Taiwan's Annual Social Attitude Survey

Six Years After Legalization of Same-Sex Marriage

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01

Research design and sample characteristics

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Research method

Survey Topic: After Six Years of Legalization of Same-Sex Marriage – Poll of Social Attitude toward LGBTQ+ issues

Survey Period: April 7 to April 9, 2025

Valid Sample Size: 1,083 respondents (763 via landline, 320 via mobile)

Margin of Error: ±2.98 percentage points at a 95% confidence level

Survey Area: General public aged 18 and above residing in all 22 counties and cities of Taiwan

Methodology: Telephone interviews. Landline numbers were selected using stratified proportional random sampling. Mobile numbers were randomly generated based on the NCC-issued prefixes (first five digits) with randomized suffixes (last five digits).

Weighting: Post-stratification weights were applied using the latest demographic data from the Ministry of the Interior, based on region, gender, and age, via iterative raking adjustment.

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Survey question sets

- Attitudes Toward LGBTQ+ Policies and Rights
- Attitudes Toward Unfinished Issues
- Level of Social Inclusiveness
- Respondent Profile

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Dialing Outcomes

Landline Contact Summary

A total of **18,911** landline calls were dialed for this survey. Among them, **6,636** calls were successfully connected, while **12,275** calls were not answered. **Of the connected calls, the interview completion rate was 11.5%.**

Category	Count	Percentage of Connected Calls	Percentage of Total Dialed Calls
Completed Interview	763	11.5%	4.0%
Refused – Too Busy	1,429	21.5%	7.6%
Refused – Not Interested or Uninformed About the Topic	1,243	18.7%	6.6%
Refused – Already Participated in a Similar Survey	3	0.0%	0.0%
Refused – Privacy Concerns	43	0.6%	0.2%
Interview Terminated – Non-Residential Number	1,347	20.3%	7.1%
Interview Terminated – No Eligible Respondent	98	1.5%	0.5%
Interview Terminated – Unable to Interview Due to Respondent's Physical or Mental Condition	147	2.2%	0.8%
Interview Terminated – Language Barrier	32	0.5%	0.2%
Interview Terminated – Unknown Reason	1,531	23.1%	8.1%
Subtotal	6,636	100.0%	35.1%

Category	Count	Percentage of Connected Calls	Percentage of Total Dialed Calls
No Answer	8,250	67.2%	43.6%
Invalid Number	2,468	20.1%	13.1%
Busy Line	594	4.8%	3.1%
Fax Machine	883	7.2%	4.7%
Residential Voicemail	12	0.1%	0.1%
Phone Malfunction	37	0.3%	0.2%
Temporarily Out of Service	8	0.1%	0.0%
Do Not Disturb	23	0.2%	0.1%
Subtotal	12,275	100.0%	64.9%
total	**18,911**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Dialing Outcomes

Mobile Contact Summary

A total of 8,105 mobile phone calls were made during this survey. Among them, 1,848 calls were successfully connected, while 6,257 calls were not answered. **Of the connected calls, the interview completion rate was 17.3%.**

Category	Count	Percentage of Connected Calls	Percentage of Total Dialed Calls
Completed Interview	320	17.3%	3.9%
Refused – Too Busy	460	24.9%	5.7%
Refused – Not Interested or Uninformed About the Topic	293	15.9%	3.6%
Refused – Already Participated in a Similar Survey	-	0.0%	0.0%
Refused – Privacy Concerns	18	1.0%	0.2%
Interview Terminated – Non-Residential Number	149	8.1%	1.8%
Interview Terminated – No Eligible Respondent	65	3.5%	0.8%
Interview Terminated – Unable to Interview Due to Respondent's Physical or Mental Condition	13	0.7%	0.2%
Interview Terminated – Language Barrier	30	1.6%	0.4%
Interview Terminated – Unknown Reason	500	27.1%	6.2%
Subtotal	1,848	100.0%	22.8%

Category	Count	Percentage of Connected Calls	Percentage of Total Dialed Calls
No Answer	3,810	60.9%	47.0%
Invalid Number	1,435	22.9%	17.7%
Busy Line	460	7.4%	5.7%
Fax Machine	8	0.1%	0.1%
Residential Voicemail	-	0.0%	0.0%
Phone Malfunction	18	0.3%	0.2%
Temporarily Out of Service	496	7.9%	6.1%
Do Not Disturb	30	0.5%	0.4%
Subtotal	6,257	100.0%	77.2%
total	**8,105**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Sample Representativeness Before and After Weighting

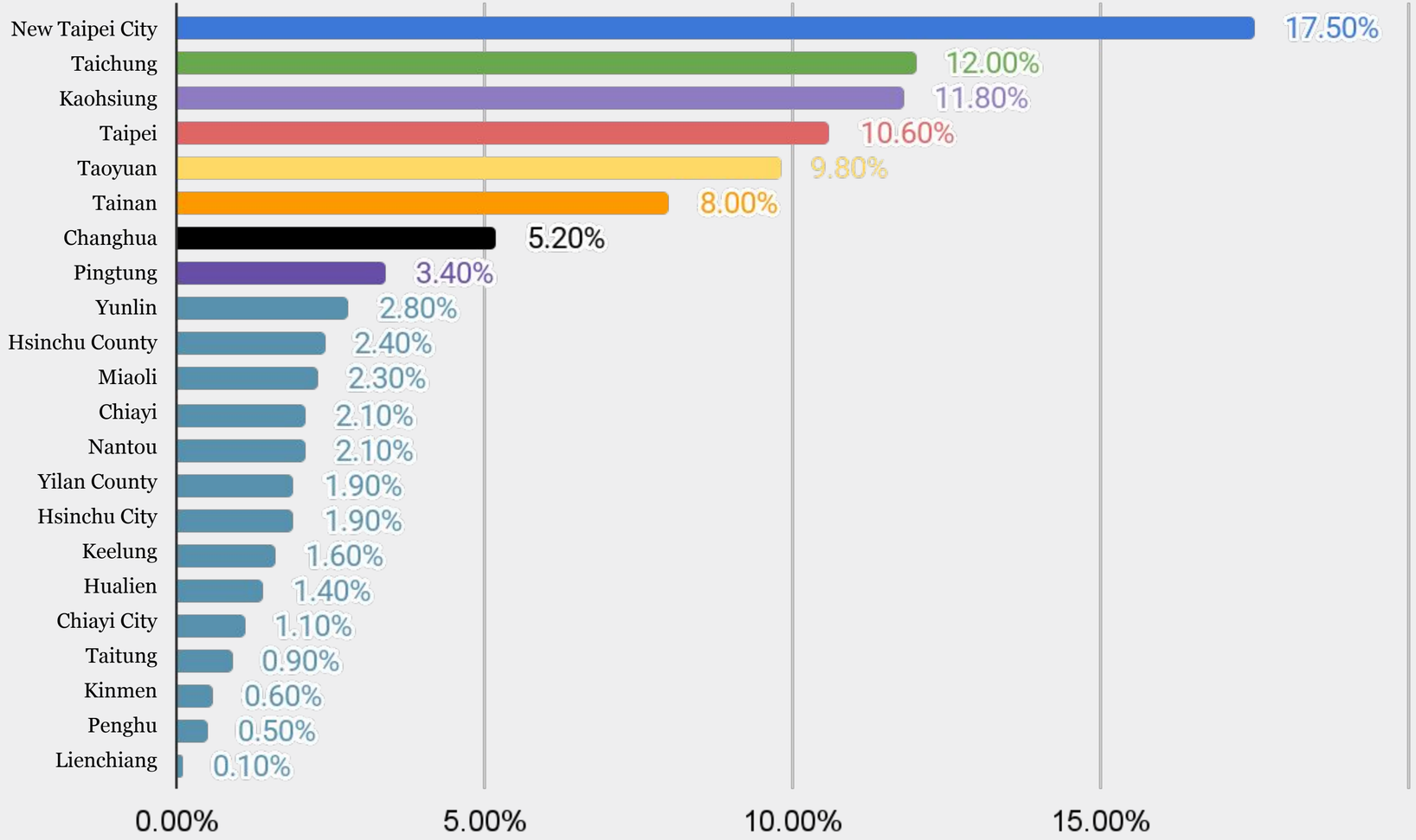
- A total of 1,083 valid samples were completed.
- After weighting, the sample distribution aligns with the Taiwan population structure.
- Due to rounding, the sum of percentages for certain items may differ slightly from 100.0%.

Demographic Variables	Population		Before Weighting		After Weighting		Chi-square test (before weighting)	Chi-square test (after weighting)
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage		
Total	20,054,157	100.0%	1,083	100.0%	1,083	100.0%		
Gender							Chi-square value = 5.431, P-value = 0.020. At the 95% confidence level, there is a significant difference between the sample and the population distribution.	Chi-square value = 0.000, P-value = 1.000. At the 95% confidence level, there is not a significant difference between the sample and the population distribution.
Male	9,789,392	48.8%	567	52.4%	529	48.8%		
Female	10,264,765	51.2%	516	47.6%	554	51.2%		
Age							Chi-square value = 145.409, P-value = 0.000. At the 95% confidence level, there is a significant difference between the sample and the population distribution.	Chi-square value = 0.000, P-value = 1.000. At the 95% confidence level, there is not a significant difference between the sample and the population distribution.
18-19	412,994	2.1%	9	0.8%	22	2.1%		
20-24	1,237,019	6.2%	31	2.9%	67	6.2%		
25-29	1,506,058	7.5%	48	4.4%	81	7.5%		
20-24	1,605,915	8.0%	55	5.1%	87	8.0%		
25-29	1,588,373	7.9%	60	5.5%	86	7.9%		
40-44	1,947,695	9.7%	89	8.2%	105	9.7%		
45-49	1,961,869	9.8%	88	8.1%	106	9.8%		
50-54	1,741,622	8.7%	143	13.2%	94	8.7%		
55-59	1,765,744	8.8%	85	7.8%	95	8.8%		
60-64	1,762,545	8.8%	154	14.2%	95	8.8%		
65-69	1,583,098	7.9%	104	9.6%	85	7.9%		
70+	2,941,225	14.7%	216	19.9%	159	14.7%		
Refuse to Answer	-	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%		
Regions							Chi-square value = 6.821, P-value = 0.998. At the 95% confidence level, there is not a significant difference between the sample and the population distribution.	Chi-square value = 0.000, P-value = 1.000. At the 95% confidence level, there is not a significant difference between the sample and the population distribution.
New Taipei City	3,502,830	17.5%	189	17.5%	189	17.5%		
Taipei	2,118,921	10.6%	110	10.2%	114	10.6%		
Taoyuan	1,962,496	9.8%	102	9.4%	106	9.8%		
Taichung	2,412,498	12.0%	122	11.3%	130	12.0%		
Tainan	1,603,911	8.0%	88	8.1%	87	8.0%		
Kaohsiung	2,363,860	11.8%	126	11.6%	128	11.8%		
Yilan	388,349	1.9%	20	1.8%	21	1.9%		
Hsinchu	487,035	2.4%	27	2.5%	26	2.4%		
County	458,326	2.3%	28	2.6%	25	2.3%		
Miaoli	1,048,934	5.2%	56	5.2%	57	5.2%		
Changhua	412,718	2.1%	27	2.5%	22	2.1%		
Nantou	571,187	2.8%	31	2.9%	31	2.8%		
Yunlin	427,538	2.1%	25	2.3%	23	2.1%		
Chiayi	691,688	3.4%	42	3.9%	37	3.4%		
County	181,884	0.9%	10	0.9%	10	0.9%		
Pingtung	272,736	1.4%	14	1.3%	15	1.4%		
Taitung	95,197	0.5%	7	0.6%	5	0.5%		
Hualien	318,973	1.6%	19	1.8%	17	1.6%		
Penghu	371,748	1.9%	20	1.8%	20	1.9%		
Keelung	222,492	1.1%	11	1.0%	12	1.1%		
Hsinchu City	128,609	0.6%	7	0.6%	7	0.6%		
Chiayi City	12,227	0.1%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%		
Kinmen								
Lienchiang								

Note: The population data for the overall population is sourced from the Ministry of the Interior's Open Data Platform, specifically the registered population structure data for each village (li) as of February 2025.

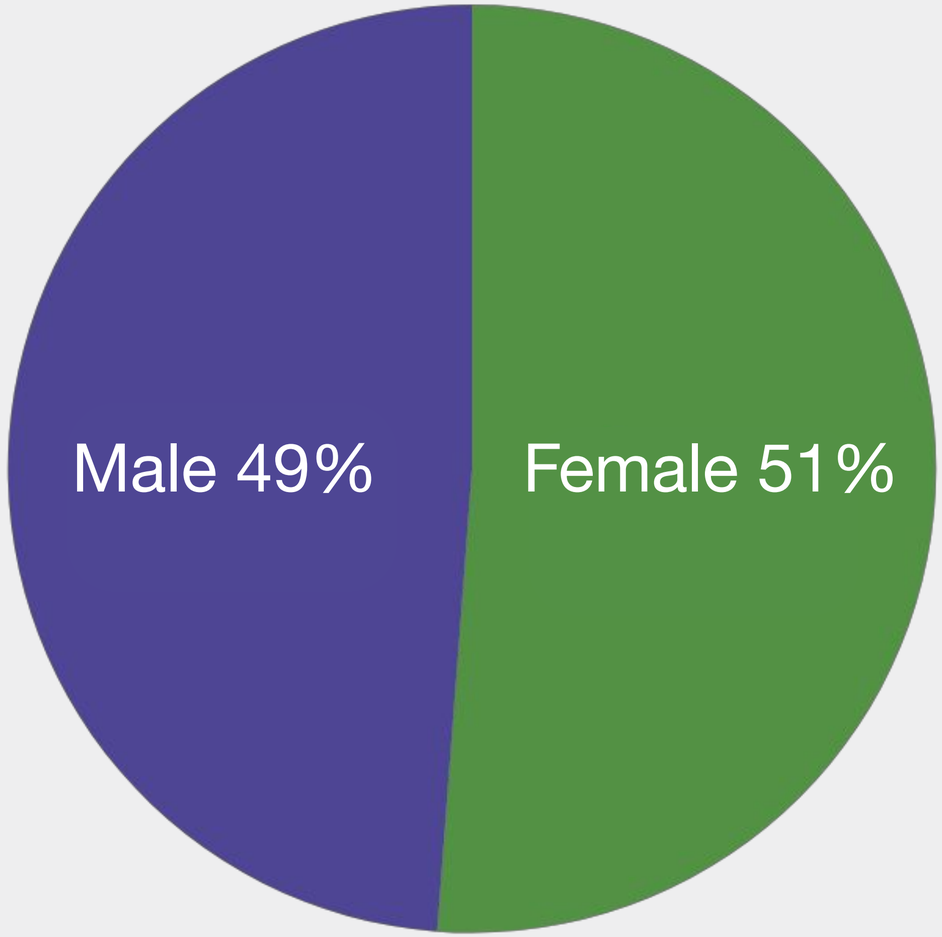
Place of Residence

The largest proportion of respondents resided in **New Taipei City (17.5%),** followed by **Taichung (12.0%)** and **Kaohsiung (11.8%)**, among others.



