

# **The Impact of Legalizing Same-Sex Marriage on Adopt Children within Same-Sex Family**

By  
**Chien Lin Chen**  
陳建霖

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

This senior paper was presented

by

**Chien Lin Chen**

陳建霖

It was defended on

November 18, 2023

and approved by

Reviewer 1: Yuan-Ming Chiao, Assistant Professor, Department of International Affairs

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer 2: Mark W. Lai, Associate Professor, Department of International Affairs

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Advisor: Yu-Hsuan Lee, Assistant Professor, Department of International Affairs

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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# 同性婚姻合法化的影響-可領養子女

陳建霖

文藻外語大學國事系 2023

## 摘要

台灣是亞洲第一個通過同性戀婚姻的國家，同性婚姻合法化對社會的影響已經成為熱議話題。隨著台灣同性婚姻合法化，同性家庭也獲得了合法的領養權，給了孩子更多的家庭選擇並增加了可領養子女的機會，也創造了更多的多樣化的家庭結構，包括男女同性戀夫妻。同性婚姻合法化也保證了同性養父母在法律上享受與異性戀養父母相同的權益和責任，從而建立更平等和公平的領養制度。這種變化也有利於挑戰傳統性別角色和家庭結構觀念，減少性別歧視，為不同性別和性取向的兒童提供更開放更多元的環境。本文有鑑於台灣對於此類小孩的樣本數稀少，所以將透過分析國外的二手資料來更深一步的了解同性家庭長大的孩子會有什麼不一樣，也將會提供在同性家庭裡長大的小孩的反饋，來改變大眾對於此類小孩的刻板印象以及提供實例來讓台灣的人們當作先例。而專家研究結果表明，同性養育父母通常提供穩定和愛的家庭環境，有利於兒童的健康成長。儘管仍存在爭議，但合法化同性婚姻為可領養後代提供了更多機會，推動了家庭多樣性和性別平等的發展，強調家庭中穩定、愛和資源的重要性，而不是父母的性別或性的關注。

**關鍵字：**同性戀、同性家庭、領養、同性婚姻、挑戰傳統、性別平等

# **The Impact of Legalizing Same-Sex Marriage on Adopt Children within Same-Sex Family**

Chien-Lin Chen

Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, 2023

## **Abstract**

Taiwan is the first Asian country to legalize same-sex marriage, making the societal impact of this legalization a hotly debated topic. With the legalization of same-sex marriage, same-sex families have gained legal adoption rights, offering children more family options and increasing opportunities for adoption. This has also led to the creation of more nurturing family structures, including male-female same-sex couples. The legalization of same-sex marriage ensures that same-sex adoptive parents enjoy the same rights and responsibilities under the law as heterosexual parents, thereby establishing a more equal and equitable adoption system. This change is conducive to challenging traditional gender roles and family structure notions, reducing gender discrimination, and providing a more open and diverse environment for children with different genders and gender concerns. Given the limited sample size of such children in Taiwan, this article will conduct a cross-analysis of secondary data from abroad to gain preliminary insights into how children raised in same-sex families may differ. It will also provide feedback from children raised in same-sex

families to help alter the public's stereotypes about such children and offer examples as precedents for the people of Taiwan. Expert research results suggest that same-sex parents typically provide a stable and loving family environment that promotes children's healthy growth. While there is ongoing debate, the legalization of same-sex marriage has provided more opportunities for adopting offspring, advancing family diversity and gender equality. It emphasizes the significance of stability, love, and resources within a family, rather than parents' genders or sexual concerns.

**Keywords: Homosexuality, Same-Sex Families, Adoption, Same-Sex Marriage, Challenging Tradition, Gender Equality.**

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# The Impact of Legalizing Same-Sex Marriage on Adopt Children within Same-Sex Family

## Introduction

The introduction part will include background of same-sex marriage and motivation why I want to select this topic to be my research and other important factor of this research.

## Background

The legalization of same-sex marriage has been a highly discussed topic worldwide. Many countries and regions have passed laws to legalize same-sex marriage in order to promote gender equality and protect human rights. Taiwan is the first country in Asia pass the same-sex marriage in 2019.<sup>1</sup>

The journey to make same-sex marriage legal in Taiwan began in 2003 when the Taiwan High Court said the laws against it were not fair. This decision started a series of events that changed how Taiwan sees marriage between people of the same gender. In the years that followed, people in Taiwan had strong arguments and talks about allowing same-sex marriage. They did things like voting on it, having big protests, and changing the laws. The country was trying to decide if everyone should have the same rights, including the right to love and marry who they want. All of these efforts led to a

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<sup>1</sup> 吳柏瑋. “2019 年 5 月 17 日——台灣寫下歷史，成為亞洲第一個同婚合法國家,” May 17, 2019.

big moment on May 24, 2019, when the Taiwan Legislature passed the "Same-Sex Marriage Act." With this law, Taiwan said that same-sex marriage is now allowed, which was a very important step in Taiwan's journey to treat and celebrate all marriages equally.<sup>2</sup>

The legalization of same-sex marriage has had profound impacts on Taiwanese society. It represents a significant victory for gender equality and human rights, while also sparking discussions on various social, cultural, and religious issues. The implementation of same-sex marriage legalization has generated diverse responses from the public, including celebrations and support from proponents, as well as protests and opposition from dissenters.<sup>3</sup>

Once same-sex marriage is introduced, it will have profound implications for society, as it changes the definition of marriage. The traditional concept of marriage, consisting of one man and one woman, is no longer the sole configuration. Marriages formed by individuals of the same gender do not naturally result in children, and these families do not naturally propagate future generations.

After the broken window, there are more demands.(The "Broken Windows Theory" is a concept that suggests if you leave a broken window in a building

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<sup>2</sup> BBC NEWS 中文. “禁止同性結婚違憲 台灣大法官做出判決,” May 24, 2017.

<sup>3</sup> Lukas Niu. “同性婚姻合法化，所體現的「台灣價值」：跳脫傳統外交想像，我們用人權在國際綻放。” 換日線, May 20, 2019.

unrepaired, it can lead to more windows getting broken and even more serious problems like vandalism and arson. It's also used to explain how small problems, if ignored, can grow into bigger issues over time.)<sup>4</sup>

Implementing same-sex marriage can trigger a broken window effect, where different individuals may demand the abolition of various restrictions on marriage. This could include the removal of limitations on the number of individuals involved, such as polygamous marriages and same-sex family want to adopt their own child. But there will make a big impact to the society if this two limit be accepted in Taiwan ,once same-sex marriage is accepted, people may start questioning other restrictions within the institution of marriage, advocating for values of equality and freedom. This will provoke further debates and discussions about the reform of the marriage system, ultimately having profound effects on society.<sup>5</sup>

Therefore, it is crucial to understand the pros and cons of legalizing same-sex marriage in Taiwan. By reading the report or article related to gay community, we can better understand the impact of legalizing same-sex marriage in Taiwan society.

