

NATIONAL POLICY SCAN

One Voice Impact National Network

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STATE-LEVEL ADOPTION POLICY SCAN



Contents:

- Scan Approach
- Quick Inventory Overview
- Scan Analysis
 - Equity and Disproportionality
 - Recruitment
 - Consent and Consultation
 - Photo Listing Security and Legality
 - Post-Adopt Support
- Recommendations and Resources: QIC- A & G
- Brief Fiscal Analysis: Adoption Assistance
- Discussion

SCAN APPROACH



Purpose:

Provide all members of OVI and Convening attendees with the same information to support conversation around adoption enhancement.

Approach:

Gathered all 50 states' adoption-related policies

Using each of the 5 topics for October's Convening, scanned manually and used search features

Identified a few states to highlight related to each topic area

50-STATE POLICY INVENTORY OVERVIEW

State	Linked Adoption Policy/Guidance	Tribal Child Welfare Contact (if available)
Alabama	Adoption Policies: https://dhr.alabama.gov/family-services/children-and-family-services-policy/	Family Services Dept, Poarch Creek Indians: https://pci-nsn.gov/services/family-services-department/
Alaska	Adoption Policy 3.14-3.19: https://aws.state.ak.us/OnlinePublicNotices/Notices/Attachment.aspx?id=135698 Foster Youth Rights: https://dfcs.alaska.gov/ocs/Documents/FosterCare/FosterRights.pdf	DHS Tribal Liaisons: https://dhss.alaska.gov/dfcs/Commissioner/Pages/TribalConsult/contact.aspx Alaskan Child Welfare Compact: https://tribaljustice.org/places/specialized-court-projects/state-of-alaska-alaska-tribes-alaska-tribal-child-welfare-compact/
Arizona	Chapter 05 of Child Permanency Policy, Sections 2-23: https://extranet.azdcs.gov/DCSPolicy/Content/Program%20Policy/05_Child_Permanency/Chapter%2005%20Outline.htm	Tribal Child Welfare Program: http://www.nrc4tribes.org/state.cfm?state=AZ&topic=51
Arkansas	Policy and Procedures Manual, VIII D4-K1: https://humanservices.arkansas.gov/wp-content/uploads/Master_DCFS_Policy.pdf	No Tribal Child Welfare Programs

Tips on how to use this tool

- Use it to locate your own state's adoption policies, and read them through these topic area lenses
- Using this presentation, look at 1-2 other states who have adoption policy levers that your state may not have implemented/considered
- Think about other adoption innovations your state may have implemented outside of the realm of policy (formal programs, services, or informal networks of support for families)

EQUITY & DISPROPORTIONALITY

What We Found:

In several Round 4 Child & Family Service Review's (CFSR) Statewide Assessments, states outlined how they make data-driven decisions to address disproportionality for children in care (ex: [D.C.](#), [NE](#), [MI](#))

Strategy 1 – Use of intentionally gathered demographic data to inform recruitment and retention of diverse families that reflect the racial and cultural makeup of children in care (NY, NE)

New York MAPS Data

Publicly accessible MAPS data includes foster care entries, exits, and in care populations by race and ethnicity, placement in foster and adoptive homes by race and ethnicity, and the number of those children placed in a foster or adoptive home with a foster parent of the same race or ethnicity.

Child Welfare Data Aggregate MAPS

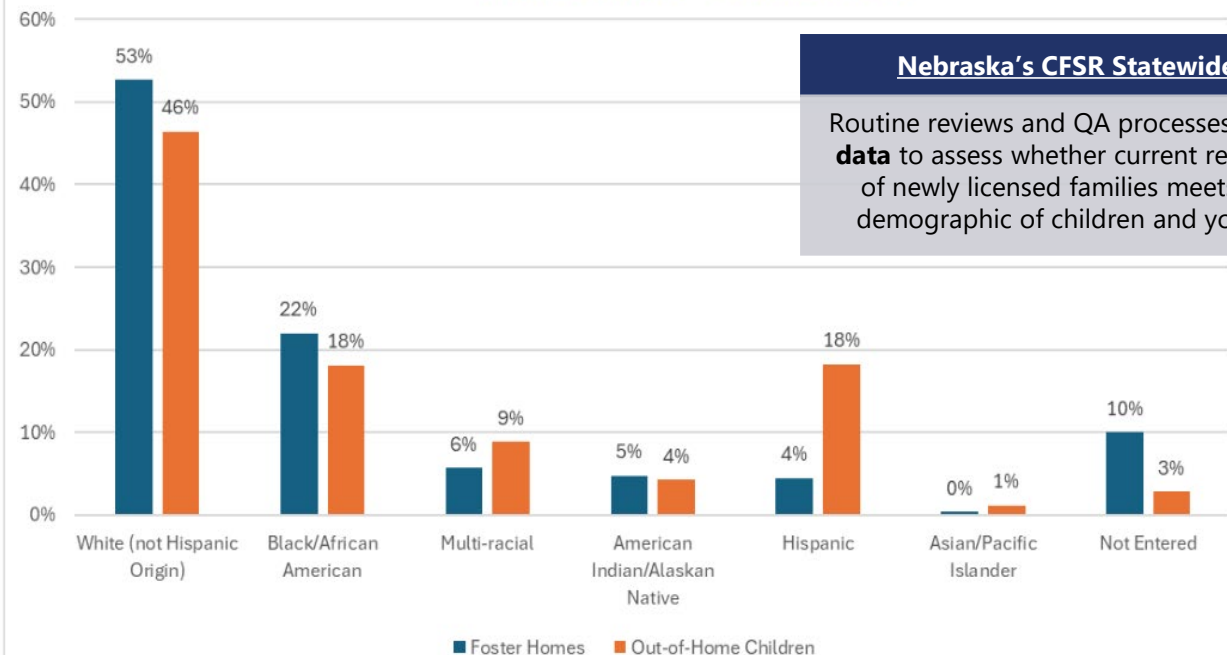
With Selected Trend Data

- Child Protective Services
- Foster Care
- Adoption

Aggregate MAPS Care Days Data by District 1995-2024	Statistics Reports	2024 English
Aggregate MAPS Children Admitted to Foster Care by District 1995-2024	Statistics Reports	2024 English
Aggregate MAPS Children Discharged from Foster Care by District 1995-2024	Statistics Reports	2024 English
Aggregate MAPS Children Freed for Adoption by District 1995-2024	Statistics Reports	2024 English
Aggregate MAPS Children in Foster Care on 12-31 by District 1995-2024	Statistics Reports	2024 English
Aggregate MAPS Children Placed for Adoption by District 1995-2024	Statistics Reports	2024 English
Aggregate MAPS Children with Adoption Goal Set by District 1995-2024	Statistics Reports	2024 English
Aggregate MAPS Congregate Care Days by District 1995-2024	Statistics Reports	2024 English
Aggregate MAPS CPS Reports Indicated by District 1995-2024	Statistics Reports	2024 English
Aggregate MAPS CPS Reports Received by District 1995-2024	Statistics Reports	2024 English

NEBRASKA
Good Life. Great Mission.
DEPT. OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Active Foster Homes Family Ethnic Group and Ethnic Group of Out-of-Home Children - December 2024



Nebraska's CFSR Statewide Assessment

Routine reviews and QA processes use **demographic data** to assess whether current recruitment/retention of newly licensed families meets the racial/ethnic demographic of children and youth in foster care.

