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Sexual Scripts in Contemporary Mexican Cinema: A Quantitative Content Analysis

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Abstract

While the literature on sexual scripts is substantive, with some scholarship examining the role of popular media in the production of dominant and divergent sexual practices and interactions, limited attention has been paid to the contemporary Mexican context. In this article, we share findings from a quantitative content analysis of popular Mexican films in order to explore how sexual behavior is portrayed and more specifically how relationship characteristics, condom use, and substance use interact with representations of sexual behavior. We find that more sexually explicit portrayals featured people engaged in heterosexual sexual interactions outside the context of marriage and also in age discordant relationships, where one partner was a minor. Few films featured safer sex practices or substance use in concert with sexual behavior. This research sheds light on how film as a powerful agent of socialization communicates sexual scripts in contemporary Mexican culture that may contribute to risky sexual behaviors among Mexican youth.

Keywords

Sexual scripts; Mexico; media studies; sexual socialization

Introduction

Popular media is widely regarded as a major agent of socialization. When it comes to lessons about sexuality, a significant body of scholarship has examined the content of

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contemporary films for how they communicate meanings and practices of sexuality (Huston, Wartellea, and Donnerstein 1998; Leistner and Mark 2016; Manohar and Kline 2014; Markle 2008; Smith 2012; Sun et al. 2016; Ward 2003; Weitz 2010; Wright 2009). Sexual scripting theory (Gagnon and Simon 1973; Simon and Gagnon 1986, 2003) provides a framework for understanding what kinds of sexuality lessons are communicated through cinema, including what kinds of sexual behaviors and relationships are normative within a specific historical and cultural context (Beres 2014; Kimmel 2007; Meischke 1995; Sakaluk et al. 2014; Wiederman 2005). Despite the recognition that popular cinema serves as a culturally powerful agent of socialization that provides viewers with a repertoire with which perform their sexualities, limited attention has been paid to sexual scripts in the context of contemporary films outside the United States. In this article, we share insights from a quantitative content analysis of popular Mexican films released between 2004 and 2011 that reveal prevailing sexual scripts within contemporary Mexican culture and highlight the role of relationship context, age, condom use, and substance use in these patterns. Such analyses enhance our understanding of how popular media as an agent of socialization may influence sexual behavior in Mexican culture, particularly among young people.

Popular Cinema and Television as Agents of Socialization

Mass media has a significant influence on the sexual socialization of young people (Bleakley et al. 2009; Carpenter 2009; Chandra et al. 2008; Collins et al. 2004; Kearney and Levine 2015; L'Engle, Brown, and Kenneavy 2006; Stephens and Phillips 2003; Ward 2003). Scholars have examined a range of themes related to the role that popular films and television may play in the context of this form of socialization, including the portrayal of heterosexuality, homosexuality, romance, sexual initiation, and sexual violence (Bond 2014; Bufkin and Eschholz 2000; Carpenter 2009; Dempsey and Reichert 2000; Eigenberg and Baro 2003; Manohar and Kline 2014; Pardum 2002). Research on the sexual content of popular cinema and television programming reveal there are few depictions of safer sex practices, although there are often representations of negative consequences of sexual activity, such as unintended pregnancy, abortion, sexually transmitted infections, and HIV/AIDS (Aubrey, Behm-Morawitz, and Kim 2014; Callister et al. 2011; Gunasekera, Chapman, and Campbell 2005; Sisson and Kimport 2014, 2017; Moyer-Gusé and Nabi 2011; Ward 2003; Whittier et al. 2006). Related studies have explored the relationships between adolescents' exposure to sexual content in the mass media, their intentions to engage in sexual intercourse, and their rates of sexual activity (Braun-Courville and Rojas 2009; Brown and L'Engle 2009; Collins et al. 2004; L'Engle, Brown, and Kenneavy 2006; Luder et al. 2011; O'Hara et al. 2012). The findings are equivocal, however, with some studies finding that the greater their exposure to sexual content, the more likely young people are to engage in sexual activity, and other studies finding either minimal or no association.

