



Clark County Department of Family Services

Child Welfare Services Workgroup

November 24, 2015

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Present

Mark Fitzgerald, DFS Lead
Denise Parker, DFS QPI
Heather Richardson, DFS
Caleb Orton, DFS

Agenda

- Training/Policies and Procedures
- Information Sharing - update
- Partnership Plan – updates
- 360 Reviews
- Transition
- Visitation
- Post Adoption Support

Training/Policies and Procedures:

- Mark and Denise met with the DFS Training/Policies and Procedures Team prior to the convening of the QPI Child Welfare Services Workgroup on this date to consult on the preferred modality for the sharing of several of the Workgroup initiatives to caregivers, DFS staff, and community stakeholders
- It was determined that the “information sharing” brochure, etc. could be either tied into the “Partnership Plan” video being created or into the Motivational Interviewing Training rather than as a stand alone training and/or policy and procedure
- It was determined that the QPI Child Welfare Services Workgroup will provide “guidelines for consideration in the formulation of transition policy” as a foundation upon the DFS P&P Team would develop policies and procedures.
- Caleb offered that the PCPA (Protective Capacity Parent Assessment) Training by ACTION for Child Protection for ongoing workers (permanency/in-home) does touch on the need to think about what transitions would look like.
- It was determined that the 360 Reviews might best appear as a “directive” and that again the QPI Child Welfare Services Workgroup would be asked to provide ‘guidelines to consider.’”

Information Sharing:

- Suggested revisions have been received and are being incorporated. It is with DFS Executive Management Team.

Next steps: Denise will provide updates

Transitions:

- Mark and Denise discussed that in the next meeting the group should start thinking about what we would want considered as “guidelines” for caregivers and DFS workers informing best practice policies/procedures for transitions for children
- Discussion around whether ALL placement changes (which would involve transitions) need to go through Placement Team to support continuity and consistency in transition considerations

Next steps: (1) The Workgroup will brainstorm “guidelines” we would want to see incorporated in the development of policies and procedures around transitions for children

Partnership Plan:

- Denise provided an update that the training video is currently scheduled for delivery in January 2016

360 Reviews:

- Denise is working on reducing the length of the surveys by incorporating the Child Trends information

Next steps: (1) Finalize the caregiver and caseworker surveys
(2) Workgroup approval of the versions of the survey as final
(3) Executive Management approval of the final versions
(4) Workgroup will brainstorm "guidelines" detailing the purpose, collection, increasing rate of return, documentation, and use of the surveys
(5) Mark and Denise will meet with the DFS Labor Management Committee for further discussion around the use of the surveys

Visitation:

- Dawn Sanchez, Manager, is working with the DFS Visitation Center staff to prepare them for the ACV Visitation Program
- The Workgroup discussed the increased utilization of the DFS Visitation Center, the numbers of visitors being up
- The Workgroup talked about levels of intrusiveness across the continuum of visitation and how ABC Visitation could support other options for visitation.
- Caleb stated that the PCPA from ACTION for Child Protection has DFS explore the level of intrusiveness of visitation every three months
- Denise indicated that DFS will be moving forward with training and implementing ABC Visitation, with the focus being on training to the DFS Visitation Center first. Carol Schaffer is on board to facilitate the training.

Next steps: (1) Denise will provide updates as to the status of the training and program implementation

Post Adoption Support:

- DFS IT ran statistics between the year 2013 and 2015 looking at the children who had been adopted
- There were several hundred Unsubstantiated reports
- 73 children were removed from their adoptive homes. 34 children were returned to their adoptive homes.

- The Workgroup feels that the data supports the need for and potential benefits of a post adoption support program through DFS
- Denise indicated that successful post adoption support programs include resources, support with working with the bureaucracy, support and advocacy, and sustainable respite
- There was a suggestion around mandating prospective adoptive parents participation in an adoption support group for up to six months preceding the adoption finalization

Next steps: (1) Educate DFS and foster parents that the Medicaid for foster children and that for adopted children is different in terms of services they are eligible for

(2) Discussion around what it would require/look like to change Medicaid so that post adoption eligibility would be seamless

(3) Get more information regarding the Adoption Incentive Grants and where the money might currently be allocated (Discussion around asking Norma Dorn, DFS, and/or reaching out statewide)

(4) Finalizing statistical data

(5) Reviewing best practice models for post adoption support and brainstorming what that would look like in Clark County

The next meeting of the QPI Child Welfare Services Workgroup will be on Tuesday January 26, 2016 from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m in the LYON Room (note change) at the DFS Office located at 121 S. Martin Luther King Blvd.

PLACEMENT TRANSITION PLAN (PTP)	
<p>County Policy</p> <p>01/18/11 Date</p> <p>Signature on file Tracy Buckingham, Assistant Director</p>	<p>The San Luis Obispo County Department of Social Services values foster youth, foster parents and birth parents as collaborative partners in Child Welfare Services. Prior to moving children to a new placement, staff will collaborate with youth, foster parents and birth parents to plan for a positive transition for foster children. To support the transition, the SW will coordinate with the youth, foster parents and parents affected by the change and create a Placement Transition Plan (PTP) that utilizes the About Your Child (AYC)/All About Me (AAM) and Team Decision Making (TDM) processes.</p>
Background	<p>Members of the Quality Parent Project (a team of foster parents, social workers, birth parents and CWS staff) identified the need to plan transitions for children between placements. The PTP is designed to create more positive transitions for children/youth in care and to help ensure the success of the subsequent placement, or the successful reunion with the child's family of origin.</p>
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a collaborative team among the adults and youth involved. • Create the opportunity for the child's needs to be heard. • Provide information and educate the new home regarding any of the child's needs: medical, emotional and/or developmental. • Reduce trauma, minimize the loss/grief issues for the youth and families.
Function	<p>The function of the PTP is to identify steps, timelines and responsibilities in the move including but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The timeline of the transition including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The needs of the child/ren ○ Educational, medical, mental health, religious/faith-based, cultural, dietary, extracurricular/social and circumstantial considerations. ○ Consideration of the Foster Care Payment • Other considerations as identified at the meeting. • Identify any additional steps that may be needed.
Development of the Placement Transition Plan (PTP)	<p>A PTP will be completed whenever a child is moved or goes home on an extended visit.</p> <p>The PTP event details will be included in all court reports when the recommendation is to return children home or to place them home on an extended visit, prior to the TDM.</p> <p>Depending on the circumstances, the PTP will also be developed at the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imminent Risk TDM • Emergency Placement TDM (assigned SW will be identified by TDM facilitator.) • Placement Move • Exit from Placement

SUBJECT: PLACEMENT TRANSITION PLAN (PTP)

Revised: 01/08/13

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	<p>The Foster Parents, Birth Parents, and other adults should be included in the development of the PTP. However, the best interest of the children should be the main the focus and should be the foremost consideration in the development of the plan.</p> <p>The Social Worker can use the <u>DSS CWS 163 Placement Transition Plan</u> as a guide on how to create a PTP.</p> <p>The Social Worker can give the caregiver the <u>DSS CWS 891-B About Your Child Questionnaire</u> to complete with information about the youth to be incorporated in the Placement Transition Plan.</p>
Exceptions	Some situations may not require a PTP. Decisions will be made on a case by case basis. Exceptions will be staffed with a supervisor.
Court Report	See <u>CWS CMS Court Reports policy and procedure</u> for detailed instructions on how to include the PTP in Court Reports.
Working Collaboratively to Write the PTP	<p>The assigned SW coordinates the meeting with the foster youth and caregivers. At the meeting, they will collaboratively create a PTP using the AYC process and forms. The birth parent/current foster parent will supply the "About Your Child" information and the foster youth will provide the "All About Me" information. In writing the plan, the collaborative team will need to know and understand the purpose of the plan.</p> <p>The SW ensures that everyone is heard and comes to consensus about the plan.</p>
Resources	<p><u>All About Your Child Letter to Caregivers DSS CWS 891-A</u></p> <p><u>All About Your Child Questionnaire DSS CWS 891-B</u></p> <p><u>All About Me Survey DSS CWS 891-C</u></p> <p><u>Placement Transition Plan DSS CWS 163</u></p> <p><u>Creating Continuity: Helping Infants & Toddlers Through Transitions in Foster Care UC Berkeley Study</u></p>
Transition Tips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If transitioning an infant or young child, find out what kind of laundry soap and fabric softener the new family uses and ask the current family to begin using it so that the smell of the child's blankets and clothing will be familiar • Have the children's belongings packed into suitcases or canvas totes. Try to avoid using trash bags to transport belongings • Ask the new foster family to provide a picture of themselves and a welcome letter to the new child that introduces some basic information about the family • Ask the current foster family help the child create a small memory book with pictures and information about milestones and achievements the child experienced while in their care to take with them to the next home • Talk with the child ahead of time and involve them in planning the transition as much as possible

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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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HEALTHY CHILDREN : HEALTHY ADULTS

Published in Fostering Families Today Magazine 2004
Author: Rachel M. Ewald

Many states have no procedure in place for transitioning foster children from stable foster homes to permanent homes. Although while most attachment research finds that moving children too quickly and in a traumatic way can harm the development of the healthy mind, some may argue that children are resilient and will adapt to most situations.

It should be the belief of most that if the latter is true, then, at what cost. Some also say how wonderful it is that the State now has therapy and counseling for children traumatized in such a way. Then too, one must agree that putting a band aid on a hurt does not prevent the hurt from existing, but prevention should be sought to eliminate the reason the 'hurt' is there in the first place.

One might also think thousands to millions of tax dollars spent on fixing the 'broken child' after the fact might have been better spent on a proper transition so that thousands of tax dollars in counseling and therapy may not have been needed in the end. The following is a simple guide and not a policy or procedure used in any department.

It is simply "common sense".

Transition can be defined as "the movement of people from one stage of life to another or from one context to another". Change is a normal fact of life for everyone, but it is seldom easy and can be most difficult for children. The way a person leaves a situation affects the way he or she enters the next. Unfinished business often hinders the ability to start a new situation. In other words, troubles are not left behind; they are exported to a new and different environment. *

Effects from a sudden trauma such as a move for a child will eventually come out later on in life. This will most likely have a negative impact on her or his childhood and behavior. Many people think that children are resilient and will "get over it" but many do not and most can be spared from having to go through the unpleasant and traumatic experience of loss and grief if guidelines and procedures are put into place and followed. Moreover, the closer a person is to leaving, the less likely he or she is to deal with conflicts. This is true for adults as well as children. In studies on transition, bringing a period of one's life to a satisfactory conclusion is described as making "good closures". In the business of packing up and getting ready to go, the need to set things right is squeezed out by the shortage of time and procedures and the pressures of imminent departure.*

With closure acquired by a proper transition, the child will feel secure in his or her new surroundings which will give him the ability to more successfully make decisions and operate freely and with confidence; unlike the uncertainty of a quick unregulated move that turns his visible world upside down or in most foster children's cases, invisible.

These guidelines for transitioning children out of foster homes and into permanent homes were created by comprising education material from successful transitions from other states and literature, from professionals in the attachment disorder fields and from experience in fostering successful transitions, and lack of, with foster children from foster homes.

Seasoned foster parent, "I have had many different types of transitions with my foster children, from no transition at all to some a bit too lengthy. Although the lengthy ones were time consuming and demanded much travel and time, they were the ones that caused the children to have the best results in the end with the new family having the most well adjusted child in the process. In my opinion, it is worth the time involved and caseworkers, foster parents, the courts and adoptive parents that shun from the process have not been doing so in the best interest of the child. Nothing comes fast and easy and a child's mental state should always be dealt with carefully and without haste. Out of state moves are more difficult due to the cost of travel but still should be carefully planned in the best interest of the child and not cost, nor in the best of ease of the caretakers and caseworkers. We must see that the cost of this important part of the foster child's life may save them from despair later on even far into adulthood.

STEP ONE: PREPARATION - Start on notification of an impending move

When preparing a child for a new placement or home, it is good to start weeks before the move. Infants two to 6 or 8 months old should sufficiently establish a comfort zone with touch, smell and sight with 4 to 6 visits of 1 to 2 hours each. 8 months to 15 months should have twice that many visits to get to know their new caretakers and not get the stranger anxiety from a move to someone they do not know. They should be held no more than one to two days apart. However, nearing 2 years and older, children can usually grasp that a change is about to occur. Explaining to the child that he is about to have a new home is important in preparing to accept that a move is about to occur. Positive

enforcements by talking up the new family and all the new possibilities that may arise is a way to paint a picture of the new placement that will help the child feel good about what's about to take place.

Attachments form at a young age. One to five year olds should take approximately 3 to 6 weeks. The idea is for the child to avoid attachment disorders due to feelings of abandonment and rejection or fear of such. He should be as comfortable with you as he was with his foster home. Forcing a quick move will not force the child into bonding with you, but could cause him/her not to bond at all.

If the child is used to calling you, as the foster parent, 'Mom', it is good to start incorporating your name when addressing, as in 'mama Sandy' or 'NANA' or Auntie, or something else so the child will not be totally confused when the adoptive couple takes over the Mama or mom roll.

STEP TWO: FIRST MEETING, 2 to 3 hours with the foster parent, adoptive family and child/children preferably in the foster home

The adoptive couple is to meet at a familiar place of the child's (the foster home is usually the best place to start.) The child will be comfortable if he knows that it is ok to have this stranger in his own territory. The foster and adoptive parents should interact together with the child to make him comfortable. The foster parents should allow the adoptive parents' time to speak and interact with the child. (See his bedroom; ask about his favorite toys or games. Talk about what he or she likes to eat and play with.) If more visits at the foster parent's home are available, it is in the best interest to have at least 2 more.

STEP THREE: 2 or 3 three to four hour visits outside the foster home within 1 to 3 days of each other

Plan a meeting at a fast food restaurant or park to meet the child and spend time with him/her. 2 to 3 hours will be sufficient to introduce the adoptive parent in another setting.

STEP FOUR: Visiting the new home: A minimum of three day visits at the new home for a period of 4 to 6 hours each within a one week period with the first of these introduced by the foster parent

The foster parent should bring the child to their new home for them to stay from 4 to 6 hours. The foster parent should stay no more than 15 minutes unless the child is in distress. Make sure that you discuss with the foster child that the home he is about to visit will eventually become his new home. This allows the child to feel that he/she has permission from their foster parents to be comfortable in someone else's home.

Remember that the child doesn't really know the concept of 'foster parent' or 'temporary parent' until much older as in 5 or 6 yrs. Repeat the day visits at least twice more but let the adoptive couple pick the child up from the foster home after the first visit at the new home. This will get the child used to going with the new parents and still be assured that he will be back home and with whom he has been for so long. It will relieve tension about the uncertainty of leaving foster mom and foster dad if he/she has lived there for a time.

If the new family only sees the child once or twice per week, it will take him/her longer to get to know you. Multiple visits in a shorter time is better than the same number of visits spread over a longer period; for example, 4 visits each week for two weeks is better than 4 visits over a four week period.

STEP FIVE: 4 to 6 overnights in a period of two weeks

After the child has had at least 2 to 3 day visits with the new family, plan an overnight on a day when the adoptive parents will be home the next day to spend time with the child. Continue overnight visits until there have been at least 4 to 6 overnights in the new home alternating with overnights at the foster home. Eventually, the child will spend all of the nights at the new home and only days at the old home. The amount of time will depend on the comfort of the child. At this time, depending on the child's comfort, a three to four day stay is recommended.

