

CSE Harmful Elements Analysis Tool

Analysis of *Glencoe Teen Health: Healthy Relationships and Sexuality, 2021 Edition*

Based on 15 Harmful Elements Commonly Included in CSE Materials

CSE HARMFUL ELEMENTS SCORE = 10 OUT OF 15

Glencoe Teen Health – Healthy Relationships and Sexuality contains **10 of 15** of the harmful elements typically found in CSE curricula or materials. The presence of **even one of these elements indicates that the analyzed materials are inappropriate for children**. Having several of these elements should disqualify such materials for use with children.

Program Description: To its credit, this program does repeatedly state that abstinence is the only way to prevent unintended pregnancy and STIs and that practicing abstinence is the healthy choice for middle schoolers. However, it then goes on to teach a wide variety of birth control methods to teens who choose to become sexually active. This program also teaches about sexual orientations and “coming out” and presents radical gender ideology as fact.

Target Age Group: Ages 11-14 (Grades 6-8)

| HARMFUL CSE ELEMENTS | EXCERPTED QUOTES FROM CSE MATERIAL |
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| <p>1. SEXUALIZES CHILDREN</p> <p><i>Normalizes child sex or desensitizes children to sexual things. May give examples of children having sex or imply many of their peers are sexually active. May glamorize sex, use graphic materials, teach explicit sexual vocabulary, or encourage discussion of sexual experiences, attractions, fantasies or desires.</i></p> | <p>“Some teens who are romantically involved experience urges for physical contact with another person. Some teens give into these urges. They engage in sexual activity with their partner. Almost a million teens become parents each year. Another 3 million develop sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).” (p. 16)</p> <p>“Sperm enters the fallopian tubes when a male ejaculates inside the female’s vagina. It is also possible for sperm to get into the female’s reproductive system in other ways. For example, when a male ejaculates near the vagina. It can happen as well if the male deposits fluid from the penis near the vagina even if he does not ejaculate.” (p. 21)</p> <p>“The release of semen from the penis is call ejaculation.” (p. 26)</p> <p>“Some teens may be influenced by peer pressure. For females, having sex may make them feel special. For males, it makes them feel macho or important. For both, the touching and attention can be important.” (p. 34)</p> <p>“Trust can be greatly altered when a parent discovers that the teen is experimenting with sexual intercourse.” (p. 38)</p> <p>“Sometimes, strong feelings may make teens feel pressured to engage in sexual activity.” (p. 48)</p> <p>“Bisexual or questioning teens report engaging in sexual activity at a higher rate than heterosexual, gay, or lesbian teens Some bisexual and questioning teens</p> |

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| | <p>believe that engaging in sexual activity will help them determine their sexual orientation. Other teens who are struggling with their sexual orientation may feel that having heterosexual sex will make them straight." (p. 48)</p> |
| <p>2. TEACHES CHILDREN TO CONSENT TO SEX</p> <p><i>May teach children how to negotiate sexual encounters or how to ask for or get "consent" from other children to engage in sexual acts with them. While this may be appropriate for adults, children of minor age should never be encouraged to "consent" to sex.</i></p> <p><i>Note: "Consent" is often taught under the banner of sexual abuse prevention.</i></p> | <p>"Suppose a couple who are in a sexually active relationship return home after a night out. One person wants to engage in sexual activity. The other person does not. What is the right thing to do? If you answer the couple should not engage in sexual activity, you are correct. Before sexual activity begins, consent to become sexually active, which is permission or agreement for something to happen, must be given. In some states, partners are required to obtain affirmative consent or yes-means-yes consent. It is the clear and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. Giving or refusing consent requires the use of communication skills. They should also listen to each other. If one person says no, the other person should stop. A person saying no can use their refusal skills, including the STOP formula, to communication [sic] the message. Recall that the STOP formula includes Saying no in a firm voice, Telling why not, Offering another idea, and Promptly leaving." (p. 33)</p> <p>"Consent should be freely given. This means that both parties agree to engage in sexual activity. One person should not intimidate or threaten the other person to become sexually active. For example, imagine a conversation between two teens who are dating. One teen wants to become sexually active. The other does not. The first teen tells the second teen that their dating relationship will end without sexual activity. The second teen consents to become sexually active. Was consent freely given? If you answer no, you are correct. Consent cannot be freely given if a person is threatened, intimidated, or under the influence of drugs or alcohol." (p. 33)</p> |
| <p>3. PROMOTES ANAL AND ORAL SEX</p> <p><i>Normalizes these high-risk sexual behaviors and may omit vital medical facts, such as the extremely high STI infection rates (i.e., HIV and HPV) and the oral and anal cancer rates of these high-risk sex acts.</i></p> | <p>No evidence found.</p> |
| <p>4. PROMOTES HOMOSEXUAL/ BISEXUAL BEHAVIOR</p> <p><i>Normalizes or promotes acceptance or exploration of diverse sexual orientations, sometimes in violation of state education laws. May omit vital health information and/or may</i></p> | <p>"Another aspect of sexual feelings is learning about and understanding your sexual orientation. It is part of your personality and defines the way you view yourself and how you are attracted to others. People use many different labels to describe their sexual orientation and gender identity. A few of the most common are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homosexual describes an individual who is romantically and sexually attracted to people of the same gender. • Bisexual describes an individual who is romantically and sexually attracted to people of both genders. |

