of school life and reflects norms, goals, values, interpersonal relationships, teaching and learning practices, and organizational structures. However, it is important to note that the climate of a school is not necessarily experienced in the same way by all of its members. Most researchers agree that it is a multidimensional construct that includes physical, social, and academic dimensions. The elements that comprise a school's climate are extensive and complex, but five important domains identified by researchers are: order, safety, and discipline; academic outcomes; social relationships; school facilities; and schools connectedness. A number of assessment instruments are available for examining student, teacher, and school's personnel perceptions of school climate.

Positive School climate

Birkett et al. found that a positive school climate and a lack of homophobic victimization moderated the differences among sexual orientation status and outcomes. The survey used data from the 2004 Dane County Youth Assessment which included 7376 students from 7th and 8th grade (middle school). The study evaluated school climate with an eight-item scale to assess how much students felt that they were getting a good education at their school and were respected and cared about by adults at their school. They found that depression and suicidal feelings reported for the last 30 days were lowest for all students (heterosexual students, LGB students and sexually questioning students) when there was a positive school climate. However, questioning and LGB students who reported a high positive school climate reported lower levels of alcohol and marijuana use in the last 12 months compared to their counterparts when they perceive a low positive climate. In fact, LGB students who perceive the school climate to be positive report alcohol and marijuana use equivalent to that of heterosexual students.

In another study among 13,921 high school students, Espelage et al. found that positive school climate protected LGB and questioning students against depressive-suicidal feelings in the past 30 days and drug use.⁶ They measured school climate with two factors. Factor 1 included 6 items related to general school climate: "I enjoy going to school", "The school rules are enforced fairly", "Curriculum is relevant to my post graduate success", "I am getting a good, high quality education", "Teachers care about me and my school success". Factor 2, pertaining to race and ethnicity, consisted of 2 items: "Kids at school treat me unfairly due to race/ethnicity" and "Teachers treat me unfairly due to race/ethnicity". Drug use examined use and frequency of hard drugs such as Ecstasy, hallucinogens, over the counter and prescription medication, and

cocaine; and use of alcohol and marijuana.

Gay-straight Alliances (GSA)

Gay-Straight Alliances (GSA) are student clubs open to youth of all sexual orientations that support and advocate for sexual minority students. They work to improve school climate for all students, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity or expression. These organizations are found primarily in the United States, but also in other countries such as Canada, United Kingdom, Mexico, Netherlands, and New Zealand. To the best of our knowledge, the only school in Japan to have a GSA is the Robert D. Edgren High School on Misawa Air Force base. The presence of GSA has extended into middle school in addition to high schools, as many LGBTQ youth are coming out at younger ages and facing significant bullying during this time.

GSA started in the late 1980s in California and Massachusetts. In California, a pilot project called Project 10, sought to protect lesbian and gay students from bullying. Support groups among high school students became an important part of that group's work. In Massachusetts, the work of Project 10 was influential on the development of the first student groups that coined the term gay-straight alliance. In 1990, a group of Boston-area gay and lesbian educators came together to form the Gay and Lesbian Independent School Teachers Network. This group brought teachers and administrators together to foster safe and supportive schools for LGBTQ students and educators. This group would go on to become a national organization in 1995, and to change its name in 1997 to the Gay, Lesbian, Straight Education Network (GLSEN). To date, GLSEN is the largest group supporting GSA through education, the provision of resources such as "How to Start a Gay-Straight Alliance" manuals, as well as a national registry of GSA. 13

In a stratified random sample of 33 schools including 1646 students, Szalacha found that there were statistically significant differences in sexual diversity climate where one or more of the Safe Schools Program (SSP) for Gay and Lesbian Students recommendations was implemented.14 The SSP was established in 1993 in Massachusetts to address the safety of sexual minority students in its school. The desired outcomes of the initiative are, first, that the support for, and safety of, sexual minority youth is enhanced, and, second, that all members of the school community are informed and sensitized, resulting in an improved sexual diversity climate. The SSP has a multi-level approach to creating safe environments for gay and lesbian students in elementary and secondary schools, based on: (1) develop school policies protecting gay and lesbian students from harassment, violence, and discrimination; (2) offer training to school personnel in crisis and suicide intervention; (3) support the establishment of