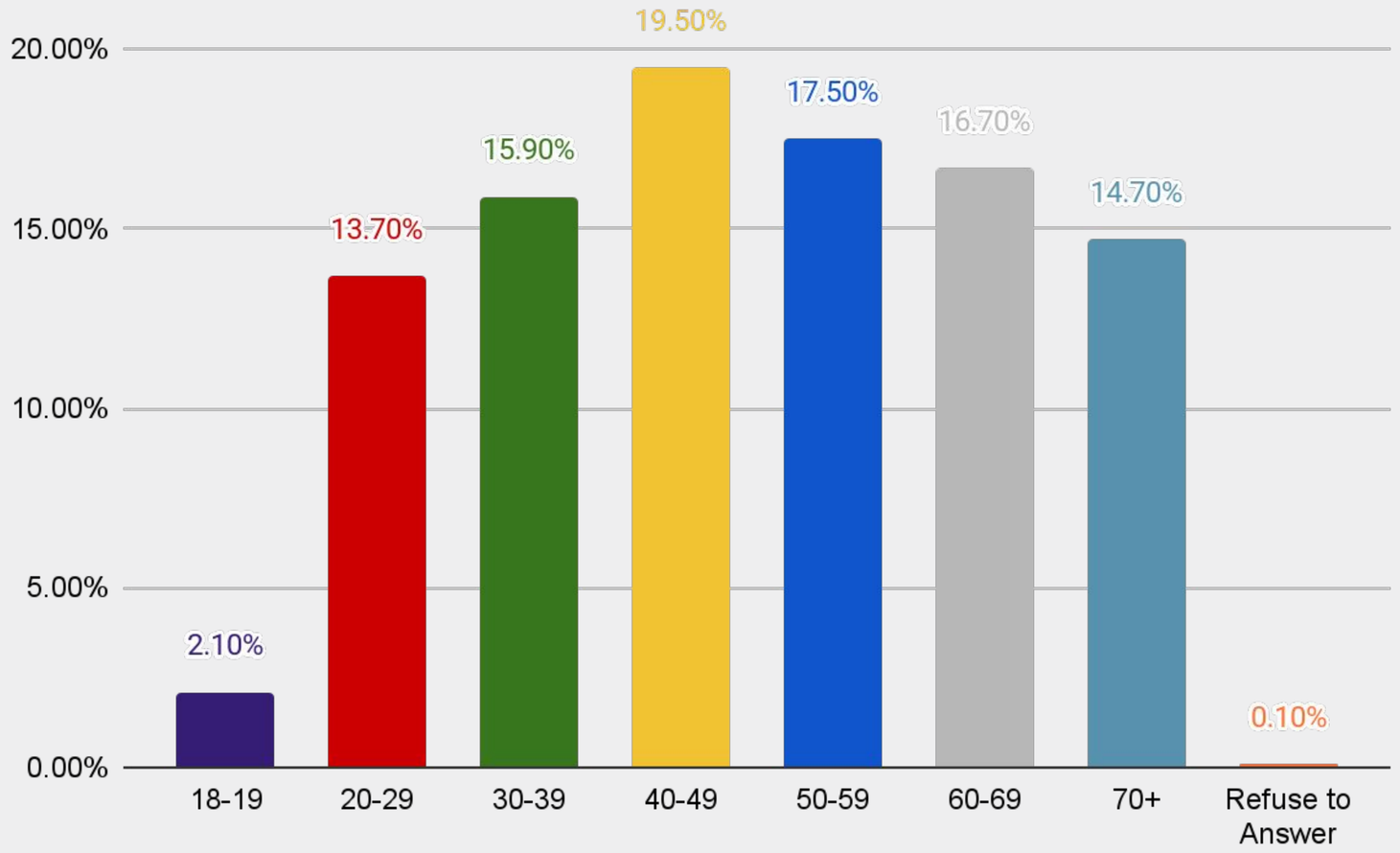
Gender

A higher proportion identified as female (51.2%), compared with male (48.8%).



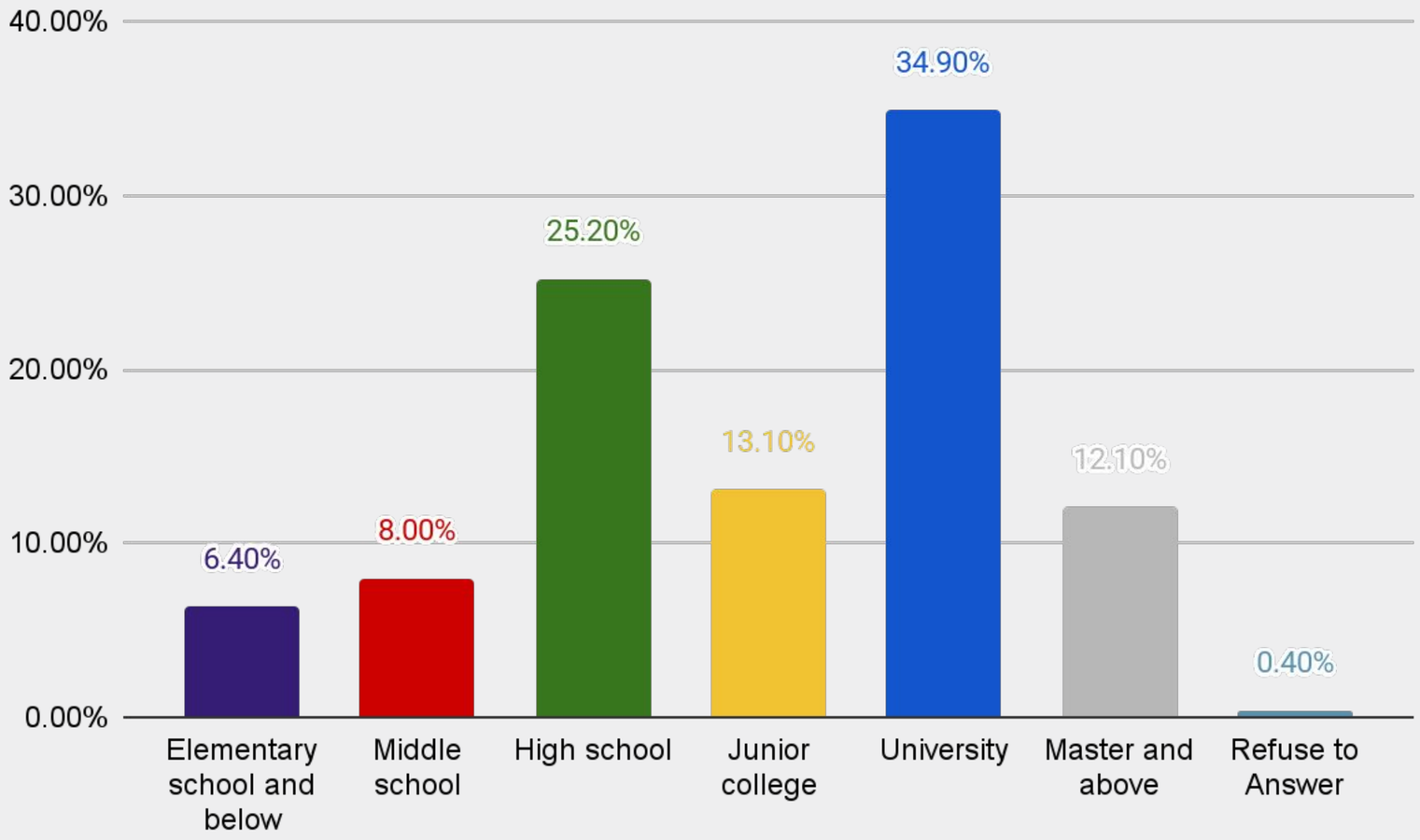
Age

The largest age group was 40–49 years (19.5%), followed by 50–59 years (17.5%) and 60–69 years (16.7%), among others.

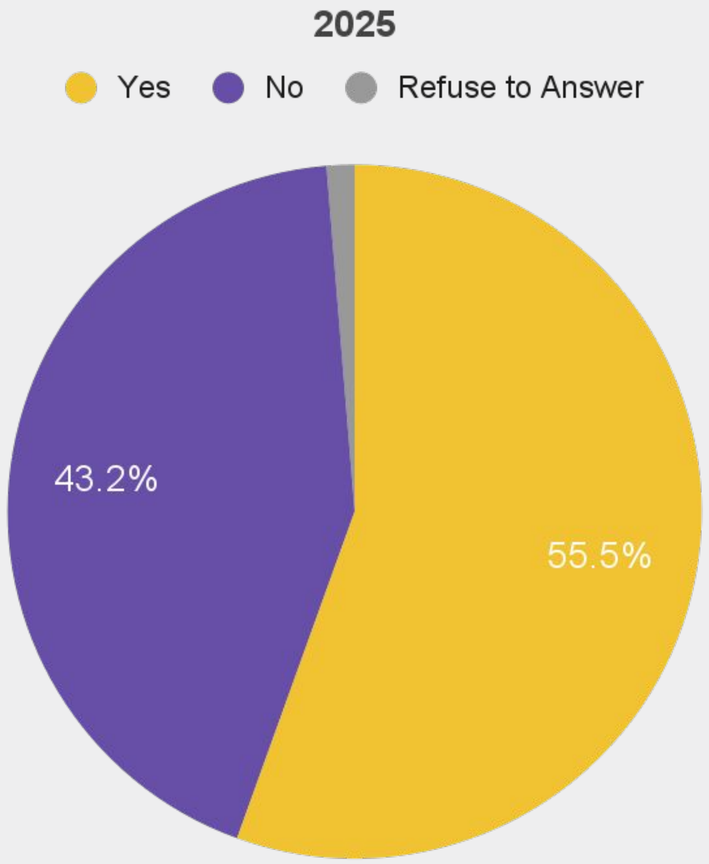


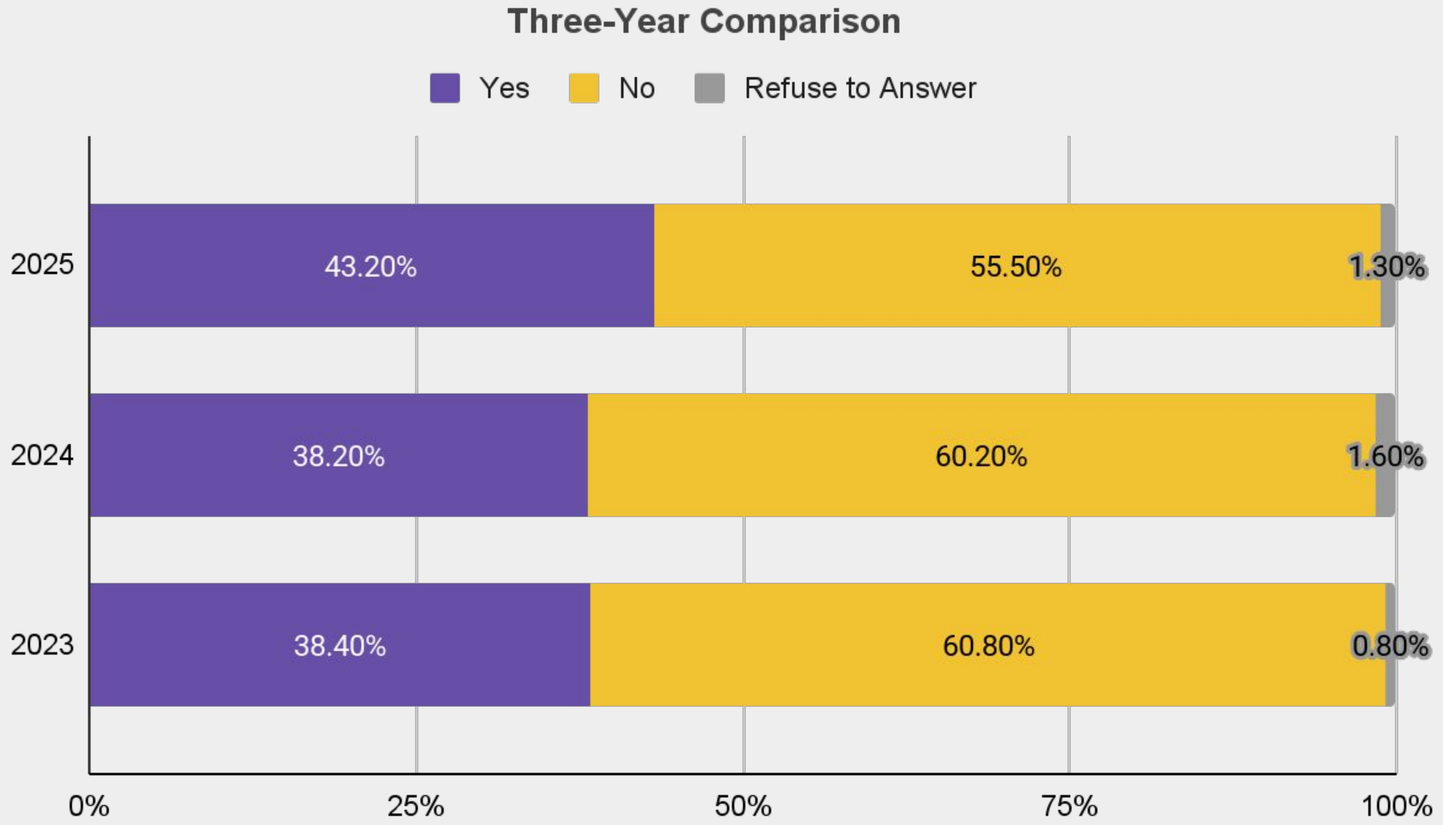
Education Level

The largest proportion of respondents had attained a university degree (34.9%), followed by senior high school/vocational school (25.2%) and junior college (13.1%), among others.



