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An Innovative Survey on Sexual Knowledge Source of College Students in Zhuang Areas of China

Li-Li YANG¹, Yong LIAO², Duan-Rong LIN³

Abstract

This paper studies the sexual knowledge of college students in Zhuang areas of border China, and discusses the current situation of sexual knowledge of college students in Zhuang areas. The data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by quantitative content analysis. 525 college students in Zhuang areas were investigated. The conclusion shows that the Zhuang College Students' sexual knowledge is seriously insufficient, and the Zhuang College Students' understanding of sexual knowledge is not comprehensive. The Zhuang college students have a good grasp of the sexual knowledge of pregnancy and contraception, but they have a poor grasp of the sexual transmission route, while the Zhuang female college students have a better grasp of the sexual knowledge than the Zhuang male college students. There is no significant difference in mastering sexual knowledge between rural and urban areas, and there is no significant difference in mastering sexual knowledge between different grades. Among the 525 Zhuang college students tested, 95.05% thought they needed to understand sexual knowledge. The Zhuang college students themselves still had urgent needs. Most of the students in Zhuang universities acquire sexual knowledge through the Internet, newspapers and students, and lack formal and systematic learning opportunities. Social and cultural backgrounds shape college students' sexual knowledge. At present, there is a serious lack of sexual knowledge among college students in frontier ethnic areas. It has had a great impact on people's lives. Zhuang college students hope to learn more about sexual physiology and psychology through school lectures or compulsory courses. Gender difference is a crucial factor for the differences in sexual knowledge of Zhuang college students.

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Keywords: Frontier Zhuang, College Student, sexual knowledge, sexual attitude, sexual knowledge source.

Introduction

China is rich in land resources, and fifty-six ethnic groups are conceived on this land. Zhuang nationality is one of them, and is located in the southwest border area of Chinese mainland. The total length of China's land boundary line is about 22800 kilometers, and the border line of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, which is located in the southwest of China, is about 1020 kilometers. Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region is also the largest gathering place of Zhuang population. Therefore, studying the current situation of College Students' sexual knowledge in this region has the characteristics of frontier and nationality.

In the past, there was very little literature on the sexual knowledge of Zhuang college students. With the deepening of China's social and economic construction, online media has become a necessity of life. However, most Zhuang college students do not have a comprehensive understanding of the relevant knowledge of sex, and even a few college students are still in the stage of ignorance, coupled with the flood of pornographic websites, It leads to the widespread occurrence of College Students' sexual flooding and sexual crimes. The adverse consequences include the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, abortion and sexual crimes. The incidence rate of AIDS in Guangxi Zhuang nationality is high in the whole country. This Zhuang nationality region has a lot to do with mastering the relevant knowledge of sex. There is no doubt that it is very necessary to carry out relevant research and education on sexual knowledge for Zhuang College students.

The importance of College Students' sexual knowledge is increasing day by day, but the Zhuang nationality is concentrated in the border areas with relatively backward economy and culture. Many schools do not carry out systematic and organized professional courses. However, with the one hand policy of "one belt, one road", Zhuang college students belong to the key part of the western university students. Therefore, it is particularly important to investigate and analyze the correct sexual knowledge of Zhuang college students. This study will investigate whether the sexual knowledge of Zhuang college students is different due to different personal background variables.

The author believes that when Chinese people talk about sexual color change, sex is the most hidden part of personal privacy. It is also an important part of human reproduction. Love and sex are important topics for marriage and human reproduction. With the continuous progress of society, although some researchers have gradually begun to pay attention to the importance of College Students' sex education, what is the current sexual knowledge of domestic Zhuang College Students? How to carry out sex education for Zhuang College Students in the future is not only the concern of this research, but also the key content of this research.

The frontier comes from the 14th year of Zuozhuan · Zhaogong, which is the political boundary between the two countries or the zone with different width between the settled area and the uninhabited area (no man’s land) in a country.