GSA; and (4) provide school-based counselling for family members of gay and lesbian students. In GSA schools, 63.6% of the students reported feeling comfortable with referring a friend questioning sexuality issues to talk to a counselor, whereas only 44% of students in schools without GSA felt comfortable (p<0.001). When students were asked, "How often do you hear other students using gay/lesbian terms as slurs (such as faggot, dyke, that's so gay) in student areas (such as the cafeteria or the gym)?" 75% of the students in schools without GSA responded "Every day," in contrast to 57% of the students in schools with GSA (p<0.001). Conversely, when asked, "How often do you hear positive or supportive comments about lesbian and gay people from teachers?" 24% of the students in schools with GSA responded, "Once or twice a month," in contrast to 12% of the students in schools without GSA (p<0.001). On average, the measure of sexual diversity climate on schools where only a GSA had been adopted was not only higher than the mean of schools where no aspect of the SSP had been adopted but also higher than that of those schools that had only had a training of school personnel. Similarly, implementing two or more recommendations was associated with greater positive differences in sexual diversity climate.

In another study among 15,965 students in 45 middle and high schools in Wisconsin, Poteat et al. identified differences based on GSA presence between LGBTQ and heterosexual youth. They found that youth in schools with GSA reported less truancy, smoking, drinking, suicide attempts, and sex with casual partner than those in schools without GSA, with this difference being more sizeable for LGBTQ than heterosexual youth. The benefits of GSA also extend to heterosexual youth with regard to suicidal ideation and suicidal attempts, albeit more for girls than for boys, irrespective of sexual orientation. GSA presence may have some effect on how students, particularly LGBTQ students, perceive their level of safety and belonging to school. GSA may also provide leadership opportunities and advocacy through school activities which in turn may instill a sense of empowerment and healthy self-identity.

In a survey among 8,584 student from all 50 states and the District of Columbia, GLSEN found that having a GSA in school was related to more positive experiences for sexual minority students, including: hearing fewer homophobic remarks, experiencing less victimization because of sexual orientation and gender expression, being less likely to feel unsafe because of their sexual orientation (54.9% of students with a GSA vs. 70.6% of other students) and having a greater sense of belonging to their school community.¹⁶

The positive effects of GSA have also been found in smaller quantitative and qualitative studies in the United States and Canada.^{17, 18}

Comprehensive bullying/ harassment policies

Policies not only provide guidance to staff in addressing bullying and harassment, but may also signal to students that their experiences of victimization will be addressed. Results from the National Climate Survey on Homophobia, Biphobia, and Transphobia Canada involving over 3607 students, researchers found that school policies that do not include specific measures on homophobia are not effective in improving the school climate for LGBTQ students. 19 LGBTQ students from schools with anti-homophobia policies reported that they were less likely to be targets of homophobic bullying such as having mean rumours or lies spread about them at school (45.3% vs 61.0%), on the internet or text-messaging (30.4% vs 37.3%) or having property stolen or deliberately damaged at school (17.4% vs 23.0%) because they are or have been perceived as LGBTQ. In schools with anti-homophobic policies LGBTQ students also reported significantly fewer incidents of physical harassment (80% vs 67%) and verbal harassment (46% vs 40%) due to their sexual orientation and school staff members were more likely to intervene when homophobic comments were made (86.0% vs 66.8%) compared to schools without anti-homophobia policies. Importantly, given the association between school attachment and suicidality, 67.6% of LGBTQ students from schools with anti-homophobic policies felt like a real part of their school communities, compared to only 49.1% of LGBTQ students in schools without such policies.

The 2011 National School Climate Survey carried out among 8584 students between 13 and 20 nationwide in the US, found that policies that specifically enumerate personal characteristics including sexual orientation and gender expression/identity among others, are most effective at combating anti-LGBTQ bullying and harassment. Students in schools with comprehensive policies were more likely than students in schools with a generic policy or no policy to report victimization because of sexual orientation (21.7% vs 31.9% vs 36.0%), victimization because of gender expression (25.1% vs 33.9% vs 37.8%), that staff intervened when hearing homophobic remarks (28.3% vs 12.2% vs 8.8%), and reporting victimization to school staff (25.8% vs 13.6% vs 10.2%).