Do you have any acquainted friends or relatives who are LGBTQ+?





02

Research Findings

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Attitudes Toward LGBTQ+ Policies and Rights

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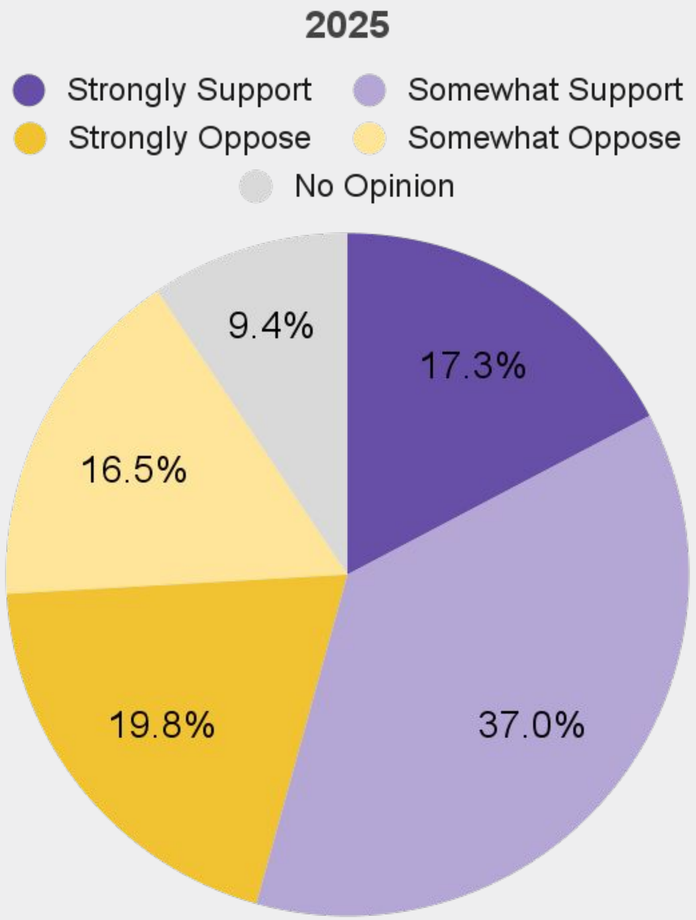
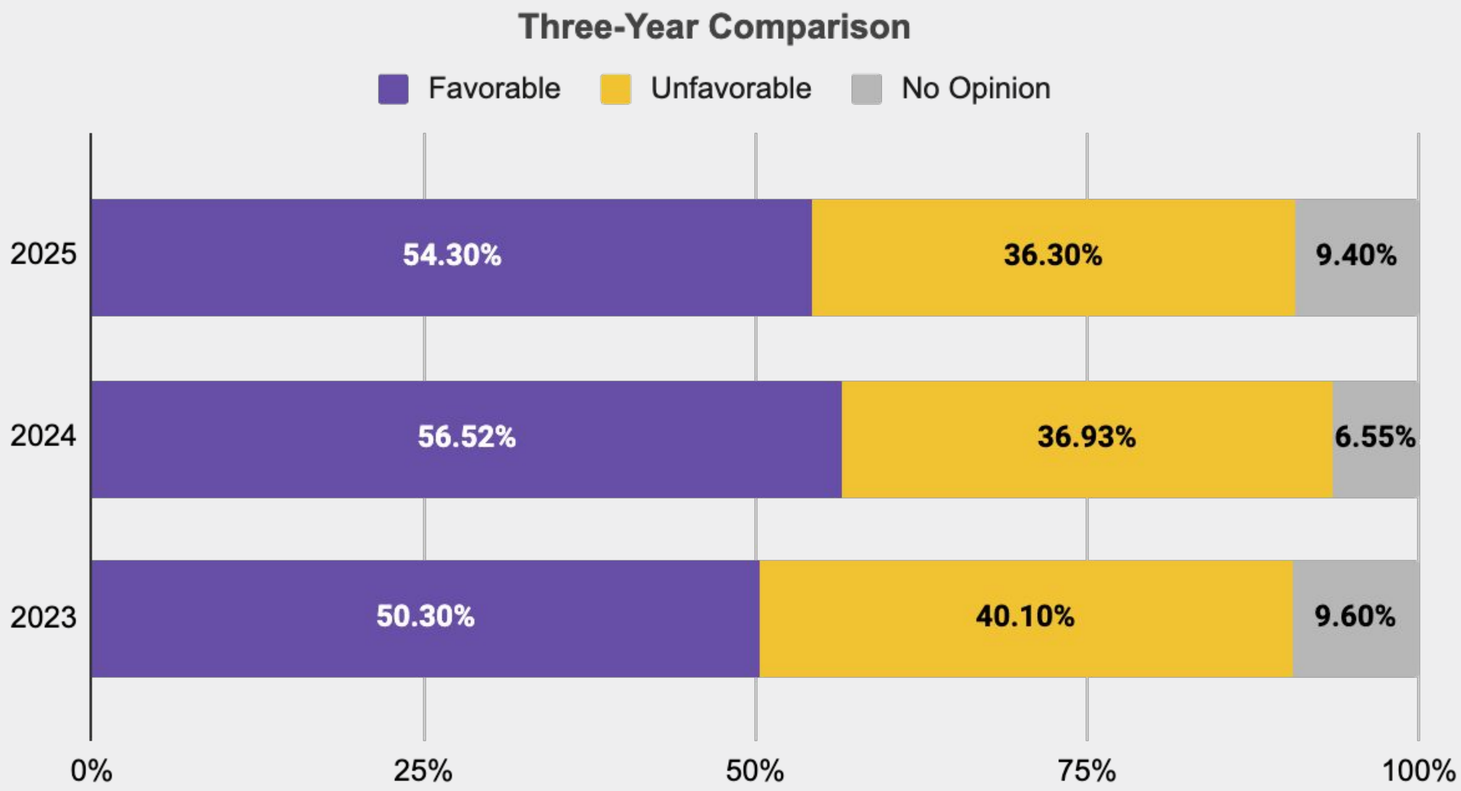
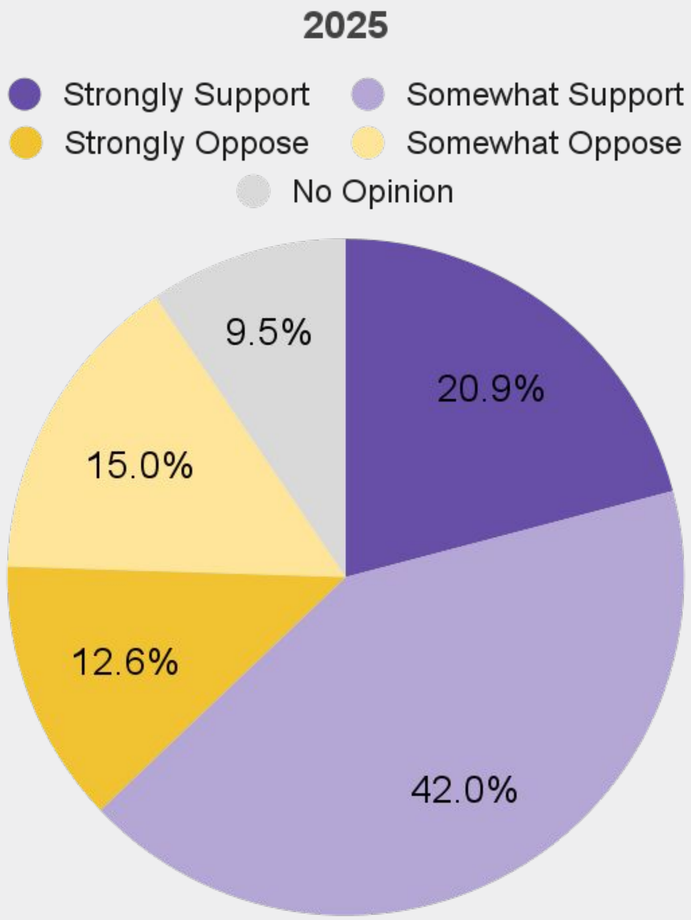
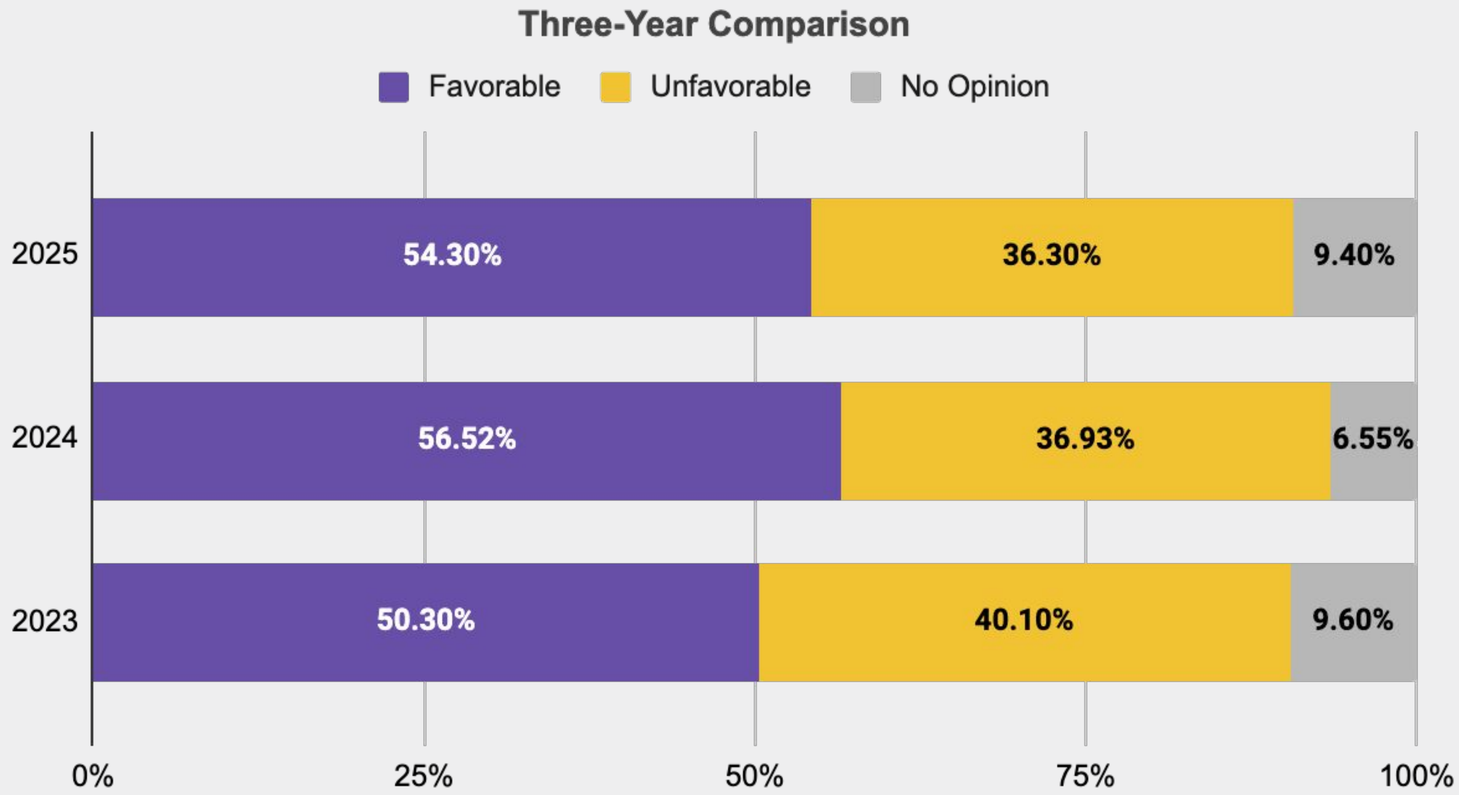
Do you support or oppose the statement that “two people of the same sex should have the same right to marry as heterosexual couples”?