(a) (b)



(b) (d)

Figure 1. (a)Zhuang sports activities; (b)Tianqin performance of Zhuang Nationality; (c)Zhuang landscape; (d)Zhuang history and culture

Zhuang, formerly known as Tong Nationality, is a minority with the largest population in China. The national language is Zhuang, belonging to the Zhuang Dai branch of the Zhuang Dong language family of the Sino Tibetan language family.

The Zhuang nationality originates from the “Xi’ou” and “Luo Yue” living in Lingnan area recorded in the historical records of the Han nationality in the pre-Qin, Qin and Han Dynasties. The Zhuang nationality is distributed in 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. It mainly lives in the south, starting from Lianshan Zhuang and Yao Autonomous County in Guangdong Province in the East and Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture in Yunnan Province in the West, It reaches Congjiang County, Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture, Guizhou Province in the north and Beibu Gulf in the south. Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region is the main distribution area of Zhuang nationality.

Literature Review

Sexual knowledge involves many aspects, including sexual physiology, sex education, sexual health and sexual psychology. On the whole, all knowledge related to sex and sexual organs can be classified into the field of sexual knowledge. It is also necessary to maintain sexual morality to bring correct and scientific sexual information and sexual health care services to mankind. The two affect each other and are inseparable.

This study sorted out the investigation and Research on College Students' sexual knowledge in some colleges and universities in different regions of China.

Chou *et al.* (2020) surveyed 1123 college students in Sichuan Province about their mastery of sexual knowledge. The correct rate of physical health was 65.2% for boys and 67.5% for girls, with an average of 66.4%. The correct rate of STD and AIDS is 65.4% for boys, 61.2% for girls, and 63.3% for average. The correct rate of contraception was 30.4% for boys and 32.2% for girls, with an average correct rate of 31.3%. The correct rate of sexual harassment: 25.6% for boys and 28.9% for girls, with an average of 27.3%. More ways to acquire sexual knowledge are through newspapers and magazines, Internet and television broadcasting. Beaulieu-Prévost *et al.* (2019) selected 776 college students in Changchun as the research object. There were 39 boys with poor sexual knowledge, 209 boys with average sexual knowledge and 80 boys with good sexual knowledge. There were 26 girls with poor mastery of sexual knowledge, 319 girls with average mastery and 103 girls with better mastery.

Lin (2020) surveyed 758 college students in Nanjing. Among them, 91.8% of boys and 93.6% of girls believed that abortion was harmful to women's body. 43.2% of boys and 78.2% of girls believed that abortion would cause infertility or ectopic pregnancy. 93.4% of boys and 92.5% of girls knew the two contraceptive methods. 78.7% of boys and 79.2% of girls knew that condoms could prevent sexually transmitted diseases. 73.9% of boys and 64% of girls knew how to use condoms.

Curtiss & Kammes (2020) surveyed 1120 college students in Guangdong and believed that college students' sexual knowledge mainly came from newspapers and magazines. Boys' mastery of sexual knowledge is better than women's. Ahmad & Hamid (2020) surveyed 413 female college students from three colleges and universities in Jinan and believed that female college students from urban sources mastered better sexual knowledge than female college students from rural sources. Manor-Binyamini & Schreiber-Divon (2019) surveyed 3705 college students from 11 colleges and universities in Chongqing, and only a few students could correctly answer the questions about sex, sexual physiology and reproduction. The correct rate of answer is low.

Kwok (2021) surveyed 504 college students from three colleges and universities in Taizhou, believing that they lack knowledge of sex education and generally have

low mastery of sexual knowledge. Anderson *et al.* (2021) surveyed 200 college students from 8 different ethnic groups in Xishuangbanna Vocational and technical college and believed that there was a serious lack of knowledge related to ethnic minorities.

