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ADOPTION

By the Numbers

*A Comprehensive Report of
U.S. Adoption Statistics*



National Council
For *Adoption*

ADOPTION

By the Numbers

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Adoption: By the Numbers

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Foreword

About National Council For Adoption (NCFA)

National Council For Adoption is a non-profit, non-sectarian, non-partisan adoption advocacy organization whose mission is to meet the diverse needs of children, birth parents, adopted individuals, adoptive families, and all those touched by adoption through global advocacy, education, research, legislative action, and collaboration. Our vision is a world in which every child *everywhere* has a nurturing, permanent family. Our exclusive focus on adoption includes supporting and encouraging safe and ethical U.S. domestic and intercountry adoptions, adoptions of children from the U.S. foster care system, and domestic adoption options in countries around the world.

A History of *Adoption: By the Numbers*

NCFA originally published “By the Numbers: Adoption Statistics” in 1985 in the original *Adoption Factbook*. It was last published in *Adoption Factbook V*, the fifth of a nationally acclaimed research volume on adoption released in 2011. When our original research was published in 1985, it had been almost ten years since data on domestic infant adoption was available. In 1975, the Federal Government no longer required states to track and report on the number of private domestic adoptions (arranged by private agencies or attorneys) taking place in their jurisdictions.

The number of children adopted from U.S. foster care has continued to be counted annually by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, while the annual count of children adopted internationally is completed by both the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and the U.S. Department of State. These data points are always included in our statistical count, along with the previously new and unreported numbers of private domestic adoptions, which are only counted and reported nationally by NCFA.

Although detailed domestic adoption data was no longer available after 1975, NCFA believed there remained a critical need for access to current adoption data among policymakers, adoption agencies, social workers, attorneys, health professionals, researchers, adopted persons, biological parents, and potential adoptive parents. NCFA made collecting, analyzing, and reporting this important data a key component of its ongoing mission. In addition to publishing the quinquennial research on national adoption data, the *Adoption Factbooks I–V* grew in size and scope with each publication and became the country’s most comprehensive source of adoption statistics and analysis of adoption policy and practice.

NCFA has decided to cease regular publication of the *Adoption Factbook*. Instead, this year, we are publishing *Adoption: By the Numbers* in a special edition of our monthly policy publication, the *Adoption Advocate*. Over the past eight years, NCFA’s *Adoption Advocate* has been widely and increasingly circulated to professionals, families, press, and anyone with an interest in adoption policy and practice. Like the *Adoption Factbook*, it has become a nationally recognized source for adoption-specific research and commentary across all adoption types, with several editions being translated and distributed internationally. While NCFA is proud of the historical significance of the *Adoption Factbook*, the *Adoption Advocate*’s monthly publication and widespread circulation allows us to share the most relevant content, in a more accessible format, to more people, at a lower cost, and in a more time-sensitive fashion.

In this edition of *Adoption: By the Numbers*, research has been conducted by Drs. Jo Jones and Paul Placek. Dr. Jones served as lead researcher and had the benefit of the support and counsel of Dr. Paul Placek, who had served as both lead researcher and author in all of the previous “By the Numbers” reports. Although commissioned by NCFA, Drs. Jones and Placek worked independently of NCFA, and their findings, analysis, and conclusions are their own.

Introduction

Chuck Johnson

President and CEO, National Council For Adoption

NCFA is pleased to share this critical data about domestic adoption with the adoption community. Our expert researchers have done diligent outreach and brought their combined experience and comprehensive analysis to this report. I commend Dr. Jones on her outstanding work and am grateful for the continuity and expertise Dr. Placek brought to the project.

The Big Picture

Although the total number of all related and unrelated adoptions across all types (private domestic adoption, public domestic adoption, and intercountry adoption) have fallen since NCFA last counted in 2007, adoption remains an important human service for children in need of families in the U.S. and around the world. Research has shown the benefits of adoption for children who need families, as it provides the safety, security, and developmental support that only permanency within a nurturing family can.

Public attitudes about adoption lead NCFA to conclude that there is a strong culture of adoption in the U.S. Some experts estimate that 100 million Americans have either been personally touched by adoption within their families or know someone who is or has adopted. Given our long and active role on Capitol Hill, NCFA can also report that adoption is viewed as a positive and desirable outcome for children in need of families among policymakers across the political spectrum.

The findings presented in this research report give adoption advocates crucial information and perspective—a valuable foundation to build upon as we continue to speak out on behalf of children in need of the permanent, loving families adoption can provide.

Total Adoptions

Drs. Placek and Jones report the total number of all adoptions taking place in the U.S. has fallen, from a count of 133,737 adoptions in 2007 to 110,373 (41,023 related adoptions and 69,350 unrelated adoptions) in 2014. More than half of this decline can be attributed to the significant drop in the number of intercountry adoptions by Americans. There is also a significant decline in the number of kinship or related adoptions.

Infant Adoptions

NCFA was interested to see that the number of infant adoptions has remained mostly steady from 2007; there was even a small increase from 18,078 in 2007 to 18,329 in 2014. Although the number of domestic adoptions represents only 0.5 percent of all live births and 1.1 percent of births to single parents, researchers saw no decrease this year after noting a decrease in every other “By the Numbers” report since 1992.

This finding is also significant and compelling given that the number of births to single parents has decreased significantly since 2007. The Adoption Option Index™ (explained further in the report) shows an increase to 6.9, from only 6.1 in 2007. This specialized index compares those who chose adoption to others who tend to be most likely to consider adoption, including data on births to unmarried women and abortions. NCFA does not necessarily seek to see an increase or decrease in the number of infant adoptions, but we continue to hear from professionals and those who have faced unplanned pregnancies that information received about adoption is too often biased, late, or incomplete. We believe that everyone facing an unplanned pregnancy should have access to information that helps them make their own fully informed decision. NCFA is also

committed to helping ensure that women (and their partners) have timely, accurate, and non-coercive information about adoption so they may make their own decisions. (To learn more about NCFA's adoption awareness and education initiative, please go to www.iChooseAdoption.org.)

Intercountry Adoptions

The significant decline in intercountry adoptions is of particular concern to NCFA because the number of orphaned, abandoned, and relinquished children worldwide has increased by many millions. Thousands of Americans still express a desire to adopt internationally, but are hindered from pursuing international adoption. Although the policies of other nations play a role, we also believe that the decline is, at least in part, due to the U.S. Government's lukewarm support of intercountry adoption.

As such, NCFA has become a reluctant critic of some of our country's intercountry adoption policies. We believe that the U.S. Central Adoption Authority, the U.S. Department of State, has failed to ensure that The Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption serves its original and promised goal of allowing the U.S. to better serve the needs of this very vulnerable population of children living outside family care. NCFA is committed to remaining a prominent, proactive, and effective voice for all children all over the world in need of families. We will continue to call the U.S. Government and the international child welfare community to account, and encourage them to work to better ensure that intercountry adoption remains a viable solution for those children who will likely not see their right to a family fulfilled in their country of birth. American families stand willing to receive these children into their hearts and homes, and we support the human right to family owed to every child, everywhere.

NCFA is often asked why Americans adopt internationally when there are children available for adoption in U.S. foster care. The answer is complicated and multi-faceted. In short, prospective adoptive families have their own unique and sometimes very personal reasons for the choices they make, and NCFA's goal is to provide information about all adoption types and leave the decision-making to the families pursuing adoption. The reality is that the growth in the number of adoptions from foster care occurred

simultaneously with the growth in intercountry adoption. Similarly, the number of children being adopted from foster care has steadied as the number of children adopted internationally has dramatically declined. As a matter of public policy, it shouldn't be an "either/or choice" to adopt domestically or internationally. All children, everywhere deserve a family. Further, NCFA has concluded that a strong culture of adoption promotes the adoption of children; be they American children in foster care or orphans from around the world. (For more information about NCFA's *Global Adoption Project*, please visit www.adoptioncouncil.org.)

Adoptions from Foster Care

In keeping with the positive trend of the last decade, it is important to note that the number of children being adopted from foster care increased in 2014. Yet it is also important to note that the number of children waiting to be adopted from foster care has also increased. There is no better example of the positive role that legislative advocacy can have than Congress passing the NCFA-endorsed Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, which resulted in doubling the number of children being adopted from foster care within only a few years of its passage.

Politicians and child welfare advocates agree that the U.S. foster care system is still broken. It is a system that fails to serve the physical, emotional, and educational needs of children in its care. Children are denied their basic need and human right to a permanent family to care for them when they are left languishing in foster care. Reform is desperately needed. In response to the specific problems facing the foster care system, NCFA has begun a longitudinal and comprehensive research project that will lead to national best-practice recommendations for the recruitment and retention of foster and adoptive parents. (For more information about NCFA's *Families For All* Initiative, please visit www.adoptioncouncil.org.)

Other Findings

Drs. Jones and Placek make a noble effort to decipher if a public or private entity should be credited with making the adoptive placement, but now—40 years after states were no longer required to track private adoptions—it is

increasingly clear that no national standard for counting exactly how children were adopted exists. Even within states, different government offices tasked with counting and classifying how children were adopted report and track children's adoptions in different, sometimes conflicting ways. It's not only state offices: Even the two U.S. Government offices responsible for tracking international adoption (U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Department of State) use different classification tools to count the number of international adoptions.

Although NCFA expresses a very high level of confidence in the finding of 110,373 total adoptions in the U.S. in 2014, NCFA and the researchers who led this project are less confident in reporting who actually facilitated the adoption of each child—a public or private entity. In fact, both NCFA and Drs. Jones and Placek believe it is likely that some of the domestic adoptions credited to public entities may in fact have been handled by private agencies. There are two key reasons for this belief that are worth noting:

1. The trend in recent years has been greater cooperation between public agencies and private agencies regarding the placement of children in foster care, with an increasing number of adoptions being handled from start to finish by private agencies. States may claim responsibility for the placement given that they were the legally responsible entity, yet some or all of the social services may have been rendered by a private agency.
2. Adoption is both a social and a legal service. The majority of private adoptions involve both a privately licensed child-placing agency and an attorney to complete an adoption. If the adoption is across state lines, then both a “sending” and a “receiving” state are

involved. Given the many parties involved, it is easy to see how state officials may lack clarity in how to clearly classify the placing entity, particularly in the absence of uniform counting standards.

NCFA and Drs. Jones and Placek recommend that the Federal Government and the states work together to improve data collection systems to ensure more standardized definitions, which would in turn result in more accurate adoption statistics. We hope that new federal data systems on adoption will be improved, comprehensive, complete, and timely. We also hope that standardized definitions will be developed to improve the comparability of the data.

The information collected has enormous implications, and we need ongoing and accurate counts of where children are, who placed them for adoption, and how they are being placed for adoption. The accuracy of these data points could play a significant role in how federal and state child welfare funds are allocated, and help professionals and policymakers better identify those specific areas in need of reform in order to ensure that the best interests of children are served.

Many thanks to all of you who take an interest in adoption and the well-being of children in need of family care. We are grateful to Drs. Jones and Placek for this important work, and we are especially thankful to those whose financial support made this research possible. We're proud to share it with adoption professionals, policymakers, researchers, media organizations, and all those who want to support or better understand adoption. We dedicate this research to the many children who still wait for families, who rely on the important work all of us can and should do to help them find their forever families.

About the Authors

Jo Jones, Ph.D.

Jo Jones has over 30 years of experience in social science survey research beginning as an undergraduate at the University of Washington where she earned her B.A. in Sociology (1981). Her focus on research continued at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where she earned an M.A. (1984) and Ph.D. (1993) in Sociology with a focus on Demography and Population Studies. Upon graduation, she remained at UNC-CH—first working in the School of Social Work doing community needs assessments for North Carolina counties and the United States military and later becoming the Project Manager for Waves I and II of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) at the Carolina Population Center. Dr. Jones left UNC-CH to join Abt Associates in Chicago as a Research Associate working on various State and Local Area Integrated Telephone Surveys (SLAITS) and the National Immunization Survey (NIS). In 2004, she came to the National Center for Health Statistics and joined the National Survey of Family Growth where one of her areas of responsibility was maintaining the adoption and foster care sections of the male and female questionnaires. At NCHS, she published two NCHS reports on women's and men's adoption experiences based on 2002 NSFG data as well as a chapter published in *Adoption Factbook IV*. She retired from NCHS in 2015 and is now enjoying life with her two horses and three cats on a small farm in the Cascade foothills, about an hour east of Seattle.

Paul J. Placek, Ph.D.

Paul J. Placek received his B.A. in Sociology in 1967 and his M.A. in Sociology in 1968, both from Florida State University. After teaching at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga from 1968–71, he earned his Ph.D. in 1974 at Vanderbilt University with emphases in Medical Sociology, Biostatistics, and Demography. He joined the National Center for Health Statistics in 1974 and retired from there in 2005 as a Senior Statistician in the Office of the Director. There he directed the nation's vital record follow-back surveys and helped finalize the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning. He co-authored about 100 papers and a book, *Predicting Fertility: Demographic Studies of Birth Expectations*.

Dr. Placek has had a long collaborative relationship with National Council For Adoption and worked on NCFA's national adoption surveys of 1982, 1986, 1992, 1996, 2002, 2007, and 2014. In the earlier surveys, he collected the data from state adoption experts, and he massaged and summarized the data. In 2014 survey, Dr. Placek cleaned and imputed the missing data and conducted overall review. He says: "NCFA's work in guiding sound adoption policy helps build strong American families, and I am so proud to help produce the data that guides policy."

Since 1977, he has lived on Kent Island, Maryland, with his wife Rebecca. They have a son, Vincent, born in 1995, who is now pursuing a degree in Kinesiology at the University of Maryland, College Park. Dr. Placek's hobbies are collecting and restoring classic cars (he has six) and shooting clay pigeons.

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National Adoption Data Assembled by National Council For Adoption

Jo Jones, Ph.D. and Paul J. Placek, Ph.D.

Introduction

Six kinds of national data were assembled by National Council For Adoption (NCFA) to construct the seventeen statistical tables plus figures and charts to be described:

1. a 2014 NCFA survey of state-by-state adoption statistics, combined into national estimates;
2. birth data for 2014 on total and nonmarital live births collected and published online by the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
3. a 2012–2013 national survey of abortions in 2010–2011 collected by the Alan Guttmacher Institute (with notes on why incomplete Centers for Disease Control and Prevention data were not used);
4. annual data for federal fiscal years 2012, 2013, and 2014 on intercountry adoptions (or, immigrant-orphans) collected by the Department of Homeland Security (formerly, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service);
5. annual data for federal fiscal years 2010–2014 on intercountry adoptions based on immediate relative visas issued by the U.S. Department of State; and
6. annual data for federal fiscal years 2010–2014 on adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement collected by the Administration on Children, Youth, and Families.

Live births, nonmarital live births, adoptions with public child welfare agency involvement, intercountry adoptions, and relative visas data systems are maintained and regularly collected on a national basis by the Federal Government. The federal statistics are accurate and their methodologies are well described in their reports.

However, most of the national data on ten adoption items as collected in the 2014 NCFA surveys are not routinely collected by any federal bureaucracy. Due to this vacuum on adoption data, NCFA has collected it, and the data are now described here.

By mail, email, and telephone, NCFA's statistical consultant, Dr. Jo Jones, contacted public health, social service, and vital statistics offices within each state and the District of Columbia to request 2014 data on the following types of adoptions:

- › total number of adoptions;
- › number of related domestic adoptions (legal adoptions in which at least one of the adoptive parents or guardians is related to the child by blood or related by marriage to the child's biological parent);
- › number of unrelated domestic adoptions by public agencies (those child-placing agencies that are supported by public funds and administered by public officials and their personnel);
- › number of unrelated domestic adoptions by private agencies (voluntary agencies which are supported by private funds as well as some public funds for certain programs under purchase of services agreements with public agencies);
- › number of unrelated domestic adoptions by private individuals (independent placements made without agency involvement that are sometimes referred to as "private" adoptions and typically facilitated by attorneys or other legal representatives);
- › number of unrelated adoptions of infants (infants under two years of age adopted by persons not related to the infant by blood or marriage);

- › number of unrelated domestic adoptions of children with special needs (those children who may be difficult to place due to ethnic background, age, membership in a minority or a sibling group, or the presence of physical, emotional, or mental handicaps); and
- › number of children who entered and who left the state under the auspices of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) adoptions.

The questionnaire used in the 2014 NCFA survey is shown in Appendix 2, National Council For Adoption—2014 State Survey (pp. 61–63). The most recent base year for which it was feasible for NCFA to collect these data was 2015 because there are time lags for state data processing.

National Council For Adoption conducted its 2014 survey for the same reasons which it conducted surveys in 1982, 1986, 1992, 1996, 2002, and 2007. There is still a critical need for current adoption data by policymakers, adoption agencies, social workers, attorneys, health professionals, researchers, adopted persons, biological parents, and potential adoptive parents. This need for current adoption data developed because federal efforts to collect comprehensive national adoption data are limited, periodic, and/or single purpose, e.g. the National Study of Adoptive Parents. NCFA's 1982, 1986, 1992, 1996, 2002, 2007, and 2014 surveys demonstrate that it is feasible to collect these data. We hope that new federal data systems on adoption will be improved, comprehensive, complete, and timely. We also hope that standardized definitions will be developed to improve the comparability of the data.

Overview of Adoptions in 2014

Table 1 (pp. 21–23) indicates that in 2014 there were 110,373 domestic adoptions. Of these, 41,023 were related domestic adoptions and 69,350 were unrelated domestic adoptions. The largest number of unrelated domestic adoptions was handled by public agencies (47,094), and the rest were handled by private agencies (16,312) or were independent adoptions handled by private individuals, usually attorneys (5,944). In 2014, infants comprised about one-fourth (18,329 or 26.5 percent) of unrelated domestic adoptions, and special needs children (some may have been infants) comprised almost nine-tenths (61,341 or

88.5 percent) of unrelated domestic adoptions.

There were 5,575 children who “entered the state for adoption” under the auspices of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) in 2014, and 7,196 children “left the state for adoption” as an ICPC adoption. Finally, there were 5,987 intercountry adoptions in 2014, as reported by the Department of Homeland Security.

Because the NCFA surveys in earlier years were similar to the 2014 survey in design and content, trends in adoption patterns can be shown. Figures 1–6 show trends in adoptions using the NCFA survey data. Figure 1 shows a decrease in unrelated domestic adoption in 2014 when compared with 2002 and 2007. However, the number of unrelated domestic adoptions in 2014 still remains considerably larger compared with the four periods in the 1980s and 1990s.

Figure 1. Unrelated domestic adoptions, NCFA surveys

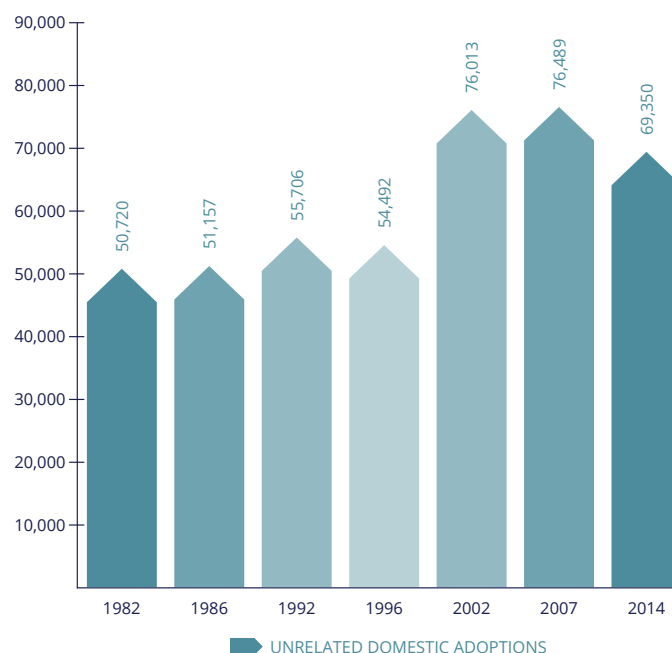


Figure 2 shows a slight increase in 2014 domestic infant adoptions compared with 2007, but it is still lower compared with the 1992 and 1996 NCFA survey data. As was the case in 2007—when there were 18,078 domestic infant adoptions—the 18,329 domestic infant adoptions observed in 2014 is similar to the 17,602 observed in NCFA's first national survey in 1982.

Figure 2. Unrelated domestic adoptions of infants, NCFA surveys

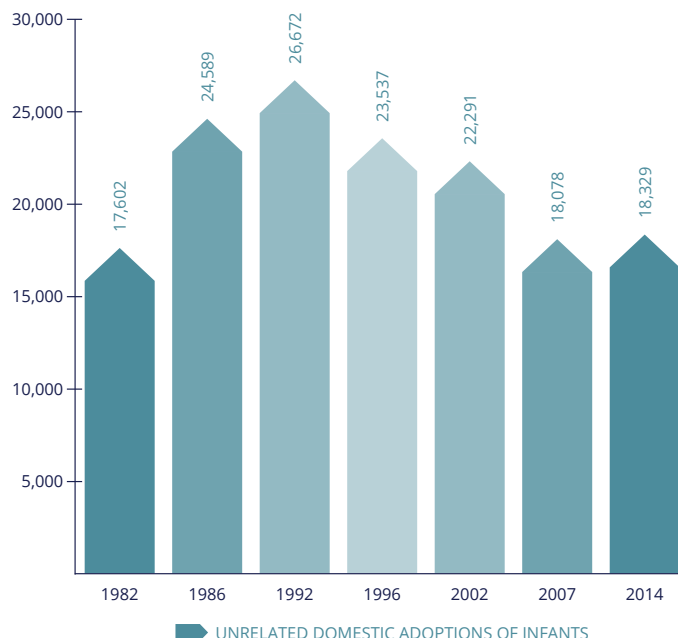
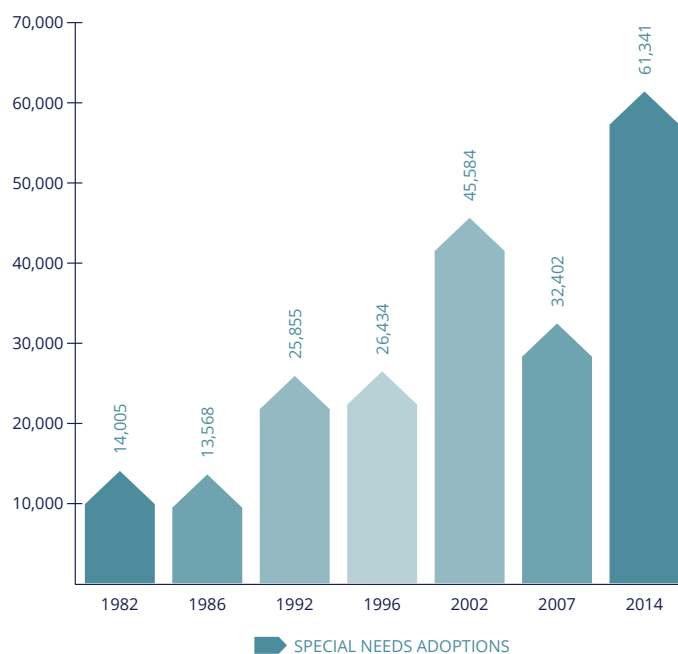


Figure 3 shows a mixed pattern in adoptions of special needs children. Between 2007 and 2014 the number of special needs adoptions nearly doubled—increasing from 32,402 in 2007 to 61,341 in 2014. However, the 2007 NCFA survey documented a reduction of about one-fourth in the number of special needs adoptions in 2007 compared with 2002.

Figure 3. Adoptions of children with special needs, NCFA surveys



Unrelated Adoptions by Public Agencies, Private Agencies, and Private Individuals—2014

Table 2 (pp. 24–25) presents the percentages of unrelated adoptions that are by public agencies, private agencies, and private individuals. It shows that, of the 69,350 unrelated domestic adoptions in 2014, 67.9 percent were handled by public agencies, 23.5 percent were handled by private agencies, and 8.6 percent were by private individuals. In 2014, there were no independent adoptions by private individuals reported in sixteen states (Maine, Connecticut, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Kansas, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Alaska, and Hawaii). Some of these states have state laws prohibiting adoptions by private individuals.

Figures 4–6 show trends in unrelated adoptions by type of adoption. Figure 4 shows that public agency domestic adoptions rose steadily from the 1980s to the 1990s, rose again dramatically in 2002, remained steady in 2007, then rose slightly again in 2014 to 47,094. The dramatic increase in public agency adoptions reported since 2002 may be largely attributed to passage of the Adoption and Safe Families Act signed into law in 1997. This law provided incentives to states that increased the number of children who were adopted from foster care, proving that the right kind of legislative action can have very favorable results for children. Figure 5 shows a steady rise in private agency adoptions from 1982 through 2007. Between 2007 and 2014 private agency adoptions declined to 16,312. Figure 6 shows that private individual adoptions have fallen precipitously between 2007, with 13,257 private individual adoptions to 5,944 in 2014.

