



Every Day is Everything

Adopter recruitment and its impact

Every child needs a permanent, stable, loving family. For children without one, every day matters.



regional adoption agencies working together



This report was published by the Adoption and Special Guardianship Data Management Team hosted by the Coram Institute for Children. The Coram Institute for Children comprises 30 mixed-methods researchers, supported by 13 research associates and pro bono economists, combining impact, implementation, process and economic evaluation with participatory and trauma-informed approaches that centre children, young people and marginalised communities.

Foreword

Every child should have the chance to grow up in a safe, loving and permanent family.

Yet for too many children in England, that future is still out of reach.

This report shines a light on a growing challenge. Over recent years, the gap between the number of children who need adoption and the number of people coming forward to adopt has widened – and unless that trajectory changes, even more children could face longer waits for a permanent family in the years ahead.

Behind every statistic in this report is a child who needs the security of knowing where they belong, and the chance to experience all the ordinary moments of family life that are so often taken for granted.

But the findings also show that this outcome is not inevitable. With more adopters stepping forward, permanent homes could be found for many more children in the years ahead. But all too often, concerns around circumstances, the cost of living and being 'up to the task' prevent people from taking the first step of speaking to their local agency.

That's why, at the heart of this year's You Can Adopt campaign, is a simple idea: adoption isn't about being perfect. It's about showing up, every day. Family life is often messy, busy and unpredictable, but it is the everyday moments that matter most.

The findings in this report remind us why every day matters. Childhood does not stand still. Each day a child spends waiting is a day that could have been spent with the stability, love and sense of belonging that a permanent family can provide.

But this report is also a message of hope. We believe there is a family out there for every child who needs one – they just haven't come forward yet. Across the country, people are already considering adoption, often without realising that they could be the person a child is waiting for. The first step does not require having everything figured out. It can simply be a conversation.

By bringing together Coram's expertise and analysis with You Can Adopt's mission to encourage more people to explore adoption, we hope this report will help grow understanding of the challenges facing children who need permanent families, while also inspiring more people to consider whether adoption could be right for them.

Because for a child in need of adoption, every day really is everything.

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Executive summary

England urgently needs more people to come forward to adopt. The evidence in this report shows a growing imbalance between the children needing adoptive families and the families available.

At 31st March 2026, 2,060 children were actively being sought adoptive families. After allowing approximately for siblings who may be placed together, they were estimated to need around 1,580 families. Around 640 approved families were actively seeking a match with a child, meeting about 41% of estimated need (adopter sufficiency) and leaving an estimated shortfall of around 940 families.

The wider picture points in the same direction. The number of children with a Placement Order who had not moved in with an adoptive family increased from around 1,980 in 2021/22 to 3,010 in 2025/26 – an increase of 52%, meanwhile the number of approved adopter families not yet matched with a child decreased from 2,590 to 1,400 – a decrease of 46%. By March 2026, these children had waited an average of 309 days since the order; since entering care, the average wait time was 646 days. Over this same period, adopter-family registrations fell by 15% and approvals fell by 25%.

The national scenarios presented in this report show why recruitment matters. If registrations returned to roughly the 2021/22 level, an estimated additional 990 children could be placed with an adoptive family by 2030; the estimated adopter family shortfall could fall to around 110 families by March 2030. These are illustrations of what could happen, not predictions.

Current patterns vary by ethnicity and region, but the overall message is clear: recruitment must be sustained, inclusive and locally relevant. More registrations will not automatically produce a match for every child, but a larger and more diverse pool of approved families gives agencies more possibilities to find the right family for each child or sibling group.



Key terms used in this report

Children (with a Placement Order) waiting to be placed. These are children with a Placement Order who had not yet moved into an adoptive placement by the reporting date. This is a wider group than children actively family finding and may include children who have already been linked or matched with an adopter family, as well as children whose case is 'on hold' (e.g., due to a legal challenge or a change in circumstance). A Placement Order is the court's formal authorisation for a child to be placed for adoption.

'Family finding' for children. A child with a Placement Order for adoption is recorded as actively 'family finding' when the agency is currently looking for an adoptive family for them. The child has not been linked or matched with a family, and their case is not on hold.

'Family finding' for adopter families. An adopter family is recorded as actively family finding when it has been approved and is available while agencies look for a suitable match. This excludes families that have already been linked or matched and those whose case is on hold.

2060

children actively family finding

1580

families estimated to be needed [1]

640

approved families actively seeking a match

940

estimated shortfall – available families met 41% of need

309

average days since the Placement Order for children not yet placed

646

Average number of days since entering care for children not yet placed

A national picture of pressure

Adoption offers a child the stability, love and care they need. For children who need an adoptive family, time matters. In recent years, the need for adopters in England has risen, and children are spending longer waiting to move into a permanent family and home.

At 31st March 2026, 2,060 children with a Placement Order were actively family finding. After allowing approximately for siblings who may be placed together, these children were estimated to need around 1,580 families. Around 640 approved adopter families were actively seeking a match. The available pool of available adopter families therefore met around 41% of the estimated need, leaving an estimated shortfall of around 940 families.

Furthermore, for children with a Placement Order who had not yet been placed in an adoptive family, the average time since the order was 309 days.

[1] The estimated need is based on the family finding data which makes an approximate adjustment for sibling groups being placed together. Published figures are rounded to the nearest 10

Why adopter registration matters

Recruitment is clearly a critical step in a prospective adopter’s journey to providing a child or children with a stable, permanent home. Without enough people coming forward, agencies have fewer possibilities when they are trying to find the right family for each child. This does not mean that 940 new registrations would automatically close the shortfall. Prospective adopters must complete assessment and approval, and every match must be right for the child and the family. However, more registrations are essential if agencies are to build a larger and more diverse pool of approved families.