EQUITY & DISPROPORTIONALITY

What We Found:

- **Strategy 2** - According to CFSR Round 4 Statewide Assessments, some states are proactively exploring their challenges regarding the recruitment and retention of diverse families (ex: DE, MI)
 - MI **proactively held a stakeholder focus group meeting** to identify the following challenges with their recruitment/retention strategies ([MI Round 4 Statewide Assessment](#)):
 - Are not intentionally targeting specific, diverse groups
 - *Staff lack knowledge to conduct targeted recruitment*
 - *Length of the licensing process*
 - DE issued a **survey to foster and adoptive families** to understand how they felt about recruitment/retention strategies, and conducted follow-ups with **prospective families that did not complete the process** ([DE Round 4 Statewide Assessment](#))
- **Strategy 3** - *Targeted campaign strategies (via community partnerships, social media, and other venues) and intentional support for prospective that mirror the racial and cultural composition of children in care.*
 - **D.C.** indicated the use a variety of strategies to recruit and retain prospective families, including pairing families with trained recruiters who can support the family's process through pre-screening, to home-study, to licensure. Recruitment/retention plan strategies are documented and reviewed on a quarterly basis by the program manager and annually by the recruitment unit. ([D.C. Round 4 Statewide Assessment](#))
- **Strategy 4** – *Track adoption disruption/dissolutions and disaggregate regularly*
 - IL produces an [annual report on post-adoption services and disrupted adoptions](#), displaying in table format the reason for disruption, the child's age at adoption, age at disruption, services offered, and services received.

RECRUITMENT

What We Found:

Recruitment strategies vary across the nation. States are employing a variety of different strategies to enhance recruitment and retention.

- **Strategy 1** - Some states specifically call out kin first recruitment as a strategy in their policies (ex: NY, OR)
- **Strategy 2** – Practice guides for child welfare staff and licensing agencies.
 - [Home Finding Practice Guide](#) (NY) provides guidance about recruitment (including for key or targeted populations), certification, retention, data collection, and more to support home finders.
- **Strategy 3** - Recruitment to specifically foster and adopt older youth (Source: Round 4 CFSR Statewide Assessments).
 - D.C. received a Strength rating for their Round 4 CFSR analysis of Diligent Recruitment: their plan includes matching events, social media postings, and video profiles **centering youth voice**. Also provides current resource parents with a financial incentive to refer new resource parents to care for teenagers.
 - IN: Partnering with Foster Success to **host town halls** that allow older youth to weigh in on issues.
- **Strategy 4** - Navigators to assist inquiring families (ex: MI)

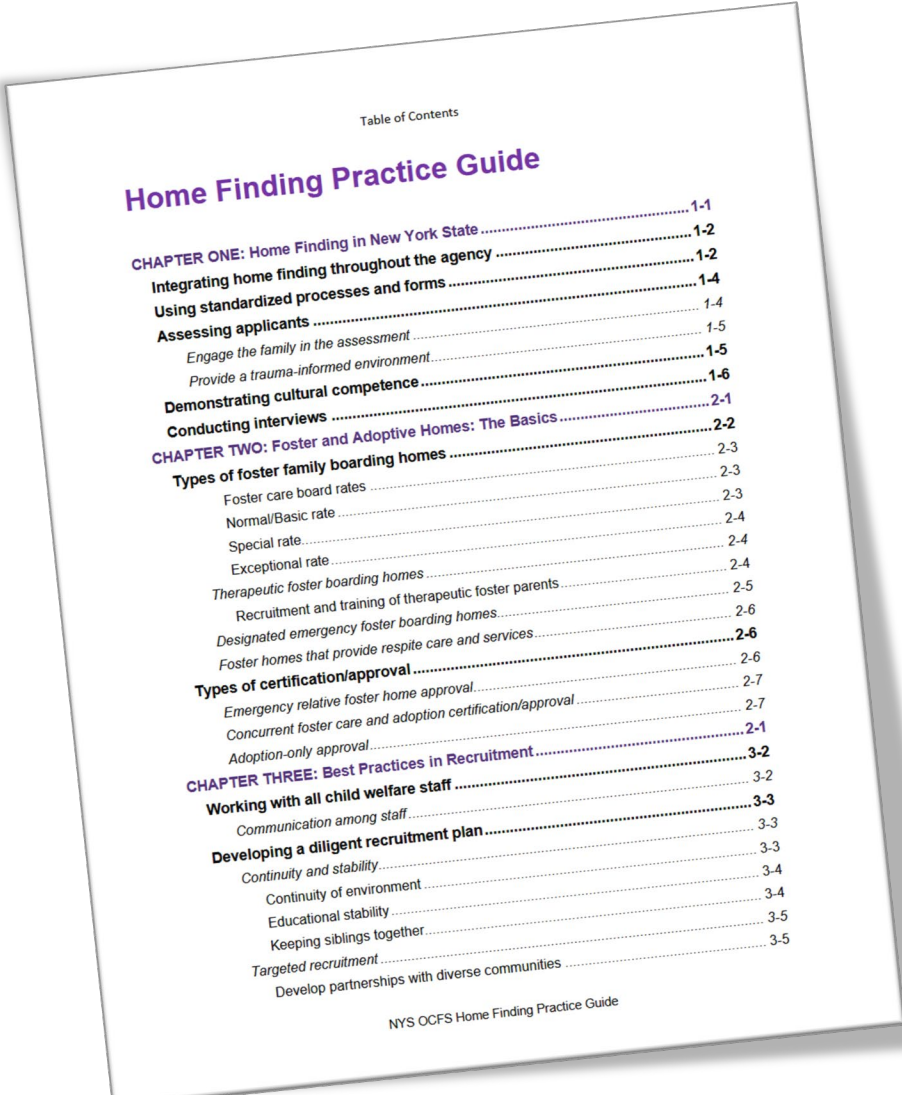


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NYS OCFS Home Finding Practice Guide