In Australia, students who were aware that their school had policies to protect them were less likely to attempt suicide if they had not suffered abuse (7% vs 15%), however for those who had suffered homophobic abuse, school policies had little or no connection to self-harm and suicide.²⁰

Inclusive curriculum

Inclusive curriculum refers to including age appropriate information regarding sexual identity development, sexuality minority issues, and famous sexual minority individuals in the school curriculum. Also, display of posters about sexual minority students, reading literature by sexual minorities, and library resources.

In an internet survey data that collected data from 2037 LGBQ high school students across the United States and Canada, Chesir-Teran and Hughes found that the perceived availability of inclusive programs was more closely associated with perceptions of the prevalence and tolerance of harassment in schools than were perceived policies. Inclusiveness of programs was assessed with three questions: "Have you been in a classroom where discussions about homosexuality took place?", "Is there information or books on being queer in the school library?", and "Is there a gay/straight alliance at your school?". Three items assessed student's perception of school policies: "Does your school have a written policy to protect students from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation?", "to protect faculty and staff from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation", and "to protect students and staff from harassment?"

Mentoring relationships

In a qualitative study using 38 in-depth interviews with self-identified gay, bisexual, and questioning male youth (aged 15-22), Torres et al identified a diverse range of what they called "natural mentors" (eg: teachers, coaches, school nurses, counselors, neighbours) and that the provision of social support was of thematic prominence in these relationships.²² Social support emerged as a major theme in both a broader definitional sense (ie: relationships that offered guidance and encouragement) and in a more differentiated manner (eg: emotional, informational, self-appraisal, and unconditional support).

Counselling programs

We found two studies addressing school counseling. First, Fisher et al suggest that school psychologists can help schools be more responsive to the needs of LGBTQ students as they have training in adolescent development, counseling, consultation, and systems change. They can implement strategies and make recommendations for school wide changes to promote positive development for all students.²³ Whereas, Moe et al state that in schools with school counseling programs based on the American School Counselor Association national model, school counselors may have opportunities to

support and promote healthy identity development of LGBTQ youth, preventing bullying, violence and suicide.²⁴

LIMITATIONS

First, most researchers in the field agree that sexual orientation is a multidimensional aspect of a person's identity including emotional, cognitive, and behavioural dimensions.¹ Studies report no complete concordance between sexual attraction, self-labeling, and sexual behaviour among youth.³, ²⁵ Because there is no standard method of assessing sexual orientation in youth, surveys tend to assess different dimensions of orientation (sexual orientation identity, attractions, or sex of sexual partners) and most often they measure only one dimension. Thus, the complexity of categorizing people's sexuality is a major conceptual issue, not always addressed in published studies. As other researchers have stated, defining who is a sexual minority remains problematic.²⁶ For example, using only self-identification as a measure of sexual orientation may be missing those who are not "out" to themselves or who believe that they do not fit the definition of that label, dislike the political or sexual associations with the label, or feel that the terms are too simplistic to describe their sexuality.

Second, the majority of studies published in the area of sexual minority youth are focused on those who have already come out as gay or lesbian, failing to account for those who are unsure or questioning their sexuality.

Finally, the reporting of results was not consistent, and studies or reports provided little description on the interventions or programs. Also, successful programs may not have been included in this review because of a lack of published data, not readily accessible, or written in a different language.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the cultural differences some of the previous strategies may be adjusted to the Japanese context to improve the school climate for Japanese questioning youth. Formative research prior to any implementation is advisable.

DEFINITIONS27-29

Gay. Refers to males having emotional, romantic, or sexual attraction to other males.

In Australia, both men and women identify as gay, however it often refers mainly to homosexual men.

Lesbian. Refers to a female having emotional, romantic, or sexual attraction to other female.

Bisexual. Refers to a person having emotional, romantic, or sexual attraction to both males and females.

