	2008 Rate	2009 Other Adoptions	2009 Percent of Total	2009 Rate	2010 Other Adoptions	2010 Percent of Total	2010 Rate	2011 Other Adoptions	2011 Percent of Total	2011 Rate	2012 Other Adoptions	2012 Percent of Total	2012 Rate
Puerto Rico	217	47%	8	114	31%	4	141	45%	5	122	36%	4	195	60%	7	176	71%	6	173	75%	6
Rhode Island	226	37%	28	264	44%	32	170	35%	21	175	37%	21	275	57%	33	269	55%	32	234	53%	28
South Carolina	1,264	69%	41	815	54%	25	825	53%	24	984	61%	28	710	52%	20	893	55%	25	939	51%	26
South Dakota	255	64%	46	98	37%	17	231	50%	39	184	45%	30	206	56%	34	187	47%	30	247	60%	39
Tennessee	1,682	64%	39	1,653	51%	36	1,720	55%	36	1,816	58%	38	1,714	57%	35	2,168	67%	44	1,962	64%	40
Texas	4,776	60%	31	6,727	61%	41	6,480	55%	37	5,845	51%	32	6,250	54%	34	5,179	49%	28	5,355	49%	28
Utah	878	63%	56	1,242	70%	73	1,233	63%	68	1,204	65%	65	819	53%	43	879	55%	45	829	54%	42
Vermont	291	60%	62	271	53%	56	249	53%	51	210	53%	42	240	56%	48	208	56%	42	154	45%	31
Virginia	1,041	45%	19	1,428	51%	25	1,323	51%	22	1,546	58%	25	1,407	55%	23	1,704	61%	27	1,739	64%	27
Washington	926	34%	21	1,267	40%	27	1,188	39%	24	929	30%	18	1,029	33%	20	1,175	39%	22	1,061	41%	20
West Virginia	482	53%	34	561	56%	39	487	45%	34	449	44%	31	407	37%	28	419	37%	29	529	45%	36
Wisconsin	1,761	57%	44	1,791	53%	43	1,022	46%	24	892	45%	21	360	25%	8	580	38%	13	1,038	51%	24
Wyoming	351	85%	95	276	75%	71	269	70%	65	271	73%	64	244	72%	57	275	73%	64	290	75%	66
Total	70,482	50%	33	71,857	49%	32	66,967	48%	29	61,237	47%	26	59,093	48%	25	61,351	50%	26	58,822	49%	24

* The other adoptions total for CT and DC for 2005 are negative. This is likely due to differences in the different types of years used to calculate other adoptions (total adoptions minus the sum of public adoptions and intercountry adoptions). Both CT and DC use calendar years for their total adoptions, and AFCARS and Department of State data for public and intercountry adoptions, respectively, are based on Federal fiscal years.



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