As the visits progress, the time spent at the foster home will decrease until the child is more at the new home than the old. There may be a time when the child will probably not want to go with the new parents and want to stay at the foster home. This is normal; because the child has an attachment to the foster home and senses some loss and is not yet as comfortable in his new setting

REACTIONS: Abnormal is normal

Each child reacts differently to stress, loss and grief. Some children keep their fears of loss inside and there are no visible signs that the child is grieving his loved one. They will eventually come out, even if it is years later so transition is important to help this be a positive reaction. Others show anger and lash out at anyone they become acquainted with. The small child may also act as if he or she is angry at the foster parent and hits or displays anger toward them. This is often due to the child feeling that he/she is being rejected and forced to go with someone they consider strangers and that the foster parent is abandoning him/her. This is a normal reaction in the child's behavior when changes in their normal routine occur. Familiarity is what a small child and infant needs and a move disturbs this.

POSITIVE RE-ENFORCEMENT

Throughout this process, it is very important that the foster family remains smiling and cheerful even though it may be bittersweet. It doesn't mean that you have to make the child think you are happy they are leaving but you should keep a positive tone about the impending change and move. A child that sees the foster parents apprehensive and distressed will be apprehensive of going on the visits and undue stress will be caused. Do not let them see you unhappy about the new family regardless of your feelings. Talk to the child about how excited you are about his new family and how happy you are about the situation. Never speak in a negative tone to the child about the new family. That will raise doubts in the child's mind and make it more difficult for him to make the adjustment to the new home. Even if you don't like the new parents, do not let the child sense your feelings. A healthy minded child is your goal and the best interest of the child is not necessarily in his being with you. The child may have been with you for some time and you have become attached. That is a good thing for the child. Attachments are a developmental milestone that many foster children do not develop due to traumatic movements that are quick and abrupt. If you care about the child in your home, you too will have become attached. Remember that a positive attachment is something that this child would not have had in a group home or shelter. Feel confident that the love you gave this child will help him continue to develop at a healthy rate with his new family.

IS MY LIFE UPSIDE DOWN?

You and your new child will be feeling a mixture of emotions. The transition requires both patience and time with traveling to and from pick ups. You will probably want to quit about half way through thinking that the child is adjusting well and he's going to have to get used to it anyway. Don't let the feeling that you want to go on with your new life deter you from finishing a proper transition.

NAME CHANGE?

This takes a bit of serious thinking. You may not like the name that was chosen for the child entering your home for adoption. An infant of 2 to 3 months already can identify someone calling them by a particular name. It is in the best interest of the child that if you decide, and you do have that right, to change the baby's name that you first incorporate it into the familiar name. For example, Hannah, should not be immediately changed to Keyonna. You should start by calling her Hannah-Keyonna so she can identify her old name and find an association to the new one. Eventually, as she gets used to having Keyonna as part of her name, you can drop the Hannah and she will be fine with the other since she's gotten used to it. That can happen rather quickly with an infant up to one or 18 months.

As a child gets older such as 2 and older, it may take a bit longer. If the child is 4 or older, she or he has his identity in his or her name. Make sure that you discuss this with the child and give the child some input in what name he may be choosing to be called. Her makeup is in her name such as yours is in yours and you need to be careful not to give the impression that you are in a hurry to erase her past. It is part of her and her name may need to remain the same for her sake.

WHERE DO I BELONG?

Make sure that the child ages 4 and up are incorporated into the family as a "family member" and not as a guest. They should be given their place at the table, if there is such, from the first visit and given chores that are appropriate to his age likewise to the other children in the house, if any exist. Make him feel a part of the family with decision making but do not give him the final decision. He needs to understand that your word is the final say so that he knows where the boundaries lie. Everything has its purpose and patience in the transition process will, in the long run, make your child a happier and better adjusted child. It will also help the child bond successfully and since the goal is for permanency and success, worth the time involved.

If the child is grieving for the foster parents and seems distressed, it may be that the transition time was ended too quickly and could have lifelong effects on the child. Many times, the new parents think it is too confusing for a child to go between two homes and cut the transition short but this is harmful for the child in the long run. You may want to re-instate some visits, maybe once per week, so that the child gets to feel more secure and not feel abandoned. If a child does not have proper closure, it could affect the rest of his life in personal relationships with you and others.

Your child has most likely experienced a traumatic separation when he was taken from his biological family and put into foster care. He may have fears that it could continue to happen in the future with this placement and be afraid to get too close to anyone. Always speak positively about the fostering experience no matter what your opinion is. Remember that this child has been in that home longer than you have known the child and it could be the only place the child remembers that cared about him or his needs. He may not want to be with you simply because you think your home will be wonderful and you will love him. He doesn't know that and bonding takes time.

AFTER THE MOVE:

Ideally, the best would be that you and the adoptive family stay in touch for some time but many do not care to commit to such.

Adoptive parents should be very careful to keep the child's belongings and toys that he has had in the foster home. These can help them bond more successfully. Too often the new parents want the child to forget the past family and only love them, discarding anything containing memories about who the child was before they came to live with them. They must keep in mind that the past is part of the child's makeup and trying to erase it can cause damage to the child emotionally. Be careful to include pictures

of the child's biological or foster family or both if possible and discuss these with the child in a positive manner so the child can understand that he was chosen by you and not have a feeling of guilt or confusion about where he came from or if he was thrown away. We want healthy adults and these important steps can help that occur with you being responsible to do your part.

TO END OR TO CONTINUE

A healthy relationship may form with the foster and the new family and could be a lifetime friendship. Be realistic that this may not occur and the child may go on with his new life.

This last visit or "End visit", if ending the relationship with the foster family is what has been decided, tells the child that no one vanished from his life, but that he is still loved. If the adoptive parent wants to keep in touch but you don't necessarily agree, please do so on a light base so not to confuse the child.

OUT-OF-STATE MOVES

Out of state moves are more difficult due to the cost of travel. However, they should be carefully planned in the best interest of the child and not in the best of ease of the caretakers and caseworkers. Plan on getting videos of the new family ahead of the move to show the child and get the child familiarized with a new face or family of faces. Pictures and phone calls are important and easy in this day of technology and should be utilized frequently with all ages. At least 4 to 8 visits either to or from the permanent family should be attempted, if not mandatory. Even out-of-country adoptions such as Russia and China require a month long stay from the adoptive family to get to know the child before they relinquish it into their care. All of these steps will aid in lessening the attachment problems that could arise after the placement.

FOSTER PARENTS

Go on with your new foster children and remember that a good foster parent gets attached because that is what the children need. Don't be afraid of it, and don't let anyone tell you that you shouldn't get too close, even though it can be emotionally stressful, as in "better to have loved and lost than not to have loved at all". The children in your care will benefit because of your love for the rest of his/her life.

Finally, congratulate yourself on a job well done and be proud of what you did to help an abused and neglected child have a better chance at a successful life.

CASEWORKERS

This child's success will reflect the many long hours of hard work and dedication on your part. Without a competent case manager behind the scenes, many of the children will end up with unpleasant circumstances such as disruptions and/or rejection. Working as a team with the foster parents means allowing them to do their job. Good caseworkers and supervisor of adoptions insist on a proper transition. It will not only help a child become more emotionally stable but also in making sure that in the future, disruption of the placement does not happen and attachment dysfunction does not occur. All good things take effort. You have the power to guide this child into a successful and confident adult.

Adoptive Parent

The journey that this child had taken before entering your life, including this transition, will come with him.

*Parent Life Magazine "5 Steps to Transition?"

Transition Guidelines

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Transitioning Children in Care

A Review of Practices Around the State



Department of Children and Families

December 2010

Transitions Survey Results

**A collaborative effort of the
Assistant Secretary for Operations
Assistant Secretary for Programs
and the
Quality Parenting Initiative**

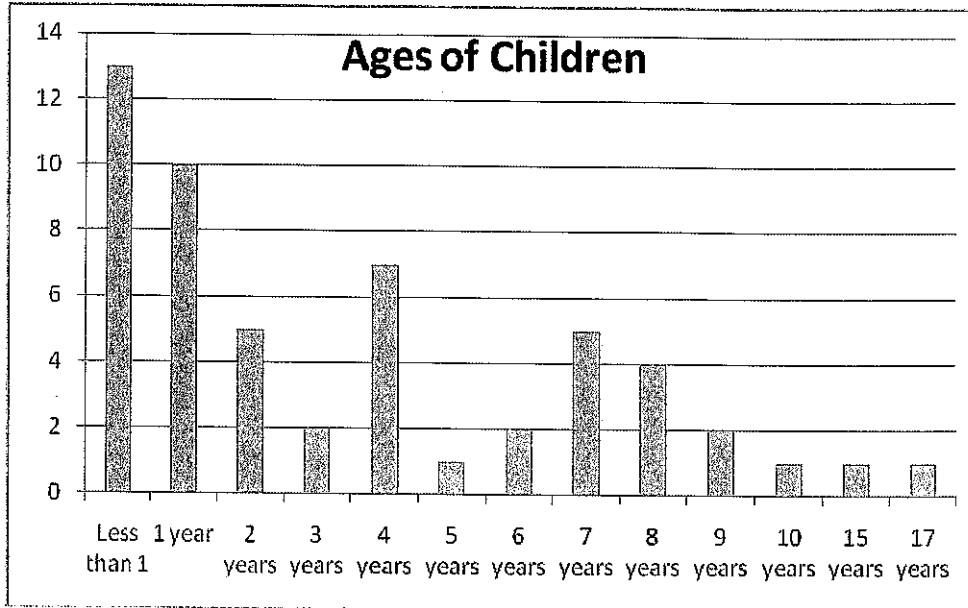
**TRANSITIONING CHILDREN IN CARE
A Review of Practices Around the State**

Following are the survey results from interviews conducted with foster parents around the state to learn about their experiences when a child is transitioned from their home to go live with a relative or adoptive parent, move to another foster home or return to the care of their parents. A series of standard questions were asked to gain additional insight on transition plans and impacts on the child and the foster family. Most importantly, we sought out their expert advice on improvements necessary to achieve practices that reflect a trauma-informed system of care.

Survey Demographics:

- 16 lead agencies were represented in the sample.
- The FSPO pulled all cases in FSFN where a transition had occurred for a child in out of home care in the recent three months to create the random sample for interviewers.
- The target child population was 0-10 years of age, although two foster parents discussed their experiences with teens.
- 54 foster parents were interviewed at length by phone:
 - 8 had 1-2 years of foster parenting
 - 15 had 3-5 years of foster parenting
 - 8 had 6-9 years of foster parenting
 - 6 had 10-12 years of foster parenting
 - 12 had 13-15 years of foster parenting
 - 5 had 16-26 years of foster parenting
- The ages of children discussed fell within this range:
 - 23 children were from birth up to 2 years of age (13 < 6 months)
 - 14 children were from 2 to 4 years of age
 - 8 children were from 5 to 7 years of age
 - 7 children were from 8 to 10 years of age
 - One teen was 15 and another was 17 years of age

Transitions Survey Results, December 2010



- The length of time a child was in the home:
 - 16 were in the home between 1 and 3 months
 - 10 were in the home between 4 and 6 months
 - 10 were in the home between 7 and 9 months
 - 5 were in the home between 10 and 12 months
 - 5 were in the home between 13 and 21 months
 - 6 were in the home for two years

FOSTER PARENTS DESCRIBE CARING FOR THEIR CHILD

Foster parents were very descriptive about the children in their home. Most of them referred to the children as loveable, easy to care for, a joy, an easy fit with the family, etc... Eight of the children had medical issues such as asthma and allergies. A significant number of children (19) had behavior issues and some foster parents did not feel they were equipped to manage the needs of the child. One foster parent reported that the child's asthmatic medical equipment has yet to be picked up by the caseworker despite phone calls to case management and another foster parent reported great frustration in learning that a follow-up medical appointment to fit the child with a necessary medical device had not occurred despite her repeated calls to case management.

INVOLVEMENT WITH THE PARENT WHILE THE CHILD IS IN FOSTER CARE

Almost three quarters of the children in the study were either going to be reunited with a parent or move to the home of a relative. Of those, 22% of the foster parents reported that they had a relationship with the biological parent while

Transitions Survey Results, December 2010

caring for their child and just over 55% did not. There is very positive receptivity from foster parents to be more engaged as mentors. Those who did not have a relationship with the biological parent reported a variety of reasons. One foster parent reported that she was strictly prohibited by the caseworker from having communication with the toddler's mother.

FOSTER PARENTS AND THEIR INPUT ON TRANSITION PLANS:

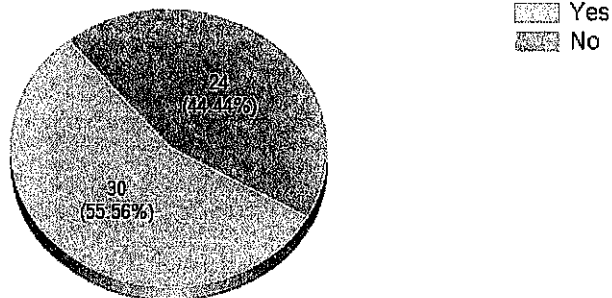
Over half (55%) of our foster parents reported that they felt like they were involved in planning of transition. Supporting comments such as these were offered:

- "Case manager involved me in the plan. The adoptive parents first came to my home to visit the child and then the child went to the adoptive parents home which eventually led to sleepovers."
- "All parties involved worked together closely and the gradual transition eased the child's emotions and anxiety."
- "I was able to give plenty of input."
- "Oh yes, constantly in contact..."

Foster parents who did not feel they were involved in planning of the transition had this to say:

- "...Tried to provide input but felt as though it fell on deaf ears."
- "...Tried advocating for transition plan but the caseworker wouldn't listen."
- "...Our child left for a visit and never returned."
- "...Never asked for input about the transition."

**Did you feel you had enough input into the transition plan prior to the placement change?
(54 Responses)**



INVOLVEMENT WITH NEW CAREGIVERS AS PART OF THE TRANSITION

Foster parents were asked if they were engaged in communication with the new caregiver to assist with transitioning the child. Of the 40% who were a part of the transition planning team, here is how they describe the quality of their involvement:

"My initial call with the aunt lasted over 3 hours!"

"We had meetings and spoke on the phone often."

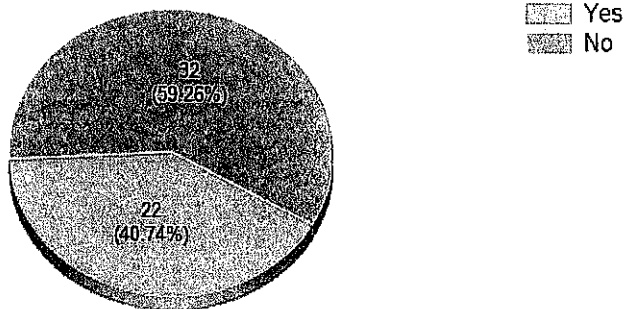
"Extensive involvement...we went to each other's homes and went on a camping trip and the Peanut Festival together."

"Phone contact and we went to parks and fun places together."

"This was highly encouraged by the caseworker to ease the child's anxiety."