While analysts are often careful to avoid making causal claims about the direct impact media consumption can have on human behavior, a general consensus exists that popular media do shape behavior, namely through the provision of cognitive scripts for how to behave in a variety of situations (Farrar et al. 2003; Huesmann 1986; Sakaluk et al. 2014). Sexual scripting theory provides a set of theoretical tools that help explain how sexuality is socially

constructed in specific historical and cultural contexts (Gagnon and Simon 1973; Simon and Gagnon 1986), which can be examined in the content of popular media's depictions of sex and intimate relationships. Popular media provide "cultural scenarios," or cultural narratives about sexuality that circulate widely throughout a particular society (Smith 2012; Weitz 2010). For example, in an analysis of sexual scripts across media platforms (e.g., television, music videos, magazines), Ward (2003) found that men's and women's sexualities were portrayed in notably different ways, that women's bodies were regularly objectified, and sexist commentary was a reoccurring feature. While some evidence suggests a shift toward increasing gender equity in representations of women's sexualities and heterosexual intimacy in the context of television shows and films featuring female protagonists like *Sex & the City* (Merkle 2008) and *Something's Gotta Give* (Weitz 2010), heteronormative conventions remain fully entrenched throughout much of contemporary American cinema, especially when adolescent male and female sexualities are portrayed. For example, Smith (2012) examined depictions of teenage girls' sexual desires in popular films in the United States and found that when their sexual desires are depicted, they are largely unspoken; instead they are communicated through body language. When girls in popular film do verbally articulate and act on sexual desires, they are more often than not portrayed as "bad girls" and such explicit expressions of desire typically carry negative consequences, such as humiliation, regret, unwanted pregnancy, and in some cases, death. Thus, the sexual scripts for girls in popular film are quite clear: their sexual desire must be non-verbal, passive, and located firmly within the context of heterosexual romantic love in order to be deemed culturally acceptable (Smith 2012). By contrast, boys' explicit expressions of sexual desire and engagement in sexual activity, especially when it comes to virginity loss, is portrayed as normative (Ashcraft 2003; Carpenter 2009).

Gender and Sexuality in Mexican Culture

While limited attention has been paid to sexual scripts in Mexican films, scholars have explored gender and sexual norms in Mexican culture, largely through sociological and anthropological research that focuses either on people in Mexico or on Mexican-origin people living in the United States (e.g., Almaguer 1991; Cantú 2002, 2009; Carrillo 2002; García 2012; González-López 2004, 2005, 2015; Gutmann 1996, 2007; Reyes 2016). Much of this work negotiates the enduring messages communicated through Oscar Lewis's 1961 ethnography, *The Children of Sanchez*, which provided North American social scientists with a set of cultural narratives –and more specifically, stereotypes –about gender, sexuality, and Mexican families. Lewis explored many themes in his text, one of which was *machismo*, which continues to be used to describe and explain masculinity, gender relations, and gender inequality within and beyond the Mexican context, reaching into analyses of family and gender dynamics among people of Mexican origin and, by association, other Latinos in the U.S. As González-López (2015) notes, ideas about *machismo*, including Mexican men's alleged predilection for infidelity and sexual aggression and by association, Mexican women's passivity and victimization, are outdated and problematic, providing a narrow and oversimplified shorthand for explaining "Mexican culture" and in the U.S., context, Latino culture more generally. In response, contemporary critical ethnographic research has impugned gender and sexual stereotypes about Mexican men and women through careful

empirically-grounded analyses (e.g., Carrillo 2002; Gutmann 1996, 2007; Noriega 2014; Stephen 2005).

