

AFCARS Adoption Data Research Brief Number 3

RACE AND TRANSRACIAL ADOPTION

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The purpose of the AFCARS Adoption Data Research Briefs is to make national and state level AFCARS data available to citizens and researchers interested in adoption, especially adoption of children with special needs.

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Background

Historically, African American parents and children have depended on churches, self-help societies and charitable organizations for social services, including child welfare services. After passage of the Social Security Act in 1935, African American families began to receive assistance from public child welfare agencies. In the mid-1950s, the Child Welfare League of America reported that African American children were the largest group of children in need of adoption. Between 1958 and 1962, adoptions of African Americans increased, but the number of African American children in need of adoptive families remained large.

Public and private agencies alike stepped up efforts to place African American children. Many agencies revisited the way prospective adoptive families were screened, and opted to include more kin, single female, and foster parents in the pool of prospective adoptive parents. The most controversial alternative for adoptive placement was transracial placement.

Racial matching was one of many matching criteria that were considered to be good social work practice and in the best interest of children. In general, social workers desired to place children where they would blend in. Children and families were therefore matched on physical characteristics, including skin color, as well as expected intellectual ability, social status and religious preference. While these other matching criteria were abandoned in the 1970s and 1980s in favor of matching criteria that emphasized the ability of families to parent children with specific needs, racial matching remained an oft-used criteria.

Racially unmatched or *transracial* placements generally have been regarded as less desirable than racially matched placements. Standards of good social work practice allowed for a transracial placement only when an inracial placement could not be made. California law from 1990 to 1995, for instance, included a rank-ordering of placement preferences for adoption that included race as a primary factor. The first preference was for placement with a relative, who was usually of the same race as the child. If no relative was available or placement with a relative was not in the child's best interest, the second-best preference was for placement with an adoptive family of the same racial or ethnic background as the child. The ordering of placement preferences in California law applied until 90 days after a child was relinquished or parental rights were terminated. If a preferred placement was not arranged during the 90-day period, the child could be placed transracially. Prospective adoptive parents in a transracial placement were acceptable if and only if they demonstrated sensitivity to the child's race, ethnicity, and culture.

Arkansas and Minnesota had laws similar to California's, requiring social workers to give preference to prospective adoptive parents within the same racial group as the child to be adopted. About 20 other states mentioned race in their adoption laws. These states believed that race was important enough in adoptive placement that the race of at least one part of the adoption triad (child, birth parents, and adoptive parents) must be included in the petition for adoption or reported as part of the finding in a court-ordered or statute-mandated investigation. Adoption law in the remaining states prohibited the use of race to deny an adoptive placement.

Leslie Hollingsworth (2000) began her study of transracial adoption with a tremendous understatement that bears repeating: "The topic of transracial adoption is of special interest, at least in part because of the emotional discourse associated with it." A long list of normative questions surrounds the issues of where children, especially black children, belong. The questions became heated after the members of the National Association of Black Social Workers resolved to oppose transracial

About AFCARS Data

A federal rule issued in December 1993 requires states to submit data on adoptions with state agency involvement (445CFR1355.40). Federal funding under the Social Security Act Title IV-E is contingent upon state's collection and submission of uniformly-defined data. Beginning in 1998, states could be fiscally disciplined for lack of compliance. The data collection system is known as the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System, or AFCARS. AFCARS reporting rules require states to submit to the Children's Bureau case-level information on all children covered by the Title IV-B/E of the Social Security Act; that is, states are required to submit semi-annually information about children in foster care and information about children whose adoptions were finalized after any state agency involvement. The foster care and adoption data are tabulated annually by the Children's Bureau. The Children's Bureau publishes tabulations on its website and in an annual Child Welfare Outcomes Report.

The data used to produce the Outcomes Report form the basis for the public use version of the data used here, although the public use data may also include updates made by the states.

The AFCARS public use data files contain answers to 37 queries regarding each adoption finalized during the fiscal year.

The public use AFCARS data used here begin with fiscal year 1996, but many records for 1996 and 1997 contain missing data. The completeness of the data improves after 1997. The Children's Bureau puts little faith in the AFCARS data for years before 1998. However, AFCARS represents the only source of case-level data on adoptions with state agency involvement that is reasonably consistent in format across states and over time.

Although states are only required to submit data for adoptions that involve a state agency, the 1996 and 1997 AFCARS files include some observations of adoptions that were made without state involvement and were submitted voluntarily. The statistics presented here include only adoptions with state agency involvement.

adoption as a matter of policy and practice. In the late 1970s and 1980s there emerged a counter-movement that sought to remove race and ethnicity from consideration in adoptive placement.

The controversy over transracial adoption contains several strands of argument. One strand of argument is about whether transracially adopted children develop healthily, that is, whether they exhibit normal social and psychological development (see Simon, Alstein & Melli 1994 for a summary). Opponents of transracial placements were concerned that removing the preference for inracial placement from policy would lead social workers, families, and the public to discount the importance that race and culture play in a child's life. A second strand of argument is about whether allowing transracial placement allows child welfare service providers to avoid equal treatment of African Americans (see Bartholet 1999 for a summary). Opponents of transracial adoption were concerned that removing preferences for inracial placement would reduce efforts to recruit persons of color to be foster and adoptive parents. A third argument is that preferring inracial placements results in unnecessary delays or denials of otherwise appropriate placements; delay or denial of permanency clearly harms children.

The debate over transracial adoption is also part of a larger debate between the advocates of "colorblind" social policy and so-called racial "separatists," black and white. After *Loving v. Virginia*, a 1967 Supreme Court case that declared unconstitutional the state and local laws prohibiting interracial marriage, some states continued to ban transracial adoptions. The separatists maintained that people of color belong to social groups separated from white society by current and historical discrimination, and that interracial family-making – including transracial adoptions – caused harm to groups and individuals of color. The advocates of colorblindness maintained that making race a factor in social policy perpetuates racism. Removing race from rules on adoptive placement, they argued, created benefit for both society and specific children.

Senator Howard Metzenbaum advocated colorblind social policy. In 1993, Senator Metzenbaum introduced the original Multiethnic Placement Act (MEPA), which was intended to eliminate the use of racial matching practices in adoptive and foster care placement. Moved by the stories of white foster parents who were prevented from adopting their non-white foster children, the proponents of the MEPA envisioned an increase in transracial adoption after the Act was passed. However, the version of the MEPA that was signed by President Clinton in 1994 was not a call for colorblind placement practice. The MEPA (P.L. 103-382) specifically directed states to plan for recruitment of a pool of foster and adoptive families that would reflect the demographics of the population of children in need of care. The final form of the MEPA also contained the stipulation that racial and ethnic background could still be considered in making a placement, if it was only one among many factors used in the placement decision.

In 1996, Congress passed and President Clinton signed the so-called Interethnic Adoption Provisions (P.L. 104-188 Section 1808, also known as MEPA II), which were intended to strengthen the MEPA. MEPA II amended the language of the original MEPA to prohibit discrimination on the basis of race in placement. Race was to be excluded from placement guidelines. Race was to be "harmless" in adoptive placement just as race is to be harmless in employment and mortgage lending. Under MEPA II, race may only enter decision-making in placement when issues of race are matters of the best interest of a *particular* child. MEPA II also empowered the Department of Health and Human Services to enforce the law through fiscal sanctions, and it empowered individuals to sue in federal court if they have been harmed by violation of the law. MEPA II did not change the language of the original MEPA on recruitment of a racially representative pool of prospective parents.

After ten years of social work practice under MEPA, tension still exists in social work practice between the right of the child to a culturally appropriate placement in adoption and the right of a child to a speedy placement regardless of race. In 2003, the federal Office for Civil Rights found evidence of discriminatory placement practices in Hamilton County, Ohio, that resulted in the imposition of a \$1.8 million fine for violations of the Interethnic Adoption provisions. The Office for Civil Rights has conducted over 130 investigations of race discrimination in child welfare practice. Yet, the workaday tradeoffs made in social work practice are mostly shielded from direct observation. Consider the case of foster and adoptive parent training in San Jose, as described in a paper summarizing the results of a focus group study (Wilson, Katz & Geen 2005):

...I just envisioned us taking home an African American little boy. After watching the movie, I just thought no...that is the one thing about [the training sessions] that didn't leave a good taste in my mouth. They did a film and it was very powerful to me. I came away with the thought that maybe not [adopt a child of another race].

It is indeed easy for a local jurisdiction or individual social workers to subtly propagate the belief that mismatch in ethnic or racial background would, on its own, be a bar to a successful placement.

While the controversy over transracial adoption in the 1970s and 1980s filled many books and journals written and read by lawyers, social workers, psychologists, and sociologists, the number of families finalizing adoptions across black-white racial lines has never been very large. The peak of transracial adoption in the 1944-1975 period occurred in 1971, when adoptions of African American children by white parents numbered 2,574, or about 1.5 to 2 percent of all adoptions (Bartholet 1991; Fogg-Davis 2002, Stolley 1993; Simon, Altstein & Melli 1994). Other authors date the peak of transracial adoption to about the same time, but claim that about one third of adopted African American children were placed with Caucasian families (Madison & Shapiro 1973; McRoy et al 1982; Brooks, James & Barth 2002). None of the data on adoption prior to the late 1980s contains complete or consistent data, and none separates transracial adoptions from same race adoptions, so the actual percentage of placements that were transracial can probably never be known.

The National Center for Health Statistics estimated that one percent of all adopted children in a 1987 survey were African American children adopted by white mothers (Bacherach et al 1990). In a 1988-89 survey of 625 white adoptive parents in California, 4.6 percent had adopted African American children and 15.8 percent had adopted children of Hispanic origin (Brooks, James & Barth 2002). In 1991, the North American Council on Adoptable Children reported that a 1989-1990 survey of adoption agencies revealed that 22 percent of their placements of African American children were transracial (NACAC 1991).

The following sections examine recorded races of adoptive children and adoptive parents and transracial placement in adoptions with state agency involvement using the AFCARS data for 1996-2003.

National Trends in Race of Adopted Children and Adoptive Parents

The data on race of the adopted child is relatively complete. Table 1 shows that only about five percent of all AFCARS records are missing a code for the child's race or

Table 1. Missing Data on Race

	Percent With Race Missing or "Unable to Be Determined"			
	Child	Adoptive Mother	Adoptive Father	Number of Cases
1996	3.2%	34.3%	50.0%	12,483
1997	9.0	49.6	62.2	20,757
1998	6.7	19.8	43.0	36,650
1999	8.7	23.0	45.8	46,586
2000	4.8	13.7	9.3	50,600
2001	5.2	14.6	9.3	50,833
2002	3.3	13.2	11.8	52,546
2003	2.8	13.0	12.0	50,362
Average	5.3%	18.8%	24.3%	40,102

indicate that the child’s race is “unable to be determined.” The percentage of cases with missing race data is highest in fiscal years 1997-1999, for which 6.7 to 9 percent of records have incomplete data on race.

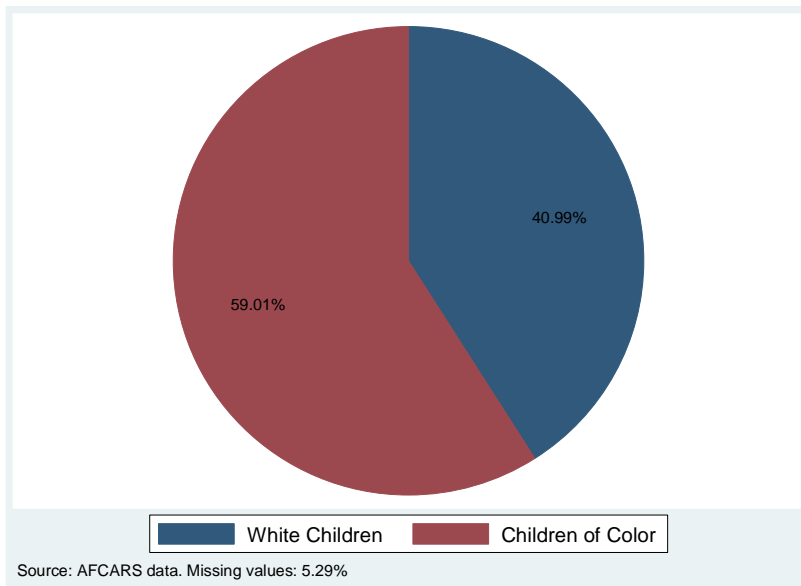
The data on race of the adoptive parents are not very complete, especially for years before fiscal year 2000. Race of the adoptive mother is missing or “unable to be determined” in 20 to 50 percent of cases before 2000; race of the adoptive father is missing or “unable to be determined” in 43 to 62 percent of cases

before 2000.¹ After 2000, race of the adoptive mother is missing in 13 to 14 percent of cases, and race of adoptive father is missing in 9 to 12 percent of cases. Just over one third of cases are missing race information on one or more members of the adoptive family.

For fiscal years 1996-1999, the race of the child and each adoptive parent is recorded as one of four categories. Categories include White, Black or African American, Asian or Pacific Islander and Native American. A separate field records the Hispanic origin of each adopted child and each adoptive parent. The reporting of race in the AFCARS data changed for fiscal year 2000 to conform to the 2000 Census format allowing for multi-ethnic identification. A separate, binary variable represents races labeled White, Black or African American, Asian and Native American. Under this system, adopted children and their parents can indicate multi-racial heritage. The Hispanic origin of the adoptee and adoptive parent(s) is again separately recorded.

The interpretation of racial categories in the increasingly multi-ethnic United States is a difficult matter. To address the additional complication of the change in the coding of the race variable, it was necessary to simplify the data so that the recorded race is more comparable across time. A dichotomous variable was created for each person (that is, for each adoptee and each adoptive parent) to represent whether the person is a person of color. A person is designated “of color” if he or she is recorded in

Figure 1. Children of Color among Children Adopted with State Agency Involvement, 1996-2003



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¹ These percentages account for single parent adoptions. That is, if the adoption was completed by a single mother, the adoptive father’s race is not applicable rather than missing.

