

## SNAPSHOT: LGBTQ+ ADOPTION AND FOSTER CARE PARENTING IN NEW MEXICO

Across the United States, approximately 3 million lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ+) Americans have had a child, and as many as 6 million American children and adults have an LGBTQ+ parent. Among LGBTQ+ adults under 50 living alone or with a spouse or partner, 48% of women and 20% of men are raising a child under 18. Over 25% of transgender adults report being parents.

### New Mexico

#### Adoption Figures:

- In 2021, of the more than 391,000 youth in foster care in the U.S., 1,841 of them resided in New Mexico, 785 of whom were waiting to be adopted at the end of the fiscal year.
- In 2021, 319 children were adopted from the foster care system in New Mexico.
- In New Mexico, 85,000 people identify as LGBTQ+, 4.5% of the total population. Of the LGBTQ+ adult population, 29% are raising children.

#### Adoption Laws:

- New Mexico law allows any individual approved by the court as a "suitable adoptive parent" to adopt. N.M. Stat. Ann. § 32A-5-11. There are no state laws that explicitly protect LGBTQ individuals who are prospective adoptive parents from discrimination.
- State law generally requires married couples to petition to adopt jointly, N.M. Stat. Ann. § 32A-5-11, and the New Mexico Supreme Court, when striking down the state's ban on marriages of same-sex couples in 2013, stated that "New Mexico law recognizes the right of same-gender couples to raise children." *Griego v. Oliver*, 316 P.3d 865 (N.M. 2013).
- State law permits any married person to adopt the child of their spouse via stepparent adoption. N.M. Stat. Ann. § 32A-5-11(B)(2)(a). With nationwide recognition of marriage equality, the statute provides married same-sex couples an avenue for ensuring that both parents' relationship with the child is legally recognized and for allowing a stepparent to adopt her spouse's child.
- New Mexico has regulations protecting youth and prospective parents in the child welfare system from discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity. N.M. Admin. Code § 8.10.8.10; N.M. Admin. Code §§ 8.10.8.10, 8.26.2.12, 8.26.2.13, 8.26.2.21, 8.26.5.15.
- New Mexico requires agency-provided LGBTQ-inclusive cultural competency training for current or prospective foster parents. N.M. Admin. Code § 8.26.5.18.
- New Mexico has a statewide ban on conversion therapy on minors. N.M. Stat. Ann. § 32A-5-11.

### Across the United States

**More than 33,000 same-sex couples are raising adopted children in the U.S.**

- While LGBTQ+ parents are raising children all over the U.S., the highest proportions of LGBTQ+ parents raising children reside in Mountain West, Southern, and Midwestern states – areas with the fewest protections for LGBTQ+ families.



## EVERY CHILD DESERVES A FAMILY ACT

- The states with the highest proportions of LGBTQ+ parents raising children are Idaho (44%), Utah (40%) and Oklahoma (38%).
- Same-sex couples raising children are seven times more likely than their different-sex counterparts to be raising adopted or foster children.

**Approximately 5,500 same-sex couples are raising foster children in the U.S.** Same-sex couples raising children are seven times more likely than their different-sex counterparts to be raising foster children.

**Many states are silent on the issue of LGBTQ+ people fostering and adopting children, which leaves these families vulnerable to the potential bias of individual agencies, child welfare professionals, and family court judges at the local level. Further, although LGBTQ+ youth are disproportionately represented in the child welfare system, many states lack state-level non-discrimination protections or affirming policies for LGBTQ+ youth in care.**

- Only half of the states in the U.S. have laws or regulations that explicitly prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity.
- Only ten states ensure that individuals interested in acting as foster parents are not discriminated against based on their sexual orientation; fewer provide protections based on gender identity.
- In contrast, thirteen states – Alabama, Arizona, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia – allow an agency to turn away prospective foster and adoptive parents who do not meet the agency’s religious requirements. In at least nine of those states this is true even where an agency receives taxpayer funding. Advocates successfully defeated attempts in several other states to pass similar discriminatory laws.
- Married same-sex couples should have the same right to foster and adopt as married different-sex couples. Even with nationwide marriage equality, however, LGBTQ+ people and same-sex couples in some states may still face foster care and adoption laws, policies, or practices that permit agencies to continue to discriminate against them.
- Twenty states allow unmarried LGBTQ+ people to petition to adopt their own children through second-parent adoption.
- **Approximately 1 in 3 foster youth over the age of 12 identify as LGBTQ+.**
- **Over half of all states have no laws or regulations specifically prohibiting discrimination for LGBTQ+ youth receiving foster care and adoption services; most states provide no explicit guidance about transgender youth in the child welfare system.**
- **Only three states have passed laws or regulations that require placement of transgender youth in facilities based on their gender identity.**
- **Only six states have laws or regulations in place requiring LGBTQ+-inclusive cultural competency training for child welfare staff and/or foster parents.**

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