## **Motivation**

The reason I want to study same-sex marriage in Taiwan is because this is a

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<sup>4</sup> 于承宇. “破窗效應是什麼意思？以破窗理論解釋 3 種日常現象，別再盲目跟風成為加害者,” July 13, 2022.

<sup>5</sup> 明光社. “同性婚姻對社會的影響,” March 26, 2020.

significant impact on society. For example, traditional family values and structures have been changed. Marriage, which used to be between a man and a woman, now includes the possibility for people of the same gender to marry each other. Taiwan is the first country in Asia to legalize same-sex marriage. It has been highly benefit for Taiwan's reputation in the international community. I want to gain a deeper understanding of the effects and consequences of this reform. And also I saw a viewpoint that a kid adopted from the same-sex marriage family, there are many misconceptions that many people are wondering to figure out. I will list those misconceptions later in my paper.

Firstly, it involves issues of gender equality and human rights, as well as the impact on the gay people. It is important to examine how this reform affects their equality and the protection of their human rights.

In addition, the legalization of same-sex marriage has raise the discussion, including opinions from both the traditional and the liberal, as well as questions about traditional marriage and family values. I want to study these challenges and issues to better understand the impact of these social changes in Taiwan.

Moreover, the legalization of same-sex marriage also presents challenges to traditional Taiwanese culture, as many more traditional individuals still struggle to accept same-sex marriage. They believe that marriage should be between a man and a woman, not between the same gender.

In conclusion, I hope that by studying the pros and cons of the legalization of same-sex marriage in Taiwan and I aim at looking into the same-sex family who can adopt the child to clarify the impacts of the legalization of same-sex marriage.

Taiwan is the first country in Asia to legalize same-sex marriage, which not only challenges conservative thinking but also do what other Asian countries have been hesitant to do. Most importantly, it shows that Taiwan is a true democratic nation.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> 劉豐佾／高穎超. “台灣為何成為亞洲第一同婚國,” May 16, 2019.

## Literature Review

And in this part, I will introduce meaning and function of marriage and some common question of same-sex marriage like religion's views, social attitude and the problem related to adopt child.

The issue of same-sex marriage has always been a topic of concern and discussion around the world. Taiwan has gone through many difficulties before legalizing same-sex marriage. This literature review will summarize the existing literature and explores the impact of legalization in Taiwan society. Like religion view, the issue of the child adopted by the same-sex family, social attitudes and the misconception of the child adopted by gay community.

### Meaning of Marriage

First of all, I want to discuss the meaning of marriage. Marriage, as defined by the *Sociological Dictionary*, is seen as social norm that recognizes the relationship between a man and a woman to a system of rights that facilitate the functioning of family life. At the same time, marriage also refers to a mating arrangement accepted by society.<sup>7</sup> According to the definition of "雲五社會科學大辭典": " marriage refers to the arrangement of spouses approved by the society, especially involving the relationship between husband and wife."

According to modern sociological scholars, marriage is seen as the union of a man

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<sup>7</sup> 彭懷真. 婚姻與家庭, 第 43 頁. 3rd ed. 巨流圖書有限公司, 2003.

and a woman through a legal process or ceremony recognized by society. They bond sexually and financially. If they have children, the children also have legal status. This marriage union is ideally permanent and must be confirmed by a public ceremony. Marriage is seen as an institution characterized by the need for social sanction.<sup>8</sup> Some people think that marriage is the most beautiful and intimate union between a man and a woman, which requires social approval and norms.<sup>9</sup>

Combining the above information, we can know that according to sociologists, marriage is regarded as the union of man and woman, not only sociologists, anthropologist Edward Westermarck, in his 1922 book, "*History of Human Marriage*"<sup>10</sup>, puts Marriage as "a lasting union between a man and a woman." Since ancient times, the traditional concept of marriage has been an institution in which a man and a woman get married. Based on the differences between men and women and gender roles, many traditional people also advocate maintaining the restrictions of traditional marriage, believing that same-sex marriage may have adverse effects on society.

### **Function of Marriage**

Then I will discuss about the function of marriage. However, the function of marriage has too many angles to cut into. In order to fit the scope of my discussion, I

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<sup>8</sup> 藍采風. 婚姻與家庭, 第 8 頁, . 幼獅文化事業出版, 1996.

<sup>9</sup> 彭懷真. 婚姻與家庭, 第 44 頁. 3rd ed. 巨流圖書有限公司, 2003.

<sup>10</sup> Westermarck, Edward. *History of Human Marriage* 1922. Lightning Source Inc, 2003.

will only focus on the function of reproduction.

The concept of marriage has been widely ingrained in people's beliefs since ancient times. Through marriage, the two individuals, plays the role in the marriage, serving as an important function. However, it need two different gender to born the kid, and it is not possible for two individuals of the same sex to do. Therefore, gender is a crucial determinant in the process of the reproduction.<sup>12</sup>

Through our discussion, we can roughly understand the rules of marriage from ancient times to the present. In ancient societies, marriage served as a set of rules and regulations governing sexual behavior within human communities. Its purpose was to prevent sexual competition that could lead to social instability. Additionally, marriage involved different responsibilities based on biological sex. Consequently, the traditional rule of marriage ask that a man and a woman should marry, while same-sex marriages between men or women were not permitted.

### **Discrimination**

When it was firstly discovered that HIV existed in relation to homosexual relationships in the 1980s, Western society and culture generally associated homosexuals with the spread of AIDS. They attribute this phenomenon to the popularity of same-sex intimate sex, drug abuse and other factors, and even regard homosexuals

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<sup>12</sup> 林淑玲.婚姻與家庭的本質，第 14 頁. 濤石文化, 2002.



as the source of the plague. This point of view has caused people to panic about homosexuality and AIDS on a moral level.<sup>13</sup>

Taiwan's understanding of AIDS was late, and it came into contact with this issue later than Western countries. Due to the lack of understanding of AIDS, people believe that homosexuals are the source of AIDS infection, and regard homosexual behavior as immoral and criminal. Under the mainstream social values of heterosexuality, homosexuals are regarded as different from the mainstream values, have a negative impression, and are considered to violate the moral norms of the society. This concept makes the family members of homosexuals feel ashamed. This has led gays got more blame in Taiwan in terms of social status.<sup>14</sup>

### **Religion's Views**

Next, I want to talk about religion's views on same-sex marriage. Religions' views on same-sex marriage vary according to their beliefs and teachings. Here are some common religious positions:<sup>15</sup>

**Christianity:** In Christianity, some denominations emphasize that marriage should be a union of a man and a woman, and believe that same-sex marriage is against God's will. These denominations believe that the Bible defines marriage as a union between

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<sup>13</sup> 國家發展研究學會. 性別·身體·文化：凝視與召喚. 巨流圖書公司, 2016.