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| <p><i>provide medically inaccurate information about homosexuality or homosexual sex.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heterosexual describes an individual who is attracted to people of the opposite sex. • Questioning describes an individual who questions their own identity or orientation. • LGBTQ+ is a common acronym meaning lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or questioning.” (p. 41) <p>“If a person decides to come out, he or she should consider carefully who to tell. Think about your relationships with the person you plan to tell. How can you share your feelings in a loving way? Before coming out, think about talking to a trusted adult about how you will share your feelings. Remember these tips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the reasons why you want to come out. Developing a more honest relationship with another person is a good reason. • Avoid coming out while you or another person is angry. Coming out when angry can be hurtful to the other person and to you. • Avoid coming out to someone who may physically hurt you. Always keep your physical safety in mind. • Avoid telling someone who may tease you or tell others without your permission. A person who truly cares about you will respect your privacy and need to come out on your own terms.” (p. 45) <p>“A person who has come out should be prepared for the possibility that the other person may initially deny what is said. The person may be surprised and say things that he or she later regrets. Remember that some people may have their own ideas about another person’s gender identity or sexual orientation. The disclosure may change that idea and the person may feel surprised about the announcement.” (p. 45)</p> <p>“When communicating with a person who identifies as LGBTQ+, be respectful. Avoid using terms that are judgmental or hurtful. Some of the ways to communicate respectfully by using terms such as sexual orientation. When talking to a person who openly identifies as LGBTQ+, use terms such as gay or lesbian. A couple who identifies as LGBTQ+ should be referred to as partners or spouses if they are married. If you are unsure how to communicate with a person who identifies as LGBTQ+, ask the person.” (p. 46)</p> <p>“Every school in the U.S. has some students who may identify themselves as being LGBTQ+. Some of these students may be open about their self-identification and others may not. LGBTQ+ students who are open about their gender identity or sexual orientation may have difficulty finding other teens in their school to date. LGBTQ+ teens might find students who also self-identify as LGBTQ+ by joining a local LGBT or youth organization in the community.” (p. 47)</p> |
| <p>5. PROMOTES SEXUAL PLEASURE</p> <p><i>May teach children they are entitled to or have a “right” to</i></p> | <p>No evidence found.</p> |

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| <p><i>sexual pleasure or encourages children to seek out sexual pleasure. Fails to present data on the multiple negative potential outcomes for sexually active children.</i></p> | |
| <p>6. PROMOTES SOLO AND/OR MUTUAL MASTURBATION</p> <p><i>While masturbation can be part of normal child development, encourages masturbation at young ages, which may make children more vulnerable to pornography use, sexual addictions or sexual exploitation. May instruct children on how to masturbate. May also encourage children to engage in mutual masturbation.</i></p> | <p>“Some teens may use masturbation as a way to release sexual feelings. Masturbation is the stimulation of one’s own sexual organs for sexual pleasure.” (p. 32)</p> |
| <p>7. PROMOTES CONDOM USE IN INAPPROPRIATE WAYS</p> <p><i>May inappropriately eroticize condom use (e.g., emphasizing sexual pleasure or "fun" with condoms) or use sexually explicit methods (i.e., penis and vagina models, seductive role plays, etc.) to promote condom use to children. May provide medically inaccurate information on condom effectiveness and omit or deemphasize failure rates. May imply that condoms will provide complete protection against pregnancy or STIs.</i></p> | <p>No evidence found.</p> |