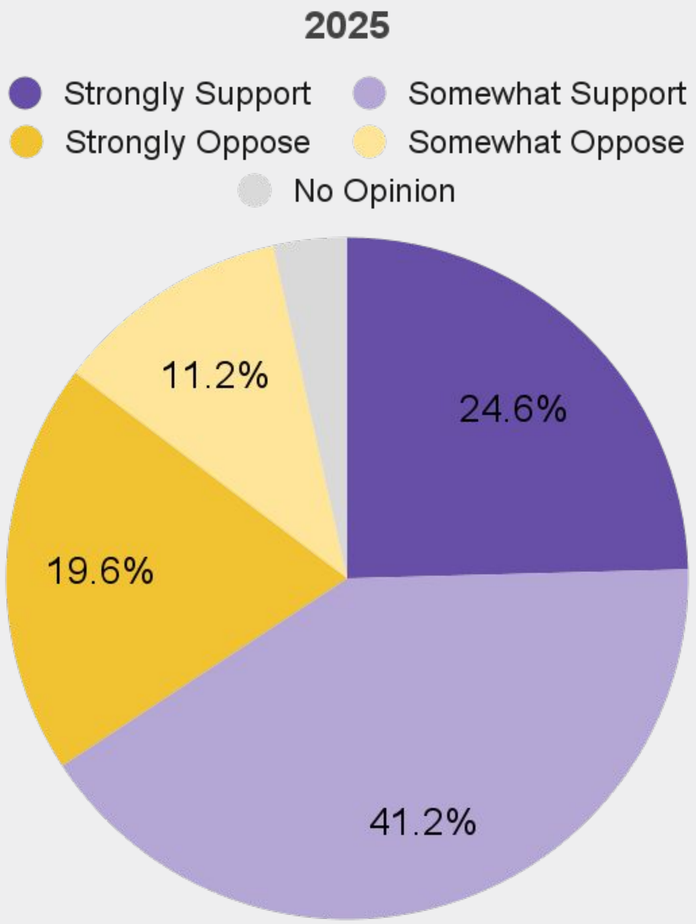


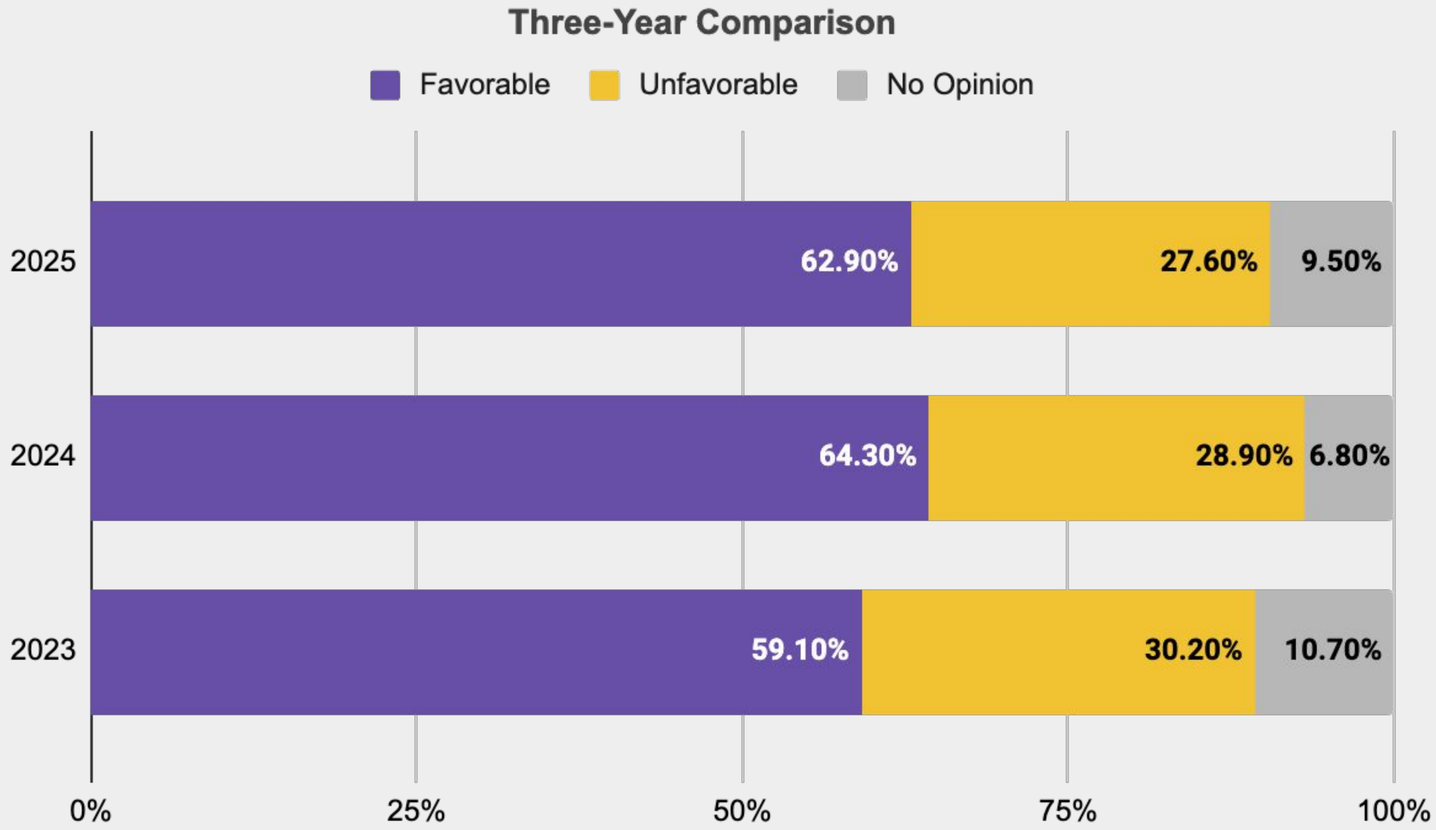
Do you support or oppose the statement that “same-sex marriage should not be treated differently based on nationality”?





Do you support or oppose the statement that “a same-sex couple, once married, should be allowed to adopt children”?





Attitudes Toward Unfinished Issues

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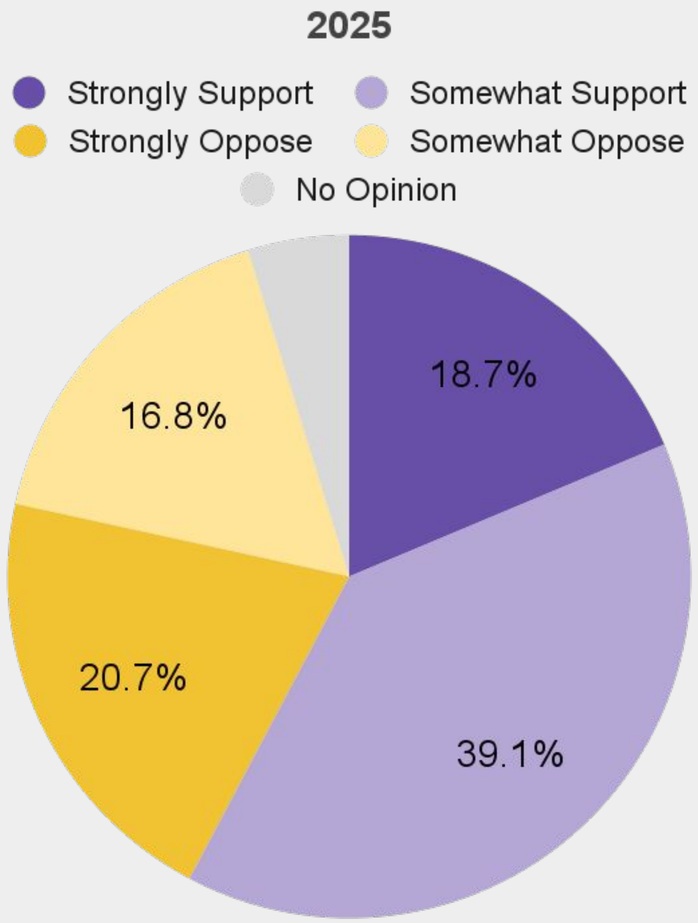
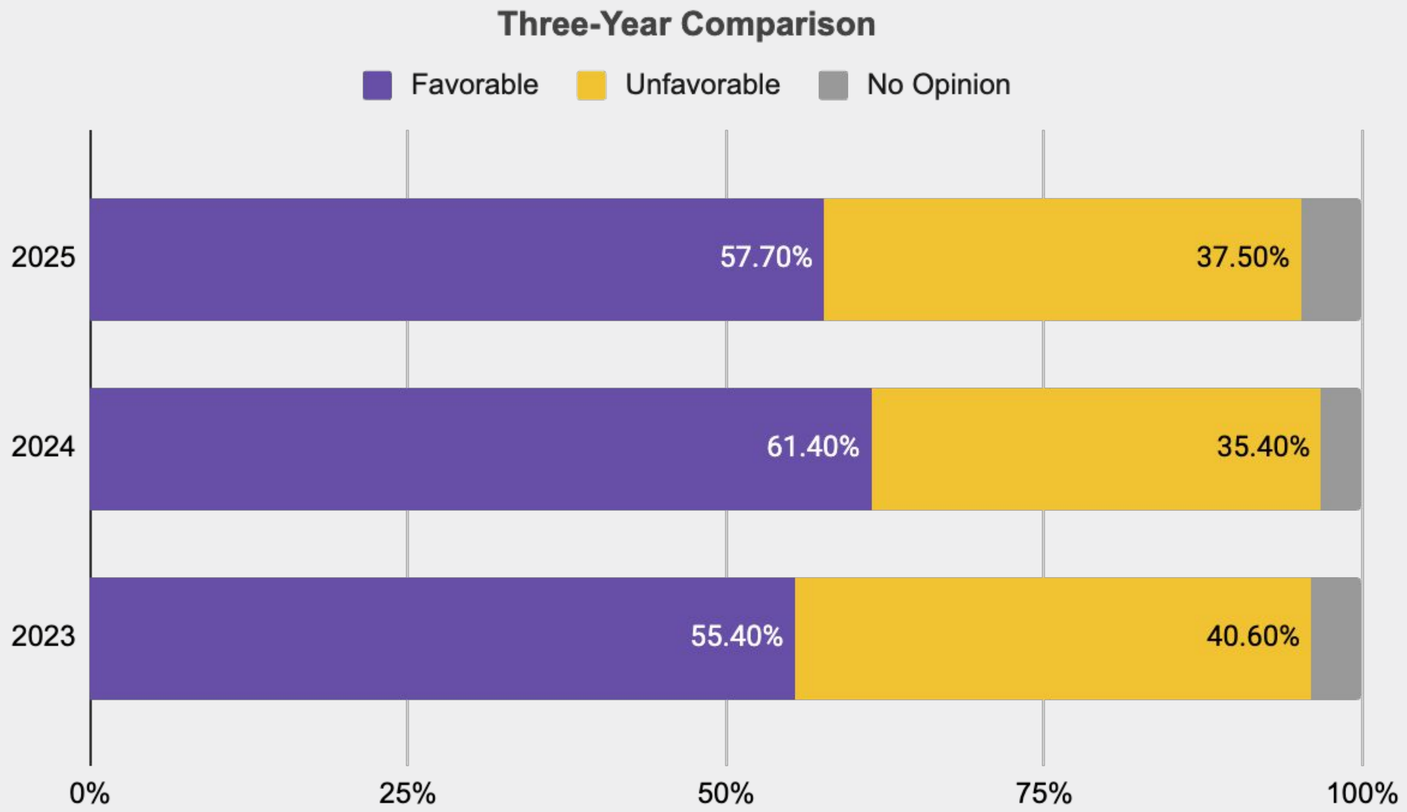
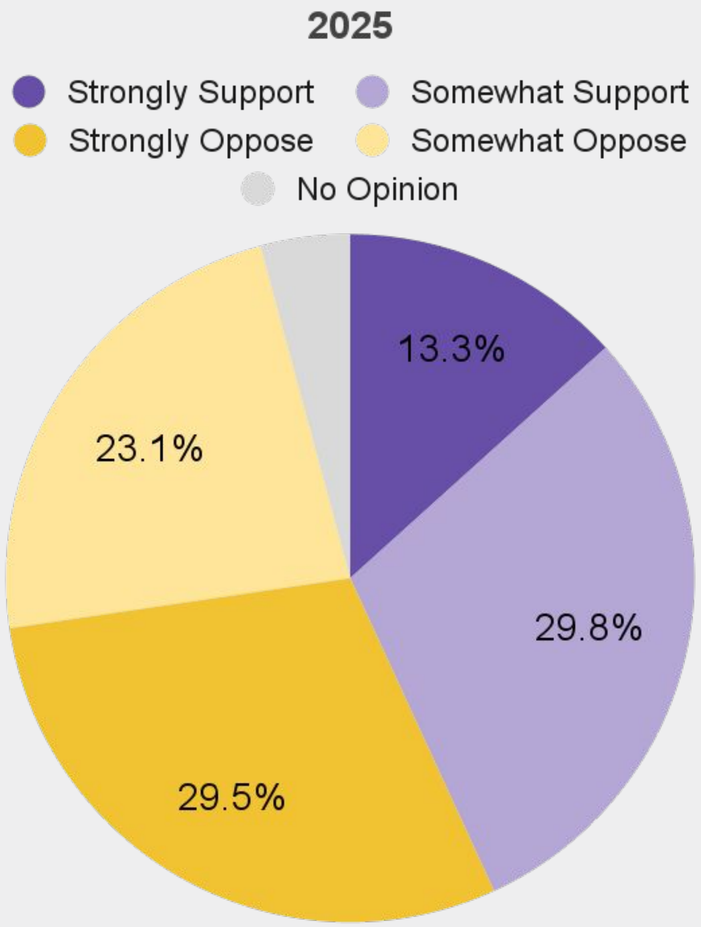
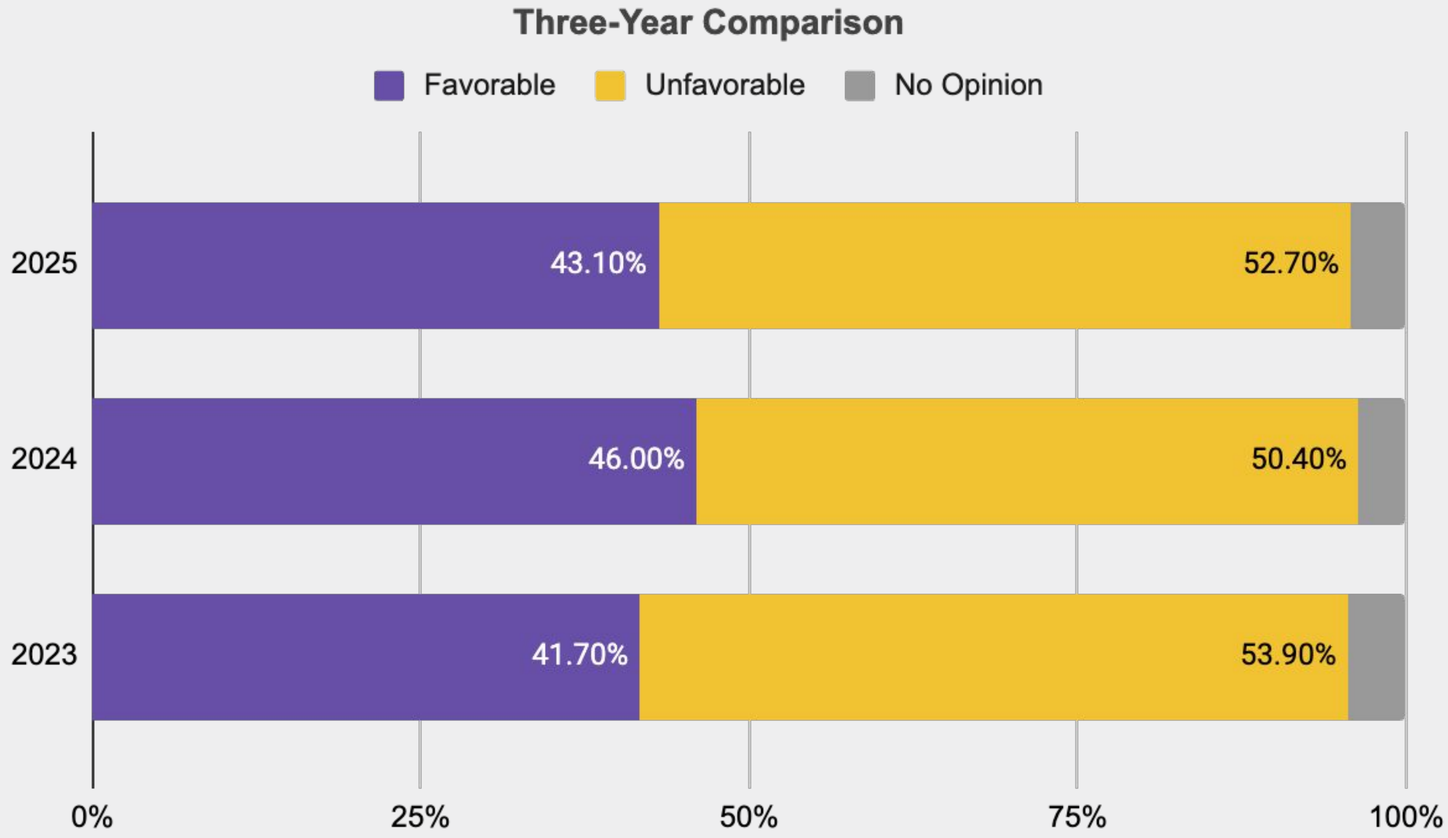
Do you support or oppose the statement that “two women, after marriage, should be allowed to have children through assisted reproductive technologies”?