Approximately 60% reported that they had no contact with the new caregiver. One foster parent invited the case manager to have the relative call but nothing came of it. Two foster parents surmised that the parents may have been threatened by their relationship with the children and other foster parents reported that the system did not invite their involvement. It is interesting to note that the most positive interaction was reported between foster parents and the potential adoptive (non-relative) parent.

Were you Involved with the new caregiver as part of the preparation for the child's transition change? (54 Responses)



FOSTER PARENTS DESCRIBE THE PLACEMENT CHANGE

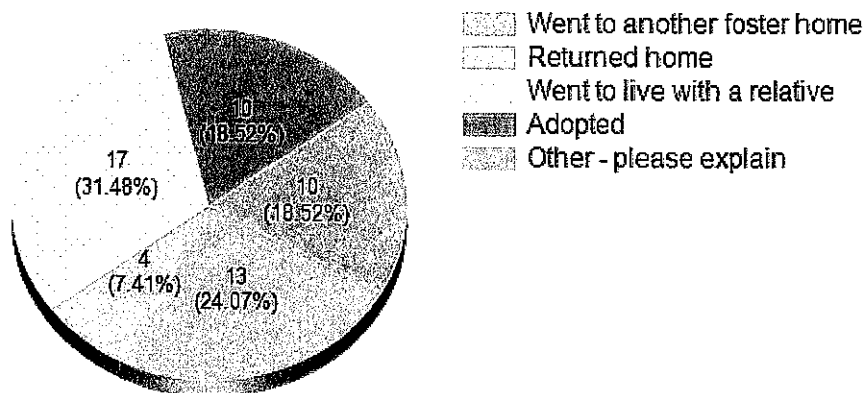
Some foster parents reported the ease with which transition planning occurs and the overall process was described as "great" because everyone involved does their part to make the transition smooth and positive for all. Some describe the placement change as cold and impersonal or harmful due to the tender

Transitions Survey Results, December 2010

developmental age of the child. One foster parent who opens her home exclusively to infants wishes the babies could have a permanent home by six months because of their growing awareness at seven and eight months of the primary caretaker. Other findings:

- 12 foster parents had very positive experiences with planned transitions. ("caseworker was very engaged with the child and with us and well as the receiving foster parent...transition occurred over a ten day period."....."we had daytime visits to overnights, weekends, and long weekends until fully transitioned.")
- 14 foster parents were able to plan for their child's move. ("we invited the relative over for dinner and on transfer day, we took the child to the relative")
- 11 of the children were moved abruptly. ("the child left for a visit and never returned")
- 8 foster parents had one day notice. ("transition occurred at court hearing")

What was the reason for the child leaving your home? (54 Responses)



CONTACT WITH CAREGIVERS ONCE A CHILD HAS LEFT A FOSTER HOME

Many foster parents report that they had an opportunity to contact the caregiver for the child who has left their home. These appear to be arrangements made between the foster parents and the caregiver. Some know one another through community connections and see the child they cared for at church or school

Transitions Survey Results, December 2010

settings. Some describe how a relative or adoptive parent has called to offer updates and they enjoy hearing how the child is thriving. Three foster parents voiced concern over whether medical appointments were being followed through on and two foster parents feel that contact might cause emotional issues for the child or that such contact is not theirs to initiate. Overall, though, all foster parents like to be reassured that a child they loved and cared for is safe and happy.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM FOSTER PARENTS FOR IMPROVEMENT:

- One of the most important things we can do is to give foster parents and a child ample notice of a transition.
- There needs to be better communication and workers need to take into account what a foster parent says and value their input.
- Everyone needs to be at the same table practicing group decision-making because communication is often very poor and there are many people involved but unfortunately not on the same page.
- It is important for foster parents to be able to communicate with each other and discuss a child's routines, behavior issues, etc.
- It is often judges who are expediting placements without information on the consequences of swift decisions. Who is the voice in court to offer an alternative transition proposal sensitive to the needs of children?
- There is frequently little or no medical information critical to meeting the immediate needs of a child.
- We should encourage and support open communication between foster parents and also train more foster parents to become mentors to parents so that reunification can be successful.
- There should be a central number to call and a person to trouble-shoot all medical referrals. Foster parents feel they are passed from one provider to another with no sense of accountability.
- CPs should have a photo album of foster homes so that a child can see where they are moving to and talk about their new family in advance. It is very stressful and extremely impersonal when nobody can tell them any information whatsoever about such a significant event.

SUMMARY:

Most foster parents were attuned to needs of the children in their care and what was important to help those children feel safe and secure during transitions to home, relatives, or other foster parents. That said, too many children are not getting the benefit of a thoughtful transition and it is traumatic for them and their foster parents; sometimes other children in the foster home experience grief and loss over the sudden move of a "sibling" they have developed an attachment to.

Transitions Survey Results, December 2010

Many foster parents echoed themes expressed on the first statewide call with foster parents:

- Thoughtful plans are essential to help children of all ages transition and prepare to live with their new caregivers; gradually increased time and unsupervised time with new caregivers should be the norm, not the exception. One letter about the child from the current foster parent with descriptive detail and/or one conversation with the new caregiver is not a sufficient transition plan.
- Thoughtful plans are needed to help foster parents and other children in the foster home prepare for the loss of their relationships with child being moved.
- Children, new caregivers and past caregivers should have some opportunities to communicate with each other after the move occurs to ensure that the new caregiver has the benefit of past knowledge, the past caregiver can learn how the child they care about is doing, the child can talk to past foster family members they developed relationships with. There should be one follow up call at a minimum after the child's move for closure -- for child, foster parent, and new caregiver.
- Transition plans for children who have on-going special medical and/or mental health care needs should be developed collaboratively with all the team members involved (case worker, foster parent, prospective caregiver, medical and mental health professionals).
- More support of the care-giving needs of foster parents will better stabilize current child placements and eliminate the need for some moves (e.g. help with managing many medical appointments, help with problem behaviors in school and/or child care settings, help with caring for a challenging sibling group, help with the dynamics of working with a biological parents).
- Most foster parents value the opportunity to help/mentor parents, relatives or other new caregivers and know best what is important about the child's needs and special care.
- When children have close relationships with foster parents it is beneficial to give foster parents the opportunity to transport the child to their new home.
- Some case managers have done exceptional work in partnership with foster parents to plan and implement good transitions for children. This exceptional work includes making sure that judges know the recommendations about transitions from foster parents and other professionals involved.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR <County> COUNTY, FLORIDA
JUVENILE DIVISION <JudgeDivision>

IN THE INTEREST OF:

CASE NO: <CourtNumber>

<ChildDob>

CHILD(REN)

REUNIFICATION PLAN

It is recommended that the child(ren) be reunified with the mother/father/parents. In order to ensure that the reunification occur in a manner consistent with what is in the best interest of the child(ren) and that the reunification be successful, the reunification shall occur in the following manner:

- 1) The children shall be reunified in the following order: All children shall be reunified at the same time / Specific child's name shall be reunified first, with other children's name being reunified within specific timeframe. Such staggered reunification is in the children's best interest because specific reasons why (ie. The oldest child is a medically needy child and it is essential that the parent's be able to acclimate and adapt to the child's special needs without any additional stressors).
- 2) The child(ren) shall be reunified within specific timeframe. The scheduling of the reunification as such is in the child(ren)'s best interest because specific reasons why (ie. The end of the school semester is in a week and the consistency in the child's education is critical, as the child will be changing schools, or FCAT testing occurs next week and it is essential that the child not be disrupted.).
- 3) The child(ren) shall be reunified with the mother/father/parents effective on _____ date, because: specific reason for specified date of reunification.
- 4) The child(ren) shall be reunified with the mother/father/parents contingent upon the parent completing the following: specific action (ie. # negative random drug screen, correcting an issue in the home, positive homestudy, safety plan completed).
- 5) The child(ren) shall be reunified with the mother/father/parents with the following conditions or responsibilities previously imposed, or new conditions or responsibilities as ordered by the court: specific condition (ie. No contact with __, follow essential medical treatment, continued negative drug screens, continuing the child's therapy, parents cooperating with in-home parenting, secure child(ren)'s insurance benefits within ___ days, cooperate with the GAP program, etc).
- 6) The child(ren) has developed a bond with the current custodians and other members of the household; therefore, they shall have an adequate opportunity to appropriately say goodbye to the prior custodians and their children, other foster children or family members living in the home, or friends or other significant relationships at school, before being reunified with the mother/father/parents. In addition, the child(ren) shall have a reasonable time and opportunity to pack up their belongings / possessions before being reunified. The parties have agreed that the child shall remain with the current caregiver no more than _____ days before being reunified with the mother/father/parents.

- 7) The child(ren) shall be reunified (in the physical custody) of the mother/father/parents in accordance with the recommendations of the child(ren)'s current psychologist/therapist.
- 8) As the child(ren) has/have formed a significant bond with the prior caregivers and their family and it is in the child(ren)'s best interest that the bond not be completely severed, due consideration is given to the bond between the child(ren) and caregiver. Thereby, the parties intend to involve the foster parents /caregivers in the reunification process as follows: specific visitation schedule parents agree to allow foster parents / caregivers. In addition, the department, through it's agent, agrees to facilitate said visitation.
- 9) The Department shall be responsible for providing the following services to assist the family in a smooth, stable, successful, and permanent reunification: specific tasks (ie.in-home parenting, daycare, assistance with beds or other financial assistance). The Department shall continue to supervise, monitor, and assist the family and will continue to make unannounced visits to the mother's/father's/parent's home.
- 10) Additional terms of the reunification shall be as follows: specific terms / tasks.

Irene M. Toto
CEO



Robert Graham
Board Chair

TRANSITION PLAN

Child #1: _____
Child #2: _____
Child #3: _____

On _____ it was determined that it is in the best interest of the above named child(ren) to be transitioned from _____ to:

- Adoptive home (_____)
- Birth relative home (_____)
- Non-relative home (_____)
- Foster Home (_____)
- Therapeutic Foster Home (_____)

Unsupervised visits will commence on _____

- Δ Day Visits will occur on: _____
- Δ Overnight Visits will occur on: _____

The child(ren) will transition to their new placement on: _____

(please note that all dates are pending based on child/parent/prospective parents needs)

The undersigned have participated in the development of this plan:

FSC: _____	Program Director: _____
FSCS: _____	Current Caregiver: _____
CPO: _____	Parent/Prospective Caregiver: _____
PSC: _____	Other: _____
Placement Coordinator: _____	Other: _____
GAL: _____	

See attached for specific information related to service providers and upcoming activities and appointments.

1726 Kingsley Avenue, Suite 2
Orange Park, Florida 32073
904.278.5644 Fax 904.278.5654

Because every child deserves a loving home!



CREDIBILITY • INTEGRITY • ACHIEVEMENT

Mark Fitzgerald

From: Anya Earl <earla@safy.org>
Sent: Tuesday, December 29, 2015 11:38 PM
To: Mark Fitzgerald
Subject: FW: QPI Child Welfare Services Workgroup
Attachments: CRS Adoptions and Incentives.pdf; adoption_incentives_category.pdf; adoption_incentive_history.pdf

I am not sure if I sent this information to you already, but our corporate office did a little more digging on the questions you asked previously about the adoptions \$\$.

Anya Earl, MSW LSW
Director of Foster Care Services

From: Samita Pendse
Sent: Friday, November 20, 2015 8:25 AM
To: Alison Blodgett; Anya Earl
Subject: RE: QPI Child Welfare Services Workgroup

Hi Alison and Anya,

Please see the documents attached. The Adoption Incentive History is current through 2014:

The Adoption Incentive Payments program provides bonus funds to states that increase adoptions out of foster care. Under the current incentive structure, states are able to earn incentive payments for improving on the number of children that were adopted. Specifically, a state could earn a \$4,000 bonus for each adoption of a foster child above the number of adoptions the state would be expected to achieve if its rate of children leaving foster care for adoption has not improved above its more recent three-year average. Additionally, in a 2008 reauthorization, Congress provided an increase bonus of \$8,000 for the placement of an "older" child. Older children are defined as a child nine (9) years or older. In addition, a \$4,000 incentive is provided for an increase in the number of special needs adoptions and \$2,000 is provided for an overall increase in adoptions. Congress also allowed a \$1,000 incentive if a state increased its adoption rate, regardless of actual numbers of placements.

Let me know if you need more information!

Table I. Adoption Incentives: Summary of

Appropriation Law	Appropriations	F
P.L. 105-277 (1999)	\$19,994,999	FY1998
P.L. 106-113 (2000)	\$41,784,342	FY1999
P.L. 106-554 (2001)	\$42,994,000	FY2000
P.L. 107-116 (2002)	\$43,000,000	FY2001
P.L. 108-7 (2003)	\$42,721,000 ^a	FY2002
P.L. 108-199 (2004)	\$7,456,000	FY2003
P.L. 108-447 (2005)	\$9,346,000 ^b	FY2004
P.L. 109-149 (2006)	\$17,808,000 ^a	FY2005
P.L. 110-7 (2007)	\$5,000,000	FY2006
P.L. 110-161 (2008)	\$4,323,000	FY2007
P.L. 111-8 (2009)	\$36,500,000	FY2008
P.L. 111-117(2010)	\$39,500,000	FY2009
P.L. 112-10 (2011)	\$39,421,000	FY2010
P.L. 112-74 (2012)	\$39,346,000	FY2011
P.L. 113-6 (2013)	\$39,346,000 ^e	Awards
TOTAL appropriated <i>(includes some funds transferred, lapsed, or subject to sequestration and therefore unavailable for award; see table notes)</i>	\$414,012,341	TOTAL <i>(includes adoption award b</i>

Table 2. Adoption Incentives for Adoption

Dollars in millions; summed parts may not equal total

Incentive Category	FY
Foster Child	
Older Child (9 years or older)	
Special Needs (under 9 years)	
Adoption Rate	
TOTAL incentives for which states were eligible^a	
TOTAL incentives paid or expected to be paid^b	

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service

Thank you,

Samita Pendse
Proposal Development Analyst

Specialized Alternatives for Families and Youth

70 East 91st Street, Suite 109
 Indianapolis, IN 46240
 Office: (317) 218-4081 , ext. 7113
 Cell: (317) 450-2551
 Fax: (317) 218-4086
www.safy.org

From: Alison Blodgett
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2015 5:50 PM
To: Anya Earl <earla@safy.org>

Cc: Samita Pendse <pendses@safy.org>
Subject: Re: QPI Child Welfare Services Workgroup

Ok

Sent from my iPhone

On Nov 16, 2015, at 5:42 PM, Anya Earl <earla@safy.org> wrote:

Next Tuesday we are meeting.

Anya Earl, MSW LSW
Director of Foster Care Services

From: Alison Blodgett
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2015 1:35 PM
To: Anya Earl
Cc: Samita Pendse
Subject: RE: QPI Child Welfare Services Workgroup

I will have Samita (our analyst) do some general digging (Samita – I will call you in the AM but can you take a look and see how these funds are allocated to each state). I think one of my contacts at DHHS would also give some insight but that is going to take a bit.

In general, I've heard that Adoption Incentive Funds are pretty flush – that could be because of the specific use and need to report on??? In another State where we have programming, they don't seem to run out of \$\$.

Do you have a timeline?

From: Anya Earl
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2015 4:30 PM
To: Alison Blodgett
Subject: FW: QPI Child Welfare Services Workgroup

Will you look at this email below?