How did we get here?

Since 2021/22 the balance has shifted from more approved adopter families than children waiting to be placed to substantially more children than families. The sharpest change occurred from 2022/23 onwards (figure 1).

The balance has reversed from more families to more children

At 31st March 2022 there were 1,980 children not yet placed and 2,590 approved families not yet matched – 610 more families than children. By 31st March 2026 this had reversed: there were 3,010 children and 1,400 families – 1,610 more children than families (figure 1).

This is a broad comparison as it does not account for siblings being placed together. It also does not account for those adoption cases that might be unavailable for placement with a family at that time due to, for example, legal challenges or a change in child or adopter family circumstances. Such cases are classified as ‘on hold’ but may yet enter back into the adoption system, thus contributing to pressure on the adoption system.

As reported above, in March 2026 the estimated shortfall of available adopter families was stark. However, this shortfall has been growing since this data collection began; in 2023/24 available adopters supplied an estimated 76% of the need – this had dropped to 41% by 2025/26 (figure 2).

Even if this shortfall were to not decrease further, the position would be untenable – barely meeting 40% of the families needed to provide a permanent home for children in need is a dire position and one that must be prevented.

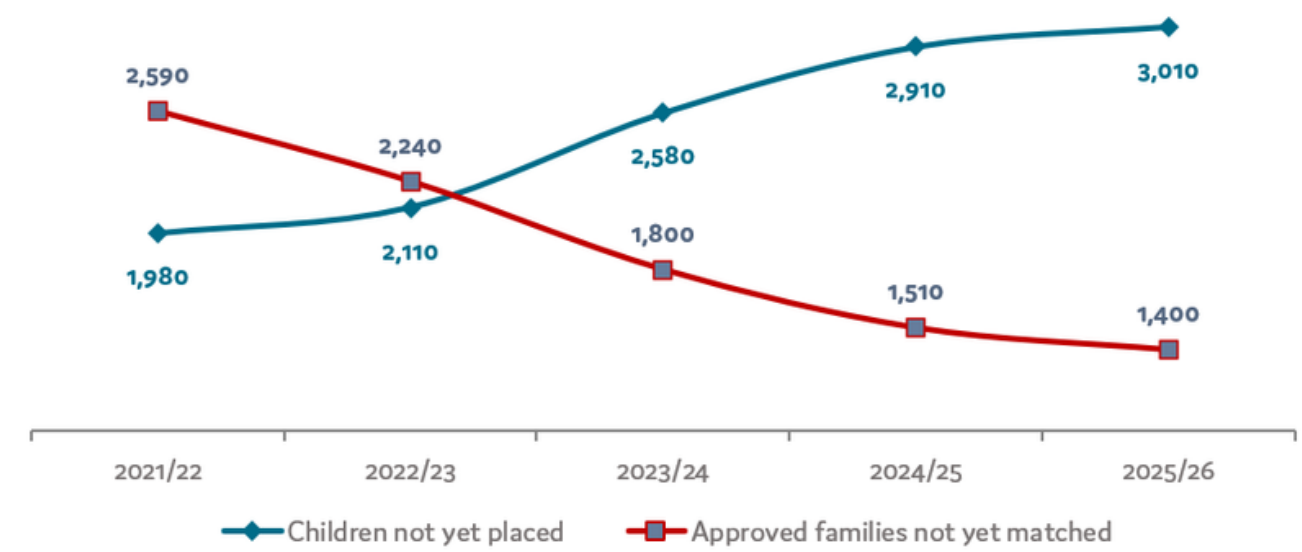


Figure 1. Children with a Placement Order not yet placed and approved adopter families not yet matched, 2021/22 – 2025/26.