Figure 4. Public agency adoptions, NCFA surveys

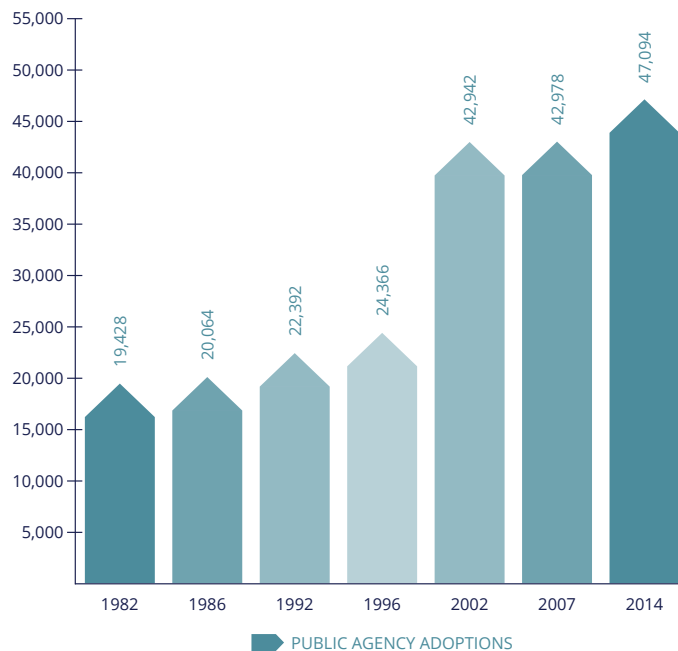


Figure 6. Private individual adoptions, NCFA surveys

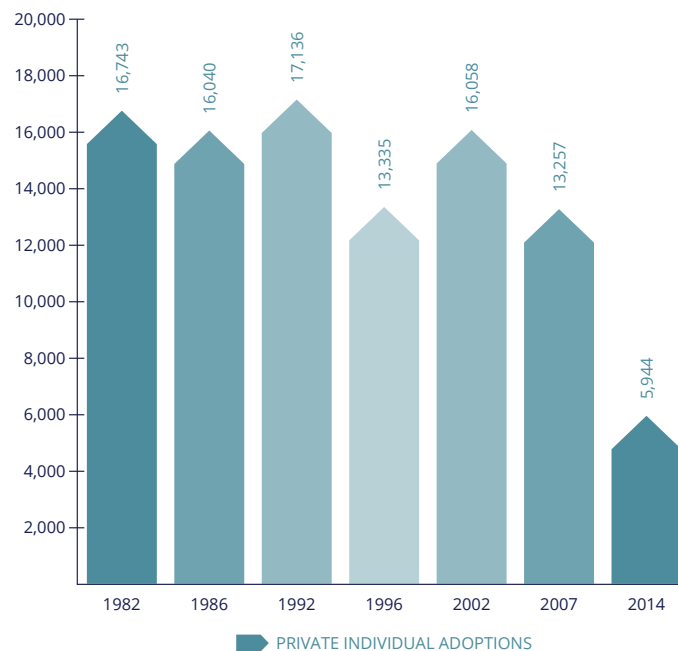
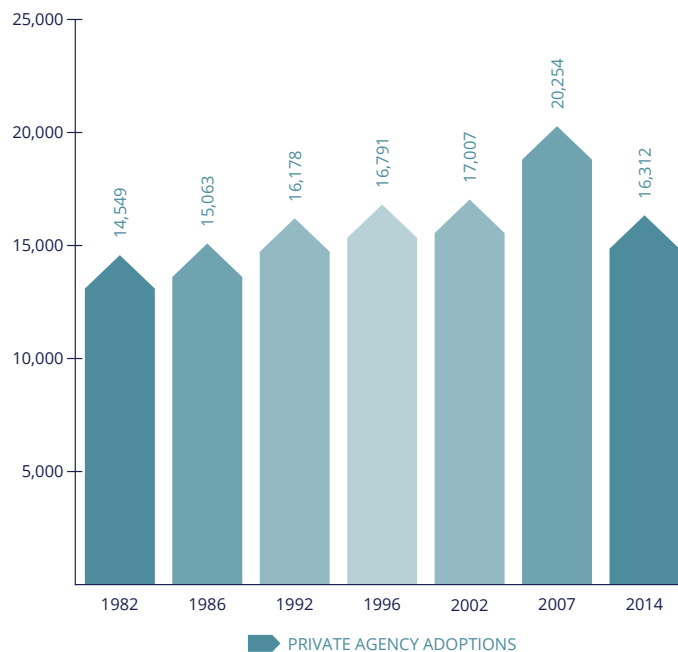


Figure 5. Private agency adoptions, NCFA surveys



Total Unrelated (Domestic and Intercountry) Adoptions—2014

A total of 75,337 unrelated adoptions occurred in the U.S. in 2014 (Table 3, pp. 26–27)—69,350 unrelated domestic adoptions and 5,987 intercountry adoptions. Intercountry adoptions comprised 7.9 percent of total unrelated adoptions in 2014, down from 20.3 percent since 2007 (Table 3, *Adoption Factbook V*). In the majority of states, intercountry adoptions comprised between 3.0 percent and 16.9 percent of unrelated adoptions. Maine (19.7 percent), Hawaii (17.6 percent), Minnesota (17.3 percent), and Virginia (17.2 percent) had the highest percentages of intercountry adoptions; Rhode Island (2.8 percent), Vermont (2.6 percent), and Nevada (2.3 percent) had the lowest percentages of intercountry adoptions among total unrelated adoptions.

Special Needs Adoptions—2014

Unrelated special needs adoptions are usually defined as children who are disabled physically or emotionally, children who are part of sibling groups, older children, or children of minority or ethnic backgrounds. In 2014, 88.5 percent of unrelated domestic adoptions were special needs (Table 4, pp. 28–29), more than double

the percentage in 2007 (42.4 percent). Special needs adoptions comprised just over one-fourth of all unrelated domestic adoptions both in 1982 (27.6 percent) and in 1986 (26.5 percent) (NCFA, *Adoption Factbooks I and II*). The rise in special needs adoptions was attributed in *Adoption Factbook III* to better public funding to assist children with disabilities and other special needs. The high number of “special needs” adoptions can be attributed to the fact that the definition is not necessarily the customary societal understanding of special needs. In foster care, “special needs” may refer to any child who qualifies for adoption assistance due to special factors such as being an older child, having a particular racial or ethnic background, being part of a sibling group who need to be placed together, or having physical, mental, or emotional disabilities or medical conditions (Adoptuskids.org. Retrieved from: <http://www.adoptuskids.org/adoption-and-foster-care/overview/faq>). Since 2003, families who adopted a child with special needs from foster care may claim a federal adoption tax credit even with no pre-adoption expenses. As mentioned, any child who receives adoption assistance or subsidy benefits is considered a child with special needs (North American Council on Adoptable Children. Accessed 10/26/2016 <https://www.nacac.org/taxcredit/taxcredit.html>). One state adoption expert shared that “...in her state all adopted children were considered special needs children.” We see this as a positive recognition that *every* child in foster care has undergone some level of trauma. Recognizing as special needs the varied situations that may contribute to additional need is simply a way to ensure children get the attention and support they need for the very real hardships they have experienced. These factors may include neglect; abuse; race, ethnicity, age, family status that could delay permanency; or physical, social, or emotional disabilities, as well as medical conditions that need ongoing attention and support.

Ratios of Adoptions, Live Births, Nonmarital Live Births, and Abortions—2014

Ratios are useful devices for standardizing data and indicating the relative sizes of two quantities to be compared. It is helpful to standardize “per 1,000” as in Table 5 (pp. 30–32) so that the relative magnitude of adoptions, births, and abortions to each other can be compared. The

ratio of abortions per 1,000 live births, also called the “abortion ratio” in demographic studies, represents an indication of abortions in relation to the frequency of live births occurring to residents of each state. In 2014, there were 265.4 abortions for every 1,000 live births, or about 27 abortions per 100 live births in the United States. The magnitude of the ratios is affected by the distribution of both live births and abortions in relation to such characteristics of the female population as marital status, state policy on public funding of family planning and abortion, availability of services (family planning, maternity homes) for pregnant women, prevalence of certain religious groups from state-to-state, and even proximity to other states with certain services and facilities.

In *Adoption Factbook II*, NCFA developed three new types of ratios based on the standard demographic technique described above. The **ratio of infant adoptions per 1,000 abortions** represents an indication of infant adoptions in relation to the frequency of abortions. There were 17.3 infant adoptions per 1,000 abortions in 2014 (Table 5). NCFA takes no position on abortion, except to suggest that women have the right to make a fully-informed decision and some might not choose abortion if there were better access to information about adoption, counseling and support offered for expectant parents, and better and more pregnancy-related social services. If expectant parents knew that there are many qualified prospective adoptive parents hoping to adopt for every one adoptable infant, and that adoption can be beneficial to adopted persons and birth mothers who make an adoption plan, there might be more adoptions.

The **ratio of infant adoptions per 1,000 live births** represents an indicator of infant adoptions in relation to the frequency of live births. In 2014, there were 4.6 domestic infant adoptions per 1,000 live births in the United States indicating that less than one-half of one percent of live births are relinquished for adoption as infants.

The **ratio of infant adoptions per 1,000 nonmarital live births** is another indicator of the availability of infants for adoption because unmarried (never and previously married) women are more likely to relinquish their infants to adoption than currently married women. This ratio indicates infant adoptions in relation to the frequency of nonmarital live births. There

were 11.4 infant adoptions per 1,000 nonmarital live births in 2014, indicating that about one percent of unmarried mothers chose adoption for their infants. This is similar to findings from the National Survey of Family Growth which showed that, for births occurring between 1996 and 2002, less than one percent of never-married women relinquished their infants for adoption within one month of birth (Jones, J. Who adopts? Characteristics of women and men who have adopted children. NCHS data brief, no 12. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2009.).

There are five states which have infant adoptions per 1,000 nonmarital live births ratios twice as large as the national average of 11.4 in 2014—Utah (48.9), Montana (34.2), Arkansas (33.7), Iowa (30.0), and Colorado (25.1)—indicating higher relative success than the national average in providing adoption assistance to unmarried women who would otherwise parent the baby. Arkansas and Utah also have much higher ratios of adoptions per 1,000 abortions—130.7 and 141.0, respectively—compared with the national average (17.3 adoptions per 1,000 abortions) and other states. Again, these ratios indicate that these states may have more relative success in offering the adoption option to women who would otherwise choose abortion. Other states with higher adoption-to-abortion ratios include: Kentucky (89.2), Iowa (74.3), Missouri (74.2), Montana (70.7), Indiana (68.5), and Idaho (66.1).

Unrelated Adoptions of Infants—2014

Table 6 (pp. 33–34) focuses on unrelated domestic adoptions of infants, which comprised almost half (47.9 percent) of all unrelated domestic adoptions in 1992, 43.2 percent in 1996, but only 23.8 percent in 2007 and 26.4 percent in 2014. In 2014, infants comprised about half of unrelated domestic adoptions in Arkansas (50.1 percent), Louisiana (48.3 percent), and Utah (48.2 percent). In 2014, domestic adoptions of infants comprised only 0.5 percent of total live births, and 1.1 percent of births to unmarried women. Unmarried women are by far the most likely to consider relinquishing their infants for adoption, yet these statistics show that 98.9 percent of unmarried women who gave birth elected to parent the child in 2014.

Adoption Option Index™ from National Council For Adoption

A useful index has been created which indicates the number of infant adoptions per 1,000 nonmarital live births and abortions combined. This index, created by NCFA, is called the Adoption Option Index™. It was first published in *Adoption Factbook II*. Based on statistical data from NCFA's survey on domestic infant adoption, counts of births to unmarried women from U.S. vital statistics, and abortion counts reported by the Alan Guttmacher Institute (all shown in Table 5), NCFA has constructed this index, which shows the relative frequency of infant adoptions per 1,000 abortions and births to unmarried women.

$$\frac{\text{Domestic Infant Adoptions}}{\text{Abortions + Births to Unmarried Women}} \times 1,000 = \text{NCFA's Adoption Option Index}^{\text{TM}}$$

The United States Adoption Option Index™ is calculated as follows for 2014.

$$\frac{18,329}{1,058,490 + 1,604,870} \times 1,000 = 6.9$$

By comparison, in 1996, the Adoption Option Index™ was 9.5 (*Adoption Factbook III*) and had fallen in 2007 to 6.1 (*Adoption Factbook V*).

This is the first index ever constructed to indicate the relative frequency of infant adoptions to that group of pregnancy outcomes that *could potentially yield adoptions*. The index has both strengths and limitations.

Its strengths are that:

1. it is an objective index based on counts of actual events;
2. it is a ratio, which standardizes events “per 1,000” so large states and small states alike can be compared with regard to adoption activity in relation to the pool of pregnancies which potentially could yield adoptable infants;
3. it allows statistically standardized comparisons of trends for all time periods and locations for which the three data items of infant adoptions, abortions, and births to unmarried women are available; and,
4. it is a summary measure which reflects the

types of adoption choices made by adoptive couples, unmarried pregnant women who choose to terminate their pregnancies, and unmarried pregnant women who carry their pregnancies to term and deliver. It also reflects the varied levels of adoption facilities, counseling, and regulations in a given geographic area.

Its limitations are:

1. the index will vary with a substantial change in any one of the three data components;
2. social factors, attitudes, and legislation can affect any of the three data components;
3. it applies to domestic infant adoptions and excludes foreign adoptions; and
4. for Tables 5 and 7, 2010–2011 abortion data were used since more recent U.S. abortion counts were not available for 2014.

Table 7 (pp. 35–36) ranks all states with respect to the Adoption Option Index™ in 2014. The index is 6.9 for the U.S. as a whole, and indicates that there were about seven domestic infant adoptions for every 1,000 abortions and births to unmarried women combined. If converted to a base of 100, it means that there is less than one adoption for every 100 abortions plus births to unmarried women.

In 2014, four states had Adoption Option Indexes three or more times higher than the national average—Utah (36.3), Arkansas (26.8), Montana (23.1), and Iowa (21.4). There were two to four adoptions for every 100 abortions plus births to unmarried women in these states. This suggests that in these states women may have more extensive counseling, services, and facilities to orient pregnant women towards adoption—among other factors.

On the other hand, seven states had indexes which were one-half the national average, indicating a much lower level of adoption activity than the national average. NCFA does not wish to “point a finger” at these states, because there are many fine agencies in these areas struggling to do excellent work with very limited resources. Hopefully, NCFA’s Adoption Option Index™ will become an objective measure used henceforth to gauge the level of services and to obtain more resources to make the adoption option a choice selected more often.

NCFA takes neither a “pro-choice” nor a “pro-life” position on abortion. NCFA also recognizes that some pregnancy terminations, if allowed to gestate to term, would not result in live births. Also, some abortions are chosen by married women who may be less likely to relinquish an infant for adoption if their pregnancies were carried to term. NCFA does not suggest that all unmarried women should choose adoption for their babies. It is a fact that about 99 percent of unmarried women now choose to parent their liveborn babies. The opportunity to choose between various options is an important element of our democratic, pluralistic society. But it is all too often forgotten that *adoption* is one of those choices which could have major benefits for all concerned. Pregnant women who consider abortion or parenting deserve the opportunity to make a fully informed, fully supported decision and receive adequate counseling on all pregnancy options, as well as the social, financial, and medical support during and after pregnancy when they choose to carry their pregnancies to term (whether they ultimately choose parenting or adoption in this case). Expectant parents also have the right to know that many thousands of stable and qualified prospective adoptive parents are available to adopt their children. They deserve the opportunity to consider and choose whether to pursue raising the child themselves or making an adoption plan for their child. They also deserve an unbiased presentation of the impact of adoption, including the benefits, such as evidence showing that both birth parents and their babies can live successful lives, as well as the hardships, like questions of identity and difference.

The fact that NCFA’s Adoption Option Index™ varies so greatly across different geographic areas indicates that adoption choices may depend on support services. The index therefore shows how much room for improvement there is in certain areas, and where service and activity levels in the field of pregnancy counseling and services for pregnant women should be closely examined.

National Trends in Related and Unrelated Adoptions—1951–2014

Annual U.S. adoption data are available from 1951 to 1975, (collected by the Federal Government), and were combined with NCFA’s 1982, 1986, 1992, 1996, 2002, 2007, and 2014 surveys in Table 8 (p. 37). Looking at the federal data, Table 8 shows that total domestic adoptions rose fairly consistently

from 72,000 in 1951 to a peak of 175,000 in 1970, then declined to 129,000 in 1975. NCFA survey data show increases and decreases in the total number of adoptions across the seven data points with no apparent pattern. NCFA data do show a consistent increase in the percentage of all adoptions that were unrelated from 36 percent of total adoptions being unrelated in 1982 to 63 percent in 2014, the highest percentage since 1951. The substantial increase in the percentage of unrelated adoptions may reflect a larger U.S. population seeking to adopt, greater acceptance of the adoption message, increased subsidies and post-adoption support services to adopt children from foster care, infertility, the desire to support children in need, and/or other factors.

National Trends in Public Agency, Private Agency, and Independent Adoptions—1951–2014

Table 9 (p. 38) shows the long-term trend in agency and independent adoptions. In the 1950s, public agencies handled about 20 percent of unrelated adoptions, and this rose steadily to 68 percent in 2014. Private agency adoptions have fallen from 40 percent of the total in the early 1960s to 24 percent in 2014. Independent adoptions comprised half of unrelated adoptions in the 1950s, dropped steadily through the 1970s, to nearly one-third of unrelated adoptions in 1982 and 1986, and in 2014 fell to an all-time low of 9 percent of unrelated adoptions.

International Adoptions to U.S. States in 2012, 2013, and 2014: Office of Immigration Statistics/Department of Homeland Security

The data presented in Tables 10–12 show the states of destination for immigrant-orphans for FY 2012–2014. The following discussion focuses on Table 12 (pp. 43–44) as it aligns with the NCFA survey year. The first column of Table 12 is the same information as shown in Table 1, but the gender and age columns in Table 12 represent new information. There was a precipitous drop in intercountry adoptions since 2007—a drop of almost 70 percent—from 19,471 in 2007 (*Adoption Factbook V*, Table 10) to 5,987 in 2014 (Table 12). Because of the decline in the number of intercountry adoptions, more state-specific age and sex data were suppressed in more recent

Department of Homeland Security reports to limit disclosure risk. Totals by age and by sex do not sum to the overall totals in Tables 10–12 because of the suppression of the state-level data. Percentages discussed below are calculated using non-missing data. For example, in 2014, percentages by age are based on the sum of reported values—5,876—not the overall total of 5,987 as reported in Table 12.

Since the publication of *Adoption Factbook V*, there has been a shift in the sex composition of the immigrant-orphan population: from more female than male children to equal numbers of children by sex. In 2007, 6 of 10 immigrant-orphans were female (11,846) and 40 percent (7,625) were male; in 2009, 56 percent were female (7,221 of 12,782). (See *Adoption Factbook V* Tables 10–12 for 2007–2009 immigrant-orphan numbers.) In 2012, 54 percent were female (Table 10, pp. 39–40); in 2013, the percentage female went up to 57 percent (Table 11, pp. 41–42); and in 2014, there were approximately equal numbers of immigrant-orphans by sex—2,977 were male and 2,997 were female.

Along with the shift in the distribution of immigrant-orphans by sex there has also been a dramatic shift in the age distribution—most notably a dramatic drop in the percentage of immigrant-orphans under one year of age. The number of immigrant-orphans under one year of age declined from 40 percent in 2007 (7,789 of 19,471) to 25 percent in 2009 (*Adoption Factbook V*, Table 12), 10 percent in 2012 (Table 10), 7.5 percent in 2013 (Table 11), and, most recently, to under five percent in 2014 (Table 12). The decrease in infant adoptions was offset by increases in the percentage of immigrant-orphans in the three older age groups. The percentage of immigrant-orphans aged one to four years increased 12 percentage points between 2007 and 2014—from 43 percent in 2007 to 55 percent in 2014. Similarly, the percentage of immigrant-orphans who were five years of age and older more than doubled—from 16.5 percent (3,220) in 2007 to 39 percent (2,303) in 2014.

Large population states absorbed more immigrant-orphans because the population seeking to adopt is numerically larger there. The five states that accepted 250 or more immigrant-orphans (Texas—427, California—394, Florida—275, New York—264, and Illinois—259; Table 12) also scored below the U.S. average of 6.9 on NCFA's

Adoption Option Index™ for domestic adoption (Table 7). While we can't entirely explain this, it's possible that fewer adoptions take place in these more populous states because public services tend to be more available to support parenting and there may be greater access to abortion services. Another explanation of this phenomenon may be that in more populous states, agencies providing intercountry adoption are more prevalent to help families pursue adoptions.

Trends in Countries of Origin for and Numbers of International Adoptions

Table 13 (p. 45) shows Department of State adoption data for the top 20 countries for adoptions incoming to the United States from FY 2010 to FY 2014. The most incoming, intercountry adoptions were from China (2010–2014), Russia (2010–2012), and Ethiopia (2013–2014). Figure 7 shows the 1973–2015 trend in international adoptions to the United States, based on Department of State data. As this chart details, international adoptions generally rose over the period 1973 through 2004 with some downward fluctuations, peaking at an all-time high in 2004 with 22,989 immigrant-orphan adoptions. Since 2004, the number of immigrant-orphan adoptions has fallen steadily to a low of 5,647 in 2015. The 2015 number is similar to the numbers in the 1970s and early 1980s.

Figure 7. Trend in immigrant-orphan adoptions, 1973–2015

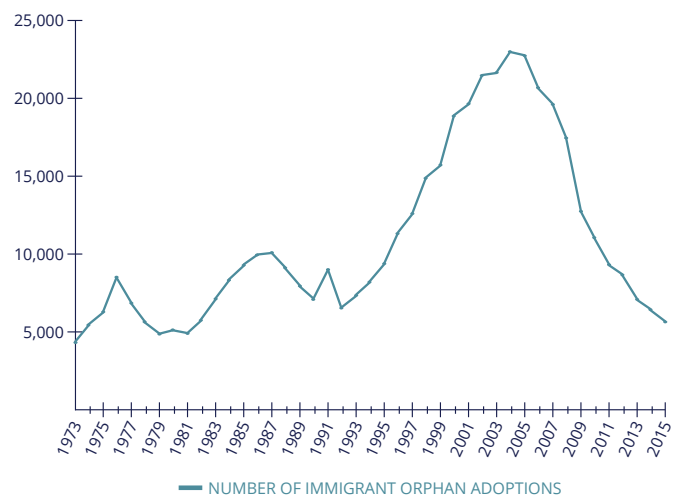


Chart 7. Trend in immigrant-orphan adoptions, 1973–2015

1973	4,323	1995	9,384
1974	5,446	1996	11,316
1975	6,290	1997	12,596
1976	7,051	1998	14,867
1977	6,854	1999	15,717
1978	5,652	2000	18,856
1979	4,864	2001	19,644
1980	5,139	2002	21,459
1981	4,868	2003	21,647
1982	5,749	2004	22,989
1983	7,127	2005	22,726
1984	8,327	2006	20,675
1985	9,286	2007	19,601
1986	9,945	2008	17,449
1987	10,097	2009	12,744
1988	9,120	2010	11,058
1989	7,948	2011	9,319
1990	7,088	2012	8,667
1991	9,008	2013	7,092
1992	6,536	2014	6,438
1993	7,348	2015	5,647
1994	8,200		

SOURCE:
For 1973–1998, Immigration and Naturalization Service/ Office of Immigration Statistics, INS/OIS (*Adoption Factbook* V). For 1999–2015, Department of State webpage, <https://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en/about-us/statistics.html>, accessed 11/11/2016.

NOTE:
Numbers include adoptees whose adoptive parents are Americans living overseas or in the United States territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These numbers are, therefore, slightly higher than the numbers for the U.S. states plus D.C. alone presented in Tables 10–12.

Tables 14, 15, and 16 show detailed information on all countries of birth for 2012, 2013, and 2014 adoptees. These data are from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Since the three tables are similar, the focus will be on 2014 (Table 16, pp. 50–51). The largest numbers of immigrant-orphans (1,516) were aged one to four years and came from China. The majority of older children—aged five years and over—came from China (467), Ukraine (308), and Ethiopia (285). Ethiopia also was the country of birth for the largest number of the youngest age group (under one year). The sex ratios were balanced in most

groups of countries except for China and India, where females significantly outnumbered males, and South Korea, where males significantly outnumbered females.