Questioning. Refers to a person, often an adolescent, who is exploring or questioning issues of sexual orientation or gender identity or expression in his or her life. Some questioning people will ultimately identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender; others will self-identify as heterosexual and not transgender.

Transgender. An umbrella term for persons whose gender identity, gender expression, or behaviour does not conform to that typically associated with the sex to which they were born. A transgender person may or may not ever choose to become transsexual.

Transsexual. Refers to a person who experiences a mismatch of the body and the brain and sometimes undergoes medical treatment, including hormone therapy and sexual reassignment surgery, to change physical sex to match gender identity.

Gender identity. Refers to a person's internal sense of being male, female, or something else.

Sexual orientation. Refers to a person's enduring physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to men, women, or both sexes.

Coming out. Refers to several aspects of lesbian, gay, and bisexual persons' experiences: self-awareness of same sex attractions; the telling of one or a few people about these attractions; widespread disclosure of same sex attractions; and identification with the lesbian, gay, and bisexual community.

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■ 各国のセクシャルマイノリティ生徒への対策に関する文献調査のまとめと考察

先進国における学校内でのセクシャルマイノリティ-生徒に対する支援対策/予防教育に関する文献調査を実施した。

【方法】4データベース(Pub Med, Web of Science, Education resources Information, The Cochrane Library)から、過去10年間(2002-2012年)について、School, questioning, LGBTQ, sexual minority, gay, lesbian, bisexual, suicide, substance, alcohol, victimization, harassment, bullying, support, preventionを複合キーワードとして文献を検索し、研究デザインの質等なども考慮し、最終的に15件の文献を分析対象とした。

【結果】効果が見られた対策・方法は、

- ① セクシャルマイノリティーに対する学内の生徒・教職員の肯定的態度の育成(positive school climate): 米国、7,376 人中学生対象、肯定的態度の学校では、LGB 生徒の抑うつ傾向、自殺未遂、薬物・アルコール摂取が有意に減少。
- ② 教職員の肯定的態度、
- ③ 学内の避難部屋(生徒をくつろがせたり、精神的葛藤を和らげる専門技術を有するスタッフがいる部屋)。
- ④ 学内のいじめ/ハラスメント指針(規則)の作成と実施:カナダの全国生徒調査3,607人によると、指針のある学校では、ない学校に比べ、性的多様性に関するいじめ嫌がらせが減少。2011年、米国の全国調査(13-20 柱氏)8,584人対照でも同様の傾向が観察されたが、オーストラリアの調査では、嫌がらせは減少したが、自傷行為、自殺には影響なしであった。
- ⑤ Gay-straight alliance(GSA):GSA は生徒主導の学内クラブでメンバーは性的指向に関係なく誰でも参加可能。 かが、英国、メキシコ、オランダ、ニュージーランドの高校や中学校で開始。 米国 50 州の 8,584 人調査では、GSA の存在が、LGBTQ へのいじめ嫌がらせを減少させ、学校集団帰属意識を増加させた。 ウィスコンシン 45 校の中学生 15,965 人調査でも、GSA の存在が不登校、喫煙、飲酒、自殺未遂、Casual sexを減少させた。
- ⑥ 学内カリキュラムに包含: セクシャリティー関連の情報提供を授業のカリキュラムに入れる。学内のポスター掲示、書籍の紹介。

以上、一部はわが国でも実施可能性のある参考情報を入手した。

2013 年度研究(平成 25 年度)

(研究のうち一部のみ抜粋)

1. サイバー戦略を用いた予防介入研究:web-based intervention

研究1. 性的多様性についての生徒向けサイトの開発に関する研究

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【研究の背景・目的】

学校を場とする予防戦略(スクール戦略)と、急速に拡大するITネットワークを利用する予防戦略(サイバー戦略)を車の両輪として、多様な若者を対象とした全国規模での持続性ある予防モデルを確立することを目的とする。セクシャルマイノリティーについての学校での集団指導(授業実施)は、文部科学省の性に関する指導についての学習指導要領にセクシャルマイノリティーに対する指導の明確な記載がないことから、現実的には学校での集団指導の実施は困難である可能性が高いと考えられるため(但し、学校における個別指導は可能)、学校でのwebサイトの紹介が実施可能性の観点から最も現実性の高い方法であると推測される。したがって、スクール戦略とサイバー戦略を併用した戦略を実施する。