Scholars who have examined specific Mexican films that have enjoyed international acclaim and popularity, such as *Y tu mamá también* and *Amores perros*, highlight the historical role of *machismo* in the construction of Mexican national identity as well as the shifting terrain of gender and sexual norms in 21st century Mexico (Acevedo-Muñoz 2004; Baer and Long 2004; Finnegan 2007; Sánchez-Prado 2006; San Martín 2008). In particular, in *Y tu mamá también*, the representation of a sexual relationship between an “older” woman (in her thirties) and two younger men (in their late teens), homoerotic dynamics between the two younger men, and the suggestion that women can exercise sexual agency without shame provide a lens through which sexual scripts in contemporary Mexican cinema can be examined.

Methods

This article is based on a content analysis of Mexican produced films released in Mexico between 2004 and 2012 and listed by the Mexican Institute of Cinematography (IMCINE) among the top 100 revenue-grossing films for the year released (n=91). These films were previously coded for a parent study that assessed portrayals of risk behaviors (i.e., tobacco and alcohol use, sex, violence) in films by timing this content any time it appeared on screen (Kollath-Cattano et al. 2016). Of these films, 76% (n=69) contained sexual content. For the present study, the sample of films was limited to those that contained at least one minute or more of sexual content. Thirty-six films were considered for inclusion but the final sample consisted of 34 films since two films were unavailable at the time of the study.

The following research questions guided the coding process: (1) In Mexican films with at least one minute or more of sexual content, what types of behaviors are portrayed and with what frequency, and how explicit is this content? (2) What frequency do characters engage in safer sex practices? (3) Does substance use occur in conjunction with portrayals of sexual behavior? (4) What is the relationship context of the individuals that participate in sexual activity? (5) Do portrayals of sexual behavior differ by relationship context?

The films were coded for sexual content, which was defined as instances of sexual behavior such as heavy kissing, petting, and any form of intercourse (real or implied). Implied sex included such instances as cars rocking, sexual noises, and steaming windows as long as the sexual nature was clear. Since scenes containing sexual content had been identified by the parent study, a more detailed coding scheme based on sexual scripting theory (Gagnon and Simon 1973; Simon & Gagnon, 1986) and prior research (Bleakley et al. 2012; Farrar et al. 2003; Sakaluk et al. 2014) was developed in order to contextualize these representations.

Two of the authors applied the coding scheme to a subsample of four randomly selected films to assess its feasibility, while also identifying additional codes using an inductive approach (Mayring 2000). The coding scheme was then revised based on this exercise and discussions between three of the authors. Then one author independently coded the remaining 30 films and another author double coded a random selection of 20% of the

sample (7 films) to assess inter-rater reliability. Any discrepancies were discussed and resolved. Cohen's kappas were all acceptable (above 0.60).

Measures

Explicitness of Sexual Content—This variable was adapted from a previous study (Bleakley et al. 2012) and was based on 4-point scale from “somewhat modeled” to “modeled,” “very modeled,” and “most modeled.”

Sexual Behavior—Types of sexual behaviors depicted in the scenes were recorded and included passionate kissing, intimate touching or foreplay, and oral sex (implied or shown on screen) (all of which were coded as depicted or not depicted). Depiction of intercourse (shown vs. implied) and orgasm were recorded. These categories were combined into: implied intercourse without orgasm, intercourse shown on screen without orgasm, and intercourse shown on screen with orgasm. Location of sexual behavior (public, private, or moving back and forth between the two) was also coded. Lastly, we evaluated whether these behaviors were performed as an act of sex work, where one of the characters was being paid monetarily in exchange for sexual services.

Nudity—Level of nudity in each scene was rated on a scale ranging from one to four categories including: 1) fully clothed, 2) partial nudity (bare breasts or buttocks), 3) implied full nudity (male or female), and 4) full frontal nudity (male or female). An example of implied full nudity included a depiction of someone under bed sheets with bare shoulders after intercourse.

Contraceptive use—Mention or use of condoms or other contraceptives in any scene depicting intercourse was determined.

Substance Use—Tobacco, alcohol, and drug use (implied or shown on screen) was recorded whether it occurred during, or immediately before or after depictions of sexual activity.