<sup>14</sup> 陳宜亨, and 陳偉杰. “當我們「同」在一起？：台灣同性婚姻的爭議與挑戰,” September 25, 2016.

<sup>15</sup> ChatGPT 產生的文本，2023 年 6 月 6 日，OpenAI，<https://chat.openai.com/chat>

opposite sexes and views same-sex behavior as a sin.<sup>16</sup>

Islam: Islamic law regulates the institution of marriage and insists that marriage should be between a man and a woman. According to the teachings of Islamic law, same-sex behavior is considered a crime against the natural order and religious teachings.<sup>17</sup>

Catholic: The Catholic Church's stance on same-sex marriage is to uphold the traditional concept of marriage as a sacred union between one man and one woman. According to Catholic doctrine, marriage is viewed as a sacred covenant intended for the establishment of a family and procreation. Therefore, Catholic doctrine explicitly opposes same-sex marriage. Pope Francis, in an interview in 2013, stated, "We cannot accept same-sex marriage. It is not discrimination against homosexual individuals, but a respect for the truth." The Catholic Church considers same-sex sexual activity to be a sinful behavior that goes against natural law and biblical teachings. The doctrine teaches that marriage is a sacred bond between a man and a woman.<sup>1819</sup>

## **Social Attitudes**

According to a recent study published in 2018<sup>20</sup>, political scientist and data

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<sup>16</sup> Joseph Liu. "Religious Groups' Official Positions on Same-Sex Marriage," December 7, 2012.

<sup>17</sup> 维基百科, 自由的百科全书, s.v. "伊斯兰教" (by Wikipedia contributors)

<sup>18</sup> ChatGPT 產生的文本, 2023 年 6 月 6 日, OpenAI, <https://chat.openai.com/chat>

<sup>19</sup> 维基百科, 自由的百科全书, s.v. "同性恋与基督教" (by Wikipedia contributors)

<sup>20</sup> Shane M. Redman. "Effects of Same-Sex Legislation on Attitudes toward Homosexuality," January 19, 2018.

scientist Shane Redman pointed out that the legalization of same-sex marriage did not significantly increase the overall friendliness or acceptance of the general public towards the LGBTQ+ community. Instead, it strengthened the support of those who already accepted same-sex relationships, while causing those who were initially opposed to become more resistant.

The study utilized data from the World Value Survey, a long-term multinational survey program conducted from 1989 to 2014, with participation from nearly a hundred countries. Taiwan was also one of the participating countries in the World Value Survey. This study reveals that society's stance on same-sex marriage remains somewhat conservative. However, it also suggests that, based on the available information, the majority of people worldwide still adhere to traditional beliefs and don't become even more opposed to the LGBTQ+ community. When same-sex marriage laws were passed, those who were already accepting of same-sex relationships became even more supportive. Furthermore, the data from this research shows that younger generations tend to be more open to LGBTQ+ individuals compared to older generations, indicating a growing trend of acceptance over time.<sup>21</sup>

## **The Issue of The Child Adopted by Same-Sex Family**

### **Same-Sex Parenthood**

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<sup>21</sup> 陳方隅. “為什麼公投之前，同志需要更多關懷？讓政治學研究說話,” September 13, 2018.

Who will take care of the children? In same-sex female households, where there is no "dad," how do they protect their home?

Research on same-sex families in Taiwan, both male and female, reveals that they identify themselves as both fathers and mothers. <sup>22</sup>This fluid concept of parenting allows them to adopt a more flexible and broad perspective, adapting their parenting roles based on individual qualities, strengths, talents, and interests to meet different circumstances. It also provides an opportunity for children to observe a microcosm of a diverse society and develop a mindset of gender equality. By not confining themselves to predefined roles, they may be able to realize a more flexible and authentic family life.

In reality, same-sex families, like other diverse family structures such as single-parent households, multi-generational households, and cross-national marriages, exist in our society. Regardless of the family form, the unwavering element in all parenting is the love and support given to the children.<sup>23</sup>

### **The New Structure**

The level of parental preparedness plays a crucial role in determining the happiness of a family. Same-sex couples are unable to conceive children naturally, eliminating the possibility of unplanned or unexpected pregnancies. Instead, they

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<sup>22</sup> 陳禹仁. “當同志成為家長—談同志收養的實務現況。教育部性別平等教育季刊, 86, 32—36,” June 3, 2019.

<sup>23</sup> 楊宜臻. “同性家庭適合養育孩子嗎？從研究回應幾個常見的疑問,” May 23, 2020.

carefully plan the process of having children, taking into consideration psychological, economic, and social factors through a thoughtful and thorough evaluation.

Research indicates that same-sex families have high expectations for their children's birth and are willing to invest more parental resources to provide a comprehensive and nurturing environment for their upbringing. Their preparedness may enable them to offer children ample resources and affectionate care.<sup>24</sup>

### **Child in Same-Sex Families**

Discrimination is negative behavior stemming from prejudice. If we hold bias against the LGBTQ+ community and same-sex families, perceiving them as "abnormal," it is natural that we may exhibit exclusionary and marginalizing behaviors towards children from these families in schools or workplaces. The most effective way to address and overcome our biases is through collaboration – redefining boundaries. While family compositions may vary, the common goal of all families is to nurture their children and provide them with sufficient love, support, and resources for growth. Different families share the same love, and through cooperation among parents, a supportive community can be formed, gradually eradicating prejudice.

Due to lack of understanding, confusion and rejection may arise. To counter this, it is crucial to start with ourselves, seeking knowledge about the scientific aspects and

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<sup>24</sup> 雞湯來了。 “同志家庭養小孩會怎樣？從研究釐清 4 個常見 QA,” May 22, 2020.

real-life experiences of same-sex families, and then influencing those around us to dispel prejudices.

