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Why do we need CSE and what should be the essence of such education?

Opinions, needs and perspectives of Italian adolescents

















An exploratory and participatory research

Alloni A., Centrone M.R., and Viola, F. (2017). "Yes to Sexuality Education: Exploring the voices of Italian Adolescents". In: *Social Work Review*, XVI n. 4/2017, pp. 1-19.

RESEARCH QUESTION: What are Italian adolescents' needs, opinions and perspectives when it comes to the potential introduction of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) as a compulsory school subject?

UNESCO, International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education, 2018:

fall cognitive, emotional, physical and social aspects of sexuality"





Introduction to the research

WHY THIS RESEARCH?

- No compulsory sex education in schools in Italy \rightarrow Different laws discussed but not one succeeded. The decision falls upon the school board.
- Voices of children and adolescents quite absent.

METHODOLOGY:

- Qualitative research. FGDs. Open coding (grounded theory).
- Three focus groups (Apulia, Lombardy and Veneto).
- Interviews conducted in December 2016.











FINDING 1: Faith and criticism in school

- ✓ Positive opinion on learning sexuality education at school
- ✓ Effective education = formal education, in schools, graded and compulsory
- ✓ Need for change → young external educators and smaller classes
- ✓ Feeling the current school system does not teach them what they need here and now → criticism to a school system that sees children only as "becomings"









FINDING 2: Gender categorisation and discrimination

Gender norms and heteronormativity → internalised in the teenagers' behaviours, ideas, language and experiences

"Slut-shaming" → girls are labelled against their sexual behaviour and feel discouraged to denounce it

Cyberbullying → all the interviewees tell us about a cyberbullying case that happened to a girl they know

«Operation of the sexual double standard» (Allen, 2003) → girls' anxiety in first intercourse/struggle in negotiating use of contraception











FINDING 3: Talks about sexuality framed by a protective discourse

- Embarrassed to talk to their parents → only in case of a serious problem. Interaction limited to sexual health issues.
- No other community spaces available.
- Digital media

 an unreliable source of information.
- TV programmes on early pregnancy, STDs, and homosexuality → not produced with an educative purpose.
- Friends to learn and exchange experiences **BUT** reinforce heteronormative discourses and gender discrimination.

Young people are not recognized as sexual agents and sexuality education treats only of prevention of early pregnancies and STDs → protective discourse in sexuality education (Allen, 2007)

















Why do we need CSE?

- Children and adolescents think it is important!
- ✓ Discourse on sexuality is absent at a societal level → the concept of "taboo".
- ✓ CSE supports parent-child dialogue about sexuality (Turnbull, 2012; Donati et al., 2000) → reinforcing a protective environment
- ✓ CSE policies, programmes and curricula should respond to adolescents' needs → **RELEVANCE and EFFECTIVENESS** (Shalet et al., 2014)











What should be the essence of CSE? (1)

Focus on digital media

- Online and offline are a continuum (Boyd, 2007).
- Digital media play an important role on the acquisition of information about sexuality (Livingstone and Mason, 2015).
- Experiment sexualities, reflect on problems and feelings and learn from peers.
- Adolescents do not trust information online and ask for support (Scarcelli, 2014).











What should be the essence of CSE? (2)

Focus on combating gender stereotypes

- Episodes of bullying and abuse have deep roots in gender discrimination.
- Girls are not confident enough in denouncing and raising their voices → lacking language and examples among educators.
- Facilitate prevention of unhealthy sexual behaviours (Sanchez et al., 2005).
- **DO NOT HARM** reproducing heteronormative discourses (Shaull, 2005).











What should be the essence of CSE? (3)

CHILD PARTICIPATION (Art. 12 UNCRC) → **OWNERSHIP**

- ✓ Participation in development of curricula → children as "experts"
- ✓ Participatory methods → child-centred approach
- ✓ Adolescents should be recognised as "sexual agents" → emancipate ourselves from a protective discourse on sexuality → EMPOWERMENT

OWNERSHIP = EMPOWERMENT = PROTECTION (Allen, 2007)











What to do next?

- 1. Establish legislative framework and practical policies → standards;
- 2. Take into account the views of **ALL** children \rightarrow **intersectional approach**;
- 3. Plan RESEARCH -> evidence-based policies, programmes and curricula;
- 4. Plan **EVALUATION** to assess short- and long-term impacts on **various outcomes**, including but not limited to the prevention of VAC/VAW;
- 5. Provide support and training to teachers, educators → listen to their challenges!
- 6. Include parents/caregivers → provide them with accurate information;
- 7. Do not forget other stakeholders! → How can media and the private sector support CSE programmes?











THANK YOU @ ANY QUESTIONS?

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