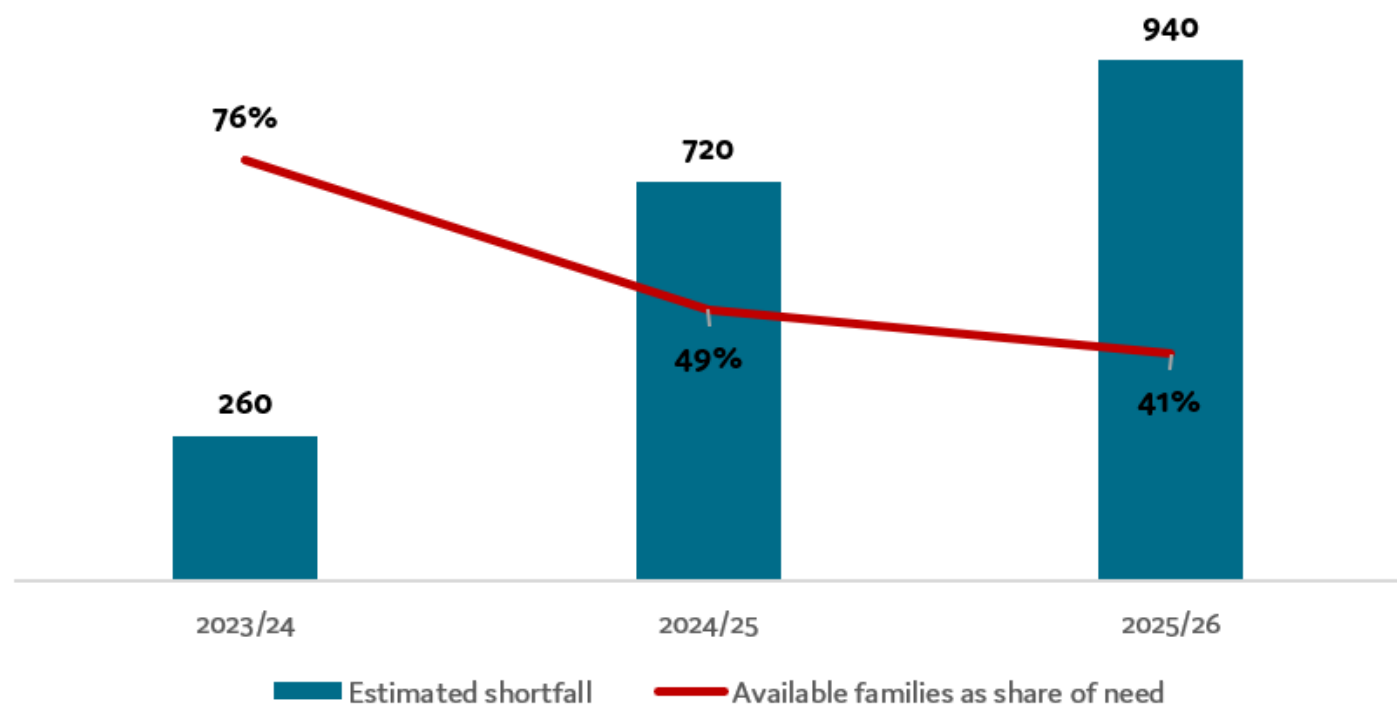


Figure 2. Estimated adopter-family shortfall and available families as a share of need, based on active family-finding data, 2023/24 – 2025/26.

Adopter registration needs to increase

Adopter registrations fell from 3,740 in 2021/22 to 3,180 in 2025/26 (figure 3), a decline of 15% (table 1). Over the same period, the number of families approved during that reporting year fell by 25%.

Wait Times

For children with a Placement Order still in need of a family, the average time since entering into care was 654 days in 2021/22, dropping to 620 days in 2023/24, followed by a subsequent increase to 646 days in 2025/26 (figure 4, left panel). This is an overall decrease of 1% since 2021/22 and an increase of 4% since 2023/24.

A similar recent trend can be seen for the average wait time since the Placement Order was granted, decreasing from 269 days in 2021/22 to 247 days in 2023/24, followed by a subsequent increase to 309 days in 2025/26 (figure 4, right panel). This is an overall increase of 15% since 2021/22 and an increase of 25% since 2023/24.

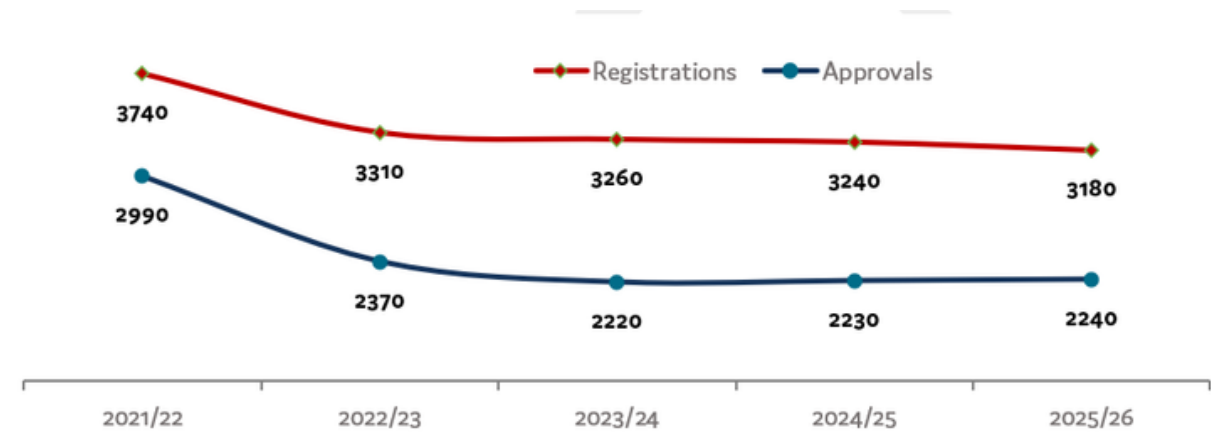
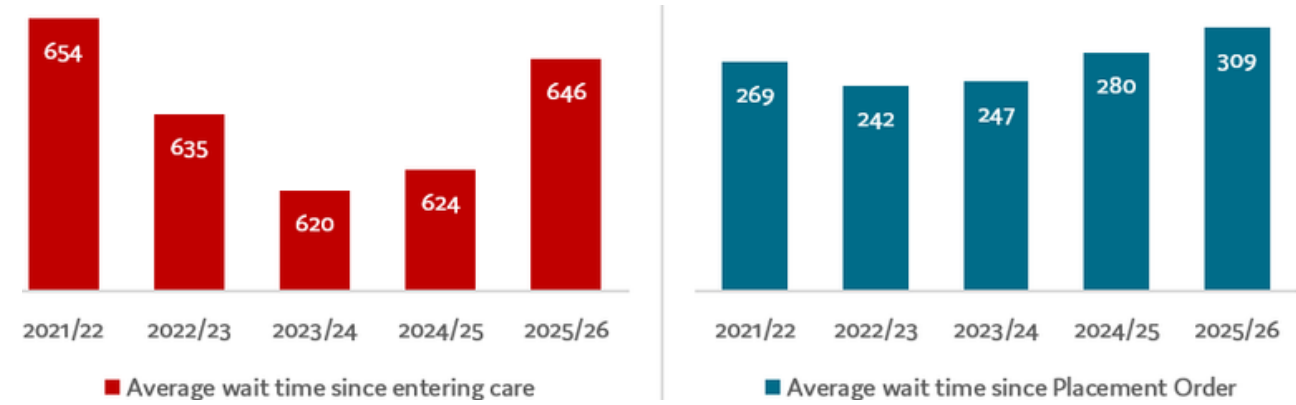


Figure 3. Adopter-family registrations and approvals during the year, 2021/22 – 2025/26.