Adoptions of Children with Public Child Welfare Agency Involvement

The Administration for Children and Families supports state public child welfare agencies' efforts to document adoptions handled by State agencies. These counts do not typically include private agency or private individual adoptions. However, there is little standardization in state data adoption practices or classification of adoptions that involve adoptions from the foster care system utilizing private agencies. In fiscal years 2002 through 2014, this count has hovered around 50,000 adoptions (Table 17, pp. 52–53, and *Adoption Factbook V* Table 17), peaking in 2009 at 57,466 (*Adoption Factbook V*), and up from nearly 26,000 when the system began in 1995.

Sources of Data for Table 1: 2014 National Council For Adoption (NCFA) Survey

ALABAMA – (10 contact attempts—see Methodological Notes for details).

1. 2,243 – Janet Winningham, Program Manager, Office of Data Analysis, Alabama Department of Human Resources (ALSDHR), 50 Ripley Street, Montgomery, AL, 36130. Winningham provided information for items 1–10. This number includes data from the Office of Adoption (non-agency adoptions) and the Office of Data Analysis (Adoption and Foster Care Reporting System [AFCARS], public adoptions). The Fiscal Year 2014 (FY 2014) AFCARS/ Administration for Children and Families (AFCARS/ACF) report gave 548 total adoptions from the foster care system. The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) provided an incoming adoption caseload of 16 and an outgoing caseload of 29. NCFA accepted Winningham's numbers.
2. 1,353 – Winningham, see #1 above.
3. 890 – Winningham, see #1 above.
4. 588 – Winningham, see #1 above.
5. 103 – Winningham, Office of Adoptions, ALSHR.
6. 102 – Winningham, see #5 above.
7. 278 – Winningham, see #1 above.
8. 466 – Winningham, see #1 above.
9. 82 – Winningham, ALSHR Office of Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC).
10. 78 – Winningham, see #9 above.

ALASKA – (4 contact attempts).

1. 693 – The questionnaire was originally mailed to Tracy Spartz Campbell who referred it to KariLee Pietz, Social Services Program Administrator, Director's Office, Office of Children's Services, P.O. Box 110630, Juneau, Alaska 99811-0630. Pietz provided information for items 1–10. Pietz reported 380 for item 1 (total adoptions), which included data from the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) (public), Infant Adoption Child Placement Agencies (AK private agencies), Fairbanks Counseling and Adoption (FCA), and Catholic Social Services (CSS). It is a count similar to the public agency count reported to AFCARS/ACF (367). NCSC provided a count of 714 incoming and 693 outgoing adoption caseloads. NCFA accepted the NCSC outgoing number of 693 as the total number of adoptions. Since Pietz provided internally consistent counts for items 1–5, 7–8, these counts were inflated proportionately by a 1.824 multiplier—the ratio of the NCSC item 1 count of 693 to the total number given by Pietz of 380.
2. 285 – Pietz, SACWIS system data (original number = 156).
3. 409 – Pietz, SACWIS system data, FCA, and CSS (original number = 224).
4. 385 – Pietz, SACWIS system data (original number = 211).
5. 24 – Pietz, FCA and CSS (original number = 13).
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA (Pietz indicated this was unknown).
7. 60 – Pietz, FCA, CSS, and SACWIS data (original number = 33).
8. 385 – Pietz, all from public adoption—SACWIS system data (original number = 211).
9. 12 – Pietz, private, unknown public. ICPC spreadsheet data for 8/26/2014.
10. 80 – Pietz, SACWIS based on adoption subsidies put in place for out of state adoptive families.

ARIZONA – (16 contact attempts).

- 3,389 – Julie O'Dell, Adoptions Manager, Department of Child Safety, 3003 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85012. O'Dell provided information for items 1–8, the source of which was the AFCARS adoption files transmitted for periods 2014A and 2014B

for the 2014 Federal Fiscal Year (FFY), October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014. NCSC reported 3,389 outgoing and 3,569 incoming adoption caseloads for 2014, and the 3,389 outgoing count was used. Because O'Dell reported 3,169 total adoptions for item 1 and items 1–8 were internally consistent, item counts for 1–8 were inflated proportionately by a 1.0694 multiplier—the ratio of the NCSC item 1 count of 3,389 to the total number given by O'Dell of 3,169.

11. 1,516 – O'Dell, see #1 above (original number = 1,418).
12. 1,873 – O'Dell, see #1 above (original number = 1,751).
13. 1,820 – O'Dell, see #1 above (original number = 1,702).
14. 44 – O'Dell, see #1 above (original number = 41).
15. 9 – O'Dell, see #1 above (original number = 8).
16. 403 – O'Dell, see #1 above (original number = 377).
17. 1,770 – O'Dell, see #1 above (original number = 1,655).
18. 157 – James W. O'Donnell, M.S., ICPC Compact Administrator, 3003 N. Central Avenue, 19th Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85012.
19. 455 – O'Donnell, see #9 above.

ARKANSAS – (8 contact attempts).

1. 1,829 – Danielle House-Barlow, Adoptions Webmaster, Department of Human Services/Division of Children & Family Services (DCFS), Adoption Services Unit, Central Office, P. O. Box 1437, Slot S565, Little Rock, AR, 72203, reported 711 for item 1 (total adoptions), indicated that information for items 2–7 were not available, and item 8 was "most." The count of 711 is a count similar to the count provided in the AFCARS/ACF Report (743) and the Arkansas Human Services Annual Statistical Report (AR HSASR) of 724 (page DCFS-20, <http://humanservices.arkansas.gov/AnnualStatisticalReports/ASR%20SFY2014%20FINAL%20REPORT.pdf>). NCSC provided a count of 2,065 incoming and 1,829 outgoing adoption caseloads. NCFA accepted the outgoing number of 1,829 for the total number of adoptions.
2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 743 – AFCARS/ACF reported 743 public agency adoptions for Arkansas in FY 2014, whereas the AR HSASR reported 724 adoptions finalized in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2014 and 677 finalized in SFY 2013.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. 571 – Estimated from the AR HSASR, see #1 above, page DCFS-20. In SFY 2014, 21% (est. 152) of the 724 adopted children were aged 0–1 and 41% (est. 297) were aged 2–5. We estimated that one-fourth of the children age 2–5 were up to age 2, the cutoff for infants in NCFA's survey. One-fourth of 297 = 74, so 74 was added to 152 for an estimate of 226 infant adoptions from foster care alone. The ratio of the NCSC/AR HSASR numbers (1,829/724 or 2.526) was applied to the estimated number of adoptions from foster care (226) for an estimate of 571 infant adoptions total.
8. 1,602 – AFCARS/ACF reported that 87.6% of adoptions were special needs. This percentage was applied to the NCSC total number of outgoing adoption caseload figure of 1,829.
9. 19 – House-Barlow, see #1 above.
10. 7 – House-Barlow, see #1 above.

CALIFORNIA – (12 contact attempts).

1. 13,061 – Ronni Vasconcellos, Chief, Vital Records Registration Branch, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics, MS 5103, California Department of Public Health (CDPH), P.O. Box 997410, Sacramento, CA, 95899-7410. Based on CDPH–Vital Records 2014–Court report of adoption (VS 44) forms submitted. NCSC had no

information from California.

2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 5,948 – The total number of adoptions was generated using the dynamic data table creation tool on the California website (http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/CaseClosures.aspx) with these filters applied: time frame–Jan 1, 2014 to Dec 31, 2014; ages–all; agency types–all*; days case open–all (Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro–Alamin, S., Putnam–Hornstein, E., King, B., Rezvani, G., Wagstaff, K., Sandoval, A., Yee, H., Xiong, B., Benton, C., Tobler, A., & Romero, R. (2016). CCWIP reports. Retrieved 5/4/2016, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website. URL: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare).
- *Agency types include: County Welfare Departments and County Probation Departments. Excluded are: Private Adoption Agency, Indian Child Welfare, KinGAP, Mental Health, Out of State Agency, and State Adoption District Office.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. 2,488 – The number of infant adoptions (1,133) was generated using the dynamic data table creation tool on the California website (http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/CaseClosures.aspx) (See item 4 above). Filters applied to the dynamic table generator: case closures–all; agency types–all; days case open–all; ages 0 and 1; for Jan 1, 2014–Dec 31, 2014. The ratio of the Vasconcellos number in #1 above to the dynamically generated number in #4 above (13,061/5,948 or 2.196) was applied to the dynamically generated number of adoptions of children ages 0 and 1 (1,133); this resulted in an estimate of 2,488 infant adoptions total.
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

COLORADO – (4 contact attempts).

1. 2,245 – Mona Olivas, Modifications Unit Manager, Office of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Colorado Center for Health & Environmental Data, Department of Public Health & Environment, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, CO 80246, reported 1,918 as the total number of adoptions processed through the Vital Records Office for year 2014. She further stated that CO does not collect items 2–8. NCSC provided a count of 2,245 incoming adoption caseload, which NCFA accepted for the total number of adoptions. The 2014 AFCARS/ACF report gave 769 finalized cases for FY 2014. Because Olivas indicated that the figure 1,918 included all Colorado and foreign-born adoptions, the number provided in the AFCARS/ACF report was accepted as the number of public adoptions.
2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 769 – See #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

CONNECTICUT – (24 contact attempts).

1. 444 – Sherry Rautenberg, Subsidy Program Manager, Department of Children and Youth, 505 Hudson St., Hartford, CT 06106, from data taken from Rom/Link reports. NCSC reported an outgoing adoption caseload of 445 and an incoming adoption caseload of 1,138 (446 general court tier and 692 limited court tier). Because the outgoing NCSC report of outgoing cases is very close to Rautenberg's, NCFA accepted Rautenberg's report of 444 total adoptions.
2. 100 – Rautenberg, Rom/Link reports, see #1 above.
3. 344 – Rautenberg, Rom/Link reports, see #1 above.
4. 344 – Rautenberg, see #1 above, processed by the State of Connecticut.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA. Per Rautenberg, see #1 above, State of Connecticut does not have private agency statistics.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA. Per Rautenberg, see #1 above, State of Connecticut does not have private agency statistics.
7. 79 – Rautenberg, Rom/Link reports, see #1 above.

8. 344 – Rautenberg reported 100% of adoptions were special needs, see #1 above.
9. 83 – Marisa Ruiz-Sabater, Social Work Supervisor, CT Interstate Compact, 505 Hudson St., Hartford, CT 06106.
10. 36 – Ruiz-Sabater, see #9 above.

DELAWARE – (4 contact attempts).

1. 169 – Frank Perfinski, Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families, Division of Family Services, 1825 Faulkland Road, Wilmington, DE 19805. Perfinski's source was the State Case Management System and he reported 80 total adoptions for 2014. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 172 and an outgoing caseload of 169. AFCARS/ACF data reported 84 adoptions in FY 2014. NCFA accepted the outgoing caseload number of 169 as the total number of adoptions. The number given by Perfinski (80) was similar to the AFCARS/ACF number of 84 so Perfinski's number was considered to be public adoptions only. Items 1–8 were internally consistent, so the ratio of the NCSC total (169) to the Perfinski total (80) was applied to items 2–8 (2.1125).
2. 13 – Perfinski, see #1 above (original number = 6).
3. 156 – Perfinski, see #1 above (original number = 74).
4. 156 – Perfinski, see #1 above (original number = 74).
5. 0 – Perfinski, see #1 above (original number = 0).
6. 0 – Perfinski, see #1 above (original number = 0).
7. 53 – Perfinski, see #1 above (original number = 25).
8. 156 – Perfinski, see #1 above (original number = 74).
9. 4 – Perfinski, see #1 above (Perfinski's original number).
10. 0 – Perfinski, see #1 above (Perfinski's original number).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA – (39 contact attempts).

1. 239 – Wendy B. Singleton, Executive Assistant/FOIA Officer, Child and Family Services Agency, Office of the General Counsel; 200 I Street, SE – #3605k; Washington, DC 20003 reported 109 cases. The NCSC reported for 2014 that D.C. had 253 incoming and 239 outgoing adoption caseloads. AFCARS/ACF reported 107 public agency children adopted in FY 2014 a number almost identical to the number reported by Singleton. The NCSC outgoing adoption caseload number was accepted by NCFA for item 1 and Singleton's number was used for item 4. Because the numbers provided by Singleton were internally consistent, the ratio of the NCSC total (239) to the Singleton total (109) was applied to items 2–3, 7–8 (2.193).
2. 39 – Singleton, see #1 above (original number = 18).
3. 200 – Singleton, see #1 above (original number = 91).
4. 109 – Singleton, see #1 above (original number = 91).
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. 2 – Singleton, see #1 above (original number = 1).
8. 200 – Singleton, see #1 above (original number = 91).
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

FLORIDA – (20 contact attempts).

1. Est. – Estimated by NCFA. Courtney M. Smith, MSW, Adoption Policy Manager, Office of Child Welfare, Department of Children and Families, 1317 Winewood Blvd., Building 1, Room 301-M, Tallahassee, FL 32399, reported 3,343 total adoptions. This number and the number for items 2–5 and 7–8 were based on AFCARS submissions. NCSC did not report incoming or outgoing adoption caseload numbers for Florida. AFCARS/ACF reported 3,267 public agency children adopted in FY 2014. The report of 1,676 for unrelated domestic adoptions by public agencies (item 4) by Smith and 3,267 by ACF are incongruous; the number given by Smith for item 1, total adoptions (3,343) is similar to the number given by ACF. NCFA accepted Smith's estimate for the item 1 (total number of adoptions) as the actual number for item 4; the total number of adoptions was imputed by NCFA.
2. Est. – Smith, see #1 above (original number = 1,633).
3. Est. – Smith, see #1 above (original number = 1,710).
4. 3,343 – Smith, see #1 above (original number = 1,676).
5. Est. – Smith, see #1 above (original number = 34).
6. Est. – Smith, see #1 above (original number = n.a.).
7. Est. – Smith, see #1 above (original number = 306).
8. Est. – Smith, see #1 above (original number = 1,309).
9. 154 – Smith, National Electronic Interstate Compact Enterprise and Interstate Compact System (ICS).

10. 607 – Smith, see #9 above.

GEORGIA – (7 contact attempts).

- 1,885 – Fran Marie H. George, Program Manager, Division of Family and Children Services Permanency Unit, 2 Peachtree St., N.W., Suite 18–486, Atlanta, GA 30303 reported 914 cases from AFCARS. NCSC reported adoption caseloads of 1,885 outgoing and 2,832 incoming. The AFCARS/ACF 2014 report had a total number of children adopted as 887, similar to the number reported by George for item 4. NCFA accepted the NCSC outgoing total of 1,885 as the total number of adoptions. The numbers given by George were internally consistent for items 1–8, so the ratio of NCSC/George numbers (1,885/914 or 2.062) was applied to items 2–3, 5–8.
- 241 – George, see #1 above (original number = 117).
- 1,643 – George, see #1 above (original number = 797).
- 791 – George, see #1 above. The 791 reported by George compares well with 887 reported by the ACF for FY 2014 so George's number was accepted as the number of unrelated domestic adoptions by public agencies.
- 852 – George, see #1 above. Because George indicated that there were no unrelated domestic adoptions by private individuals (item 6), this number was derived by subtracting item 4, the total number of adoptions by public agencies (791), from the estimated total number of unrelated adoptions in item 3 (1,643) (original number = 6).
- 0 – George, see #1 and #5 above (original number = 0).
- 381 – George, see #1 above (original number = 185).
- 1,458 – George, see #1 above (original number = 707).
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA. George indicated that this number would come from SHINES, but did not supply a number. Georgia SHINES is a web-based, statewide, automated child welfare information system that offers case managers a comprehensive tool for helping children and families.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA. George indicated that this number would come from SHINES, but did not supply a number.

HAWAII – (5 contact attempts).

- 277 – Kathryn Boyer, Assistant Program Administrator, Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS)/SSD/Child Welfare Services Branch (CWS)/Program Development, 810 Richards St., Suite 400, Honolulu, HI 96813 reported 137 total adoptions. Boyer indicated that the numbers were from a DHS/CWS database and did not track private agency or private individual adoptions. NCSC reported 277 outgoing and 344 incoming adoption caseloads for 2014. The AFCARS/ACF 2014 report indicated that there were 121 adoptions. NCFA accepted the NCSC outgoing number for the total number of adoptions. Because the numbers provided by Boyer were internally consistent, the ratio of NCSC/Boyer numbers (277/137 or 2.022) was applied to items 2–4, 7–8.
- 160 – Boyer, see #1 above (original number = 79).
- 117 – Boyer, see #1 above (original number = 58).
- 117 – Boyer, see #1 above (original number = 58). It is unclear why the AFCARS/ACF number of adoptions (121) is twice as high as the number Boyer provided.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA. Per Boyer, see #1 above, this information not tracked by CWS.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA. Per Boyer, see #1 above, this information not tracked by CWS.
- 26 – Boyer, see #1 above (original number = 13).
- 109 – Boyer, see #1 above (original number = 54).
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

IDAHO – (15 contact attempts).

- 738 – Stephanie Miller, Permanency Program Specialist (Adoption), Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Family and Community Services, P. O. Box 83720, 450 West State Street, 5th Floor, Boise, ID 83702, reported 214 total adoptions. This information was for 2015 but she indicated that 2014 would be similar. She stated that the information she provided pertains only to adoptions originating from the Idaho child welfare program, and that data regarding private and independent adoptions was not kept. Miller gave AFCARS as the source for item 1 and Idaho's SACWIS data system as the source for items 2–4, 8, and 10. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 788 and 738 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. The AFCARS/ACF report for

FY 2014 gave 218 as the total number of children adopted. The NCSC outgoing adoption caseload figure of 738 was accepted by NCFA as the total number of adoptions. Items 2, 3, and 8 were inflated by the ratio of NCSC/Miller numbers (738/214 or 3.449) because the data provided by Miller was internally consistent.

- 317 – Miller, see #1 above, SACWIS (original number = 92).
- 421 – Miller, see #1 above, SACWIS (original number = 122).
- 218 – AFCARS/ACF, see #1 above (Miller's original number = 122).
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA. Miller indicated that this information was not available.
- 421 – Miller, see #1 above, SACWIS (original number = 122).
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA. Miller indicated that this information was not available.
- 63 – Miller, see #1 above, SACWIS system. She noted that this number includes children placed in out-of-state legal guardianships.

ILLINOIS – (20 contact attempts).

- 3,437 – Megan Clark-Jimenez, Assistant Division Chief, Division of Vital Records, Illinois Department of Public Health, 925 East Ridgely Avenue, Springfield, IL 62702. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 3,460 and 3,878 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. NCFA accepted the Clark-Jimenez number of 3,437 because it came from the Division of Vital Records and was based on the number of revised birth certificates. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 1,655 children adopted for FY 2014.
- 1,478 – Karen Wagner, Department of Children and Family Services Adoption/Post Adoption Unit, 1911/21 S. Indiana Ave., 4th floor, Chicago, IL 60616, reported a total of 1,727 adoptions, with 748 (43%) of them by relatives. The total number she gave is similar to the number of adoptions reported by AFCARS/ACF. The total number of adoptions provided by Vital Records was multiplied by the percentage of relative adoptions to obtain the number of related adoptions.
- 1,959 – Obtained by subtracting #2 from #1.
- 1,727 – Wagner, see #2 above.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

INDIANA – (4 contact attempts).

- 3,922 – Reported by Mary Hinds, Coordinator, Indiana Adoption History Program, Division of Vital Records, State Department of Health, Two North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204. By comparison, the NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 3,662 and an outgoing adoption caseload of 3,880 in 2014. The Hinds number of 3,922 was accepted by NCFA as the total number of adoptions. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 850 children adopted for FY 2014.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
- 850 – AFCARS/ACF, see #1 above.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
- Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

IOWA – (3 contact attempts).

- 1,816 – Tracey Parker, Adoption Program Manager, Division of Child and Family Services, Iowa Department of Human Services, 1305 E. Walnut, Des Moines, IA 50319 reported a total of 879 adoptions for #1. SACWIS is the source for items 1–3, 7–8. She notes that adoptions by private agencies or private individuals, items 5–6, are not tracked in SACWIS. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 1,830 and 1,816 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. NCFA accepted the NCSC outgoing adoption caseload number for the total number of adoptions. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 878 children adopted for FY 2014, confirming that the number of adoptions reported by Parker are

public agency adoptions only. The numbers provided by Parker are internally consistent so the ratio of the total adoptions provided by NCSC and Parker (1,816/879 or 2.066) was applied to the original numbers provided by Parker for items 2–3, 7–8.

2. 731 – Parker, see #1 above (original number = 354).
3. 1,085 – Parker, see #1 above (original number = 525)
4. 878 – AFCARS/ACF, see #1 above (original number given by Parker = 525).
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. 419 – Parker, see #1 above (original number = 203).
8. 1,085 – Parker, see #1 above (original number = 525).
9. 47 – Gerry Pine, Deputy Compact Administrator for ICPC, Division of Child and Family Services, Iowa Department of Human Services, ICPC tracking database.
10. 56 – Gerry Pine, see #9.

KANSAS – (19 contact attempts).

1. 1,843 – NCFA was unable to obtain information from Kansas state experts for this survey. Information about public adoptions only was found on the state webpage for SFY 2014 (7/2013–6/2014): http://www.dcf.ks.gov/services/PPS/Documents/FY2014DataReports/FinalizedAdoptions/adoptions_finalizedFY14.pdf and SFY 2015 (7/2014–6/2015): http://www.dcf.ks.gov/services/PPS/Documents/FY2015DataReports/FCAD_Summary/adoptions_finalizedFY15.pdf. Calendar year 2014 information was calculated by summing monthly data from the SFY 2014 and SFY 2015 reports to get a total of 749. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 1,843 for 2014; the number for the outgoing adoption caseload was not available. The incoming number was used for item 1. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 695 children adopted for FY 2014 which compares favorably with the Kansas FFY 2014 report of 672 finalized adoptions obtained from: <http://www.dcf.ks.gov/services/PPS/Pages/HistoricalFFYAdoptionsFinalized.aspx>. The number of special needs children in the SFY 2014 and SFY 2015 is inflated because children could be counted multiple times, so the total number of children adopted from public agencies was used for item 8. The number of children <2 and the number of unrelated adoptions are the average of SFY 2014 and 2015. The numbers obtained from the SFY 2014 and 2015 reports were then inflated by the ratio of the NCSC/SFY numbers (1,843/749 or 2.461) for items 2–4, 7–8.
2. 780 – Kansas state website, see #1 above (original number = 317).
3. 1,063 – Kansas state website, see #1 above (original number = 432).
4. 1,063 – Kansas state website, see #1 above (original number = 432).
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. 150 – Kansas state website, see #1 above (original number = 61).
8. 1,063 – Kansas state website, see #1 above (original number = 1,466).
9. 85 – Patti Dawson-Young, Prevention and Protection Services – ICPC/ICAMA/PCS, Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF), 555 S. Kansas, 4th Floor, Topeka, KS, 66603, reported 41 private-adoption and 44 public-adoption children placed in Kansas in calendar year (CY) 2014.
10. 157 – Patti Dawson-Young reported 61 private-adoption and 96 public-adoption children placed out of Kansas in CY2014.

KENTUCKY – (19 contact attempts).

1. Est. – Estimated by NCFA. NCFA was unable to obtain information from Kentucky state experts for this survey. NCSC did not provide data for incoming and outgoing adoption caseloads in 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 909 children adopted for FY 2014. This number was used for item 4.
2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 909 – AFCARS/ACF, see #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

LOUISIANA – (14 contact attempts).

1. 1,416 – Reported by Cheryl Barton, MSW, Adoption Program Manager, Louisiana Department of Social Services, Office of

Community Services, 627 North Fourth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802, based on the Louisiana Adoption Petition Subsystem. NCSC did not provide data for incoming and outgoing adoption caseloads in 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 622 children adopted for FY 2014. Barton notes that the numbers are for the LA state calendar year, July 1, 2013–June 30, 2014.

2. 810 – Barton, see #1 above.
3. 606 – Barton, see #1 above.
4. 332 – Barton, see #1 above. By way of comparison, the AFCARS/ACF report stated almost twice as many children, 622, were adopted in FY 2014. Because Barton's numbers were internally consistent, NCFA accepted her count for item 4.
5. 36 – Barton, see #1 above.
6. 238 – Barton, see #1 above.
7. 293 – Barton, see #1 above.
8. 575 – Barton, see #1 above, TIP Legacy System. She noted that the number is only public agency special needs and that she is unable to determine relationship.
9. 46 – Barton, see #1 above.
10. 28 – Barton, see #1 above.

MAINE – (10 contact attempts).