CONSULTATION

What We Found:

- A few states have policies that recommend engaging youth in age-appropriate conversations about adoption (NJ, NV, OK, NY, KS)
- **Challenge:** Many do not explicitly articulate clear case work principles and expectations for engaging youth
- **Strategy 1** - Use a Crosswalk Tool to Explain Differences Between Adoption and Guardianship (NJ, MN, MI, MD)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Protection and Permanency

Youth Adoption and KLG Comparison Chart & Acknowledgment Receipt

The Division of Child Protection & Permanency (CP&P) determined you could not remain safely in your parent's home and placed you with a family while they worked to reunify you with your parents. After placing you with other family members, or kin, who were willing to care for you, CP&P continued to make every effort to reunify you with your parents. Those efforts were unsuccessful and the family you were placed with is willing to make a permanent commitment to you. Adoption & Kinship Legal Guardianship (KLG) are two permanency options that are available when a youth is unable to unify with their parents. This Youth Adoption & KLG Comparison Chart contains information about the unique benefits of each permanency option. This information should be considered when discussing what permanency option is best for you and your family. Please read this and ask your Worker to answer any questions or explain anything that you do not understand.

Youth Adoption and KLG Comparison Chart

	Adoption	Kinship Legal Guardianship
Legal Status	Your adoptive parents will be given all the rights and responsibilities which belonged to your birth parents. Your birth parent's rights are voluntarily surrendered or involuntarily terminated by the court.	Your guardians have primary rights and responsibilities for you, which includes decision making on your behalf. You can continue to have a legal parent-child relationship with your birth parents, who retain important rights, including

MN Adoption FAQ

Key differences between adoption and transfer of permanent legal and physical custody

	Adoption	TPLPC
Legal rights and responsibilities	A legal parent-child relationship is established between adoptive parents and child. Adoptive parents have all rights and responsibilities that birth parents originally had. Birth parents have no parental rights and no legal parent-child relationship.	Relative custodians have primary rights and responsibilities for a child's protection, education, care, supervision, and decision making on behalf of a child. Birth parents retain a legal parent-child relationship with their child, but their rights are secondary, subject to limits imposed by relative custodians. Their rights may include visitation, access to information, and notice of accidents or serious illness.
Permanency of relationship	Adoptive parents are the permanent legal parents. Their parental rights cannot be terminated for reasons a birth parent's rights would not be terminated.	Relative custodians' responsibilities end when a child attains age 18. Birth parents or relative custodians may request modification to the TPLPC order, including requesting the court to return a child to their birth parents after a certain amount of time has passed. Relative custodians may not return a child to the permanent care of a parent from whom they were removed without court approval and notice to the responsible agency.
Child support	Birth parents do not pay child support. They may be responsible for paying arrears owed prior to the termination of parental rights.	Birth parents may have an ongoing child support obligation.
Relationships with birth family, including siblings	Adoptive parents have the right to determine ongoing contact. Birth parents and other birth relatives may enter into contact agreements with adoptive parents regarding a child, but failure to follow such agreements will not result in overturning an adoption.	Relative custodians facilitate visitation and contact with birth parents and other family members, as long as the court has not ruled against such contact. Birth parents may request modification of a court order to specify visitation schedules or request additional visitation.
Child's legal name	Adoptive parents determine a child's legal name.	A child retains their legal name, unless changed by court order.
Child's right to inheritance	A child inherits from adoptive parents as they would from a birth parent.	A child inherits from birth parents. A child has no right to inherit from relative custodians unless specified in a will.
Further involvement with county or tribal child welfare and termination of relationship	As with biological children, adopted children could enter the child welfare system due to abuse or neglect, or to receive treatment for mental health or disability. Existing child welfare laws apply, and a county or tribal agency could assume custody. County and tribal agencies may assess parental fees to pay for children's costs of care. Adoptive parents' rights cannot be terminated for reasons birth parents' rights would not be terminated.	Children who are the subjects of a TPLPC could enter the child welfare system due to abuse or neglect, or to receive treatment for mental health or disability. Existing child welfare laws apply, and a county or tribal agency could assume custody. County and tribal agencies may assess parental fees to pay for children's costs of care. Relative custodians may request modification or termination of TPLPC orders.
Tax credit	Adoptive parents may be eligible for a federal tax credit based on the year an adoption finalized.	There is no tax credit for TPLPC. However, relative custodians may be able to claim a child as a dependent.

CONSULTATION

What We Found:

- **Strategy 2** - In 2024, NV developed an [Adoption Policy for Youth 12 Years+](#), which outlines clear case work principles for engaging youth in adoption dialogue and recommendations to engage
 - MN's [State Adoption Exchange Policy](#) specifies "whenever possible, **write the description in the child's own words.**"

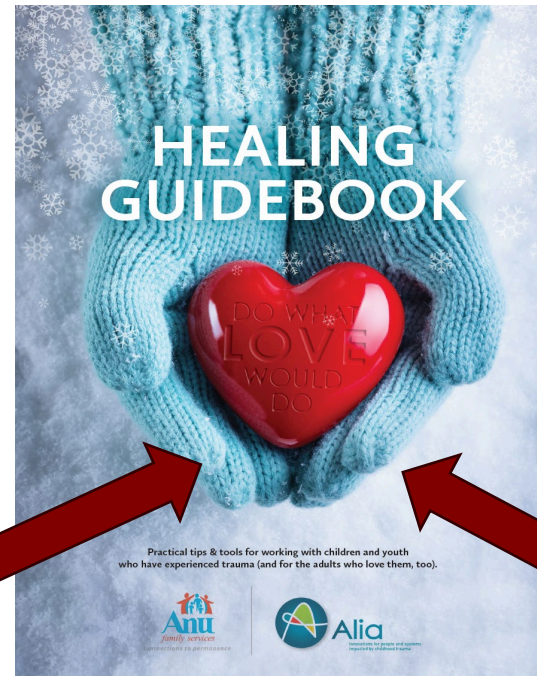
Case Work Principles:	Planning with Youth for Adoption:	Planning with Youth for Recruitment
Must explain adoption and engage youth in planning process (for older youth, counseling must be used to facilitate)	Leverage collateral contacts	Explain process and seek input on the plan
Dialogue must be consistent with Positive Youth Development Framework (emphasizing power, competence and community)	Introduce concepts slowly, and revisit often	Invite youth to write their adoption profile
Worker must address their bias and work through ambivalence about teen adoption	Allow for disagreement and seek common ground with youth	Support youth in creating their own media, if interested
	Explore a young person's hope for the future, their relationships, their fears of rejection/attachment, their lived experience	
	Use tools like eco-map, genograms, life books	

