From Marginalization to Empowerment: the Perceived Effects of Viewing Sexually Explicit Material on Queer Asian American Men's Well-Being



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Introduction

- Asian American (AA) lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) adults report higher rates of fair or poor overall health (16%) compared to AA non-LGBT adults (12%)¹
- Across all LGBTQ+ AA communities, mental well-being is poorer compared to cisgender heterosexual white counterparts¹
- Minority Stress Theory and intersectionality provide frameworks for conceptualizing the pathways to the poor well-being of the AA LGBTQ+ community^{2,3}
- Racist stereotypes manifest in non-heterosexual sexually explicit material (SEM) with AA actors⁴
- AA actors are cast in submissive, dependent, and emasculated roles as an act of submission rather than pleasure⁴
- Context of SEM often appropriates, fetishizes, exoticizes, and aggregates multiple AA cultures⁴
- Racist stereotypes of AA bodies contribute to internalized racism and poorer mental health⁵
- Literature shows that SEM play a role in shaping the well-being and behavior of its viewers⁶
- Very few studies investigated effects of SEM on non-heterosexual AA men⁷

Aims

- Aim 1: Explore the perceived inclusiveness of non-heterosexual AA SEM
- Aim 2: Investigate the **relationship** between **inclusiveness** within non-heterosexual AA SEM and **well-being**
- Aim 3: Obtain suggestions for improving the inclusivity within non-heterosexual
 AA SEM and addressing the perceived relationship between non-heterosexual AA
 SEM inclusivity and well-being

Methods

- 40-60 min. **semi-structured interviews** over Zoom
- Eligibility criteria: (a) self-identify as an Asian or Asian American, (b) non-heterosexual man, (c) has watched pornography with at least one non-heterosexual Asian American, (d) between the ages of 18 and 24
- Thematic coding and inductive analysis through NVivo
- Participants: N=18
- Mean age of participants: 22.25 years

Participant Demographics

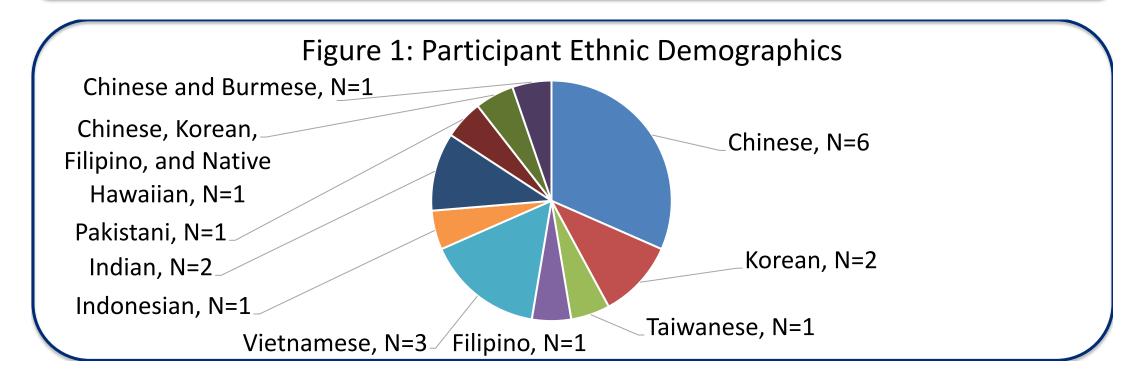


Figure 2: Participant Sexual Orientation Demographic

Questioning, N=2

Queer, N=2

Gay, N=12

Bisexual, N=3

Quotes

"I must also try to be petite and small and 'twinkie' in order to be desirable as an Asian. I was feeling sad cause I definitely questioned whether or not I would be desirable from the perspective of someone who's not Asian because it has always been the way we're pictured, so [SEM] definitely made me feel sad and like very self-conscious. It was a lot of being insecure and those types of things."

- Mateo, 21 y/o gay Indonesian male

"When I had met with some of these guys, I feel even though they are verse and I am. I already felt the vibe that they wanted me to be the bottom. This was three out of four times. I had a feeling that'd I would be the bottom first, but we would switch cause they proclaimed 'verse,' but that switch never even happened. That rubbed me the wrong way."

- Shwavy, 21 y/o questioning Korean male

"In the media itself, there are not a lot of sexy gay Asian men. It's too many 'intersectionalities,' so I think just seeing porn that is that very specific niche makes me feel sexy myself."

- Koala, 24 y/o gay Korean male

Results and Discussion

Aim 1

- Bodies objectified, exoticized, or fetishized
- Blatant racism
- **Underrepresentation** of **South Asian** bodies
- Larger platforms and company produced SEM were described as less inclusive than smaller platforms and self-produced content

Aim

- Stereotypical portrayals contributing to feelings of body insecurities and undesirability
- SEM contributing to feeling pigeonholed regarding sexual roles, consenting to uncomfortable actions, lacking rational thinking during sex, normalizing harmful stereotypes, and experiencing racial slurs during sexual encounters
- Internalization of stereotypes and racism
- Improved feeling of self-confidence and self-desirability after seeing SEM with two non-heterosexual AA performers
- Inclusion of culture in SEM increased feelings of self-desirability
- SEM with AA performers more erotic for AA viewers

Aim 3

- Creating SEM that empowers non-heterosexual AA actors, portrays them in active roles, humanizes their representation, includes diverse ethnic and physical characteristics, and centers the communities' desires
- Want broader audience to know that the racialization and portrayal of AA
 bodies does not transfer to the real world

Conclusion and Future Directions

- Non-heterosexual AA SEM appears to both facilitate and inhibit mental, physical, and sexual well-being
- Future studies should diversify participants and could include intervention-based or biometric research

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