

Of Boys and Men by Richard Reeves argues that boys and men are facing real, measurable challenges in modern society—and that these issues deserve attention without dismissing ongoing gender inequalities affecting women.

1. In every academic category women outperform young men. Reeves points out that 1972 Title IX removed discrimination against women in higher education. Until then schools like Stanford limited female enrollment to a minority. That is now illegal. However, private schools can have “affirmative action” programs for obtaining men who are less academically able than women? What do you think of this?
2. At Stanford there are 14 programs for supporting women. For men, none. Why is this?
3. What effect does biological differences have on men as opposed to women?
4. The vast majority of psychotherapists are women. What do you think the effect of this is on men seeking professional help?
5. What do think of his assertion that the pay gap between women and men is due to women bearing children and being primarily responsible for their care?
6. Reeves says: *In this chapter, I argue that the role of mothers has been expanded to include breadwinning as well as caring, but the role of fathers has not been expanded to include caring as well as breadwinning.* He argues that this has led to a decoupling of women from men especially for low income men. What effect has this had on young men?
7. More black women go to college than white men, and for black men the prospects are especially dim. Why is this?
8. *Most births to women with only a high school diploma now occur outside marriage (59%), but the same is true for just one in ten births to women with a 4-year college degree.* What effect has this had on young men? Note: Other research says it's 2/10 college ed women.
9. Reeves points out: *boys suffer more from family instability, especially from the exit of biological fathers. Boys raised by single parents, especially single mothers, have worse outcomes than girls (including their own sisters) at school and lower rates of college enrollment.* How does family disruption hurt boys more than girls?
10. Reeves points out that men with poor economic viability are much less attractive to women. What effect does this have on young men without education and poor economic prospects. (see back page)
11. Reeves says: *For one thing, men tend to invest less in their friendships than women, and they often rely on girlfriends or wives not only to organize social lives.* How does being unpartnered differently affect men and women?
12. When college is free, why do women make use of it, but young men don't? (Kalamazoo experiment). Who were the navigators?
13. Reeves points out the four failings of the progressive left and conservative right (see back page)
14. HEAL (health) jobs, male school teachers, vocational programs. How does this happen? Will it work? Scott Galloway says a \$20 minimum wage would also greatly help.

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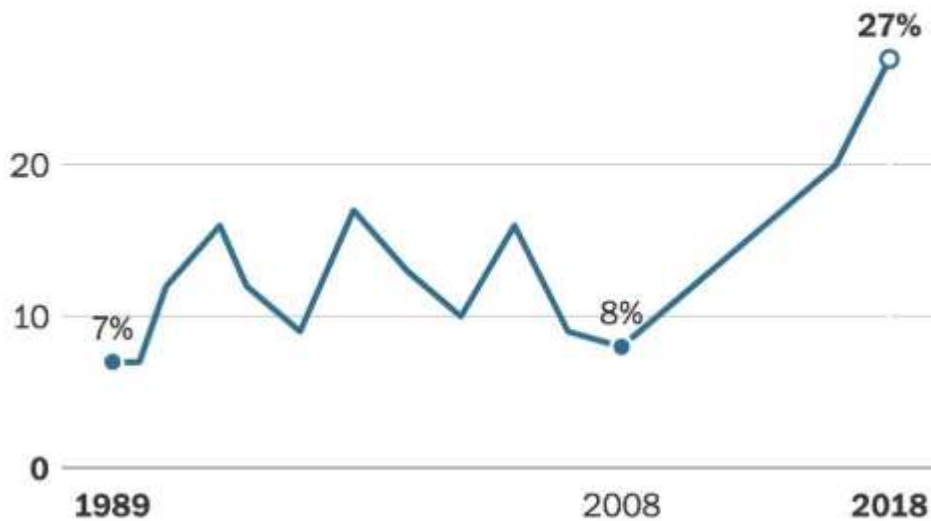
“The first of the four progressive left failings is a tendency to pathologize naturally occurring aspects of masculine identity, usually under the banner of toxic masculinity. The second progressive flaw is individualism; male problems are seen as the result of individual failings of one kind or another, rather than of structural challenges. Third is an unwillingness to acknowledge any biological basis for sex differences. Fourth is a fixed conviction that gender inequality can only run one way, that is, to the disadvantage of women.”

For right wing failings: “First, many conservatives fuel male grievances for political gain, which simply creates more anger and discontent. Second, they overweight the importance of biological sex differences for gender roles (a mirror image of the progressive tendency to dismiss them altogether). Third, they see the solution to men’s problems as lying in the past rather than the future, in the form of a restoration of traditional economic relations.”

What do you think is causing this?

Young male virginity on the rise

Share of men under age 30 who report zero female sex partners since they turned 18.



Source: General Social Survey

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