CONSULTATION

- **Strategy 3** - Use Processing Tools: "The Adoption Guidebook" and "My Feelings About Adoption" for youth (OK)
- **Strategy 4** - Provide Conversation Guides: Help case workers navigate conversations regarding adoption (KS, NY)

Kansas Department for Children and Families Prevention & Protection Policy Manual pg. 476:

- Explore feelings about their biological family and the separation from them
- Deal with feelings about various moves that may have occurred while in placement
- Express feelings of sadness, anger, and rejection about the moves
- Understand adoption and their entitlement to a permanent family
- Explore attachment, trauma and loss of siblings, extended family, kin, and previous caregivers.



NY's Adoption Service Guide for Workers pg 164:

- Who cared for you when your parents could not?
- Who do you like? Feel good about? Enjoy being with? Admire? Look up to? Want to be like someday?
- Who would you call at 2 a.m. if you were in trouble?
- With whom would you want to share good news? Bad news?
How are you feeling about this process? What memories, fears, and anxieties is it stirring up?

CONSULTATION

PARENTING TOGETHER PLAN (PTP)

DATE: _____
LOCATION: _____
TIME: _____

Invited Participants (Participant Checklist):

Parenting youth
 2nd parent to the child
 Foster parent/caregiver
 Social worker
 Therapist/case manager
 HANDS/First Steps
 Independent living coordinator
 Other: _____

Worksheet to be completed with parenting youth within first thirty (30) days of placement and every six (6) months for the duration of the case. If there is a disagreement noted, it can be changed or altered to meet the youth's current situation. All participants receive a copy of the worksheet.

Responsibility Chart

Parenting Youth/Foster Parent Initials Next to Responsible Party (Specify A.M./P.M. if there are different people handling different times of the day)

Monday:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Feeding	<input type="checkbox"/>	Naps/bedtime
<input type="checkbox"/>	Baths	<input type="checkbox"/>	Developmental time for learning
<input type="checkbox"/>	Supervision	<input type="checkbox"/>	Discipline
<input type="checkbox"/>	Diaper changes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Decision-making while youth is away
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medical care	<input type="checkbox"/>	Picking up toys/belongings

Notes: _____

- **Strategy 5** – *To facilitate placement and permanency for youth who are parenting, in KY's placement policy, require completion of a "Parenting Together Plan"*
 - *Plan provides a guide to facilitate and document decision-making around shared parenting responsibilities.*
 - *PTP must be completed within 30 days of placement and updated every 6 months*
 - *Includes safe sleep tips for youth and caregivers*

CONSENT TO ADOPTION

What We Found:

- A few states explicitly require youth consent to adoption
 - **Strategy 1** - FL & ID required 12 years+; NV & IA for 14 years+ (for [NV, must be written](#))
- **Challenge:** Few states provide clear guidance as to how to obtain "consent"
 - **Strategy 2**- Idaho's [Child Protection Manual for Judges and Attorneys](#) provides this guidance regarding adoption hearing consent

Idaho Child Protection Manual:

"If the child to be adopted is 12 years of age or older, she or he must be present at the hearing to execute the consent.

Three questions should be asked of the child:

- What are we doing here today?
- Is this what you want? Do you wish (clients) to be your Mother and Father forever?
- Do you understand the consent and do you want to sign it?"



PHOTO LISTING SECURITY AND LEGALITY

What We Found:

- **Strategy 1** - *A few states specify processes for child/youth consent to public photo listings*
 - OK's [Adoptive Family Recruitment Policy](#) allows for a youth to indicate via the agencies' public release of information form, that they do not consent to "the use of website, photo listings, photo displays, exchanges, and social media for child specific recruitment purposes."
 - MN's Policy on [State Adoption Exchange](#) specifies if a youth declines inclusion on public websites, their decision must be respected and documented in the case file
 - Youth/child may still be registered on non-public, secure sites
- **Strategy 2** – *Profile development timeline*
 - LA's DCFS Policy on [National Adoption Exchanges and Photo Listings](#) requires a child to be photolisted no later than 60 days after becoming legally available for adoption
 - Requires a photolisting to be re-activated no later than 90 days following to dissolution of an adoption

POST-ADOPTION SUPPORT

What We Found

- **Strategy 1-** implement policy specifying what post-adoption services a family is entitled to
 - NH's [Post-Adoption Services Policy](#) specifies families may receive “referral, advocacy, case management, in home support services, respite and other services upon approval of Post Adoption Specialist. Search services are also available to individuals and/or families that were involved in a DCYF adoption or foster care”
 - OR's [Child Welfare Manual](#) specifies a family may receive “Immediate crisis response and stabilization, relief/respite care, especially for a child who requires specialized care, assistance in accessing or navigating... child welfare-contracted services, temporary placement services, Oregon Health Authority for physical or mental health services, Juvenile Department services,...financial assistance or support services, other community services...assistance navigating relationships with birth families, assistance maintaining child’s connection to culture of origin”
- **Strategy 2-** implement policy requiring an up-to-date inventory of statewide post-adoption resources are provided to families at closure to permanency and/or when child/youth’s vital documents are issued to the family ([IA](#), IL)
 - IL requires a [completed post-adoption resource acknowledgement form](#) documented in case file
- **Strategy 3** - Regional or Statewide Permanency Resource Centers [PRCs] (NY, OR)
 - [NY provides a Dave Thomas Post Adoption Services](#) Guide, and [Resource Centers](#) to prevent adoption disruption/dissolution (funded by adoption assistance savings)
 - OR offers statewide [Post-Adoption Resource Center](#) with network of local support groups and service connections
- **Strategy 4-** Extension of Educational Benefits for older youth
 - [Educational/Training Voucher eligibility](#) includes youth adopted ages 16+. Several states outline this in their post-adoption policies (MD, MN etc.), and certain states extend post-secondary tuition waivers/fee exemptions to those adopted from out-of-home care prior to 16 years (Ex: [MD for children adopted 13+ years, FL 14+ years](#))

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT CENTER: ADOPTION & GUARDIANSHIP - INTRODUCTION

“The [National Quality Improvement Center for Adoption and Guardianship Support and Preservation \(QIC-AG\)](#) was a project designed to promote permanency, where reunification is no longer a goal, and **improve adoption and guardianship preservation and support.**”

“QIC-AG worked with sites to implement evidence-based interventions or to develop and test promising practices designed to increase pre- and post-permanency stability for families, improve children’s behavioral health, and advance the well-being of children and families.”