1. 298 – Kristi Poole, Adoption and Title IV–E Program Manager, Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child and Family Services, 2 Anthony Avenue, Augusta, ME 04333–0011. Counts are from the Maine Automated Child Welfare Information System (MACWIS) and appear to be complete and internally consistent. #1 was a count of children adopted by legalization hearing date. NCSC did not provide data for incoming and outgoing adoption caseloads in 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 295 children adopted for FY 2014.
2. 127 – Poole, see #1 above. Count of children adopted by legalization hearing date where adoptive placement was with a relative.
3. 171 – Poole, see #1 above. Count of children adopted by legalization hearing date where adoptive placement was with a non–relative.
4. 171 – Poole, see #1 above. She notes that all unrelated adoptions were handled by Office of Child and Family Services (source: Maine OCFS). By comparison, AFCARS/ACF reports 295 public agency children adopted in Maine in FY 2014.
5. 0 – Poole, see #1 above, Maine OCFS.
6. 0 – Poole, see #5 above.
7. 29 – Poole, see #1 above. Count of children adopted by legalization hearing date where adoptive placement was with a non–relative and the child was less than age 2, based on age of child at the time of the adoption legalization.
8. 97 – Poole, see #1 above. Count of children adopted by legalization hearing date where adoptive placement was with a non–relative and a special need was recorded on the adoption assistance agreement.
9. 28 – Poole, see #1 above, Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children database.
10. 23 – Poole, see #9 above.

MARYLAND – (3 contact attempts).

1. 1,171 – The item 1 total of 344 reported by Jennifer McCabe, Adoption Policy Analyst, Maryland Department of Human Services, 311 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, MD, 21201, comes from the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWA) – Maryland Children's Electronic Social Services Information Exchange system (MDChessie). NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 1,046 and 1,171 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 344 children adopted for FY 2014. NCFA accepted the National Center for State Courts outgoing adoption caseload count of 1,171. Since McCabe provided internally consistent counts for items 2–3, 5, 7–8, these counts were inflated proportionately by a 3.404 multiplier to the NCSC item 1 count of 1,171. AFCARS/ACF and McCabe gave the same number, 344, which was used for item 4.
2. 191 – McCabe, SACWA–MDChessie. See #1 (original number = 56).
3. 980 – McCabe, SACWA–MDChessie. See #1 (original number = 288).
4. 344 – McCabe, SACWA–MDChessie. See #1 (original number = 287).
5. 3 – McCabe, SACWA–MDChessie. See #1 (original number = 1).
6. 0 – McCabe, SACWA–MDChessie. See #1 (original number = 0).
7. 381 – McCabe, SACWA–MDChessie. See #1 (original number = 112).

8. 916 – McCabe, SACWA–MDChessie. See #1 (original number = 269).
9. 146 – Charles Gentemann, Deputy Compact Administrator, ICPC/ICAMA, MD–Department of Human Resource, Social Services Administration, 3E11 W. Saratoga Street, Baltimore, MD 21201.
10. 22 – Gentemann. See #9.

MASSACHUSETTS – (23 contact attempts).

1. 1,843– NCFA was unable to obtain information from Massachusetts state experts for this survey. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 1,843 for 2014; the number for the outgoing adoption caseload was not available. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 589 children adopted for FY 2014. The NCSC incoming adoption caseload number was used for item 1 and the AFCARS/ACF number was used for item 4. The other items were estimated by NCFA.
2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 589 – AFCARS/ACF report, see #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

MICHIGAN – (15 contact attempts).

1. 3,722 – NCFA was unable to obtain information from Michigan experts for this survey. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 3,784 and 3,722 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 2,137 children adopted for FY 2014. The NCSC outgoing adoption caseload number was used for item 1 and the AFCARS/ACF number was used for item 4. The other items were estimated by NCFA.
2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 2,137 – AFCARS/ACF report, see #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

MINNESOTA – (13 contact attempts).

1. 1,383 – NCFA was unable to obtain information from Minnesota state experts for this survey. The “Minnesota’s Child Welfare Report 2014” produced by Children and Family Services Administration for the 2015 Minnesota Legislature, <https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfsrserver/Public/DHS-5408G-ENG>, stated that 604 children became state wards as a result of court terminations of parental rights and 686 state wards were adopted. In addition to the 36 American Indian state wards adopted in 2014 reported previously, 22 American Indian wards of tribal court were adopted through tribal customary adoptions (page iii, 29–37). NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 1,383 for 2014; the number for the outgoing adoption caseload was not available. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 642 children adopted for FY 2014. The NCSC incoming adoption caseload number was used for item 1 and the sum of state ward (686) and tribal customary adoptions (22) was used for item 4. The proportion of the number of adopted state wards under age 2 to the total number of state wards who were adopted (150/686 or .219) was applied to the NCSC incoming adoption caseload number of 1,383 to estimate item 7, total number of children under age 2 who had been adopted. The other items were estimated by NCFA.
2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 708 – “Minnesota’s Child Welfare Report 2014,” see #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. 303 – “Minnesota’s Child Welfare Report 2014” and NCSC, see #1 above.
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

MISSISSIPPI – (12 contact attempts).

1. 388 – The item 1 total of 388 reported by Edna F. McLendon, Project Officer, IV, Special, Division of Family and Children’s Services, Adoption Unit, Mississippi Department of Human Services, 750 North State Street, Jackson, MS 39202, comes from the Mississippi Automated Child Welfare Information System (MACWIS). NCSC did not provide data for incoming and outgoing adoption caseloads in 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 314 children adopted for FY 2014. Since the number given by McLendon was larger than the number provided in the AFCARS/ACF report, the AFCARS/ACF number was used for item 4.
2. 2 – McLendon, MACWIS. See #1.
3. 386 – McLendon, MACWIS. See #1.
4. 314 – AFCARS/ACF report, see #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. 23 – McLendon, MACWIS. See #1.
8. 388 – McLendon, MACWIS. See #1.
9. 0 – McLendon, Adoption placement report. See #1.
10. 0 – McLendon, Adoption placement report See #1.

MISSOURI – (13 contact attempts).

1. 2,626 – NCFA was unable to obtain information from Missouri state experts for this survey. The online report, “Quick Facts about DSS in Missouri,” <http://dss.mo.gov/mis/cqfacts/2014-missouri-counties-quick-facts.pdf>, indicated that 1,250 children had been adopted in SFY 2014. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 2,657 and 2,626 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 1,291 children adopted for FY 2014. The NCSC incoming adoption caseload number was used for item 1 and the quick facts number (similar to the AFCARS/ACF number) was used for item 4. The other items were estimated by NCFA.
2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 1,250 – Quick Facts about DSS in Missouri report, see #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

MONTANA – (7 contact attempts).

1. 840 – Heidi R. Lutz, Adoptions Program Manager, Department of Public Health and Human Services – Child and Family Services, 111 North Sanders – Room 205, PO Box 8005, Helena, MT 59604–8005 reported 284 total adoptions, broken into 254 state adoptions and 30 tribal or private subsidized adoptions, generated by SACWIS. She clarified that answers to questions 1 through 8 include the adoption of children in State of Montana custody and Tribal, private agency, and direct parental placement adoptions which have an adoption assistance agreement. These numbers do not include non-State of Montana custody adoptions that do not have an adoption assistance agreement. The number of total State adoptions (254) given by Lutz is similar to the number provided by AFCARS/ACF for public-agency adoptions; AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 234 children adopted for FY 2014. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 840 for 2014; the number for the outgoing adoption caseload was not available. NCFA accepted the NCSC incoming adoption caseload for the total number of adoptions. Items #1-8 were internally consistent so the ratio of NCSC/Lutz numbers (840/284 or 2.958) was applied to items 2–8.
2. 349 – Lutz, see #1 above (original number = 118).
3. 491 – Lutz, see #1 above (original number = 166).
4. 479 – Lutz, see #1 above. Lutz further noted that her original number was broken down by 147 state adoptions and 15 Tribal subsidized adoptions (original number = 162).
5. 9 – Lutz, see #1 above (original number = 3).
6. 3 – Lutz, see #1 above (original number = 1).
7. 157 – Lutz, see #1 above (original number = 53).
8. 491 – Lutz, see #1 above (original number = 166).
9. 33 – Kandice Morse, ICPC Specialist and Adoptions & Interstate Unit Supervisor, CFSD PO Box 8005, Helena, MT 59604–800.
10. 44 – Morse, see #9 above.

NEBRASKA – (10 contact attempts).

1. 929 – Christine Jones, Permanency Program and Adoption Specialist, Division of Children and Family Services, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, 301 Centennial Mall South, P.O. Box 95026, Lincoln, NE 68509–5026 reported 465 adoptions. She indicated that her agency “only gathers data and information on public agency adoptions (wards of the state)... All of our numbers were calculated using our AFCARS report, or by a report calculated and managed by specialist or business analyst.” Item 1 is from a Business Analyst Report. Items 2–4, 7–8 are from AFCARS reports. She reached out to Vital Records who provided a total of 929 adoptions, but indicated they do not have any descriptive data about whether those were private agency or individuals. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 858 and 855 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 461 children adopted for FY 2014, which was very similar to the number reported by Jones. NCFA accepted the Vital Records number for item 1. Items 1–8 were internally consistent so the ratio of Vital Records/Jones numbers (929/465 or 1.998) was applied to items 2–3, 5–8. Item 4 is Jones’s original total number for item 1.
2. 310 – Jones, see #1 above (original number = 155).
3. 619 – Jones, see #1 above (original number = 310).
4. 465 – Jones and AFCARS/ACF report, see #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA. Jones noted, “Not measured. Our agency only.” (Original number = 0).
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA (original number = 0).
7. 78 – Jones, see #1 above (original number = 39).
8. 320 – Jones, see #1 above (original number = 160).
9. 44 – Jones, see #1 above, ICPC deputy report.
10. 27 – Jones, see #1 above, ICPC deputy report.

NEVADA – (15 contact attempts).

1. 951 – NCFA was unable to obtain information from Nevada state experts for this survey. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 994 and 951 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 729 children adopted for FY 2014. The NCSC outgoing adoption caseload number was accepted by NCFA for item 1 and the AFCARS/ACF number was accepted for item 4.
2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 729 – AFCARS/ACF report, see #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

NEW HAMPSHIRE – (9 contact attempts).

1. 461 – Catherine Meister, Adoption Program Supervisor, NH Division for Children Youth and Families, 129 Pleasant St., Concord, NH, 03301-3951 reported 340 from the report of City & Town Clerk relative to adoption. This number was generated from compiling data provided on the State of New Hampshire “Report of City and Town Clerk Relative to an Adoption” form. There was a note on item 6 that there were 27 adoptions where the relationship could not be identified. When these 27 were added to the sum of items 4–6, the total was 3 more (145) than the number provided in item 3 (142). NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 440 and 461 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. NCFA accepted the outgoing case count for item 1. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 120 children adopted for FY 2014. Meister’s numbers for 2–3 summed to item 1 and were inflated proportionately by a 1.356 multiplier (461/340) to the NCSC item 1 count of 461. Items 7–8 were also inflated by 1.356. The 27 cases where relationship was unidentified were distributed proportionately across items 4–6 and then inflated proportionately by (193/145 or 1.331) to sum to the adjusted total of item 3.
2. 268 – Meister, see #1 (original number = 198).
3. 193 – Meister, see #1 above (original number = 142).
4. 130 – Meister, see #1 above (original number = 80 plus 18 where relationship unidentified = 98).
5. 36 – Meister, see #1 above (original number = 22 plus 5 = 27).
6. 27 – Meister, see #1 above (original number = 16 plus 4 = 20).
7. 58 – Meister, see #1 above (original number = 43).

8. 11 – Meister, see #1 above (original number = 8).
9. 48 – Kara Buxton, Deputy Compact Administrator; New Hampshire Division of Children, Youth and Families; 129 Pleasant St.; Concord, NH 03301-3951.
10. 20 – Buxton, see #9.

NEW JERSEY – (8 contact attempts).

1. 1,833 – NCFA was unable to obtain information from New Jersey state experts for this survey. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 1,896 and 1,833 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 1,024 children adopted for FY 2014. The NCSC outgoing adoption caseload number was accepted by NCFA for item 1 and the AFCARS/ACF number was accepted for item 4.
2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 1,024 – AFCARS/ACF report, see #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

NEW MEXICO – (4 contact attempts).

1. 326 – Kathleen Hardy, Public Records Custodian, Children, Youth, & Families Department, P.O. Drawer 5160, Santa Fe, NM, 87502-5160 forwarded the survey that had been completed by John Barela of the Statistics Bureau. The source of his information is the “sm16a07 FACTS” data system. This number is very similar to the AFCARS/ACF number of children adopted. NCFA accepted the number provided by Hardy for item 4. NCSC did not provide data for incoming and outgoing adoption caseloads in 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 315 children adopted for FY 2014.
2. 124 – Hardy, see #1 above.
3. 202 – Hardy, see #1 above.
4. 326 – Hardy, see #1 above.
5. 0 – Hardy, see #1 above.
6. 0 – Hardy, see #1 above.
7. 51 – Hardy, see #1 above.
8. 202 – Hardy, see #1 above.
9. 12 – Hardy, see #1, ICPC database.
10. 24 – Hardy, see #1, ICPC database.

NEW YORK – (5 contact attempts).

1. 7,563 – NCFA was unable to obtain information from New York state experts for this survey. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 6,959 and 7,563 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 1,997 children adopted for FY 2014. The NCSC outgoing adoption caseload number was accepted by NCFA for item 1 and the AFCARS/ACF number was accepted for item 4.
2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 1,997 – AFCARS/ACF report, see #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

NORTH CAROLINA – (4 contact attempts).

1. 2,639 – Jamie Bazemore, BSW, MSW; Adoption Program Manager – Division of Social Services; N.C. Department of Health and Human Services; 820 South Boylan Avenue; Mail Service Center 2411; Raleigh; NC 27699 reported. Items 1–8 are based on the Adoption Information Management System (AIMS). The sum of items 4–6 (1,219) is 14 less than the total provided for item 3. These 14 cases were distributed proportionately among items 4–6. NCSC did not provide data for incoming and outgoing adoption caseloads in 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 1,164 children adopted for FY 2014.
2. 1,406 – Bazemore, see #1.
3. 1,233 – Bazemore, see #1.
4. 853 – Bazemore, see #1 (original number = 843).
5. 132 – Bazemore, see #1 (original number = 131).

6. 248 – Bazemore, see #1 (original number = 245).
7. 358 – Bazemore, see #1.
8. 839 – Bazemore, see #1.
9. 65 – Bazemore, see #1, based on NC's ICPC Database.
10. 53 – Bazemore, see #9.

NORTH DAKOTA – (7 contact attempts).

1. 311 – Julie Hoffman, Adoption Services, Administrator, North Dakota Department of Human Services, Children and Family Services Division, State Capitol, Department 325, Bismarck, ND 58505 reported 311 adoptions based on the Child Welfare Information and Payment System (CCWIPS). The CCWIPS was used for items 1–8. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 298 and 283 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 96 children adopted for FY 2014.
2. 152 – Hoffman, see #1.
3. 159 – Hoffman, see #1.
4. 108 – Hoffman, see #1.
5. 51 – Hoffman, see #1.
6. 0 – Hoffman, see #1.
7. 49 – Hoffman, see #1.
8. 109 – Hoffman, see #1.
9. 17 – Hoffman, see #1, source ICPC Deputy Compact Administrator Hand Count.
10. 14 – Hoffman, see #9.

OHIO – (9 contact attempts).

1. 3,970 – Kristine Monroe, Data Reporting Supervisor, Bureau of Automated Systems, Department of Job and Family Services, PO 183204, Columbus, OH 43215 reported 1,394 for item 1. Her source was Ohio's Statewide Automated Child Welfare System (SACWIS) for items 1-8. She clarified that the information she provided was from the SACWIS system and includes only public agency adoptions as well as a very limited number of private adoptions if the adoptive parents applied for an adoption subsidy. Therefore, she could only provide accurate information for item 4. NCFA accepted her number for item 4. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 3,862 and 3,970 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. The NCSC outgoing adoption caseload number was accepted by NCFA for the total number of adoptions. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 1,406 children adopted for FY 2014 very similar to the number provided by Monroe. Because Monroe's numbers were internally consistent, items 2–3, 7–8 were inflated by the ratio of NCSC/Monroe numbers (3,970/1,394 or 2.848).
2. 211 – Monroe, see #1 (original number = 74).
3. 3,759 – Monroe, see #1 (original number = 1,320).
4. 1,394 – Monroe, see #1.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA. Monroe, see #1, notes that this information is not available in the SACWIS system.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA. Monroe, see #5.
7. 632 – Monroe, see #1 (original number = 222).
8. 3,865 – Monroe, see #1 (original number = 1,357).
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA. Monroe, see #1, indicated this information was not available because complete information is unavailable in the SACWIS system.
10. 106 – Monroe, see #1, noted that these are public adoptions only and that complete information for privately adopted children is unavailable.

OKLAHOMA – (13 contact attempts).

1. 1,622 – Deborah Goodman, Adoption Program Administrator, Oklahoma Department of Human Services, 6128 East 38th Street, Suite 300, Tulsa, OK 74135. Her source for items 1–8 was KIDS (Oklahoma SACWIS) for the 2014 calendar year and was internally consistent. Goodman's number for item 1 is similar to the number reported by AFCARS/ACF. She noted that the Oklahoma Department of Human Services does not collect private agency adoption data; however, there are some private or Tribal Agency adoptions in items 2 and 5 that are in SACWIS due to application and approval of Adoption Assistance. NCSC did not provide data for incoming and outgoing adoption caseloads in 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 1,382 children adopted for FY 2014.
2. 677 – Goodman, see #1. Goodman noted that there are 25 private or tribal agency adoptions in this total.
3. 945 – Goodman, see #1.
4. 919 – Goodman, see #1.
5. 26 – Goodman, see #1. Goodman noted that the 23 Tribal and 3

private adoptions are in SACWIS due to application and approval of Adoption Assistance.

6. 0 – Goodman, see #1.
7. 296 – Goodman, see #1.
8. 914 – Goodman, see #1.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

OREGON – (10 contact attempts).

1. 865 – Kathy Prouty, Manager, Child Permanency Program Manager, Oregon Department of Human Services, 500 Summer Street NE, E71; Salem, OR 97310-1067 provided information on adoptions in calendar year 2014 verbally. The 2014 Child Welfare Data Book, <http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/CHILDREN/CHILD-ABUSE/Documents/2014-data-book.pdf>, indicated 837 finalized adoptions in FFY 2014. These numbers are similar to the AFCARS/ACF number. Prouty estimated that 80% of the 865 adoptions were related/foster adoptions and 20% were unrelated. These percentages were not applied when estimating related–unrelated adoptions, as foster adoptions should be included with other unrelated adoptions. The 2014 Child Welfare Data Book indicated that 203 of the 837 adopted children were younger than age 3 and almost all (816 or 97.6%) had one or more special need. The estimate of infant adoptions assumed that 2/3 of the proportion of children under 3 who were adopted (203/837*.67 or 16.2% of the total number of children adopted) were under age 2. NCSC did not provide data for incoming and outgoing adoption caseloads in 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 847 children adopted for FY 2014. NCFA accepted the AFCARS/ACF number for the number of public agency adoptions.
2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 847 – Child Welfare Data Book, see #1.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. 140 – 2014 Child Welfare Data Book, see #1.
8. 844 – 2014 Child Welfare Data Book, see #1.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

PENNSYLVANIA – (4 contact attempts).

1. 4,564 – Carrie Keiser; Office of Children, Youth and Families; Pennsylvania Department of Human Services; P. O Box 2675; Harrisburg, PA 17105 reported 4,564 total public and private adoptions taken from the FFY 2014 AFCARS adoption filed, AOPC. NCFA accepted Keiser's number for item 1. Keiser indicated that items 2–8 were only public adoptions. Keiser reported 1,547 for item 4, a number somewhat similar to the AFCARS/ACF number and accepted by NCFA. Because Keiser's numbers were internally consistent, items 2–3 were inflated by their relative proportions to sum to item 1. Items 5–6 were inflated by their relative proportions to sum to the inflated value of item 3 minus item 4 (3,830–1,547=2,283). Items 7 and 8 were inflated by the ratio of the adjusted number for item 3 by the original number of item 3 given by Keiser (3,830/1,556 or 2.461). NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 3,882 and 3,814 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 1,849 children adopted for FY 2014.
2. 734 – Keiser, see #1 (original number = 298).
3. 3,830 – Keiser, see #1 (original number = 1,556).
4. 1,547 – Keiser, see #1.
5. 1,776 – Keiser, see #1 (original number = 7).
6. 507 – Keiser, see #1 (original number = 2).
7. 578 – Keiser, see #1 (original number = 235).
8. 3,347 – Keiser, see #1 (original number = 1,360).
9. 184 – Jason McCrea, PA Director, Interstate Compact Unit.
10. 146 – McCrea, see #9.

RHODE ISLAND – (23 contact attempts).

1. 453 – NCFA was unable to obtain information from Rhode Island state experts for this survey. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 457 and 453 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 202 children adopted for FY 2014. The NCSC outgoing adoption caseload number was accepted by NCFA for item 1 and the AFCARS/ACF number was accepted for item 4.
2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 202 – AFCARS/ACF report, see #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

SOUTH CAROLINA – (15 contact attempts).

1. 1,689 – Cheryl Herring, State Adoption Unit Manager, Dept. of Social Services, 3220 Cherry Hill Drive, Columbia, SC 29204 reported 404 adoptions with the comment, “...the only thing we were able to provide is a partial answer to the first question on the list” and this note, “EXACT count from CAPSS database downloads on December 1, 2015.” This number is similar to the AFCARS/ACF number. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 1,679 and 1,689 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 449 children adopted for FY 2014. NCFA accepted the NCSC outgoing adoption caseload number for item 1 and Herring’s number for item 4.
2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 404 – Herring, see #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

SOUTH DAKOTA – (10 contact attempts).

1. 345 – Patricia Reiss, Adoption Program Specialist/Adoption ICPC/ICAMA, SD Department of Social Services, Division of Child Protection Services, 700 Governors Drive Pierre, SD 57501-2291 reported 150 adoptions. Her source for items 1–4, 7–8 was the FACIS Report. She noted that South Dakota does not track private independent adoptions and that all adoptions reported on the survey were Child Welfare adoptions. Her number of 150 is similar to the AFCARS/ACF. Items 1–8 were internally consistent, so items 2–3, 7–8 were inflated by the ratio of NCSC/Reiss numbers (345/150 or 2.3). NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 345 for 2014; the number for the outgoing adoption caseload was not available. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 159 children adopted for FY 2014. NCFA accepted the incoming adoption caseload number for item 1 and Reiss’s number for item 4.
2. 127 – Reiss, see #1 above (original number = 55).
3. 218 – Reiss, see #1 above (original number = 95).
4. 150 – Reiss, see #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. 7 – Reiss, see #1 above (original number = 3).
8. 218 – Reiss, see #1 above (original number = 95).
9. 33 – Reiss, ICPC Summary report 2014.
10. 46 – Reiss, see #9 above.

TENNESSEE – (27 contact attempts).

1. Est. – Estimated by NCFA. NCFA was unable to obtain information from Tennessee state experts for this survey. NCSC did not provide data for incoming and outgoing adoption caseloads in 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 1,161 children adopted for FY 2014. The AFCARS/ACF number was accepted for item 4.
2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 1,161 – AFCARS/ACF report, see #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

TEXAS – (2 contact attempts).

- 8,018 – Jillian Bonacquisti, MMSW, Adoption Program Specialist, Department of Family and Protective Services, 701 W. 51st Street, Department Mail Code W157, Austin, TX 78751 reported 5,175 adoptions. This number is very similar to the AFCARS/ACF

number. She noted that all data are by state fiscal year, 9/1/2013–8/31/2014. The source for items 1–4 was the DFPS Databook 2014. These numbers are public adoptions from foster care only because DFPS does not track private or international adoptions. DFPS also does not track age of child at adoption finalization or special needs status by related/unrelated status nor ICPC incoming or outgoing cases, so no information for items 5–10 was submitted. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 8,677 and 8,018 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 5,221 children adopted for FY 2014. NCFA accepted the outgoing adoption caseload number for item 1. Items 2 and 3 were inflated proportionately to sum to item 1, and item 4 is the inflated item 3 number.

11. 3,917 – Bonacquisti, see #1 above (original number = 2,528)
12. 4,101 – Bonacquisti, see #1 above (original number = 2,647)
13. 4,101 – Bonacquisti, see #1 above (original number = 2,647)
14. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
15. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
16. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
17. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
18. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
19. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

UTAH – (15 contact attempts).

1. 1,846 – Carolyn Woodward, Adoption/Court Order Specialist, Office of Vital Records and Statistics, Utah Department of Health, Mailing address: PO BOX 141012/Salt Lake City/UT/84114–1012, Street address: 288 North 1460 West, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114–1012. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 1,377 and 1,348 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 605 children adopted for FY 2014.
2. 884 – Woodward, see #1 above
3. 962 – Woodward, see #1 above
4. 182 – Woodward, see #1 above
5. 738 – Woodward, see #1 above
6. 8 – Woodward, see #1 above
7. 464 – Woodward, see #1 above
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA. Woodward, see #1, stated, “Utah Vital Records haven’t ever kept count of children with special needs.”
9. 248 – Woodward, see #1 above.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA. Woodward, see #1, stated, “Utah Vital Records haven’t ever kept court of children left our state for purpose of adoption in another state.”