Table 2. Race of Children Adopted with State Involvement, Missing Values Excluded

	Child is		
	Of Color*	Black	Hispanic
1996	51.0%	37.6%	13.2%
1997	59.4	45.0	14.2
1998	60.6	46.8	13.3
1999	60.5	46.0	15.5
2000	59.7	42.9	15.4
2001	59.5	40.1	17.5
2002	59.3	40.3	16.9
2003	57.0	38.3	16.7
Average	59.0%	42.1%	15.8%

* "Of Color" includes all non-Whites and Hispanics

The proportion of adopted children recorded as Black or African American rose from 37.6 percent of valid observations for fiscal year 1996 to 46.8 percent of valid observations for 1999. Thereafter the proportion of adopted children who were African American fell to 38.3 percent in 2003.

The final column of table 2 shows the AFCARS data on Hispanic origin of the adopted child. The proportion of all records for which Hispanic origin information is missing or "unable to be determined" has remained fairly consistent, at between 2.5 and four percent of all adoption records. Across all years, 15.8 percent of children adopted with state involvement were of Hispanic origin. Just over 13 percent of children in fiscal year 1996 were Hispanic. In 2003, 16.7 percent were Hispanic. The year-to-year-changes have not all been in the same direction.⁴

Table 2 does not report separately the proportion of adopted children who are Native American or Asian American or Pacific Islander. Native Americans as a percent of adopted children rose from 1.3-1.5 percent in fiscal years 1996-1999 to 3.2 percent in 2003. The proportion of adopted children who are Asian or Pacific Islander fell from 3.5 percent for fiscal year 1996 to 0.2 percent for 2003.

Figure 2 shows that almost 56 percent of all adoptive mothers who adopted a child from foster care in 1996-2003 were Caucasian, non-Hispanic. Mothers of color were about 44 percent of mothers with complete race records. Caucasian, non-Hispanic men were about 52 percent of all adoptive fathers. Fathers of color were about 48 percent of all adoptive fathers.

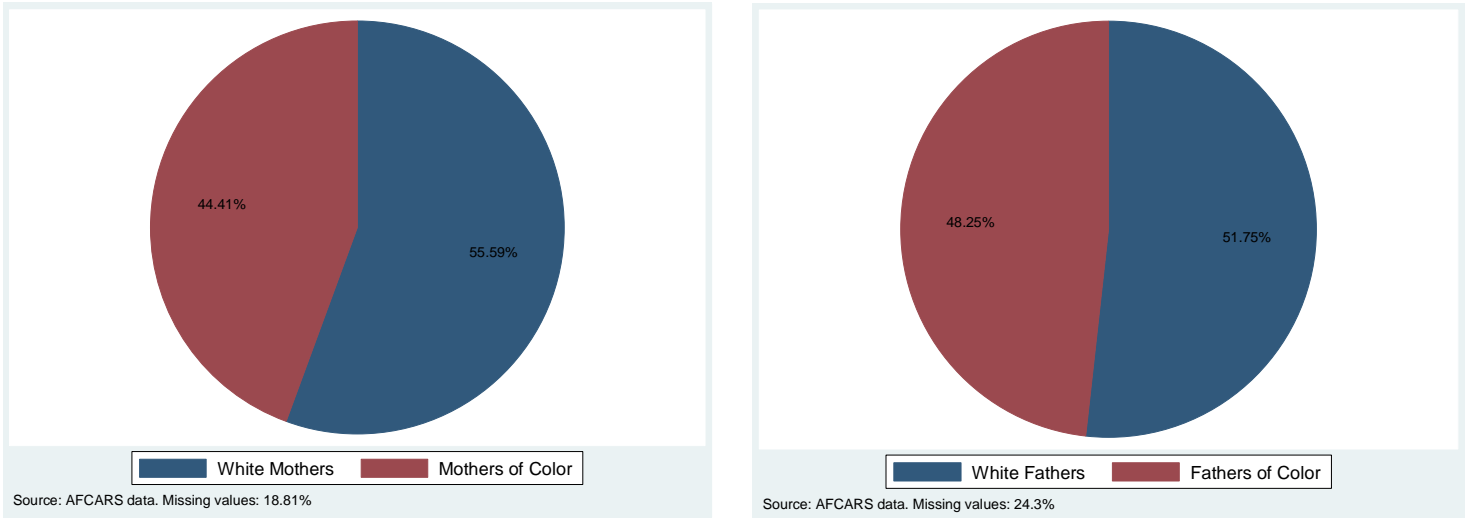
Reported race of adoptive mother (table 3) follows the same overall pattern as race of the adopted child. Adoptive mothers of color rose from 37.1 percent in 1996 to a peak of 49.4 percent in 1999 and declined to 40.2 percent in 2003. Black or African American women were 23.9 percent of adoptive mothers in 1996, 37.6 percent in 1999, and 29.5 percent in 2003. An average of 9.4 percent of adoptive mothers was of Hispanic origin, with yearly proportions ranging from 8 to 12 percent but exhibiting no trend.

² It could be argued that "unable to determine" considered indicates "person of color," but inconsistencies across states and over time in the use of the "unable to determine" category requires a conservative approach. Occurrences of "unable to determine" are therefore treated as missing data throughout the *Briefs*.

³ The increase in "of color" and "Black or African American" between 1996 and 1999 is statistically significant (p -value<.02), as is the decline between 1999 and 2003 (p -value<.05).

⁴ The difference between the lowest and highest percentages of Hispanic children is statistically significant (p -value<.04).

Figure 2. Adoptive Parents of Color, 1996-2003



Reported race of adoptive fathers follows the same U-shaped trend as race of adoptive mother and adopted child. Adoptive fathers of color comprised 32.6 percent of fathers with race reported in 1996, 55 percent in 2000 and 48.4 percent in 2003. Black or African American men comprised 17.4 percent of adoptive fathers in 1996, 24.4 percent in 1998 and 13.9 percent in 2003. Note that the percent recorded as non-white, non-Hispanic was lower at its trough and higher at its peak for adoptive fathers than for adoptive mothers. However, it would not be wise to make too much of the differences because of the large number of missing observations on race of the adoptive father. Adoptive fathers of Hispanic origin were 14.2 percent of adoptive fathers in 1996, but only 7.2 percent of adoptive fathers in 2003.

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov equality-of-distribution test indicates a significant difference in the distributions of race, comparing peak and trough years.⁵

Children of color, especially Black children, were on average slightly older than White, non-Hispanic children at the time of their adoptions; see table 4. Children of color experience waits between termination of parental rights and finalization of adoption that are, on average, 2.5 months longer than the wait for White children.⁶ The difference in wait time has been as small as 1.8 months (in fiscal year 2000) and as large as 3.8 months (in 1997). Averaging across all years, African American children wait two years between termination and finalization, compared to 14.4 months for White children. The difference in wait times has ranged from nine to 12 months.⁷

Table 4 shows that the time between termination of parental rights and finalization of adoption fell for White children, from 24 months for children adopted in fiscal year 1996 to 13.8 months for children adopted in fiscal year 2003. This

Table 3. Race of Adoptive Parents, Missing Values Excluded

	Adoptive Mother is			Adoptive Father is		
	Of Color	Black	Hispanic	Of Color	Black	Hispanic
1996	37.1%	23.9%	12.2%	32.6%	17.4%	14.2%
1997	38.7	26.4	10.7	33.2	18.4	13.1
1998	47.0	37.0	8.0	36.5	24.4	10.2
1999	49.4	37.6	8.5	37.9	23.6	10.7
2000	46.1	36.4	8.8	55.0	15.3	6.7
2001	44.2	32.3	10.1	54.0	14.6	7.2
2002	44.0	32.0	10.2	51.2	14.3	7.8
2003	40.2	29.5	9.3	48.4	13.9	7.2
Average	44.4%	33.2%	9.4%	48.2%	16.5%	8.2%

⁵ Difference in distributions is statistically significant (p -value<.01).

⁶ Difference in average is statistically significant (p -value<.01).

⁷ Difference between Blacks and Whites is statistically significant in each year after 1996 (p -values<.02).

represents a drop of more than 40 percent in wait time for White children. Wait time for children of color fell almost 17 percent between 1998 and 2003, while wait time for African American children fell about nine percent.⁸ Wait times for children of color,

including African American children, crept up from 2002 to 2003.

Anomalously, in fiscal year 1996, wait times were longer for Whites than for children of color, including Black children. The reason is likely that fewer children of color who were available for adoption were ever adopted before 1997, while a small number were adopted quite quickly.

Table 5 summarizes the special needs basis of adopted children by race category. About 16 percent of White adopted children and 10 percent of children of color are recorded as not having any special need. The annual difference ranged from 10 percentage points in 1996 to five percentage points in 2001.⁹

For almost half of the children of color who were adopted in 1996, minority race was the primary special need. This percentage fell to 31.5 percent in 1997, and has ranged between 14 and 17 percent in subsequent years.¹⁰

Age was the primary special need of 22.5 percent of White children who were adopted over the period. The percentage of White children for whom age was a special need rose from 1996 to 1998, fell from 1998 through 2002, and rose in 2003. Among children of color, age was the primary special needs basis less than 10 percent of the time before 1998, and more than 25 percent of the time thereafter.¹¹ Although, again, the age of children of color does not differ much from the age of white children, in many states the designation of age as a special need begins at a younger age for children of color (Laws and O'Hanlon 1999).

Being part of a sibling group is more likely to be the primary special need for White children, although the difference between White children and children of color is small in years after 1997. Medical special needs are more common among White children than among children of color. On average 25 percent of White adopted children have a medical need, while 17 percent of children of color do.¹² The difference has not shown a trend, and has ranged from six to eight percentage points. Unspecified "other" special needs are more common on average among White children relative to children of color (16.1 percent compared to 12.1 percent), but the difference has been closing.

About the same fraction of adopted children of each race has a specific disability, such as hearing or vision impairment, but since fiscal year 2001 a larger proportion of White adopted children is recorded as having emotional disturbance (not shown in table).

Table 4. Average Age and Months from TPR to Finalization by Race

	Age at Finalization			Months from TPR to Finalization		
	White	Of Color	Black	White	Of Color	Black
1996	6.86	6.69	6.74	24.01	15.54	26.69
1997	6.72	7.06	7.18	16.06	19.91	25.93
1998	6.81	6.91	6.99	14.40	18.34	23.23
1999	6.74	7.01	7.18	13.83	16.22	23.78
2000	6.88	6.90	7.08	14.12	15.94	25.27
2001	6.95	6.87	7.01	14.12	16.71	25.02
2002	6.95	6.95	7.11	13.87	16.91	25.81
2003	6.97	6.90	7.13	13.84	17.31	24.88
Average	6.88	6.92	7.08	14.44	16.97	23.50

⁸ Declines from peak are statistically significant in each case (p -values<.02).

⁹ Difference is statistically significant in each year except 1997 (p -values<.05).

¹⁰ Decline from peak to trough is statistically significant (p -value<.01).

¹¹ Average difference between White children and children of color is statistically significant (p -value<.01). Increase from trough to peak for children of color is statistically significant (p -value<.01).

¹² Difference is statistically significant in each year (p -values<.01).

Table 5. Special Needs Basis by Race

Child is:	Special Needs Basis is:											
	Not Applicable		Race		Age		Sibling Group		Medical		Other Special Need	
	White	Of Color	White	Of Color	White	Of Color	White	Of Color	White	Of Color	White	Of Color
1996	24.5%	14.0%	1.1%	48.6%	20.3%	8.1%	15.1%	9.5%	21.3%	12.1%	17.7%	7.7%
1997	24.3%	24.3%	1.0%	31.5%	20.7%	5.6%	16.8%	13.5%	19.0%	13.4%	18.2%	11.8%
1998	16.1%	10.8%	1.8%	15.8%	24.5%	29.2%	18.0%	16.7%	22.7%	15.7%	16.9%	11.7%
1999	16.1%	9.9%	2.6%	14.6%	24.0%	33.8%	17.4%	15.9%	22.7%	15.4%	17.2%	10.5%
2000	15.5%	9.6%	2.3%	14.1%	22.1%	30.0%	16.6%	16.7%	24.9%	16.3%	18.6%	13.3%
2001	13.8%	8.8%	1.9%	14.9%	22.3%	27.1%	18.1%	17.6%	26.6%	18.0%	17.3%	13.6%
2002	15.0%	8.9%	2.0%	16.6%	21.2%	23.7%	19.1%	18.6%	27.7%	19.5%	15.0%	12.6%
2003	16.2%	9.2%	2.0%	15.3%	23.1%	25.6%	19.1%	17.7%	28.1%	21.0%	11.5%	11.3%
Average	16.3%	10.5%	2.0%	17.2%	22.5%	26.1%	17.9%	16.8%	25.2%	17.3%	16.1%	12.1%

Children of color were more likely to be adopted by kin (table 6), and the proportion of adoptions of children of color by kin has increased more rapidly than kinship adoptions of White children. On average 19.1 percent of children of color were adopted by kin, compared to 16.2 percent of White children. Kinship adoptions of white children increased from 11 percent of adoptions in 1996 to 18.5 percent in 2001, and fell back to 17.9 percent in 2003. Kinship adoptions of children of color increased from 9.8 percent in 1997 to 23.3 percent in 2002, and also dipped in 2003.

On average, the percentage of White children who were adopted by their foster parents and by adoptive parents with whom they have no prior relation is greater than the percentage of children of color placed with foster parents and strangers. Adoptions of White children by their foster parents increased from 54 percent of adoptions of White children in 1996, to 60.2 percent in 1999, and stood at 57.7 in 2003. In contrast, adoptions of children of color by their foster parents fell from 66 percent of adoptions of children of color in 1996, to 58.6 percent in 1999, and further to under 52 percent in 2001 and 2003.¹³ Stranger adoptions comprised almost one third of adoptions of white children in 1996 and have fallen steadily to 15.5 percent in 2003. Stranger adoptions of children of color fell from 16.1 percent in 1996 to 12.7 percent in 2002; there was a slight uptick in stranger adoptions of children of color in 2003.¹⁴

Table 7 shows the structure of the families who adopted White children and children of color. White children were about 60 percent more likely than children of color to be adopted by a married couple. Between 71 and 84 percent of White children who were adopted in each year were adopted by a married couple, while just 36 to 56 percent of children of color were adopted by a married couple.¹⁵ White children were also more likely to be adopted by an

unmarried couple, although the differences between the races are small.

