Gender Discrepancy in Asexual Identity: The Effect of Hegemonic Gender Norms on Asexual Identification

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# Gender Discrepancy in Asexual Identity: The Effect of Hegemonic Gender Norms on Asexual Identification

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**Identifying Asexuality**
- Asexual- “someone who experiences little or no sexual attraction” (Mardell 2016).
- Not to be confused with lack of romantic attraction.
- Can be an umbrella term for all identities on the asexual spectrum.
- Cited at 1% of the population (Wellsing 1994), but reported high as 4% of individuals aged 18-24 (GLAAD 2017).

**Methods**
- Asexual Census data for gender distribution, sex assigned at birth.
- Twelve, 15-45 minute, semi-structured interviews.
- One hour focus-group discussion.
- Data analyzed using a modified grounded theory approach (Corbin and Strauss).
- MAXQDA to code data for recurring themes.

## Gender Discrepancy

![Gender Discrepancy Graph](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Woman/Female</th>
<th>Man/Male</th>
<th>None of the Above</th>
<th>No response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. 67% (n=4137) of respondents to the 2016 Asexual Census, aged 18-30 identified as “Woman/Female”. 11% (n=711) identified as “Man/Male”, and 26% (n=1822) identified as neither woman/female nor man/male, choosing “None of the Above” (n=23). Less than 1% of respondents did not respond to the question.

**Why do more women and genderqueer people identify as asexual?**
- Lower stigma for not having sex, sometimes expectation that feminine people do not want/desire sex
- Greater communication/discussion of identity—more likely to be exposed to asexuality
- For genderqueer people: exposure to identities from queer community

**Do masculine stereotypes dissuade individuals from identifying as asexual?**
- Asexuality is often not considered compatible with masculinity
- Social pressure to be masculine—(hetero)sexually active
- Less communication about identity—less likely to learn about asexuality

**How do gender expectations affect individuals identifying as asexual?**
- Little attachment to gender norms, especially related to masculinity
- Do not want to be sexualized according to outward presentation
- Pressure to conform to sexual standards, especially before discovering asexuality

**In Progress**
- Further analysis of interviews
- Coding and analysis of 600+ collected surveys
- Completion of discussion and conclusion of honors thesis paper

**Future Work**
- Account for more variables such as race, country, age, etc.
- Greater depth of recording individual experiences
- Capture perceptions of non-asexual identifying people of how asexuality fits with gender norms.

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**Figure 2.** 98% (n=4308) of respondents to the 2016 Asexual Census, aged 18-30 identifying as “Woman/Female” were assigned female at birth. 2% (n=63) were assigned male at birth. Less than 1% (n=3) had no response.

**Figure 3.** 31% (n=229) of respondents to the 2016 Asexual Census, aged 18-30 identifying as “Man/Male” were assigned female at birth. 68% (n=496) were assigned male at birth. 1% (n=3) did not respond to the question.

**Figure 4.** 88% (n=1614) of respondents to the 2016 Asexual Census, aged 18-30 selecting “None of the Above” were assigned female at birth. 9% (n=159) were assigned male at birth. 3% (n=49) did not respond to the question.

**Figure 5.** 89% (n=6171) of respondents to the 2016 Asexual Census, aged 18-30 were assigned female at birth. 10% (n=723) were assigned male at birth. 1% (n=61) had no response.