Lastly, I would like to quote a statement from Hong Yu-shan, a counseling psychologist and advocate for same-sex family rights in Taiwan: "The existence of same-sex families does not aim to diminish or challenge other family structures. Our focus on same-sex families and their children is simply to ensure that diverse families living in this society can exist with authenticity, without exclusion or misunderstanding. We hope that the general public will increasingly realize that, despite differences in family structures and members, the core element is love."<sup>25</sup>

### **Children's Development**

Currently, there is limited research in Taiwan specifically tracking the development of children from same-sex parent families. However, studies conducted in the U.K comparing children from same-sex parent families to those from heterosexual parent families have shown no significant differences in areas such as intelligence, emotions, self-esteem, happiness, moral development, deviant behavior, and gender development (including gender roles, gender identity, and sexual orientation).<sup>26</sup>

What's more, when we look at long-term studies conducted abroad on teenagers

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<sup>25</sup> 洪于珊. "當同志成為家長—談同志收養的實務現況。教育部性別平等教育季刊, 86, 32—36," 2019.

<sup>26</sup> Nicola Davis. "Children of Same-Sex Couples Fare at Least as Well as in Other Families – Study," March 6, 2023.

raised by female same-sex parents, we've stumbled upon some surprising results. These studies found that these kids tend to have impressive social skills and excel academically, often outperforming their peers from heterosexual parent families. They also seem to face fewer social challenges. All in all, kids raised by same-sex parents seem to fair just as well as those brought up by heterosexual parents.

But there is a study that is in different opinion, published in *the British Journal of Education, Society & Behavior Science* in February 2015, discovered that children raised by same-sex couples were more than twice as likely to experience emotional issues compared to children from heterosexual families. The study's analysis revealed a significant increase in emotional problems, developmental challenges, and utilization of mental health services among children in same-sex households, almost doubling the rates observed in heterosexual families. While it is commonly known that adopted children have a higher likelihood of facing emotional issues, the variable of "being adopted" did not account for the differences in emotional problems between children raised in same-sex households and those from traditional families. It is important to note that, despite the impact of bullying on emotional well-being, there was no discernible difference in self-reported bullying experiences between the two types of families. Summarizing the findings, the researcher concluded that the presence of a biological connection plays a significant role in children's overall happiness. As same-

sex households do not involve both biological parents, the higher prevalence of emotional issues among these children may be considered an ongoing characteristic.<sup>27</sup>

### **The Bill of Same-sex Family Can Adopt Child**

Taiwan pass the bill of same-sex family can adopt child in March 16<sup>th</sup>,2023. This is a new breakthrough for Taiwan's democratic society and international perception. This allows same-sex couples in Taiwan to get married and to adopt children together like opposite-sex parents. In the future, everyone in Taiwan will be able to obtain complete legal protection and family equally.


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<sup>27</sup> Sullins, P. (2015). Emotional Problems among Children with Same-sex Parents: Difference by Definition. *British Journal of Education, Society & Behavioural Science*, 7(2), 99-120.



## Methodology

This part I will let readers know how I make this paper, included research design, questions and how I collect the data and data analyze. And I also use Chatgpt to help me translate the article, correct my grammar, and give some opinion of the summarize. I will paste the screenshot that how I use ChatGpt here. For example:

A9 After the broken window, there are more demands 這句文法對嗎 

 這句話的文法是正確的，但它的意義可能取決於上下文。這句話表明在一個窗戶被打破後，有更多的要求或需求出現。如果這句話符合你的語境和意圖，那麼它就是正確的。

但要注意，這句話可能需要更多的上下文來完全理解它所傳達的信息，因為它是一個相對模糊的陳述，並且沒有提供具體的細節。

A9 限制：

同性婚姻合法化的利弊議題可以從經濟、政治、法律、倫理等多個角度來探討。然而，為了在標題範圍內，我不會討論政治和經濟因素，以便集中討論這一論點。翻譯成英文

 Limitations:

The issue of the advantages and disadvantages of legalizing same-sex marriage can be examined from various perspectives, including economics, politics, law, ethics, and more. However, within the scope of this title, I will not be discussing political and economic factors in order to focus on this specific argument.

A9

check the grammer



Your sentence is mostly grammatically correct, but there are a few minor issues. Here's a revised version:

**Limitations:**

The issue of the advantages and disadvantages of legalizing same-sex marriage can be examined from various perspectives, including economics, politics, law, ethics, and more. However, to stay within the scope of this title, I will not be discussing political and economic factors in order to concentrate on this particular argument.

A9

破窗效應 ( Broken windows theory , 又稱破窗理論 ) 是由美國犯罪學家詹姆斯威爾森 ( James Quinn Wilson ) 和美國社會科學家喬治凱林 ( George Lee Kelling ) 兩人所提出的理論。

其概念為如果有一棟建築的其中一扇窗戶被打破，但是沒有人修復，那要不了多久，附近的其他窗戶也會接連的被破壞，亂丟垃圾、闖空門甚至縱火等犯罪行為也可能隨之發生。

破窗效應也常用來表示，當環境中的某種不良現象發生後，如果沒有馬上進行改善或修復，這種不良現象便可能會逐漸被接受，且逐漸擴大變嚴重。

翻譯



The "Broken Windows Theory," also known as the "破窗效應" in Chinese, is a theory proposed by American criminologist James Quinn Wilson and social scientist George Lee Kelling.

The concept is that if one window in a building is broken and not repaired, it won't be long before other windows nearby are also damaged. This theory suggests that acts of vandalism, littering, trespassing, and even more serious crimes such as arson can follow when visible signs of neglect or disorder are present in an environment.

The Broken Windows Theory is also often used to indicate that when an undesirable phenomenon occurs in an environment, if immediate improvements or repairs are not made, this negative phenomenon may gradually be accepted and escalate in seriousness.

A9

幫我檢查我的文法有無錯誤:Before I engage on writing this paper, I used to believe that children grown in same-sex families might lack certain aspects that children from heterosexual families, such as love and care, or even that they might struggle to identify between who is dad or who is mom, potentially causing confusion about family composition. The main reason for writing this paper is because Taiwan is the first Asian country to legalize same-sex marriage, and I am interested in the process that they grow of these children, as their family structure different from normal. I am growing up in a normal family so I am curious about their growth backgrounds.