Children of color were more than twice as likely to be adopted by a single woman. About 14 percent of adoptions of

Table 6. Prior Relationship by Race

	Kin		Foster Parent		No Prior Relation	
	White	Of Color	White	Of Color	White	Of Color
1996	11.0%	13.6%	54.1%	66.1%	32.5%	16.1%
1997	11.4	9.8	50.9	45.0	24.7	10.7
1998	12.4	13.5	59.7	55.4	24.3	15.7
1999	13.9	14.4	60.2	58.6	22.4	14.9
2000	17.2	20.4	58.5	56.4	21.9	15.3
2001	18.5	22.9	55.9	51.9	18.5	13.8
2002	18.3	23.3	58.2	54.0	16.8	12.7
2003	17.9	22.4	57.7	51.6	15.5	13.0
Average	16.2%	19.1%	57.6%	54.3%	20.3%	14.0%

¹³ Difference between peak and trough is statistically significant (p -value<.01).

¹⁴ Difference between peak and trough is statistically significant (p -value<.01). Difference between children and color and White children is statistically significant in each year (p -values<.01).

¹⁵ Difference in each year is statistically significant (p -value<.01).

Table 7. Adoptive Family Structure by Race

	Married Couple		Unmarried Couple		Single Female		Single Male	
	White	Of Color	White	Of Color	White	Of Color	White	Of Color
1996	79.7%	56.4%	4.1%	2.6%	14.6%	38.8%	1.7%	2.1%
1997	70.6	35.9	3.8	1.3	13.4	22.6	1.8	1.5
1998	82.7	54.1	1.5	1.0	14.0	43.1	1.8	1.8
1999	83.6	52.2	0.7	0.7	13.4	45.1	2.3	1.9
2000	82.6	53.1	1.1	0.8	14.4	44.1	2.0	2.1
2001	78.8	50.6	1.3	1.2	14.2	36.4	2.1	2.1
2002	81.6	55.0	1.6	1.7	14.5	41.1	2.3	2.2
2003	81.1	56.1	1.5	1.7	14.8	39.4	2.6	2.8
Average	81.0%	52.6%	1.5%	1.2%	14.2%	40.2%	2.2%	2.1%

white children in each year were completed by a single woman, while from 23 to 45 percent of adoptions of children of color were completed by single women.¹⁶ The percentage of children of color whose adoptions were completed by single men increased from 1.5 percent in 1997 to 2.8 percent in 2003, which is slightly faster than the growth of adoptions of white children by single men.

Table 8 shows, by race of the adopted child, the percentage of adoptions for which an adoption assistance payment was made and the percentage for which Title IV-E assistance was claimed by the state. In each year except 1997, a larger percent of adoptions of children of color were made with an adoption assistance agreement,¹⁷ and Title IV-E claims were made in support of a larger percentage of adoptions of children of color than of White children.¹⁸ Since 2000, the difference in the percent with subsidy has been about 2 percentage points, while the difference in IV-E claims has been about 10 percentage points.

Table 8 shows the average monthly adoption assistance payment made on behalf of White children and children of color. Children of color receive at least as large a monthly adoption assistance payment as White children. The average monthly subsidy paid on behalf of children of color (measured in cost-of-living adjusted 2000 dollars, see Brief 5) was \$408. For White children the average was \$378. The difference was \$31, or 7.5 percent. Excluding cases in which the recorded monthly subsidy was \$1 or less, children of color received \$460 per month compared to \$448 for White children (a difference of \$13, which is less than three percent). The difference in payments when very small payments are excluded ranged from a high of \$46 in 1997 to no difference in 2001.¹⁹

Finally, table 8 shows, by race, the adoptions that are funded by the state. A state-funded adoption is one that is made with a subsidy, but for which no federal Title IV-E reimbursement was requested. In 1996 and 1997, adoptions of children of color were more likely to be state funded than adoptions of white children. After 1997, state-only funding fell for both White children and children of color, but the decline was greater for children of color.²⁰

¹⁶ Difference in each year is statistically significant (p -value<.01).

¹⁷ Differences are statistically significant for years prior to 2002 (p -values<.02).

¹⁸ Difference in each year is statistically significant (p -values<.01).

¹⁹ When payments less than \$1 are excluded, the difference is statistically significant at conventional levels only in 1997 and 2003 (p -values<.10).

²⁰ Decline from 1997 to 1998 is statistically significant for both groups (p -values<.01). Difference between groups is statistically significant in each year (p -values<.01).

Table 8. Subsidy Receipt by Race

	Receiving Subsidy		IV-E Reimbursement Claimed		Average Monthly AAP (2000\$s)		AAP if AAP>1		State Funded Subsidy	
	White	Of Color	White	Of Color	White	Of Color	White	Of Color	White	Of Color
1996	73.7%	77.6%	57.7%	59.6%	\$241	\$287	\$319	\$332	16.7%	25.0%
1997	73.7	58.6	55.5	44.5	249	304	316	362	24.7	42.5
1998	81.2	88.7	62.5	77.2	357	391	442	442	18.9	11.6
1999	84.0	90.0	67.1	79.9	375	407	448	454	16.9	10.1
2000	85.2	90.1	67.8	79.5	387	410	456	457	17.3	10.6
2001	86.7	88.8	69.3	77.0	407	418	471	472	17.4	11.8
2002	87.4	89.8	67.6	77.0	404	427	464	475	19.8	12.8
2003	86.6	88.0	62.9	72.7	413	448	478	509	23.8	15.4
Average	84.2%	86.9%	65.4%	74.7%	\$378	\$408	\$448	\$460	19.4%	14.3%

National Trends in Transracial Adoptions

The percentage of adoptive parents who are of color is, on average, lower than the percentage of adopted children who are of color. Thus, the aggregate AFCARS data suggest transracial adoptive placements do occur in adoptions with state agency involvement.

Transracial adoption (TRA) is defined here as the adoption of a child of color by White, non-Hispanic parent(s) only, or adoption of a White, non-Hispanic child by parent(s) of color only. This method purposely underestimates transracial adoptions. For example, the adoption of a child of Hispanic origin by an African American parent is not coded as transracial, and neither is the adoption of an African American child by an Asian parent or a parent of Hispanic origin. No adoption by an inter-racial couple (where an inter-racial couple is, by this definition, comprised of one white, non-Hispanic partner and one partner of color) is considered a transracial adoption.

Table 9 and figure 3 show that transracial placements in adoptions with state agency involvement rose, unevenly, from 11.6 percent in 1997 to 16.9 percent in 2003. There were 938 identifiable transracial placements in 1997; there were over 7,500 identifiable transracial placements in 2003.

Transracial placements were most common among children of Hispanic origin; see table 10. Over one-third of all Hispanic children adopted with state agency involvement were placed transracially. The percentage of transracial placements of Hispanic children increased steadily from almost 24 percent in 1996 to 40 percent in 2001, and leveled off thereafter.

Black or African American children were placed transracially in 16 percent of adoptions with state agency involvement. In 1996 and 1997, over 17 percent of African American children adopted were adopted transracially. As kinship adoption of African American children increased, transracial adoption fell, to a low of 11.2 percent in 1999. After 1999 transracial placements of African American children rose steadily so that in 2003, 20 percent of adopted African American children were adopted transracially.

White, non-Hispanic children also experienced increases in transracial placement, from 3.5 percent in 1996 to 8 percent in 2002 and 2003.

**Table 9.
Transracial
Placements in
Adoptions with
State Agency
Involvement,
1996-2003**

	Transracial Placements in Complete Records
1996	11.6%
1997	13.2
1998	12.7
1999	12.5
2000	14.0
2001	15.7
2002	16.3
2003	16.9
Total	14.7%

Figure 3. Trend in Transracial Adoptions with State Agency Involvement

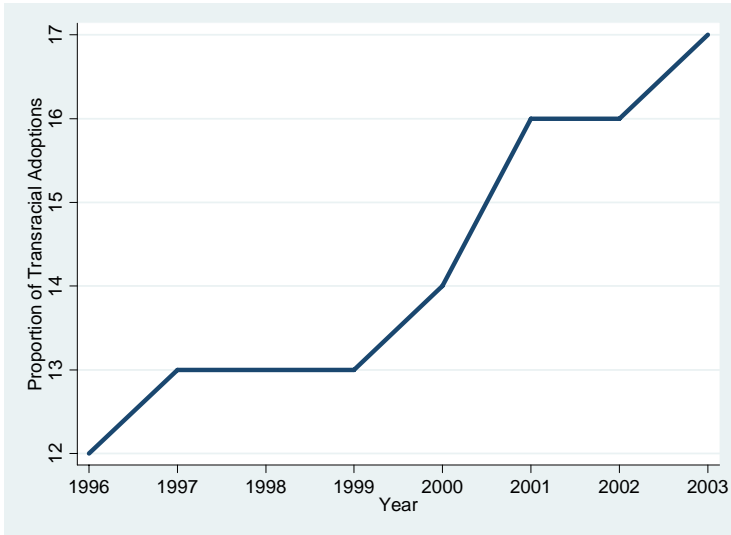


Figure 4. Trend in TRA of Children of Color, Compared to All TRA

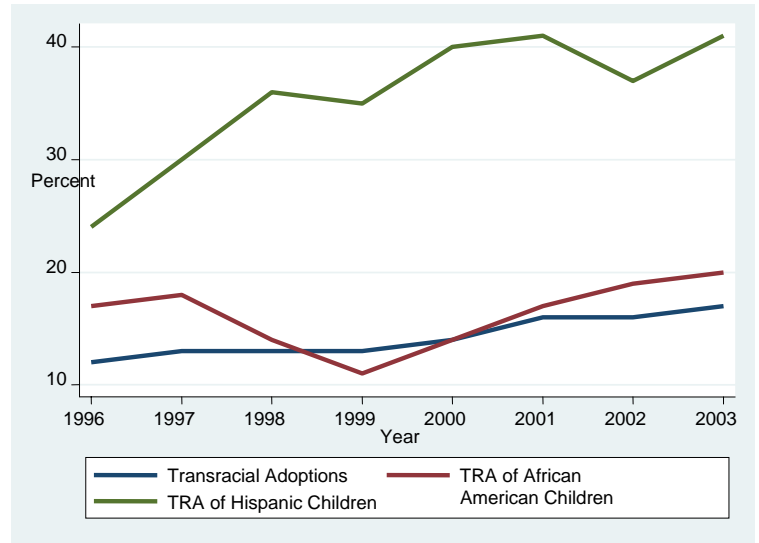


Table 10. Transracial Placements by Race of Child

	Child's Race Is:		
	White, Not Hispanic	Black	Hispanic
1996	3.5%	17.2%	23.9%
1997	3.9	17.7	29.7
1998	3.7	13.6	36.0
1999	5.5	11.2	34.8
2000	5.5	14.2	39.6
2001	6.5	16.8	40.4
2002	8.5	18.6	37.1
2003	8.2	20.1	40.8
Total	6.4%	16.0%	37.7%

Table 11. Age and Time from TPR to Finalization by TRA

	Average Age		Months from TPR to Finalization	
	Same Race	TRA	Same Race	TRA
1996	6.67	6.16	21.57	14.17
1997	6.43	5.68	16.48	14.68
1998	6.77	5.91	15.30	14.81
1999	6.88	5.79	14.30	13.82
2000	6.93	5.83	14.64	13.97
2001	6.97	5.82	15.35	14.37
2002	7.04	5.94	15.51	14.27
2003	7.02	5.80	15.64	14.27
Average	6.92	5.85	15.37	14.25

Table 11 shows that finalization occurs at a younger age and sooner after termination of parental rights when the placement is transracial rather than same race. Transracially adopted children were more than a year younger, on average, than their counterparts in same race placements. While the age of children placed within race rose about six months between 1996-1997 and 2003, the age of transracial adoptees fell by a few months. Transracial adoptions happen, on average, one month more quickly after termination of parental rights, and were among the most expeditious adoptions throughout the 1996-2003 period.

Table 12 provides additional detail on the age of children who are adopted transracially. Over 40 percent of transracially placed children are adopted before their third birthdays, and the proportion of infants and toddlers among transracially adopted children about doubled (increasing from 26 percent to 49 percent) between 1996 and 2003. Transracial placements are only half as prevalent among adoptions of teens.

Table 12. Prevalence of TRA by Age of Child

	Under 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-8 years	8-10 years	10-15 years	Over 15 years
1996	11.4%	14.5%	14.0%	10.7%	9.6%	10.8%	7.4%
1997	14.3	16.6	14.6	13.2	11.8	9.2	4.7
1998	14.6	16.8	14.5	11.8	10.9	9.6	8.5
1999	15.9	17.7	14.3	12.1	9.6	8.7	7.7
2000	24.1	19.1	15.9	12.7	11.8	9.7	10.4
2001	24.7	21.2	17.4	14.7	13.5	11.0	9.6
2002	24.7	21.7	17.8	15.3	13.7	12.2	11.4
2003	26.5	22.5	18.6	16.1	14.0	12.1	10.2
Average	21.9%	20.0%	16.4%	13.7%	12.3%	10.7%	9.7%

Table 13 shows that transracial adoptions were most prevalent in adoptions of children for whom race or medical condition was the primary special need. Since 1996, one in five adopted children for whom race is the special need was transracially placed. The percentage increased from 15 percent in 1996 to 23.7 percent in 2002. Transracial placement was least common in adoptions of children for whom age was the primary special need because most transracial placements were of relatively young children. Transracial placements were about evenly represented (13-15 percent) in adoptions of children with siblings, with unspecified “other” special needs and with no special needs.

Parents who adopt transracially were not likely to have had a prior relationship with their adopted child; see table 14. Among adoptions completed by parents with no prior relationship to the child, 17 percent of placements were transracial. The percentage increased from 11.7 percent in 1996 to 20.2 percent in 2002. Among adoptions completed by kin and by foster parents, transracial placements averaged 7.5 and 8.6 percent respectively. There was no trend in identifiable transracial placements among kin. There has been an upward trend in transracial adoptions by foster parents. This trend could represent a higher incidence of transracial placements in foster-adopt arrangements.