Do you support or oppose the statement that “two men, after marriage, should be allowed to have children through the assistance of a surrogate mother”?





Level of Social Inclusiveness

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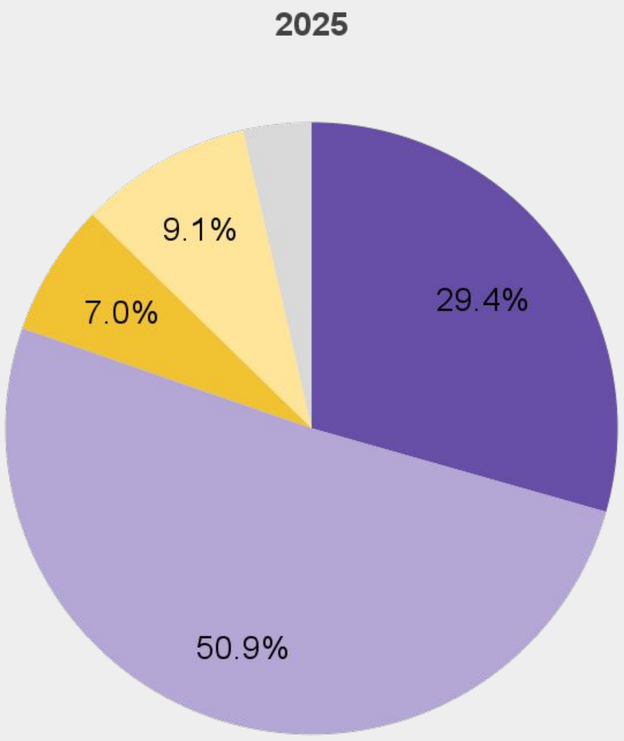
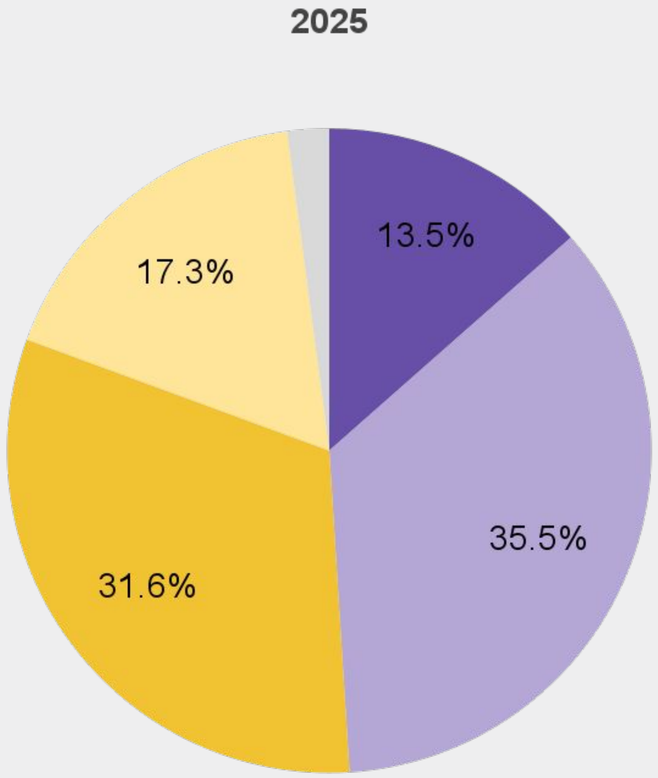
“Seeing a man and a woman kissing in public,” how acceptable is this to you?

Supportive attitudes: 80.4%
Non-supportive attitudes: 16.1%



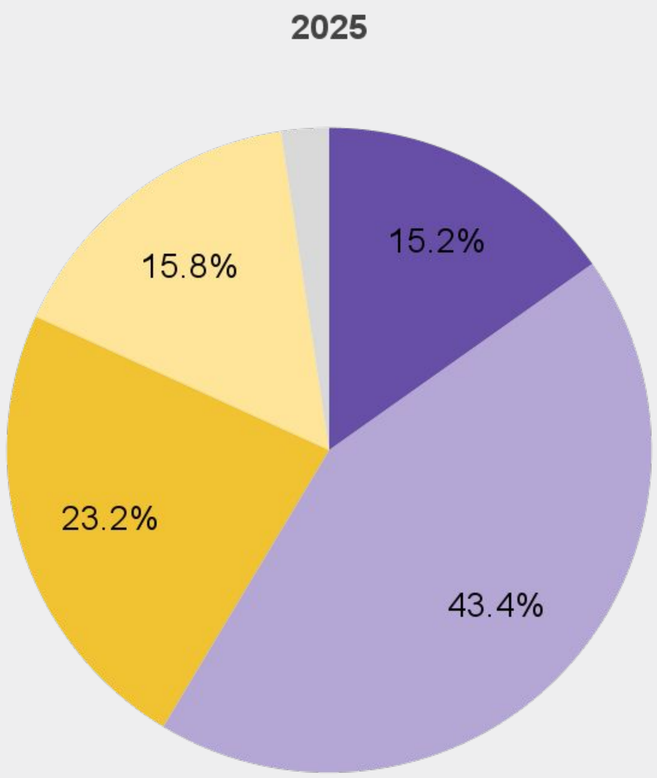
“Seeing two men kissing in public,” how acceptable is this to you?

Supportive attitudes: 49.0%
Non-supportive attitudes: 48.8%



“Seeing two women kissing in public,” how acceptable is this to you?

Supportive attitudes: 58.6%
Non-supportive attitudes: 39.0%



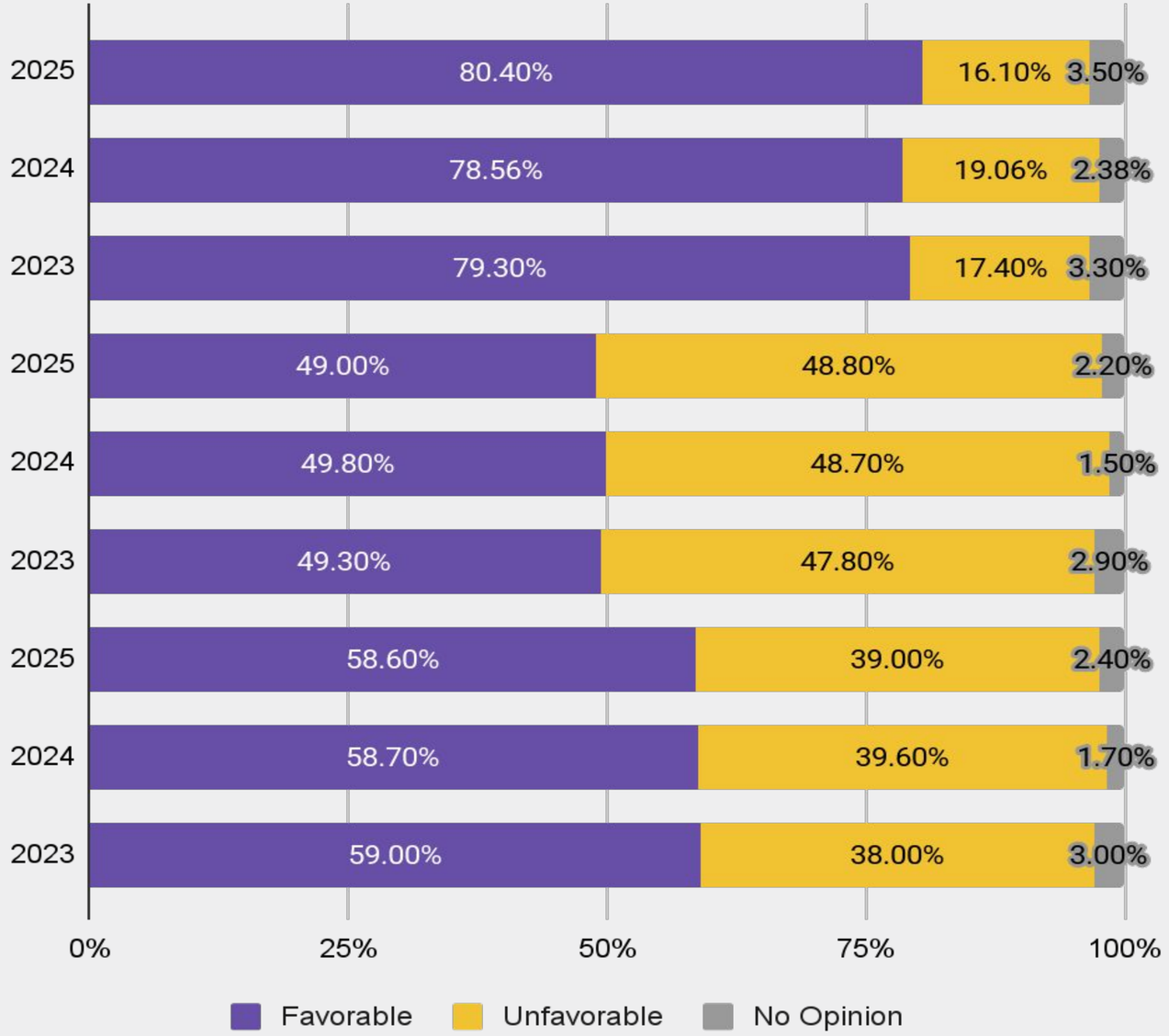
Strongly accept Somewhat accept Strongly oppose Somewhat oppose No opinion

Three-Year Comparison of Social Inclusiveness

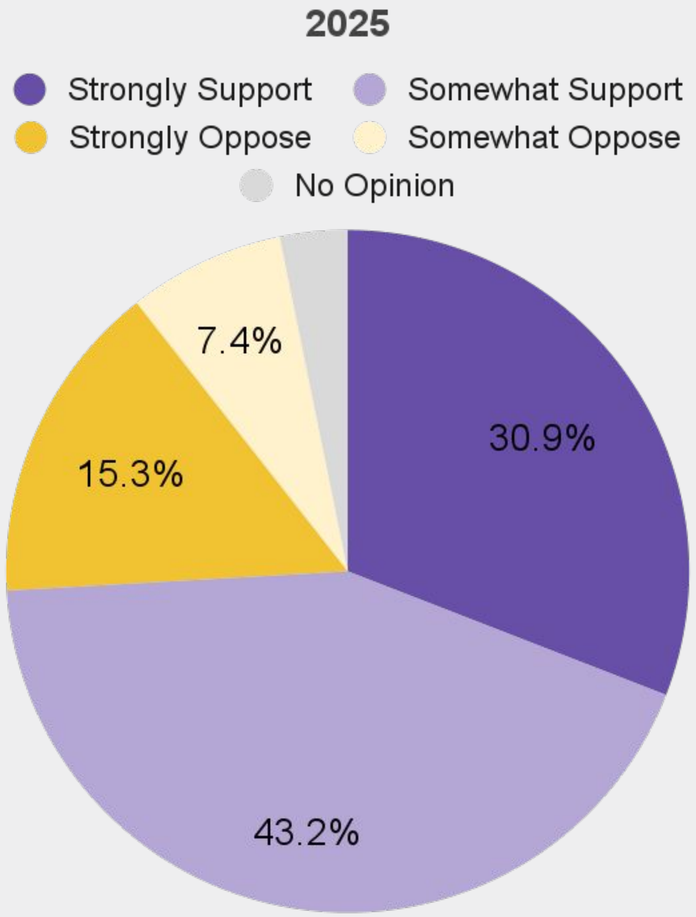
80.4% of the public accept "**seeing a man and a woman kissing in public,**" representing an increase of 1.8 percentage points compared to 2024.