When I start reading various sources and secondary materials step by step, I discovered that almost all research results indicate that these children do not experience significant differences in their upbringing due to their non-traditional family structure. This surprised me but also made me happy in another way. In Taiwan, we live in a free and open-minded country, people's love is not restricted, and more and more gay openly express their love. This has led to an increasing number of same-sex couples forming families and adopting children, contributing to the diversity of Taiwanese culture. People's acceptance of diverse cultures is also rising.

This paper aims to help more people who may not understand this topic gain a better understanding of these individuals and the misconceptions and discrimination. I hope that Taiwan's society will continue to enhance its multicultural in the future, making Taiwan to be a diverse and welcoming nation.

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Here is your text with some grammar and wording improvements:

Before I begin writing this paper, I used to believe that children raised in same-sex families might lack certain aspects that children from heterosexual families have, such as love and care, or even that they might struggle to distinguish between who is the dad and who is the mom, potentially causing confusion about family composition. The main reason for writing this paper is that Taiwan is the first Asian country to legalize same-sex marriage, and I am interested in how these children grow, as their family structure is different from the norm. Having grown up in a traditional family, I am curious about their upbringing.

As I started reading various sources and secondary materials step by step, I discovered that almost all research results indicate that these children do not experience significant differences in their upbringing due to their non-traditional family structure. This surprised me but also brought me happiness in another way. In Taiwan, we live in a free and open-minded country where people's love is not restricted, and more and more LGBTQ+ individuals openly express their love. This has led to an increasing number of same-sex couples forming families and adopting children, contributing to the diversity of Taiwanese culture. People's acceptance of diverse cultures is also on the rise.

This paper aims to help more people who may not understand this topic gain a better understanding of these individuals and dispel misconceptions and discrimination. I hope that Taiwanese society will continue to enhance its multiculturalism in the future, making Taiwan a diverse and welcoming nation.

## Research Design

- Research Objective:

The objective of this study is to examine the issues and impacts of legalizing same-sex marriage and allowing same-sex families to adopt children in Taiwan. The study aims to understand the effects of same-sex marriage legalization and same-sex family adoption on social acceptance, family structure, and child development.

- **Research Design:**

I will compile secondary data from the internet, as well as findings from newspapers, magazines, and academic papers, and synthesize them to present my own opinions and perspectives to complete this research paper.

Because Taiwan has just recently passed the law, and there are not many actual cases of child adoption, this study aims to explore other countries where same-sex marriage is legal and adoption by same-sex families is legal. We are looking for data that could provide reference for future families in Taiwan. However, gay people seem to be very concerned about whether they can adopt a child, and whether the child's body and soul will be affected to a certain extent if they adopt a child.

All above, when the legalization of same-sex marriage family adopting the child, what impact will it bring about to children? It's a serious problem not only gay people take care but also not gay people are take care about. Why the people who are not gay still take care of this problem? In my opinion. I think people are considered that will it bring more serious problem occur after gay people can adopt child and make the bigger influence to the social community.

### **Research Questions**

The study will focus on the following questions:

1. What is the impact of legalizing same-sex marriage on societal attitudes and acceptance of same-sex marriage?
2. What is the influence of same-sex family adoption on family structure and family functioning?
3. What are the effects of same-sex family adoption on the development of children?

### **Research Purpose**

The purpose of this study is to find out the likely impact to all of the citizens in Taiwan of Taiwan's legalization of same-sex marriage family can adopt the child. By conducting in-depth research on the impact and consequences of this legal reform on Taiwanese society, the following objectives are aimed to be achieved:

If the same-sex family can adopt the child, what would happen in the future? What positive and negative effects have been taken into account?

These questions enable me to investigate the controversies and challenges arising from same-sex marriage legalization in different social communities. I will review the academic articles and the second-hand resources to analyze the influence of the same-sex family adopting the children.

### **Limit**

The issue of the advantages and disadvantages of legalizing same-sex marriage

can be examined from various perspectives, including economics, politics, law, ethics, and more. However, to stay within the scope of this title, I will not be discussing political and economic factors in order to concentrate on this particular argument.

### **Delimit**

To further delimit the scope of this paper, I will focus on the cultural and ethical implications of same-sex marriage legalization. Specifically, it will address issues such as human rights protection, societal well-being, including people's mental health and happiness, as well as the notions of inclusivity and equality among the population. And lots of my data are come from foreign information because Taiwan just pass the bill of same-sex family can adopt child, the data of Taiwan is not enough to prove the condition of this issue.

### **Research Sample**

I am using 'legal adoption by same-sex couples' or 'LGBT social issues' as keywords in Google Scholar and Google to search for relevant newspaper articles, magazines, and research papers. Due to the large volume of information, I have selected data that aligns with my research objectives for organization and analysis to complete my paper. And I also choose an article included many misconceptions and answer from

Spanish child. Spain has passed the same-sex marriage since 2005, so I think it's a convincing article to let us clearly break the stereotypes of this kind of kids.

### **Data Collection**

Current existing information: I will categorize online newspapers, magazines, and academic articles to condense and present my perspectives. And I have already read about 115 article but only about 50 article are in my ideal scope to the topic.



## Data Analysis

In this part, I will sort out the second-hand information on the Internet and summarize my own opinions. Next, I will put forward the perspective of a child from Spain who was adopted by a same-sex family and use it to explain many people's opinions on this kind of children. And I will rely on this text for analysis, the reason why I do this is to communicate with this text to break lot of people's stereotypes.

When I arrange the resources, most of people are considered many questions and misconception,so I will separate this part into two part, one is misconception that most people have and another part is the common question that many people care about the adopted kid by the same-sex family. Then I'm going to give some examples of common questions and use the answers of kid from a Spain who grew up in the same-sex family to explain what most people are asking.<sup>30</sup>And in my opinion, the reason I choose the Spain kids article is that I want to though I communicate with the article to break the stereotypes. And Spain have pass the law that the same-sex family since 2005, so I think this is an convinceble article to choose. There will be a passage that I answer the article behind the misconceptions.

### **Misconception 1: Children from same-sex family are easier to get bullying**

Bruna shared, "During my childhood, people often said that having two moms

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<sup>30</sup> 王儷瑾. “西班牙同婚合法 14 年後——同志家庭的孩子們現身說法，破解社會易有的 4 大誤解.” 換日線, May 20, 2019.

wasn't possible. However, when my classmates visited our home and saw that I indeed had two mothers, they quickly grasped the situation. Surprisingly, it was when they went back and talked to their parents that their parents initially struggled to believe it but eventually came to accept the reality."