Transracial placements were more common in adoptive families headed by two parents or by a single father than in adoptive families headed by a single mother. Table 15 shows that 16 to 17 percent of couples and single men who adopted accepted transracial placements compared to 10.7 percent of single women.

Transracial placements were more common among adoptions arranged with the assistance of a private agency, as shown in table 16. Over 18 percent of placements by private agencies were transracial, while fewer than 14 percent of placements by public agencies were transracial.²¹ The difference has been as much as 7.5 percentage points

Table 13. Prevalence of TRA in Special Needs Bases

	Not Applicable	Race	Age	Sibling Group
1996	12.0%	15.0%	6.8%	9.3%
1997	12.6%	18.7%	10.1%	10.5%
1998	11.7%	18.7%	8.7%	12.7%
1999	13.5%	17.5%	7.1%	13.8%
2000	13.0%	22.3%	9.8%	14.2%
2001	14.1%	23.6%	10.1%	16.1%
2002	15.1%	23.7%	11.7%	14.8%
2003	14.4%	22.5%	13.0%	15.6%
Average	13.6%	21.4%	10.1%	14.5%

Table 14. Prevalence of TRA in Relationship before Adoption

	Kin	Foster	No Prior Relation
1996	6.3%	5.2%	11.7%
1997	3.8	8.4	12.1
1998	12.3	6.5	13.8
1999	4.5	7.7	15.2
2000	9.1	8.1	16.3
2001	6.9	9.2	19.4
2002	10.3	9.6	20.2
2003	6.7	9.5	19.9
Average	7.5%	8.6%	17.0%

²¹ Differences in proportions are statistically significant in each year except 2003 (p -values<.02).

Table 15. Prevalence of TRA within Adoptive Family Structures

	Married	Unmarried	Single Female	Single Male
1996	12.2%	14.0%	10.8%	19.1%
1997	13.1%	17.0%	13.0%	25.2%
1998	14.2%	18.3%	9.2%	17.4%
1999	14.7%	16.4%	8.0%	14.1%
2000	16.0%	17.4%	9.8%	15.3%
2001	17.6%	16.1%	11.3%	16.6%
2002	18.3%	19.2%	11.7%	15.6%
2003	18.4%	19.7%	13.0%	17.2%
Average	16.5%	17.8%	10.7%	16.5%

Table 16. Prevalence of TRA by Type of Placing Agency

	Private	Public
1996	14.5%	11.8%
1997	17.0	13.3
1998	17.3	12.5
1999	20.2	12.5
2000	18.5	13.9
2001	19.8	15.7
2002	20.7	16.3
2003	16.6	17.0
Average	18.3%	14.7%

(in 1999).

Table 17 reports on adoption assistance subsidy support for same race and transracial placements. In 1996 and 1997, a transracial placement was more likely than a same race placement to be supported by a monthly adoption assistance subsidy. Title IV-E reimbursement was more often sought for transracial placements in those years as well.²² After 1997, differences in subsidy support and IV-E claims were not significant. State-only funding was no different for same race and transracial placements, except for 1996. Recall that both race and subsidy data are quite incomplete for these early years, so conclusions should be drawn with caution. Finally, when subsidies of \$1 or less are excluded from the calculations, the monthly amounts of adoption assistance subsidies are not different for transracial and same race placements.

Table 17. TRA and Adoption Assistance Subsidy

	Percent Receiving Subsidy		IVE-AA Claims by TRA		State-Funded Subsidy		Average Adoption Subsidy (2000\$s)		AAP (2000\$s) if AAP>\$1	
	Same Race	TRA	Same Race	TRA	Same Race	TRA	Same Race	TRA	Same Race	TRA
1996	76.7%	83.7%	60.5%	68.5%	21.8%	16.5%	\$221	\$203	\$427	\$425
1997	83.2%	88.1%	63.3	67.8	24.1	24.5	253	264	424	416
1998	84.4%	85.8%	68.9	69.7	19.8	20.7	380	377	471	462
1999	87.5%	86.6%	73.5	71.7	16.3	17.6	406	411	476	494
2000	87.6%	88.5%	74.2	74.3	15.6	16.4	404	416	472	485
2001	87.7%	87.0%	73.0	72.4	17.1	17.3	415	403	484	485
2002	88.6%	88.9%	72.4	72.0	18.5	19.4	418	421	483	489
2003	87.0%	87.2%	66.9	68.3	23.6	22.2	431	440	509	522
Average	86.8%	87.4%	71.0%	71.3%	18.7%	19.1%	397	402	480	489

Race and Transracial Adoption State-by-State

The race data on adopted children is, overall, quite complete (table 18). Since fiscal year 2000, only three states (New York, Maine and Utah) have consistently failed to submit at least 95 percent usable data on race. Most states, but not all, improved their race data over time. Race data in a few states (California, Delaware, Minnesota, and Utah) was relatively complete in 1996, was less complete in the middle of the period, and then improved again recently.

The race data on adoptive parents is much less complete than the race data on adopted children. Looking at table 19, in 2003, 20 states failed to report usable race data on at least 95 percent of adoptive mothers, and 30 states failed to report usable race data

²² Differences are statistically significant in 1996 and 1997 (p -values<.05).

on at least 95 percent of adoptive fathers. Again, most states' data improved over the period, but data in a few states (Delaware, Mississippi, and North Carolina) were less complete in 2003 than it had been earlier.

Table 21 shows that the average representation of children of color in adoption increased by 6 percentage points between 1996 (or the year of initial AFCARS submission) and 2003. The average, however, masks significant differences in the experiences of the states. Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Wyoming experienced declines of 10 percentage points or more in adoptions of children of color. Nineteen states (Delaware, Mississippi, Indiana, California, Arkansas, Ohio, Maryland, Connecticut, Minnesota, Arizona, Colorado, Tennessee, Idaho, Georgia, Utah, Nevada, Wisconsin, South Dakota, and Nebraska) experiences increases of 10 percentage points or more in the representation of children of color in adoption with state agency involvement. The representation of children of color in finalized adoptions peaked in 1998-1999.

The percentage of adoptive mothers who were women of color (table 22) increased an average of three percentage points between 1996 (or first submission to AFCARS) and 2003. Increases of 10 percent or more were evident in Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin. Decreases of 10 percent or more occurred in Oregon, Colorado, Maryland, and Montana.

The largest change in representation of people of color was in the population of adoptive fathers (table 21). While four states (Utah, Oregon, South Carolina, and Maryland) experienced a decline of 10 percentage points or more in the representation of men of color as adoptive fathers, 23 states experienced an increase of 10 percentage points or more (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Idaho, Kansas, North Dakota, Colorado, Minnesota, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Iowa, South Dakota, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Michigan, Delaware, California, Indiana, Rhode Island, Nevada, Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois). The representation of parents of color in most states peaked in fiscal year 2000, after the peak representation of children of color.

Table 24 shows that the peak of national representation of Black or African American children in finalized adoptions occurred in 1998, at 46.8 percent of adoptions with state agency involvement. Since 1998 representation of African American children has fallen in 27 states. A decline of 10 percentage points or more occurred in Alaska, Rhode Island, Delaware, South Carolina, and Pennsylvania. Increases of 10 percentage points or more occurred only in Arkansas and Indiana.

The peak of national representation of African American women as adoptive mothers (table 25) occurred in 1999, at 37.6 percent of adoptive mothers. Increases of 10 percentage points or more have occurred in Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia, Indiana, and West Virginia. Declines occurred in 29 states, including declines of 10 percent or more in Rhode Island, Illinois, Louisiana, and Minnesota.

Since the peak of representation of African American men as adoptive fathers in 1998, the decline has averaged 10 percentage points (75 percent of peak) across the states. Table 26 shows there are ten states (Maryland, Illinois, New Jersey, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Michigan, Kansas, Ohio, Delaware) have had declines of 10 percentage points or more. Only Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia have experienced increases of 10 percent or more.

The representation of children of Hispanic origin in the population of children adopted with state agency involvement increased by 25 percent, or 3.5 percentage points between 1996 and 2003. Increases of five percentage points or more occurred in Iowa, North Carolina, Washington, Minnesota, South Dakota, Texas, Pennsylvania, Florida, California, Nebraska, Utah, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Arizona. Fifteen states

have experienced declines in the representation of Hispanic children. Only Nevada and Colorado have experienced declines of more than five percentage points.

The representation of women of Hispanic origin in the population of adoptive mothers was over 12 percent (of cases with complete data) in 1996, was eight percent in 1998 and rose to 10.2 percent in 2002. Arizona had the largest increase (18 percentage points from 1999 to 2002, doubling the representation of Hispanic women). Because the representation of Hispanic women is very small in some states, considering changes in percentage points can overlook significant rates of change. Eight additional states (Oregon, Delaware, Rhode Island, Washington, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, and North Carolina) also more than doubled the representation of Hispanic women. Further, ten states (Alabama, South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, West Virginia, Vermont, Mississippi, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho) recorded no women of Hispanic origin in 1998, but had some representation of them in 2002. Between 1998 and 2002, the largest decline in representation of Hispanic women was in Massachusetts (4 percentage points, for a 24 percent decline). Declines of 20 percent or more between 1998 and 2002 occurred in seven states (Iowa, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Utah, and Tennessee, Illinois).

Overall, the representation of men of Hispanic origin as adoptive fathers declined three percentage points since 1998, and was only half as great in 2003 as was recorded in 1996. Idaho, Hawaii, and Texas had increases of five percentage points or more, but Utah, Colorado, Oregon, Puerto Rico, and New Mexico had declines of five percentage points or more. Some decline occurred in 11 additional states.

Figure 5 shows that in most states where there was an increase in transracial adoptions, TRA increased slowly. More dramatic increases are evident in Georgia, Missouri, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. Uneven fluctuations occurred in Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota and Vermont.

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Table 18. Child's Race is Missing or "Unable to Be Determined"

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alabama	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	N/A	N/A
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	N/A	N/A
Arizona	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.2	N/A	0.8	1.3
Arkansas	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	4.7	0.8	1.6	1.6
California	0.1	3.9	12.1	7.2	5.0	3.7	3.5	3.8
Colorado	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	2.5	2.4	8.2	9.1
Connecticut	0.6	1.3	0.5	12.4	23.8	13.1	N/A	N/A
Delaware	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.0	25.8	18.2	11.1
DC	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5
Georgia	1.6	0.6	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.5	1.7	5.2
Hawaii	1.9	4.1	0.8	0.4	80.4	81.7	75.0	92.3
Idaho	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.7	14.3	0.0	4.3
Illinois	3.1	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.7
Indiana	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.9	7.4	N/A	0.0
Iowa	3.3	5.8	5.9	4.8	9.6	6.5	0.6	1.7
Kansas	4.2	1.3	3.5	3.2	4.2	3.3	1.6	N/A
Kentucky	0.3	2.0	0.7	3.0	12.5	19.7	20.0	0.0
Louisiana	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0
Maine	21.3	15.4	7.1	3.6	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0
Maryland	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	2.4	0.5
Massachusetts	4.0	2.2	3.5	2.8	3.5	7.6	6.2	5.4
Michigan	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	3.3	4.6	4.6	8.0	17.1	1.6	1.7	3.4
Mississippi	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	1.0	N/A
Missouri	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	N/A	N/A
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	4.8	0.7	0.7	0.0
Nebraska	2.6	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.4	N/A	3.2	0.0
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.8	N/A	4.9	N/A
New Hampshire	3.1	2.6	0.0	1.0	6.5	0.0	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	8.0	4.3	3.5	2.0	3.0	0.9	1.2	1.2
New Mexico	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
New York	21.9	24.7	26.5	28.9	25.5	23.3	24.8	N/A
North Carolina	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.5	3.3	0.0
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A
Ohio	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.9	5.6	8.5	7.9
Oklahoma	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	7.0	4.6	0.3	2.8
Oregon	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	88.0	2.7	0.9	2.8
Pennsylvania	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.9	3.4	9.5
Puerto Rico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	1.1	3.1	8.2	2.3	14.0	27.0	9.2	9.1
South Carolina	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.7	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.5	3.9
Texas	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.6	3.9	5.8	100.0	100.0
Utah	4.5	13.3	8.6	20.8	42.8	15.3	1.3	4.1
Vermont	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	3.7	2.1	N/A	N/A
Washington	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	45.2	7.4	3.3	1.4
West Virginia	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	3.2	5.2	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Wyoming	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	N/A	N/A
All States	2.8%	3.3%	5.2%	4.8%	8.7%	6.7%	9.0%	3.2%

Table 19. Adoptive Mother's Race is Missing or "Unable to Be Determined"