SUPPORT FAMILIES WHO PROVIDE PERMANENCE

Child welfare systems should increase their ability to provide post-adoption and guardianship supports and services for children and families.



EMPOWER FAMILIES TO SEEK SUPPORT

Child welfare systems should send families a clear message that seeking assistance after the attainment of permanence is a normative part of the process.



RESPOND EXPEDITIOUSLY TO FAMILIES' UNIQUE SERVICE NEEDS WITH EVIDENCE-BASED SERVICES AND SUPPORT

Child welfare and related systems must respond expeditiously to the need for support and assistance among adoptive and guardianship families, and offer an array of services and supports to meet the unique needs of these families.



ALLOCATE RESOURCES TO ENGAGE FAMILIES IN SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

Child welfare systems should consider allocating resources to engage adoptive and guardianship families in supports and services that begin prior to finalization and continue post permanence.



REMEMBER, NOT EVERY FAMILY WILL HAVE AN UNMET SERVICE NEED

Child welfare systems need to counter concerns that proactively discussing the need for and offering services to adoptive and guardianship families will lead to an overwhelming demand.



ENSURE SUPPORTS ARE AVAILABLE TO FAMILIES WHO ADOPT CHILDREN PRIVATELY (DOMESTIC OR INTERCOUNTRY)

Families who adopt children through intercountry and private domestic processes need supports and services similar to those provided to families who achieve permanency through the public child welfare system.

QIC-AG's Six Guiding Principles



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QUALITY IMPROVEMENT CENTER:

ADOPTION & GUARDIANSHIP - KEY TAKEAWAYS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Key Takeaways from QIC-AG's Cross-Site Evaluation [Source: [QIC-AG Final Evaluation](#)]:

- **Maintain connections with families** after adoption and guardianship. Connections to services, supports, and resources should begin prior to adoption or guardianship finalization and continue to be maintained after finalization.
- **Reduce barriers to post adoption service use** and **empower families** to seek services and supports.
- **Offer support through periodic, targeted outreach** to families who exhibit characteristics that suggest they may be at an increased risk for post permanency discontinuity
- Encourage child welfare jurisdictions to develop systems to **track and update families' addresses and contact information**
- **Increase the availability of service providers** experienced in working with families formed through adoption or guardianship

Caregiver outreach (Recruitment) [Source: [Prioritizing and Planning Parent Outreach For Adoptive and Guardianship Families](#)]:

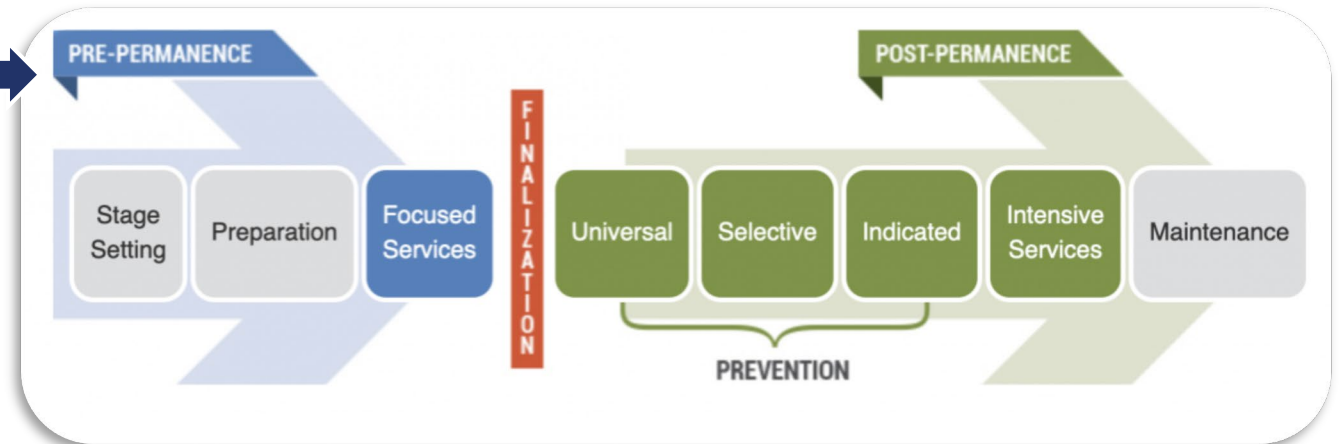
- **Deliberate strategy and documented plan** – “think proactively about why the outreach is being conducted in the first place, who is best to conduct it, and when the optimal time is to conduct the outreach.”
 - *Are there adequate supports to effectively implement the outreach plan?*
- **Messages that resonate with your target population** – identify and assess target population's needs to determine what should be offered (e.g., trauma-informed adolescent caregiving)
- **Delivery matters**
 - One-time outreach is not enough, plan continued and varied outreach methods (e.g., phone, email, mail)
 - Think about who is best positioned to deliver the message (e.g., some families may have negative associations with child welfare agencies)
- **Culturally appropriate and authentic outreach**
- **Clear, concise, and detailed messaging** to help families with informed decision-making

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT CENTER:

ADOPTION & GUARDIANSHIP - RESOURCES

[Additional QIC-AG resources still available \(via Spaulding for Children\):](#)

- **Permanency Continuum Framework**
- **Implementation Manuals** for 7 of the chosen interventions
- **Implementation Tools**, such as problem exploration, logic models, action planning, dissemination, cost planning, and partner site selection.
- **Recorded webinars and podcasts**, including lessons learned and the “Ask About” series
- **Evaluation Reports** for QIC-AG and pilot sites.
- *And more!*



“The [QIC-AG Permanency Continuum Framework](#) is built on the premise that children in adoptive or guardianship families do better when their families are fully prepared and supported to address needs or issues as they arise.”