Table 1. Changes in the adopter pipeline, 2021/22 – 2025/26

Measure	2021/22	2025/26	Change
Annual adopter-family registrations	3,740	3,180	-560 (-15%)
Annual adopter family approvals	2,990	2,240	-750 (-25%)
Approved families not yet matched at 31 March	2,590	1,400	-1,190 (-46%)
Children with Placement Order but not yet placed	1,980	3,010	+1,030 (+52%)



Left side shows the average wait time for a child still waiting with a Placement Order since entering care; right side shows the average wait time for a child still waiting with a Placement Order since that order was granted

How recruitment could affect the shortfall of families

Note on recruitment scenarios

The report provides a range of adopter registration scenarios as its purpose is to illustrate how different levels of registrations could affect the shortfall of adopter families reported above, rather than to present a single forecast of future registrations. The scenarios use transparent and readily understood benchmarks, including maintaining the current level, returning to a recently achieved level and considering both increases and further decline. This section models five possible annual registration paths to show how changes in adopter recruitment could affect the adoption system by March 2030. Table 2 defines the five paths: a further 15% decline, recruitment remaining at its current level, increases of 10% and 20%, and a return to the 2021/22 level. The decline repeats the fall seen since 2021/22 (table 1); the increases are simple illustrative benchmarks; and the 2021/22 scenario uses a recent level previously achieved (as at 2021/22). Figure 4 shows the potential effect of each path on the shortfall of available families by 2030. Under the decline scenario, registrations fall gradually to 15% below the 2025/26 level by 2029/30. Under the increased-recruitment scenarios, the stated annual registration level is reached in 2026/27 and maintained through 2029/30.

When looking at the adopter and child family finding data available, the current position shows that there is only an approximate 41% sufficiency of adopters for the number of children, a shortfall of 940 households currently needed. If registrations returned to roughly the 2021/22 level – an increase of around 18% from 2025/26 – the estimated shortfall could decrease from around 940 families to around 110 families by March 2030, an increase from 41% sufficiency to 93%. Conversely, a further 15% decline in registrations could produce the opposite result: the estimated shortfall could rise to around 1,380, a sufficiency decrease from 41% to an approximate 13% by 2030 (table 2 and figure 5).

Returning registration to the 2021/22 level could also be associated with around 990 total additional placements by 2030, including around 880 placements of children under five, if recent age patterns continued.

Table 2. Adopter registration impact on adopter family shortfall scenarios up to 2030

Illustrative future recruitment scenario	Estimated registrations in 2029/30	Estimated shortfall of available families in 2029/30	Illustrative available family capacity as % of estimated need
Further 15% decline by 2030	2,700	1,380	13%
Current level remains stable	3,180	940	41%
10% increase	3,500	470	70%
18% increase (return to 2021/22 levels)	3,740	110	93%
20% increase	3,820	0	100%+ – estimated need potentially met

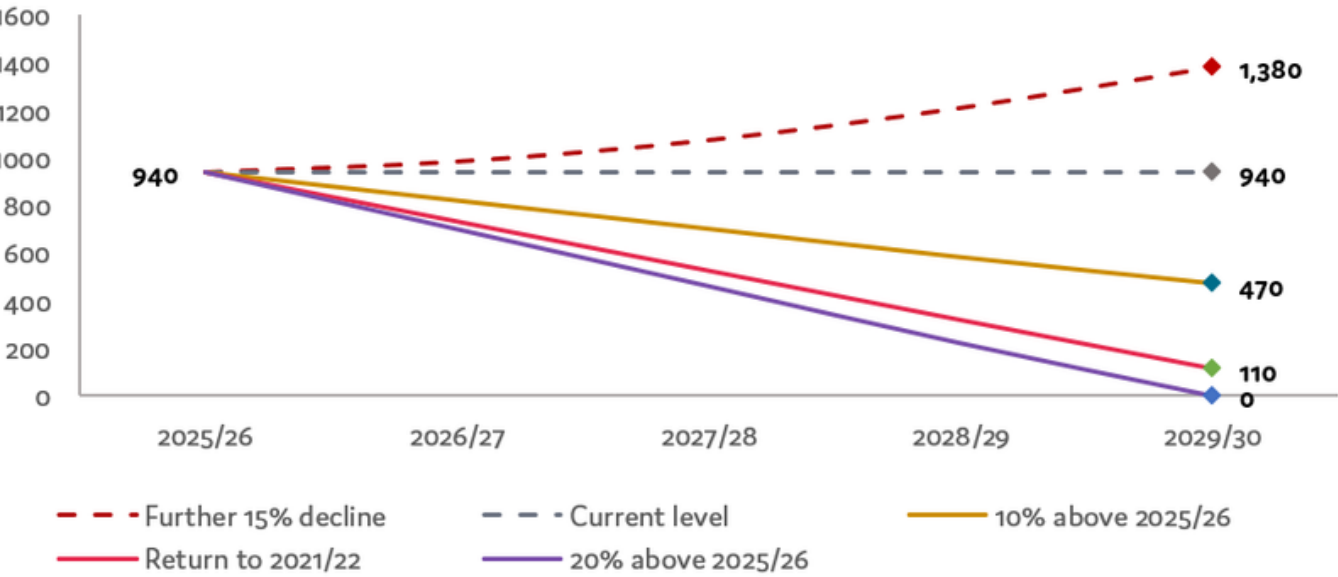


Figure 5. Illustrative active family-finding shortfall across five annual adopter-recruitment scenarios, 2025/26 – 2029/30

