

SNAPSHOT: LGBTQ+ ADOPTION AND FOSTER CARE PARENTING IN UTAH

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.

Utah

Adoption Figures:

- In 2021, of the more than 391,000 youth in foster care in the U.S., 2,119 of them resided in Utah, and 698 were waiting to be adopted at the end of the fiscal year.
- In 2021, 560 children were adopted from the foster care system in Utah.
- In Utah, 104,000 people identify as LGBTQ+, 3.7% of the total population. Of the LGBTQ+ adult population, 40% are raising children.

Adoption Laws:

- Utah law allows adults to petition to adopt but explicitly prohibits adoption by "a person who is cohabiting in a relationship that is not a legally valid and binding marriage under the laws of this state." Utah Code Ann. § 78B-6-117.
- State law provides that adults who are "legally married to each other in accordance with the laws of this state" may petition to adopt jointly. Utah Code Ann. § 78B-6-117(2)(a). Because marriages of same-sex couples are now recognized nationwide, same-sex spouses should be able to adopt jointly.
- Utah law expresses a preference for a child-placing agency to place a child with "a married couple." Utah Code Ann. § 78B-6-117(4). With the nationwide recognition of marriage equality, this provision should apply equally to same-sex married couples as it does to different-sex married couples.
- State law also permits any married person to adopt the child of their spouse via stepparent adoption. Utah Code Ann. § 78B-6-117(2)(a). Again, because marriages of same-sex couples are recognized nationwide, an individual should be permitted to adopt the child of their same-sex spouse via stepparent adoption.
- In 2023, Utah passed SB 154, allowing private agencies to refuse to "perform, assist, counsel recommend, consent to, facilitate, or participate in child placing with a qualified prospective adoptive parent that is contrary to the child-placing agency's religious teaching, practices, or sincerely held beliefs, or the good faith wishes of the birth mother as to the optimum placement of the child." The bill also creates a consortium of agencies and, if one agency refuses to serve certain individuals, requires the denying agency to submit a referral to another consortium agency. Utah Code Ann. § 63G-20-102; Utah Code Ann. § 63G-20-202; Utah Code Ann. § 63G-20-203.5.
- Utah has regulations that prohibit discrimination in foster care based on the sexual orientation of a child. Utah Admin. Code R501-12-13(f).
- Utah regulations require consideration of a child's sexual orientation and gender identity when determining placement. Utah Admin. Code R512-300-4(19)(f).



FAMILY EQUALITY

EVERY CHILD DESERVES A FAMILY ACT

- Utah prohibits unmarried couples from fostering. Only legally married couples or single individuals can foster in Utah. Utah Admin. Code R512-302-10.
- Utah prohibits conversion therapy for sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression on minors. Utah Admin Code R 156-60-102 & 156-60-502.

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.
- 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.**



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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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