

SNAPSHOT: LGBTQ ADOPTION & FOSTER CARE PARENTING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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. 19% of transgender adults have had a child.

District of Columbia

Foster Care and Adoption Figures:

- According to a 2010 report by the Williams Institute, there are 419 same-sex couples raising an estimated 838 children in the District of Columbia.
- In 2017, of the nearly 443,000 youth in foster care in the U.S., 751 of them resided in the District of Columbia, 190 of whom were waiting to be adopted at the end of the fiscal year.
- In 2017, 91 children were adopted from the foster care system in the District of Columbia.

Foster Care and Adoption Laws:

- District of Columbia law allows any adult to petition to adopt. D.C. Code § 16-302.
- The District's law provides that a married petitioner must petition jointly with his or her spouse. D.C. Code § 16-302. Because marriages of same-sex couples are now recognized nationwide, same-sex spouses should be able to adopt jointly.
- The District of Columbia's law permits any married person to adopt the child of their spouse via stepparent adoption. D.C. Code § 16-302. 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.
- Since 1995, the District of Columbia has allowed second parent adoptions, permitting a child's sole legal parent to specify a second adult to adopt the child without losing any parental rights, and the 1995 D.C. Court of Appeals case specifically held that an unmarried same-sex co-parent can petition to adopt the child of his or her partner. *In re M.M.D.*, 662 A.2d 837, 862 (D.C. 1995)
- The District of Columbia has statutory and regulatory protections against discrimination against a child in foster care or a prospective parent on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. D.C. Code Ann. § 2-1402.73 (D.C. Human Rights Act); D.C. Code Ann. § 4-1303.72; D.C. Mun. Regs. tit. 29, § 6004.1; D.C. Mun. Regs. tit. 29, § 6203.

Financial Analysis

According to a 2007 report by the Williams Institute, if the District of Columbia were to ban lesbians and gays from serving as foster parents, it would cost the state between \$225,000 - \$342,000 per year.

Across the United States

More than 24,000 same-sex couples are raising adopted children in the U.S.

- While LGBTQ parents are raising adopted children all over the U.S., and while the largest numbers of adoptive families tend to be in New England, the Mid-Atlantic, and in the West Coast States, the highest



proportions of same-sex couples raising children under 18 reside in Southern, Mountain West, and Midwestern states – areas with the fewest protections for LGBT families.

- The states with the highest proportions of same-sex couples raising children are Mississippi (26%), Wyoming (25%), and Alaska (23%).
- Same-sex couples raising children are seven times more likely than their different-sex counterparts to be raising an adopted child.

Approximately 3,300 same-sex couples are raising foster children in the U.S.

Same-sex couples are seven times more likely than their different-sex counterparts to be raising foster children.

Most states are silent on the issue of LGBTQ people fostering and adopting children. In many of these states, this silence either results in an outright ban on adoption/foster care by LGBTQ people or it leaves these families vulnerable to the potential bias of individual agencies, child welfare professionals, and family court judges at the local level.

- Only eight states have laws or policies explicitly prohibiting sexual orientation-based discrimination against otherwise qualified potential parents in foster care. CA, NJ, RI, and DC also prohibit discrimination in foster care based on gender identity.
- Only 15 states and the District of Columbia allow unmarried LGBTQ people to petition to adopt their own children through second-parent adoption, while seven states restrict the ability of LGBTQ people to complete second-parent adoptions.
- Generally, married same-sex couples 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.
- Arizona and Utah require that preference be given to a “married man and woman” in foster and adoptive placements. This policy discriminates against same-sex couples and may prevent youth in care from finding permanent homes.
- Utah has a co-habitation ban, which bars individuals who live with an unmarried partner (same or different-sex) from adopting.
- **Ten states – Virginia, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Kansas, Oklahoma and South Carolina – have passed laws permitting child welfare agencies to discriminate against children and potential parents based on moral or religious objections.** Kansas, Oklahoma and South Carolina enacted these discriminatory laws in 2018; advocates successfully defeated attempts in several other states to pass similar discriminatory adoption and foster care laws.
- **Nineteen percent of foster youth over the age of 12 identify as LGBTQ.**
- **Thirteen states have no protections against discrimination for LGBTQ youth receiving foster care and adoption services; an additional eleven states do not protect transgender youth receiving these services.**
- **Only three states require placement of transgender youth in facilities based on their gender identity.**
- **Only 9 states require LGBTQ-inclusive cultural competency training for child welfare staff and/or foster parents.**

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