Anya Earl, MSW LSW
Director of Foster Care Services

From: Mark Fitzgerald [<mailto:FITZGEMS@ClarkCountyNV.gov>]
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2015 8:35 AM
To: Anya Earl
Cc: Denise Parker
Subject: RE: QPI Child Welfare Services Workgroup

Thanks Anya! Can you find out if there is an amount that it is capped at?

Denise, do you think we need to know anything else, e.g. how the funds are requested or budgeted?

Thanks so much Anya!

From: Anya Earl [<mailto:earla@safy.org>]
Sent: Sunday, November 15, 2015 10:11 PM
To: Mark Fitzgerald
Subject: RE: QPI Child Welfare Services Workgroup

Found out where the adoption funds are coming from for the state contract we have- our grant writer reported they are from:

Adoption Incentive Funds – federal.

Does this help or do I need to dig deeper?

Anya Earl, MSW LSW
Director of Foster Care Services

From: Mark Fitzgerald [<mailto:FITZGEMS@ClarkCountyNV.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, November 12, 2015 9:10 AM
To: Anya Earl
Subject: FW: QPI Child Welfare Services Workgroup

Oops, apparently I got your e-mail wrong the first time ☹

From: Mark Fitzgerald
Sent: Thursday, November 12, 2015 9:08 AM
To: Katrin Easter; Whitney Lukasik; Leigh Anne Westenkirchner; Shuuannidy Alvarez; 'mosley.pk@gmail.com'; 'Mike Pochowski'; 'alstephens3@cox.net'; 'Dianne P. Brooks'; Kimberly Forgione; Regina Wyman; Charity Kelley; Nancy Doyle; Veronica Fiscus; Danielle McCowen; Beth-Ann Nelson; 'jhartwig@adoptex.org'; Karen Atlantic; Cheryl Shuberda; Barbara Straight; 'Patricia Nordstrom'; Brenda Herbstman; 'cdegan@eaglequest.us.com'; 'Sandi Sinicrope'; Lisa Martinez; 'Alison Caliendo'; 'cmac78@gmail.com'
Cc: 'tball1274@gmail.com'; 'earla@safety.org'; 'jbevacqua@eaglequest.us.com'
Subject: QPI Child Welfare Services Workgroup

Good morning QPI Enthusiasts! Attached are the mintues from our October meeting as well as some information I received on Post –Adoption Support. Denise and I met with our QA/QI people to attempt to pull data supporting the need for post adoption support.

I look forward to seeing you all at our next scheduled meeting on November 24, 2015 from 10 – 1 in the Lincoln Room at 121 S. MLK (DFS Central site). Please bring any additional materials you have on either “transitioning” of children between placements (foster to foster, foster to adoption, foster to relative, foster to home, etc.) and/or post adoption support. Please review any “next steps” which might involve you ☺

Thanks and have a GREAT day!

Appendix D. Adoptions and Incentives Earned by Category and State

Table D-1. Foster Child Adoptions and Incentives Earned for FY2008-FY2011

Initial incentive awards are paid in the fiscal year following the year in which the incentive was earned

State	Baseline Number of Foster child adoptions in FY2007	Number of Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in				Incentives Earned for Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in			
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Alabama	349	402	624	606	439	\$212,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,028,000	\$360,000
Alaska	244	261	338	336	292	\$68,000	\$376,000	\$368,000	\$192,000
Arizona	1,565	1,596	1,636	2,045	2,243	\$124,000	\$284,000	\$1,920,000	\$2,712,000
Arkansas	401	498	591	589	589	\$388,000	\$760,000	\$752,000	\$752,000
California	7,622	7,777	7,033	5,644	5,007	\$620,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colorado	1,077	995	1,057	968	930	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	569	647	684	564	505	\$312,000	\$460,000	\$0	\$0
Delaware	118	111	125	67	95	\$0	\$28,000	\$0	\$0
District of Columbia	151	111	99	127	104	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	2,970	3,959	3,763	3,243	2,899	\$3,956,000	\$3,172,000	\$1,092,000	\$0
Georgia	1,237	1,265	1,242	1,193	1,060	\$112,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	242	257	265	209	192	\$60,000	\$92,000	\$0	\$0
Idaho	190	229	338	306	254	\$156,000	\$592,000	\$464,000	\$256,000
Illinois	1,512	1,527	1,414	1,214	482 ^a	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indiana	1,278	1,506	1,562	1,458	1,554	\$912,000	\$1,136,000	\$720,000	\$1,104,000
Iowa	1,060	1,038	1,005	795	851	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	777	704	863	685	777	\$0	\$344,000	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	689	779	842	754	824	\$360,000	\$612,000	\$260,000	\$540,000
Louisiana	419	587	576	638	641	\$672,000	\$628,000	\$876,000	\$888,000
Maine	329	322	336	274	291	\$0	\$28,000	\$0	\$0
Maryland	197	210	606	637	514	\$52,000	\$36,000	\$160,000	\$0
Massachusetts	794	712	790	726	724	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Michigan	2,617	2,731	3,089	2,597	2,500	\$456,000	\$1,888,000	\$0	\$0
Minnesota	548	768	652	619	566	\$880,000	\$416,000	\$284,000	\$72,000
Mississippi	290	272	292	352	350	\$0	\$8,000	\$248,000	\$240,000
Missouri	896	956	1,009	954	1,048	\$240,000	\$452,000	\$232,000	\$608,000
Montana	245	238	185	181	234	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nebraska	483	537	575	424	408	\$216,000	\$368,000	\$0	\$0
Nevada	453	459	527	635	806	\$24,000	\$296,000	\$728,000	\$1,412,000
New Hampshire	141	167	136	173	144	\$104,000	\$0	\$128,000	\$12,000
New Jersey	1,561	1,255	1,349	1,282	1,084	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Child Welfare: The Adoption Incentives Program

State	Baseline Number of Foster child adoptions in FY2007	Number of Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in				Incentives Earned for Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in			
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
New Mexico	355	427	437	420	351	\$288,000	\$328,000	\$260,000	\$0
New York	2,488	2,394	2,398	2,205	2,214	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
North Carolina	1,521	1,667	1,622	1,494	1,377	\$584,000	\$404,000	\$0	\$0
North Dakota	125	144	82	138	113	\$76,000	\$0	\$52,000	\$0
Ohio	1,710	1,505	1,453	1,359	1,420	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	1,227	1,463	1,496	1,569	1,226	\$944,000	\$1,076,000	\$1,368,000	\$0
Oregon	1,016	1,050	1,101	780	652	\$136,000	\$340,000	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	1,916	2,082	2,234	2,362	1,999	\$664,000	\$1,272,000	\$1,784,000	\$332,000
Rhode Island	239	258	273	184	201	\$76,000	\$136,000	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	431	525	513	529	588	\$376,000	\$328,000	\$392,000	\$628,000
South Dakota	160	173	165	131	156	\$52,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	1,214	1,098	1,001	972	772	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	4,022	4,530	4,988	4,709	4,718	\$2,032,000	\$3,864,000	\$2,748,000	\$2,784,000
Utah	450	541	510	572	569	\$364,000	\$240,000	\$488,000	\$476,000
Vermont	195	181	156	161	134	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virginia	668	595	633	645	748	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$320,000
Washington	1,276	1,245	1,618	1,626	1,573	\$0	\$1,368,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,188,000
West Virginia	398	513	537	654	685	\$460,000	\$556,000	\$1,024,000	\$1,148,000
Wisconsin	656	624	725	690	644	\$0	\$276,000	\$136,000	\$0
Wyoming	72	82	69	69	73	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000
Puerto Rico	143	133	179	98	42	\$0	\$144,000	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	51,306	54,106	55,793	51,662	48,662	\$16,076,00	\$23,448,00	\$18,912,000	\$16,028,000

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on earnings and award data received from HHS, Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Administration on Children, Youth, and Families (ACYF), Children's Bureau. Data shown for numbers of adoptions are as determined for the Adoption Incentives program and may differ somewhat from data reported elsewhere on adoptions with public child welfare agency involvement.

Note: For incentives earned in FY2009, FY2010 and FY2011, there were insufficient appropriations to pay the full bonus amounts earned at the time of the initial awards. Accordingly, for incentives earned in FY2009 and FY2010, states received a portion of their bonus amount at the time of the initial award (i.e., at the end of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the incentive was earned) and the remainder when sufficient funds were available (in the following fiscal year). For incentives earned for increases in the number of foster child adoptions finalized in FY2011, states received an initial, partial award in August 2012. However, assuming it follows past practice, HHS is expected to use Adoption Incentives funds appropriated for FY2013 to pay states the remaining incentive amounts for increases in foster child adoptions (up to the full amount shown in the final column of the table).

- a. As part of its comments in *Child Welfare Outcomes, FY2008-FY2011*, Illinois notes it has begun an improvement plan to address certain data concerns, including recent system changes leading to a miscount of adoptions.

Table D-2. Older Child (Age 9 or Above) Adoptions and Incentives Earned, FY2008-FY2011

Initial incentive awards are paid in the fiscal year following the year in which the incentive was earned

State	Baseline Number of older child adoptions in FY2007	Number of Older Child Adoptions Finalized in				Incentives Earned for Older Child Adoptions Finalized in			
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Alabama	115	136	186	220	108	\$168,000	\$568,000	\$840,000	\$0
Alaska	72	87	99	114	89	\$120,000	\$216,000	\$336,000	\$136,000
Arizona	345	388	392	536	557	\$344,000	\$376,000	\$1,528,000	\$1,696,000
Arkansas	102	116	147	135	137	\$112,000	\$360,000	\$264,000	\$280,000
California	1,646	1,734	1,555	1,293	1,060	\$704,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colorado	236	207	204	210	207	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	140	157	156	142	126	\$136,000	\$128,000	\$16,000	\$0
Delaware	24	18	31	14	26	\$0	\$56,000	\$0	\$16,000
District of Columbia	63	38	36	49	40	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	703	951	919	843	771	\$1,984,000	\$1,728,000	\$1,120,000	\$544,000
Georgia	356	356	405	370	320	\$0	\$392,000	\$112,000	\$0
Hawaii	48	66	63	53	65	\$144,000	\$120,000	\$40,000	\$136,000
Idaho	56	60	92	83	80	\$32,000	\$288,000	\$216,000	\$192,000
Illinois	336	358	358	302	145 ^a	\$176,000	\$176,000	\$0	\$0
Indiana	383	458	433	367	432	\$600,000	\$400,000	\$0	\$392,000
Iowa	240	213	217	179	163	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	205	214	208	168	224	\$72,000	\$24,000	\$0	\$152,000
Kentucky	209	247	290	293	275	\$304,000	\$648,000	\$672,000	\$528,000
Louisiana	96	117	103	140	137	\$168,000	\$56,000	\$352,000	\$328,000
Maine	113	93	83	62	63	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maryland	43	61	170	167	140	\$144,000	\$160,000	\$136,000	\$0
Massachusetts	189	125	137	141	149	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Michigan	828	843	963	758	694	\$120,000	\$1,080,000	\$0	\$0
Minnesota	153	158	158	162	148	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$72,000	\$0
Mississippi	95	84	86	91	111	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$128,000
Missouri	286	317	292	291	261	\$248,000	\$48,000	\$40,000	\$0
Montana	70	61	49	46	75	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
Nebraska	141	150	139	104	100	\$72,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nevada	122	122	111	153	223	\$0	\$0	\$248,000	\$808,000
New Hampshire	43	55	50	59	38	\$96,000	\$56,000	\$128,000	\$0
New Jersey	375	311	361	366	279	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Mexico	118	127	156	119	130	\$72,000	\$304,000	\$8,000	\$96,000
New York	1,053	976	952	798	803	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

State	Baseline Number of older child adoptions in FY2007	Number of Older Child Adoptions Finalized in				Incentives Earned for Older Child Adoptions Finalized in			
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
North Carolina	376	438	455	460	408	\$496,000	\$632,000	\$672,000	\$256,000
North Dakota	27	26	24	37	29	\$0	\$0	\$80,000	\$16,000
Ohio	541	454	396	325	403	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	343	376	350	381	320	\$264,000	\$56,000	\$304,000	\$0
Oregon	234	227	250	154	133	\$0	\$128,000	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	538	516	501	554	459	\$0	\$0	\$128,000	\$0
Rhode Island	57	64	63	44	54	\$56,000	\$48,000	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	113	135	125	126	150	\$176,000	\$96,000	\$104,000	\$296,000
South Dakota	51	38	42	36	41	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	524	435	342	379	276	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	805	1,007	1,122	1,172	1,246	\$1,616,000	\$2,536,000	\$2,936,000	\$3,528,000
Utah	80	93	83	105	106	\$104,000	\$24,000	\$200,000	\$208,000
Vermont	67	50	50	54	37	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virginia	215	164	217	224	294	\$0	\$16,000	\$72,000	\$632,000
Washington	246	240	307	392	332	\$0	\$488,000	\$1,168,000	\$688,000
West Virginia	105	107	153	183	179	\$16,000	\$384,000	\$624,000	\$592,000
Wisconsin	219	175	187	178	152	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wyoming	12	23	19	18	20	\$88,000	\$56,000	\$48,000	\$64,000
Puerto Rico	34	36	70	28	11	\$16,000	\$288,000	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	13,591	14,008	14,357	13,678	12,826	\$8,688,000	\$11,976,000	\$12,464,000	\$11,752,000

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on earnings and award data received from HHS, Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Administration on Children, Youth, and Families (ACYF), Children's Bureau. Data shown for numbers of adoptions are as determined for the Adoption Incentives program and may differ somewhat from data reported elsewhere on adoptions with public child welfare agency involvement.

Note: For incentives earned in FY2009, FY2010 and FY2011, there were insufficient appropriations to pay the full bonus amounts earned at the time of the initial awards. Accordingly, for incentives earned in FY2009 and FY2010, states received a portion of their bonus amount at the time of the initial award (i.e., at the end of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the incentive was earned) and the remainder when sufficient funds were available (in the following fiscal year). For incentives earned for increases in the number of older child adoptions finalized in FY2011, states received an initial, partial award in August 2012. However, assuming it follows past practice, HHS is expected to use Adoption Incentives funds appropriated for FY2013 to pay states the remaining incentive amounts for increases in older child adoptions (up to the full amount shown in the final column of the table).

- a. As part of its comments in *Child Welfare Outcomes, FY2008-FY2011*, Illinois notes it has begun an improvement plan to address certain data concerns, including recent system changes leading to a miscount of adoptions.