Relationship Characteristics—Age range of characters was coded as 17 and under, 18–40, 41–60, and 60 and over. Character gender was coded as male or female. Categories to further contextualize the age pairings of heterosexual interactions were created and included eight categories. Relationship status was also assessed and included the categories of casual (characters who were neither dating nor married), dating (characters shown in the context of long term relationship or being together on several occasions), married, affair (one of the characters engaging in sexual contact outside of marriage or committed dating relationship), age inappropriate (a minor having a relationship with an individual who appeared to be 10 years older or more), and incest. Lastly the relationship was categorized as heterosexual, lesbian, or gay depending on the gender of the two characters involved.

Results

In the 34 films analyzed, there were a total of 453 scenes that contained sexual content. Of these scenes five depicted masturbation, three involved more than two people, and the

remaining 445 scenes were of sexual contact between two people. In terms of explicitness of content, the majority of the scenes (64%) were “somewhat modeled,” most of which depicted kissing between two fully clothed characters. Thirteen percent of scenes were “modeled,” 6% were “very modeled,” and 17% were considered “most modeled” and intercourse was clearly shown on screen.

Sexual Behavior

Multiple types of sexual behaviors could be present in one scene. The majority of scenes included kissing (83%), 19% included foreplay, 4% included oral sex, and 20% included intercourse. Of the intercourse scenes, 23% depicted implied intercourse without orgasm, 3% had implied intercourse with implied orgasm (e.g., a cork popping out of a bottle of champagne), 55% showed on screen intercourse without orgasm, and 19% had on screen intercourse with one or both of the characters reaching orgasm. In the scenes where intercourse occurred, contraceptive use was discussed or used in only seven scenes (8%). Condoms were the only type of contraceptives mentioned or used.

The majority of sexual behaviors were performed in private locations (67%), while 32% occurred in public locations and less than 1% of scenes moved back and forth between the two locations. In terms of level of nudity in scenes featuring sexual content, most of the scenes featured characters that were both fully clothed (68%). In 49 scenes (11%) there was partial nudity (bare breasts or buttocks). Full frontal nudity was implied in 45 scenes (10%) while it was shown on screen in 51 other scenes (11%). In thirty-one scenes (7%), sexual acts were counted as examples of sex work, where one character paid the other for sexual services. In all of these scenes the male character paid the female character.

Substance Use

Substance use in conjunction with sexual behavior was only portrayed in a small portion of scenes. Tobacco use occurred in 13 instances (3%), alcohol use occurred 36 times (8%), and drug use accounted for 7 occurrences (2%).

Relationship Characteristics

Table 1 summarizes the relationship characteristics of characters that were shown engaging in sexual behaviors in Mexican films. The majority of sexual contact occurred in the context of heterosexual (94%) rather than gay (2%) or lesbian (4%) pairings. In slightly more than half of the heterosexual pairings (52%), both the male and female characters were in the age range of 18–40. There were relatively few depictions of sexual activity occurring between characters that were both 41–60 (9%) or 61 or older (2%). Most depictions of sexual behaviors occurred between individuals who were dating (38%) followed by individuals who were having an affair (27%).

Relationship context of sexual behaviors

Table 2 describes the types of sexual behaviors characters engaged in and overall explicitness of content by relationship context. Table 3 provides more detail about how intercourse was portrayed by relationship context. In terms of age dynamic between couples, kissing was included in the majority of scenes across all age pairings. More explicit

behaviors, such as foreplay, oral sex, and intercourse were shown far less frequently when the age of both characters was 41 and over. The highest prevalence of kissing (92%) occurred in scenes that featured a female character that was in the 18–40 age range and a male character that was 41 or older. The lowest prevalence, 56%, was found among scenes that featured characters that were both 18–40. Many of the scenes with a younger male character and older female character featured more explicit behaviors. Foreplay occurred in the highest prevalence in scenes where the male character was 18–40 and the female character was 41 or older (58%) while oral sex was featured in 25% of the scenes with a male character that was under 17 a female who was 18 or older (Table 2). Intercourse for these age pairings was also shown on screen when depicted. For example, intercourse was included in 50% of the scenes with a male character 17 and under and a female character 18 or older and intercourse was shown on screen but without depicting orgasm (Table 3). Scenes featuring this pairing also had the highest mean rating for nudity and explicitness (Table 2).