VERMONT – (20 contact attempts).

1. 365 – Rachel “Gillie” Hopkins, Deputy Compact Administrator, Department for Children and Families, 103 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05671-2401 reported 263 based on the Adoption Registry and Lund’s Adoption Administrator, Toni Yandow, Adoption Administrator, Lund Family Home, PO Box 4009, Burlington, VT 05406. Her number of 263 is midway between the NCSC and AFCARS/ACF numbers. Items 1–8 were internally consistent, so were inflated by the ratio of NCSC/Hopkins numbers (365/263 or 1.388). NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 367 and 365 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 161 children adopted for FY 2014. The NCSC outgoing adoption caseload number was accepted by NCFA for item 1.
2. 176 – Hopkins, see #1 above (original number = 127).
3. 189 – Hopkins, see #1 above (original number = 136).
4. 143 – Hopkins, see #1 above (original number = 103).
5. 31 – Hopkins, see #1 above (original number = 22).
6. 15 – Hopkins, see #1 above (original number = 11).
7. 29 – Hopkins, see #1 above (original number = 21).
8. 143 – Hopkins, see #1 above (original number = 103).
9. 15 – Hopkins, VT ICPC Database.
10. 12 – Hopkins, see #9 above.

VIRGINIA – (9 contact attempts).

- 2,048 – Traci Jones, Adoption Program Manager, Family Services Division, Virginia Department of Social Services, 801 East Main Street, Richmond, VA 23219 reported 2,048 adoptions. Numbers are for Virginia State Fiscal Year 2014 (07/01/2013–06/30/2014). The source of the information for items 1–7 is Virginia’s Adoption Research and Reporting Information System (ARRIS). There were 47 children for whom relationship status was not reported—these cases were distributed proportionately between items 2 and 3.

Jones's numbers for items 4–6 did not sum to the number in item 3 (sum of 4–6 = 864, unadjusted number for item 3 = 1,012). Items 4–6 were inflated proportionately to sum to the adjusted total for number 3 (1,036). NCSC did not provide data for incoming and outgoing adoption caseloads in 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 632 children adopted for FY 2014. The AFCARS/ACF number is very similar to the number reported by Jones for item 4.

11. 1,012 – Jones, see #1 above (original number = 989).
12. 1,036 – Jones, see #1 above (original number = 1,012)
13. 752 – Jones, see #1 above (original number = 627).
14. 167 – Jones, see #1 above (original number = 139).
15. 117 – Jones, see #1 above. (original number = 98)
16. 278 – Jones, see #1 above.
17. Est. – Estimated by NCFA. Jones did not provide a number and noted that the VA electronic case record system and ARRIS would need to communicate in order to identify this number.
18. 189 – Jones, see #1 above, no source given.
19. 76 – Jones, see #1 above, no source given.

WASHINGTON – (2 contact attempts).

1. 2,411 – Phyllis Reed, MPH, Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health, 101 Israel Road SE, Olympia, Washington 98504 from Washington State Vital Records. NCFA accepted Reed's number for item 1. She stated that they do not have the capacity to generate items 2–10. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 2,674 and 2,559 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 1,362 children adopted for FY 2014. NCFA accepted the AFCARS/ACF number for item 4.
2. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
3. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
4. 1,362 – AFCARS/ACF, see #1 above.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

WEST VIRGINIA – (4 contact attempts).

1. 1,217 – Gary L. Thompson, State Registrar, West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau for Public Health, Health Statistics Center, 350 Capitol Street, Room 165, Charleston, West Virginia 25301-3701. His source for 1–3, and 7 was WV Vital Registration. NCSC reported an incoming adoption caseload of 1,243 and 1,235 for the outgoing adoption caseload for 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 852 children adopted for FY 2014. NCFA did not use this count for item 4 because it believes that it is likely that related adoptions and possibly even private agency adoptions may be included in the 852.
2. 688 – Thompson, see #1 above.
3. 529 – Thompson, see #1 above.
4. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
5. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
7. 102 – Thompson, see #1 above.
8. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
9. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.
10. Est. – Estimated by NCFA.

WISCONSIN – (20 contact attempts).

1. 1,158 – Katie Sepnieski, MSW; Adoption and Interstate Services Section Chief; Bureau of Permanency and Out of Home Care; Department of Children and Families; 125 S. Webster Street, P10; P.O. Box 8916; Madison, WI 53703 reported 1,158 total adoptions. Her source for items 1–5, 7 was the eWiSACWIS report SM16X103 Adoption Finalization SNAP and DCF data collection from private adoption agencies. NCSC did not provide data for incoming and outgoing adoption caseloads in 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 735 children adopted for FY 2014. The AFCARS/ACF number is very similar to the number reported by Sepnieski for item 4.
2. 93 – Sepnieski, see #1 above.
3. 1,065 – Sepnieski, see #1 above.
4. 720 – Sepnieski, see #1 above.
5. 345 – Sepnieski, see #1 above.
6. Est. – Estimated by NCFA. Sepnieski noted that they are unable to collect this information.

7. 438 – Sepnieski, see #1 above
8. 697 – Sepnieski, see #1 above. The source for this item was eWiSACWIS reports SM16X103 Adoption Finalization SNAP, SM16X101 Adoption Assistance Activity and DCF data collection from private adoption agencies.
9. 274 – Sepnieski, see #1 above, source: eWiSACWIS report SM18X100 ICPC Referral Request.
10. 102 – Sepnieski, see #9 above.

WYOMING – (5 contact attempts).

1. 70 – Maureen Clifton; Adoption Program Analyst; Department of Family Services; Hathaway Building, 3rd Floor; 2300 Capitol Ave; Cheyenne, WY 82002. Her source was DFS, statewide children adopted from foster care. NCSC did not provide data for incoming and outgoing adoption caseloads in 2014. AFCARS/ACF reported a total of 75 children adopted for FY 2014.
2. 24 – Clifton, see #1 above.
3. 46 – Clifton, see #1 above.
4. 70 – Clifton, see #1 above.
5. 0 – Clifton, see #1 above.
6. 0 – Clifton, see #1 above.
7. 0 – Clifton, see #1 above.
8. 46 – Clifton, see #1 above.
9. 50 – Clifton, see #1 above.
10. 50 – Clifton, see #1 above.

Other Data Sources

Legend for Sources of 2014 Data in Table 1

Est. – Estimated by Dr. Paul Placek, Statistical Consultant to National Council For Adoption, based on “raking” or proportional distribution based on statistical distributions in reporting states. Dr. Placek has used this method in all previous national NCFA surveys. See Technical Appendix for discussion of methodology.

AFCARS/ACF – Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/final_age2014.pdf. These data were sometimes used for item 4 unless state data were more complete and consistent.

National Center for State Courts. 2014 data and definition of terms for the NCSC Excel spreadsheet provided by Deborah Wood Smith, JD, KIS Senior Analyst and Shauna M. Strickland, Senior Court Research Analyst, Research Division, National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23185

The Court Statistics Project reports trial court caseload data by court tier—either general or limited. There are ten states (CA, DC, ID, IL, IA, ME, MN, MO, PR, and VT) that have only a single, general jurisdiction caseload. In all other states, the general jurisdiction court(s) process a part of the total statewide caseload and this portion is reported as the general tier caseload. The remaining caseload is processed in limited jurisdiction court(s) and reported as the limited tier caseload. Which part and what percentage of the total statewide caseload is processed in which courts is dependent on many factors and can vary significantly from state to state. For more information on states' general and limited jurisdiction courts and how states report caseload data for CSP, please consult the state court structure charts on the CSP website (www.courtstatistics.org).

Definitions for all CSP case types and status categories from the State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting, page 52 (www.courtstatistics.org/domestic-relations/~media/microsites/files/csp/data%20pdf/csp%20statisticsguide%20v1%203.ashx).

“Incoming” is the term used by the CSP to describe the sum of cases that are filed, reopened, and reactivated during the reporting period.

“Outgoing” case status categories include cases that have been Disposed and Placed Inactive during the reporting period.

We selected the “outgoing” count whenever “incoming” and “outgoing” were both available. The NCSC incoming data were available for 37 states and outgoing data were available for 31 states. Outgoing figures were used where available; for the six states where an outgoing number was not available, the incoming number was used if 1) state-expert data were not available for counts of total adoptions or 2) the count provided by the state expert included only adoptions from the public system (#1).

USDHS – U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Washington, D.C. Previous source for Item 11 – “Intercountry Adoptions”; in Office of Immigration Statistics terms, are “Immigrant-Orphans.” For immigration purposes, this is defined as a child whose parents have died or disappeared, or who has been abandoned or otherwise separated from both parents. An orphan may also be a child whose sole or surviving parent is incapable of providing that child with proper care and who has, in writing, irrevocably released the child for emigration and adoption. In order to qualify as an immediate relative, the orphan must be under the age of sixteen at the time a petition is filed on his or her behalf. To enter the United States, an orphan must have been adopted abroad by a U.S. citizen (and spouse, if married) or be coming to the United States for adoption by a citizen. These data were available for all states for 2013, accessed 3/16/2016, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2013 Lawful Permanent Residents, Supplemental Table 4, www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/immsttable4d_4.xls. Since the U.S. State Department had 2014 immigration data, the State Department figures were used in Table 1.

U.S. State Department. Source for column 11, “FY 2014 Annual Report on Intercountry Adoption: March 31, 2015,” accessed 3/16/2016, http://travel.state.gov/content/dam/aa/pdfs/fy2014_annual_report.pdf.

**TABLE 1. Related and unrelated domestic adoptions and intercountry adoptions:
United States, 2014 National Council For Adoption Survey**

Geographic division and state	1 Related and unrelated domestic adoptions	2 Related domestic adoptions	3 Unrelated adoptions (subtotal 4+5+6)*	4 Unrelated adoptions by public agencies	5 Unrelated adoptions by private agencies	6 Unrelated adoptions by private individuals	7 Unrelated adoptions of infants (included in 3)	8 Unrelated domestic adoptions of children with special needs (included in 3)	Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children**		11 Intercountry adoptions*** (all ages; counts not included in 1--10)
									9 Entered state for adoption	10 Left state for adoption	
United States	110,373	41,023	69,350	47,094	16,312	5,944	18,329	61,341	5,575	7,196	5,987
New England	3,864	1,537	2,327	1,579	520	228	573	1,861	285	223	221
Maine	298	127	171	171	0	0	29	97	28	23	42
New Hampshire	461	268	193	130	36	27	58	11	48	20	17
Vermont	365	176	189	143	31	15	29	143	15	12	5
Massachusetts	1,843	695	1,148	589	396	163	303	1,016	89	106	98
Rhode Island	453	171	282	202	57	23	75	250	22	26	8
Connecticut	444	100	344	344	0	0	79	344	83	36	51
Middle Atlantic	13,960	4,277	9,683	4,568	3,782	1,333	2,125	8,529	640	685	563
New York	7,563	2,852	4,711	1,997	1,922	792	1,245	4,171	367	434	264
New Jersey	1,833	691	1,142	1,024	84	34	302	1,011	89	105	119
Pennsylvania	4,564	734	3,830	1,547	1,776	507	578	3,347	184	146	180
East North Central	16,209	4,664	11,545	6,828	3,441	1,276	2,847	10,406	1,091	828	1,010
Ohio	3,970	211	3,759	1,394	1,675	690	632	3,759	293	106	235
Indiana	3,922	1,479	2,443	850	1,128	465	646	2,163	190	225	202
Illinois	3,437	1,478	1,959	1,727	164	68	518	1,734	153	181	259
Michigan	3,722	1,403	2,319	2,137	129	53	613	2,053	181	214	162
Wisconsin	1,158	93	1,065	720	345	0	438	697	274	102	152
West North Central	9,253	3,611	5,642	4,622	737	283	1,438	5,006	420	530	555
Minnesota	1,383	521	862	708	109	45	303	763	67	79	180
Iowa	1,816	731	1,085	878	147	60	419	1,085	47	56	80
Missouri	2,626	990	1,636	1,250	273	113	432	1,448	127	151	149
North Dakota	311	152	159	108	51	0	49	109	17	14	13
South Dakota	345	127	218	150	48	20	7	218	33	46	23
Nebraska	929	310	619	465	109	45	78	320	44	27	48
Kansas	1,843	780	1,063	1,063	0	0	150	1,063	85	157	62

continued

**TABLE 1. Related and unrelated domestic adoptions and intercountry adoptions:
United States, 2014 National Council For Adoption Survey (continued)**

Geographic division and state	1 Related and unrelated domestic adoptions	2 Related domestic adoptions	3 Unrelated domestic adoptions (subtotal 4+5+6)*	4 Unrelated domestic adoptions by public agencies	5 Unrelated domestic adoptions by private agencies	6 Unrelated domestic adoptions by private individuals	7 Unrelated domestic adoptions of infants (included in 3)	8 Unrelated domestic adoptions of children with special needs (included in 3)	Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children**			11 Intercountry adoptions*** (all ages; counts not included in 1-10)
									9 Entered state for adoption	10 Left state for adoption		
South Atlantic	18,963	7,208	11,755	7,178	3,505	1,072	3,135	10,245	825	1,074	1,241	
Delaware	169	13	156	156	0	0	53	156	4	0	13	
Maryland	1,171	191	980	344	636	0	381	916	146	22	144	
District of Columbia	239	39	200	109	64	27	2	200	16	18	16	
Virginia	2,048	1,012	1,036	752	167	117	278	917	189	76	215	
West Virginia	1,217	688	529	426	73	30	102	468	41	49	25	
North Carolina	2,639	1,406	1,233	853	132	248	358	839	65	53	241	
South Carolina	1,689	637	1,052	404	459	189	278	931	82	97	106	
Georgia	1,885	241	1,644	791	853	0	381	1,458	128	152	206	
Florida	7,906	2,981	4,925	3,343	1,121	461	1,302	4,360	154	607	275	
East South Central	7,527	3,201	4,326	2,972	898	456	1,107	3,552	319	359	574	
Kentucky	2,150	811	1,339	909	305	125	354	1,185	104	123	140	
Tennessee	2,746	1,035	1,711	1,161	390	160	452	1,515	133	158	209	
Alabama	2,243	1,353	890	588	152	150	278	466	82	78	172	
Mississippi	388	2	386	314	51	21	23	386	0	0	53	
West South Central	12,885	6,094	6,791	6,095	342	354	2,244	6,259	458	500	585	
Arkansas	1,829	690	1,139	743	280	116	571	1,139	19	7	47	
Louisiana	1,416	810	606	332	36	238	293	575	46	28	60	
Oklahoma	1,622	677	945	919	26	0	296	914	74	87	51	
Texas	8,018	3,917	4,101	4,101	0	0	1,084	3,631	319	378	427	
Mountain	10,405	4,134	6,271	4,593	1,415	263	1,749	5,612	699	921	470	
Montana	840	349	491	479	9	3	157	491	33	44	30	
Idaho	738	317	421	218	144	59	111	421	33	63	32	
Wyoming	70	0	70	70	0	0	0	46	50	50	14	

continued

TABLE 1. Related and unrelated domestic adoptions and intercountry adoptions:
United States, 2014 National Council For Adoption Survey (*continued*)

Geographic division and state	1 Related and unrelated domestic adoptions	2 Related domestic adoptions	3 Unrelated domestic adoptions (subtotal 4+5+6)*	4 Unrelated adoptions by public agencies	5 Unrelated domestic adoptions by private agencies	6 Unrelated domestic adoptions by private individuals	7 Unrelated domestic adoptions of infants (included in 3)	8 Unrelated domestic adoptions of children with special needs (included in 3)	Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children**			11 Intercountry adoptions*** (all ages; counts not included in 1--0)
									9 Entered state for adoption	10 Left state for adoption		
Colorado	2,245	846	1,399	769	446	184	370	1,239	109	129	171	
New Mexico	326	0	326	326	0	0	51	202	12	24	31	
Arizona	3,389	1,516	1,873	1,820	44	9	403	1,770	157	455	88	
Utah	1,846	884	962	182	772	8	464	799	248	89	87	
Nevada	951	222	729	729	0	0	193	644	57	67	17	
Pacific	17,307	6,297	11,010	8,659	1,672	679	3,111	9,871	838	2,076	768	
Washington	2,411	909	1,502	1,362	99	41	397	1,330	117	139	204	
Oregon	865	18	847	847	0	0	140	844	66	78	125	
California	13,061	4,925	8,136	5,948	1,550	638	2,488	7,203	634	1,768	394	
Alaska	693	285	408	385	23	0	60	385	12	80	20	
Hawaii	277	160	117	117	0	0	26	109	9	11	25	

NOTES:

*Columns 4+5+6 may not exactly equal this total due to estimates which were rounded to the nearest whole number. The maximum discrepancy is limited to one adoption per state in column 4, 5, or 6. Column 6 includes adoptions handled by attorneys acting on behalf of adoptive parents.

**The number of children entering (5,575) and exiting (7,196) states for adoption are not equal, in large part, because of state record-keeping practices. Refer to Methodology Section for more detail.

***Intercountry adoptions in column 11 are from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, "Supplemental Table 4 Immigrant Orphans Adopted by U.S. Citizens by Sex, Age, and State or Territory of Residence: FY 2014," *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2014 Lawful Permanent Residents*. Accessed 9/22/2016 from <https://www.dhs.gov/yearbook-immigration-statistics-2014-lawful-permanent-residents>. Downloadable Excel spread sheet: www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/immusupplement4d_5.xls

TABLE 2. Number and percentage distribution of types of unrelated domestic adoptions for each state, division, and the United States: 2014 National Council For Adoption Survey

Geographic division and state	Number	Percent	Unrelated domestic adoptions		
			Unrelated adoptions by public agencies	Unrelated adoptions by private agencies	Unrelated adoptions by private individuals
United States	69,350	100.0	67.9	23.5	8.6
New England	2,327	100.0	67.9	22.3	9.8
Maine	171	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	193	100.0	67.4	18.7	14.0
Vermont	189	100.0	75.7	16.4	7.9
Massachusetts	1,148	100.0	51.3	34.5	14.2
Rhode Island	282	100.0	71.6	20.2	8.2
Connecticut	344	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Middle Atlantic	9,683	100.0	47.2	39.1	13.8
New York	4,711	100.0	42.4	40.8	16.8
New Jersey	1,142	100.0	89.7	7.4	3.0
Pennsylvania	3,830	100.0	40.4	46.4	13.2
East North Central	11,545	100.0	59.1	29.8	11.1
Ohio	3,759	100.0	37.1	44.6	18.4
Indiana	2,443	100.0	34.8	46.2	19.0
Illinois	1,959	100.0	88.2	8.4	3.5
Michigan	2,319	100.0	92.2	5.6	2.3
Wisconsin	1,065	100.0	67.6	32.4	0.0
West North Central	5,642	100.0	81.9	13.1	5.0
Minnesota	862	100.0	82.1	12.6	5.2
Iowa	1,085	100.0	80.9	13.5	5.5
Missouri	1,636	100.0	76.4	16.7	6.9
North Dakota	159	100.0	67.9	32.1	0.0
South Dakota	218	100.0	68.8	22.0	9.2
Nebraska	619	100.0	75.1	17.6	7.3
Kansas	1,063	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
South Atlantic	11,755	100.0	61.1	29.8	9.1
Delaware	156	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	980	100.0	35.1	64.9	0.0
District of Columbia	200	100.0	54.5	32.0	13.5
Virginia	1,036	100.0	72.6	16.1	11.3
West Virginia	529	100.0	80.5	13.8	5.7
North Carolina	1,233	100.0	69.2	10.7	20.1
South Carolina	1,052	100.0	38.4	43.6	18.0
Georgia	1,644	100.0	48.1	51.9	0.0
Florida	4,925	100.0	67.9	22.8	9.4

continued

TABLE 2. Number and percentage distribution of types of unrelated domestic adoptions for each state, division, and the United States: 2014 National Council For Adoption Survey *(continued)*

Geographic division and state	Number	Percent	Unrelated domestic adoptions		
			Unrelated adoptions by public agencies	Unrelated adoptions by private agencies	Unrelated adoptions by private individuals
East South Central	4,326	100.0	68.7	20.8	10.5
Kentucky	1,339	100.0	67.9	22.8	9.3
Tennessee	1,711	100.0	67.9	22.8	9.4
Alabama	890	100.0	66.1	17.1	16.9
Mississippi	386	100.0	81.3	13.2	5.4
West South Central	6,791	100.0	89.8	5.0	5.2
Arkansas	1,139	100.0	65.2	24.6	10.2
Louisiana	606	100.0	54.8	5.9	39.3
Oklahoma	945	100.0	97.2	2.8	0.0
Texas	4,101	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mountain	6,271	100.0	73.2	22.6	4.2
Montana	491	100.0	97.6	1.8	0.6
Idaho	421	100.0	51.8	34.2	14.0
Wyoming	70	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado	1,399	100.0	55.0	31.9	13.2
New Mexico	326	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	1,873	100.0	97.2	2.3	0.5
Utah	962	100.0	18.9	80.2	0.8
Nevada	729	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pacific	11,010	100.0	78.6	15.2	6.2
Washington	1,502	100.0	90.7	6.6	2.7
Oregon	847	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
California	8,136	100.0	73.1	19.1	7.8
Alaska	408	100.0	94.4	5.6	0.0
Hawaii	117	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

NOTES:

Unrelated domestic adoptions category does not include intercountry adoptions.

Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 3. Total unrelated (domestic and intercountry) adoptions, and total intercountry adoptions as a percentage of total unrelated adoptions for each state, division, and the United States: 2014 National Council For Adoption Survey

2014				
Geographic division and state	Total unrelated adoptions (Unrelated domestic adoptions plus intercountry adoptions)	Unrelated domestic adoptions	Intercountry adoptions*	Intercountry adoptions as a percentage of total unrelated adoptions
United States	75,337	69,350	5,987	7.9
New England	2,548	2,327	221	8.7
Maine	213	171	42	19.7
New Hampshire	210	193	17	8.1
Vermont	194	189	5	2.6
Massachusetts	1,246	1,148	98	7.9
Rhode Island	290	282	8	2.8
Connecticut	395	344	51	12.9
Middle Atlantic	10,246	9,683	563	5.5
New York	4,975	4,711	264	5.3
New Jersey	1,261	1,142	119	9.4
Pennsylvania	4,010	3,830	180	4.5
East North Central	12,555	11,545	1,010	8.0
Ohio	3,994	3,759	235	5.9
Indiana	2,645	2,443	202	7.6
Illinois	2,218	1,959	259	11.7
Michigan	2,481	2,319	162	6.5
Wisconsin	1,217	1,065	152	12.5
West North Central	6,197	5,642	555	9.0
Minnesota	1,042	862	180	17.3
Iowa	1,165	1,085	80	6.9
Missouri	1,785	1,636	149	8.3
North Dakota	172	159	13	7.6
South Dakota	241	218	23	9.5
Nebraska	667	619	48	7.2
Kansas	1,125	1,063	62	5.5
South Atlantic	12,996	11,755	1,241	9.5
Delaware	169	156	13	7.7
Maryland	1,124	980	144	12.8
District of Columbia	216	200	16	7.4
Virginia	1,251	1,036	215	17.2
West Virginia	554	529	25	4.5
North Carolina	1,474	1,233	241	16.4
South Carolina	1,158	1,052	106	9.2
Georgia	1,850	1,644	206	11.1
Florida	5,200	4,925	275	5.3

continued

TABLE 3. Total unrelated (domestic and intercountry) adoptions, and total intercountry adoptions as a percentage of total unrelated adoptions for each state, division, and the United States: 2014 National Council For Adoption Survey (*continued*)

2014				
Geographic division and state	Total unrelated adoptions (Unrelated domestic adoptions plus intercountry adoptions)	Unrelated domestic adoptions	Intercountry adoptions*	Intercountry adoptions as a percentage of total unrelated adoptions
East South Central	4,900	4,326	574	11.7
Kentucky	1,479	1,339	140	9.5
Tennessee	1,920	1,711	209	10.9
Alabama	1,062	890	172	16.2
Mississippi	439	386	53	12.1
West South Central	7,376	6,791	585	7.9
Arkansas	1,186	1,139	47	4.0
Louisiana	666	606	60	9.0
Oklahoma	996	945	51	5.1
Texas	4,528	4,101	427	9.4
Mountain	6,741	6,271	470	7.0
Montana	521	491	30	5.8
Idaho	453	421	32	7.1
Wyoming	84	70	14	16.7
Colorado	1,570	1,399	171	10.9
New Mexico	357	326	31	8.7
Arizona	1,961	1,873	88	4.5
Utah	1,049	962	87	8.3
Nevada	746	729	17	2.3
Pacific	11,778	11,010	768	6.5
Washington	1,706	1,502	204	12.0
Oregon	972	847	125	12.9
California	8,530	8,136	394	4.6
Alaska	428	408	20	4.7
Hawaii	142	117	25	17.6

NOTE:

*Intercountry adoptions are from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, "Supplemental Table 4 Immigrant Orphans Adopted by U.S. Citizens by Sex, Age, and State or Territory of Residence: FY 2014," *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2014 Lawful Permanent Residents*. Accessed 9/22/2016 from <https://www.dhs.gov/yearbook-immigration-statistics-2014-lawful-permanent-residents>. Downloadable Excel spread sheet: www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/immsttable4d_5.xls.