Table D-3. Special Needs (Under Age 9) Adoptions and Incentives Earned, FY2008-FY2011

Initial incentive awards are paid in the fiscal year following the year in which the incentive was earned

State	Baseline Number of Special Needs (under 9) Adoptions in FY2007	Number of Special Needs (under age 9) Adoptions Finalized in				Incentives Earned for Special Needs (under age 9) Adoptions Finalized in			
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Alabama	110	118	20	6	58	\$32,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	127	136	182	160	146	\$36,000	\$220,000	\$132,000	\$76,000
Arizona	1,026	989	973	1,180	1,388	\$0	\$0	\$616,000	\$1,448,000
Arkansas	181	256	285	320	289	\$300,000	\$416,000	\$556,000	\$432,000
California	4,921	4,884	4,539	3,735	3,248	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colorado	356	96	332	300	310	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	310	282	270	237	167	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Delaware ^a	19	35	27	18	20	\$0	\$32,000	\$0	\$4,000
District of Columbia	52	38	12	0	44	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	1,181	1,994	1,570	1,589	1,543	\$3,252,000	\$1,556,000	\$1,632,000	\$1,448,000
Georgia	459	489	453	434	446	\$120,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	170	164	161	116	96	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	106	147	210	198	155	\$164,000	\$416,000	\$368,000	\$196,000
Illinois ^a	0	0	462	670	253 ^b	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indiana	708	601	623	809	675	\$0	\$0	\$404,000	\$0
Iowa ^a	399	424	384	299	346	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	396	343	454	369	394	\$0	\$232,000	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	464	489	536	445	527	\$100,000	\$288,000	\$0	\$252,000
Louisiana	210	299	323	342	324	\$356,000	\$452,000	\$528,000	\$456,000
Maine ^a	137	154	162	143	159	\$68,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$88,000
Maryland	23	0	82	294	86	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	320	205	268	209	220	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Michigan	1,027	1,097	1,276	831	46	\$280,000	\$996,000	\$0	\$0
Minnesota	231	323	243	191	228	\$368,000	\$48,000	\$0	\$0
Mississippi	149	149	158	199	192	\$0	\$36,000	\$200,000	\$172,000
Missouri	521	398	540	571	646	\$0	\$76,000	\$200,000	\$500,000
Montana	142	139	91	83	81	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nebraska ^a	114	175	202	168	157	\$244,000	\$352,000	\$0	\$0
Nevada	288	285	346	378	450	\$0	\$232,000	\$360,000	\$648,000
New Hampshire	87	103	68	86	71	\$64,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Jersey	885	242	577	578	459	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Mexico	207	245	235	249	173	\$152,000	\$112,000	\$168,000	\$0
New York ^a	969	1,022	1,082	1,071	924	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

State	Baseline Number of Special Needs (under 9) Adoptions in FY2007	Number of Special Needs (under age 9) Adoptions Finalized in				Incentives Earned for Special Needs (under age 9) Adoptions Finalized in			
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
North Carolina	757	812	802	768	744	\$220,000	\$180,000	\$44,000	\$0
North Dakota	60	49	29	39	51	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	1,135	919	880	890	903	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	609	683	666	649	548	\$296,000	\$228,000	\$160,000	\$0
Oregon	615	636	678	481	443	\$84,000	\$252,000	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	1,099	1,232	1,395	1,413	1,253	\$532,000	\$1,184,000	\$1,256,000	\$616,000
Rhode Island	118	137	128	81	102	\$76,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	163	198	242	181	241	\$140,000	\$316,000	\$72,000	\$312,000
South Dakota ^a	75	89	87	69	88	\$56,000	\$48,000	\$0	\$0
Tennessee ^a	196	334	311	249	282	\$552,000	\$0	\$212,000	\$0
Texas	2,214	2,471	2,722	2,566	2,617	\$1,028,000	\$2,032,000	\$1,408,000	\$1,612,000
Utah	149	229	205	174	193	\$320,000	\$224,000	\$100,000	\$176,000
Vermont ^a	85	88	51	80	56	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virginia	327	309	282	271	290	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	975	936	576	938	935	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
West Virginia	244	252	300	332	308	\$32,000	\$224,000	\$352,000	\$256,000
Wisconsin ^a	422	402	431	410	439	\$0	\$36,000	\$0	\$0
Wyoming	31	27	22	19	9	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Puerto Rico	36	45	34	28	8	\$36,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	25,605	26,169	26,987	25,916	23,831	\$8,908,000	\$10,328,000	\$8,768,000	\$8,692,000

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on earnings and award data received from HHS, Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Administration on Children, Youth, and Families (ACYF), Children's Bureau. Data shown for numbers of adoptions are as determined for the Adoption Incentives program and may differ somewhat from data reported elsewhere on adoptions with public child welfare agency involvement.

Note: For incentives earned in FY2009, FY2010 and FY2011, there were insufficient appropriations to pay the full bonus amounts earned at the time of the initial awards. Accordingly, for incentives earned in FY2009 and FY2010, states received a portion of their bonus amount at the time of the initial award (i.e., at the end of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the incentive was earned) and the remainder when sufficient funds were available (in the following fiscal year). For incentives earned for increases in the number of special needs (under age 9) adoptions finalized in FY2011, states received an initial, partial award in August 2012. However, assuming it follows past practice, HHS is expected to use Adoption Incentives funds appropriated for FY2013 to pay states the remaining incentive amounts for increases in special needs (under age 9) adoptions (up to the full amount shown in the final column of the table).

- a. As provided in the law, states that exceeded their special needs (under age 9) adoption baseline did not earn an incentive for this increase unless, in that same fiscal year, they separately earned an incentive for increases in foster child or older child adoptions, or if they improved their adoption rate.
- b. As part of its comments in *Child Welfare Outcomes, FY2008-FY2011*, Illinois notes it has begun an improvement plan to address certain data concerns, including recent system changes leading to a miscount of adoptions.

Table D-4. Adoption Rates and Incentive Increases for Improved Adoption Rate

Adoption Rate = Number of foster child adoptions finalized in the fiscal year for every 100 children in foster care on the last day of the previous fiscal year.

State	Initial Baseline Highest adoption rate FY2002-F2007	Actual Adoption Rate Achieved			Current Baseline Highest adoption rate FY2002-FY2011	Fiscal Year Highest Adoption Rate Achieved	Incentive Increases States Were Eligible to Receive			
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010			FY2011	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Alabama	6.5	5.5	9.1	9.8	8.2	FY2010	\$0	\$177,000	\$44,000	\$0
Alaska	12.3	12.3	15.6	15.5	16.5	FY2011	\$0	\$71,000	\$0	\$17,000
Arizona	16.0	16.7	15.7	21.7	22.6	FY2011	\$65,000	\$0	\$471,000	\$88,000
Arkansas	12.5	13.8	16.8	16.1	15.7	FY2009	\$46,000	\$105,000	\$0	\$0
California	10.0	10.5	10.4	9.4	8.9	FY2008	\$377,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colorado	13.2	12.8	13.3	13.1	13.3	FY2009	\$0	\$11,000	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	8.9	11.2	12.7	11.8	11.3	FY2009	\$132,000	\$82,000	\$0	\$0
Delaware	13.0	9.6	13.3	8.2	12.9	FY2009	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0
District of Columbia	12.2	5.1	4.5	6.0	5.0	FY2004	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	10.4	14.8	17.0	16.9	15.5	FY2009	\$1,173,000	\$479,000	\$0	\$0
Georgia	9.4	10.4	12.4	14.8	15.4	FY2011	\$118,000	\$204,000	\$193,000	\$40,000
Hawaii	14.7	13.2	16.3	14.4	15.6	FY2009	\$0	\$27,000	\$0	\$0
Idaho	11.7	12.2	19.6	21.2	17.4	FY2010	\$10,000	\$128,000	\$23,000	\$0
Illinois	12.9	8.5	7.9	7.1	2.7 ^a	FY2002	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indiana	11.2	13.2	12.6	11.9	12.7	FY2008	\$232,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Iowa	21.0	12.6	14.9	12.1	13.0	FY2003	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	12.5	10.6	13.7	12.0	13.0	FY2009	\$0	\$75,000	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	12.5	11.1	11.7	11.0	11.8	FY2005	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	10.6	11.0	11.4	13.3	14.4	FY2011	\$22,000	\$19,000	\$92,000	\$49,000

State	Initial Baseline Highest adoption rate FY2002-F2007	Actual Adoption Rate Achieved				Current Baseline Highest adoption rate FY2002-FY2011	Fiscal Year Highest Adoption Rate Achieved	Incentive Increases States Were Eligible to Receive			
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011			FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Maine	15.8	16.3	18.0	16.6	18.8	18.8	FY2011	\$11,000	\$32,000	\$0	\$13,000
Maryland	7.3	2.1	7.8	9.0	8.4	9.0	FY2010	\$0	\$40,000	\$86,000	\$0
Massachusetts	7.2	6.8	7.6	7.5	8.1	8.1	FY2011	\$0	\$39,000	\$0	\$43,000
Michigan	13.6	13.1	15.3	14.7	15.2	15.3	FY2009	\$0	\$346,000	\$0	\$0
Minnesota	10.1	11.4	10.8	11.4	11.2	11.4	FY2008	\$86,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mississippi	9.9	8.2	8.9	10.6	9.8	10.6	FY2010	\$0	\$0	\$23,000	\$0
Missouri	11.1	9.7	10.0	11.1	10.6	11.1	FY2002	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Montana	12.8	13.7	11.6	11.0	13.6	13.7	FY2008	\$16,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nebraska	7.8	9.1	10.3	7.9	7.6	10.3	FY2009	\$79,000	\$66,000	\$0	\$0
Nevada	9.8	9.1	10.5	13.3	16.8	16.8	FY2011	\$0	\$35,000	\$133,000	\$167,000
New Hampshire	12.3	15.4	13.2	18.6	17.2	18.6	FY2010	\$34,000	\$0	\$30,000	\$0
New Jersey	14.5	13.9	15.9	16.4	15.7	16.4	FY2010	\$0	\$115,000	\$41,000	\$0
New Mexico	15.7	17.6	19.7	21.1	18.8	21.1	FY2010	\$47,000	\$46,000	\$28,000	\$0
New York	10.8	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.3	10.8	FY2004	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
North Carolina	13.7	15.4	16.5	15.6	15.6	16.5	FY2009	\$184,000	\$106,000	\$0	\$0
North Dakota	10.7	11.4	6.6	11.4	10.5	11.4	FY2008	\$9,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	11.2	8.8	10.6	11.1	11.9	11.9	FY2011	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$83,000
Oklahoma	12.9	12.4	14.1	18.0	15.6	18.0	FY2010	\$0	\$129,000	\$341,000	\$0
Oregon	12.4	11.0	12.2	9.0	7.2	12.4	FY2002	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	9.3	10.0	11.6	13.9	13.2	13.9	FY2010	\$142,000	\$312,000	\$394,000	\$0
Rhode Island	11.0	9.5	11.3	8.7	9.6	11.3	FY2009	\$0	\$8,000	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	9.0	10.2	10.3	10.7	13.1	13.1	FY2011	\$62,000	\$3,000	\$20,000	\$108,000

State	Initial Baseline Highest adoption rate FY2002-F2007	Actual Adoption Rate Achieved			Current Baseline Highest adoption rate FY2002-FY2011	Fiscal Year Highest Adoption Rate Achieved	Incentive Increases States Were Eligible to Receive			
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010			FY2011	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
South Dakota	10.4	11.0	11.1	8.8	10.5	FY2009	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.5	11.5	FY2010	\$5,000	\$0	\$17,000	\$0
Texas	13.0	15.0	17.7	17.6	16.3	FY2009	\$612,000	\$765,000	\$0	\$0
Utah	21.6	19.8	18.8	20.7	19.7	FY2006	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vermont	15.0	13.8	13.0	15.2	14.4	FY2010	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$0
Virginia	8.7	8.0	8.9	10.9	13.8	FY2011	\$0	\$15,000	\$117,000	\$158,000
Washington	13.6	11.2	14.1	14.8	15.5	FY2011	\$0	\$53,000	\$80,000	\$73,000
West Virginia	10.9	11.6	12.2	15.4	16.7	FY2011	\$32,000	\$25,000	\$137,000	\$52,000
Wisconsin	14.3	8.4	9.8	10.2	9.8	FY2004	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wyoming	6.1	6.7	6.0	6.0	7.4	FY2011	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,000
Puerto Rico	2.7	2.0	2.9	1.8	0.9	FY2009	\$0	\$12,000	\$0	\$0
Median	12.0	11.2	12.2	12.0	13.1		\$3,511,000	\$3,530,000	\$2,272,000	\$898,000

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on earnings and award data received from HHS, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, Children's Bureau. Adoption data used to calculate these rates are based on foster child adoptions as counted for the Adoption Incentives program.

Note: A state is eligible for an increase in its Adoption Incentive award (above the amount, if any, it earned for increases in number of adoptions) if it improves its adoption rate. However, any increase due to improved adoption rates may only be paid if there are sufficient funds remaining after the awards are made for increased numbers of adoption. FY2008 is the first year for which increases tied to improved adoption rates were authorized and it is also the only earnings year for which some funds were available to pay these increases. Specifically, for that year there were sufficient funds to pay about one-half (48%) of the increases for which states with improved adoption rates were eligible. (The full increase for which states were eligible is shown in the table above, although states received less than \$1.7 million of these amounts.) In each succeeding earnings year, there were no funds available to pay increased incentive amounts to states with improved adoption rates. Therefore, none of the amounts shown in the table above (for FY2009, FY2010, or FY2011) were paid to states that improved their adoption rates in those years.

- a. As part of its comments in *Child Welfare Outcomes, FY2008-FY2011*, Illinois notes it has begun an improvement plan to address certain data concerns, including recent system changes leading to a miscount of adoptions.

Table D-5. Incentives Earned by Award Category for Adoptions Finalized in FY2008-FY2011

Blank cell indicates not applicable

State	Foster Child		Older Child		Special Needs under Age 9		Adoption Rate		Total Incentive Amount for which State was Eligible	Adoption Rate Amount Paid		TOTAL Expected to Be Paid ^a
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%		\$	%	
Alabama	\$2,700,000	59.6%	\$1,576,000	34.8%	\$32,000	0.7%	\$221,000	4.9%	\$4,529,000	\$0	0.0%	\$4,308,000
Alaska	\$1,004,000	42.5%	\$808,000	34.2%	\$464,000	19.6%	\$88,000	3.7%	\$2,364,000	\$0	0.0%	\$2,276,000
Arizona	\$5,040,000	43.2%	\$3,944,000	33.8%	\$2,064,000	17.7%	\$624,000	5.3%	\$11,672,000	\$31,200	5.0%	\$11,079,200
Arkansas	\$2,652,000	48.0%	\$1,016,000	18.4%	\$1,704,000	30.9%	\$151,000	2.7%	\$5,523,000	\$22,080	14.6%	\$5,394,080
California	\$620,000	36.4%	\$704,000	41.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$377,000	22.2%	\$1,701,000	\$180,960	48.0%	\$1,504,960
Colorado	\$0		\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$11,000	100.0%	\$11,000	\$0	0.0%	\$0
Connecticut	\$772,000	61.0%	\$280,000	22.1%	\$0	0.0%	\$214,000	16.9%	\$1,266,000	\$63,360	29.6%	\$1,115,360
Delaware	\$28,000	20.1%	\$72,000	51.8%	\$36,000	25.9%	\$3,000	2.2%	\$139,000	\$0	0.0%	\$136,000
District of Columbia	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0			\$0
Florida	\$8,220,000	35.5%	\$5,376,000	23.2%	\$7,888,000	34.1%	\$1,652,000	7.1%	\$23,136,000	\$563,040	34.1%	\$22,047,040
Georgia	\$132,000	10.1%	\$504,000	38.4%	\$120,000	9.2%	\$555,000	42.3%	\$1,311,000	\$56,640	10.2%	\$812,640
Hawaii	\$152,000	24.6%	\$440,000	71.1%	\$0	0.0%	\$27,000	4.4%	\$619,000	\$0	0.0%	\$592,000
Idaho	\$1,468,000	41.9%	\$728,000	20.8%	\$1,144,000	32.7%	\$161,000	4.6%	\$3,501,000	\$4,800	3.0%	\$3,344,800
Illinois	\$60,000	14.6%	\$352,000	85.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$412,000			\$412,000
Indiana	\$3,872,000	65.6%	\$1,392,000	23.6%	\$404,000	6.8%	\$232,000	3.9%	\$5,900,000	\$111,360	48.0%	\$5,779,360
Iowa	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0			\$0
Kansas	\$344,000	38.3%	\$248,000	27.6%	\$232,000	25.8%	\$75,000	8.3%	\$899,000	\$0	0.0%	\$824,000
Kentucky	\$1,772,000	38.8%	\$2,152,000	47.2%	\$640,000	14.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,564,000	\$0		\$4,564,000
Louisiana	\$3,064,000	51.6%	\$904,000	15.2%	\$1,792,000	30.2%	\$182,000	3.1%	\$5,942,000	\$10,560	5.8%	\$5,770,560