Kissing was included in most scenes regardless of relationship status. It occurred at the highest frequency in scenes where characters were dating (89%) and occurred least frequently in scenes with characters in age inappropriate relationships (56%). Foreplay and oral sex were more common in scenes portraying casual relationships as compared to scenes with characters who were dating or married (Table 2). Portrayals of intercourse by relationship status were more varied with intercourse in casual relationships shown in similar frequencies and distribution as relationships characterized as dating or an affair (Table 3). Intercourse in scenes with married couples was not shown frequently. In addition, scenes with married couples received the lowest mean explicitness score (Table 2).

Discussion

The purpose of this study was to analyze how sexual behaviors and relationships are portrayed in contemporary Mexican films as a strategy by which to identify sexual scripts prevalent in Mexican culture; therefore, the sample was limited to films with one minute or more of sexual content. As predicted, the majority of scenes featured less explicit content and the sexual behavior depicted occurred in the context of heterosexual non-married relationships more frequently than married relationships. The majority of scenes (64%) featured content that was less explicit, such as kissing between two fully clothed people. Scenes with more explicit content such as intercourse and full frontal nudity were less common (20% and 11%, respectively). Sexual behavior was most commonly featured and most explicit in the context of non-married individuals.

Our analysis sheds light on some of the prevailing sexual scripts in contemporary Mexican culture, which have implications for understanding what kinds of messages about sexuality are communicated by popular media to young people. Frequent depictions of certain kinds of sexual behaviors and the relationship context in which such behaviors occur provide scripts for young people who are in a critical phase of adolescent sexual development and thus learning how to become sexual beings and engage in sexual intimacy, including sexual behaviors that may either reduce or increase their risk for adverse health outcomes (Brown and L'Engle 2009; Carpenter 2009; Stephens and Phillips 2003).

Not surprisingly, heterosexual intimacy was most commonly depicted, with representations of same-sex sexual intimacy constituting only 6% of portrayals of sexual contact. This is consistent with prior analyses of Hollywood films and American primetime television, which found that sexual contact is predominantly depicted in the context of heterosexual relationships (Bond 2014; Burfkin and Eschholz 2000; Callister et al. 2011). While approximately half of the depictions of sexual activity occurred among people who were age-appropriate (e.g., both partners were between the ages of 18 and 40), 10% of the depictions of sexual intimacy occurred among people in age-discordant relationships, featuring either a minor-age boy paired with an older woman or a minor-age girl paired with an older man. Hypersexualized representations of the older woman with the younger man are quite commonplace in Hollywood films, such as 'The Graduate' and 'American Pie,' although the inverse is increasingly regarded as inappropriate (Ashcraft 2003; Weitz 2010). At the same time, an age-specific double standard persists whereby men are allowed to age into their 40s and beyond but women are often younger, typically in their 20s and 30s (Lauzen and Dozier 2005).

13% of the depictions of sexual intimacy featured pairs involving adolescents under the age of 18. Although we did not code specifically for scenes featuring sexual initiation (i.e., virginity loss), it is a common theme in depictions of adolescent sexuality in Hollywood films and such representations provide young people with a set of scripts with which to craft and interpret their own experiences (Carpenter 2009). While depictions of foreplay among adolescents were more common than any other pairing, oral sex was more likely to be depicted when the scene involved a minor-age boy with an older woman. Additionally, foreplay and oral sex were much more likely to occur among couples who were in a casual relationship rather than dating or married, which reinforces the perception that more adventurous sex only occurs outside the context of commitment and monogamy (Chia & Gunther, 2006). By contrast, middle-age people (e.g., 41 or older) were far less likely to be shown engaging in sexual activity at all; such representations reflect the stereotype that older adults are sexless and that sexuality is the domain of young adults (Walz 2002).