セクシャルマイノリティーユース(中学生・高校生)用のweb サイト開発のための形成調査として、初年度の①国内外の関連既存サイトのレビュー調査、②サイトユーザー(15歳~25歳)に対するネット調査を実施した。①の国内外の既存サイトのレビュー調査の結果、本研究の目的に合致するサイトは海外のサイト(米国、オーストラリア)から最終的に7件、国内のサイトからは10件を抽出し内容分析を実施した。国内のセクシャルマイノリティー関連サイトは存在するが、最終的に抽出した10件のうち、我々が把握できた範囲では、国内の既存サイトで、セクシャルマイノリティーの中学生・高校生向けと明示されているサイトは1件であり、サイト内容はとてもよく構成されたものであったが、セクシャルヘルスの情報が含まれていなかった。このような状況から、今後のHIV流行抑制を促進するためには、セクシャルヘルス部分も含めた生徒向けサイトの開発が喫緊の課題であると考えられた。

【研究の方法】

■ web サイトの開発プロセス

- 1. 形成調査の実施:
 - ①国内外の既存サイトのレビュー調査
 - ②若年ネットユーザーに対するネット調査
- ① の結果:海外のサイトのうち優れたサイトから参考となる構成・コンテンツの参考情報を収集した。 国内サイトでは、既存サイトはどのようなもので、何が不足しているのかを調べ、国内サイト開発の ニーズアセスメントを実施した。
- ② の結果:15-25歳の若年層に対して、セクシャルマイノリティーに対する知識や誤解。 意識およびネットで欲しいセクシャルヘルスの情報の実態を把握し、その結果をサイト開発の際の参考にした。

③ 上記情報を基に社会疫学的手法(ソーシャルマーケティングを基礎とし、各種科学的理論を視野に入れ、当事者と研究者からなるサイトプロジェクトチームでサイトのプロトタイプを開発した。

■形成調査の概要

現在のわが国の HIV 流行の要となる MSM ユース層(特に中学生・高校生)への web サイト開発の形成 調査(formative research)の一環として、①海外および国内の既存のセクシャルマイノリティー向けサイトのレビュー調査と②対象となる年齢層(15 歳~25 歳)への性的多様性(セクシャリティー、セクシャルマイノリティー)に対する誤解や意識・偏見・差別の実態を把握し、今後の予防啓発手法開発の基礎資料を収集するための調査を実施した。

① 国内外のセクシャルマイノリティーユース向けサイトのレビュー調査: 先進国(豪米)および日本のセクシャルマイノリティー向けサイトの分析から、アクセスできた既存サイトは、ほとんどが思春期若者のみを対象としているわけではなかった。海外のサイトには、non-heterosexual 生徒向け(中高生向け)サイトがある程度存在し、内容も充実していたため、それらのサイトの中から、日本の文化・習慣・学校環境に適した部分を抜粋し、本サイト開発の基礎とした。一方国内では、内容の充実したサイトは数多く存在したが、セクシャルマイノリティー生徒向け(特に中学生・高校生の生徒対象)と対象を限定すると、セクシャリティーに関する基礎情報の提供が主でメンタルヘルスは扱っているが、セクシャルヘルスとメンタルヘルスの両方を扱っているサイトは我々が調べた限りでは存在しなかったため、特に生徒向けと明記していないサイトでも、生徒向けにふさわしい箇所を抽出した。

② 対象となる年齢層のネット調査:

某社に登録web モニター1,119,539人のうち包含基準(中学生を除く15歳~25歳男女)を満たす10,520人を対象に性的多様性に関する意識知識調査(ネット調査)を実施し、2,060人が回答した。質問は30項目で、内容は大きく5つに分類され、①性的指向についての質問(本調査ではsexual attractionと self identificationの2問で尋ねた)、②セクシャルマイノリティーに関する各種の誤解についての質問(例:non-heterosexual は精神疾患であると思う、治療で治すことができると思う、自分の意思で変えることができると思う、non-heterosexualの人に育てられるとnon-heterosexualになるなど複数の質問をした)、③non-heterosexualに対するステレオタイプな意識、④セクシャルマイノリティーに対する意識(例:同性婚についての質問、学校で性的多様性について教育をするべきかについての質問など複数の質問群)、⑤セクシャルマイノリティーであることを告白された場合の態度(例:友人の場合、家族の場合、恋人の場合などについての質問)を尋ねた。