State	Foster Child		Older Child		Special Needs under Age 9		Adoption Rate		Total Incentive Amount for which State was Eligible	Adoption Rate Amount Paid		TOTAL Expected to Be Paid ^a
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%		\$	%	
Maine	\$28,000	8.2%	\$0	0.0%	\$256,000	75.3%	\$56,000	16.5%	\$340,000	\$5,280	9.4%	\$289,280
Maryland	\$248,000	30.5%	\$440,000	54.1%	\$0	0.0%	\$126,000	15.5%	\$814,000	\$0	0.0%	\$688,000
Massachusetts	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$82,000	100.0%	\$82,000	\$0	0.0%	\$0
Michigan	\$2,344,000	45.4%	\$1,200,000	23.2%	\$1,276,000	24.7%	\$346,000	6.7%	\$5,166,000	\$0	0.0%	\$4,820,000
Minnesota	\$1,652,000	71.6%	\$152,000	6.6%	\$416,000	18.0%	\$86,000	3.7%	\$2,306,000	\$41,280	48.0%	\$2,261,280
Mississippi	\$496,000	47.0%	\$128,000	12.1%	\$408,000	38.7%	\$23,000	2.2%	\$1,055,000	\$0	0.0%	\$1,032,000
Missouri	\$1,532,000	57.9%	\$336,000	12.7%	\$776,000	29.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$2,644,000	\$7,680	48.0%	\$2,644,000
Montana	\$0	0.0%	\$40,000	71.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$16,000	28.6%	\$56,000	\$37,920	26.2%	\$47,680
Nebraska	\$584,000	41.8%	\$72,000	5.2%	\$596,000	42.7%	\$145,000	10.4%	\$1,397,000	\$0	0.0%	\$1,289,920
Nevada	\$2,460,000	48.3%	\$1,056,000	20.7%	\$1,240,000	24.4%	\$335,000	6.6%	\$5,091,000	\$0	0.0%	\$4,756,000
New Hampshire	\$244,000	37.4%	\$280,000	42.9%	\$64,000	9.8%	\$64,000	9.8%	\$652,000	\$16,320	25.5%	\$604,320
New Jersey	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$156,000	100.0%	\$156,000	\$0	0.0%	\$0
New Mexico	\$876,000	45.9%	\$480,000	25.1%	\$432,000	22.6%	\$121,000	6.3%	\$1,909,000	\$22,560	18.6%	\$1,810,560
New York	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0			\$0
North Carolina	\$988,000	26.2%	\$2,056,000	54.4%	\$444,000	11.8%	\$290,000	7.7%	\$3,778,000	\$88,320	30.5%	\$3,576,320
North Dakota	\$128,000	54.9%	\$96,000	41.2%	\$0	0.0%	\$9,000	3.9%	\$233,000	\$4,320	48.0%	\$228,320
Ohio	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$83,000	100.0%	\$83,000	\$0	0.0%	\$0
Oklahoma	\$3,388,000	65.6%	\$624,000	12.1%	\$684,000	13.2%	\$470,000	9.1%	\$5,166,000	\$0	0.0%	\$4,696,000
Oregon	\$476,000	50.6%	\$128,000	13.6%	\$336,000	35.7%	\$0	0.0%	\$940,000			\$940,000
Pennsylvania	\$4,052,000	47.0%	\$128,000	1.5%	\$3,588,000	41.6%	\$848,000	9.8%	\$8,616,000	\$68,160	8.0%	\$7,836,160
Rhode Island	\$212,000	48.2%	\$104,000	23.6%	\$116,000	26.4%	\$8,000	1.8%	\$440,000	\$0	0.0%	\$432,000

State	Foster Child		Older Child		Special Needs under Age 9		Adoption Rate		Total Incentive Amount for which State was Eligible	Adoption Rate Amount Paid		TOTAL Expected to Be Paid ^a
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%		\$	%	
South Carolina	\$1,724,000	50.3%	\$672,000	19.6%	\$840,000	24.5%	\$193,000	5.6%	\$3,429,000	\$29,760	15.4%	\$3,265,760
South Dakota	\$72,000	38.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$104,000	55.3%	\$12,000	6.4%	\$188,000	\$4,800	40.0%	\$180,800
Tennessee	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$764,000	97.2%	\$22,000	2.8%	\$786,000	\$2,400	10.9%	\$766,400
Texas	\$1,428,000	38.7%	\$10,616,000	36.0%	\$6,080,000	20.6%	\$1,377,000	4.7%	\$29,501,000	\$293,760	21.3%	\$28,417,760
Utah	\$1,568,000	53.6%	\$536,000	18.3%	\$820,000	28.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$2,924,000			\$2,924,000
Vermont	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$2,000	100.0%	\$2,000	\$0	0.0%	\$0
Virginia	\$320,000	24.1%	\$720,000	54.1%	\$0	0.0%	\$290,000	21.8%	\$1,330,000	\$0	0.0%	\$1,040,000
Washington	\$3,956,000	60.8%	\$2,344,000	36.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$206,000	3.2%	\$6,506,000	\$0	0.0%	\$6,300,000
West Virginia	\$3,188,000	53.9%	\$1,616,000	27.3%	\$864,000	14.6%	\$246,000	4.2%	\$5,914,000	\$15,360	6.2%	\$5,683,360
Wisconsin	\$412,000	92.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$36,000	8.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$448,000			\$448,000
Wyoming	\$44,000	14.0%	\$256,000	81.5%	\$0	0.0%	\$14,000	4.5%	\$314,000	\$3,360	24.0%	\$303,360
Puerto Rico	\$144,000	29.0%	\$304,000	61.3%	\$36,000	7.3%	\$12,000	2.4%	\$496,000	\$0	0.0%	\$484,000
TOTAL	\$74,464,000	44.8%	\$44,880,000	27.0%	\$36,696,000	22.1%	\$10,211,000	6.1%	\$166,251,000	\$1,685,280	16.5%	\$157,725,280

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on earnings and award data received from HHS, Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Administration on Children, Youth, and Families (ACYF), Children's Bureau.

Note: States are expected to receive all incentive amounts they were eligible to receive for increases in the number of foster child, older child, and special needs (under age 9) adoptions. However, they may only receive awards for improved adoption rates if there are sufficient funds to pay these awards at the time initial awards are made for a fiscal year and after all awards for increases in numbers of adoptions are made. There were sufficient funds to pay some (48%) of awards earned for improved adoption rates for adoptions finalized in FY2008. However, there were no funds for this award category for adoptions finalized in FY2009, FY2010, or FY2011.

a. In August 2012, states received an initial portion of any incentive earned for increases in the number of foster child, older child, or special needs (under age 9) adoptions. At that time there were insufficient funds to pay the full amount states earned. Therefore, states received a pro-rated amount (\$31.8 million, 87%) of the award they were eligible for increases in numbers of adoptions. Assuming HHS follows past practice, however, states are expected to receive the remaining award amount (\$4.7 million) out of FY2013 appropriations provided for the Adoption Incentive program.

Appendix E. Children in Foster Care and Waiting for Adoption by State

Table E-1. Children in Foster Care on the Last Day of the Fiscal Year by State, FY2007-FY2011

States are ordered by caseload change (largest % decline to greatest % increase), FY2007 to FY2011

State	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	% Change in Caseload FY2007-FY2011
Hawaii	1,940	1,621	1,472	1,234	1,126	-42.0%
Georgia	12,197	9,984	8,068	6,895	7,591	-37.8%
Virginia	7,718	7,099	5,968	5,414	4,846	-37.2%
Rhode Island	2,768	2,407	2,112	2,086	1,806	-34.8%
Maine	1,971	1,864	1,646	1,546	1,296	-34.2%
New Hampshire	1,102	1,029	930	839	742	-32.7%
Pennsylvania	20,999	26,571	16,623	15,179	14,175	-32.5%
Maryland	8,415	7,613	7,065	6,098	5,704	-32.2%
Puerto Rico	6,330	6,185	5,351	4,476	4,363	-31.1%
Oklahoma	11,785	10,595	8,712	7,857	8,280	-29.7%
New Jersey	9,056	8,510	7,803	6,892	6,440	-28.9%
Wyoming	1,231	1,154	1,155	981	886	-28.0%
Idaho	1,870	1,723	1,446	1,462	1,354	-27.6%
Michigan	20,830	20,171	17,723	16,412	15,105	-27.5%
Alabama	7,262	6,941	6,179	5,350	5,295	-27.1%
Delaware	1,157	938	814	739	845	-27.0%
Florida	26,788	22,187	19,162	18,743	19,760	-26.2%
South Carolina	5,167	5,054	4,978	4,487	3,821	-26.0%
Minnesota	6,711	6,028	5,410	5,050	4,995	-25.6%
California	73,998	67,703	60,583	56,183	55,409	-25.1%
New Mexico	2,423	2,221	1,992	1,869	1,859	-23.3%
Vermont	1,309	1,200	1,062	933	1,010	-22.8%
Iowa	8,005	6,743	6,564	6,533	6,344	-20.7%
North Carolina	10,827	9,841	9,547	8,828	8,601	-20.6%
District of Columbia	2,197	2,217	2,111	2,066	1,797	-18.2%
Massachusetts	10,497	10,427	9,652	8,958	8,619	-17.9%
New York	30,072	29,493	27,992	26,783	24,962	-17.0%
Ohio	14,532	13,703	12,232	11,940	12,069	-16.9%

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State	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	% Change in Caseload FY2007-FY2011
Colorado	7,777	7,964	7,392	6,980	6,488	-16.6%
North Dakota	1,263	1,223	1,210	1,078	1,066	-15.6%
Louisiana	5,333	5,065	4,786	4,453	4,531	-15.0%
Connecticut	5,764	5,373	4,761	4,462	4,926	-14.5%
Washington	11,107	11,167	10,961	10,136	9,533	-14.2%
Alaska	2,126	1,954	1,851	1,765	1,829	-14.0%
Wisconsin	7,541	7,403	6,785	6,575	6,547	-13.2%
Nebraska	5,875	5,591	5,343	5,358	5,117	-12.9%
Kansas	6,631	6,306	5,691	5,979	5,852	-11.7%
South Dakota	1,566	1,482	1,484	1,485	1,407	-10.2%
Nevada	5,070	5,023	4,783	4,807	4,636	-8.6%
Kentucky	7,207	7,182	6,872	6,983	6,659	-7.6%
Oregon	9,562	8,988	8,650	9,001	8,871	-7.2%
Indiana	11,295	11,903	12,238	12,276	10,779	-4.6%
Utah	2,765	2,714	2,759	2,886	2,701	-2.3%
Tennessee	7,751	7,219	6,723	6,695	7,647	-1.3%
Illinois	17,864	17,843	17,080	17,730	17,641	-1.2%
Texas	30,137	28,154	26,686	28,947	30,109	-0.1%
West Virginia	4,432	4,412	4,237	4,112	4,475	1.0%
Arkansas	3,616	3,522	3,657	3,756	3,732	3.2%
Montana	1,737	1,600	1,639	1,723	1,794	3.3%
Missouri	10,282	7,607	8,667	9,880	10,620	3.3%
Mississippi	3,328	3,292	3,320	3,582	3,597	8.1%
Arizona	9,099	9,590	9,423	9,930	10,883	19.6%
TOTAL	488,285	463,799	421,350	406,412	400,540	-18.0%

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on caseload data by state, included in HHS, ACF,ACYF, Children's Bureau, "Foster Care FY2003-FY2011: Entries, Exits and Number of Children in Care on the Last Day of Each Fiscal Year by State" (data are as reported by states via AFCARS as of July 2012).

Table E-2. Children Waiting for Adoption, FY2007-FY2011, Percentage Change in the Number of Those Children and Share Adopted by State

States are ordered by change in number of waiting children (largest % decline to greatest % increase), FY2007-FY2011

State	Number of Children Waiting to be Adopted					% Change in Number of Waiting Children	Share of Children Waiting on Last Day of Previous Fiscal Year Who Were Adopted in	
	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011		FY2008	FY2011
Hawaii	733	555	428	351	277	-62.2%	49.2%	56.4%
Maryland	1,660	1,506	1,221	883	719	-56.7%	36.7%	60.0%
New Hampshire	325	297	272	227	167	-48.6%	51.4%	63.4%
Idaho	593	576	498	389	334	-43.7%	39.8%	66.6%
Minnesota	1,674	1,393	1,227	1,073	955	-43.0%	46.9%	54.1%
Illinois	5,598	4,608	2,728	2,944	3,272	-41.6%	26.3%	41.3%
Pennsylvania	3,408	3,525	2,943	2,551	2,045	-40.0%	61.3%	78.9%
California	20,830	17,847	15,664	14,872	12,881	-38.2%	37.3%	36.0%
Colorado	1,762	1,897	1,506	1,246	1,098	-37.7%	57.0%	75.0%
Florida	7,927	7,942	6,364	5,022	4,994	-37.0%	48.8%	58.6%
District of Columbia	560	493	486	419	357	-36.3%	20.2%	25.3%
Puerto Rico	1,145	1,071	956	903	746	-34.8%	13.3%	6.2%
Oregon	2,527	2,206	1,840	1,827	1,663	-34.2%	41.6%	36.0%
Rhode Island	400	415	333	310	267	-33.3%	65.0%	64.8%
Missouri	2,853	1,792	1,982	1,952	1,946	-31.8%	30.6%	61.4%
North Dakota	337	288	298	227	230	-31.8%	47.2%	52.4%
Michigan	6,115	5,674	4,902	5,236	4,237	-30.7%	44.7%	47.7%
New Jersey	3,262	3,009	2,694	2,464	2,294	-29.7%	38.8%	44.2%
Alabama	1,824	1,751	1,475	1,271	1,296	-28.9%	24.2%	34.6%
North Carolina	3,095	2,903	2,722	2,427	2,234	-27.8%	54.7%	60.3%
Georgia	2,162	2,244	1,802	1,690	1,567	-27.5%	62.0%	63.4%
Oklahoma	4,022	3,766	3,429	2,872	2,956	-26.5%	37.7%	45.1%
Ohio	3,762	3,477	3,380	3,013	2,789	-25.9%	43.5%	47.1%
Virginia	1,834	1,769	1,617	1,562	1,372	-25.2%	36.2%	48.3%
Vermont	257	225	231	180	196	-23.7%	70.8%	74.4%
Montana	597	521	537	495	460	-22.9%	40.5%	48.1%
Delaware	311	304	239	253	244	-21.5%	35.7%	37.5%
South Carolina	1,781	1,823	1,862	1,699	1,415	-20.6%	29.5%	34.6%
New Mexico	963	907	870	777	786	-18.4%	44.3%	45.2%