TABLE 4. Special needs adoptions as a percentage of unrelated domestic adoptions for each state, division, and the United States: 2014 National Council For Adoption Survey

Geographic division and state	2014		
	Unrelated domestic adoptions of children with special needs	Unrelated domestic adoptions	Percent special needs
United States	61,341	69,350	88.5
New England	1,861	2,327	80.0
Maine	97	171	56.7
New Hampshire	11	193	5.7
Vermont	143	189	75.7
Massachusetts	1,016	1,148	88.5
Rhode Island	250	282	88.7
Connecticut	344	344	100.0
Middle Atlantic	8,529	9,683	88.1
New York	4,171	4,711	88.5
New Jersey	1,011	1,142	88.5
Pennsylvania	3,347	3,830	87.4
East North Central	10,406	11,545	90.1
Ohio	3,759	3,759	100.0
Indiana	2,163	2,443	88.5
Illinois	1,734	1,959	88.5
Michigan	2,053	2,319	88.5
Wisconsin	697	1,065	65.4
West North Central	5,006	5,642	88.7
Minnesota	763	862	88.5
Iowa	1,085	1,085	100.0
Missouri	1,448	1,636	88.5
North Dakota	109	159	68.6
South Dakota	218	218	100.0
Nebraska	320	619	51.7
Kansas	1,063	1,063	100.0
South Atlantic	10,245	11,755	87.2
Delaware	156	156	100.0
Maryland	916	980	93.5
District of Columbia	200	200	100.0
Virginia	917	1,036	88.5
West Virginia	468	529	88.5
North Carolina	839	1,233	68.0
South Carolina	931	1,052	88.5
Georgia	1,458	1,644	88.7
Florida	4,360	4,925	88.5

continued

TABLE 4. Special needs adoptions as a percentage of unrelated domestic adoptions for each state, division, and the United States: 2014 National Council For Adoption Survey *(continued)*

2014			
Geographic division and state	Unrelated domestic adoptions of children with special needs	Unrelated domestic adoptions	Percent special needs
East South Central	3,552	4,326	82.1
Kentucky	1,185	1,339	88.5
Tennessee	1,515	1,711	88.5
Alabama	466	890	52.4
Mississippi	386	386	100.0
West South Central	6,259	6,791	92.2
Arkansas	1,139	1,139	100.0
Louisiana	575	606	94.9
Oklahoma	914	945	96.7
Texas	3,631	4,101	88.5
Mountain	5,612	6,271	89.5
Montana	491	491	100.0
Idaho	421	421	100.0
Wyoming	46	70	65.7
Colorado	1,239	1,399	88.6
New Mexico	202	326	62.0
Arizona	1,770	1,873	94.5
Utah	799	962	83.1
Nevada	644	729	88.3
Pacific	9,871	11,010	89.7
Washington	1,330	1,502	88.5
Oregon	844	847	99.6
California	7,203	8,136	88.5
Alaska	385	408	94.4
Hawaii	109	117	93.2

TABLE 5. Number of domestic infant adoptions, abortions, live births, and nonmarital live births, and ratios for each state, division, and the United States: 2014

Geographic division and state	Number				Ratios			
	Domestic infant adoptions 2014 ¹	Abortions 2010–2011 ²	Live births 2014 ³	Nonmarital live births 2014 ⁴	Infant adoptions per 1,000 abortions	Infant adoptions per 1,000 live births	Infant adoptions per 1,000 nonmarital live births	Abortions per 1,000 live births
United States	18,329	1,058,490	3,988,076	1,604,870	17.3	4.6	11.4	265.4
New England	573	49,810	150,146	54,071	11.5	3.8	10.6	331.7
Maine	29	2,360	12,698	5,236	12.3	2.3	5.5	185.9
New Hampshire	58	3,200	12,302	4,147	18.1	4.7	14.0	260.1
Vermont	29	1,370	6,130	2,421	21.2	4.7	12.0	223.5
Massachusetts	303	24,030	71,908	23,872	12.6	4.2	12.7	334.2
Rhode Island	75	4,210	10,823	4,918	17.8	6.9	15.3	389.0
Connecticut	79	14,640	36,285	13,477	5.4	2.2	5.9	403.5
Middle Atlantic	2,125	222,230	484,346	189,687	9.6	4.4	11.2	458.8
New York	1,245	138,370	238,773	94,658	9.0	5.2	13.2	579.5
New Jersey	302	46,990	103,305	36,646	6.4	2.9	8.2	454.9
Pennsylvania	578	36,870	142,268	58,383	15.7	4.1	9.9	259.2
East North Central	2,847	119,430	563,639	233,812	23.8	5.1	12.2	211.9
Ohio	632	28,590	139,467	60,620	22.1	4.5	10.4	205.0
Indiana	646	9,430	84,080	36,409	68.5	7.7	17.7	112.2
Illinois	518	44,580	158,556	63,555	11.6	3.3	8.2	281.2
Michigan	613	29,190	114,375	47,817	21.0	5.4	12.8	255.2
Wisconsin	438	7,640	67,161	25,411	57.3	6.5	17.2	113.8
West North Central	1,438	33,960	274,610	98,301	42.3	5.2	14.6	123.7
Minnesota	303	11,140	69,904	22,610	27.2	4.3	13.4	159.4
Iowa	419	5,640	39,687	13,949	74.3	10.6	30.0	142.1
Missouri	432	5,820	75,360	30,292	74.2	5.7	14.3	77.2
North Dakota	49	1,250	11,359	3,680	39.2	4.3	13.3	110.0
South Dakota	7	600	12,283	4,632	11.7	0.6	1.5	48.8
Nebraska	78	2,570	26,794	8,840	30.4	2.9	8.8	95.9
Kansas	150	6,940	39,223	14,298	21.6	3.8	10.5	176.9

continued

TABLE 5. Number of domestic infant adoptions, abortions, live births, and nonmarital live births, and ratios for each state, division, and the United States: 2014 (continued)

Geographic division and state	Number				Ratios			
	Domestic infant adoptions 2014 ¹	Abortions 2010–2011 ²	Live births 2014 ³	Nonmarital live births 2014 ⁴	Infant adoptions per 1,000 abortions	Infant adoptions per 1,000 live births	Infant adoptions per 1,000 nonmarital live births	Abortions per 1,000 live births
South Atlantic	3,135	228,720	747,542	325,108	13.7	4.2	9.6	306.0
Delaware	53	5,090	10,972	5,116	10.4	4.8	10.4	463.9
Maryland	381	34,260	73,921	29,372	11.1	5.2	13.0	463.5
District of Columbia	2	4,750	9,509	4,771	0.4	0.2	0.4	499.5
Virginia	278	27,110	103,300	35,066	10.3	2.7	7.9	262.4
West Virginia	102	2,390	20,301	9,111	42.7	5.0	11.2	117.7
North Carolina	358	28,600	120,975	49,574	12.5	3.0	7.2	236.4
South Carolina	278	6,620	57,627	27,261	42.0	4.8	10.2	114.9
Georgia	381	34,910	130,946	59,415	10.9	2.9	6.4	266.6
Florida	1,302	84,990	219,991	105,422	15.3	5.9	12.4	386.3
East South Central	1,107	32,460	235,930	106,112	34.1	4.7	10.4	137.6
Kentucky	354	3,970	56,170	23,545	89.2	6.3	15.0	70.7
Tennessee	452	16,720	81,602	35,911	27.0	5.5	12.6	204.9
Alabama	278	9,550	59,422	25,721	29.1	4.7	10.8	160.7
Mississippi	23	2,220	38,736	20,935	10.4	0.6	1.1	57.3
West South Central	2,244	95,640	556,113	240,197	23.5	4.0	9.3	172.0
Arkansas	571	4,370	38,511	16,925	130.7	14.8	33.7	113.5
Louisiana	293	12,210	64,497	34,006	24.0	4.5	8.6	189.3
Oklahoma	296	5,860	53,339	22,512	50.5	5.5	13.1	109.9
Texas	1,084	73,200	399,766	166,754	14.8	2.7	6.5	183.1
Mountain	1,749	54,590	308,788	106,766	32.0	5.7	16.4	176.8
Montana	157	2,220	12,432	4,586	70.7	12.6	34.2	178.6
Idaho	111	1,680	22,876	6,367	66.1	4.9	17.4	73.4
Wyoming	0	120	7,696	2,555	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6
Colorado	370	14,710	65,830	14,748	25.2	5.6	25.1	223.5

continued

TABLE 5. Number of domestic infant adoptions, abortions, live births, and nonmarital live births, and ratios for each state, division, and the United States: 2014 (continued)

Geographic division and state	Number				Ratios			
	Domestic infant adoptions 2014 ¹	Abortions 2010–2011 ²	Live births 2014 ³	Nonmarital live births 2014 ⁴	Infant adoptions per 1,000 abortions	Infant adoptions per 1,000 live births	Infant adoptions per 1,000 nonmarital live births	Abortions per 1,000 live births
New Mexico	51	5,180	26,052	13,358	9.8	2.0	3.8	198.8
Arizona	403	16,100	86,887	39,224	25.0	4.6	10.3	185.3
Utah	464	3,290	51,154	9,497	141.0	9.1	48.9	64.3
Nevada	193	11,290	35,861	16,431	17.1	5.4	11.7	314.8
Pacific	3,111	221,700	666,962	250,816	14.0	4.7	12.4	332.4
Washington	397	21,880	88,585	28,450	18.1	4.5	14.0	247.0
Oregon	140	10,690	45,556	16,459	13.1	3.1	8.5	234.7
California	2,488	181,730	502,879	194,960	13.7	4.9	12.8	361.4
Alaska	60	1,820	11,392	4,061	33.0	5.3	14.8	159.8
Hawaii	26	5,580	18,550	6,886	4.7	1.4	3.8	300.8

SOURCES:

1. Domestic infant adoptions from 2014 National Council For Adoption Survey.
2. Abortion data are from Jones RK and Jerman J. Abortion Incidence and Service Availability in the United States, 2011. Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health 46(1):3-14. doi: 10.1363/46e0414. This article used data collected by the Guttmacher Institute (AGI) in a 2012–2013 survey of facilities known or expected to have provided abortion services in 2010 and 2011. State counts of abortions were collected from abortion facilities and providers, and are therefore more complete than the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) data that does not collect data from all states. AGI state-level data are rounded to the nearest 10 and may not add to the national total. 2011 CDC Abortion data is from Pazol K, Creanga AA, Burley KD, Jamieson DJ. Abortion Surveillance — United States, 2011. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Surveillance Summaries November 28, 2014 / 63(SS11):1-41.) were not used because these data, requested from central health agencies of 52 reporting areas and provided voluntarily, exclude data from California, Maryland, and New Hampshire and are therefore incomplete. For comparison, in 2011 CDC reported 730,322 abortions compared with 1,058,490 by AGI.
3. Live births are from Table 10 in Hamilton BE, Martin JA, Osterman MJ, et al. Births: Final data for 2014. National vital statistics reports; vol 64 no 12. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2015
4. Nonmarital live births are from Hamilton et al. Internet table I-4 accessed 9/28/2016 at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_12_tables.pdf.

TABLE 6. Number of unrelated domestic adoptions of infants and as a percentage of unrelated domestic adoptions, live births, and births to unmarried women for each state, division, and the United States: 2014

2014				
Geographic division and state	Unrelated domestic adoptions of infants ¹	...as a percentage of unrelated domestic adoptions	...as a percentage of 2014 live U.S. births ²	...as a percentage of 2014 births to U.S. unmarried women ³
United States	18,329	26.4	0.5	1.1
New England	573	24.6	0.4	1.1
Maine	29	17.0	0.2	0.6
New Hampshire	58	30.1	0.5	1.4
Vermont	29	15.3	0.5	1.2
Massachusetts	303	26.4	0.4	1.3
Rhode Island	75	26.6	0.7	1.5
Connecticut	79	23.0	0.2	0.6
Middle Atlantic	2,125	21.9	0.4	1.1
New York	1,245	26.4	0.5	1.3
New Jersey	302	26.4	0.3	0.8
Pennsylvania	578	15.1	0.4	1.0
East North Central	2,847	24.7	0.5	1.2
Ohio	632	16.8	0.5	1.0
Indiana	646	26.4	0.8	1.8
Illinois	518	26.4	0.3	0.8
Michigan	613	26.4	0.5	1.3
Wisconsin	438	41.1	0.7	1.7
West North Central	1,438	25.5	0.5	1.5
Minnesota	303	35.2	0.4	1.3
Iowa	419	38.6	1.1	3.0
Missouri	432	26.4	0.6	1.4
North Dakota	49	30.8	0.4	1.3
South Dakota	7	3.2	0.1	0.2
Nebraska	78	12.6	0.3	0.9
Kansas	150	14.1	0.4	1.0
South Atlantic	3,135	26.7	0.4	1.0
Delaware	53	34.0	0.5	1.0
Maryland	381	38.9	0.5	1.3
District of Columbia	2	1.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	278	26.8	0.3	0.8
West Virginia	102	19.3	0.5	1.1
North Carolina	358	29.0	0.3	0.7
South Carolina	278	26.4	0.5	1.0
Georgia	381	23.2	0.3	0.6
Florida	1,302	26.4	0.6	1.2

continued

TABLE 6. Number of unrelated domestic adoptions of infants and as a percentage of unrelated domestic adoptions, live births, and births to unmarried women for each state, division, and the United States: 2014 *(continued)*

Geographic division and state	2014			
	Unrelated domestic adoptions of infants ¹	...as a percentage of unrelated domestic adoptions	...as a percentage of 2014 live U.S. births ²	...as a percentage of 2014 births to U.S. unmarried women ³
East South Central	1,107	25.6	0.5	1.0
Kentucky	354	26.4	0.6	1.5
Tennessee	452	26.4	0.6	1.3
Alabama	278	31.2	0.5	1.1
Mississippi	23	6.0	0.1	0.1
West South Central	2,244	33.0	0.4	0.9
Arkansas	571	50.1	1.5	3.4
Louisiana	293	48.3	0.5	0.9
Oklahoma	296	31.3	0.6	1.3
Texas	1,084	26.4	0.3	0.7
Mountain	1,749	27.9	0.6	1.6
Montana	157	32.0	1.3	3.4
Idaho	111	26.4	0.5	1.7
Wyoming	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado	370	26.4	0.6	2.5
New Mexico	51	15.6	0.2	0.4
Arizona	403	21.5	0.5	1.0
Utah	464	48.2	0.9	4.9
Nevada	193	26.5	0.5	1.2
Pacific	3,111	28.3	0.5	1.2
Washington	397	26.4	0.4	1.4
Oregon	140	16.5	0.3	0.9
California	2,488	30.6	0.5	1.3
Alaska	60	14.7	0.5	1.5
Hawaii	26	22.2	0.1	0.4

SOURCES:

1. Domestic infant adoptions from 2014 National Council For Adoption Survey.
2. Live births are from Table 10 in Hamilton BE, Martin JA, Osterman MJK, et al. Births: Final data for 2014. National vital statistics reports; vol 64 no 12. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2015
3. Nonmarital live births are from Hamilton et al. Internet table I-4 accessed 9/28/2016 at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_12_tables.pdf.

NOTE:

Unrelated domestic adoptions of infants category does not include intercountry adoptions.

TABLE 7. State rankings using Adoption Option Index™ from National Council For Adoption: 2014

2014		
	ADOPTION OPTION INDEX™ *	Rank
United States	6.9	
Utah	36.3	1
Arkansas	26.8	2
Montana	23.1	3
Iowa	21.4	4
Indiana	14.1	5
Idaho	13.8	6
Wisconsin	13.3	7
Kentucky	12.9	8
Colorado	12.6	9
Missouri	12.0	10
Oklahoma	10.4	11
Alaska	10.2	12
North Dakota	9.9	13
Minnesota	9.0	14
West Virginia	8.9	15
Tennessee	8.6	16
Rhode Island	8.2	17
South Carolina	8.2	18
Michigan	8.0	19
New Hampshire	7.9	20
Washington	7.9	21
Alabama	7.9	22
Vermont	7.6	23
Arizona	7.3	24
Ohio	7.1	25
Kansas	7.1	26
Nevada	7.0	27
Florida	6.8	28
Nebraska	6.8	29
California	6.6	30
Louisiana	6.3	31
Massachusetts	6.3	32
Pennsylvania	6.1	33
Maryland	6.0	34
New York	5.3	35
Delaware	5.2	36
Oregon	5.2	37
Illinois	4.8	38

continued

TABLE 7. State rankings using Adoption Option Index™ from National Council For Adoption: 2014 *(continued)*

2014		
	ADOPTION OPTION INDEX™ *	Rank
North Carolina	4.6	39
Texas	4.5	40
Virginia	4.5	41
Georgia	4.0	42
Maine	3.8	43
New Jersey	3.6	44
Connecticut	2.8	45
New Mexico	2.8	46
Hawaii	2.1	47
South Dakota	1.3	48
Mississippi	1.0	49
District of Columbia	0.2	50
Wyoming	0.0	51

NOTE:

*NCEA's Adoption Option Index™ is a standardized ratio calculated by dividing the number of domestic infant adoptions by the sum of abortions and births to unmarried women, x 1,000. Ties in ranks were broken by carrying the index to three decimals.

TABLE 8. National estimates of related and unrelated adoptions: United States 1951 to 2014

Year	Total adoptions	Unrelated adoptions	Related adoptions	Percentage unrelated adoptions	Percentage related adoptions
1951	72,000	33,800	38,200	47	53
1955	93,000	48,400	44,600	52	48
1957	91,000	48,200	42,800	53	47
1958	96,000	50,900	45,100	50	50
1959	102,000	54,100	47,900	53	47
1960	107,000	57,800	49,200	54	46
1961	114,000	61,600	52,400	54	46
1962	121,000	62,900	58,100	52	48
1963	127,000	67,300	59,700	53	47
1964	135,000	71,600	63,400	53	47
1965	142,000	76,700	65,300	54	46
1966	152,000	80,600	71,400	53	47
1967	158,000	83,700	74,300	53	47
1968	166,000	86,300	79,700	52	48
1969	171,000	88,900	82,100	52	48
1970	175,000	89,200	85,800	51	49
1971	169,000	82,800	86,200	49	50
1972	148,701	65,335	83,366	44	56
1973	148,000	59,200	88,800	40	60
1974	138,000	49,700	88,300	36	64
1975	129,000	47,700	81,300	37	63
1982	141,861	50,720	91,141	36	64
1986	104,088	51,157	52,931	49	51
1992	115,689	55,706	59,870	48	52
1996	108,463	54,492	53,971	50	50
2002	130,269	76,013	54,256	58	42
2007	133,737	76,489	57,248	57	43
2014	110,373	69,350	41,023	63	37

NOTE:

Data for years 1951, 1955, 1973, 1974, and 1975 are estimates developed by Penelope Maza (“Adoption Trends: 1944–1975”, Child Welfare Research: Notes #9, August 1984, Administration for Children, Youth, and Families, Washington, D.C.). All other 1955–1971 estimates are as originally published, with appropriate references cited by Maza (1984). The terms “unrelated petitioners” and “related petitioners” were used 1951 through 1975; “unrelated and related adoptions” are used in 1986 and thereafter. 1972 data were adapted from Hoepfner (1977) by National Committee For Adoption as specified in table 6 of NCFA’s 1985 *Adoption Factbook*. Data for 1982, 1986, 1992, 1996, 2002, 2007, and 2014 were collected by National Council For Adoption and exclude intercountry adoptions.

TABLE 9. National estimates of domestic unrelated adoptions and type of agency making adoptive placement: United States 1951 to 2014

Year	Total unrelated adoptions	Public agency	Private agency	Independent	Percentage public agency	Percentage private agency	Percentage independent
1951	33,800	6,100	9,800	17,900	18	29	53
1955	48,400	9,700	14,000	24,700	20	29	51
1957	48,200	10,600	14,500	23,100	22	30	48
1958	50,900	10,200	16,800	23,900	20	33	47
1959	54,100	11,400	16,800	25,900	21	31	48
1960	57,800	13,300	20,800	23,700	23	36	41
1961	61,600	15,400	22,200	24,000	25	36	39
1962	62,900	14,500	25,800	22,600	23	41	36
1963	67,300	17,500	26,900	22,900	26	40	34
1964	71,600	18,600	29,400	23,600	26	41	33
1965	76,700	20,700	32,200	23,800	27	42	31
1966	80,600	23,400	33,800	23,400	29	42	29
1967	83,700	25,100	36,800	21,800	30	44	26
1968	86,300	26,800	37,100	22,400	31	43	26
1969	88,900	28,400	38,300	22,200	32	43	25
1970	89,200	29,500	40,100	19,600	33	45	22
1971	82,800	29,800	35,600	17,400	36	43	21
1972	65,335	24,853	26,794	13,688	38	41	21
1973	59,200	22,500	23,700	13,000	38	40	22
1974	49,700	19,400	17,900	12,400	39	36	25
1975	47,700	18,600	18,100	11,000	39	38	23
1982	50,720	19,428	14,549	16,743	38	29	33
1986	51,157	20,064	15,063	16,040	39	29	31
1992	55,706	22,392	16,178	17,136	40	29	31
1996	54,492	24,366	16,791	13,335	45	31	24
2002	76,013	42,942	17,007	16,058	56	22	21
2007	76,489	42,978	20,254	13,257	56	26	17
2014	69,350	47,094	16,312	5,944	68	24	9

NOTE:

Data for years 1951, 1955, 1973, 1974, and 1975 are estimates developed by Penelope Maza (“Adoption Trends: 1944–1975”, Child Welfare Research: Notes #9, August 1984, Administration for Children, Youth, and Families, Washington, D.C.). All other 1955–1971 estimates are as originally published, with appropriate references cited by Maza. 1972 data were adapted from Hoepfner (1977) by National Committee For Adoption as specified in table 6 of NCFAs 1985 *Adoption Factbook*. 1982, 1986, 1992, 1996, 2002, 2007, and 2014 data represent domestic adoption information collected by the National Committee For Adoption and exclude intercountry adoptions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 10. Immigrant-orphans adopted by U.S. citizens by sex, age, and state or territory of residence: Fiscal year 2012

State or territory of residence	Total	Sex		Age				
		Male	Female	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	Over 9 years	
Total	8,600	3,979	4,614	849	5,036	1,534	1,154	
Alabama	173	59	114	7	107	27	32	
Alaska	31	15	16	4	16	10	D	
Arizona	109	50	59	9	65	16	19	
Arkansas	55	20	35	3	41	9	D	
California	559	227	332	64	329	87	79	
Colorado	274	134	140	40	175	37	22	
Connecticut	90	43	47	11	48	14	17	
Delaware	7	D	D	—	D	D	—	
District of Columbia	38	23	15	4	25	5	4	
Florida	397	173	224	33	229	72	63	
Georgia	306	134	172	16	158	67	65	
Hawaii	32	15	17	6	14	8	4	
Idaho	38	16	22	5	16	9	8	
Illinois	397	168	229	39	236	77	45	
Indiana	289	136	153	41	145	64	39	
Iowa	112	62	50	7	71	26	8	
Kansas	103	49	54	9	61	25	8	
Kentucky	203	101	102	36	107	41	19	
Louisiana	61	30	31	10	45	3	3	
Maine	27	12	15	D	19	3	3	
Maryland	235	103	132	11	125	62	37	
Massachusetts	172	80	92	12	109	20	31	
Michigan	271	131	140	33	179	36	23	
Minnesota	295	160	135	28	180	48	39	
Mississippi	50	23	27	6	33	4	7	
Missouri	181	96	85	23	102	32	24	
Montana	45	20	25	D	21	10	12	

continued

TABLE 10. Immigrant-orphans adopted by U.S. citizens by sex, age, and state or territory of residence: Fiscal year 2012 (continued)

State or territory of residence	Total	Sex		Age				
		Male	Female	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	Over 9 years	
Nebraska	53	19	34	3	42	4	4	
Nevada	15	5	10	—	8	D	6	
New Hampshire	35	16	19	4	23	7	D	
New Jersey	190	91	99	8	122	27	33	
New Mexico	33	14	19	3	21	7	D	
New York	492	241	251	51	283	75	83	
North Carolina	327	153	174	32	190	59	46	
North Dakota	16	6	10	D	7	8	—	
Ohio	292	134	158	21	190	46	35	
Oklahoma	89	51	38	6	55	13	15	
Oregon	126	61	65	15	79	19	13	
Pennsylvania	289	105	184	31	154	55	49	
Rhode Island	17	9	8	6	7	4	—	
South Carolina	110	51	59	9	63	21	17	
South Dakota	35	23	12	4	22	8	D	
Tennessee	269	124	145	35	157	50	27	
Texas	603	278	325	63	357	97	86	
Utah	132	57	75	22	60	32	18	
Vermont	18	9	9	D	8	7	D	
Virginia	323	149	174	21	188	73	41	
Washington	308	159	149	34	173	63	38	
West Virginia	25	14	11	3	15	3	4	
Wisconsin	236	121	115	21	143	44	28	
Wyoming	17	9	8	D	13	D	D	

NOTES:

D Data withheld to limit disclosure.