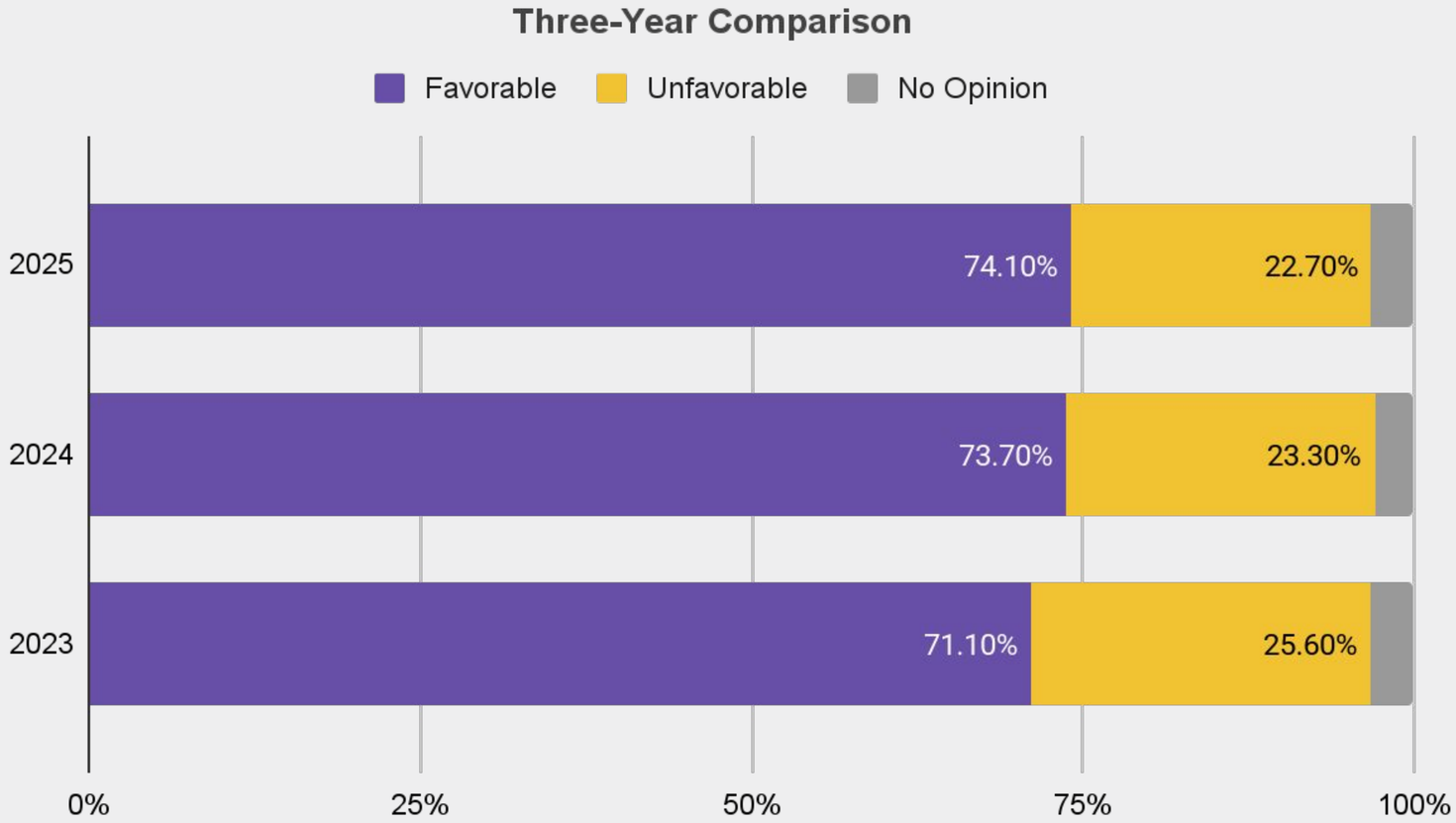
49.0% accept "**seeing two men kissing in public,**" representing a decrease of 0.8 percentage points compared to 2024.

58.6% accept "**seeing two women kissing in public**," representing a decrease of 0.1 percentage points compared to 2024.

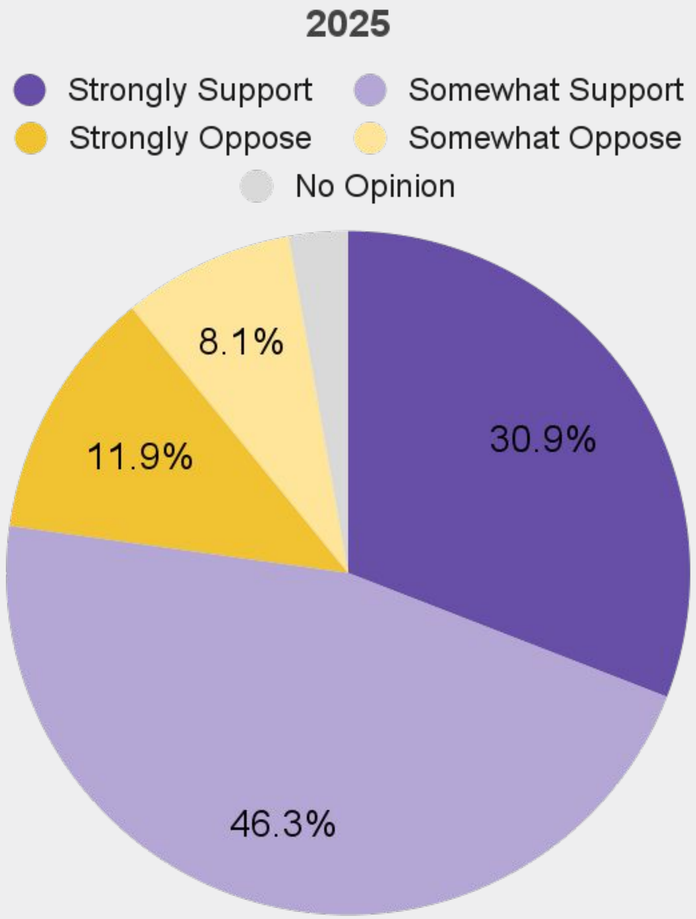


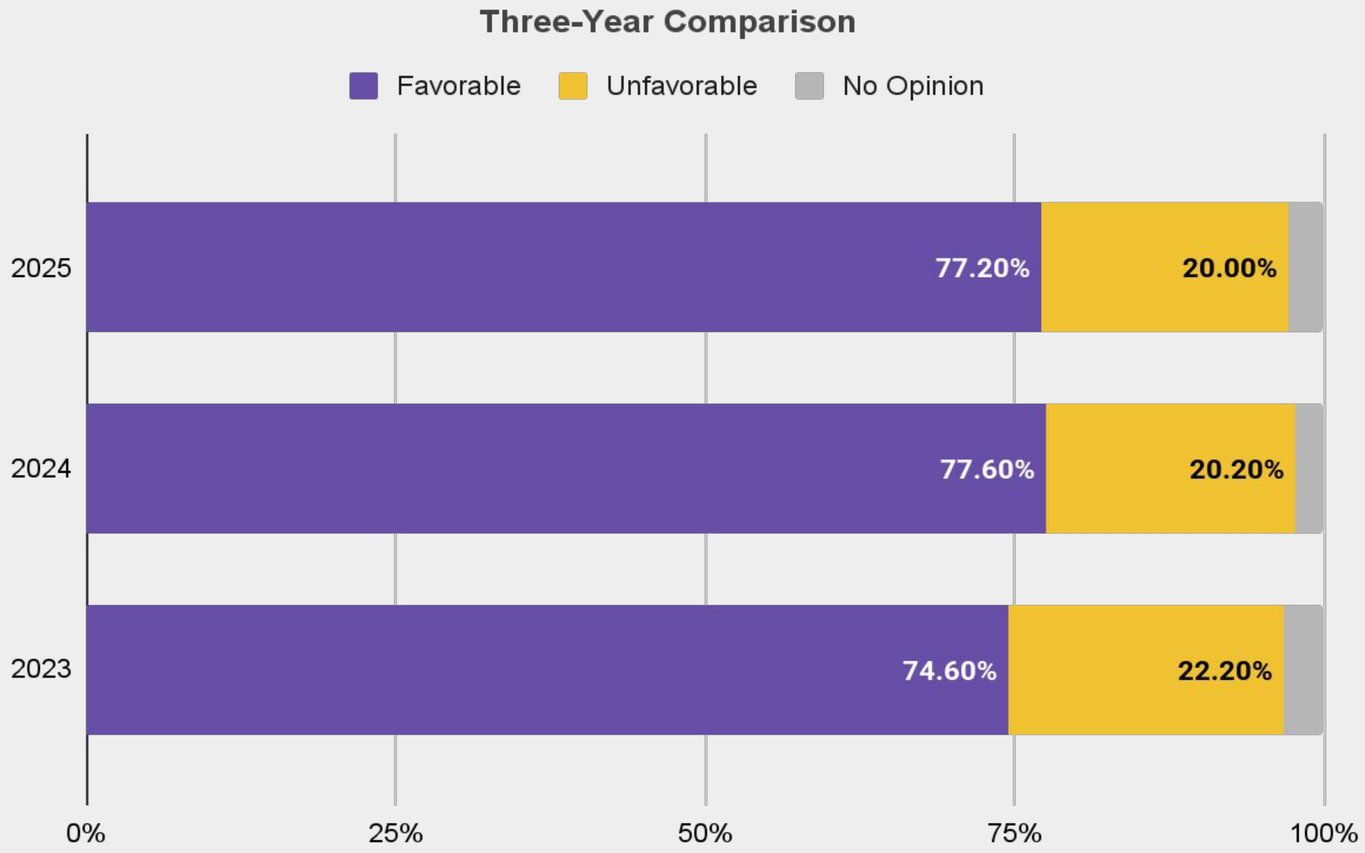
How acceptable is it to you that your child learns about and respects LGBTQ+ related topics in school?