State	Number of Children Waiting to be Adopted					% Change in Number of Waiting Children	Share of Children Waiting on Last Day of Previous Fiscal Year Who Were Adopted in	
	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011		FY2008	FY2011
South Dakota	452	423	380	418	376	-16.8%	38.9%	40.2%
Maine	614	619	571	575	511	-16.8%	52.4%	51.5%
Iowa	1,299	1,158	1,003	1,068	1,088	-16.2%	80.1%	80.9%
New York	7,659	7,014	6,890	6,603	6,418	-16.2%	31.3%	33.5%
Wyoming	151	98	73	85	127	-15.9%	61.6%	85.9%
Kentucky	2,153	2,101	2,048	1,951	1,918	-10.9%	35.9%	42.2%
Indiana	3,210	3,090	3,224	3,192	2,886	-10.1%	46.8%	48.7%
Wisconsin	1,284	1,329	1,255	1,159	1,163	-9.4%	56.2%	61.9%
Massachusetts	2,868	2,846	2,839	2,758	2,672	-6.8%	24.8%	26.3%
Alaska	766	769	714	686	714	-6.8%	38.4%	42.9%
Mississippi	898	996	975	843	880	-2.0%	31.3%	42.5%
Washington	2,837	3,035	3,147	3,089	2,783	-1.9%	44.4%	51.2%
Utah	574	553	565	553	567	-1.2%	93.4%	104.3%
Texas	13,552	13,414	12,844	13,108	13,481	-0.5%	33.4%	36.0%
Kansas	1,812	1,960	1,852	1,825	1,817	0.3%	39.8%	42.8%
Nevada	1,936	2,200	2,098	2,094	1,968	1.7%	24.3%	39.2%
Louisiana	1,137	1,069	1,093	1,091	1,162	2.2%	52.4%	58.8%
Nebraska	805	881	831	768	831	3.2%	64.6%	53.8%
Arizona	2,516	2,323	2,792	2,673	2,822	12.2%	67.4%	85.1%
West Virginia	1,278	1,300	1,220	1,241	1,473	15.3%	40.9%	56.2%
Connecticut	1,162	1,430	1,354	1,245	1,341	15.4%	66.4%	49.1%
Tennessee	1,622	1,477	1,326	1,692	2,027	25.0%	64.5%	45.6%
Arkansas	780	872	850	1,604	1,414	81.3%	64.7%	36.8%
TOTAL	133,682	125,741	114,450	109,456	104,236	-22.0%	41.3%	46.2%

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on state-level data reported via AFCARS as of July 2012, included in HHS, ACF, ACYF, Children's Bureau, "Children in Public Foster Care Waiting to be Adopted" and "Adoptions of Children with Public Child Welfare Agency Involvement."

Notes: There is no definition in federal law or regulation for the term "waiting for adoption." For purposes of analysis, and as used in this table, the HHS, Children's Bureau counts as "waiting" any child in foster care with a case plan goal of adoption and/or to whom all parental rights have been terminated. However, it excludes from this count any youth 16 or older to whom all parental rights have been terminated if that youth has a case plan goal of "emancipation."

Although not true for every child, the very large majority of children adopted with public child welfare agency involvement were previously in foster care.

Adoption Incentives Awards by Category for Earning Years 2008–2012¹

Updated September 2013

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (Public Law [P.L.] 110-351) reauthorized the Adoption Incentives payment program under part E of the Social Security Act. Under this reauthorization, states can earn incentive funds for increasing the number of children adopted in certain circumstances. There are four categories under which states can earn Adoption Incentive awards:

Exceeding a baseline number of foster child adoptions: States must exceed their 2007 baseline number of foster child adoptions to be eligible for incentive awards in this category. States earn \$4,000 for each foster child adopted that is above the baseline number.

Exceeding a baseline number of older child (age 9 or older) adoptions: States must exceed their 2007 baseline number of older child (age 9 or above) adoptions to be eligible for incentive awards in this category. States earn \$8,000 for each older child adopted that is above the baseline number.

Exceeding a baseline number of special needs child (under age 9) adoptions: As provided in the law, states that exceed their special needs adoption baseline do not earn an incentive for this increase unless, in that same fiscal year, they separately earned an incentive for increases in foster care or older child adoptions, or they exceeded their highest ever adoption rate. States earn \$4,000 for each special needs child adopted that meet this criteria.

Exceeding the state's highest ever adoption rate: A state is eligible for an adoption rate incentive award if they achieve their highest ever foster child adoption rate between FY2002 and the most recent FY. If the current earning year's adoption rate is the highest, that rate is multiplied by the number of children in foster care on the last day of the preceding fiscal year. That result is then subtracted from the number of foster child adoptions in the state in the current earning year. The difference is then rounded to the nearest whole number and multiplied by \$1,000. However, Adoption Rate incentive awards may only be paid if there are sufficient funds remaining after the awards are made for increased numbers of adoptions in the other three award categories (Foster Child Adoptions, Older Youth Adoptions, and Special Needs Adoptions).

The following charts give a detailed break-down by state for all four of these award categories for earning years 2008-2012.

¹The "earning year" is the fiscal year for which the data were based. Adoption Incentive funds are generally awarded in the fiscal year following the earning year.

Foster Child Adoptions and Incentives Earned for Earning Years 2008–2012¹

State	Baseline Number of foster child adoptions in FY2007	Number of Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in ⁱⁱ						Incentives Earned for Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in ⁱⁱⁱ					
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012		
Alabama	349	402	624	606	439	578	\$212,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,028,000	\$360,000	\$916,000		
Alaska	244	261	338	336	292	310	\$68,000	\$376,000	\$368,000	\$192,000	\$264,000		
Arizona	1,565	1,596	1,636	2,045	2,243	2,244	\$124,000	\$284,000	\$1,920,000	\$2,712,000	\$2,716,000		
Arkansas	401	498	591	589	589	700	\$388,000	\$760,000	\$752,000	\$752,000	\$1,196,000		
California	7,622	7,777	7,033	5,644	5,007	5,715	\$620,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Colorado	1,077	995	1,057	968	930	900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Connecticut	569	647	684	564	505	408	\$312,000	\$460,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Delaware	118	111	125	67	95	91	\$0	\$28,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Dist. of Columbia	151	111	99	127	104	111	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Florida	2,970	3,959	3,763	3,243	2,899	3,247	\$3,956,000	\$3,172,000	\$1,092,000	\$0	\$1,108,000		
Georgia	1,237	1,265	1,242	1,193	1,060	903	\$112,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Hawaii	242	257	265	209	192	187	\$60,000	\$92,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Idaho	190	229	338	306	254	268	\$156,000	\$592,000	\$464,000	\$256,000	\$312,000		
Illinois	1,512	1,527	1,414	1,214	482	0	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Indiana	1,278	1,506	1,562	1,458	1,554	1,707	\$912,000	\$1,136,000	\$720,000	\$1,104,000	\$1,716,000		
Iowa	1,060	1,038	1,005	795	851	1,020	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Kansas	777	704	863	685	777	753	\$0	\$344,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Kentucky	689	779	842	754	824	784	\$360,000	\$612,000	\$260,000	\$540,000	\$380,000		
Louisiana	419	587	576	638	641	650	\$672,000	\$628,000	\$876,000	\$888,000	\$924,000		
Maine	329	322	336	274	291	285	\$0	\$28,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Maryland ^{iv}	597	210	606	637	514	448	\$52,000	\$36,000	\$160,000	\$0	\$0		
Massachusetts	794	712	790	726	724	754	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Michigan	2,617	2,731	3,089	2,597	2,500	2,559	\$456,000	\$1,888,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Minnesota	548	768	652	619	566	489	\$880,000	\$416,000	\$284,000	\$72,000	\$0		
Mississippi	290	272	292	352	350	421	\$0	\$8,000	\$248,000	\$240,000	\$524,000		
Missouri	896	956	1,009	954	1,048	1,169	\$240,000	\$452,000	\$232,000	\$608,000	\$1,092,000		
Montana	245	238	185	181	234	212	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Nebraska	483	537	575	424	408	412	\$216,000	\$368,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		

State	Baseline Number of foster child adoptions in FY2007	Number of Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in ⁱⁱ						Incentives Earned for Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in ⁱⁱⁱ					
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012		
Nevada	453	459	527	635	806	730	\$24,000	\$296,000	\$728,000	\$1,412,000	\$1,108,000		
New Hampshire	141	167	136	173	144	95	\$104,000	\$0	\$128,000	\$12,000	\$0		
New Jersey	1,561	1,255	1,349	1,282	1,084	1,018	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
New Mexico	355	427	437	420	351	345	\$288,000	\$328,000	\$260,000	\$0	\$0		
New York	2,488	2,394	2,398	2,205	2,214	2,182	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
North Carolina	1,521	1,667	1,622	1,494	1,377	1,257	\$584,000	\$404,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		
North Dakota	125	144	82	138	113	146	\$76,000	\$0	\$52,000	\$0	\$84,000		
Ohio	1,710	1,505	1,453	1,359	1,420	1,241	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Oklahoma	1,227	1,463	1,496	1,569	1,226	1,460	\$944,000	\$1,076,000	\$1,368,000	\$0	\$932,000		
Oregon	1,016	1,050	1,101	780	652	674	\$136,000	\$340,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Pennsylvania	1,916	2,082	2,234	2,362	1,999	1,863	\$664,000	\$1,272,000	\$1,784,000	\$332,000	\$0		
Rhode Island	239	258	273	184	201	191	\$76,000	\$136,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		
South Carolina	431	525	513	529	588	776	\$376,000	\$328,000	\$392,000	\$628,000	\$1,380,000		
South Dakota	160	173	165	131	156	126	\$52,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Tennessee	1,214	1,098	1,001	972	772	813	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Texas	4,022	4,530	4,988	4,709	4,718	5,039	\$2,032,000	\$3,864,000	\$2,748,000	\$2,784,000	\$4,068,000		
Utah	450	541	510	572	569	559	\$364,000	\$240,000	\$488,000	\$476,000	\$436,000		
Vermont	195	181	156	161	134	172	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Virginia	668	595	633	645	748	625	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$320,000	\$0		
Washington	1,276	1,245	1,618	1,626	1,573	1,225	\$0	\$1,368,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,188,000	\$0		
West Virginia	398	513	537	654	685	622	\$460,000	\$556,000	\$1,024,000	\$1,148,000	\$896,000		
Wisconsin	656	624	725	690	644	704	\$0	\$276,000	\$136,000	\$0	\$192,000		
Wyoming	72	82	69	69	73	81	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$36,000		
Puerto Rico	143	133	179	98	42	38	\$0	\$144,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total	51,706	54,106	55,793	51,662	48,662	49,307	\$16,076,000	\$23,448,000	\$18,912,000	\$16,028,000	\$20,280,000		

Source: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Administration for Children and Families; Administration on Children, Youth and Families; Office of Data, Analysis, Research, and Evaluation.

ⁱ The "earning year" is the fiscal year for which the data were based. Adoption Incentive funds are generally awarded in the fiscal year following the earning year.

ⁱⁱ Data shown for the numbers of adoptions are as determined specifically for the Adoptions Incentives Program and may differ from data reported elsewhere on adoptions with public child welfare agency involvement.

ⁱⁱⁱ States must exceed their 2007 baseline number of foster child adoptions to be eligible for incentive awards in this category. States earn \$4,000 for each foster child adopted that is above the baseline number. For earning years 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 the amount of funds earned by states exceeded the amount of funds that were available. Therefore, the award amounts were pro-rated accordingly at the time of the initial awards, and the remainder was paid the following fiscal year.

^{iv} The 2007 baseline number of public agency adoptions for Maryland was 197 for earning year 2008. It was corrected to 597 for earning years 2009 and beyond.

Older Child (Age 9 or Above) Adoptions and Incentives Earned for Earning Years 2008-2012¹

State	Baseline Number of older child adoptions in FY2007	Number of Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in ⁱⁱ					Incentives Earned for Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in ⁱⁱⁱ				
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Alabama	115	136	186	220	108	193	\$168,000	\$568,000	\$840,000	\$0	\$624,000
Alaska	72	87	99	114	89	88	\$120,000	\$216,000	\$336,000	\$136,000	\$128,000
Arizona	345	388	392	536	557	568	\$344,000	\$376,000	\$1,528,000	\$1,696,000	\$1,784,000
Arkansas	102	116	147	135	137	150	\$112,000	\$360,000	\$264,000	\$280,000	\$384,000
California	1,646	1,734	1,555	1,293	1,060	1,140	\$704,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colorado	236	207	204	210	207	202	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	140	157	156	142	126	91	\$136,000	\$128,000	\$16,000	\$0	\$0
Delaware	24	18	31	14	26	24	\$0	\$56,000	\$0	\$16,000	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	63	38	36	49	40	29	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	703	951	919	843	771	883	\$1,984,000	\$1,728,000	\$1,120,000	\$544,000	\$1,440,000
Georgia	356	356	405	370	320	251	\$0	\$392,000	\$112,000	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	48	66	63	53	65	40	\$144,000	\$120,000	\$40,000	\$136,000	\$0
Idaho	56	60	92	83	80	71	\$32,000	\$288,000	\$216,000	\$192,000	\$120,000
Illinois	336	358	358	302	145	0	\$176,000	\$176,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indiana	383	458	433	367	432	434	\$600,000	\$400,000	\$0	\$392,000	\$408,000
Iowa	240	213	217	179	163	235	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	205	214	208	168	224	218	\$72,000	\$24,000	\$0	\$152,000	\$104,000
Kentucky	209	247	290	293	275	239	\$304,000	\$648,000	\$672,000	\$528,000	\$240,000
Louisiana	96	117	103	140	137	122	\$168,000	\$56,000	\$352,000	\$328,000	\$208,000
Maine	113	93	83	62	63	75	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maryland ^{iv}	150	61	170	167	140	121	\$144,000	\$160,000	\$136,000	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	189	125	137	141	149	133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Michigan	828	843	963	758	694	644	\$120,000	\$1,080,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Minnesota	153	158	158	162	148	119	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$72,000	\$0	\$0
Mississippi	95	84	86	91	111	133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$128,000	\$304,000
Missouri	286	317	292	291	261	313	\$248,000	\$48,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$216,000
Montana	70	61	49	46	75	66	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0
Nebraska	141	150	139	104	100	88	\$72,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

State	Baseline Number of older child adoptions in FY2007	Number of Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in ⁱⁱ					Incentives Earned for Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in ⁱⁱⁱ				
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Nevada	122	111	153	223	178	\$0	\$0	\$248,000	\$808,000	\$448,000	
New Hampshire	43	50	59	38	26	\$96,000	\$56,000	\$128,000	\$0	\$0	
New Jersey	375	361	366	279	226	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
New Mexico	118	156	119	130	110	\$72,000	\$304,000	\$8,000	\$96,000	\$0	
New York	1,053	952	798	803	812	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
North Carolina	376	438	460	408	390	\$496,000	\$632,000	\$672,000	\$256,000	\$112,000	
North Dakota	27	24	37	29	34	\$0	\$0	\$80,000	\$16,000	\$56,000	
Ohio	541	396	325	403	326	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Oklahoma	343	350	381	320	374	\$264,000	\$56,000	\$304,000	\$0	\$248,000	
Oregon	234	227	154	133	162	\$0	\$128,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Pennsylvania	538	501	554	459	407	\$0	\$0	\$128,000	\$0	\$0	
Rhode Island	57	63	44	54	55	\$56,000	\$48,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	
South Carolina	113	135	126	150	216	\$176,000	\$96,000	\$104,000	\$296,000	\$824,000	
South Dakota	51	38	36	41	28	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Tennessee	524	342	379	276	277	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Texas	805	1,122	1,172	1,246	1,189	\$1,616,000	\$2,536,000	\$2,936,000	\$3,528,000	\$3,072,000	
Utah	80	93	105	106	121	\$104,000	\$24,000	\$200,000	\$208,000	\$328,000	
Vermont	67	50	54	37	56	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Virginia	215	164	224	294	246	\$0	\$16,000	\$72,000	\$632,000	\$248,000	
Washington	246	240	392	332	249	\$0	\$488,000	\$1,168,000	\$688,000	\$24,000	
West Virginia	105	107	183	179	160	\$16,000	\$384,000	\$624,000	\$592,000	\$440,000	
Wisconsin	219	175	178	152	191	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Wyoming	12	23	18	20	20	\$88,000	\$56,000	\$48,000	\$64,000	\$64,000	
Puerto Rico	34	36	28	11	12	\$16,000	\$288,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Total	13,698	14,008	13,678	12,826	12,535	\$8,688,000	\$11,976,000	\$12,464,000	\$11,752,000	\$11,824,000	

Source: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Administration for Children and Families; Administration on Children, Youth and Families; Office of Data, Analysis, Research, and Evaluation.

