

Supplementary table 1. Time of using each media type in daily life (minutes/day)

Media used in daily life. (Types of Media)	Min (min/ day)	Max (min/ day)	Total N = 553 (min/day) mean (S.D.)	Male N = 237 (42.91%) (min/day) mean (S.D.)	Female N = 316 (57.14%) (min/day) mean (S.D.)	t	p
Television	0	1380	111.14 (206.58)	116.32 (210.93)	107.26 (203.50)	0.51	0.610
Online	0	1439	395.58 (291.17)	391.66 (304.23)	398.52 (281.43)	-0.27	0.784
Streaming	0	1439	158.54 (210.36)	140.78 (214.61)	171.86 (206.46)	-1.72	0.086
DVDs	0	1200	20.38 (107.04)	25.23 (124.01)	16.73 (92.34)	0.92	0.356
Publication	0	1200	100.93 (181.12)	87.47 (191.06)	111.03 (172.91)	-1.52	0.130
Electronic books	0	1200	111.55 (157.31)	87.59 (158.87)	129.52 (153.95)	-3.13	0.002**
Video games	0	1220	50.67 (155.11)	80.11 (196.17)	28.58 (110.39)	3.64	<0.001***
Computer games	0	1260	110.34 (210.60)	198.24 (263.51)	44.42 (124.60)	8.32	<0.001***
Mobile game	0	1380	153.77 (218.36)	208.24 (260.09)	112.92 (170.20)	4.91	<0.001***
Song	0	1410	248.60 (267.17)	242.30 (260.64)	253.33 (272.28)	-0.48	0.631
Podcasts	0	1140	32.36 (109.46)	40.84 (127.55)	26.00 (93.34)	1.58	0.115
Clubhouse	0	1170	25.25 (109.73)	32.78 (142.27)	19.61 (76.55)	1.291	0.197
Radio	0	1090	18.07 (85.49)	21.96 (102.20)	15.15 (70.43)	0.93	0.355
All types of media usage time	0	12310	1537.18 (1283.17)	1673.52 (1498.71)	1434.93 (1085.37)	2.08	0.038*

abbreviations: min = minimum, max = maximum, min = minutes, DVD = digital video discs, S.D. = standard deviation

Supplementary table 2. Relationship between exposure to LGBT media and LGBT stigma scores

	Overall LGBT individuals		Lesbian women		Gay men		Bisexual women		Bisexual men		Trans women		Trans men	
	β (95% CI)	p-value	β (95% CI)	p-value	β (95% CI)	p-value	β (95% CI)	p-value	β (95% CI)	p-value	β (95% CI)	p-value	β (95% CI)	p-value
Age (years)	1.48 (-2.55-5.51)	0.471	0.18 (-0.45-0.80)	0.579	0.28 (-0.41-.970)	0.423	0.27 (-0.45-0.98)	0.467	0.33 (-0.41-1.078)	0.380	0.20 (-0.57-0.96)	0.616	0.23 (-0.53-0.98)	0.553
Female	-26.71 (-34.50- -18.92)	<0.001***	-4.21 (-5.41- -3.01)	<0.001***	-4.50 (-5.83- -3.17)	<0.001***	-4.69 (-6.08- -3.307)	<0.001***	-4.47 (-5.91- -3.04)	<0.001***	-4.59 (-6.0- -3.12)	<0.001***	-4.25 (-5.71- -2.78)	<0.001***
LGBT	-18.50 (-26.24- -10.77)	<0.001***	-2.17 (-3.36- -0.98)	<0.001***	-3.16 (-4.48- -1.83)	<0.001***	-2.90 (-4.28- -1.53)	<0.001***	-3.29 (-4.72- -1.86)	<0.001***	-3.31 (-4.7- -1.85)	<0.001***	-3.67 (-5.13- 2.22)	<0.001***
Presence of LGBT in family	-2.17 (-12.42-8.08)	0.678	0.10 (-1.48-1.68)	0.902	-0.52 (-2.28-1.23)	0.558	-0.09 (-1.92-1.73)	0.922	-0.37 (-2.27-1.52)	0.699	-0.52 (-2.46-1.41)	0.596	-0.76 (-2.68-1.17)	0.439
media usage time	0.00 (0.00-0.01)	0.221	0.00 (0.00-0.01)	0.205	0.00 (0.00-0.01)	0.321	0.00 (0.00-0.01)	0.339	0.00 (0.00-0.01)	0.262	0.00 (0.000-0.001)	0.242	0.00 (0.00-0.01)	0.165
PGSDM	-2.73 (-3.10- -2.35)	<0.001***	-0.43 (-0.49- -0.37)	<0.001***	-0.44 (-0.51- -0.38)	<0.001***	-0.48 (-0.54- -0.41)	<0.001***	-0.47 (-0.54- -0.40)	<0.001***	-0.46 (-0.53- -0.39)	<0.001***	-0.46 (-0.53- -0.39)	<0.001***
NGSDM	0.80 (0.35-1.25)	0.001**	0.11 (0.04-0.18)	0.002**	0.14 (0.06-0.22)	0.001**	0.14 (0.05-0.22)	0.001**	0.15 (0.07-0.24)	<0.001***	0.14 (0.06-0.23)	0.001**	0.12 (0.04-0.21)	0.005**

Abbreviations: LGBT = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, Trans = transgender, PGSDM = positive gender and sexual diverse media content, NGSDM = negative gender and sexual diverse media content; * = p-value < 0.05, ** = p-value < 0.01, *** = p-value < 0.001

Supplementary questionnaire

General Information Questionnaire

Instructions: Please mark ✓ in the blank and answer the questions truthfully.