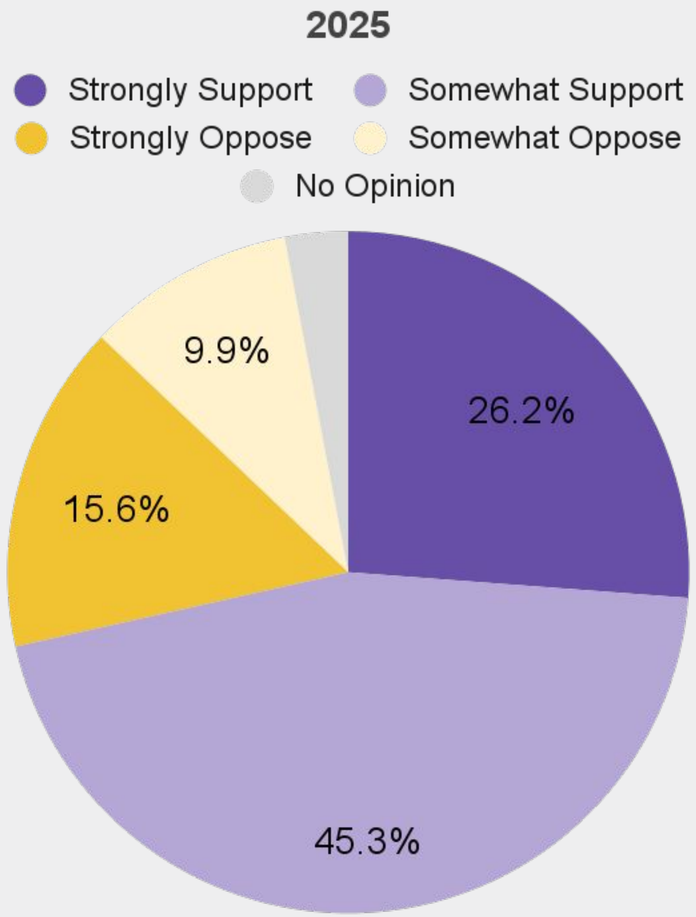


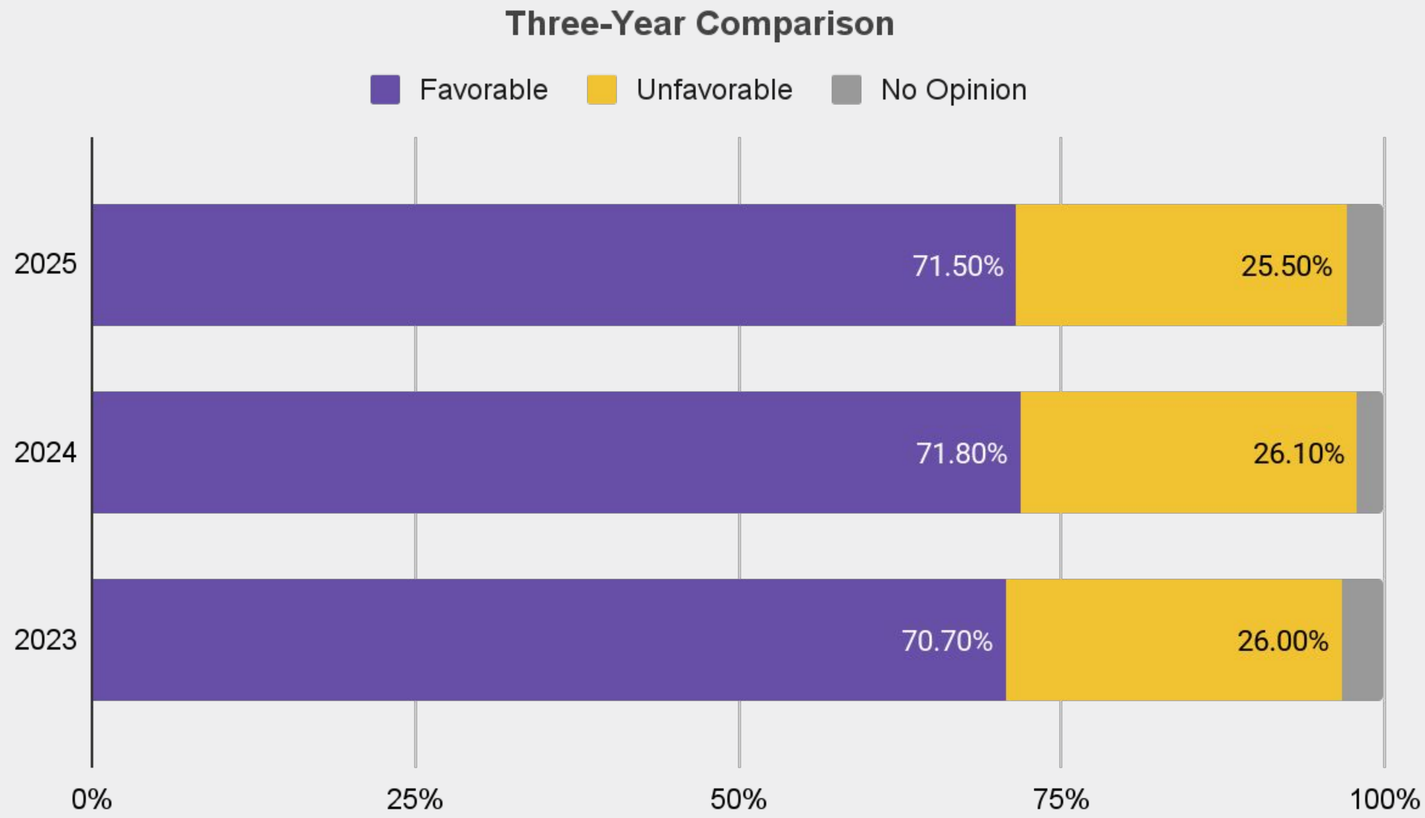
How acceptable is it to you that some of your classmates or colleagues are LGBTQ+?



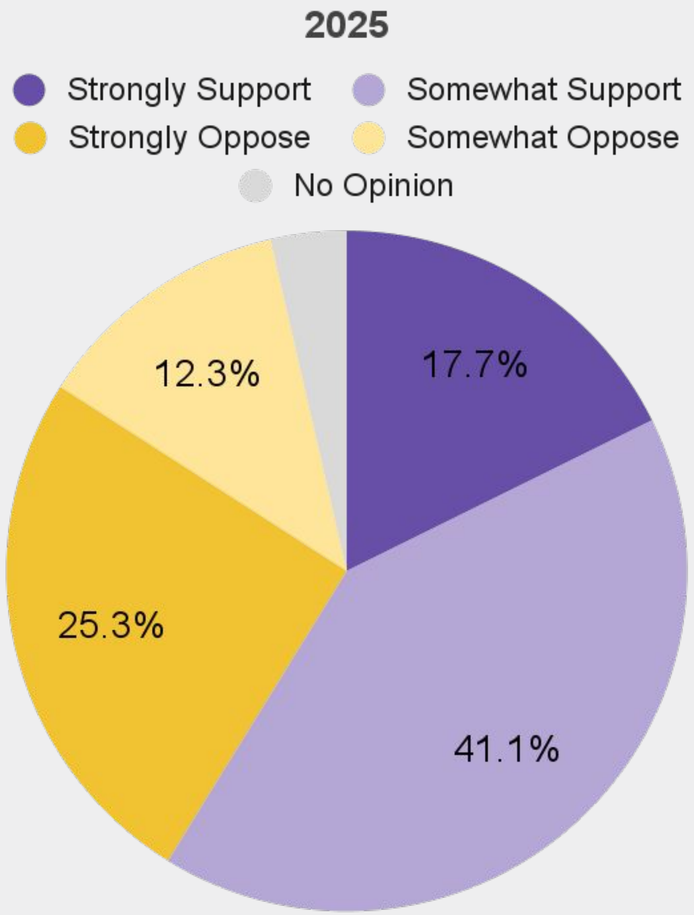


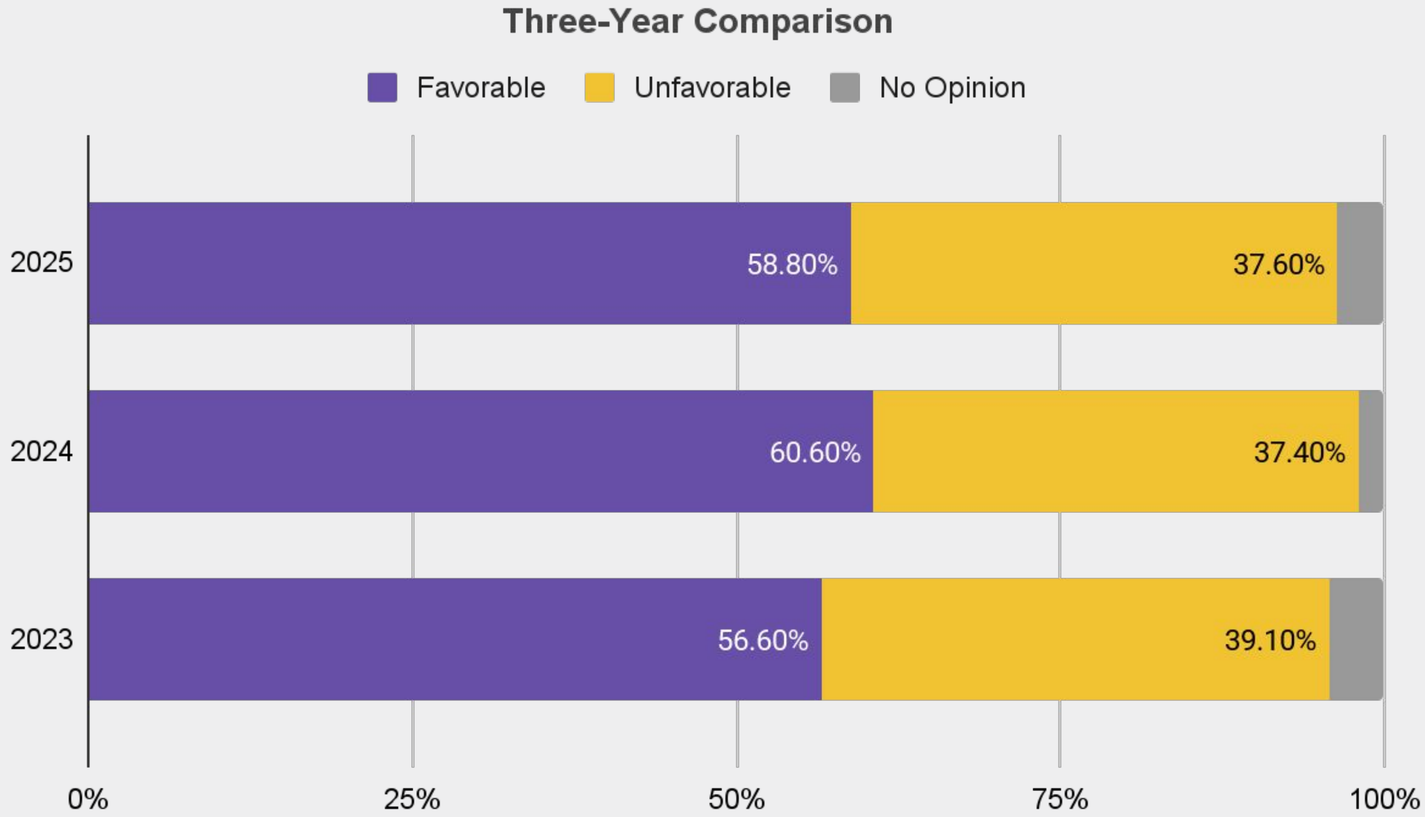
How acceptable is it to you that your teacher or supervisor is LGBTQ+?



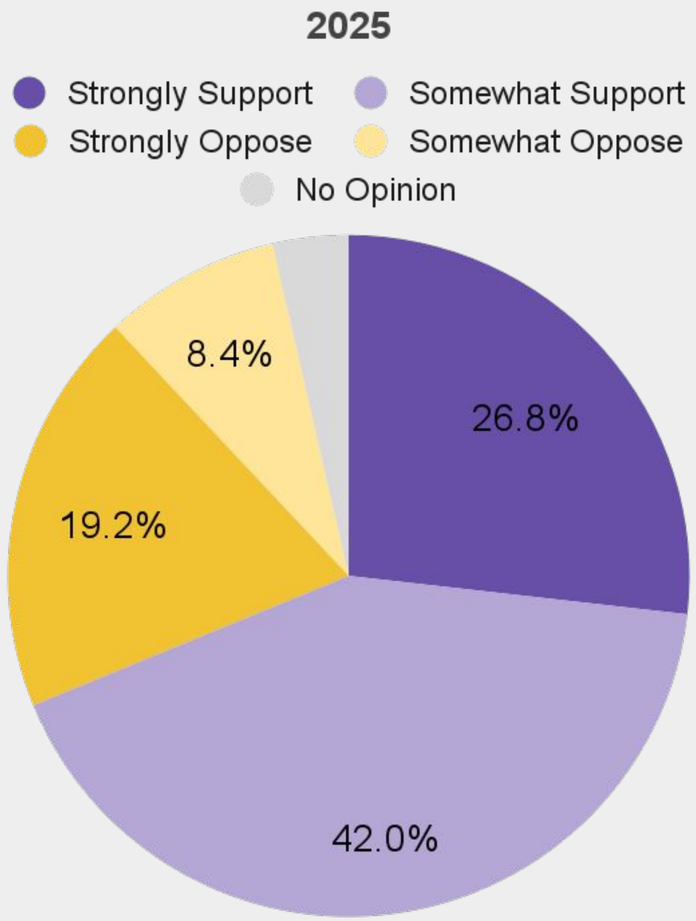


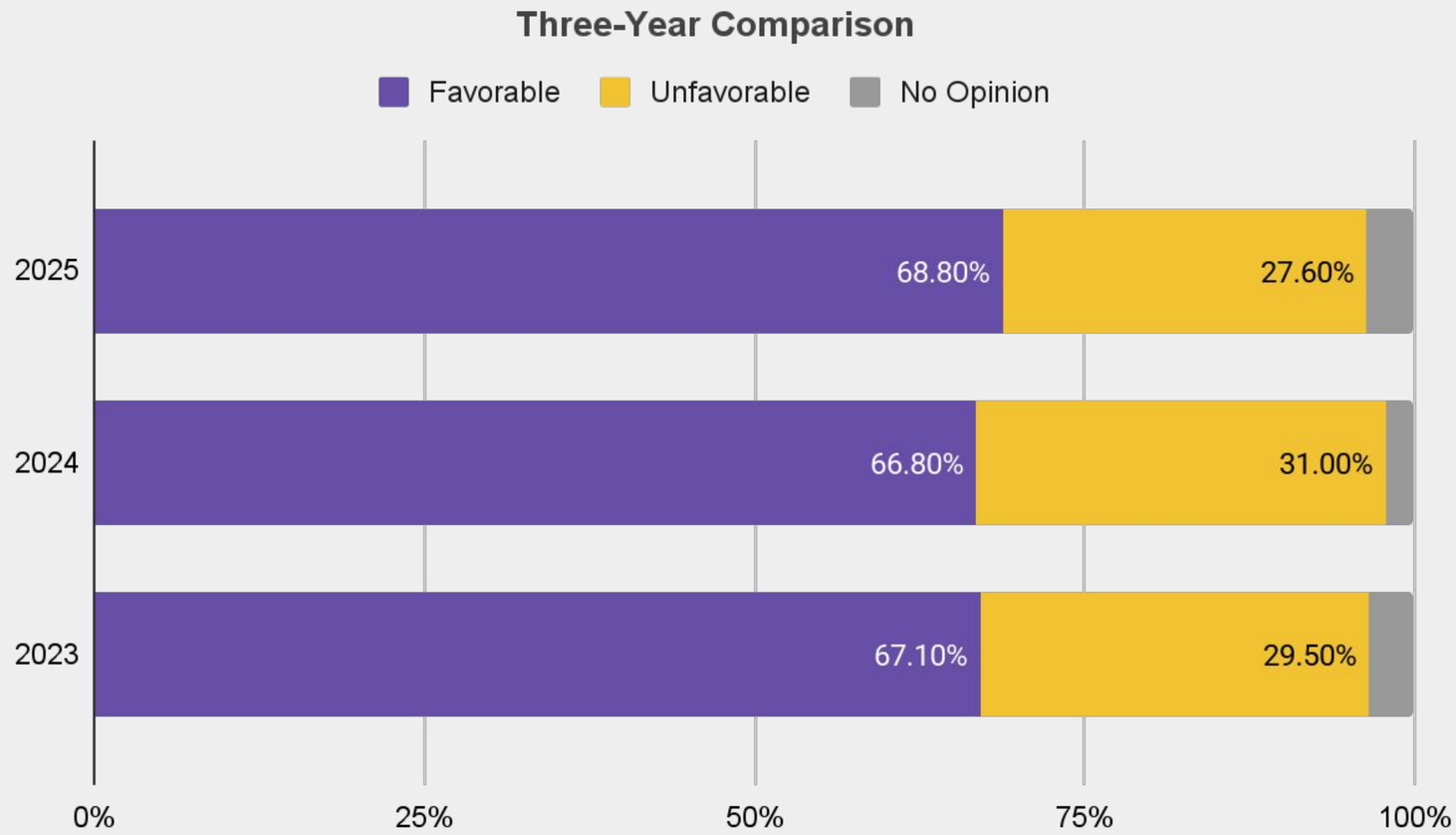
How acceptable is it to you if your child is LGBTQ+?