Table 3. Adopter registration impact on child placement scenarios up to 2030

Illustrative future recruitment scenario	Approximate additional children placed by 2030
Further 15% decline by 2030	-530
Current level remains stable	0
10% increase	+570
18% increase (return to 2021/22 levels)	+990
20% increase	+1,130

Why the projections are shown only at national level

The projections are shown only for the national picture. The national figures provide a complete view of adopter recruitment across RAAs and VAAs, alongside the national estimates of children and families actively family finding. The larger totals also provide a more stable basis for illustrating possible future outcomes. However, they remain illustrative scenarios, not forecasts.

No regional projections have been made because VAA registrations cannot be assigned reliably to individual regions from the data used for these analyses (see Data Sources below). This means the regional figures do not provide a complete starting point for total recruitment or an accurate regional shortfall. Regional numbers are also smaller and can move more sharply from year to year.

No projections have been made by ethnicity because a child’s ethnicity and an adopter household’s ethnicity are different measures and cannot be subtracted to produce an ethnicity-specific shortfall. Doing so could also wrongly imply that children can only be matched with families in the same broad ethnic group. The regional and ethnicity sections therefore describe recorded patterns to inform recruitment, rather than predict or illustrate possible future numbers.



The picture by ethnicity – the same but different

Children from every ethnic background need adoptive families. The figures also show that some groups have seen particularly large increases in the number waiting, while adopter recruitment has fallen across all broad household ethnicity groups over the 2021/22 – 2025/26 period.

Children waiting and actively family finding

Table 4 brings together the wider Placement Order measure, the narrower active family-finding measure and average waiting time. These measures should be read separately: children actively family finding are a subset of the wider group who had a Placement Order but had not yet been placed.

Between 2021/22 and 2025/26, the number of children with a Placement Order who had not yet been placed increased in every broad ethnicity group. White children remained the largest group, increasing from around 1,620 to 2,330. The number of mixed-ethnicity children more than doubled, from around 200 to 420, while the Asian and Black groups also increased.

Table 4. Children waiting and actively family finding by broad ethnicity

Broad ethnicity	Placement Order, not placed 2021/22	Placement Order, not placed 2025/26	Actively family finding 2023/24	Actively family finding 2025/26	Average days since Placement Order 2025/26	Average days since entering care 2025/26
Asian	40	70	20	50	262	690
Black	80	130	40	100	332	782
Mixed	200	420	200	300	336	682
White	1,620	2,330	1,200	1,560	305	634
Other / not stated	40	60	40	50	266	550
Total (national average)	1,980	3,010	1,500	2,060	309	646

Note: Placement Order and active family-finding counts are snapshots at 31 March and are rounded to the nearest 10. Active family finding data were available from 2023/24. ‘Other / not stated’ combines ‘Other ethnic group’ , ‘not stated’ and ‘refused’ categories. The England national average is calculated from the individual waiting times of all children. It therefore reflects the number of children in each ethnic group and is not a simple average of the group averages shown. Counts are rounded to the nearest 10 and average waiting times to whole days.

The recent active family-finding figures tell a similar story. Between 2023/24 and 2025/26, the total rose from around 1,500 to 2,060. Increases were recorded in every broad group, including from around 200 to 300 for Mixed ethnicity children and from around 40 to 100 for Black children. The Asian and Black counts begin from small numbers, so their percentage changes should be treated with care.

Waiting time

At 31st March 2026, children with a Placement Order who had not yet been placed had waited an average of 646 days since entering care. Asian, Black and Mixed-ethnicity children had waited longer than the national average; White children and ‘Other/not stated’ children waited on average less time than the national average.

Children with a Placement Order who had not yet been placed had waited an average of 309 days since the court made the order. Black and Mixed-ethnicity children had waited longer on average than the national average; White, Asian and ‘Other/not stated’ children waited less time on average than the national average (figure 6, right panel).

Note: the averages describe the children waiting on that date. They show different experiences between groups, but do not by themselves explain why those differences occurred. Moreover, these averages are based on different numbers of children in each group. Averages for smaller groups are more sensitive to individual children with particularly long or short waits and should therefore be interpreted cautiously. The figures are descriptive and do not show that ethnicity caused the differences; other characteristics, such as age, sibling-group status, disability, needs and geography, may also contribute.