Ram *et al.* (2020) surveyed 909 college students in 7 colleges and universities in Lhasa and believed that the passing rate of College Students' sexual knowledge was 59.96%, and sexual knowledge mainly came from the Internet. Lawson & Beckett (2021) surveyed 1894 college students in a university in Shanxi Province and believed that the awareness rate of pregnancy and contraception among college students exceeded 50%. Yeo & Lee (2020) surveyed 800 college students from four universities in Shandong Province and believed that the awareness rate of sexual behavior related knowledge among college students in Shandong Province was generally low. Chung *et al.* (2019) surveyed 657 college students from four universities in Fuzhou and believed that the needs of female college students from low to high were sexual morality, female physiology, gender communication psychology, male sexual physiology and sexual behavior. Miedema *et al.* (2020) surveyed 920 female college students in a university in Hefei and believed that female college students' mastery of scientific sexual knowledge was scattered and unsystematic. Bennett (2019) surveyed 576 college students from two colleges in Liaoning Province and believed that the sexual knowledge of college students in Liaoning Province mainly came from television, teachers, Internet, etc.

Rehman *et al.* (2020) surveyed 1107 college students from two universities in Shanghai and believed that the respondents had a high level of awareness of the source of sexually transmitted diseases. Krebbekx (2019) surveyed 1600 college students from three universities in Xi'an and believed that most of them had not received systematic sex education. Sexual knowledge mostly comes from the Internet and books. Plaza-del-Pino *et al.* (2021) investigated the sexual health knowledge of rural college students in Brassica and found that 33% did not know that sexually transmitted infections would not have any symptoms, and 52% had almost never been screened for sexually transmitted infections when they had a new partner. Buckley *et al.* (2020) found that 1516 college students had a good grasp of HIV related knowledge and sexual health behavior. In the survey sample, 41% of college students had never been tested for HIV. Women, public school students and students with higher preventive knowledge are more willing to accept HIV testing. Sham *et al.* (2020) in an investigation of India's College of Engineering in di cherry, most of the college students had heard of HIV. 92.4% of the college students knew that HIV could be transmitted through blood, sexual contact, mother and infant transmission. 52.7% of college students realized that migrant workers, truck drivers and sex workers are high-risk groups for AIDS. 68.8% of college students did not have HIV screening.

According to the above research results, college students in most parts of China are obviously lack of sexual knowledge. There are some differences in the understanding of sexual knowledge between male and female college students.

Due to different survey areas, the differences are also significantly different. Generally speaking, college students' understanding of sexual knowledge is not optimistic. Although some foreign regions have a good grasp of STD transmission knowledge, unsafe sex still threatens the health of college students. Sexual health education is lacking all over the world.

Methodology

This paper focuses on the sexual knowledge of Zhuang college students. Different nationalities have different cultural backgrounds, which can provide research basis for the future study of sexual knowledge of different nationalities. In the previous research, Zhuang college students were not selected as the object to analyze their sexual knowledge. There are 56 ethnic groups in China. The results of the study will be different due to the different cultural backgrounds of each ethnic group.

The author selects Zhuang College Students in Colleges and universities in a minority area of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region as the research object. In order to make the sample more representative, stratified random sampling is adopted, stratified by discipline type and grade, and the sampling unit is the class. With the consent of students and the cooperation of relevant counselors, 530 Zhuang college students were selected from 7349 Zhuang college students to issue an electronic questionnaire. 525 valid questionnaires were collected. The recovery efficiency reached 99.05%.

Sample

The sample of this study has the following characteristics in discipline, grade, gender, place of origin, whether parents have sex education for students and whether they have lovers:

Discipline: In this study, there are 208 people (40.03%) in Chinese subjects, 199 people (37.9%) in science and 118 people (22.07%) in art, as shown in *Table 1*.

Table 1. Distribution of subjects and students of the tested sample

Discipline type	Number of people	Proportion
Literature	208	40.03%
Science	199	37.9%
Arts	118	22.07%

Grade: The grades tested in this study were 154 freshmen (29.33%), 101 sophomores (19.24%), 118 Junior (22.483%) and 152 senior (28.95%). As shown in *Table 2*.

Table 2. Distribution of tested samples by grade

Grade	Number of people	Proportion
Freshman	154	29.33%
Sophomore	101	19.24%
Junior	118	22.48%
Senior	152	28.95%

Gender: There were 264 boys (50.29%) and 261 girls (49.71%), and the proportion of men and women was close to the average. As shown in *Table 3*.