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alabama	1.5%	1.6%	0.0%	1.5%	0.7%	0.9%	N/A	N/A
Alaska	6.7	3.6	1.4	1.0	2.2	3.2	N/A	N/A
Arizona	2.0	40.5	4.3	3.0	3.8	N/A	10.1	13.6
Arkansas	3.9	1.0	1.4	7.1	15.1	19.4	3.1	0.0
California	6.3	3.4	13.5	9.6	10.4	3.7	2.4	1.0
Colorado	10.3	9.7	7.2	5.2	4.5	6.6	61.5	91.2
Connecticut	2.3	1.9	3.8	3.2	2.5	3.5	N/A	N/A
Delaware	5.0	4.5	0.9	1.0	3.0	9.7	0.0	0.0
DC	10.8	5.6	7.0	4.1	9.0	10.8	22.1	23.5
Florida	5.1	15.4	7.2	3.3	5.5	2.6	100.0	100.0
Georgia	11.3	10.8	10.2	7.0	8.2	9.6	17.4	37.9
Hawaii	2.8	2.2	5.0	7.9	6.0	1.7	44.3	30.8
Idaho	6.5	15.3	7.6	7.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	100.0
Illinois	2.7	3.7	4.1	1.9	4.9	7.9	82.4	81.4
Indiana	7.8	10.7	12.2	7.1	99.2	18.5	N/A	100.0
Iowa	14.7	10.3	8.5	9.9	9.0	5.5	5.8	10.9
Kansas	12.6	14.9	10.0	11.1	13.3	78.3	95.2	N/A
Kentucky	2.8	2.9	2.0	5.1	12.2	20.2	16.2	2.3
Louisiana	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.4	69.5	0.0
Maine	23.3	9.0	8.0	5.6	3.0	55.2	4.2	3.0
Maryland	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.4	0.8	1.5	14.7	26.8
Massachusetts	3.5	4.5	3.3	3.7	4.8	5.6	4.9	4.9
Michigan	3.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	6.4	6.4	5.1	8.5	8.4	1.6	1.7	0.4
Mississippi	45.1	41.4	1.5	0.7	3.4	1.8	36.5	N/A
Missouri	2.6	2.4	2.5	0.9	1.5	0.6	N/A	N/A
Montana	1.3	3.6	3.3	4.2	5.9	4.7	14.2	38.9
Nebraska	8.8	14.0	11.0	13.3	17.9	N/A	100.0	100.0
Nevada	5.7	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.9	N/A	100.0	N/A
New Hampshire	6.9	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.0	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	3.0	3.6	3.4	1.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	1.8
New Mexico	3.6	5.5	3.3	0.6	2.7	1.0	0.0	9.4
North Carolina	2.9	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.1	0.0
North Dakota	2.5	0.7	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.9	3.2	N/A
Ohio	10.7	12.4	11.2	9.2	83.8	49.6	50.0	47.8
Oklahoma	1.1	2.6	1.9	3.2	4.0	3.2	2.1	0.6
Oregon	4.1	6.9	8.8	8.1	96.1	3.2	2.7	3.2
Pennsylvania	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.8	8.6	8.2
Puerto Rico	4.1	3.7	10.5	2.2	1.2	0.7	1.0	4.0
Rhode Island	8.7	5.9	4.5	5.8	11.6	12.6	41.5	19.4
South Carolina	3.9	4.4	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.5	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	0.7	2.1	1.0	0.0	1.2	1.8	100.0	100.0
Tennessee	2.0	1.8	0.6	1.4	0.0	1.5	2.1	2.4
Texas	6.5	9.8	8.5	6.9	6.4	7.3	33.3	33.3
Utah	1.3	2.6	2.6	1.3	51.2	15.3	1.9	1.4
Vermont	1.8	3.3	1.7	3.3	1.4	1.7	0.0	1.1
Virginia	1.2	2.6	1.4	1.3	7.4	3.4	N/A	N/A
Washington	15.2	4.5	4.7	6.4	48.0	6.4	22.4	53.5
West Virginia	4.7	46.0	94.5	93.8	1.6	0.5	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.9	0.8	6.7	2.6
Wyoming	3.6	3.8	2.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
All States	13.0%	13.2%	14.6%	13.7%	23.0%	19.8%	49.6%	34.3%

Table 20. Adoptive Father's Race is Missing or "Unable to Be Determined"

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alabama	24.9%	18.1%	25.2%	13.9%	25.5%	16.5%	N/A	N/A
Alaska	0.0	0.0	24.8	21.3	20.4	30.5	N/A	N/A
Arizona	20.5	20.1	24.3	25.9	23.5	N/A	26.9	29.0
Arkansas	21.8	28.6	22.7	23.7	31.1	25.6	6.3	0.0
California	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.2	29.2	24.0	23.5
Colorado	25.5	24.6	17.0	0.0	21.6	20.5	70.0	97.0
Connecticut	32.5	33.4	0.0	0.0	28.5	28.8	N/A	N/A
Delaware	19.8	28.6	28.2	20.4	27.3	27.4	0.0	11.1
DC	60.4	56.0	53.5	55.8	60.2	59.0	54.7	91.2
Florida	33.2	32.6	25.3	24.8	30.0	27.2	100.0	100.0
Georgia	32.8	30.3	31.0	32.2	30.5	27.8	34.3	50.0
Hawaii	28.6	18.9	21.2	24.6	24.6	20.9	49.4	38.5
Idaho	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	90.5	100.0
Illinois	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.4	56.6	88.7	87.6
Indiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	34.3	N/A	100.0
Iowa	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	21.3	11.6	18.7
Kansas	24.9	28.7	22.9	24.9	29.3	80.2	95.2	N/A
Kentucky	0.2	0.0	7.1	12.9	25.6	36.5	30.8	20.5
Louisiana	29.8	23.8	24.0	29.6	31.5	32.9	76.3	40.0
Maine	24.0	16.1	15.1	22.6	18.3	72.8	100.0	100.0
Maryland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	29.1	38.6	34.0
Massachusetts	25.1	22.2	28.9	28.6	32.4	32.4	38.3	39.0
Michigan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	37.1	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.1	32.6	23.6	22.7
Mississippi	55.5	57.7	0.4	0.0	19.4	15.3	16.3	N/A
Missouri	23.6	25.7	29.2	26.2	25.3	23.0	N/A	N/A
Montana	10.3	7.7	16.0	12.7	13.9	10.7	17.2	11.1
Nebraska	17.2	20.8	17.8	30.7	26.2	N/A	100.0	100.0
Nevada	0.3	0.0	21.4	19.9	13.8	N/A	100.0	N/A
New Hampshire	3.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	16.1	13.7	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7	38.1	39.9	40.8
New Mexico	15.9	20.7	22.8	21.6	19.4	17.3	9.7	11.3
North Carolina	25.1	27.1	27.4	24.0	21.1	27.2	19.8	9.9
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	7.2	6.5	N/A
Ohio	35.8	34.1	32.5	34.7	89.8	63.9	62.4	50.2
Oklahoma	20.0	23.5	20.4	20.9	25.2	19.2	22.2	12.7
Oregon	15.4	17.6	17.6	16.5	96.6	17.4	15.4	16.5
Pennsylvania	0.3	14.3	0.3	0.3	36.4	40.6	41.2	49.7
Puerto Rico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	5.0	9.2	5.1
Rhode Island	5.3	1.6	3.0	4.2	36.6	48.2	66.2	48.4
South Carolina	33.6	32.8	30.5	31.5	22.1	28.2	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	7.3	100.0	100.0
Tennessee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	28.8	22.6	16.1
Texas	25.6	29.2	22.0	25.2	25.0	23.8	33.3	33.3
Utah	0.0	5.8	4.0	0.0	6.0	5.1	10.1	10.9
Vermont	19.2	9.8	19.0	10.7	22.3	14.4	13.8	15.9
Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	27.2	N/A	N/A
Washington	22.3	19.8	0.0	0.0	55.7	21.6	45.8	63.4
West Virginia	13.4	13.3	8.6	15.6	8.7	11.4	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	25.3	23.5	22.0
Wyoming	16.1	19.2	10.9	13.1	15.6	9.4	N/A	N/A
All States	12.0%	11.8%	9.3%	9.3%	45.8%	43.0%	62.2%	50.0%

Table 21. Child is "Of Color"

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alabama	48.6%	43.5%	44.5%	42.1%	53.3%	49.6%	N/A	N/A
Alaska	74.5	66.1	74.5	69.7	71.9	77.9	N/A	N/A
Arizona	51.6	57.1	56.2	43.6	42.9	N/A	42.8	35.3
Arkansas	39.0	38.9	37.8	42.4	44.2	25.8	25.4	27.4
California	68.0	70.1	64.9	62.6	54.9	60.5	56.4	57.0
Colorado	55.3	53.4	50.2	48.0	47.8	48.0	50.3	38.3
Connecticut	65.0	64.2	71.7	56.3	55.4	49.7	N/A	N/A
Delaware	60.4	70.7	71.8	60.4	46.9	80.4	33.3	50.0
DC	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	99.3	98.9	100.0
Florida	47.8	49.6	52.9	54.6	51.5	50.8	40.2	44.0
Georgia	62.5	62.2	62.7	63.7	58.3	60.3	57.6	40.0
Hawaii	95.2	92.9	90.7	86.7	32.7	38.2	38.6	0.0
Idaho	19.6	33.1	37.9	37.0	23.3	0.0	19.0	0.0
Illinois	75.2	79.3	83.1	83.7	85.1	80.9	77.8	76.0
Indiana	50.4	47.5	55.2	46.9	33.9	35.3	N/A	39.6
Iowa	29.8	30.4	32.8	31.1	29.1	26.1	18.6	27.0
Kansas	28.7	36.6	25.9	38.8	38.6	30.4	30.6	N/A
Kentucky	29.2	33.4	38.8	40.5	32.1	27.5	15.4	27.3
Louisiana	58.1	54.2	61.0	63.2	65.8	65.0	59.3	60.0
Maine	10.1	8.7	6.8	5.8	7.5	8.3	2.1	4.5
Maryland	73.7	76.8	78.0	72.6	73.0	68.7	62.9	60.1
Massachusetts	47.4	48.5	45.9	48.9	46.5	50.0	46.1	46.9
Michigan	58.1	54.1	59.6	58.8	57.2	58.2	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	45.3	43.2	43.1	48.0	44.0	57.3	38.9	30.0
Mississippi	48.6	53.7	63.5	55.6	50.4	52.1	37.9	N/A
Missouri	34.7	39.8	41.3	41.6	41.7	40.8	N/A	N/A
Montana	26.3	28.7	32.7	23.5	23.0	15.5	24.1	16.7
Nebraska	41.2	30.3	30.1	31.2	28.7	N/A	5.0	0.0
Nevada	44.6	43.9	37.9	38.5	24.6	N/A	18.6	N/A
New Hampshire	8.7	7.2	11.6	13.7	6.9	15.7	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	75.8	78.4	78.3	77.4	77.0	79.2	80.7	77.4
New Mexico	70.3	69.8	66.4	69.7	54.3	56.5	61.3	68.9
New York	79.3	80.1	82.3	83.5	85.9	86.5	84.9	N/A
North Carolina	56.5	59.0	62.7	56.7	57.4	59.3	52.3	47.9
North Dakota	28.3	34.3	33.8	21.0	26.6	12.6	32.3	N/A
Ohio	53.9	55.0	54.4	53.8	52.5	46.2	46.2	42.1
Oklahoma	46.5	46.9	42.2	48.7	39.1	41.1	46.6	37.5
Oregon	26.5	32.6	28.2	28.7	100.0	23.6	31.4	59.1
Pennsylvania	59.8	61.8	55.9	62.8	63.0	68.8	68.9	88.0
Puerto Rico	100.0	99.0	99.6	99.1	99.7	99.6	99.5	98.0
Rhode Island	43.7	43.1	49.0	44.9	47.0	50.6	44.7	42.6
South Carolina	56.6	64.0	60.9	65.3	62.9	70.5	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	70.1	65.5	58.8	62.8	53.0	38.2	69.6	52.4
Tennessee	42.9	45.9	42.9	43.2	40.7	48.8	36.5	24.6
Texas	68.0	66.6	67.6	67.9	68.3	69.2	N/A	N/A
Utah	39.4	37.7	43.3	31.3	40.8	26.1	14.0	15.6
Vermont	6.0	6.5	3.5	9.8	4.3	1.7	1.0	7.7
Virginia	55.1	61.3	54.5	55.3	52.9	49.6	N/A	N/A
Washington	33.6	38.3	36.4	36.0	33.4	28.0	26.1	27.6
West Virginia	18.1	15.0	15.7	23.4	10.3	12.0	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	60.1	55.5	53.4	52.1	52.8	57.7	46.2	34.0
Wyoming	7.7	19.2	28.3	21.3	23.8	18.8	N/A	N/A
All States	57.0%	59.3%	59.5%	59.7%	60.5%	60.6%	59.4%	51.0%

Table 22. Adoptive Mom Is "Of Color"

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alabama	42.0%	40.8%	37.4%	35.7%	46.7%	41.2%	N/A	N/A
Alaska	36.6	37.5	48.2	37.0	35.1	41.3	N/A	N/A
Arizona	31.8	54.0	34.1	23.8	98.6	N/A	38.3	30.7
Arkansas	28.1	35.7	33.1	34.1	35.2	16.3	22.6	27.0
California	49.7	53.7	49.5	48.9	40.8	45.3	41.2	41.8
Colorado	27.5	29.2	28.6	27.8	30.5	28.7	29.7	55.2
Connecticut	44.9	49.8	51.5	54.9	49.1	47.5	N/A	N/A
Delaware	38.5	59.1	58.6	48.0	25.0	50.0	27.3	44.4
DC	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	88.1	91.9	90.5	92.3
Florida	37.1	39.2	37.4	43.1	43.4	41.9	N/A	N/A
Georgia	48.8	51.5	50.7	58.8	53.7	51.6	51.5	37.5
Hawaii	78.6	68.7	66.0	76.0	67.4	67.9	59.2	33.3
Idaho	2.3	7.0	8.2	9.2	8.7	0.0	N/A	N/A
Illinois	69.2	71.5	78.0	78.1	80.5	74.6	44.6	45.9
Indiana	42.7	42.2	45.7	39.2	100.0	34.0	N/A	N/A
Iowa	11.2	10.5	13.4	12.4	15.4	10.7	10.4	10.2
Kansas	16.6	21.9	13.8	21.1	22.4	20.9	0.0	N/A
Kentucky	16.6	20.3	27.0	26.9	23.7	13.9	6.4	20.9
Louisiana	54.7	50.5	57.1	59.8	64.1	65.3	72.2	46.7
Maine	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Maryland	67.5	72.9	71.6	64.7	67.3	64.0	51.6	89.4
Massachusetts	28.1	24.2	29.5	31.1	34.9	36.1	39.1	37.4
Michigan	44.9	40.0	45.0	47.0	47.8	50.6	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	12.3	16.6	20.3	22.2	22.1	34.6	27.7	19.8
Mississippi	46.0	57.9	61.1	52.8	44.1	46.7	39.4	N/A
Missouri	25.1	28.6	31.1	31.0	30.7	30.2	N/A	N/A
Montana	8.1	16.4	16.5	12.8	8.5	5.6	7.0	18.2
Nebraska	13.2	19.6	18.8	22.3	19.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	25.8	26.4	16.4	27.9	15.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	4.9	2.7	1.1	3.1	9.8	2.0	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	55.7	61.1	63.1	58.8	62.9	63.2	64.7	64.8
New Mexico	51.4	52.7	51.5	43.8	39.0	41.5	56.5	53.1
North Carolina	44.2	49.6	51.4	49.2	50.8	52.7	43.3	40.8
North Dakota	6.0	4.4	11.1	1.9	3.6	1.8	6.7	N/A
Ohio	40.1	40.9	39.0	38.7	39.3	51.2	51.4	30.7
Oklahoma	27.2	28.3	29.9	33.6	31.7	31.9	34.1	32.8
Oregon	9.8	14.3	14.6	18.1	100.0	13.0	15.2	51.9
Pennsylvania	46.8	43.8	38.0	49.9	48.2	51.2	48.2	56.3
Puerto Rico	100.0	97.2	98.7	100.0	98.1	98.9	99.5	98.9
Rhode Island	19.5	27.8	31.8	27.3	24.8	35.6	33.9	26.5
South Carolina	49.8	55.9	52.9	61.7	54.6	59.6	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	21.7	21.1	16.7	21.3	15.7	9.3	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	30.3	33.1	28.0	30.8	32.2	38.9	33.5	23.6
Texas	43.3	43.4	45.0	45.5	46.8	47.1	50.0	0.0
Utah	8.1	5.6	7.6	6.4	3.3	10.6	1.9	4.1
Vermont	1.2	3.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	45.7	48.4	41.4	38.5	45.7	37.0	N/A	N/A
Washington	16.1	35.1	27.4	26.4	29.2	26.8	12.8	20.2
West Virginia	8.8	7.7	25.0	27.3	4.6	6.7	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	37.7	31.8	29.8	33.7	31.4	35.3	35.6	16.4
Wyoming	13.0	4.0	8.9	17.9	6.7	3.1	N/A	N/A
All States	40.2%	44.0%	44.2%	46.1%	49.4%	47.0%	38.7%	37.1%