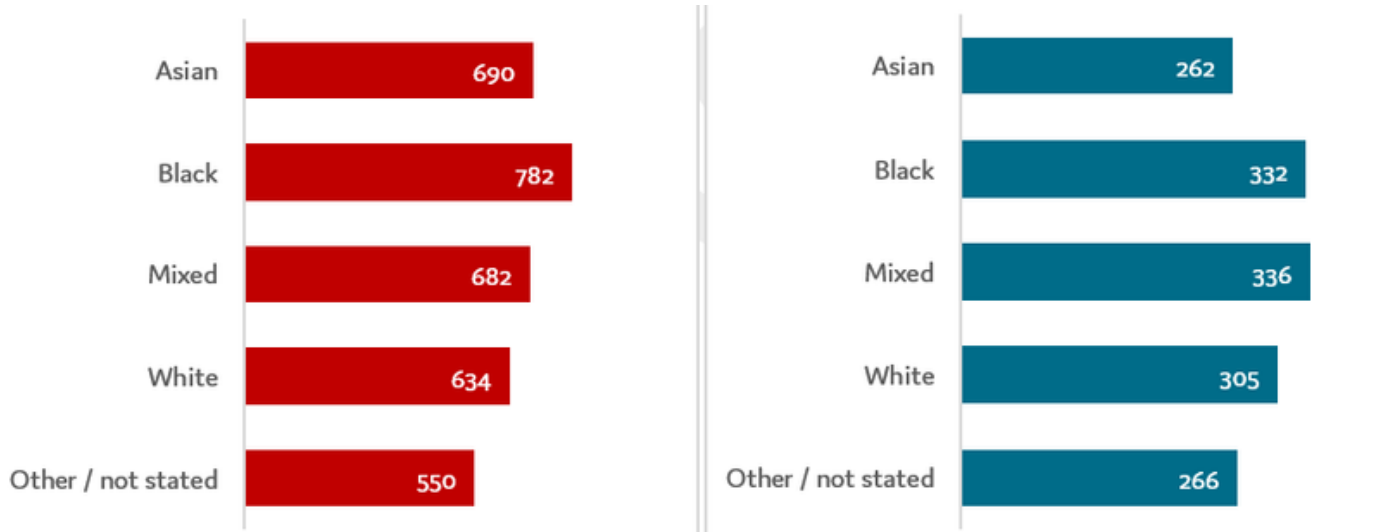


Figure 6. Left side shows the average wait time for a child still waiting with a Placement Order since entering care; right side shows the average wait time for a child still waiting with a Placement Order since that order was granted, by broad ethnic group, at 31st March 2026.

Adopter registrations by ethnicity

Table 5 shows registrations and approvals at the beginning and end of the 2021/22 – 2025/26 period. Overall registrations fell by 15%, from around 3,740 to 3,180, while approvals during the year fell by 25%, from around 2,990 to 2,240. Every broad ethnicity group recorded fewer registrations and approvals in 2025/26 than in 2021/22 (figure 6).

Table 5. Adopter-family registrations and approvals by broad ethnicity group

Broad household ethnicity	Registrations 2021/22	Registrations 2025/26	Approvals 2021/22	Approvals 2025/26
Asian	200	180	130	90
Black	90	70	50	40
Mixed	340	280	240	180
White	3,000	2,570	2,530	1,900
Other / not stated	110	80	40	30
Total	3,740	3,180	2,990	2,240

Note: Counts are adopter families and are rounded to the nearest 10. Registrations and approvals during a year do not necessarily relate to the same families, because approval can happen in a later reporting year.

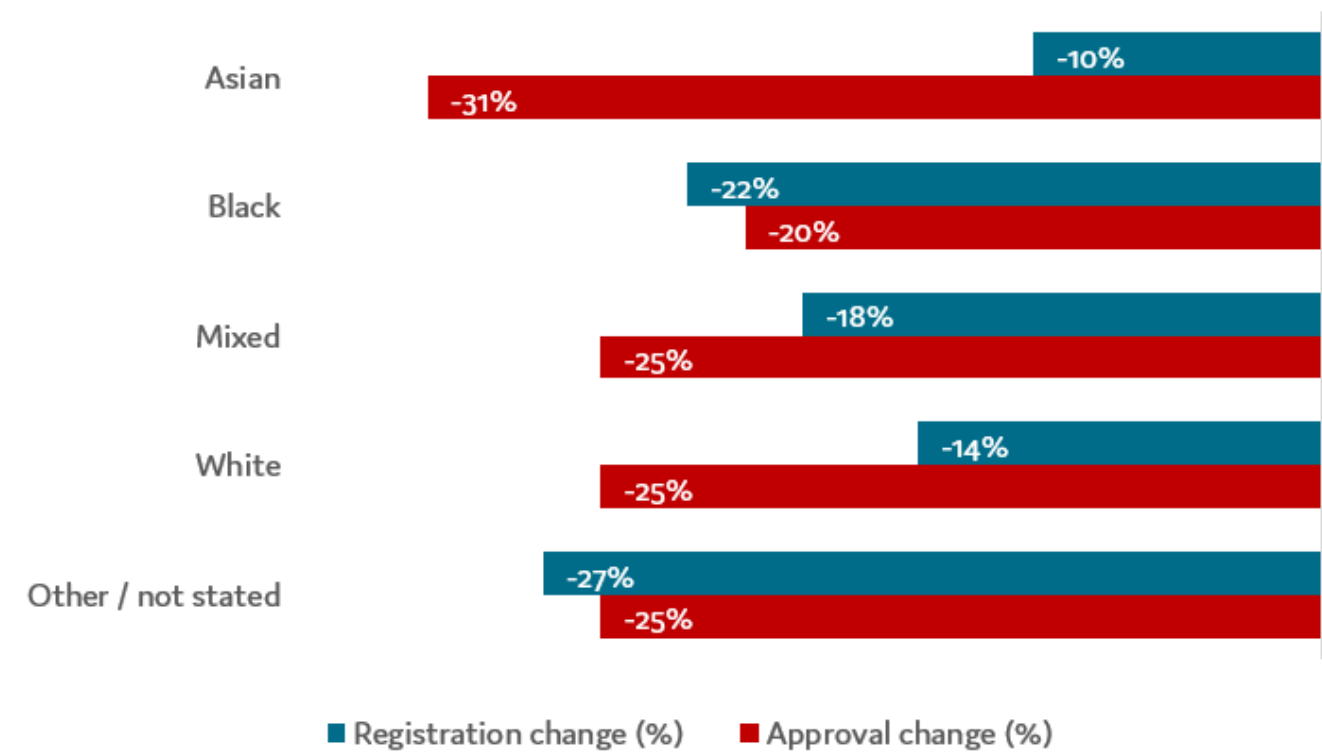


Figure 7. Percentage change in adopter-family registrations and approvals by broad ethnicity groups, 2021/22–2025/26.