In terms of depictions of risky sexual behavior, only 8% of scenes showed characters either talking about or using condoms, and no other forms of contraception were ever mentioned, as is consistent with the relative absence of sexual health messaging and behaviors in US-based entertainment media (Hust, Brown, and L'Engle 2008; Callister et al. 2011). While public health advocates have long sought to normalize condom use among heterosexual young adults as a strategy by which to promote sexual health and reduce rates of sexually transmitted infections (STI) and HIV/AIDS (Williamson, Buston, and Sweeting 2009), popular media consistently fails to include depictions that would aid in such normalization. The absence of such representations provides support for previous research on social norms about condoms in Mexican culture, which shows that Mexican people as well as Mexican-origin people living in the United States generally hold unfavorable views about condoms, which impacts the likelihood they will use condoms during sexual intercourse and reduce their risk of contracting an STI or HIV/AIDS (Deardorff et al. 2010; Tschann et al. 2010; Yeakly and Gant 1998). By contrast, the absence of substance use in most sexual scenes may aid in the development of healthier sexual scripts, particularly among young people.

This study only assessed sexual content in popular Mexican films and cannot make any conclusions regarding how the content influences behavior or how audiences interpret this content. However, clear patterns of sexual behaviors and relationships were documented across films, which communicate sexual scripts that may reinforce specific stereotypes and assumptions about sex. It is not clear however, whether these same patterns are present and reproduced in other Mexican media. Further research is needed to determine the extent to which similar patterns of sexual behavior and relationships are portrayed in other forms of Mexican entertainment media, such as television and magazines. Moreover, this study did not assess sexual talk or conversation, except for discussions about contraceptive use. Other studies (e.g., Farrar et al. 2003; Callister et al. 2011) have found sexual talk to be the most prevalent form sexual content in television and films. Future research should also include an analysis of sexual conversation in Mexican films to produce a more nuanced understanding.

Lastly this study did not explore differences in sexual content across film genre or rating. Prior research suggests that dramas and adult rated films are more likely to contain sex scenes (Burkin and Eschholz 2000) and that explicitness increases in adult rated films (Nalkur et al. 2010). In this sample, however, only four of the films were rated for adults under the Mexican film rating system. Research suggests that the Mexican rating system treats sexual content more liberally than the US rating system (Thrasher et al. 2014). More research is needed to determine whether rating has any relation to the explicitness of sexual content for Mexican films.

Conclusions

To our knowledge, this is the first study to analyze the sexual scripts found in popular Mexican-produced films and one of the few studies to assess sexual content in non-Hollywood films. The sexual scripts found in Mexican films were remarkably similar to those identified by scholars that have analyzed US-based entertainment media. Representations of same-sex sexual relationships and behaviors were largely absent in Mexican films. Additionally, more sexually explicit encounters occurred more often among young non-married couples and between younger men and older women than other pairings. In the scenes involving intercourse, safer sex practices were rarely discussed or featured. These routinized representations provide a narrow sexual repertoire for Mexican young people and their developing sexualities, and may contribute to certain risky behaviors, including unprotected sex.

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Table 1

Relationship characteristics in scenes containing sexual content

	Category	n (%)
Age/Gender Dynamics (Heterosexual relationships)	Both characters 17 or under	55 (13)
	Female 17 or under, male 18 or older	32 (8)
	Male 17 or under, female 18 or older	8 (2)
	Both characters 18–40	215 (52)
	Female 18–40, male 41 or older	52 (12)
	Male 18–40, female 41 or older	12 (3)
	Both characters 41–60	38 (9)
	Both characters 61 or older	8 (2)
Relationship status	Casual	75 (17)
	Dating	169 (38)
	Married	59 (13)
	Affair	118 (27)
	Age inappropriate	20 (4)
	Incest	4 (1)
Relationship type	Heterosexual	420 (94)
	Gay	7 (2)
	Lesbian	18 (4)