Part 1: Demographic data

1. Age years
2. Birth Sex

☐ Male

☐ Female
3. Which of the following choices best describes you?

☐ heterosexual

☐ bisexual

☐ homosexual

☐ transgender

☐ I'm not sure about myself yet.
4. Religion

☐ Buddhism

☐ Christianity

☐ Islam

☐ Others
5. Grade Level

☐ Grade 10

☐ Grade 11

☐ Grade 12
6. Presence of LGBT in family

☐ No

☐ Yes (Please do 6.1-6.6)
- 6.1 Lesbian

☐ No

☐ Yes
- 6.2 Gay

☐ No

☐ Yes
- 6.3 Bisexual women

☐ No

☐ Yes
- 6.4 Bisexual men

☐ No

☐ Yes
- 6.5 Trans women

☐ No

☐ Yes
- 6.6 Trans men

☐ No

☐ Yes

Part 2: Questionnaire on Media Consumption and Exposure to Gender and Sexual Diversity in Media (GSDM)

In the past 6 months, how many hours per day have you used the following media on average?

1. Watching TV, VDOs, Movies
- 1) Traditional television program (hr./min.)

2) Online (ex. website, YouTube, other social media) (hr./min.)

3) Streaming (ex. Netflix, WeTV, AISPlay, LineTV) (hr./min.)

4) DVDs (hr./min.)
2. Reading
- 1) Publication (ex. books, comic books, novels, magazines, newspaper) (hr./min.)

2) Electronic book (ex. E-book, article /web novel/online news) (hr./min.)
3. Playing games (online and offline)
- 1) Video games (ex. PSP, Nitendo) (hr./min.)

2) Computer games (hr./min.)

3) Mobile games..... (hr./min.)
4. Listening
- 1) Songs (hr./min.)

2) Podcasts (hr./min.)

3) Clubhouse..... (hr./min.)

4) Radio (hr./min.)

Exposure to Gender and Sexual Diversity in Media (GSDM)

In the past 6 months, to what extent have you encountered content about LGBT individuals with the following characteristics and behaviors from various media, such as television, the Internet, books, video clips, movies, etc.? Please answer the following questions truthfully by placing a check mark (✓) next to the response that best reflects your experience.

Contents/ Characteristics of LGBT that appear in the media	Never	Not often	Sometimes	Quite Often	Often
1. LGBT individuals in the media are cheerful, making those around them happy and comfortable.					
2. LGBT individuals in the media are emotionally volatile, unable to control their emotions, and often use violence to solve problems.					
3. LGBT individuals in the media are empathetic, listen to problems, and provide good advice.					
4. LGBT individuals in the media are self-centered and lack empathy for others.					
5. LGBT individuals in the media speak politely and show respect to others.					
6. LGBT individuals in the media speak disrespectfully to others, such as using vulgar language, sarcasm, or insults.					
7. LGBT individuals in the media are talented, such as excelling in academics, singing, dancing, or being confident in expressing themselves.					
8. LGBT individuals in the media are anxious, ashamed, withdrawn, and reluctant to express themselves.					
9. LGBT individuals in the media have a good relationship with their families and are accepted by their family members.					
10. LGBT individuals in the media have a poor relationship with their families and are not being accepted by their family members.					
11. LGBT individuals in the media play a positive role as foster parents or caregivers for children.					
12. LGBT individuals in the media play an inappropriate role as foster parents or caregivers for children.					
13. LGBT individuals in the media are successful in their careers.					
14. LGBT individuals in the media are unsuccessful in their careers.					

15. LGBT individuals in the media have equal rights and are treated like others in areas such as education, work, and society (e.g., marriage rights, having children, legal rights).					
16. LGBT individuals in the media lack rights and are not being treated like others in areas such as education, work, and society (e.g., marriage rights, having children, legal rights).					
17. LGBT individuals in the media are accepted by their peers, such as being part of a group or being chosen as a leader in activities.					
18. LGBT individuals in the media are rejected by their peers, such as being excluded from groups, and often teased, or bullied.					
19. LGBT individuals in the media displaying appropriate sexual interest, in line with the situation.					
20. LGBT individuals in the media are overly obsessed with sex and display inappropriate sexual interest, not suitable for the situation.					
21. LGBT individuals in the media practice safe sex, such as using condoms, not frequently changing partners, or avoiding group sex.					
22. LGBT individuals in the media practice unsafe sex, such as not using condoms, frequently changing partners, or engaging in group sex.					
23. LGBT individuals in the media have a stable and lasting relationship with their partner.					
24. LGBT individuals in the media have a short-term or unstable relationship with their partner.					
25. LGBT individuals in the media are secure in their identity or sexual orientation, and it cannot be changed.					
26. LGBT individuals in the media can change their identity or sexual orientation, for example, a gay man can become straight again.					
27. LGBT individuals in the media have a realistic appearance or image, such as being handsome, beautiful, or ordinary, with a mix of features.					
28. LGBT individuals in the media have an unrealistic appearance or image, such as being excessively handsome, beautiful, or unattractive beyond reason.					