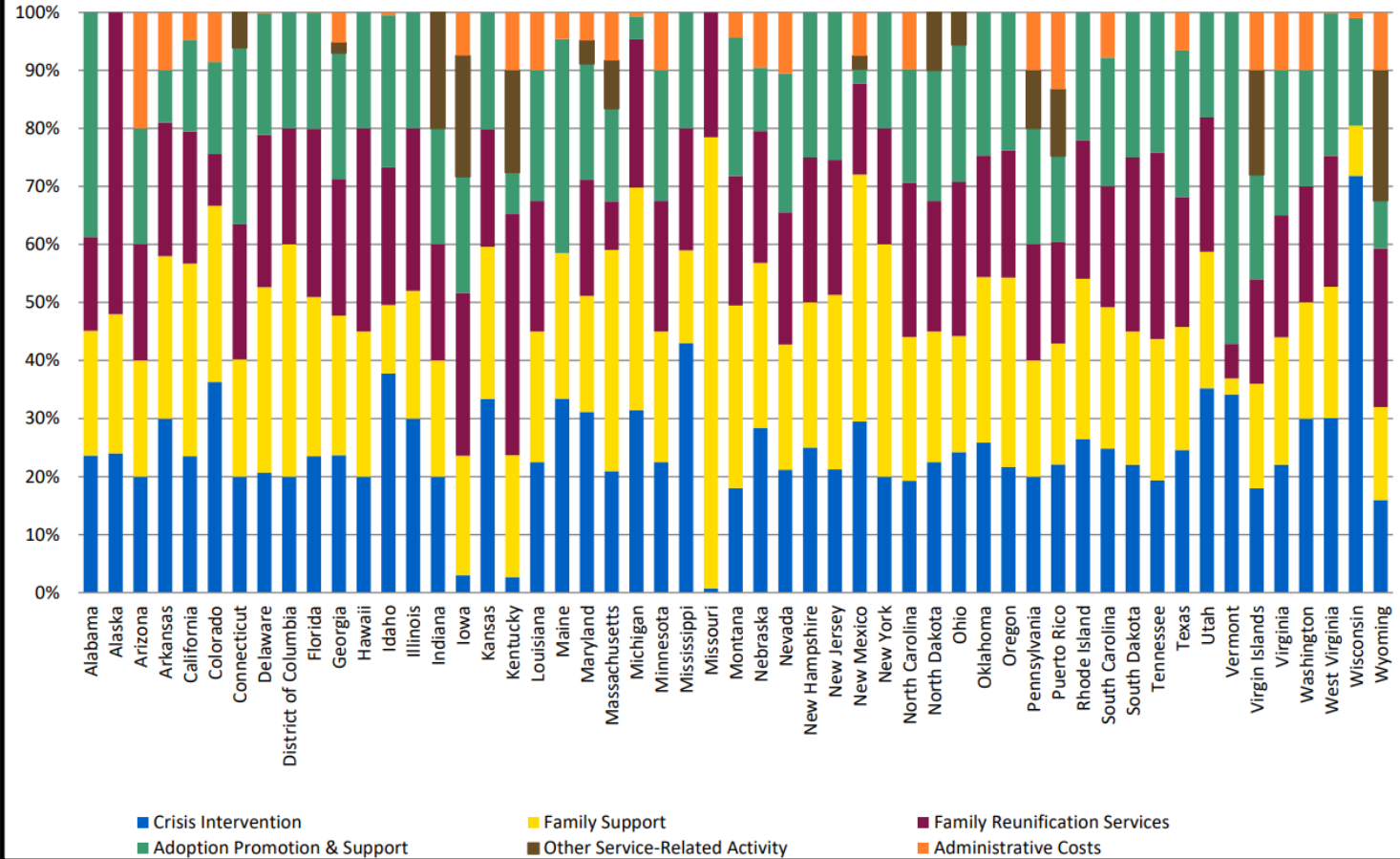
ADOPTIVE FAMILIES: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE



	Stephanie Tubbs Jones CWS Program Title IV-B Subpart 1	MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe & Stable Families Program Title IV-B Subpart 2	Title IV-E Adoption Assistance	Title IV-E Foster Care, Prevention & Permanency (AFDC, as amended by FFPSA)
What can the resource fund?	Crisis intervention, adoption promotion support, adoption subsidy payments, training for adoptive families	Pre and post adoptive services and activities designed to expedite the adoption process and support adoptive families	Mandatory, uncapped entitlement payment made to adoptive families	Funds evidence-based prevention services included in state's prevention plan for children at "imminent risk of foster care"
Examples:	Intensive family preservation, post-adoption support services, case management, counseling, day care, respite, activities to expedite adoption, 1-time payment to finalize adoption, recurring payments to support a child w/ special needs	States have used this to fund infant safe haven programs, child-specific recruitment, implement post-adoption resource centers, hire jurisdiction-embedded permanency facilitation specialists (Casey, 2011)	N/A, recurring payment until child or young person turns 18 (unless state opted to serve youth under prior AFDC program and young person is under 19 years of age and a full-time student; or child is determined to have a mental/physical disability, needs continued assistance and is under 21 years of age)	Time-limited prevention services for mental health, substance abuse, and in-home parent skill-based programs. Examples of evidence-based prevention services include, but are not limited to PCIT, NFP, HFA, START, SafeCare, CPP etc.
Reference to Learn More:	Annual Report of Child Welfare Expenditures	Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	Guardianship & Adoption Assistance Title-IV-E Expenditures	Title IV-E Prevention Program The Administration for Children and Families

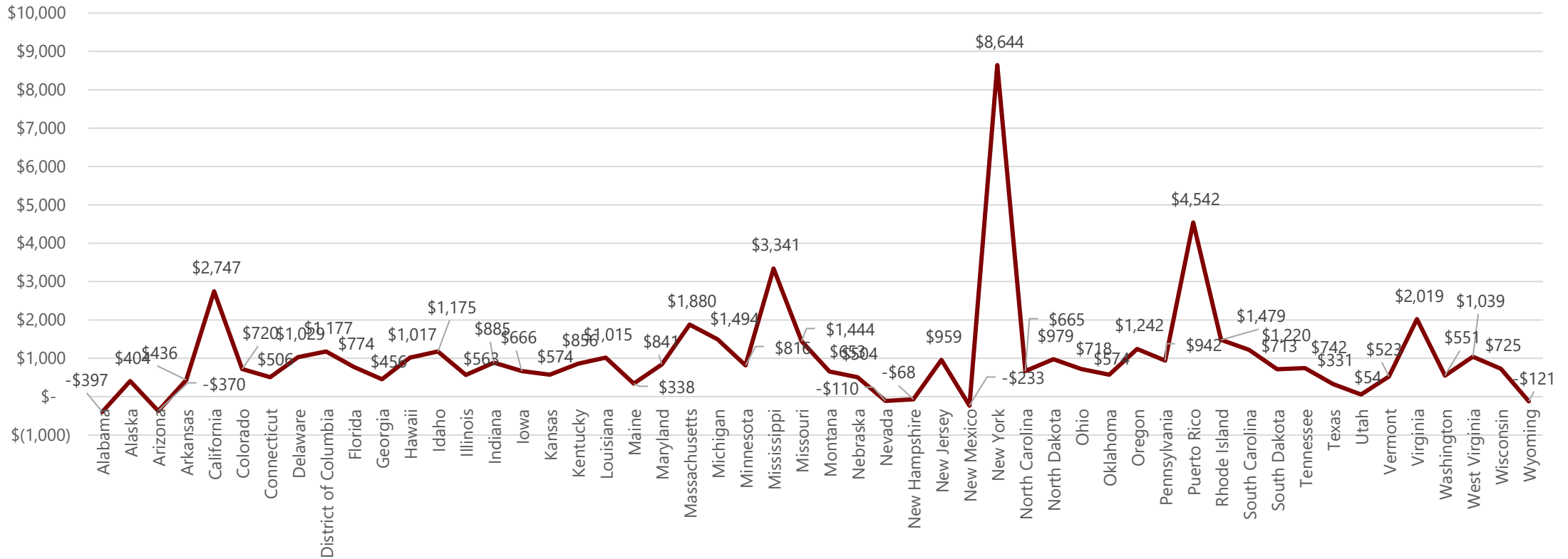
2024 PSSF EXPENDITURES REPORT: FY 2021 ([ACF, 2024](#))