— Represents zero.

Total by sex and by age may not sum to overall total due to unknown and suppressed state-level values on these variables.

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/table12d_5.xls

TABLE 11. Immigrant-orphans adopted by U.S. citizens by sex, age, and state or territory of residence: Fiscal year 2013

State or territory of residence	Total	Sex		Age				
		Male	Female	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	Over 9 years	
Total	6,563	2,967	3,593	485	3,710	1,410	843	
Alabama	155	57	98	12	90	34	19	
Alaska	19	8	11	D	10	5	D	
Arizona	93	39	54	14	48	16	15	
Arkansas	48	22	26	3	27	13	5	
California	460	205	255	26	276	93	65	
Colorado	174	77	97	25	112	29	8	
Connecticut	54	24	30	5	25	12	12	
Delaware	17	5	12	D	8	4	D	
District of Columbia	21	6	15	D	13	4	D	
Florida	269	108	161	17	165	42	45	
Georgia	250	114	135	15	147	54	34	
Hawaii	23	12	11	6	11	D	D	
Idaho	54	26	28	4	31	12	7	
Illinois	317	145	172	21	182	70	44	
Indiana	226	106	120	22	111	61	32	
Iowa	89	43	46	3	53	20	13	
Kansas	73	28	45	5	40	20	8	
Kentucky	146	58	88	8	86	36	16	
Louisiana	40	16	24	D	30	D	3	
Maine	35	9	26	D	17	13	D	
Maryland	175	78	95	15	86	36	36	
Massachusetts	89	35	54	6	50	16	17	
Michigan	213	98	115	25	131	35	22	
Minnesota	192	89	103	15	116	39	22	
Mississippi	45	18	27	D	22	12	D	
Missouri	167	83	84	19	96	33	19	
Montana	30	16	14	D	17	D	D	

continued

TABLE 11. Immigrant-orphans adopted by U.S. citizens by sex, age, and state or territory of residence: Fiscal year 2013 (continued)

State or territory of residence	Total	Sex		Age				
		Male	Female	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	Over 9 years	
Nebraska	55	23	32	D	31	16	D	
Nevada	21	10	11	—	7	7	7	
New Hampshire	17	6	11	D	D	—	D	
New Jersey	127	54	73	7	75	32	13	
New Mexico	38	19	19	D	25	8	D	
New York	321	136	185	26	165	60	70	
North Carolina	230	112	118	18	122	64	26	
North Dakota	12	4	8	D	D	4	—	
Ohio	245	109	136	17	149	64	15	
Oklahoma	86	48	38	9	48	18	11	
Oregon	131	72	59	15	78	25	13	
Pennsylvania	237	100	137	16	135	49	37	
Rhode Island	21	8	13	—	6	11	4	
South Carolina	115	58	57	7	57	39	12	
South Dakota	18	6	12	D	15	D	—	
Tennessee	250	128	122	15	144	62	29	
Texas	445	206	239	41	248	87	69	
Utah	81	35	46	6	39	21	15	
Vermont	17	5	12	—	10	D	D	
Virginia	240	125	115	19	124	50	47	
Washington	221	96	125	17	132	50	22	
West Virginia	15	9	6	—	9	D	D	
Wisconsin	124	61	63	6	78	29	11	
Wyoming	22	12	10	D	13	5	D	

NOTES:

D Data withheld to limit disclosure.

— Represents zero.

Total by sex and by age may not sum to overall total due to unknown and suppressed state-level values on these variables.

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Homeland Security. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/immsuptable4d_4.xls | <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/yearbook-immigration-statistics-2013-lawful-permanent-residents>

TABLE 12. Immigrant-orphans adopted by U.S. citizens by sex, age, and state or territory of residence: Fiscal year 2014

State or territory of residence	Total	Sex		Age				
		Male	Female	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	Over 9 years	
Total	5,987	2,977	2,997	275	3,298	1,391	912	
Alabama	172	75	97	D	89	47	D	
Alaska	20	11	9	—	11	D	D	
Arizona	88	54	34	7	47	19	15	
Arkansas	47	26	21	D	30	10	D	
California	394	197	197	33	215	75	71	
Colorado	171	89	82	5	106	36	24	
Connecticut	51	21	30	3	31	6	11	
Delaware	13	6	7	D	7	D	D	
District of Columbia	16	10	6	4	7	D	D	
Florida	275	130	145	18	140	66	51	
Georgia	206	90	116	7	125	45	29	
Hawaii	25	11	14	4	12	5	4	
Idaho	32	19	13	D	19	9	D	
Illinois	259	139	120	11	150	65	33	
Indiana	202	103	99	4	118	52	28	
Iowa	80	41	39	3	36	24	17	
Kansas	62	33	29	D	38	18	D	
Kentucky	140	77	63	7	88	35	10	
Louisiana	60	23	37	D	30	20	D	
Maine	42	16	26	—	19	10	13	
Maryland	144	71	73	8	78	22	36	
Massachusetts	98	43	55	3	56	21	18	
Michigan	162	77	85	5	95	40	22	
Minnesota	180	104	76	12	92	52	24	
Mississippi	53	26	27	3	28	15	7	
Missouri	149	78	71	10	84	33	22	
Montana	30	18	12	—	18	6	6	

continued

TABLE 12. Immigrant-orphans adopted by U.S. citizens by sex, age, and state or territory of residence: Fiscal year 2014 (continued)

State or territory of residence	Total	Sex		Age				
		Male	Female	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	Over 9 years	
Nebraska	48	28	20	—	30	7	11	
Nevada	17	9	8	—	5	6	6	
New Hampshire	17	5	12	—	7	5	5	
New Jersey	119	69	50	7	81	17	14	
New Mexico	31	14	17	—	15	9	7	
New York	264	114	150	18	120	54	72	
North Carolina	241	123	118	8	132	54	47	
North Dakota	13	7	6	D	7	3	D	
Ohio	235	127	108	17	120	65	33	
Oklahoma	51	30	21	D	32	12	D	
Oregon	125	60	65	8	75	26	16	
Pennsylvania	180	88	92	5	106	40	29	
Rhode Island	8	D	D	—	D	3	D	
South Carolina	106	40	66	3	59	29	15	
South Dakota	23	14	9	D	14	5	D	
Tennessee	209	99	110	8	121	52	28	
Texas	427	197	230	20	225	94	88	
Utah	87	40	47	8	44	23	12	
Vermont	5	D	D	—	D	D	—	
Virginia	215	114	101	12	121	54	28	
Washington	204	105	99	9	112	45	38	
West Virginia	25	12	13	—	9	11	5	
Wisconsin	152	87	65	5	84	46	17	
Wyoming	14	7	7	—	10	D	D	

NOTES:

D Data withheld to limit disclosure.

— Represents zero.

Total by sex and by age may not sum to overall total due to unknown and suppressed state-level values on these variables.

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, "Supplemental Table 4 Immigrant Orphans Adopted by U.S. Citizens by Sex, Age, and State or Territory of Residence: FY 2014," *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2014 Lawful Permanent Residents*. Downloaded Excel spreadsheet 9/22/2016 from: http://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/immisuptable4d_5.xls

TABLE 13. Top 20 Countries for Adoptions to the United States: FY 2010 to FY 2014

Rank	FY 2010 ¹	FY 2011 ²	FY 2012 ³	FY 2013 ⁴	FY 2014 ⁵
1	China, People's Republic of - 3,401	China, People's Republic of - 2,589	China - 2,697	China - 2,306	China - 2,040
2	Ethiopia - 2,513	Ethiopia - 1,727	Ethiopia - 1,568	Ethiopia - 993	Ethiopia - 716
3	Russia - 1,082	Russia - 970	Russia - 748	Ukraine - 438	Ukraine - 521
4	South Korea - 863	South Korea - 736	Republic of Korea - 627	Haiti - 388	Haiti - 464
5	Ukraine - 445	Ukraine - 632	Ukraine - 395	Congo, Democratic Republic of the - 313	South Korea - 370
6	Taiwan - 285	Philippines - 230	Congo, Democratic Republic of the - 240	Uganda - 276	Congo, Democratic Republic of the* - 230
7	India - 243	India - 228	Uganda - 238	Russia - 250	Uganda - 201
8	Colombia - 235	Colombia - 216	Nigeria - 197	Nigeria - 183	Bulgaria - 183
9	Philippines - 214	Uganda - 207	Colombia - 195	Philippines - 178	Colombia - 172
10	Nigeria - 189	Taiwan - 205	Taiwan - 177	Ghana - 170	Philippines - 172
11	Kazakhstan - 181	Nigeria - 148	Ghana - 171	Bulgaria - 159	India - 136
12	Haiti - 133*	Congo-Kinshasa - 133	India - 159	Colombia - 159	Nigeria - 130
13	Ghana - 117	Ghana - 100	Haiti - 154	Republic of Korea - 138	Ghana - 124
14	Uganda - 62	Jamaica - 100	Bulgaria - 125	India - 119	Latvia - 80
15	Jamaica - 59	Kazakhstan - 86	Philippines - 125	Taiwan - 94	Taiwan - 69
16	Thailand - 55	Bulgaria - 75	Latvia - 82	Latvia - 89	Jamaica - 61
17	Mexico - 53	Nepal - 65	Morocco - 57	Jamaica - 79	Poland - 53
18	Guatemala - 51	Rwanda - 58	Thailand - 57	Guyana - 50	Morocco - 43
19	Poland - 50	Latvia - 56	Jamaica - 43	Poland - 49	Guyana - 39
20	Liberia - 48	Poland - 52	Guyana - 36	Pakistan - 47	Sierra Leone - 33

NOTES:

These counts represent IR3 - IH3 - IR4 - IH4 Visa Issuances for FY 2010 to FY 2014. When a foreign adoption or guardianship is granted, adoptive parent(s) apply for an immigrant visa at a U.S. consulate or Embassy abroad. Generally an IR-3 or an IH-3 visa is for a child adopted abroad; an IR-4 or IH-4 visa is for child to be adopted in the United States.

*This does not reflect the approximately 1,090 children admitted as part of the Special Humanitarian Parole program after the earthquake.

**In spite of the Congolese Government's exit-permit suspension for adopted children, Congolese courts continue to process adoption decrees and the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa continues to process visa applications issued to children adopted by U.S. citizens. The number of reported adoptions reflects the number of immigrant visas issued to adopted children and not the number of Congolese children who received Exit Permits from the Congolese Government following the issuance of a U.S. visa.

SOURCES:

1. https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/aa/pdfs/fy2010_annual_report.pdf
2. https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/aa/pdfs/fy2011_annual_report.pdf
3. https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/aa/pdfs/fy2012_annual_report.pdf
4. https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/aa/pdfs/fy2013_annual_report.pdf
5. https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/aa/pdfs/fy2014_annual_report.pdf

TABLE 14. Immigrant-orphans adopted by U.S. citizens by sex, age, and region and country of birth: Fiscal year 2012

Region and country of birth	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5 years and over
REGION						
Total	8,619	3,993	4,626	860	5,053	2,706
Africa	2,556	1,326	1,230	455	1,191	910
Asia	4,007	1,627	2,380	305	2,905	797
Europe	1,411	738	673	35	750	626
North America	321	144	177	6	123	192
Oceania	30	15	15	22	5	3
South America	293	142	151	37	79	177
Unknown	1	1	—	—	—	1
COUNTRY						
Total	8,619	3,993	4,626	860	5,053	2,706
Armenia	19	5	14	9	D	D
Bangladesh	17	7	10	8	5	4
Brazil	24	13	11	—	8	16
Bulgaria	124	54	70	—	46	78
Cameroon	13	8	5	—	—	13
China, People's Republic	2,709	872	1,837	167	2,004	538
Colombia	191	93	98	35	54	102
Congo, Democratic Republic	168	74	94	45	91	32
Congo, Republic	54	25	29	12	31	11
Côte d'Ivoire	10	4	6	—	D	D
Ecuador	15	5	10	—	6	9
Ethiopia	1,540	836	704	317	705	518
Ghana	173	81	92	D	D	104
Guyana	36	20	16	D	D	32
Haiti	166	72	94	D	D	88
Honduras	10	5	5	—	4	6
Hong Kong	13	8	5	—	10	3
Hungary	24	14	10	—	13	11

continued

TABLE 14. Immigrant-orphans adopted by U.S. citizens by sex, age, and region and country of birth: Fiscal year 2012 (continued)

Region and country of birth	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5 years and over
India	164	46	118	3	105	56
Jamaica	38	20	18	—	14	24
Japan	22	19	3	17	5	—
Korea, South	621	446	175	3	607	11
Latvia	74	39	35	—	D	D
Liberia	34	18	16	—	4	30
Marshall Islands	19	8	11	D	—	D
Mexico	21	10	11	—	5	16
Morocco	58	42	16	33	20	5
Nicaragua	20	8	12	D	D	12
Nigeria	187	77	110	13	108	66
Pakistan	27	12	15	21	—	6
Peru	26	10	16	—	9	17
Philippines	137	72	65	—	39	98
Poland	35	16	19	—	15	20
Russia	759	398	361	30	609	120
Rwanda	26	15	11	11	9	6
Taiwan	176	90	86	69	65	42
Thailand	58	32	26	—	37	21
Uganda	239	122	117	19	141	79
Ukraine	365	202	163	5	55	305
Zambia	11	5	6	—	D	D
All other countries	195	89	106	20	62	113
Unknown	1	1	—	—	—	1

NOTES:

D Data withheld to limit disclosure.

— Represents zero.

Total by sex and by age may not sum to overall total due to unknown and suppressed state-level values on these variables.

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/yearbook-immigration-statistics-2012-legal-permanent-residents>

TABLE 15. Immigrant-orphans adopted by U.S. citizens by sex, age, and region and country of birth: Fiscal year 2013

Region and country of birth	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5 years and over
REGION						
Total	6,574	2,972	3,599	508	3,738	2,326
Africa	1,872	954	918	313	919	640
Asia	2,986	1,212	1,774	127	2,145	714
Europe	888	436	452	17	375	496
North America	569	257	309	10	221	336
Oceania	34	13	21	20	7	7
South America	225	100	125	21	71	133
COUNTRY						
Total	6,574	2,972	3,599	508	3,738	2,326
Armenia	13	5	8	3	6	4
Bangladesh	16	6	10	7	D	D
Belize	12	7	5	—	4	8
Brazil	17	9	8	—	4	13
Bulgaria	150	65	85	—	66	84
China, People's Republic	2,268	825	1,443	45	1,751	472
Colombia	142	62	80	18	46	78
Congo, Democratic Republic	195	85	110	38	125	32
Congo, Republic	77	40	37	12	59	6
Costa Rica	10	D	D	—	—	10
Dominican Republic	14	6	8	—	9	5
Ecuador	11	4	7	—	4	7
Ethiopia	910	486	424	217	401	292
Ghana	157	77	80	D	D	78
Guatemala	21	8	13	—	—	21
Guyana	36	15	21	3	11	22
Haiti	327	159	168	—	166	161
Honduras	15	7	8	—	6	9
Hong Kong	17	9	8	—	10	7
Hungary	23	11	12	—	6	17

continued

TABLE 15. Immigrant-orphans adopted by U.S. citizens by sex, age, and region and country of birth: Fiscal year 2013 (continued)

Region and country of birth	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5 years and over
India	112	36	76	D	D	34
Jamaica	70	29	38	—	4	64
Japan	21	17	4	D	D	D
Korea, South	176	132	44	8	159	9
Latvia	65	35	30	—	5	60
Liberia	11	D	D	—	3	8
Lithuania	11	7	4	—	3	8
Marshall Islands	18	8	10	18	—	—
Mexico	20	7	13	—	D	D
Morocco	21	13	8	8	10	3
Nicaragua	35	9	26	3	14	18
Nigeria	144	62	82	16	76	52
Pakistan	47	29	18	17	13	17
Peru	18	9	9	—	6	12
Philippines	166	79	87	—	51	115
Poland	49	24	25	—	19	30
Russia	248	129	119	5	201	42
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	18	10	8	6	9	3
Sierra Leone	24	10	14	—	3	21
South Africa	17	10	7	—	11	6
Taiwan	86	48	38	24	39	23
Thailand	34	14	20	—	22	12
Uganda	260	139	121	16	133	111
Ukraine	320	154	166	11	65	244
All other countries	152	70	82	11	59	82

NOTES:

D Data withheld to limit disclosure.

— Represents zero.

Total by sex and by age may not sum to overall total due to unknown and suppressed state-level values on these variables and because there were three adoptions where sex was unknown and two adoptions where age was unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Homeland Security. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/2013_table12d.xls

TABLE 16. Immigrant-orphans adopted by U.S. citizens by sex, age, and region and country of birth: Fiscal year 2014

Region and country of birth	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5 years and over
REGION						
Total	5,994	2,983	3,011	286	3,308	2,400
Africa	1,390	765	625	135	665	590
Asia	2,917	1,357	1,560	83	2,108	726
Europe	783	419	364	15	232	536
North America	622	318	304	7	237	378
Oceania	42	19	23	31	8	3
South America	237	103	134	15	57	165
Unknown	3	2	1	—	1	2
COUNTRY						
Total	5,994	2,983	3,011	286	3,308	2,400
Bangladesh	17	D	D	7	4	6
Brazil	10	D	D	—	3	7
Bulgaria	180	95	85	—	88	92
China, People's Republic	2,002	823	1,179	19	1,516	467
Colombia	155	65	90	15	40	100
Congo, Democratic Republic	91	57	34	D	71	D
Costa Rica	12	9	3	—	D	D
Ethiopia	681	382	299	80	316	285
Ghana	109	50	59	5	30	74
Guatemala	30	13	17	—	—	30
Guyana	33	11	22	—	4	29
Haiti	414	224	190	—	192	222
Honduras	17	10	7	—	7	10
Hong Kong	28	19	9	D	18	D
Hungary	22	7	15	—	7	15

continued

TABLE 16. Immigrant-orphans adopted by U.S. citizens by sex, age, and region and country of birth: Fiscal year 2014 (continued)

Region and country of birth	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5 years and over
India	134	38	96	—	94	40
Jamaica	49	20	29	—	7	42
Japan	20	13	7	10	5	5
Korea, South	373	296	77	—	366	7
Latvia	61	24	37	—	10	51
Liberia	14	D	D	D	D	9
Lithuania	14	7	7	—	3	11
Marshall Islands	29	12	17	26	3	—
Mexico	19	8	11	—	D	D
Morocco	45	35	10	22	15	8
Nicaragua	30	14	16	3	12	15
Nigeria	138	69	69	8	84	46
Pakistan	34	12	22	26	3	5
Peru	27	13	14	—	5	22
Philippines	167	83	84	—	46	121
Poland	52	28	24	—	18	34
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	11	4	7	D	5	D
Sierra Leone	25	14	11	—	5	20
South Africa	24	12	12	—	14	10
Taiwan	69	36	33	11	30	28
Thailand	28	12	16	—	13	15
Uganda	200	112	88	9	102	89
Ukraine	409	235	174	14	87	308
All other countries	218	107	111	23	77	118
Unknown	3	2	1	—	1	2

NOTES:

D Data withheld to limit disclosure.

— Represents zero.

Total by sex and by age may not sum to overall total due to unknown and suppressed state-level values on these variables.

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Homeland Security. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/2014_table12d.xls

TABLE 17. Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2010 to FY 2014

State	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Total	53,431	50,845	51,999	50,822	50,633
Alabama	606	447	587	518	548
Alaska	336	293	309	328	367
Arizona	2,045	2,275	2,275	2,522	3,090
Arkansas	597	591	703	691	743
California	6,459	5,710	5,938	5,541	5,471
Colorado	983	934	905	782	769
Connecticut	687	611	490	490	502
Delaware	67	95	91	112	84
District of Columbia	129	106	114	110	107
Florida	3,391	2,945	3,294	3,417	3,267
Georgia	1,196	1,071	915	1,031	887
Hawaii	216	198	187	160	121
Idaho	313	259	273	206	218
Illinois	1,214	1,217	1,845	1,395	1,655
Indiana	1,458	1,556	1,713	961	850
Iowa	801	864	1,032	917	878
Kansas	694	781	764	674	695
Kentucky	754	824	784	797	909
Louisiana	641	641	655	731	622
Maine	276	296	291	214	295
Maryland	644	539	455	355	344
Massachusetts	725	724	754	799	589
Michigan	2,597	2,506	2,559	2,374	2,137
Minnesota	627	572	520	583	642
Mississippi	355	358	425	352	314
Missouri	1,170	1,212	1,228	1,233	1,291
Montana	191	238	225	165	234

continued

TABLE 17. Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2010 to FY 2014 (continued)

State	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Nebraska	437	413	417	586	461
Nevada	644	821	776	729	729
New Hampshire	173	144	96	110	120
New Jersey	1,275	1,089	1,023	927	1,024
New Mexico	420	351	345	310	315
New York	2,205	2,214	2,182	2,184	1,997
North Carolina	1,615	1,463	1,313	1,212	1,164
North Dakota	145	119	155	104	96
Ohio	1,438	1,420	1,250	1,244	1,406
Oklahoma	1,628	1,294	1,533	1,286	1,382
Oregon	780	657	683	768	847
Pennsylvania	2,365	2,013	1,881	1,892	1,849
Rhode Island	184	201	191	162	202
South Carolina	529	588	776	506	449
South Dakota	133	168	126	177	159
Tennessee	972	772	813	1,159	1,161
Texas	4,709	4,718	5,039	5,443	5,221
Utah	574	577	562	587	605
Vermont	161	134	167	178	161
Virginia	747	755	639	709	632
Washington	1,633	1,583	1,227	1,328	1,362
West Virginia	662	698	632	877	852
Wisconsin	755	717	761	800	735
Wyoming	75	73	81	86	75

SOURCE:

U.S. Department Children, Youth and Families Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, Children's Bureau.
Data current as of July 2015 <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb>

APPENDIX 1: 2014 NCFA Survey Methodological Notes

Jo Jones, Ph.D. and Paul J. Placek, Ph.D.

Methodological Notes on Total Adoptions, Item 1

Adoption experts in State Departments of Health had a strong tendency to mistakenly report adoptions which their respective public agencies had processed as total state adoptions (item 1), when in fact this count belongs in item 4, public agency adoptions. For this reason, all state adoption experts were mailed (with their questionnaire) a statistical state-by-state count of the AFCARS table produced by the Administration for Children and Families “Adoptions of Children with Public Child Welfare Agency Involvement by State FY 2004–FY 2013.” (This table was found online on 8/11/2015 at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/resource/adoptions-with-agency-involvement-by-state-fy2004-fy2013>.)

The adoption report had not been updated by the Administration for Children and Families with FY 2014 data when state-by-state data collection began, so the report for FY 2013 (as noted above) was mailed to state experts. The FY 2014 AFCARS report had been published by the end of data collection. In FY 2014, the total count of adoptions from foster care for all states was 50,644; in FY 2013, there were 50,658 adoptions. In the survey, NCFA’s instructions suggested that the state counts in the FY 2013 table should be similar to what they report for 2014 from their respective states in item 4 (public agency adoptions).

In some states, state registrars of vital records were contacted because they may amend birth records when notified by state courts when adoptions are finalized. Additional court information was generously provided by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), which collected 2014 incoming and outgoing adoption caseload data; 37 states had incoming and 31 had outgoing caseload data. If both incoming and outgoing NCSC counts were reported, the outgoing count was considered most useful. The vital statistics and court outgoing counts, if both were available, were usually fairly similar, and often much higher than counts reported by adoption experts in State Departments of Health.

National Council For Adoption (NCFA) recognized this situation and so, when discrepant counts were reported by state experts, NCSC, or vital statistics, NCFA chose either the vital records amended birth record count or the National Center for State Courts counts. Then, rather than disregard the lower numbers reported by experts in State Departments of Health, the proportional distribution of their numbers were sometimes used as best available estimates for their respective states. In this way, even discrepant numbers were often used.