ⁱ The "earning year" is the fiscal year for which the data were based. Adoption incentive funds are generally awarded in the fiscal year following the earning year.

ⁱⁱ Data shown for the numbers of adoptions are as determined specifically for the Adoptions Incentives Program and may differ from data reported elsewhere on adoptions with public child welfare agency involvement.

ⁱⁱⁱ States must exceed their 2007 baseline number of older child (age 9 or above) adoptions to be eligible for incentive awards in this category. States earn \$8,000 for each older child adopted that is above the baseline number. For earning years 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 the amount of funds earned by states exceeded the amount of funds that were available. Therefore, the award amounts were pro-rated accordingly at the time of the initial awards, and the remainder was paid the following fiscal year.

^{iv} The 2007 baseline number of older child adoptions for Maryland was 43 for earning year 2008. It was corrected to 150 for earning years 2009 and beyond.

Special Needs (Under Age 9) Adoptions and Incentives Earned for Earning Years 2008-2012¹

State	Baseline Number of older child adoptions in FY2007	Number of Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in ⁱⁱ						Incentives Earned for Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in ⁱⁱⁱ					
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012		
Alabama	110	118	20	6	58	44	\$32,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Alaska	127	136	182	160	146	177	\$36,000	\$220,000	\$132,000	\$76,000	\$200,000		
Arizona	1,026	989	973	1,180	1,388	1,334	\$0	\$0	\$616,000	\$1,448,000	\$1,232,000		
Arkansas	181	256	285	320	289	365	\$300,000	\$416,000	\$556,000	\$432,000	\$736,000		
California	4,921	4,884	4,539	3,735	3,248	3,827	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Colorado	356	96	332	300	310	372	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$64,000		
Connecticut	310	282	270	237	167	214	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Delaware	19	35	27	18	20	18	\$0	\$32,000	\$0	\$4,000	\$0		
Dist. of Columbia	52	38	12	0	44	33	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Florida	1,181	1,994	1,570	1,589	1,543	1,790	\$3,252,000	\$1,556,000	\$1,632,000	\$1,448,000	\$2,436,000		
Georgia	459	489	453	434	446	399	\$120,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Hawaii	170	164	161	116	96	119	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Idaho	106	147	210	198	155	89	\$164,000	\$416,000	\$368,000	\$196,000	\$0		
Illinois	508	0	462	670	253	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Indiana	708	601	623	809	675	979	\$0	\$0	\$404,000	\$0	\$1,084,000		
Iowa	399	424	384	299	346	421	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Kansas	396	343	454	369	394	422	\$0	\$232,000	\$0	\$0	\$104,000		
Kentucky	464	489	536	445	527	526	\$100,000	\$288,000	\$0	\$252,000	\$248,000		
Louisiana	210	299	323	342	324	350	\$356,000	\$452,000	\$528,000	\$456,000	\$560,000		
Maine	137	154	162	143	159	137	\$68,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$88,000	\$0		
Maryland ^{iv}	362	0	82	294	86	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Massachusetts	320	205	268	209	220	125	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Michigan	1,027	1,097	1,276	831	46	1,007	\$280,000	\$996,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Minnesota	231	323	243	191	228	202	\$368,000	\$48,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Mississippi	149	149	158	199	192	248	\$0	\$36,000	\$200,000	\$172,000	\$396,000		
Missouri	521	398	540	571	646	565	\$0	\$76,000	\$200,000	\$500,000	\$176,000		
Montana	142	139	91	83	81	41	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Nebraska	114	175	202	168	157	193	\$244,000	\$352,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		

State	Baseline Number of older child adoptions in FY2007	Number of Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in ¹¹				Incentives Earned for Foster Child Adoptions Finalized in ¹¹					
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Nevada	288	285	346	378	450	428	\$0	\$232,000	\$360,000	\$648,000	\$560,000
New Hampshire	87	103	68	86	71	4	\$64,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Jersey	885	242	577	578	459	488	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Mexico	207	245	235	249	173	199	\$152,000	\$112,000	\$168,000	\$0	\$0
New York	969	1,022	1,082	1,071	924	1,136	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
North Carolina	757	812	802	768	744	704	\$220,000	\$180,000	\$44,000	\$0	\$0
North Dakota	60	49	29	39	51	53	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	1,135	919	880	890	903	827	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	609	683	666	649	548	625	\$296,000	\$228,000	\$160,000	\$0	\$64,000
Oregon	615	636	678	481	443	382	\$84,000	\$252,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	1,099	1,232	1,395	1,413	1,253	1,152	\$532,000	\$1,184,000	\$1,256,000	\$616,000	\$0
Rhode Island	118	137	128	81	102	87	\$76,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	163	198	242	181	241	338	\$140,000	\$316,000	\$72,000	\$312,000	\$700,000
South Dakota	75	89	87	69	88	65	\$56,000	\$48,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	196	334	311	249	282	301	\$552,000	\$0	\$212,000	\$0	\$0
Texas	2,214	2,471	2,722	2,566	2,617	2,935	\$1,028,000	\$2,032,000	\$1,408,000	\$1,612,000	\$2,884,000
Utah	149	229	205	174	193	211	\$320,000	\$224,000	\$100,000	\$176,000	\$248,000
Vermont	85	88	51	80	56	78	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virginia	327	309	282	271	290	273	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	975	936	576	938	935	836	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
West Virginia	244	252	300	332	308	237	\$32,000	\$224,000	\$352,000	\$256,000	\$0
Wisconsin	422	402	431	410	439	447	\$0	\$36,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
Wyoming	31	27	22	19	9	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Puerto Rico	36	45	34	28	8	9	\$36,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	26,452	26,169	26,987	25,916	23,831	25,812	\$8,908,000	\$10,328,000	\$8,768,000	\$8,692,000	\$11,792,000

Source: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Administration for Children and Families; Administration on Children, Youth and Families; Office of Data, Analysis, Research, and Evaluation.

¹¹ The "earning year" is the fiscal year for which the data were based. Adoption Incentive funds are generally awarded in the fiscal year following the earning year.

ⁱⁱ Data shown for the numbers of adoptions are as determined specifically for the Adoptions Incentives Program and may differ from data reported elsewhere on adoptions with public child welfare agency involvement.

ⁱⁱⁱ As provided in the law, states that exceed their special needs adoption baseline do not earn an incentive for this increase unless, in that same fiscal year, they separately earned an incentive for increases in foster care or older child adoptions, or they exceeded their highest ever adoption rate. States earn \$4,000 for each special needs child adopted that meet this criteria. For earning years 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 the amount of funds earned by states exceeded the amount of funds that were available. Therefore, the award amounts were pro-rated accordingly at the time of the initial awards, and the remainder was paid the following fiscal year.

^{iv} The 2007 baseline number of special needs adoptions for Maryland was 23 for earning year 2008. It was corrected to 362 for earning years 2009 and beyond.

Adoption Rates and Incentives Eligibility for Earning Years 2008-2012¹

State	Initial Baseline Highest adoption rate FY2002- FY2007	Actual Adoption Rate Achieved in					Incentives Eligible to Receive in ⁱⁱ				
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Alabama	6.5	5.5	9.1	9.8	8.2	11.0	\$0	\$177,000	\$44,000	\$0	\$63,000
Alaska	12.3	12.3	15.6	15.5	16.5	16.9	\$0	\$71,000	\$0	\$17,000	\$8,000
Arizona	16.0	16.7	15.7	21.7	22.6	20.6	\$65,000	\$0	\$471,000	\$88,000	\$0
Arkansas	12.5	13.8	16.8	16.1	15.7	18.8	\$46,000	\$105,000	\$0	\$0	\$73,000
California	10.0	10.5	10.4	9.4	8.9	10.4	\$377,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colorado	13.2	12.8	13.3	13.1	13.3	13.9	\$0	\$11,000	\$0	\$0	\$37,000
Connecticut	8.9	11.2	12.7	11.8	11.3	8.3	\$132,000	\$82,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Delaware	13.0	9.6	13.3	8.2	12.9	10.8	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	12.2	5.1	4.5	6.0	5.0	6.2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	10.4	14.8	17.0	16.9	15.5	16.4	\$1,173,000	\$479,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Georgia	9.4	10.4	12.4	14.8	15.4	11.9	\$118,000	\$204,000	\$193,000	\$40,000	\$0
Hawaii	14.7	13.2	16.3	14.4	15.6	16.7	\$0	\$27,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000
Idaho	11.7	12.2	19.6	21.2	17.4	19.8	\$10,000	\$128,000	\$23,000	\$0	\$0
Illinois	12.9	8.5	7.9	7.1	2.7	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indiana	11.2	13.2	12.6	11.9	12.7	15.8	\$232,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$284,000
Iowa	21.0	12.6	14.9	12.1	13.0	16.1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	12.5	10.6	13.7	12.0	13.0	12.9	\$0	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	12.5	11.1	11.7	11.0	11.8	11.8	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	10.6	11.0	11.4	13.3	14.4	14.3	\$22,000	\$19,000	\$92,000	\$49,000	\$0
Maine	15.8	16.3	18.0	16.6	18.8	22.0	\$11,000	\$32,000	\$0	\$13,000	\$41,000
Maryland	7.3	2.1	7.8	9.0	8.4	8.2	\$0	\$40,000	\$86,000	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	7.2	6.8	7.6	7.5	8.1	8.7	\$0	\$39,000	\$0	\$43,000	\$56,000
Michigan	13.6	13.1	15.3	14.7	15.2	17.0	\$0	\$346,000	\$0	\$0	\$250,000
Minnesota	10.1	11.4	10.8	11.4	11.2	9.8	\$86,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mississippi	9.9	8.2	8.9	10.6	9.8	11.7	\$0	\$0	\$23,000	\$0	\$40,000
Missouri	11.1	9.7	10.0	11.1	10.6	12.7	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$146,000
Montana	12.8	13.7	11.6	11.0	13.6	11.8	\$16,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

State	Initial Baseline Highest adoption rate FY2002-FY2007	Actual Adoption Rate Achieved in				Incentives Eligible to Receive in ¹					
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Nebraska	7.8	9.1	10.3	7.9	7.6	8.1	\$79,000	\$66,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nevada	9.8	9.1	10.5	13.3	16.8	15.7	\$0	\$35,000	\$133,000	\$167,000	\$0
New Hampshire	12.3	15.4	13.2	18.6	17.2	12.8	\$34,000	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$0
New Jersey	14.5	13.9	15.9	16.4	15.7	15.8	\$0	\$115,000	\$41,000	\$0	\$0
New Mexico	15.7	17.6	19.7	21.1	18.8	18.6	\$47,000	\$46,000	\$28,000	\$0	\$0
New York	10.8	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.3	8.7	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
North Carolina	13.7	15.4	16.5	15.6	15.6	14.6	\$184,000	\$106,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
North Dakota	10.7	11.4	6.6	11.4	10.5	13.7	\$9,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,000
Ohio	11.2	8.8	10.6	11.1	11.9	10.3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$83,000	\$0
Oklahoma	12.9	12.4	14.1	18.0	15.6	17.6	\$0	\$129,000	\$341,000	\$0	\$0
Oregon	12.4	11.0	12.2	9.0	7.2	7.9	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	9.3	10.0	11.6	13.9	13.2	13.1	\$142,000	\$312,000	\$394,000	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	11.0	9.5	11.3	8.7	9.6	10.6	\$0	\$8,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	9.0	10.2	10.3	10.7	13.1	20.3	\$62,000	\$3,000	\$20,000	\$108,000	\$275,000
South Dakota	10.4	11.0	11.1	8.8	10.5	9.0	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.5	11.5	10.6	\$5,000	\$0	\$17,000	\$0	\$0
Texas	13.0	15.0	17.7	17.6	16.3	16.7	\$612,000	\$765,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Utah	21.6	19.8	18.8	20.7	19.7	20.7	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vermont	15.0	13.8	13.0	15.2	14.4	17.0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$18,000
Virginia	8.7	8.0	8.9	10.9	13.8	12.9	\$0	\$15,000	\$117,000	\$158,000	\$0
Washington	13.6	11.2	14.1	14.8	15.5	12.9	\$0	\$53,000	\$80,000	\$73,000	\$0
West Virginia	10.9	11.6	12.2	15.4	16.7	13.9	\$32,000	\$25,000	\$137,000	\$52,000	\$0
Wisconsin	14.3	8.4	9.8	10.2	9.8	10.8	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wyoming	6.1	6.7	6.0	6.0	7.4	9.1	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,000	\$15,000
Puerto Rico	2.7	2.0	2.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	\$0	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,511,000	\$3,530,000	\$2,272,000	\$898,000	\$1,334,000

Source: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Administration for Children and Families; Administration on Children, Youth and Families; Office of Data, Analysis, Research, and Evaluation.

¹ The "earning year" is the fiscal year for which the data were based. Adoption incentive funds are generally awarded in the fiscal year following the earning year.

ⁱⁱ A state is eligible for an Adoption Rate incentive award if they achieve their highest ever foster child adoption rate between FY2002 and the most recent FY. If the current earning year's adoption rate is the highest, that rate is multiplied by the number of children in foster care on the last day of the preceding fiscal year. That result is then subtracted from the number of foster child adoptions in the state in the current earning year. The difference is then rounded to the nearest whole number and multiplied by \$1,000. However, Adoption Rate incentive awards may only be paid if there are sufficient funds remaining after the awards are made for increased numbers of adoptions in the other three award categories (Foster Child Adoptions, Older Youth Adoptions, and Special Needs Adoptions). FY2008 was the first year that increases tied to improved adoption rates were authorized and it is the only earning year of those included here for which some funds were available to pay these awards. In FY2008, states were paid approximately 48 percent of the Adoption Rate award amount for which they were eligible. This table displays the Adoption Rate award amount for which states were eligible; not the amount states were paid.