Table 3. Gender distribution proportion of tested samples

Gender	Number of people	Proportion
male	264	50.29%
female	261	49.71%

Place of origin: The sample cities accounted for only 66 (12.57%) and rural areas accounted for 459 (87.43%). As the respondents are Zhuang college students, ethnic minorities in China usually live in remote areas. Therefore, most of the research objects come from rural areas. As shown in *Table 4*.

Table 4. Distribution proportion of students in the tested samples

Place of origin	Number of people	Proportion
city	66	12.57%
countryside	459	87.43%

Have parents ever had sex education for students: Among the tested samples, 202 (38.43%) families had sex education for Zhuang college students. Most families in Zhuang areas do not have relevant knowledge of sex education for their children during their growth. As shown in *Table 5*.

Table 5. Proportion of parents who have sex education to students

Option	Number of people	Proportion
yes	285	54.29%
no	240	45.71%

Have you ever had a lover: In the tested sample, 285 (54.29%) Zhuang college students have had lovers. It has accounted for more than half of the research sample. As shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Proportion of tested samples with lovers

Option	Number of people	Proportion
yes	285	54.29%
no	240	45.71%

Results and discussion

Current situation of sexual knowledge of Zhuang College Students

The results show that in the 525 Zhuang College Students' mastery of sexual knowledge, only 51.81% of the research samples can use condoms correctly, and nearly 50% of Zhuang college students do not know how to use condoms correctly.

For women with normal menstruation, which stage of the menstrual cycle is the most prone to pregnancy. The correct rate of male students was 26.14% and that of female students was 46.36%. Girls are significantly higher than men. The correct rate was 31.82% in urban areas and 36.82% in rural areas. It was slightly higher in rural areas. The correct rate was 30.52% in freshman year, 33.66% in sophomore year, 28.81% in junior year and 49.34% in senior year. Senior students are significantly higher than other grades.

In the question of what are the basic conditions for pregnancy, the correct rate of boys is 78.79% and that of girls is 84.29%. Girls are significantly higher than men. The correct answer rate was 86.36% in cities and 80.38% in rural areas, which was slightly lower than that in cities. The correct answer rate of freshman was 72.08%, sophomore was 89.11%, Junior was 81.36% and senior was 86.18%. Junior students are slightly higher than other grades.

When answering the question whether oral contraceptives will have side effects on the body, the correct rate of boys was 84.85% and that of girls was 86.21%. Girls are slightly higher than men. The correct rate was 86.36% in cities and 85.40% in rural areas. The correct rate was slightly higher in cities, with 87.66% in freshmen, 86.17% in sophomores, 80.51% in juniors and 86.84% in seniors. Freshmen are slightly higher than other grades.

When the answer to the question is “what impact will this have on the body of girls”, the rate is 31.50%. Girls are significantly higher than men. The correct rate was 45.45% in cities, 40.74% in rural areas, and slightly higher in cities, 36.36% in freshmen, 40.59% in sophomores, 35.59% in juniors and 51.32% in seniors. Senior students are significantly higher than other grades.

In the question “do you know the transmission routes of sexually transmitted diseases”, the correct rate of boys is 22.73% and that of girls is 29.12%. Girls are significantly higher than men. The correct answer rate was 25.76% in urban areas and 25.93% in rural areas. There was no significant difference between urban and rural areas. The correct answer rate of freshman, sophomore, junior and senior was 29.22%, 30.69%, 19.45% and 24.34%, respectively. Sophomores are slightly higher than other grades. As shown in *Table 7*.

Table 7. Current situation of sexual knowledge of Zhuang College Students

variable	For women with normal menstrual cycle, at which stage of menstrual cycle is sexual behavior most likely to get pregnant?	Do you know what conditions need to be met for pregnancy?	Do you think oral contraceptives will have side effects on the body?	What impact do you think abortion will have on women's bodies?	Do you know how sexually transmitted diseases spread?
male	26.14%	78.79%	84.85%	31.82%	22.73%
female	46.36%	84.29%	86.21%	50.96%	29.12%
city	31.82%	86.36%	86.36%	45.45%	25.76%
country-side	36.82%	80.83%	85.40%	40.74%	25.93%
first grade	30.52%	72.08%	87.66%	36.36%	29.22%
second grade	33.66%	89.11%	86.14%	40.59%	30.69%
Third grade	28.81%	81.36%	80.51%	35.59%	19.49%
fourth grade	49.34%	86.18%	86.84%	51.32%	24.34%