Methodological Notes on Private/ Independent Adoptions, Item 6

Note the zero (“0”) in Table 1, column 6 for private individual adoptions in a number of states. In 2007, research by NCFA revealed that private/independent adoptions are illegal in Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Furthermore, adoption experts in Colorado and Nevada responded during NCFA’s survey that all adoptions in their respective states had to go through a public or private agency, and that private independent adoptions were illegal in their states in 2007. In the 2014 NCFA survey, however, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Colorado reported private individual and private agency adoptions, which imply that laws have changed since 2007. Still, in 2014, additional states reported zero private individual and private agency adoptions.

Methodological Notes on Contact Attempts

To obtain counts for items 1-10 in the 2014 NCFA survey, contacts were attempted by NCFA within each state with adoption experts, ICPC experts, vital records directors, and court statisticians. The initial contact list was out-of-date; internet searches and telephone calls were made to obtain the state’s adoption expert. In the case of nonresponse, mail, telephone, and email attempts were made. In a few states, a prospective respondent’s supervisor was contacted and asked to assist in the provision of information. The number of contact attempts specified for each state includes initial contacts, reminders, queries about reported data, and/or related contacts about the data. Fewer contacts indicate an early response to the survey; many contacts indicate repeated attempts to 1) obtain either the contact

information for an adoption expert able to provide the data, 2) get an adoption expert to provide a completed survey, 3) get ICPC data if the ICPC specialist was different than the adoption expert, and 4) clarify data once received. The number of contact attempts ranged from 2 to 39. No attempts were made to collect survey data from private adoption agencies, attorneys, adoptive parents, or birth parents. However, NCFA staff persons sometimes made calls to clarify the appropriate state adoption expert for subsequent survey contact.

Overall Methodology for Collecting and Cleaning the 2014 National Council For Adoption Survey

The methodologies for collecting and cleaning the 2014 survey data were similar to those used in previous NCFA national adoption surveys (1982, 1986, 1992, 1996, 2002, and 2007). In the earlier surveys, NCFA staffers collected the data from state adoption experts and Dr. Paul Placek cleaned and summarized the data. (In this text, for simplicity, “states” refers to the 50 U.S. States plus the District of Columbia. “Cleaned” means conducted consistency checks, resolved discrepancies between conflicting information sources, verified posted data, imputed missing data, and resolved inconsistencies between each state’s reported and imputed data.) For the 2002 and 2007 survey, Dr. Paul Placek collected, cleaned, and summarized the data. For the 2014 survey, Dr. Jo Jones collected the data, Dr. Paul Placek imputed the missing data, and Dr. Jones summarized the data. Dr. Placek noted that Dr. Jones collected related and unrelated totals for 33 states in 2014. By way of comparison, Placek obtained related and unrelated totals for 26 states in 2007, and for 23 states in 2002. This may well be an indicator of persistent and aggressive follow-up by Dr. Jones. Or, this may suggest better record-keeping by states. Either way, it is good news, because the quality of data is better in this survey than in prior surveys. Note that vigorous and exhaustive follow-up with states was documented: No stone was left unturned. States often provided or published inconsistent data. States often use inconsistent terms, nonstandard definitions and time periods (i.e., fiscal years vs. calendar years). Good judgment and well-documented rationales in adjusting inconsistent state numbers were applied by Dr. Jones (prior to Dr. Placek’s imputations).

For the 2014 national survey, NCFA President and CEO Chuck Johnson signed a cover letter that was mailed with the survey to the adoption experts identified by NCFA in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The letter directed that information be sent to Dr. Jones. (Copies of the cover letter and survey follow this methodology section.) The 2014 survey data collection was conducted in 2015 and 2016, using a first mailing, email reminder, second mailing, faxes, and repeated telephone follow-ups (the number of attempted contacts is specified in the “Sources” document). The state adoption experts, along with Dr. Jones, variously relied on their own data systems, state vital statistics, and court records in order to supply the needed information. Some states contacted private agencies and adoption attorneys to get a better count. The reported data source for each item 1-10 for each state appears following the methodology. Where several sources gave conflicting data, Drs. Jones and Placek made an informed judgment on which statistics to accept and reported this in the “Sources of Data for Table 1” (pp. 11–20).

After Dr. Jones collected state statistics, they were reviewed and approved by NCFA. Then the missing state statistics were imputed and then combined into nationally representative U.S. statistics by Dr. Placek. The following internal and external consistency checks were performed by Dr. Placek:

1. If figures were provided for related domestic adoptions (survey item #2) and unrelated domestic adoptions (survey item #3), checks were made that they added to the reported total of related and unrelated domestic adoptions (survey item #1). All states except three (Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida) provided a total for column 1 (total adoptions). In addition, all states except West Virginia have a total accepted for column 4 (adoptions by public agencies). In forcing internal consistencies, digits which were off by one digit + or – were adjusted up or down by one digit. Furthermore, to force internal consistency to a total, the largest number in the subtotal may have been adjusted so as to make the least difference overall. The exception to this rule is that reported data was given priority over data that was previously imputed. Therefore, to estimate column 1 totals for Kentucky, Tennessee, and Florida, we needed to calculate the percentage relationship for the 48 states that reported column 1 and

column 4. Then, for Kentucky, Tennessee, and Florida their numerical totals were inflated by proportional distribution. The inflator applied to Kentucky, Tennessee, and Florida's column 4s was 2.3650709 to arrive at their column 1 totals of 2,150 (Kentucky), 2,746 (Tennessee), and 7,906 (Florida). Then all states had a column 1 total. These are .3770395 (related) and .6229604 (unrelated) for the 48. Only one state (West Virginia) had a column 4 total from AFCARS that seemed unreasonable. (See West Virginia notes.) Next, there were 18 states which did NOT have a column 1 breakdown of related (column 2) and unrelated (column 3) adoptions. Therefore, the proportional distribution breakdown was obtained from 33 states that reported the column 2 and column 3 breakdowns. This distribution was .3770395 proportions for related (column 2) and .6229604 proportion for unrelated (column 3). These proportions were applied to the 18 state column 1 total numbers to obtain column 2 and 3 totals for those 18 states.

2. If figures were reported for unrelated domestic adoptions by public agencies (survey item #4), private agencies (survey item #5), and private individuals (survey item #6), checks were made that they added to the reported total of unrelated domestic adoptions (survey item #3).
3. If a figure was reported for unrelated domestic adoptions of infants (survey item #7), checks were made that this figure was less than the figure reported for unrelated domestic adoptions (survey item #3).
4. If a figure was reported for unrelated domestic adoptions of children with special needs (survey item #8), checks were made that this figure was less than the figure reported for unrelated domestic adoptions (survey item #3).
5. The 2014 "total adoptions" data (survey item #1) collected in the NCFA survey were compared with incomplete state court data recently collected by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC). In the case of a state's "nonresponse" or questionable data reported about total unrelated and related domestic adoptions, the NCSC data were sometimes used unless more credible and consistent data were reported by the state adoption

experts. NCFA used the NCSC data only after attempting many follow-ups with these state adoption experts and providing them many opportunities to submit data. Many state vital statistics offices were contacted in an attempt to obtain the total unrelated and related domestic adoption figure (survey item #1), because original birth certificates are often amended to reflect the adoptive family surname. A figure for total domestic adoptions (survey item #1) was obtained for all states.

6. NCFA used, when necessary, 2014 data on public agency adoptions made available by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) Adoption and Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS), which is accessible on the ACF website. The 2014 ACF data were used for these states unless state adoption experts provided a final number or a number more consistent with the total set of their reported data.

Incomplete Table 1 survey data reported by states to Dr. Jo Jones was posted. Imputations of missing data were then completed by NCFA's statistical consultant Dr. Paul Placek. Calculations and statistical typing were 100 percent red-dot verified, and computer calculations were performed by Excel and sample-checked with a manual calculator.

These missing data (data gap holes) were imputed by NCFA statistician Dr. Paul Placek, using procedures previously developed by him for the earlier NCFA surveys. Standardized statistical procedures were then used to complete the missing data cells in order to make reasonable estimates of complete and comprehensive state and national adoption data.

The basic procedure used by Dr. Placek to complete the missing data count was that of proportional distribution, often called "raking" or "imputation." The basic assumption underlying imputation is that the adoption patterns in each non-reporting state are similar to those in all reporting states summed together. Partial reported data were usually retained, and the imputed data were always made consistent internally with the reported data within each state. The "Sources of Data for Table 1" identifies the data items that were reported by a state and those that were imputed by NCFA. The combination of reported and imputed state data is reported in Table 1.

Greatly simplified, the missing Table 1 data were imputed as follows.

1. A count for total domestic adoptions (item #1) was available for 48 states. Thirty-three states reported data on related (item #2) and unrelated (item #3) domestic adoptions, or provided enough data such that the imputation procedure was not necessary. The related/unrelated ratio for reporting states was applied to the total domestic adoptions data for the 18 states that did not report related/unrelated domestic adoption data, in order to impute items #2 and #3 data for non-reporting states.
2. Data breakdowns for public (item #4), private agency (item #5), and private individual (column #6) adoptions were examined for 21 reporting states. The observed ratios were then applied to unrelated domestic adoptions for the 30 non-reporting states in order to impute these states' unreported data for items #4, #5, and #6.
3. Private Agency and Private Individual counts may be underreported. In the final data, some of the zero counts reported by states for private agency and private individual adoptions are correct because some states prohibit these adoptions by policy and/or legislation. However, NCEA suspects that state experts reported zero counts because there was no state mechanism to track private agency and private individual adoptions. Most public agencies have no incentive or mandate to track adoptions not under their purview. Still, some state experts tried to give good estimates of these difficult-to-track events. Therefore, some private agency and private individual adoptions may be underreported.
4. Similar procedures were used to impute missing data for infants (item #7). Thirty-four states reported the number of infant adoptions as 9,654 among the 34,531 unrelated domestic adoptions in those 34 states, for a ratio of 0.2642687. This proportion was applied to the 17 non-reporting states' estimate of infants among unrelated domestic adoptions to obtain those 17 state estimates.
5. The number of children with special needs (item #8) was reported by 30 states. Based on reported ratios of these counts to unrelated

domestic adoptions, proportions for reporting states were applied to 21 non-reporting states.

6. Missing data on children with special needs was handled as follows. Note that the term "special needs" is broadly defined, and that states receive extra funds for each child so defined. Therefore, most or all public agency adoptions are reported as "special needs." However, the survey questionnaire asks about how many *unrelated* (column 3) adoptions are special needs, not how many *public agency* (column 4) adoptions are special needs. Note that eight states reported the number of special needs adoptions as exactly equal to the number of public agency adoptions. Does this suggest that special needs adoptions are underreported among the private agency and private individual adoptions? We suspect that is so, but we do not have sufficient information to prove or disprove this suspicion.
7. ICPC data on children exiting and entering states for purposes of adoption were collected from states, most of which have designated ICPC contact persons. Columns 9 and 10 of Table 1 present data on the number of children entering and exiting states for purposes of adoption under the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC). Twenty-five states reported complete ICPC data, and several more reported partial data.

The ICPC "Entered state for adoption" (item #9) and "Left state for adoption" (item #10) data for the non-reporting states were imputed separately. Similar to the other imputations, the ratios for these two items, in relation to unrelated domestic adoption in reporting states, were used to impute data missing from non-reporting states.

The number of children entering states for purposes of adoption should not necessarily equal the number of children exiting states for adoption. Note that:

1. The quality of state ICPC data is inconsistent due to differing reporting standards among states and ineffective tracking techniques.
2. ICPC includes interjurisdictional adoptive placements, and also interjurisdictional foster care and residential placements. It may also include foster care and residential placements.

3. Private agencies place children into adoption through ICPC as do public agencies.
4. Some states may have reported “requests” (or referrals), rather than “approved requests.”
5. Some states may have used fiscal years rather than calendar years.
6. Most states have no requirements to count private agency or independent adoptions, only public agency-involved adoptions.
7. The American Public Human Services Association (APHSA) has reviewed ICPC issues on its website (www.aphsa.org).

Because most states are neither required by federal law nor reimbursed by the Federal Government to collect, analyze, or disseminate some of the specific adoption data sought in NCFA’s survey, there is great variability in state activity in this area. There is no comprehensive uniform minimum data set that all states are required to produce similar to the data that NCFA collects. In addition, privacy and confidentiality guarantees are embodied in many state laws. This further restricts the release of detailed case-by-case individual data unit statistical information and restricts the availability of public use data tapes with individual records for secondary analysis. Finally, budget cuts in state statistical offices have often led to maintenance of only the minimal legally-required statistical system, leaving adoption statistics to be variously produced by many states on “as needed” basis only for policy and record-keeping purposes. These were realistic constraints affecting NCFA’s collection of adoption data for the 2014 data year, as in previous surveys.

NCFA believes that some of the reported numbers were minimum counts or undercounts, and has tried to note so whenever suspected. Furthermore, NCFA’s instructions to states in the survey asked states to report actual counts whenever possible, but also to estimate data, use provisional data, use the judgment of state adoption experts, and/or use other reasonable sources, if actual counts were not available. When these types of estimates were made, NCFA has reported them as such. Also, missing state data were estimated based on the proportional distributions for those data in reporting states. This procedure yields reliable national estimates, but sometimes causes extreme

variability in counts within individual states, because the reported data and the estimated data exist side-by-side within a state.

Despite these limitations, NCFA feels that the best possible survey was completed in 2014, given the circumstances. A standardized survey questionnaire with clear instructions was used, and a high degree of statistical rigor was used in collecting, calculating, verifying, and presenting the data.

Comments on Alternative Data Sources for Intercountry Adoptions and Abortions

Intercountry adoption data: Department of Homeland Security versus State Department

NCFA used data from the Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS), of the Department of Homeland Security, in Table 1, column 11, and in Tables 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, and 16, rather than State Department visa issuance data (used in Table 13 and Chart 7), because there was a much greater level of detailed adoption data available from OIS, such as data on intercountry adoptions by age and intended state of residence. Note that OIS and State Department data do not vary significantly.

Abortion data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) compared with the Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI)

There are two sources of national and state abortion data—the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI). The CDC data are voluntarily provided annually by most central state health departments, rather than by local health departments that may serve clients. Abortion counts from California, Maryland, and New Hampshire were not submitted to the CDC in 2011 and are thus not included in the CDC surveillance report. The AGI survey is periodic. The AGI data are collected from abortion service providers in all states.

NCFA regards the AGI data significantly more complete than the CDC data, and so chose to use AGI data in the various *Adoption: By the Numbers* tables that provide abortion data and in calculating the Adoption Option Index™ for 2014, despite the AGI data being from 2011 and

are three years older than the NCFA survey. (See below for more detail.)

Why Do Estimates of the Same Characteristic Differ Among the Data Sources?

1. **International adoptions.** The Office of Immigration Statistics (formerly, Immigration and Naturalization Service) within the Department of Homeland Security accurately counts every legal migrant. On the other hand, the Department of State accurately counts every visa issued. However, some visas are not used, or may be used in a subsequent year. This fact will generate two different adoption counts. Furthermore, two different counts from the same agency may be published—one for calendar year, the other for fiscal year. The INS/OIS counts are typically for fiscal years, and the State Department counts are typically for calendar years. Also, the NCFA focus is on the 50 states plus D.C., whereas some tables published by DHS or the Department of State may or may not include adoptions to military outposts, adoptions to U.S. citizens living abroad, and U.S. territories.
2. **Total and infant adoptions by state.** Besides state health department estimates, total adoptions can sometimes be obtained from three other sources—courts, vital records, and census.

The National Center for State Courts has periodically done excellent data collections of total adoptions from most state courts. However, most court systems cannot break down types of adoptions (related vs. unrelated, agency involvement or not, infant or not, special needs or not). The court counts may or may not include international adoptions, and not all court systems have equally good data systems.

State offices of vital records sometimes keep counts of amended birth certificates, which can be used to count state adoptions. Sometimes they can only estimate these numbers of these amended vital records according to fees collected.

For the first time in a decennial census, the 2000 Census collected total adoptions by state (see Rose Krider’s chapter in the *Adoption Factbook IV*). The census data was based on a

sample of 1 out of every 6 housing units. There is sampling error and non-sampling error, and small numbers for some states have higher sampling error. Also, census questions are very short, and respondents may have interpreted the term “adoption” in a very informal way, such as caring for a child rather than going through a formal agency process. (This was discussed further here: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/censr-6.pdf>.) Similar data were not collected in the U.S. Census of 2010.

Finally, we must address whether the NCFA count of 18,329 infants in 2014 is complete. The counts of infants were likely most accurate with public agency adoptions, where many characteristics of the child are known and recorded. Public agency adoptions tend to handle older children, including children being adopted out of foster care. However, few states keep detailed records on the characteristics of private agency adoptions, and fewer yet of independent adoptions. Yet it is these adoptions that may be most likely to be infants. We therefore suspect that the NCFA survey estimate of 18,329 infants may be a minimum number or undercount.

3. **Public agency adoptions.** The Children’s Bureau within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) has a quality data collection system to track adoptions of children from the foster care system with public child welfare agency involvement (see Table 17). A summary report for Fiscal Years 2005–2014 was downloaded on October 4, 2016 from the ACF website (<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb>). This most current 2014 ACF count of 50,633 public agency adoptions shown in Table 17 (excludes 11 adoptions from Puerto Rico) does not agree with the NCFA count of 47,094 unrelated domestic adoptions by public agencies in 2014. First, the ACF count is for Fiscal Year 2014, whereas states reported data for their specific State Fiscal years, the Federal Fiscal year, or the 2014 calendar year. Second, the word “unrelated” may be defined differently by the state experts and in the ACF count. For example, stepparent adoptions may be considered “related” by some states and “unrelated” by others. ACF notes that relatives who were also foster parents are classified only as relatives. We stress that NCFA’s data collection for public agency, private agency, and independent

adoptions was supposed to be for unrelated adoptions only.

4. **Abortions by state.** There are two sources of national/state abortion data—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI). The CDC data are collected annually, but submission of data is voluntary and, in 2011, exclude information from California, Maryland, and New Hampshire. The AGI survey is periodic; the most recent data collection from which statistics are available was conducted in 2012–2013 of provision of abortion services in 2010–2011. NCFE believes the AGI data are of higher quality and more complete than the CDC data, as discussed below, and so we used the AGI data in our tables.

Each year, CDC requests data from 52 reporting areas: the central health department in each state, plus the District of Columbia and New York City. Forty-nine reporting areas responded in 2011; data reported by health departments are therefore incomplete.

On the other hand, AGI data are collected from the universe of abortion providers. After an initial mailing of the questionnaire to all potential abortion providers in April 2012, two additional mailings and intensive telephone follow-up contact attempts were made with several thousand known abortion service providers and facilities (physicians' offices, clinics, and hospitals) between June 2012 and June 2013. Supplemental abortion incidence information was received from 45 state health departments and D.C., and estimates were made in case of nonresponse for each provider.

Because of these differences in survey methodology and intense follow-up by AGI, CDC underreports the annual number of abortions. For example, in 2011, AGI reported 1,058,490 abortions, whereas CDC reported 730,322 abortions. NCFE regards the AGI data of significantly higher quality and completeness than the CDC data, and so chose to use AGI data in calculating the Adoption Option Index™.

APPENDIX 2: National Council For Adoption—2014 State Survey

ADOPTION STATISTICS FOR _____, 2014
(state)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ADOPTION STATISTICS LINES 1-10

- A. Please exclude all adoptions of children from other countries. (NFCA will acquire this information from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and other Federal agencies for your state for 2014).
- B. Please estimate 2014 data if you do not have an exact count. If necessary, use 2013 data, provisional data, the judgment of your state adoption experts, summaries assembled from adoption agencies, or other source which you consider reasonable. For example, if you determine that the number is 200-250, report 225. It is far more preferable for you to estimate based on your expertise with your own state statistics than to have us estimate based on patterns observed in neighboring states. Make sure your counts are consistent for lines 1-10.
- C. Please reference the source of your numbers entered on lines 1-10 as precisely as possible. Please attach any reports, technical documents or related material used to derive your counts and estimates. Specify whether each number you provide is an exact count or an estimate. If it is an estimate, describe the method used to derive the estimate. Note on any attached material which of the ten data lines to which it refers.

PART 1. ADOPTION STATISTICS FOR _____, 2014 (state)

- _____ 1. Total number of adoptions.
Source: _____
- _____ 2. Of total adoptions reported on line 1, how many were related adoptions
(the child of one member of the couple, or related in some other
way to the adoptive parents)?
Source: _____
- _____ 3. Of total adoptions on line 1, how many were unrelated to the adoptive
parents?
*Note: Related adoptions (line 2) plus unrelated adoptions (line 3)
must equal total adoptions (line 1).*
Source: _____
- _____ 4. Of unrelated adoptions reported on line 3, how many were unrelated
adoptions handled by public agencies?
Source: _____

continued

ADOPTION STATISTICS FOR _____, 2014
(state)

- _____ 5. Of unrelated adoptions on line 3, how many were unrelated adoptions handled by private agencies?
Source: _____
- _____ 6. Of unrelated adoptions on line 3, how many were unrelated adoptions handled by private individuals?
Note: The sum of public agency adoptions reported on line 4, private agency adoptions on line 5, and private individual adoptions on line 6 must equal unrelated adoptions total on line 3.
Source: _____
- _____ 7. Of unrelated adoptions on line 3, how many were “infants”?
(Since placements are often not finalized until after babies pass their first year, include in this number infants up to the age of two. The number you report here will be less than the number on line 3 because many unrelated adoptions are age two and over).
Source: _____
- _____ 8. Of unrelated adoptions reported on line 3, how many were unrelated adoptions of children with special needs?
Note: Unrelated special needs adoptions are usually defined as disabled physically or emotionally, sibling groups, older children, or children of minority or ethnic backgrounds.
Source: _____
- _____ 9. How many children entered your state for the purpose of adoption from another state in 2014?
(Processed through the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children)
Source: _____
- _____ 10. How many children left your state for the purpose of adoption in another state in 2014?
(Processed through the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children)
Source: _____

continued

ADOPTION STATISTICS FOR _____, 2014
(state)

PART II. ORGANIZATIONS AND RESOURCES

INSTRUCTIONS:

Please supply us with lists of your state's adoption specialists, adoptive parent support groups, photo listing books, Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, administrators, adoption exchanges, and interracial and intercultural support groups. Key contact persons, phone numbers, email addresses, and websites should be included whenever available.

Thank you for completing this survey. Should we need to re-contact you, please insure that your contact information on the cover letter is correct. If other specialists assisted in completing this survey, please provide their complete contact information.

OTHER SPECIALISTS?

Name: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Fax: _____
E-mail: _____

Please return to:

Jo Jones, Ph.D.
Statistical Consultant, National Council For Adoption
19819 330th Ave NE
Duvall, WA 98019
Tel: 708-277-4482
jo7catz7@gmail.com

NOTE: For a list of state adoptions experts and vital records directors contacted in this survey, please contact NCFA at:

225 N. Washington Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

(703) 299-6633

ncfa@adoptioncouncil.org

APPENDIX 3: Cover Letter for NCFA 2014 Survey



September 7, 2015

NCFA 2014 ADOPTION SURVEY, RESPONSE COORDINATOR FOR [STATE]

Please correct information below if necessary. Thank you!

Dear:

The time is long overdue for the National Council For Adoption (NCFA) to publish updated statistics and more current resource information. There is no other private agency or Federal organization which collects or compiles adoption statistics and resource information in the form produced by NCFA.

The questionnaire responses from state adoption experts such as you have led directly to **ADOPTION FACTBOOKS I, II, III, IV, and V** and helped make these books valuable resources for members of Congress considering legislation, and for others needing accurate information concerning adoption—including the media, statisticians, adoption agencies, attorneys, social workers, birthparents and prospective adoptive parents.

Please complete the ten statistical items for 2014. We realize that the information which we need for your state may come from several different experts in your state. If you will coordinate within your state report those ten items and cite the source and person for each item, we would greatly appreciate it. If you need guidance in completing the survey, please contact Dr. Jones. She is our data statistician for NCFA's 2014 state adoption survey.

Please return this information to NCFA's state data statistician by September 28, 2015:

Jo Jones, Ph.D.
19819 330th Ave NE
Duvall, WA 98019
708-277-4482
jo7catz7@gmail.com

225 N. Washington Street • Alexandria, VA 22314 • 703-299-6633 • FAX: 703-299-6004
ncfa@adoptioncouncil.org • www.adoptioncouncil.org

continued

We have published survey information from **ADOPTION FACTBOOK V** online on NCFA's website—please visit the "Infant Adoption" page" under the "Families" tab at www.adoptioncouncil.org. **ADOPTION FACTBOOK IV** is also available for free download. You will see how your answers to our survey questions are not only of significance to your state, but also for our nation. The information you give yields a state portrait as well as a national picture on adoption statistics, regulation and policies.

Also, would you please furnish Dr. Jones with your lists of organizations and resources?

Sincerely,



Chuck Johnson
Chief Operations Officer
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encl: 2014 NCFA Adoption Survey



National Council
For *Adoption*

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