その結果、セクシャルマイノリティーに対する誤解や偏見が多数存在するという調査結果が得られた ため、その誤解や偏見を減少させることをサイトの内容に含めた。

③ 各国のセクシャルマイノリティ生徒への対策に関する文献調査:

先進国における学校内でのセクシャルマイノリティー生徒に対する支援対策/予防教育に関する文献調査を実施した。【方法】4データベース(Pub Med, Web of Science, Education resources Information, The Cochrane Library)から、過去 10 年間(2002-2012 年)について、School, questioning, LGBTQ, sexual minority, gay, lesbian, bisexual, suicide, substance, alcohol, victimization, harassment, bullying, support, prevention を複合キーワードとして文献を検索し、研究デザインの質等なども考慮し、最終的に 15 件の文献を分析対象とした。【結果】効果が見られた対策・方法は、①セクシャルマイノリティーに対する学内の生徒・教職員の肯定的態度の育成(positive school climate):米国、7,376 人中学生対象、肯定的態度の学校では、LGBT 生徒の抑うつ傾向、自殺未遂、薬物・アルコール摂取が有意に減少。②教職員の肯定的態度、③学内の避難部屋(生徒をくつろがせたり、精神的葛藤を和らげ

る専門技術を有するスタッフがいる部屋)。④学内のいじめ/ハラスメント指針(規則)の作成と実施:カナダの全国生徒調査3,607人によると、指針のある学校では、ない学校に比べ、性的多様性に関するいじめ嫌がらせが減少。2011年、米国の全国調査(13-20 杜氏)8,584人対照でも同様の傾向が観察されたが、オーストラリアの調査では、嫌がらせは減少したが、自傷行為、自殺には影響なしであった。⑤Gay-straight alliance(GSA):GSA は生徒主導の学内クラブでメンバーは性的指向に関係なく誰でも参加可能。カナダ、英国、メキシコ、オランダ、ニュージーランドの高校や中学校で開始。米国50州の8,584人調査では、GSAの存在が、LGBTQへのいじめ嫌がらせを減少させ、学校集団帰属意識を増加させた。ウィスコンシン45校の中学生15,965人調査でも、GSAの存在が不登校、喫煙、飲酒、自殺未遂、Casual sexを減少させた。⑥学内カリキュラムに包含:セクシャリティー関連の情報提供を授業のカリキュラムに入れる。学内のポスター掲示、書籍の紹介。等の結果が得られたが、そのうちわが国でも実施可能性のある部分を開発方針の参考情報とした。

■開発の方針

上記の形成調査の結果を基に、以下の方針でサイト開発を行った。

- ① 自らのセクシャリティーに揺らぐ生徒(中学生、高校生)が入りやすいサイトであること。
- ② 生徒の年齢(未成年者)、および紹介場所(学校)を考慮し、安心して入れる信頼感のあるサイトであること。
- ③ 学校の school climate の向上と間接的 GSA の構築を目的に、をセクシャリティーに関わらず (heterosexual も non-heterosexual どちらも)生徒が誰でも抵抗感なくアクセスしやすいサイトであること。
- ④ 生徒が誰でも興味を持てるように、セクシャリティーに限定しない包括的な内容(いじめ、自傷行為、メンタルヘルス等)を含むサイトであること。
- (5) 教科書的な堅苦しさのない楽しいサイトであること。

■開発したサイト

上記、各種形成調査の結果及び、日本での実施可能性に鑑み、以下のサイトを開発した。



サイトの主要コンテンツの基本骨格は、以下の構成である。

- ① このWebサイトは何?
- ② セクシャルヘルスについて
- ③ セクシャリティーについて
- ④ メンタルヘルスについて
- ⑤ 居心地のいい空間を作ろう
- ⑥ 面白い情報
- (7) ちょっと退屈だけど科学的データの紹介
- ⑧ よくある質問(FAQ)
- 9 その他