From the above research results, it can be seen that Zhuang College Students' understanding of sexual knowledge is not comprehensive enough. Zhuang college students have relatively good knowledge of pregnancy and contraception, but poor knowledge of sexual transmission, while Zhuang female college students have better sexual knowledge than Zhuang male college students. There is no significant difference in mastering sexual knowledge between rural and urban

areas, and there is no significant difference in mastering sexual knowledge between different grades. Among the 525 Zhuang college students tested, 95.05% thought they needed to understand sexual knowledge. Zhuang college students themselves still had urgent needs.

Conclusion

The results show that Zhuang College Students' sexual knowledge is seriously insufficient, and Zhuang College Students' understanding of sexual knowledge is not comprehensive. Zhuang college students have a good grasp of sexual knowledge of pregnancy and contraception, but they have a poor grasp of sexual transmission, while Zhuang female college students have a better grasp of sexual knowledge than Zhuang male college students. There is no significant difference in mastering sexual knowledge between rural and urban areas, and there is no significant difference in mastering sexual knowledge between different grades. Among the 525 Zhuang college students tested, 95.05% thought they needed to understand sexual knowledge. Zhuang college students themselves still had urgent needs. The majority of Zhuang college students acquires sexual knowledge through the Internet, newspapers and students, and lack formal and systematic learning opportunities. Zhuang college students hope to learn more about sexual physiology and psychology through school lectures or compulsory courses. Gender difference is a crucial factor in the sexual knowledge of Zhuang college students.

Recommendations

Suggestions for Zhuang College Students

Zhuang college students should strengthen their mastery of STD transmission knowledge. This study shows that some Zhuang college students do not grasp the route of STD transmission, and there are serious knowledge blind spots. Only by fully mastering the mode of STD transmission can we better protect ourselves and the objects of sexual intercourse and eliminate dangerous sexual behavior. Maintain a healthy lifestyle. Help Zhuang college students achieve healthy development in sexual physiology and psychology.

Zhuang college students should learn sexual knowledge through correct channels. Modern society is a network era, but there are some misunderstandings in the knowledge of the network. Zhuang college students lack the recognition of information. In case of sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy, the first resource to think of solving the problem is the network. Zhuang college students should correctly understand the convenience and misunderstandings brought by

the network. In case of problems, they can seek the help of teachers or relevant departments.

Suggestions to schools or educational units

Contraception, venereal diseases and other related knowledge should be strengthened from junior middle school. According to the research results, the sexual intercourse behavior of college students in Zhuang areas has increased since high school. In order to reduce the impact of improper contraceptive or protective measures on life and study and reduce students' too contempt for sexually transmitted diseases, gender education should be strengthened from junior high school to senior high school. Due to gender differences, different types of sex education can be carried out by gender.

Colleges of higher education should increase professional courses and lectures on sex education. According to the research results, Zhuang college students have an urgent need for sex education lectures and sex education courses. The love index of college students increased significantly. College students should be more in contact with the consultation of gender communication. Sex education courses can be carried out in a variety of ways, such as compulsory or elective courses.

Colleges and universities should strengthen the network consulting system. Many college students do not know how to solve pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases. They lack the way to express their emotions. They are worried that they will be found by teachers and students, resulting in physical and mental harm to college students. Schools should use the Internet to provide consulting services and keep them confidential. Provide better help channels for college students.

Suggestions for future research

The sample of this study comes from ethnic universities in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Because few scholars study the literature on sexual knowledge of Zhuang college students, there is no way to compare the research results of each stage. With the development and progress of society. The comparison of research results in different periods has guiding significance for predicting and adjusting the curriculum in the future. Therefore, the research can be carried out in different periods and the research results can be compared. Master the characteristics of sex education development of Zhuang college students.

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