Table 23. Adoptive Dad Is "Of Color"

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alabama	29.6%	29.4%	21.9%	33.9%	35.1%	33.3%	N/A	N/A
Alaska	47.1	48.7	39.2	23.9	30.3	37.9	N/A	N/A
Arizona	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	N/A	35.1	29.9
Arkansas	17.9	17.5	19.6	27.4	25.6	19.8	18.3	27.0
California	60.4	64.0	64.7	63.0	35.7	37.7	36.3	33.4
Colorado	26.5	26.7	27.7	38.9	20.9	21.7	32.0	10.0
Connecticut	35.5	39.2	61.3	62.7	39.2	37.4	N/A	N/A
Delaware	35.8	49.5	53.6	41.5	29.2	46.7	27.3	12.5
DC	85.3	94.6	86.9	94.3	83.3	86.0	93.0	66.7
Florida	27.2	39.0	33.2	34.2	32.1	32.4	N/A	N/A
Georgia	39.6	42.1	40.5	48.1	44.7	46.7	42.8	31.0
Hawaii	56.4	53.2	50.2	67.3	67.5	67.6	57.3	62.5
Idaho	15.2	20.3	23.5	18.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	N/A
Illinois	73.6	76.2	81.0	81.8	61.8	56.3	29.8	28.6
Indiana	51.9	54.9	57.7	48.3	100.0	23.8	N/A	N/A
Iowa	25.5	27.3	32.1	28.8	9.4	5.6	7.2	5.9
Kansas	15.6	19.6	14.2	14.8	15.3	22.9	0.0	N/A
Kentucky	27.7	34.2	30.1	23.0	18.3	9.1	6.7	8.6
Louisiana	42.4	41.5	48.7	45.7	52.5	54.1	64.3	44.4
Maine	15.0	13.8	12.3	18.2	1.2	5.9	N/A	N/A
Maryland	72.1	75.9	77.8	71.7	57.0	55.9	42.4	87.5
Massachusetts	18.9	21.9	19.9	23.4	27.8	26.7	28.3	27.9
Michigan	55.1	49.1	54.0	55.7	31.7	31.9	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	27.8	34.3	29.8	38.3	7.9	14.5	12.2	10.9
Mississippi	39.5	39.6	66.8	58.0	39.3	40.3	31.0	N/A
Missouri	15.3	17.4	20.5	20.7	20.0	20.3	N/A	N/A
Montana	5.0	5.3	11.7	10.7	10.6	12.8	6.3	6.3
Nebraska	15.4	18.0	19.6	21.2	14.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	40.3	40.7	14.7	23.2	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	21.4	19.5	17.9	13.5	7.7	0.0	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	64.3	69.2	71.1	67.6	50.1	51.0	54.4	52.0
New Mexico	50.8	47.7	45.3	37.1	41.3	45.4	50.0	57.4
North Carolina	35.3	39.2	40.5	37.2	43.5	44.5	34.2	26.6
North Dakota	15.8	5.1	17.2	12.4	2.3	2.9	0.0	N/A
Ohio	28.6	28.7	28.5	23.2	25.1	38.3	36.1	30.7
Oklahoma	24.1	23.2	25.4	26.0	22.7	24.8	26.2	29.1
Oregon	13.8	16.6	18.9	19.7	100.0	10.2	17.2	52.2
Pennsylvania	52.9	42.9	43.8	56.1	31.4	34.0	31.5	39.2
Puerto Rico	100.0	97.5	99.6	99.1	98.7	98.1	100.0	100.0
Rhode Island	43.6	48.4	51.4	43.4	16.8	17.4	15.7	14.2
South Carolina	31.2	44.2	41.6	45.6	45.4	52.4	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	30.6	31.7	27.8	27.7	5.4	9.8	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	37.9	39.5	37.5	37.4	20.3	25.8	22.5	17.0
Texas	38.0	36.5	41.1	37.7	41.7	39.8	33.3	0.0
Utah	13.5	8.0	9.9	8.3	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vermont	0.0	2.2	4.3	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	44.4	51.9	43.6	42.6	41.6	30.4	N/A	N/A
Washington	18.4	29.6	41.9	37.9	26.7	23.4	12.5	19.2
West Virginia	5.4	48.6	98.2	98.3	3.2	5.9	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	49.6	42.4	38.6	42.1	20.7	24.8	29.7	11.5
Wyoming	8.5	7.1	7.3	1.9	2.6	10.3	N/A	N/A
All States	48.4%	51.2%	54.0%	55.0%	37.9%	36.5%	33.2%	32.6%

Table 24. Child is Black/African American

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alabama	47.1%	41.1%	43.7%	41.1%	51.3%	47.0%	N/A	N/A
Alaska	5.3	8.9	15.5	11.9	17.0	24.2	N/A	N/A
Arizona	13.8	15.8	17.1	14.8	13.3	N/A	13.1	12.5
Arkansas	33.2	35.1	35.3	38.1	42.2	22.3	25.4	27.4
California	26.0	25.4	20.8	24.3	21.6	27.3	26.3	25.4
Colorado	20.0	22.4	20.9	18.6	22.9	22.5	25.1	16.3
Connecticut	41.2	42.0	40.3	35.2	39.1	35.7	N/A	N/A
Delaware	54.5	62.4	62.4	56.4	40.6	69.6	33.3	37.5
DC	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	100.0	98.6	93.7	94.1
Florida	38.1	40.5	40.4	40.9	41.5	41.8	39.3	43.9
Georgia	58.1	57.7	56.4	61.7	56.8	57.8	56.3	39.1
Hawaii	4.8	3.7	2.3	2.2	18.2	5.5	22.7	0.0
Idaho	2.9	16.1	8.3	3.7	12.6	0.0	9.5	0.0
Illinois	70.6	73.6	78.2	78.6	80.9	76.1	73.2	70.2
Indiana	45.8	45.9	51.8	44.8	33.9	32.1	N/A	39.6
Iowa	16.8	20.2	21.9	21.6	19.7	17.7	14.0	22.6
Kansas	24.1	27.1	22.5	30.4	28.0	22.2	29.0	N/A
Kentucky	26.6	30.5	35.5	38.4	32.1	24.0	15.4	27.3
Louisiana	56.9	53.0	59.9	61.5	64.7	65.0	59.3	60.0
Maine	3.5	2.7	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	1.5
Maryland	72.4	75.5	76.2	70.0	72.5	66.8	59.6	55.4
Massachusetts	17.8	22.8	24.0	27.7	25.8	25.8	24.8	31.8
Michigan	52.1	48.3	53.8	54.1	52.4	54.1	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	35.6	34.5	35.3	42.5	40.2	45.0	30.7	21.7
Mississippi	47.5	51.1	63.2	55.2	50.4	50.9	37.9	N/A
Missouri	31.9	37.2	39.2	40.0	39.9	40.0	N/A	N/A
Montana	1.8	2.0	3.6	1.8	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.0
Nebraska	18.7	15.5	16.6	22.4	19.6	N/A	0.8	0.0
Nevada	26.0	30.0	24.7	25.2	17.2	N/A	8.2	N/A
New Hampshire	1.6	5.4	5.3	2.1	0.0	7.8	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	68.1	71.2	71.0	70.2	67.6	70.3	71.4	66.9
New Mexico	9.1	8.0	7.0	4.9	0.0	4.2	17.7	9.4
New York	60.3	60.5	63.2	65.6	67.6	68.0	67.0	N/A
North Carolina	50.9	51.7	55.4	49.6	53.2	55.6	48.9	33.8
North Dakota	6.7	10.2	4.8	7.6	9.4	4.5	0.0	N/A
Ohio	51.5	52.4	51.5	49.9	51.9	44.1	43.9	40.1
Oklahoma	22.8	24.5	21.7	28.0	24.6	25.5	28.0	25.0
Oregon	8.5	12.0	10.5	11.8	0.0	11.1	13.5	10.1
Pennsylvania	54.4	55.0	47.8	57.2	58.6	65.4	65.2	87.2
Puerto Rico	17.6	16.4	14.4	18.2	12.9	11.5	11.2	9.1
Rhode Island	27.2	30.6	31.8	30.3	30.7	42.6	31.4	28.4
South Carolina	54.5	61.9	58.3	64.6	62.2	69.6	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	6.9	2.1	3.1	1.1	2.4	1.8	0.0	9.5
Tennessee	37.6	42.1	38.6	41.1	37.5	45.2	35.9	24.6
Texas	30.1	31.4	30.4	31.9	31.8	37.2	N/A	N/A
Utah	9.1	6.3	6.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	0.6	2.1
Vermont	3.0	6.5	2.6	5.7	4.3	1.7	1.0	7.7
Virginia	51.2	57.8	48.8	50.6	47.8	45.2	N/A	N/A
Washington	14.6	16.9	16.5	17.8	11.3	15.1	16.4	15.7
West Virginia	16.6	15.0	14.4	20.2	9.6	10.5	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	49.0	45.3	41.9	40.1	42.7	48.2	38.7	23.1
Wyoming	5.8	7.7	2.2	13.1	11.9	3.1	N/A	N/A
All States	38.3%	40.3%	40.1%	42.9%	46.0%	46.8%	45.0%	37.6%

Table 25. Adoptive Mom is Black/African American

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alabama	41.7%	38.8%	37.4%	35.7%	46.7%	41.2%	N/A	N/A
Alaska	7.2	9.3	10.9	5.5	13.4	19.6	N/A	N/A
Arizona	6.9	8.9	0.2	0.4	0.1	N/A	9.3	11.4
Arkansas	26.5	34.7	31.4	34.1	35.2	16.3	22.6	27.0
California	19.1	22.2	18.6	22.4	16.7	21.0	20.2	19.2
Colorado	12.7	13.7	13.8	12.4	17.2	15.5	18.5	44.8
Connecticut	32.4	34.5	29.7	34.4	33.8	30.8	N/A	N/A
Delaware	35.4	57.5	56.0	46.1	25.0	48.2	27.3	33.3
DC	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.3	87.4	91.1	90.5	88.5
Florida	30.4	32.4	46.3	99.6	37.7	36.1	N/A	N/A
Georgia	48.2	51.0	50.2	58.6	53.6	51.0	51.5	37.5
Hawaii	2.3	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	1.0	7.1	11.1
Idaho	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	N/A	N/A
Illinois	66.1	67.9	75.0	74.0	76.9	70.2	44.6	45.6
Indiana	40.7	41.4	43.6	38.7	0.0	32.6	N/A	N/A
Iowa	7.4	9.2	11.2	10.1	13.8	9.9	9.2	7.8
Kansas	14.3	18.0	11.9	18.9	20.4	18.7	0.0	N/A
Kentucky	16.6	19.7	26.6	26.9	23.7	13.9	6.4	20.9
Louisiana	53.5	50.1	56.4	59.4	63.8	65.3	72.2	46.7
Maine	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	66.6	71.9	71.2	63.5	65.8	61.7	51.6	89.4
Massachusetts	13.4	13.0	16.1	17.5	18.7	18.0	20.8	25.0
Michigan	43.0	38.4	43.4	44.7	45.6	48.8	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	10.3	14.5	17.8	21.2	20.5	27.0	21.3	14.8
Mississippi	46.0	55.6	60.7	52.8	44.1	46.1	39.4	N/A
Missouri	23.6	27.4	30.0	29.7	29.3	29.2	N/A	N/A
Montana	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	10.8	12.8	16.2	35.3	17.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	16.5	21.1	12.1	17.6	11.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	47.6	53.5	56.1	53.1	57.0	56.7	57.1	56.8
New Mexico	5.7	3.8	2.8	0.3	0.0	2.6	12.9	5.2
North Carolina	42.3	46.6	49.0	46.9	49.2	50.8	42.2	29.6
North Dakota	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	N/A
Ohio	38.8	39.4	37.4	37.2	38.3	50.2	50.0	29.5
Oklahoma	16.2	18.0	18.1	24.1	20.3	21.3	25.9	22.2
Oregon	2.5	5.4	5.0	6.8	0.0	5.7	6.8	3.5
Pennsylvania	44.1	41.2	35.1	47.8	45.6	48.8	45.9	56.3
Puerto Rico	9.9	13.0	13.0	4.9	13.7	7.5	8.3	4.2
Rhode Island	10.8	17.6	20.8	17.6	21.7	28.9	24.8	19.3
South Carolina	49.4	55.6	52.9	61.1	54.2	59.6	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	4.2	2.1	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	29.0	31.5	27.3	29.4	32.2	38.0	33.5	23.6
Texas	23.0	26.1	24.2	27.0	27.3	29.2	16.7	0.0
Utah	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0
Vermont	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	43.5	46.2	39.5	37.6	32.1	34.8	N/A	N/A
Washington	11.7	14.0	14.4	15.3	10.7	13.3	8.0	10.1
West Virginia	100.0	6.7	25.0	22.7	3.9	6.2	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	33.0	29.3	25.0	28.9	26.2	31.0	32.0	11.8
Wyoming	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
All States	29.5%	32.0%	32.3%	36.4%	37.6%	37.0%	26.4%	23.9%