Across the whole period 2021/22 – 2025/26, the largest percentage fall in registrations was in the Other / not stated group (-27%), followed by Black households (-22%). Approvals fell most among Asian households (-31%). Note: Because some groups contain relatively small numbers, these percentage changes should be read alongside the counts in table 5.

The more recent registration pattern was mixed. Between 2023/24 and 2025/26, registrations increased from around 150 to 180 among Asian households and from around 270 to 280 among Mixed households. They remained around 70 among Black households, fell from around 2,670 to 2,570 among White households, and fell from around 100 to 80 in the Other / not stated group.

Over the same recent period, the number of approved families actively seeking a match fell from around 840 to 640. The number fell among Asian households (around 110 to 60), Black households (30 to 20), Mixed-ethnicity households (70 to 60) and White households (610 to 480), while the Other / not stated group remained around 20.

What this means for recruitment

The figures support a sustained and inclusive recruitment effort. They do not mean that children should be matched only with families in the same broad ethnicity group, and the child and family counts should not be subtracted to create an ethnicity-specific adopter family shortfall. Matching also depends on factors such as the child’s needs, the family’s strengths and circumstances, geography and timing. However, it seems clear that a larger and more diverse pool gives agencies more possibilities when finding the right family for each child, thus improving the number and diversity of prospective adopters is a crucial step towards helping more children in need of a home, find one.



The recruitment challenge is widespread

Note regional findings

Voluntary Adoption Agency (VAA) adopter data (e.g., registrations) cannot be assigned reliably to individual regions and are therefore excluded from this report. Nationally, VAAs accounted for approximately one-fifth (20%) of national adopter registrations in 2025/26 (around 640 of 3,180). Because the corresponding regional adopter VAA family-finding data are also unavailable, this briefing does not calculate regional family shortfalls or ‘adoption gaps’ or need coverage. However, the data relating directly to children reflects the national picture as this is wholly taken from LA/RAA data collected by ASG.

The pressure is visible across England, although its scale and recent direction vary.

Between 2021/22 and 2025/26, the number of children with a Placement Order who had not yet been placed increased in every region. Since 2023/24, the number actively family finding increased in seven of the nine regions. Across 2021/22 – 2025/26, LA/RAA registrations were lower in six regions (table 6).

Table 6. Selected regional indicators

Region	Children actively family finding 2025/26	Average days since Placement Order 2025/26	LA/RAA registrations 2025/26	Change in LA/RAA registrations since 2021/22
North East	150	293	180	-33%
North West	330	298	360	-22%
Yorkshire and The Humber	260	294	360	+3%
East Midlands	180	322	230	+10%
West Midlands	240	345	310	-3%
East of England	200	314	360	0%
London	290	340	110	-27%
South East	170	258	390	-9%
South West	240	307	250	-19%

Note: Child figures are snapshots at 31st March. Counts are rounded to the nearest 10 and percentage changes use the rounded figures.

Wait times

Table 7 shows children who had a Placement Order but had not yet been placed with an adopter family at the end of the reporting year (31st March). Table 8 show the average number of days since the Placement Order for children who had not yet been placed at 31st March 2026.

Table 7. Children with a Placement Order who had not yet been placed

Region	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	% change since 2021/22
North East	140	150	180	190	200	43%
North West	290	330	370	430	470	62%
Yorkshire and The Humber	250	290	380	390	400	60%
East Midlands	180	220	310	310	280	56%
West Midlands	330	370	470	490	380	15%
East of England	170	150	190	260	280	65%
London	190	170	250	260	360	89%
South East	220	250	230	320	320	45%
South West	210	180	210	270	310	48%

Note: Child figures are snapshots at 31st March. Counts are rounded to the nearest 10 and percentage changes use the rounded figures.

Table 8. Average days since the Placement Order for children not yet placed, at 31st March 2026

Region	Average days
North East	293
North West	298
Yorkshire and The Humber	294
East Midlands	322
West Midlands	345
East of England	314
London	340
South East	258
South West	307

Note: Child figures are snapshots at 31st March. Counts are rounded to the nearest 10 and percentage changes use the rounded figures.



Regional Registrations

The largest falls in recorded LA/RAA registrations (figure 8) were in the North East (-33%), London (-27%), the North West (-22%) and the South West (-19%). Registrations increased in the East Midlands (+10%) and Yorkshire and The Humber (+3%). These are recorded changes, not forecasts, and more recent movements are different in some regions.