**Figure 4: Promoting Safe and Stable Families:
FFY 2021 Actual Expenditures by State**



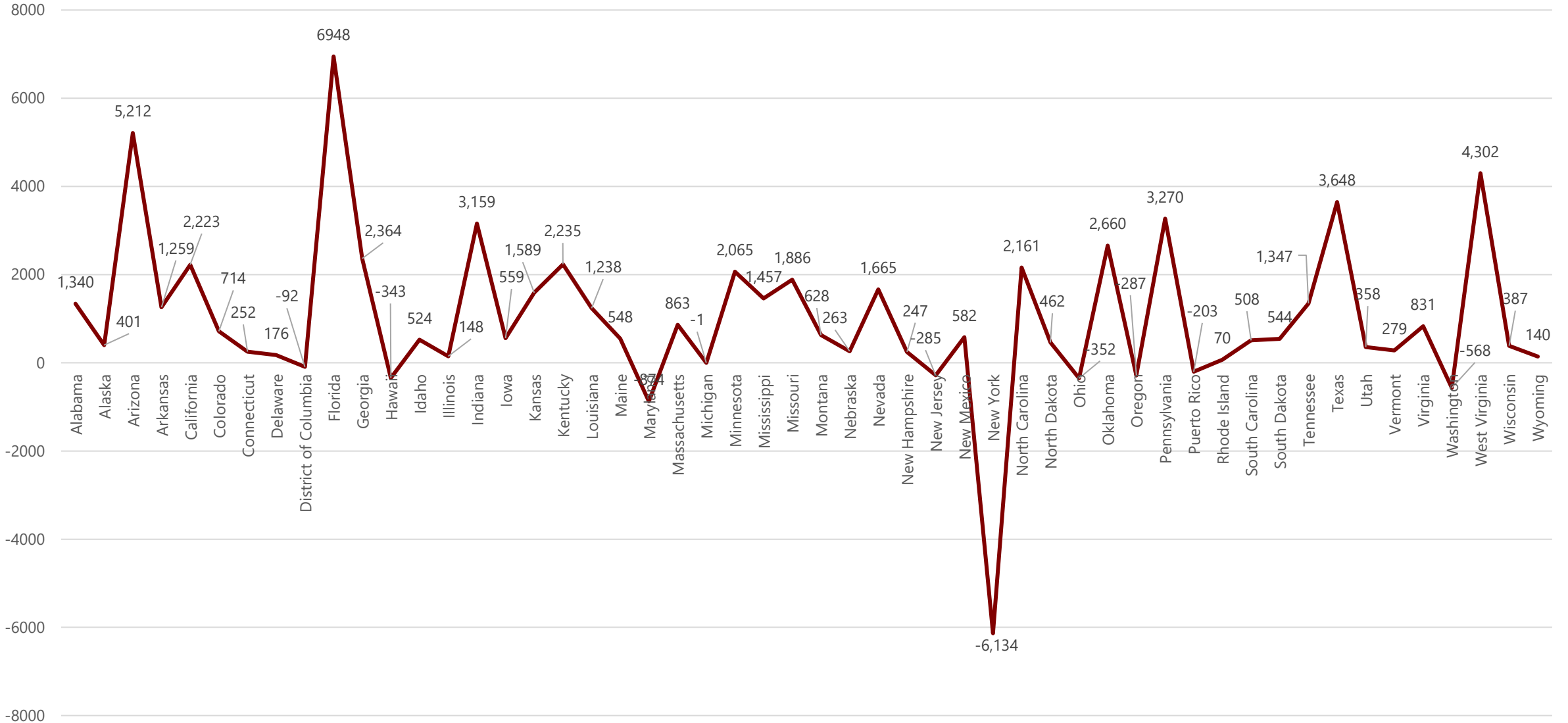
FISCAL ANALYSIS: TITLE IV-E ADOPTION ASSISTANCE CLAIMING

Change in Adoption Assistance Payment Amount Claimed Per Family Between FY19-FY23