Table 26. Adoptive Dad is Black/African American

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alabama	27.9%	27.0%	21.9%	31.0%	35.1%	33.3%	N/A	N/A
Alaska	3.8	4.5	6.2	4.4	16.5	10.6	N/A	N/A
Arizona	4.9	4.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	N/A	8.6	8.2
Arkansas	17.3	18.4	18.6	27.4	24.7	16.7	18.3	27.0
California	8.7	9.0	8.0	8.3	11.2	13.5	13.3	12.4
Colorado	8.6	11.0	9.9	8.7	10.6	9.4	16.0	0.0
Connecticut	23.7	22.3	15.8	12.0	24.3	22.7	N/A	N/A
Delaware	32.1	49.5	52.4	40.2	29.2	42.2	27.3	12.5
DC	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2	83.3	82.5	90.7	66.7
Florida	17.4	17.1	33.8	99.3	25.3	26.2	N/A	N/A
Georgia	38.1	41.0	38.4	45.6	44.6	45.8	42.8	31.0
Hawaii	4.4	5.4	4.4	2.4	4.7	1.7	6.7	12.5
Idaho	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	N/A
Illinois	24.2	22.6	23.7	23.9	57.3	50.6	29.2	27.8
Indiana	13.7	17.4	22.8	16.5	0.0	22.6	N/A	N/A
Iowa	3.8	4.6	5.7	5.0	7.2	5.1	5.2	4.8
Kansas	8.0	9.5	9.1	9.4	13.3	19.3	0.0	N/A
Kentucky	8.2	9.1	8.6	17.2	18.3	9.1	6.7	8.6
Louisiana	40.6	41.0	48.3	45.4	52.5	53.5	64.3	44.4
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	1.2	2.9	N/A	N/A
Maryland	26.6	29.7	36.7	35.4	56.5	53.6	42.4	86.7
Massachusetts	7.5	10.5	10.8	9.7	13.8	13.2	14.5	16.7
Michigan	16.9	15.3	18.3	16.4	28.5	29.3	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	6.7	6.5	6.0	8.3	5.6	11.1	9.1	9.2
Mississippi	39.5	38.5	34.3	28.8	38.2	40.3	31.0	N/A
Missouri	13.3	15.5	18.8	18.3	17.8	19.9	N/A	N/A
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	6.6	4.9	10.0	22.9	12.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	7.8	5.1	7.3	13.5	8.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	17.2	20.6	22.1	18.4	43.4	43.1	46.4	44.8
New Mexico	3.8	4.1	2.5	1.1	1.4	5.5	16.1	5.3
North Carolina	33.0	36.0	38.0	35.5	41.7	42.2	34.2	23.4
North Dakota	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.0	N/A
Ohio	25.6	25.4	25.6	20.5	25.1	36.1	35.1	29.6
Oklahoma	11.1	11.6	13.4	17.5	13.5	13.2	15.1	25.3
Oregon	2.4	2.1	3.3	4.0	0.0	2.2	4.6	2.0
Pennsylvania	16.1	19.0	14.8	19.9	28.9	30.6	27.6	39.2
Puerto Rico	10.2	8.1	8.2	5.6	10.3	10.1	10.2	7.4
Rhode Island	4.4	8.0	12.4	7.2	9.7	13.0	8.6	10.8
South Carolina	30.6	43.3	41.6	45.3	44.2	52.4	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	15.2	14.8	16.7	17.6	20.0	24.2	22.5	17.0
Texas	17.5	16.7	19.0	19.0	22.1	23.4	0.0	0.0
Utah	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.5
Vermont	0.0	1.4	4.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	37.8	44.3	35.6	37.1	29.0	27.5	N/A	N/A
Washington	15.3	10.0	6.8	8.9	7.1	9.9	9.2	10.3
West Virginia	100.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	3.2	5.9	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	17.4	12.3	9.5	13.7	15.4	20.4	28.0	6.1
Wyoming	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
All States	13.9%	14.3%	14.6%	15.3%	23.6%	24.4%	18.4%	17.4%

Table 27. Child Is of Hispanic Origin

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alabama	1.5%	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.6%	N/A	N/A
Alaska	6.3	4.1	7.6	9.0	9.7	3.2	N/A	N/A
Arizona	39.6	41.2	38.4	25.8	28.8	N/A	28.4	20.2
Arkansas	4.4	1.7	2.8	4.1	1.7	2.4	0.0	0.0
California	41.4	42.6	43.3	39.0	33.4	34.8	31.0	32.1
Colorado	36.8	30.9	27.6	28.5	24.5	24.8	33.0	100.0
Connecticut	33.2	28.6	31.2	21.1	16.0	14.1	N/A	N/A
Delaware	7.9	9.8	10.3	4.2	6.3	10.9	0.0	12.5
DC	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.7	4.2	2.9
Florida	9.4	9.9	13.4	15.5	11.8	10.5	3.0	0.2
Georgia	5.1	5.6	5.9	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.3	0.9
Hawaii	0.6	2.3	3.1	1.4	7.3	21.8	9.1	0.0
Idaho	7.5	13.7	12.1	25.0	6.8	0.0	9.5	N/A
Illinois	4.5	5.4	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.6	5.7
Indiana	4.8	1.6	3.4	2.5	100.0	3.6	N/A	6.3
Iowa	7.7	7.2	6.6	6.3	5.8	2.4	1.7	2.7
Kansas	4.0	8.0	2.9	5.5	8.7	6.4	0.0	N/A
Kentucky	2.8	3.4	3.3	1.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	2.8	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.8	2.1	0.0
Maryland	0.7	1.1	2.0	2.5	0.2	2.6	4.7	4.7
Massachusetts	30.6	26.7	25.4	22.5	21.8	25.2	21.2	15.1
Michigan	5.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.2	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	8.4	9.2	7.6	4.4	4.2	5.7	5.4	3.0
Mississippi	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	N/A
Missouri	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	N/A	N/A
Montana	4.0	8.1	7.3	7.3	2.2	3.4	3.0	0.0
Nebraska	14.2	9.2	8.0	4.4	6.9	N/A	0.0	0.0
Nevada	15.3	9.1	12.4	13.1	6.6	N/A	100.0	N/A
New Hampshire	6.3	0.9	5.3	8.4	6.9	5.9	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.8	9.3	9.0	10.1	10.0
New Mexico	54.2	56.3	56.0	59.4	54.3	49.2	41.9	50.0
New York	18.5	19.4	18.9	17.6	18.3	18.4	17.8	N/A
North Carolina	5.0	6.4	5.7	6.8	4.2	2.9	2.3	0.0
North Dakota	2.5	7.3	4.1	4.8	7.2	3.6	6.5	N/A
Ohio	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.7	0.4	2.1	2.3	1.9
Oklahoma	4.1	3.7	5.1	6.6	4.6	3.3	2.4	2.8
Oregon	12.7	15.4	13.4	12.2	100.0	10.4	13.5	49.7
Pennsylvania	7.9	8.0	10.0	7.5	4.8	4.8	3.7	0.8
Puerto Rico	100.0	99.0	99.6	99.1	99.7	99.6	99.5	96.0
Rhode Island	16.9	12.2	14.3	15.8	14.7	8.6	12.8	13.2
South Carolina	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.4	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	6.3	4.1	11.5	6.4	3.6	1.8	8.7	0.0
Tennessee	4.3	3.6	4.6	3.1	2.4	3.6	0.5	0.0
Texas	39.3	37.0	38.9	37.5	36.8	32.9	N/A	N/A
Utah	25.9	30.3	31.3	23.5	35.5	19.1	12.7	10.6
Vermont	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.7	6.1	4.8	N/A	N/A
Washington	13.1	16.9	14.4	19.6	19.7	9.7	4.2	8.1
West Virginia	1.4	0.6	0.6	2.9	0.7	1.5	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	8.0	7.6	7.3	6.5	6.1	5.0	2.9	4.5
Wyoming	1.9	11.5	19.6	11.5	9.5	9.4	N/A	N/A
All States	16.7%	16.9%	17.5%	15.4%	15.5%	13.3%	14.2%	13.2%

Table 28. Adoptive Mother is of Hispanic Origin

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alabama	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A
Alaska	2.6	3.2	4.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	N/A	N/A
Arizona	22.7	36.2	23.2	15.1	17.3	N/A	27.6	18.1
Arkansas	1.9	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
California	26.9	28.5	28.0	24.0	21.0	21.6	19.5	19.8
Colorado	13.3	14.2	12.7	13.1	12.0	11.7	12.0	100.0
Connecticut	15.9	19.2	21.8	20.5	15.0	16.3	N/A	N/A
Delaware	4.2	4.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	11.1
DC	1.4	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	3.8
Florida	6.1	6.7	7.4	9.0	5.4	5.8	N/A	N/A
Georgia	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Hawaii	5.9	2.0	4.0	3.5	2.7	5.2	4.3	0.0
Idaho	1.6	6.0	2.5	5.4	2.9	0.0	N/A	N/A
Illinois	2.9	3.3	2.7	4.0	3.6	4.2	0.0	0.0
Indiana	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.4	N/A	N/A
Iowa	1.8	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.5
Kansas	1.9	3.2	0.5	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.0	N/A
Kentucky	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.0	38.4
Massachusetts	16.7	13.6	15.1	14.3	17.4	18.0	17.9	11.4
Michigan	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.3	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	2.0	0.4
Mississippi	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A
Missouri	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	N/A	N/A
Montana	2.7	5.5	1.5	5.3	3.4	0.0	0.9	0.0
Nebraska	0.8	3.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	6.1	5.0	4.3	6.3	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	7.6	7.3	6.1	5.1	5.4	6.5	7.3	7.5
New Mexico	40.1	44.4	45.7	42.2	38.2	36.4	37.1	45.8
North Carolina	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.0
North Dakota	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.9	3.3	N/A
Ohio	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.7
Oklahoma	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.6
Oregon	3.7	5.2	5.6	5.8	0.0	2.5	4.7	46.6
Pennsylvania	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	0.0
Puerto Rico	99.5	97.2	98.7	100.0	98.1	98.6	99.5	98.9
Rhode Island	8.4	9.4	6.7	10.6	5.0	3.6	9.1	6.9
South Carolina	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Texas	20.2	16.8	20.8	17.7	19.6	17.9	33.3	0.0
Utah	4.6	3.0	4.4	2.7	3.3	4.9	0.6	4.1
Vermont	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	1.9	1.7	1.6	0.7	3.3	0.9	N/A	N/A
Washington	5.4	14.8	6.0	5.5	10.5	5.1	2.7	4.0
West Virginia	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.5	0.7	0.0	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	3.3	1.6	1.4	2.0
Wyoming	5.6	4.0	8.9	17.9	2.2	0.0	N/A	N/A
All States	9.3%	10.2%	10.1%	8.8%	8.5%	8.0%	10.7%	12.2%

Table 29. Adoptive Father is of Hispanic Origin

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alabama	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A
Alaska	1.4	3.6	2.4	4.4	1.8	1.5	N/A	N/A
Arizona	19.3	20.3	21.0	12.3	14.6	N/A	25.3	19.9
Arkansas	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
California	17.8	19.6	16.7	15.1	20.7	22.3	20.9	19.7
Colorado	16.6	15.7	11.3	11.9	10.0	12.0	13.7	100.0
Connecticut	15.2	19.0	15.3	12.2	14.9	15.3	N/A	N/A
Delaware	4.9	0.0	1.2	2.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
DC	0.0	0.9	0.9	5.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
Florida	7.2	6.5	7.3	10.5	6.7	6.0	N/A	N/A
Georgia	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0
Hawaii	8.5	4.6	5.9	3.3	1.9	1.7	5.7	0.0
Idaho	6.1	7.4	5.0	6.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	N/A
Illinois	2.2	2.2	1.9	6.3	4.4	5.6	0.7	0.8
Indiana	1.9	1.5	1.7	0.5	100.0	1.0	N/A	N/A
Iowa	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.0	1.1
Kansas	2.2	2.7	0.9	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	N/A
Kentucky	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.0	N/A	N/A
Maryland	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8
Massachusetts	11.7	11.1	11.5	11.4	15.1	13.7	13.8	11.0
Michigan	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	2.9	1.9	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
Mississippi	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	N/A
Missouri	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.4	N/A	N/A
Montana	2.5	0.9	0.9	4.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	2.2	5.7	2.9	1.0	1.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	4.1	3.2	4.7	8.1	1.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	6.2	5.7	4.3	3.3	6.5	7.7	8.0	6.3
New Mexico	42.9	41.3	39.7	35.3	38.5	36.2	32.1	50.0
North Carolina	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A
Ohio	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0
Oklahoma	3.4	1.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.0	2.3	1.3
Oregon	5.7	7.1	6.1	4.6	100.0	4.7	7.0	48.3
Pennsylvania	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.6	2.4	4.1	4.3	0.0
Puerto Rico	90.5	84.6	85.2	88.3	98.7	97.8	100.0	100.0
Rhode Island	2.8	5.7	1.6	3.2	4.9	0.0	7.1	2.8
South Carolina	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	3.5	0.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0
Texas	19.9	18.6	21.0	18.1	19.7	16.2	33.3	0.0
Utah	5.7	2.8	5.7	3.6	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vermont	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	1.2	0.3	1.7	0.8	2.4	1.8	N/A	N/A
Washington	6.7	14.2	4.5	5.5	12.1	5.7	2.8	5.1
West Virginia	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	1.6	0.7	1.9	1.8	3.5	2.1	0.5	2.5
Wyoming	2.1	7.1	7.3	1.9	2.6	6.9	N/A	N/A
All States	7.2%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%	10.7%	10.2%	13.1%	14.2%