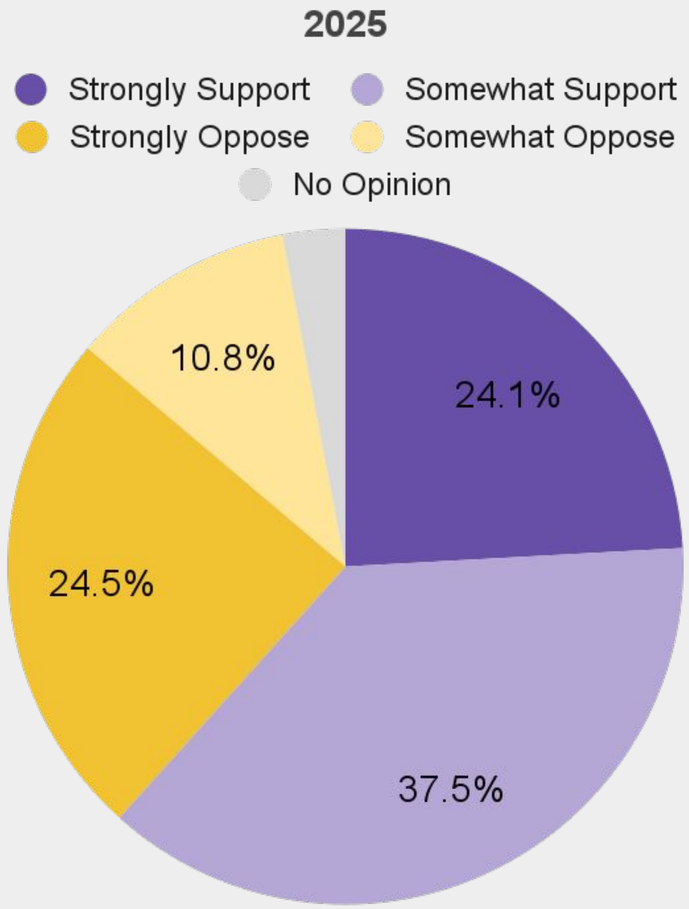


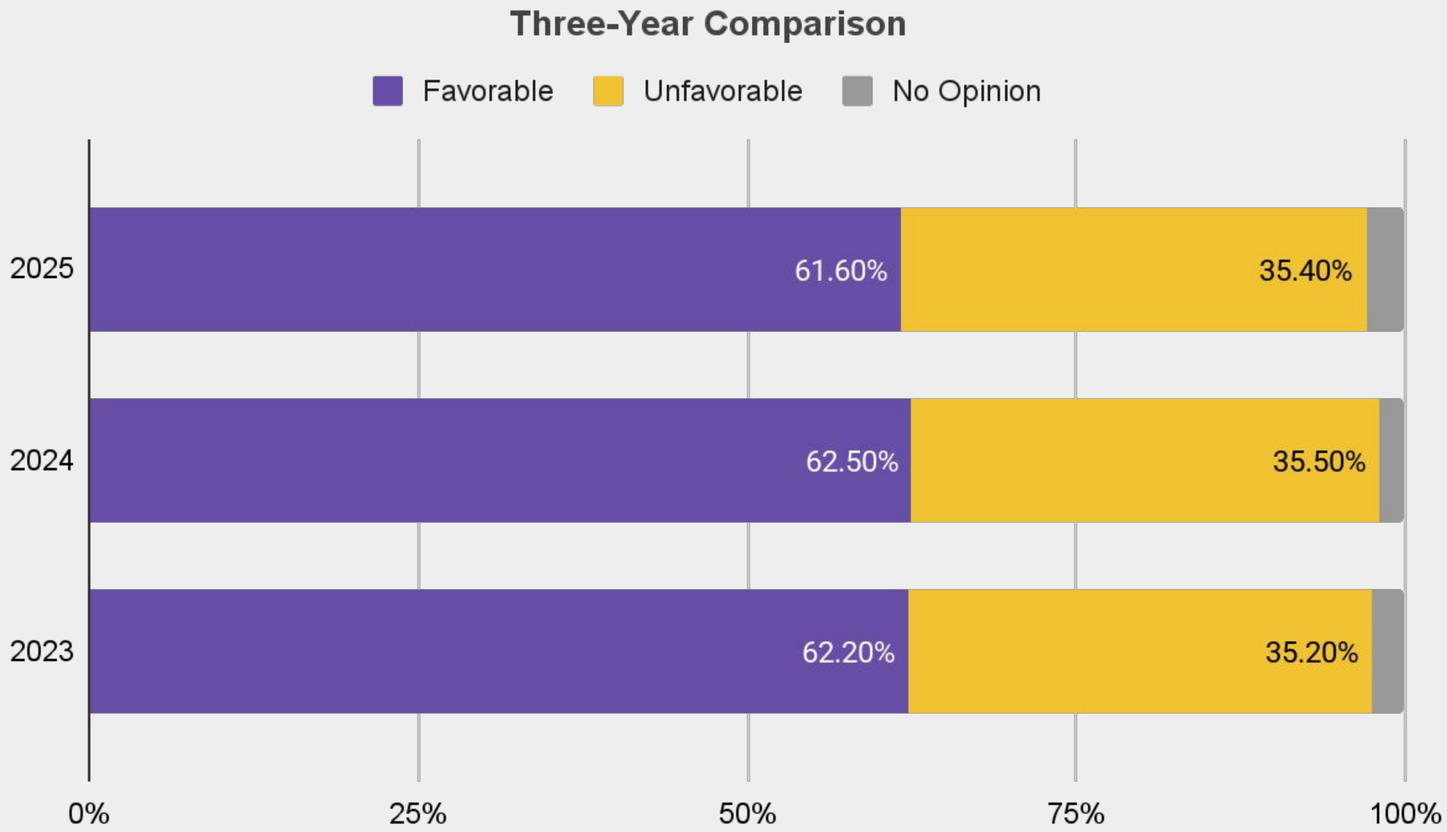
How acceptable is it to you that the representatives of your electoral district (city councilors or legislators) are LGBTQ+?





How acceptable is it to you that the chief executive of your electoral district (mayor or president) is LGBTQ+?





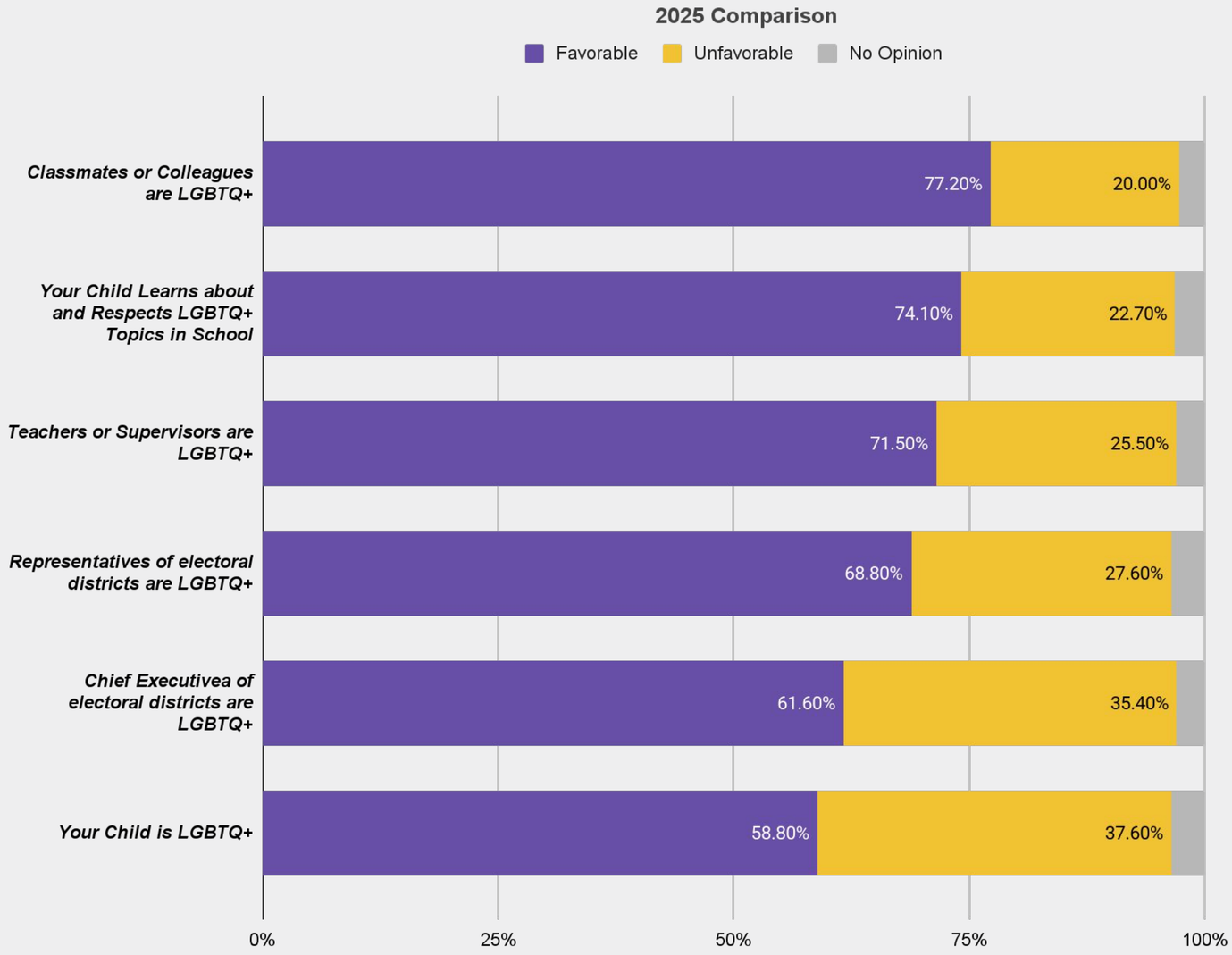
Comparison of Acceptance Levels Toward LGBTQ+ Individuals in Various Relationships

Acceptance rates exceeding or near 70%:

- Knowing that my colleagues/classmates are LGBTQ+ (77.2%)
- Knowing that my child learns about and respects LGBTQ+ related topics in school (74.1%)
- Knowing that my teacher or supervisor is LGBTQ+ (71.5%)
- Knowing that my electoral district representatives are LGBTQ+ (68.8%)

Acceptance rates near 60%:

- Knowing that the chief executive of my electoral district is LGBTQ+ (61.6%)
- Knowing that my child is LGBTQ+ (58.8%)



03

Analysis and Advocacy

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Analysis and Advocacy

1. Social acceptance is declining; equality education and supportive resources should continue to be enhanced.
2. The government’s ambiguous stance on assisted reproduction legislation causes public confusion, and we urge the prompt submission of the assisted reproduction bill.
3. Acceptance of LGBTQ+ representatives in politics is increasing, encouraging more voices to advocate for diverse communities.

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Social acceptance is declining, so equality education and supportive resources should continue to be strengthened.

1

While support for several policies has slightly decreased within the margin of error, support for gender equity education has steadily increased, indicating the need for sustained investment in such educational resources. Facing the overall decline in social inclusiveness, equality values risk stagnation or regression. Therefore, we urge the government to continue developing the Anti-Discrimination Act and to increase related legal support resources!

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The government’s ambiguous stance on the assisted reproduction bill is causing public confusion. We urge the prompt submission of the bill.

2

Support for assisted reproduction among both male and female same-sex couples has increased compared to 2023 but declined relative to 2024, with a rising proportion of respondents expressing no clear opinion. The stagnation in poll numbers indicates growing public uncertainty about the policy over the past year. Unlike in the past when the government played a leading role in guiding the public and breaking through challenges, its inconsistent position now hinders social communication, discussion, and legal rights improvement. We call on the Ministry of Health and Welfare to urgently submit the assisted reproduction bill and promote public dialogue!

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3

Acceptance of LGBTQ+ elected representatives has increased, encouraging more voices for diverse communities.

Support rose by only 2 percentage points compared to 2024, while opposition significantly decreased by 3.4 percentage points. Public acceptance of LGBTQ+ representatives continues to grow. It is important to encourage more gender-diverse representatives to participate in politics, thereby promoting LGBTQ+ issues within the political sphere!

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LGBTQ+ policies must be fostered to realize a more harmonious society

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