Sushila and Gauri, sisters adopted from India, provided their perspectives. Sushila remarked, "I never experienced bullying at school; instead, language barriers were the most significant challenge for me." Gauri recounted, "Once, during a school religious class, the teacher made homophobic comments. I promptly countered the teacher, and my fellow students rallied behind me, engaging in a debate with the teacher."

The passage conveys an important message that the common misconception about children from LGBTQ+ families being bullied in school is inaccurate. The two women in the story, Bruna, Sushila, and Gauri, shared their experiences, highlighting that they have not experienced bullying at school. Instead, they emphasized other challenges, such as language barriers, being more significant issues in their school life. Furthermore, Gauri mentioned her proactive response when faced with homophobic comments from a religious studies teacher and how her classmates supported her in debating with the teacher.

This story helps break stereotypes about children from LGBTQ+ families and underscores the importance of acceptance and understanding. It also demonstrates that

respecting and supporting diverse family structures is crucial to ensuring equal opportunities and respect for all children in school.

Although our initial instincts may lead us to think that coming from such dissimilar family backgrounds would likely hinder their peer relationships, the research<sup>313233</sup> on the development of children with same-sex parents does not provide support for this .

**Misconception 2: Children from same-sex family will be influenced to become gay.**

Alejandro clarified, "This has nothing to do with one's sexual orientation; I identify as heterosexual." Gauri explained further, "The beauty of LGBTQ+ households lies in their greater capacity for acceptance. I once explored a same-sex relationship but ultimately discovered I am heterosexual. While my moms are atheists, I do plan to have a church wedding." Bruna emphasized, "My affection is directed towards 'people,' not a specific 'gender.'"

Elena humorously noted, "Although I initially believed that having two moms might hinder me from forming a stable romantic relationship, I'm currently in a six-year long relationship with a boyfriend (note: Elena is playfully suggesting that maintaining a six-year relationship while dealing with two mothers is no small feat)."

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<sup>31</sup> Patterson, C. J. (2013). Children of lesbian and gay parents: Psychology, law, and policy. *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity, 1*(S), 27-34

<sup>32</sup> Rivers, I., Poteat, S. P., & Noret, N. (2008). Victimization, social support, and psychosocial functioning among children of same-sex and opposite-sex couples in the United Kingdom. *Developmental Psychology, 44*, 127-134.

<sup>33</sup> Wainright, J. L., & Patterson, C. J. (2008). Peer relations among adolescents with female same-sex parents. *Developmental Psychology, 44*, 117-126.

Alejandro clarified, "This has nothing to do with one's sexual orientation; I identify as heterosexual." Gauri explained further, "The beauty of same-sex households lies in their greater capacity for acceptance. I once explored a same-sex relationship but ultimately discovered I am heterosexual. While my moms are atheists, I do plan to have a church wedding." Bruna emphasized, "My affection is directed towards 'people,' not a specific 'gender.'" Elena humorously noted, "Although I initially believed that having two moms might hinder me from forming a stable romantic relationship, I'm currently in a six-year long relationship with a boyfriend (note: Elena is playfully suggesting that maintaining a six-year relationship while dealing with two mothers is no small feat)."

This passage highlights the misconception that children from LGBTQ+ families may be influenced to become LGBTQ+. The individuals in the story provide clear insights to dispel this misconception. They emphasize that one's sexual orientation is not determined by their family background. They also underscore the openness and acceptance within LGBTQ+ households and how individuals have the autonomy to explore and determine their own sexual orientation. This helps break stereotypes about LGBTQ+ families.

In addition, the guide shared a witty response from a Spanish internet user:

"According to statistics, almost 100% of LGBTQ+ individuals grew up in heterosexual households. Therefore, by this logic, the likelihood of LGBTQ+ families

raising heterosexual children should be almost 100%."

**Misconception 3: Children from same-sex households lack exposure to a mother/father figure.**

Alejandro affirmed, "I was adopted from Russia, and I still vividly recall my early life there. In my view, what matters to a child is love and care, not the sexual orientation of their parent." Gauri pointed out, "The world comprises various family structures, beyond those with a traditional mother and father. There are single-parent households, families led by widowers or widows, children raised by grandparents, and more. For children, the most critical element is the care and love."

Bruna added insightfully, "This issue can be more challenging for individuals who grew up in conventional families because they may not have encountered or understood same-sex family dynamics."

Sushila mentioned, "I have numerous male and female role models in my life, including grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. If my mother doesn't have advice for me, I have other people I can turn to."

After reading this passage, it's clear that the misconception addressed in Misconception 3, which suggests that children from same-sex households lack exposure to a mother or father figure, is effectively challenged. This passage effectively dispels the misconception by emphasizing the importance of love and support in a child's life and by illustrating the diversity of family structures and role models.

**Misconception 4: Children from LGBTQ+ households will encounter psychological issues.**

Sushila elaborated, "This argument typically arises from individuals who are reluctant to acknowledge reality. I have friends who faced self-esteem issues and academic challenges due to their parents' divorce, which took a toll on their mental well-being. In contrast, I experienced nothing but love!" (Note: Sushila's intention here is not to discriminate against single-parent families but to stress that the key factor affecting children is the presence of genuine love.)

Elena expressed, "Growing up in a same-sex family has made us more open-minded about sexual orientation and life choices. Same-sex parents have endured a lack of support in their lives, and they hope to instill higher emotional intelligence in their children to prevent them from encountering the same struggles."

A Spaniard once remarked, "After the legalization of same-sex marriage, not only did Spanish society remain calm, but it actually improved compared to before. This is because in the past, people were afraid that granting voting rights to Black individuals or women would lead to societal upheaval. However, history has proven that the more inclusive a society is, the less likely it is to experience turmoil. Societal chaos typically arises from factors such as hatred, discrimination, the pursuit of power, and religious conflicts. Just as in a family, as long as love exists in society, stability prevails. If same-sex marriage is legally recognized in a society, it indicates that this society possesses

compassion, love, and empathy, and it respects differences. How could such a society be in a state of chaos?"

Today, Taiwan has taken its initial steps towards equality, and in the future, there is room for further progress. Perhaps one day, Taiwan will also have legally recognized LGBTQ+ families, and there will be a Chinese interview similar to this one, featuring interviews with individuals raised in LGBTQ+ households.<sup>34</sup> And then is also the common doubt about the same-sex family adopted child

Overall, this passage effectively challenges the misconception and emphasizes the importance of love and understanding in supporting children's well-being, regardless of their family structure. It also highlights the positive impact of inclusivity and acceptance in society.

