I. Sex and Social Problems

A. “Pornography”

1. Definition: sexually explicit material/behavior

2. Production and Distribution

a. Cox cable: 6-24 hr X rated movie channels

b. internet: 180 million websites (“60 Minutes”)

c. “adult stores”: films, magazines and accessories

i. F Street Bookstore

ii. Hustler retail outlets

d. movie rental businesses

i. “adult films” : produced

(11,000 in 2002 according to “60 Minutes”)

ii. Millions of rentals

(800 million according to “60” )

e. hotels: 50% of guests

f. “live adult entertainment”

g. magazines h. movie theaters?

B. Size

1. $10 billion a year industry

2. Profitable: Fortune 500 companies: GM, TTW, Marriot, Hilton

C. Social Problem

1.Factor in Socialization: objectification of women, violence

2. Sexually explicit material: addiction, divorces

3. Sexually explicit material and children

D. Department of Justice: Criminalization of Pornography

1. Porn-Czar

2. “Anti-Porn” Department

3. Indecency and punishment

II. Sex and Social Problems

A. Teens and Sex

1. Headlines;

“The Sexual Revolution Hits Junior High” USA Today

“The Face of Teenage Sex Grows Younger” NYTimes

2. Stories:

“Oral sex is like a goodnight kiss”

“epidemic of oral sex in junior high”

3. Sources:

a. a Manhattan psychologist

b. unnamed counselors and experts

c. on Oprah: adults admitting what they did

d. anecdotal evidence

4. Surveys of 10-14

a. 1 in 6 junior high under 15 claims to have had sex

b. total pregnancy rate lowest since 1973

c. higher HIV and std rate for girls 10-14

5. Teens and Sex: high school

a. 50% of high school age are sexually active

b. same as other industrial countries,

c. avg age b 16 g 17

d. decline:

i. teens with multiple partners

ii. teenage pregnancy lowest since 1950s

iii. related to poverty 6 of 7

iv. 75% related to use of contraceptive primarily

condoms

d. higher than other industrial countries

D.“solutions”:

1. Decency

a. FCC and fines

b. criminalization of decency violations

2. No funded surveys

3. laws to keep teenage girls from getting prescribed contraceptives without parental consent

(effect: requiring consent is significant factor in not seeking

consent)

4. “ Abstinence only” sex education (Part of welfare reform originally)

a. can’t teach birth control methods

b. can’t teach that condoms can help prevent

stds

c. must teach that there are severe emotional

consequences for teenage sex

d. “mutually faithful monogamous relationship

in the context of marriage is the expected standard

of human sexual activity” (The Norm)

e. inaccurate information

i. mutual masturbation can lead to pregnancy

ii. AIDS transmitted by saliva through kissing

f. by the end of 1999 abstinence only sex education

was the only sex education in 1/3

g. 2004: $273 million US, 1/3 of Global Aids Package

4. “Abstinence” only sex education programs: success

a. don’t reduce pregnancy

b. don’t reduce sdts

c. Texas as example

i. Bush as governor $10 million on abstinence only

ii. 46th worst teen pregnancy rate in the country

iii. Lubbock, Texas

5. Virginity Pledges

a. 61% of college undergrads who took them violated

them

b. those with virginity pledges more likely to not use

condom

c. 55% who made virginity pledges had had oral sex

6. Federal funding for Crisis Pregnancy Centers

a. non-factual information about abortion

b. refused info on contraception

c. shown ultrasound of fetus

E. Adults and sex

1. frequency

2. partners

III. Sex and Social Problems

A. Same Sex Sexuality

1. Sodomy Laws: Definition

a. prohibit anal and oral sex between consenting

adults both heterosexual and hom0sexual

b. usually enforced against gays and lesbians

c. felonies

2. Where

a. until 1960s laws in all states

b. in 2003 Sodomy laws in 13 states

c. upheld in 1986 Bowers vs Hardwick:

“Constitution does not confer upon homosexuals

to engage in Sodomy”

3. Supreme Court: Lawrence v Texas (2004)

a. overturned Texas Sodomy Law this year

b. Constitutional right to sexual privacy

4. Extent of gay and lesbian sex?

IV. Sex and Social Problems:

A. Prostitution: practice of engaging in sexual relations for money

B. Solution: Criminalization

C. Social problems

1. Police and criminal justice resources

2. Social cost $ for disease: STDs, AIDS, Hepatitis

3. Victims: Prostitutes

a. harsher penalties than their “pimps” or “johns”

b. violence

4. Institutionalized racism

a. arrest (40% of prostitutes but 55% of arrested)

b. sentencing (85% of jail time)

D. Social factors related to prostitution

1. youth: first “date” before 18

2. abuse: 57% sexually abused as children

3. poverty

4. drug addiction

D. Legalize it?

V. Social Problems: STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases)

1. Affect 13 million per year in US alone

2. 20 have been identified from AIDS (one million) to

Herpes( 60 million)

3. Health costs of $10 billion

4. causes CDC:

a. sexually active earlier?

b. more partners?

c. divorce?

5. solutions

a. correctly and consistently use a male condom

b. tests with new partner

c. regular checkups even with no symptoms

L. Sex? Who? Frequency?

1. Sex surveys and the problems

2. Partners: Chicago

a. male median 6

b. female: median 2

3. Partners: NCHS

a. male

b. female

3. Frequency

a. Chicago

b. NCHS

4. Infidelity

I. Sex and Social Problems

A. Pornography

1. Sexually Explicit Material: Definition

a. Types

b. Purveyors

2. Size

3. Social Problems

a. Undermine social norms

b. Anti-social behavior

c. pollutes the community

d. access to children

B. Dept of Justice

1. Porn Czar

2. “send a message”

3. broader problem: its everywhere

4. punish

C. Same-sex sexuality

1. Sodomy Laws

2. Lawrence vs Texas

3. Gay Marriage

4. Solution

D. Prostitution

1. Time and resources

2. Prostitutes as victims

a. penalties

b. violence

c. drug and alcohol abuse

d. disease

3. “Freely Chosen Occupation”!?

a. sexually abused

b. poverty

c. pay for addiction

d. “first date”

4. Solutions

E. Teen Sex

1. Extent: “stories”

2. US governments solutions

a. no surveys

b. parental consent

c. abstinence only

d. norm

e. Crisis Pregnancy Centers

f. Texas

3. Virginity Pledges

F. Sexually Transmitted Diseases

1. extent

2. costs

3. Solutions

4. AIDs

a. Africa

b. India

G. Sexuality

1. 1994 Chicago survey

2. Frequency

3. Number of partners: Chicago, National Center for Health Statistics

H. Rape

1. Extent, Comparison

2. College

3. Prosecution?

I. Solutions

1. norm: freely consenting adults

2. education

a. sexuality and consequences

b. cultural understandings

3. access to condoms

4. legalize and regulate all forms of prostitution

5. women’s wages

I. Child Abuse

A. Extent

B. Self-Reporting

C. Consequences: low self-esteem, severe depression, suicide, drug

And alcohol abuse, victims of spousal abuse, and abusers

D. Solutions: Parental authority vs safety of children

E. Who speaks for the children?

II. Helping the Family in General

A. Living Wage

B. Quality Child Care

C. Family Leave