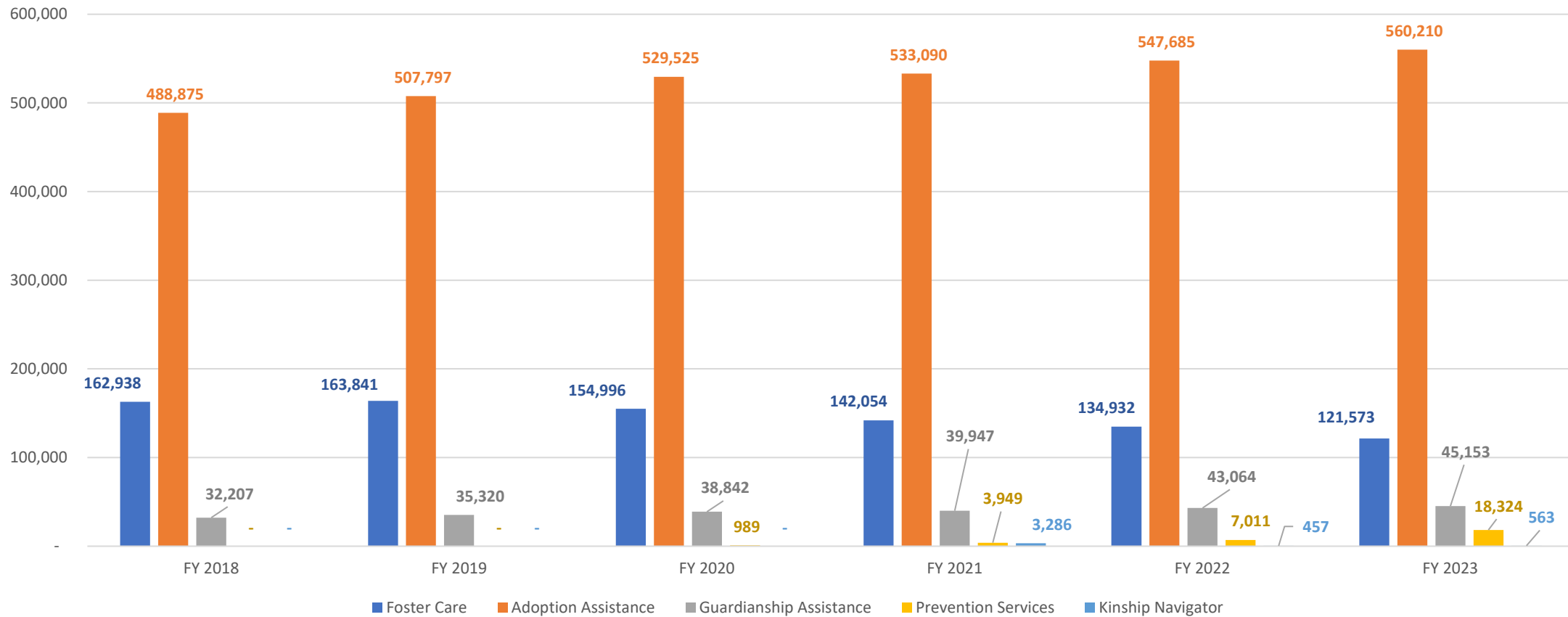


FISCAL ANALYSIS: TITLE IV-E ADOPTION ASSISTANCE CLAIMING

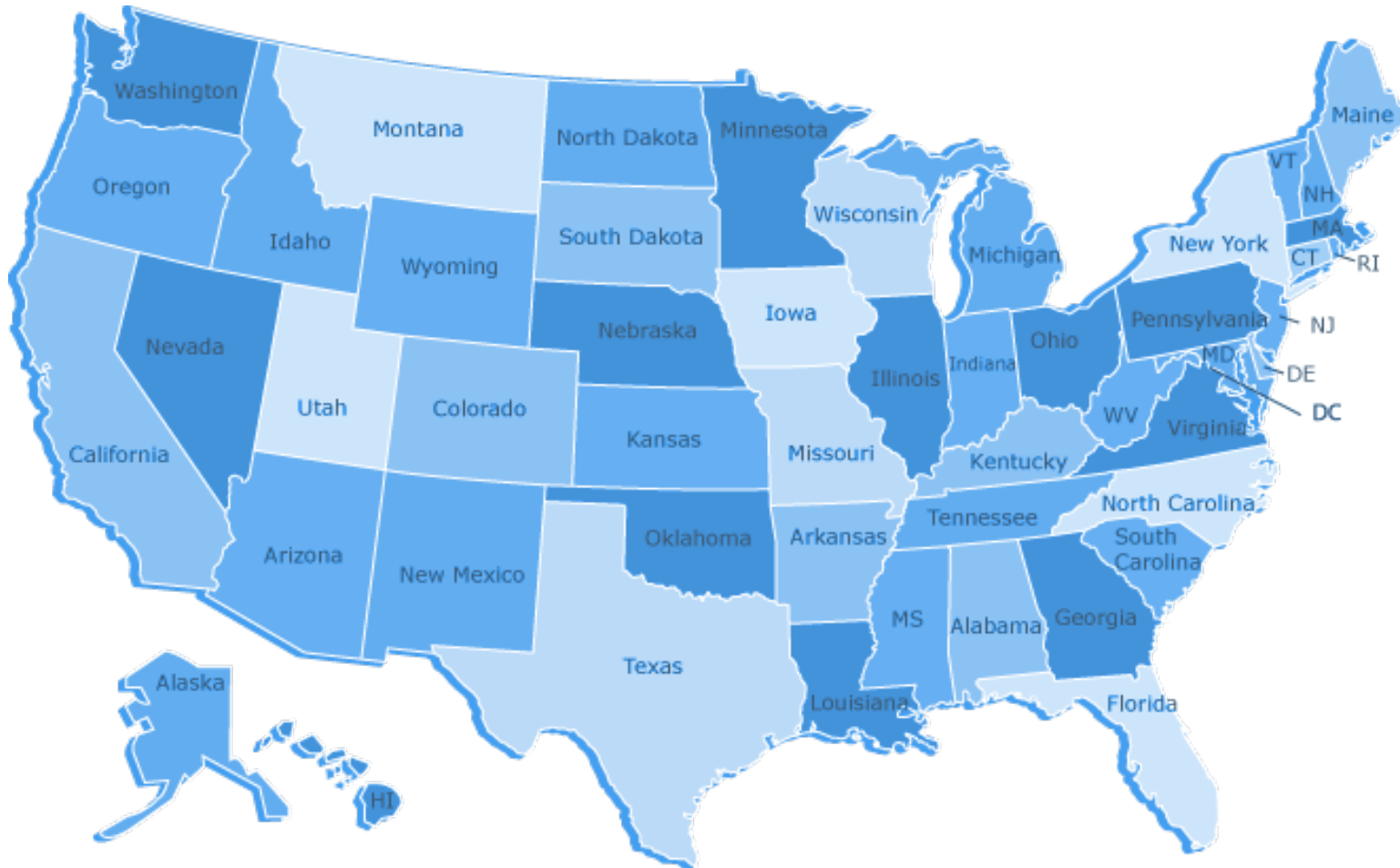
Change in Number of Families Claimed for Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Payments from FY19 to FY23



AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OR FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS OR PROVISION OF SERVICES BY FISCAL YEAR



WHAT'S HAPPENING IN YOUR STATE?



Let's Discuss!

- What, if anything, did you take away from the scan?
- How do you see yourself using this information?
- What questions did this raise?
- What's happening in your state that feels relevant to this discussion?

Thank You for Using this Tool

- Connect with Us:
- Yvonne Fox (yfox@chapinhall.org)
- Courtney Wayman (cwayman@chapinhall.org)