Then, I'm going to provide some common question that most people wondering to realize about the child adopted by the same-sex family.

### **Common Question**

#### **First, will children from same-sex families have any problems with their personal Psychological development?**

Charlotte Patterson, a professor in the Department of Psychology, published academic papers in 1992 and 2013 respectively.<sup>3536</sup> Reviewing relevant literature since

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<sup>34</sup> 王儷瑾. “王儷瑾／認識西班牙,” May 20, 2019.

<sup>35</sup> Patterson, C. J. (1992). Children of lesbian and gay parents. *Child Development*, 63(5), 1025-1042.

<sup>36</sup> Patterson, C. J. (2013). Children of lesbian and gay parents: Psychology, law, and policy.

the 1980s, she found that most of the research results are quite consistent: children of same-sex parents and opposite-sex parents have different psychological differences in individuals. There were no significant differences in development, gender development, and social relationships. The report mentions a wide range of psychological development aspects, including self-esteem, self-concept, depressive symptoms, anxiety, moral development, deviant behavior, drug use, school adjustment, intelligence, etc.

Indeed, there is evidence suggesting that children raised by same-sex parents may excel in certain aspects of development when compared to their counterparts in heterosexual households. A notable study in this realm is the National Longitudinal Lesbian Family Study (NLLFS), which commenced tracking the developmental progress of children from lesbian families in the United States during the 1980s. The NLLFS project stands as one of the most extensive and enduring research initiatives on this subject to date.

Within the body of research published by the NLLFS research team, a study<sup>37</sup> conducted in 2010 yielded findings indicating that adolescents with lesbian mothers outperformed their peers from heterosexual households in areas such as social skills,

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Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity, 1(S), 27-34.

<sup>37</sup> Gartrell, N., & Bos, H. (2010). US national longitudinal lesbian family study: Psychological adjustment of 17-year-old adolescents. *Pediatrics*, 126(1), 1-9.



academic achievement, and overall competence. Moreover, these adolescents exhibited fewer issues related to social interactions, rule-breaking behavior, aggression, and behavioral challenges.

After reading this section, it's clear that the question regarding the psychological development of children from same-sex families is addressed with valuable insights and research findings:

Consistently shown that children of same-sex parents do not exhibit significant psychological differences compared to children of opposite-sex parents. This includes various aspects of psychological development, such as self-esteem, self-concept, depressive symptoms, anxiety, moral development, deviant behavior, drug use, school adjustment, and intelligence.

Notably, the National Longitudinal Lesbian Family Study (NLLFS) in the United States, which has been ongoing since the 1980s, found that adolescents with lesbian mothers performed well in several areas, including social skills, academic achievement, and overall competence. These adolescents also demonstrated fewer issues related to social interactions, rule-breaking behavior, aggression, and behavioral challenges compared to their peers from heterosexual households.

This information effectively addresses the question of psychological development and provides evidence that children from same-sex families do not experience

significant differences in psychological well-being and, in some cases, may even excel in certain aspects of development. It supports the idea that family structure does not inherently determine a child's psychological development.

**Second, will children from same-sex families have problems with their gender development?**

Gender development can be examined through three distinct aspects: sexual orientation, sexual/gender identity, and gender-related behavior. Sexual orientation relates to an individual's innate attraction to a specific gender. Sexual/gender identity involves how an individual personally identifies, whether as male or female, heterosexual or non-heterosexual. Studies<sup>38</sup> have demonstrated that there are no significant differences in these aspects between children raised by same-sex parents and those raised by heterosexual parents

Gender-related behavior, often referred to as "gender role behavior," examines whether an individual's actions conform to the commonly observed male or female behaviors within a society. The literature reviewed<sup>39</sup> by Patterson consistently demonstrates that there are no notable disparities in this aspect between children raised in same-sex families and those raised in heterosexual families. Nevertheless, certain

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<sup>38</sup> Patterson, C. J. (2013). Children of lesbian and gay parents: Psychology, law, and policy. *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity*, 1(S), 27-34.

<sup>39</sup> Patterson, C. J. (2013). Children of lesbian and gay parents: Psychology, law, and policy. *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity*, 1(S), 27-34.

studies<sup>40</sup> indicate that children from same-sex households are less likely to adhere to traditional gender-based constraints, particularly during playtime.

After reading this section, it's evident that the question regarding the gender development of children from same-sex families is addressed through a comprehensive analysis of different aspects:

The discussion distinguishes between sexual orientation, sexual/gender identity, and gender-related behavior. It highlights that there are no significant differences in sexual orientation and sexual/gender identity between children raised by same-sex parents and those raised by heterosexual parents.

In terms of gender-related behavior, often referred to as "gender role behavior," the research reviewed by Patterson consistently shows that there are no notable differences in this aspect between children raised in same-sex families and those raised in heterosexual families. However, it's mentioned that children from same-sex households may be less likely to conform to traditional gender-based expectations, especially during playtime.

This information effectively addresses the question of gender development and provides evidence that children from same-sex families do not exhibit significant differences in sexual orientation, sexual/gender identity, or gender-related behavior

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<sup>40</sup> Goldberg, A. E., Kashy, D. A., & Smith, J. Z. (2012). Gender-typed play behavior in early childhood: Adopted children with lesbian, gay, and heterosexual parents. *Sex Roles*, 67(9-10), 503-515.

when compared to their peers from heterosexual households. It also suggests that non-traditional gender role behavior may be more common among children from same-sex families during play, reflecting evolving societal norms.

### **Summary**

The research findings above are derived from advanced European and American countries. It suggests that children may experience less pressure in these environments. It's plausible that Taiwan, as a society with less maturity in this context, might benefit from more time to prepare before considering the option of allowing adoption by same-sex couples.

Despite the research's origin in Europe and the United States, the studies encompass data spanning from the 1980s to recent years. The situation for LGBTQ+ individuals in Europe and the U.S. was notably challenging during the 1980s and 1990s. However, even studies from that period frequently indicate that there were no significant developmental differences in children from same-sex families compared to their peers from heterosexual families. One possible explanation is that LGBTQ+ couples with better socioeconomic statuses were more likely to consider adoption, providing their children with additional psychological and social support, which aided them in navigating potentially adverse environments. If Taiwan were to open up adoption to same-sex couples, it might follow a trajectory similar to that observed in

these Western countries.