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| <p>8. PROMOTES PREMATURE SEXUAL AUTONOMY</p> <p><i>Teaches children they can choose to have sex when they feel they are ready or when they find a trusted partner. Fails to provide data about the well-documented negative consequences of early sexual debut. Fails to encourage sexually active children to return to abstinence.</i></p> | <p>“Many teens choose to practice abstinence... Other teens may feel pressured by their friends to become sexually active. You should feel comfortable making a decision that is the right decision for you.” (p. 48)</p> <p>“Teens who choose to become sexually active put themselves at risk for an unintended pregnancy, as well as STDs. Factors that contribute to teens becoming sexually include: the lack of correct medical information, drug and alcohol use, and negative peer pressure. They also include the influence of viewing images of sex in movies, television, and other sources.” (p. 48)</p> <p>“Deciding to have sex is an adult decision. It requires accepting adult responsibilities. When the time comes to enter into a mature sexual relationship, it is important to be careful... Practicing responsible adult sex means doing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking openly with the other person. Ask the person about his or her past sexual relationships... • Avoiding having multiple sex partners... • Avoiding having high-risk sex. Sexual activity that involves placing the penis in the rectum can cause delicate blood vessels in the rectum to break... • Using a latex condom and/or dental dam. When used currently, latex condoms and/or dental dams lessen each partner’s risk of getting an STD or becoming infected with HIV...” (p. 67) |
| <p>9. FAILS TO ESTABLISH ABSTINENCE AS THE EXPECTED STANDARD</p> <p><i>Fails to establish abstinence (or a return to abstinence) as the expected standard for all school age children. May mention abstinence only in passing.</i></p> <p><i>May teach children that all sexual activity—other than “unprotected” vaginal and oral sex—is acceptable, and even healthy. May present abstinence and “protected” sex as equally good options for children.</i></p> | <p>“Abstinence is the only 100 percent effective guarantee against unintended pregnancy and STDs. However, some teens will read about the risks of sexual activity and will still become sexually active. Some of these teens are not informed about the use of contraceptives to avoid an unintended pregnancy. A teen who has no money of his or her own may have difficulty obtaining contraceptives. Some of these teens may still choose to become sexually active.” (p. 35)</p> <p>“The only sure way to prevent getting an STD is to choose abstinence. For people who are sexually active, using a latex condom and/or a dental dam will lessen the risk.” (p. 66)</p> |
| <p>10. PROMOTES TRANSGENDER IDEOLOGY</p> <p><i>Promotes affirmation of and/or exploration of diverse gender</i></p> | <p>“Gender identification describes your biological traits and how you view yourself... Some common terms related to gender and gender identification include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex describes the biological sex traits of our body, such as having a penis or vagina. |

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| <p><i>identities. May teach children they can change their gender or identify as multiple genders, or may present other unscientific and medically inaccurate theories. Fails to teach that most gender-confused children resolve their confusion by adulthood and that extreme gender confusion is a mental health disorder (gender dysphoria) that can be helped with mental health intervention.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transgender is a general term describing an individual whose gender identity differs from that of their biological traits. For example, a person might be born with a male body but feel like a female. This person may want to dress and be known as a female. • Intersex is a term that describes a variety of conditions in which a person’s reproductive or sexual anatomy seems to be different. In some cases, the difference may be internal, and the person may not be aware of them until later in life.” (p. 42) <p>“Some people question their sexual orientation or gender identity. A person who questions their sexual orientation is attracted to people of the same sex or people of both sexes. A person who questions their gender identity feels that he or she is a gender that does not correspond with their birth sex. The person feels their gender role is different from their birth sex. Gender role is a cultural norm that assigns accepted behavior to one gender. They worry that family and friends will not accept them if they identify with another gender role.” (p. 42)</p> <p>“The term coming out refers to recognizing yourself or telling others that you are LGBTQ+. Some people who are LGBTQ+ report that they began feeling different at an early age. Other people may not be aware of having these feelings until later in life. When a person recognizes that he or she is LGBTQ+, the person has come out to oneself. When a person tells others that he or she identifies as being LGBTQ+, he or she is coming out to others.” (p. 44)</p> |
| <p>11. PROMOTES CONTRACEPTION/ABORTION TO CHILDREN</p> <p><i>Presents abortion as a safe or positive option while omitting data on the many potential negative physical and mental health consequences. May teach children they have a right to abortion and refer them to abortion providers.</i></p> <p><i>May encourage the use of contraceptives, while failing to present failure rates or side effects.</i></p> | <p>“Some may use a contraceptive method called withdrawal. In withdrawal, the male removes his penis before ejaculation occurs.” (p. 35)</p> <p>“A contraceptive, or birth control device, acts as a barrier to prevent sperm cells from fertilizing eggs. Some contraceptives can be bought in grocery or drugstores. Others require a prescription from a doctor or clinic. No method is 100 percent effective in preventing pregnancy.” (p. 36)</p> <p>“Condoms are a thin sheath that is placed on an erect penis or inside the vagina to catch semen when a male ejaculates.” (p. 36)</p> <p>“The female condom is a polyurethane pouch that fits inside the vagina. To be effective, it must be inserted before the penis comes into contact with the vagina. Like the male condom, it is available over-the-counter.” (p. 36)</p> <p>“Petroleum jelly or other petroleum-based products should never be used with a latex condom. These products can dissolve latex and weaken the condom. Since heat also destroys latex, such condoms should ... be stored in a cool, dry place. Condoms should never be reused; they should be used only once and then discarded.” (p. 36)</p> <p>“A spermicide is a chemical that kills sperm. Many forms are available. Some become a foam when introduced into the vagina. Others are solid in gel or tablet</p> |

form. All spermicides are most effective when they are **used along with other forms of contraception**, such as a latex condom.” (p. 36)

