



Sex Education Annotated Bibliography

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Abstract

This paper examines various opinions toward the topic of sexual education. The majority of the authors represented in the annotated bibliography have a point of view that the necessity of sexual education is determined by the increasing rates of occurrence of sexually transmitted diseases. This situation makes the investigators worrisome about the future of the human quality of life and its conditions. The annotated bibliography contains six articles which have been published in the period from 2011 – 2015, and might be considered recent.

Key words: sexual education, HIV, AIDS, health problems, LGB, diseases.

Fonner, V. A., Armstrong, K. S., Kennedy, C. E., O'Reilly, K. R., & Sweat, M. D. (2014).

School based sex education and HIV prevention in low-and middle-income countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *PloS one*, 9(3).

The authors of the paper consider the issue of sex education from the point of view of general awareness about various diseases which are generally caused by improper or unsafe sexual intercourse. The special attention is paid to HIV / AIDS prevention, since these two diseases have become, in the authors' point of view, one of the defining problems of the 21st century humanity. A relatively easy access online porno, erotics, etc. is a way for the adolescents to find out more about the sex-related topics. This fact, however, does not prevent them from having negative experiences with sexual intercourses. One of the strongest points of the article is the fact that the authors prove their assumptions by the data obtained through a conducted experiment. In addition to this, the authors used various strategies which in the investigation: the databases «including PubMed, PsycInfo, EMBASE, CINAHL, and Sociological Abstracts» have



been widely used in research. The results of the research are surprising since they demonstrate the level of sex education and knowledge possessed by adolescents in various stages of their development. Thus, the article's authors assert that it is necessary to elaborate the strategies which would contribute to the awareness of the HIV / AIDS issues.

Formby, E. (2011). Sex and relationships education, sexual health, and lesbian, gay and bisexual sexual cultures: Views from young people. *Sex education, 11*(3), 255-266.

The authors of this article analyze the subject of sexual education from the perspective of the sexual minorities' development and the general opinion towards them. The research was conducted in the United Kingdom. Its results demonstrated that people generally do not claim that they are radically against the LGB, but they say it is necessary to include this topic into the general course of sexual education in order to prevent further generations from becoming members of LGBT and to preserve human life on earth. Such aspect of the article as degeneration is regarded from this perspective and serves as a key argument for why sexual education has to incorporate awareness of the sexual minorities. It will help in preventing a number of health-related issues as well as the psychological state of people. The strongest point of the article is that the authors' assumptions have found direct proof and evidence in the conducted research. This makes the article credible and contributes to the development of the field of sexual education.

Stanger-Hall, K. F., & Hall, D. W. (2011). Abstinence-only education and teen pregnancy rates: why we need comprehensive sex education in the US. *PLoS One, 6*(10).



The authors of the article have dedicated their research to the topic of sexual education's necessity in public schools. Regarding the constant discussions around this issue, the authors conclude that there are both advantages and disadvantages associated with it. The advantages consist in the fact that the sex-related content is easily accessible on the Internet, and that adolescents have to be aware of what are the consequences of some acts. On the other hand, the disadvantages of this approach include a possibility that the sexual education itself might promote interest in this type of content. In any case, the authors of the article argue that Internet access has to be controlled by the parents. The control has to be based on an explanation why something is forbidden and what consequences it might cause. One of the strongest points of the article consists in the way the facts are arranged in a logical order. The authors provide the readers with their assumptions and then they support these assumptions with the outcomes of their research, which afterwards are reflected in diagrams and charts. All these means are called to contribute to a better understanding of the concepts expressed by the authors as well as to finding support for the facts.

Steel, P., & Ferrari, J. (2013). Sex, education and procrastination: an epidemiological study of procrastinators' characteristics from a global sample. *European Journal of Personality*, 27(1), 51-58.

The matter of sexual education is called to include not only the factors which are connected with sex directly, but, as the authors of the article believe, other aspects of health and human well-being. Steel and Ferrari include questions of «age, marital status, education and nationality» and make them combined with the matter of sexual education. This approach is supposed to bring fruitful results since it unites various compounds of human health and well-



being. In addition to this, the authors state that the subject of sexual education (which comprises of the above mentioned aspects) should be connected with a country's prosperity and development. This is determined by an assumption that the healthier a nation is, the more productive its work is, and, as a consequence, the country and its economy is going to experience further success and constant growth.

Story, C. R., & Gorski, J. (2014). Global perspectives on peer sex education for college students. *International Education*, 42(2), 81-94.

Regarding the issue of sexually transmitted diseases, the authors of this article make an emphasis on the necessity of implementation of the subject of sexual education in order to reduce the number HIV infections and AIDS as well as other diseases. The key argument that the author incorporated in the article is centered on the assumption that the contemporary humanity has faced all of the manifestations of technological progress. Easy access to data leads to an earlier process of maturing, which usually results in a number of problems in young men and women. The essential idea of sexual education, as the authors believe, has to consist in the fact that the “students may prefer discussing these sensitive issues with other peers and may be more influenced by them” (Story & Gorski, 2014, p. 83). In other words, it means that sexual education, on the one hand, has to reflect the students’ needs, and at the same time it has to incorporate some pedagogical strategies of influence on the minds of the students. Only in this case, the authors believe, the process is going to be successful. The article is very interesting for various groups of people since it covers the different areas of human activity.



Wild, T. A., Kelly, S. M., Blackburn, M. V., & Ryan, C. L. (2014). Adults with visual impairments report on their sex education experiences. *Journal of Blindness Innovation & Research, 4*(2).

The article regards the necessity of finding new ways of improving sexual education. The authors believe that in order to create a proper plan which would address all the requirements of those related to sexual education (both teachers and students), it is necessary to create questionnaires which would be aimed at developing basic courses and enrich them with more important information. The most important aspect of the article concerns the outcomes that the authors have obtained during their research. It showed that that people from the 18–30 age group do not possess enough knowledge and thus are unaware of the key concepts of the matter. Additional attention is paid to the students who have some visual impairment. This can be regarded as authors' innovation in the field of study. Thus, the authors stated that sexual education instructors have to develop their curricula in such a way that it addresses the needs of this category of students. Since this aspect represents a real difficulty for the teaching process, it is necessary to find the approaches which would contribute to the improvement of the methods of teaching in regards to the very this special type of students.



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