Table 30. Transracial Placements in Adoptions with State Agency Involvement

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alabama	9.1%	10.1%	10.5%	6.5%	6.6%	9.6%	N/A	N/A
Alaska	33.3	25.0	27.2	27.4	34.8	31.6	N/A	N/A
Arizona	25.1	56.3	48.0	36.6	56.1	N/A	10.7	15.2
Arkansas	11.0	6.8	7.8	7.6	4.6	5.4	1.6	3.2
California	21.3	17.6	16.8	16.1	16.4	16.3	14.8	13.9
Colorado	29.2	26.2	27.0	21.4	22.7	19.3	25.3	20.6
Connecticut	21.0	16.2	18.8	10.5	3.6	3.1	N/A	N/A
Delaware	22.0	15.8	15.4	13.9	18.8	15.6	0.0	25.0
DC	3.5	0.4	0.9	2.3	10.0	7.9	5.3	0.0
Florida	13.6	14.7	16.4	13.5	12.8	13.4	N/A	N/A
Georgia	11.1	10.1	10.0	3.8	4.9	8.4	7.4	2.9
Hawaii	26.0	27.4	30.0	13.6	27.5	25.5	14.8	N/A
Idaho	17.2	20.4	27.8	26.9	18.8	0.0	0.0	N/A
Illinois	8.8	8.6	7.4	6.3	5.3	7.3	7.0	6.7
Indiana	9.5	6.8	11.3	7.7	0.0	7.4	N/A	N/A
Iowa	17.2	19.7	19.4	19.5	15.9	16.1	6.0	12.3
Kansas	13.4	15.9	14.9	20.0	14.6	6.8	0.0	N/A
Kentucky	10.5	13.9	11.5	15.2	5.6	13.2	8.3	7.0
Louisiana	10.1	4.9	3.9	6.5	2.0	3.9	0.0	13.3
Maine	6.4	6.2	4.4	5.1	6.1	3.8	0.0	1.6
Maryland	6.8	5.2	6.3	7.6	5.6	6.4	8.6	34.3
Massachusetts	21.9	23.4	19.5	21.0	15.3	17.0	13.5	13.8
Michigan	13.7	15.0	14.2	13.0	9.5	8.0	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	30.5	25.5	21.7	25.6	20.3	22.7	13.9	8.7
Mississippi	4.6	3.6	5.7	2.4	3.9	4.7	1.0	N/A
Missouri	11.5	14.5	11.6	13.1	10.7	11.2	N/A	N/A
Montana	17.4	17.5	20.1	15.5	12.4	11.2	8.4	0.0
Nebraska	24.1	19.1	13.7	7.2	11.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	21.5	26.1	25.9	21.3	16.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	7.9	8.1	11.6	13.7	5.2	16.0	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	21.6	19.4	17.6	19.2	14.7	17.5	16.4	13.6
New Mexico	29.7	24.3	24.3	36.5	25.3	19.4	17.7	11.5
North Carolina	13.3	10.3	11.5	9.4	7.3	6.6	8.0	8.5
North Dakota	23.3	29.9	21.4	16.2	24.5	8.1	25.8	N/A
Ohio	15.6	16.3	14.6	14.9	12.3	33.8	27.7	13.4
Oklahoma	19.1	17.8	13.8	13.2	10.1	8.2	11.7	5.1
Oregon	16.9	21.2	15.5	13.8	0.0	11.8	18.5	8.1
Pennsylvania	14.3	18.5	18.4	14.2	14.7	16.7	20.9	23.1
Puerto Rico	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.5	2.0
Rhode Island	22.8	20.3	19.7	19.8	20.5	22.3	10.4	15.3
South Carolina	8.4	9.1	7.9	9.4	8.7	11.7	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	41.0	44.1	41.2	37.2	38.6	27.3	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	12.5	13.4	13.5	12.2	8.1	10.1	5.7	2.6
Texas	25.3	22.5	23.0	23.3	20.4	21.9	N/A	N/A
Utah	30.9	32.6	34.6	24.4	7.2	4.3	3.2	3.6
Vermont	4.8	8.5	0.9	9.0	4.3	2.5	1.0	7.7
Virginia	11.3	11.8	13.4	15.1	13.0	12.3	N/A	N/A
Washington	16.1	4.3	9.9	9.5	2.9	5.0	9.1	5.2
West Virginia	9.8	6.8	4.0	18.5	6.4	7.0	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	24.0	24.4	25.7	20.7	20.2	22.0	10.5	11.9
Wyoming	4.1	21.2	28.3	9.8	21.4	15.6	N/A	N/A
All States	16.9%	16.3%	15.7%	14.0%	12.5%	12.7%	13.2%	11.6%

Figure 5. Trends in TRA by State



Table 31. Transracial Adoption of African American Children

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alabama	13.5%	14.7%	18.3%	11.0%	9.0%	13.0%	N/A	N/A
Alaska	36.4	40.0	20.9	37.5	39.1	17.4	N/A	N/A
Arizona	27.2	50.0	100.0	98.2	0.0	N/A	23.1	19.0
Arkansas	18.1	7.8	13.6	10.3	8.8	11.1	6.7	5.9
California	21.4	13.5	13.1	9.5	14.8	14.4	15.6	13.9
Colorado	36.6	32.8	32.5	27.2	25.6	30.1	34.5	0.0
Connecticut	20.4	19.9	18.5	7.1	2.5	0.0	N/A	N/A
Delaware	34.5	13.3	12.3	19.3	23.1	9.7	0.0	33.3
DC	3.5	0.4	0.9	2.3	10.0	7.3	5.8	0.0
Florida	19.6	19.2	21.3	14.6	12.1	14.5	N/A	N/A
Georgia	10.8	10.5	7.9	4.5	5.5	10.7	5.9	3.6
Hawaii	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	N/A
Idaho	100.0	93.8	100.0	80.0	61.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Illinois	7.9	8.5	6.6	5.6	4.4	6.4	11.8	10.8
Indiana	10.0	11.5	13.9	12.3	0.0	10.8	N/A	N/A
Iowa	45.5	55.5	50.8	52.3	37.2	44.6	23.8	51.4
Kansas	39.8	37.9	48.8	41.3	20.9	19.2	N/A	N/A
Kentucky	30.2	35.0	23.8	32.1	16.1	38.9	50.0	25.0
Louisiana	10.7	6.2	5.4	5.5	0.9	2.6	0.0	22.2
Maine	100.0	75.0	75.0	90.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maryland	7.0	5.2	5.8	8.0	7.1	6.1	8.6	0.0
Massachusetts	38.7	46.5	37.1	34.2	22.7	25.2	19.7	18.8
Michigan	17.3	20.4	16.9	16.2	11.8	8.4	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	63.1	53.5	44.7	48.9	44.7	33.3	26.7	16.0
Mississippi	3.5	3.8	5.4	3.8	6.8	7.0	2.6	N/A
Missouri	25.2	29.7	21.6	26.6	21.9	25.7	N/A	N/A
Montana	75.0	75.0	80.0	25.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	N/A
Nebraska	34.2	28.6	17.4	15.5	14.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	25.3	39.5	50.0	28.1	52.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	22.4	21.0	19.1	21.2	13.8	16.8	15.9	12.4
New Mexico	35.0	22.2	23.1	70.6	N/A	0.0	18.2	0.0
North Carolina	16.1	9.3	11.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	9.3	12.5
North Dakota	100.0	92.9	100.0	75.0	92.3	80.0	N/A	N/A
Ohio	24.0	24.6	23.9	22.8	21.1	30.9	27.6	20.0
Oklahoma	25.3	21.5	15.0	11.1	10.6	9.1	4.7	4.5
Oregon	61.4	50.0	41.5	21.7	N/A	35.2	42.4	30.2
Pennsylvania	19.2	24.6	25.7	17.2	18.1	20.6	25.8	26.0
Puerto Rico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	54.4	39.2	30.1	36.8	32.9	34.9	11.1	31.1
South Carolina	11.3	11.4	9.4	10.4	13.3	14.3	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	40.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	19.6	23.1	24.9	24.6	13.3	15.1	8.7	9.2
Texas	20.8	16.7	19.0	15.6	13.1	16.5	N/A	N/A
Utah	80.8	57.9	85.7	72.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Vermont	80.0	100.0	0.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Virginia	15.3	15.9	19.1	21.3	17.3	16.8	N/A	N/A
Washington	32.6	16.9	17.1	14.9	1.7	11.5	22.7	18.2
West Virginia	51.0	46.7	0.0	37.5	57.1	38.1	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	32.8	35.0	39.6	26.8	34.7	33.7	16.1	37.1
Wyoming	50.0	100.0	0.0	62.5	80.0	100.0	N/A	N/A
All States	20.1%	18.6%	16.8%	14.2%	11.2%	13.6%	17.7%	17.2%

Table 32. Transracial Adoption of Children of Hispanic Origin

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alabama	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	66.7%	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Alaska	46.2	33.3	71.4	61.1	38.5	0.0	N/A	N/A
Arizona	47.2	61.7	96.5	98.6	0.0	N/A	14.5	21.1
Arkansas	94.1	80.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	50.0	N/A	N/A
California	30.1	27.0	27.9	28.9	33.0	31.6	31.1	28.2
Colorado	54.3	52.1	58.6	51.8	60.4	49.3	51.9	66.7
Connecticut	42.3	27.3	32.6	12.0	14.3	3.6	N/A	N/A
Delaware	50.0	61.5	66.7	50.0	100.0	80.0	N/A	0.0
DC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A
Florida	43.8	48.0	46.0	41.5	47.7	47.5	N/A	N/A
Georgia	91.3	71.7	95.6	85.7	85.0	92.9	66.7	100.0
Hawaii	50.0	12.5	87.5	0.0	25.0	33.3	0.0	N/A
Idaho	80.0	27.3	71.4	71.0	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Illinois	37.9	30.1	30.2	23.4	24.0	26.5	100.0	66.7
Indiana	71.4	41.7	61.5	69.2	0.0	60.0	0.0	N/A
Iowa	78.2	82.1	75.6	92.9	92.1	91.7	100.0	100.0
Kansas	64.3	56.7	63.6	72.0	77.5	100.0	N/A	N/A
Kentucky	94.1	77.8	77.8	71.4	0.0	100.0	N/A	N/A
Louisiana	75.0	50.0	50.0	83.3	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maine	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	N/A	N/A
Maryland	20.0	60.0	87.5	53.8	100.0	66.7	66.7	25.0
Massachusetts	41.9	45.5	35.6	39.5	33.2	33.6	23.9	35.9
Michigan	68.2	71.4	77.3	54.8	52.9	68.1	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	79.1	79.6	74.3	73.9	73.3	62.5	56.3	57.1
Mississippi	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	N/A	N/A
Missouri	80.6	86.8	72.7	71.4	100.0	100.0	N/A	N/A
Montana	77.8	70.0	75.0	50.0	33.3	40.0	100.0	N/A
Nebraska	88.2	60.7	73.9	37.5	78.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	66.7	87.0	86.7	75.9	87.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	62.5	41.1	34.8	48.2	45.5	47.9	41.4	40.3
New Mexico	34.2	27.0	27.3	37.7	35.7	26.6	23.1	9.8
North Carolina	67.7	62.7	60.8	67.8	59.0	64.0	100.0	N/A
North Dakota	100.0	90.0	100.0	60.0	100.0	25.0	100.0	N/A
Ohio	57.1	66.7	67.9	65.2	0.0	27.3	5.9	70.0
Oklahoma	68.1	54.1	57.1	63.6	60.0	68.8	88.9	80.0
Oregon	62.0	65.4	58.7	57.3	0.0	47.0	57.6	4.1
Pennsylvania	48.4	56.3	64.3	59.1	76.8	76.8	76.0	100.0
Puerto Rico	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	43.6	44.8	44.1	45.9	54.5	50.0	38.9	36.4
South Carolina	83.3	60.0	71.4	20.0	33.3	50.0	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	44.4	83.3	90.9	33.3	100.0	100.0	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	92.5	87.5	82.8	76.9	100.0	83.3	100.0	N/A
Texas	45.4	45.9	42.1	45.3	42.8	44.9	N/A	N/A
Utah	81.3	87.4	76.8	75.9	9.5	3.7	15.0	6.7
Vermont	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	47.6	70.6	66.7	90.0	52.6	72.7	N/A	N/A
Washington	52.4	0.0	33.9	38.5	7.8	27.1	70.6	0.0
West Virginia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	60.0	70.5	72.7	85.4	59.0	78.1	83.3	41.7
Wyoming	100.0	83.3	77.8	14.3	100.0	100.0	N/A	N/A
All States	40.8%	37.1%	40.4%	39.6%	34.8%	36.0%	29.7%	23.9%

Modifications to the Public Use AFCARS Adoption Data

The following corrections were made:

Monthly Amount of Adoption Assistance Subsidy

New York's subsidy data included only observations of "0" or "1"; we treated these as missing. South Dakota and New Mexico (802 records) were inconsistent with other years' data and treated as missing. Values for Nevada (1040 records) and Mississippi (958 records) were divided by 100. For Rhode Island, 1998 and 1999 values were multiplied by 10. For Alaska and Georgia values were divided by 10 if greater than \$2,000. All subsidy values greater than \$10,000 were divided by 100 (331 records). Subsidy amounts for California (706 records), Illinois (239 records), Ohio (1,995 records), and other states (2,031 records) were divided by 12 if the recorded amount was greater than \$2,000 and evenly divisible by 12.

Race

Due to the differences in race coding in 1995-1999 and 2000-present data we recoded to create a uniform child and adoptive parent race variable. The variable "of color" equals 1 for non-white and Hispanic children and 0 otherwise. Arizona reversed coding for White, non-Hispanics and Asian/Pacific Islander in 1999-2000. In 1999 Indiana reversed coding for Hispanic and non-Hispanic.

Special Needs Basis

Arkansas (63 records), Connecticut (1700 records), Delaware (22 records), Idaho (32 records), Maine (44 records), Nevada (101 records), and New Mexico (455 records) reported only one value for special needs basis in some years; we considered these as missing.