“A **contraceptive sponge** is a soft foam device that contains a spermicide. The sponge acts like a barrier to prevent sperm from traveling through the cervix. The spermicide prevents sperm from moving beyond the sponge.” (p. 37)

“Pregnancy does not occur immediately after two people engage in sexual activity. In fact, sperm can live inside the body for up to six days waiting for an egg to fertilize. An **emergency contraceptive pill can be taken up to 120 hours after having unprotected sex.**” (p. 37)

“**Oral contraceptives, or birth control pills**, contain female hormones. Depending on the type, the pills either prevent ovulation or affect the lining of the uterus so that it cannot support and nourish a fertilized egg. The pill must be taken every day.” (p. 37)

“A **diaphragm** is a dome-shaped rubber cup placed within the vagina that covers the cervix. It blocks the sperm from entering the uterus. It is usually **used with a spermicide** for added protection.” (p. 37)

“A hormone similar to those found in birth control pills can be **taken by injection**. An injection is effective for three months.” (p. 37)

“**Two types of implants are available**. One consists of a capsule inserted under the skin of a female’s upper arm. The capsule looks like a small matchstick. It is effective in preventing pregnancy for three years. Another is an IUC (intrauterine contraceptive) or IUD (intrauterine device), which is placed inside the uterus to prevent pregnancy.” (p. 37)

“The **skin patch is a type of hormonal contraceptive**. A female wears the patch on her skin for three weeks. During this time, the patch releases hormones into the body that prevent pregnancy.” (p. 38)

“The **hormonal ring is placed inside the vagina** of the female. It releases hormones that prevent pregnancy. It is worn for three weeks and removed at the beginning of the fourth week so that the female has a menstrual cycle.” (p. 38)

12. PROMOTES PEER-TO-PEER SEX ED OR SEXUAL RIGHTS ADVOCACY

May train children to teach other children about sex or sexual pleasure, through peer-to-peer initiatives. May recruit children as spokespeople to

No evidence found.

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| <p><i>advocate for highly controversial sexual rights (including a right to CSE itself) or to promote abortion.</i></p> | |
| <p>13. UNDERMINES TRADITIONAL VALUES AND BELIEFS</p> <p><i>May encourage children to question their parents' beliefs or their cultural or religious values regarding sex, sexual orientation or gender identity.</i></p> | <p>“Families have a large influence on our beliefs. We learn about relationships by watching our parents or guardians in their relationships. Cultural background also affects how a person feels about and expresses gender role, gender identity, and sexual orientation. In some cultures, males are seen as the leaders and females are viewed as nurturers. This type of culture may follow strict rules related to gender identity.” (p. 44)</p> <p>“Today many cultures are becoming more tolerant. They are beginning to accept that gender roles are changing within societies, and that many women are entering into leadership roles. They are also beginning to accept that some people identify with the opposite gender and that some people are attracted to members of the same gender.” (p. 44)</p> |
| <p>14. UNDERMINES PARENTS OR PARENTAL RIGHTS</p> <p><i>May instruct children they have rights to confidentiality and privacy from their parents. May teach children about accessing sexual commodities or services, including abortion, without parental consent. May instruct children not to tell their parents what they are being taught about sex in school.</i></p> | <p>No evidence found.</p> |
| <p>15. REFERS CHILDREN TO HARMFUL RESOURCES</p> <p><i>Refers children to harmful websites, materials or outside entities. May also specifically refer children to Planned Parenthood or their affiliates or partners for their lucrative services or commodities (i.e., sexual counseling, condoms, contraceptives, gender hormones, STI testing and treatment, abortions, etc.)</i></p> | <p>“The LGBT National Help Center (https://www.glbthotline.org/) provides help for people with questions about sexual orientation and/or gender identity.” (p. xliii)</p> <p>“It can be helpful for teens who have issues about their sexual orientation to speak with an adult. A counselor who is trained in supporting teens who are questioning their sexual orientation or gender identity can provide advice...A resource available to teens and adults who are dealing with issues of sexual orientation or gender identity is the GLBT National Help Center. The organization has an online site with a youth talk line at www.glnh.org. These resources are available free of charge.” (p. 43)</p> <p>“Teens who are struggling with coming out have a resource. The Trevor Project operates a free, 24-hour, 7-days-a-week hotline (1-866-488-7386) for LGBTQ+ youth.” (p. 45)</p> |

Please Note: A conflict of interest exists whenever an entity that profits from sexualizing children is involved in creating or implementing sex education programs.

(For more information on how Planned Parenthood sexualizes children for profit see www.WaronChildren.org and www.InvestigatePPF.org)