Mexican films portrayals of types of sexual behaviors and explicitness of content by character relationship

Table 2

	Category	Kissing n (%)	Foreplay n (%)	Oral Sex n (%)	Nudity Mean (SD)	Explicitness of Content	
						Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
Age pairings (heterosexual relationships)	Both characters 17 or under	39 (71)	15 (27)	1 (2)	1.78 (0.96)		2.18 (1.19)
	Female 17 or under, male 18 or older	21 (66)	6 (19)	3 (9)	1.38 (0.61)		1.94 (1.22)
	Male 17 or under, female 18 or older	6 (75)	0	2 (25)	2.34 (0.92)		2.88 (1.36)
	Both characters 18–40	198 (56)	45 (21)	4 (2)	1.56 (1.02)		1.61 (1.08)
	Female 18–40, male 41 or older	44 (92)	1 (2)	2 (4)	2.04 (1.33)		1.71 (1.23)
	Male 18–40, female 41 or older	9 (85)	7 (58)	1 (8)	1.33 (0.89)		2.17 (1.19)
	Both characters 41–60	33 (87)	6 (16)	2 (5)	1.66 (1.19)		1.34 (0.85)
	Both characters 61 or older	6 (75)	0	0	1.5 (0.53)		1.75 (1.39)
	Casual	64 (85)	25 (33)	5 (7)	1.65 (1.06)		1.84 (1.13)
	Dating	151 (89)	25 (15)	1 (1)	1.53 (0.94)		1.64 (1.08)
Relationship status	Married	48 (81)	9 (15)	3 (5)	1.64 (1.08)		1.50 (0.97)
	Affair	102 (86)	21 (18)	4 (3)	1.78 (1.18)		1.78 (1.20)
	Age inappropriate	11 (55)	4 (20)	3 (15)	1.5 (0.69)		2.3 (1.30)
	Incest	3 (75)	0	1 (25)	1.25 (0.5)		2.25 (1.5)
	Heterosexual	356 (85)	80 (19)	15 (4)	1.65 (1.05)		1.74 (1.15)
Relationship type	Gay	5 (71)	2 (29)	2 (29)	1.29 (0.76)		2 (0.82)
	Lesbian	18 (100)	2 (11)	0	1.28 (0.75)		1.28 (0.57)

Table 3

Mexican film portrayals of sexual intercourse by character relationship

	Category	Implied w/o orgasm n (%)	Implied w/ orgasm n (%)	Shown on screen w/o orgasm n (%)	Shown on screen w/ orgasm n (%)
Age/Gender Dynamics (Heterosexual relationships)	Both characters 17 or under	3 (6)	1 (2)	14 (25)	3 (6)
	Female 17 or under, male 18 or older	5 (16)	0	0	1 (3)
	Male 17 or under, female 18 or older	0	0	4 (50)	0
	Both characters 18–40	11 (5)	2 (1)	17 (8)	7 (3)
	Female 18–40, male 41 or older	0	0	8 (15)	3 (6)
	Male 18–40, female 41 or older	0	0	1 (8)	2 (17)
	Both characters 41–60	1 (3)	0	3 (8)	0
Relationship status	Both characters 61 or older	0	0	1 (13)	1 (13)
	Casual	5 (7)	0	7 (9)	3 (4)
	Dating	6 (4)	1 (1)	23 (14)	5 (3)
	Married	2 (3)	1 (2)	3 (5)	1 (2)
	Affair	3 (3)	1 (1)	15 (13)	6 (5)
	Age inappropriate	5 (25)	0	0	1 (5)
	Incest	0	0	0	1 (25)
Relationship type	Heterosexual	20 (5)	3 (1)	48 (11)	17 (4)
	Gay	1 (14)	0	0	0
	Lesbian	0	0	0	0