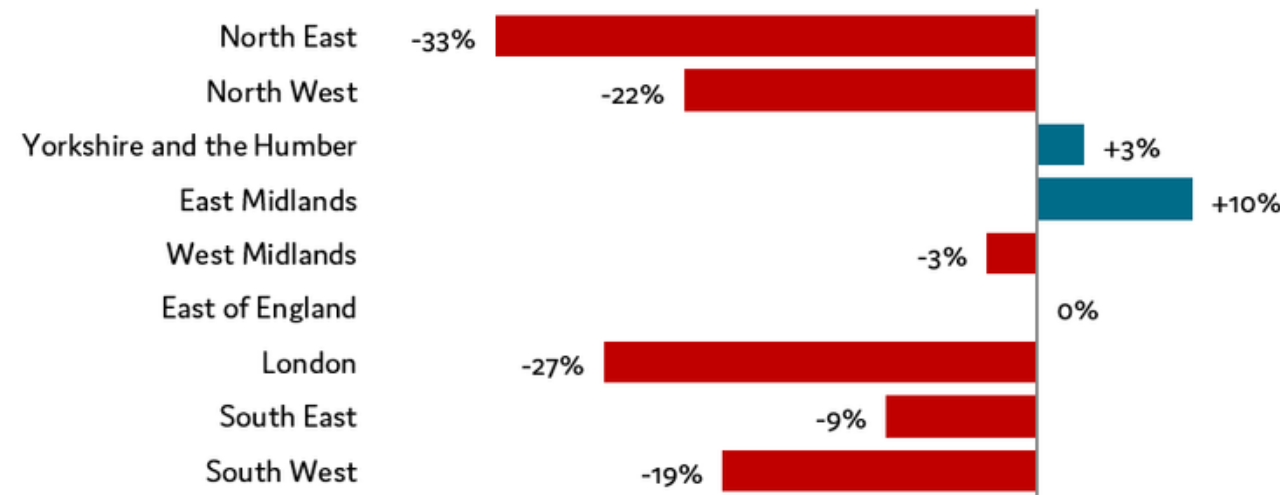


Figure 8. Percentage change in LA/RAA adopter-family registrations by region, 2021/22–2025/26.

What this means for recruitment

The regional evidence supports a strong national recruitment message, alongside locally tailored activity. Agencies can use their own child and recruitment figures to shape outreach and partnerships, while recognising that raw counts may reflect different population sizes and local circumstances rather than better or worse performance. Without VAA data, we cannot quantify the specific regional pressures on the adoption system accurately. However, these current data do at least show that the need for adopter recruitment seen nationally appears to be broadly reflected across the regions, though with some likely regional differences.

Concluding remarks

The evidence points in one direction: England needs more families coming forward to adopt. At 31st March 2026, 2,060 children were actively family finding. They were estimated to need around 1,580 families, while around 640 approved families were actively seeking a match – an estimated shortfall of around 940. Children with a Placement Order who had not yet been placed had waited an average of 309 days since the order.

The need for families has grown while registrations and approvals have fallen. The national scenarios show that the future direction of recruitment matters: it stands to reason that a further decline would deepen the existing shortfall of adopter families, while sustained improvement could reduce it substantially. Simply maintaining registrations at their current level would likely leave the imbalance largely unchanged – a dire situation in itself; however, if child numbers were to substantially increase in the coming years, a simple maintenance of registrations would not be enough to stop a further increase in this shortfall. We cannot wait for this to happen.

This underlines the need both to prevent further decline and to achieve a sustained increase in the number of people coming forward. However, registrations are only the beginning of the process. The eventual effect will also depend on how many prospective adopters reach approval, whether suitable matches can be made, sibling groups, and families and children entering or leaving the available pool.

The ethnicity and regional findings show that there is no single experience of waiting or registration. Children from every background need families. Among children with a Placement Order who had not yet been placed, Black and Mixed ethnicity children had the longest average waits as at 31st March 2026. The registration challenge is also visible across England. There must be inclusive national reach, supported by local messages that reflect the children waiting in each area.

Recruitment alone cannot resolve every matching difficulty. However, a larger and more diverse pool of approved families gives agencies more possibilities to find the right family for each child or sibling group. People from a wide range of backgrounds who may be able to offer a safe, stable and loving home should be encouraged to find out more about adoption and register as an adopter if they feel able.

About this analysis

Data Sources

The Adoption and Special Guardianship (ASG) data collection, 2021/22 – 2025/26. This is a quarterly data collection submitted to the ASG team, Coram, by all RAAs and VAAs in England. At the time of publication, the latest quarterly report on the ASG data can be found [here](#). Data reported on in this current report reflects that data collected following the end of the 2025/26 data collection period, 31st March 2026. Data may be subject to change and updates following subsequent submissions by agencies.

Two related system pressure measures

The broad comparison considers all children with a Placement Order who had not yet been placed and all approved families not yet matched. It is a useful indicator of system pressure, but some children may already be linked/matched (just not placed) with a family and it does not account for suitability or sibling group placements. The narrower measure uses the active family-finding figures described in Key terms. The estimated family need makes an approximate adjustment for sibling groups.

How to read the scenarios

The 2030 figures are illustrations, not predictions. Historical data were used to estimate how many registered families might progress through approval and reach placement. One family reaching child placement was treated as meeting one family's worth of need, whether the placement was for one child or a sibling group. Actual outcomes will also depend on suitability, timing and families entering or leaving the process.

Regional and ethnicity notes

Regional adopter figures cover LA/RAA registrations only. VAA registrations cannot be assigned reliably to individual regions from the ASG data, so the regional results show direction and pressure rather than complete local recruitment totals, shortfalls or 'league tables'. Ethnicity findings use broad groups for children and a derived ethnicity for adopter families. Registrations and approvals during the same year may involve different families, so they should not be divided to create an approval rate. The figures also cannot be subtracted to create an ethnicity-specific shortfall or used to judge whether a particular child and family would be a suitable match.





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Coram Campus
41 Brunswick Square
London WC1N 1AZ

Tel: 020 7520 0300

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