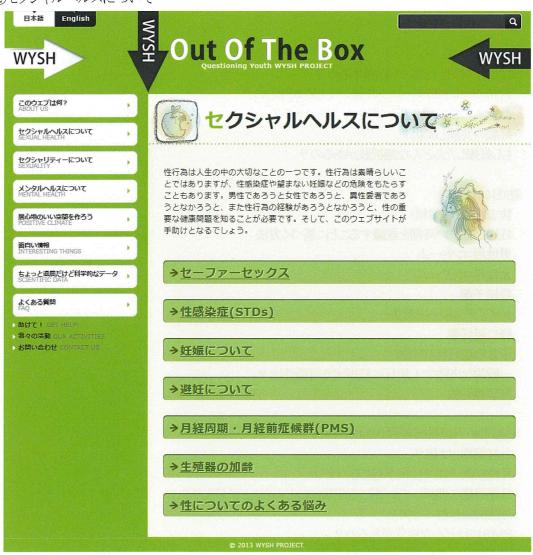
●各コンテンツの内容

①このウェブは何?

- 公的機関で開発されたものであることを説明
- ・ このサイトの名称「Out of the Box」の意味の説明しながらこのサイトの方針を伝える



②セクシャルヘルスについて



●セーファーセックス

- ・セーファーセックスとは?
- ・セーファーセックスじゃなきゃだめ?
- ・私はレズビアンだから大丈夫?!
- ・どうすればいいの?
- ・コンドーム
- 女性用コンドーム
- ・デンタルダム

● 性感染症(STDs)

- ・エイズ
- ・ 尖圭コンジローマ
- クラミジア
- 淋病

- 性器ヘルペス
- 梅毒

● 妊娠について

- はじめての性行為でも妊娠するの?
- 射精の前に膣からペニスを抜いても妊娠するの?
- ・ 性行為の後に膣を洗うと妊娠を予防できる?
- 妊娠の兆候と症状
- もし妊娠したらどんな選択肢があるの?

● 避妊について

- · 抜去法(膣外射精)
- 妊娠しやすい時期を意識することに基づく方法
- 男性用コンドーム
- 女性用コンドーム
- 殺精子剤
- ダイアグラム・ペッサリー
- 経口避妊薬
- · 子宮内避妊具(IUD)
- ・ 一般的な方法で1年目に妊娠する可能性は?
- 緊急避妊法

● 月経周期・月経前症候群(PMS)

- 月経周期とは何?
- ・ 月経期間の間には何が起こるの?
- 月経周期に関係してよく起こる症状にはどんなことがあるの?
- ・ 月経前症候群って何?
- ・ PMSにはどんな症状があるの?
- · PMSになったらどうしたらいいの?
- 月経前不快気分障害とは何?
- 月経についてどのような問題が起こるの?
- ・ 生理用品について
- 生理中ということはほかの人はわかりますか?

● 生殖器の加齢

- 女子の年齢と卵子
- 精子も歳をとります

● 性についてのよくある悩み

- 大きさに悩んでいませんか?
- 何が普通?
- 大きさは大事?
- ペニス増大法?

・ 自慰行為(オナニー/マスターベーション)

③セクシャリティーについて



● 多様性に説明

- ゲイ
- ・レズビアン
- ・バイセクシャル
- ・トランスセクシャル
- クエスチョニング
- トランスジェンダー

● カミングアウト

- カミングアウトって何?
- カミングアウトしなきゃいけないの?
- いつ、だれにカミングアウトすればいいの?

- 学校では教えてくれない歴史
- 日本同性愛の歴史

④ メンタルヘルスについて



● いじめ

- ・ いじめって何?
- いじめの種類
- ・ なぜ私(僕)はいじめられてるの?
- いじめは深刻である
- · どうしたらいいの?
- もしだれか他の子がいじめられているのを見たら?
- ネットいじめから自分自身を守りましょう
- もしあなたが、誰かをいじめているなら・・・・

● 自傷行為

・ 自傷行為って何?