Moreover, under the current system in Taiwan, adoptive families are required to undergo assessments by social work agencies to ensure that the adopted child enters a stable and healthy family environment. This could potentially offer more care and resources for children than remaining in childcare institutions with relatively limited human resources. Ultimately, what primarily influences a child's development, as emphasized by the American Academy of Pediatrics, is the stability and nurturing nature of their environment, along with the availability of resources, rather than the gender or sexual orientation of their parents.

Therefore, if the majority of the population in Taiwan reaches a certain level of acceptance regarding LGBTQ+ individuals, it seems reasonable, both from the standpoint of LGBTQ+ parental rights and child welfare, to consider opening up adoption to same-sex couples. This viewpoint has been a central focus of efforts made by domestic experts and scholars in recent years.<sup>41</sup> Of course, society must continue its work in eradicating discrimination against LGBTQ+ families and ensure careful oversight of adoption procedures for both same-sex and heterosexual adoptive families. As heterosexual and LGBTQ+ families begin to interact, we have the opportunity to replace preconceived biases with genuine understanding.

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<sup>41</sup> 政大心理系李怡青教授 2014 年 10 月 16 日立院婚姻平權法案公聽會第一輪發言。

The studies mentioned encompass a wide range of methodologies, including qualitative and quantitative reports, and draw from various data sources, such as self-reports from children and adolescents, parental reports, observations by third parties, and peer reports. Data collection methods vary, including both single-time point assessments and long-term longitudinal surveys, often employing nationally representative samples. In summary, these studies, when considered together, generally indicate that children raised by same-sex couples do not exhibit significant developmental differences when compared to those raised by heterosexual couples.

In conclusion, the research we've discussed, mainly from advanced European and American countries, provides us with valuable insights into how children raised by same-sex couples develop. Surprisingly, these studies consistently show that children from same-sex families don't experience significant disadvantages in their development compared to their peers from heterosexual households, challenging initial assumptions.

It is important to note that the studies reviewed span several decades, from the 1980s to recent years, and they encompass both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. The societal context for LGBTQ+ individuals in Europe and the United States, particularly during the 1980s and 1990s, was challenging. However, even during these times, research showed that children in same-sex families thrived comparably to their counterparts in heterosexual families. One contributing factor may

be that LGBTQ+ couples with better socioeconomic statuses were more likely to adopt, providing their children with additional psychological and social support.

Importantly, these findings from Western countries may serve as a reference for Taiwan as it considers the possibility of opening up adoption to same-sex couples. Taiwan's current adoption system involves rigorous assessments by social work agencies to ensure that the child enters a stable and healthy family environment. This is essential, as it can offer more care and resources to children than remaining in childcare institutions.

Ultimately, the consensus in the research community is that what predominantly influences a child's development is the stability, nurturing environment, and availability of resources within their family, rather than the gender or sexual orientation of their parents. Therefore, if Taiwan progresses toward greater acceptance of LGBTQ+ individuals, it appears reasonable, both in terms of LGBTQ+ parental rights and child welfare, to consider opening up adoption to same-sex couples. This viewpoint has been a focal point of efforts made by domestic experts and scholars in recent years.

In moving forward, it is crucial for Taiwan to continue efforts aimed at eradicating discrimination against LGBTQ+ families and to exercise vigilant oversight of adoption procedures for both same-sex and heterosexual adoptive families. As society becomes more accustomed to interactions between heterosexual and LGBTQ+ families, we have

the opportunity to replace preconceived biases with genuine understanding and support.<sup>42</sup>

### **Key Points and Findings of This Section**

1. These studies primarily originate from advanced European and American countries, providing valuable insights into the upbringing of children by same-sex couples.

2. Within these studies, researchers found that children raised in same-sex households typically do not exhibit significant disadvantages in terms of developmental outcomes when compared to children raised in heterosexual households.

3. These studies span several decades, from the 1980s to recent years. During this period, especially in the 1980s and 1990s, the social environment for LGBTQ+ individuals in Europe and the United States was quite challenging. However, even during these difficult times, research consistently indicated that children in same-sex families thrived similarly to their counterparts in heterosexual families. One possible explanation is that LGBTQ+ couples with better socioeconomic statuses were more likely to consider adoption, providing their children with additional psychological and social support.

4. These studies emphasize that the primary factors influencing a child's

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<sup>42</sup> ChatGPT 產生的文本，2023 年 9 月 15 日，OpenAI，<https://chat.openai.com/chat>



development are the stability, nurturing environment, and availability of resources within their family, rather than the gender or sexual orientation of their parents.

5. The research results suggest that, if the majority of Taiwan's population reaches a certain level of acceptance regarding LGBTQ+ individuals, it appears reasonable, both in terms of LGBTQ+ parental rights and child welfare, to consider opening up adoption to same-sex couples. This viewpoint has been a central focus of efforts made by domestic experts and scholars in recent years.

6. In moving forward, it is crucial for Taiwan to continue efforts aimed at eradicating discrimination against same-sex families and to exercise vigilant oversight of adoption procedures for both same-sex and heterosexual adoptive families. As society becomes more accustomed to interactions between heterosexual and same-sex families, we have the opportunity to replace preconceived biases with genuine understanding and support.

In summary, these research findings, primarily sourced from advanced European and American countries, offer valuable insights into the development of children raised by same-sex couples. Contrary to initial assumptions, these studies consistently indicate that children from same-sex families do not face significant disadvantages in their developmental outcomes when compared to their peers from heterosexual households.

## **Conclusion**

Before I begin writing this paper, I used to believe that children raised in same-sex families might lack certain aspects that children from heterosexual families have, such as love and care, or even that they might struggle to distinguish between who is the dad and who is the mom, potentially causing confusion about family composition. The main reason for writing this paper is that Taiwan is the first Asian country to legalize same-sex marriage, and I am interested in how these children grow, as their family structure is different from the norm. Having grown up in a traditional family, I am curious about their upbringing.

As I started reading various sources and secondary materials step by step, I discovered that almost all research results indicate that these children do not experience significant differences in their upbringing due to their non-traditional family structure. This surprised me but also brought me happiness in another way. In Taiwan, we live in a free and open-minded country where people's love is not restricted, and more and more LGBTQ+ individuals openly express their love. This has led to an increasing number of same-sex couples forming families and adopting children, contributing to the diversity of Taiwanese culture. People's acceptance of diverse cultures is also on the rise.

This paper aims to help more people who may not understand this topic gain a better understanding of these individuals and dispel misconceptions and discrimination.

I hope that Taiwanese society will continue to enhance its multiculturalism in the future,  
making Taiwan a diverse and welcoming nation.