

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
1: Human Development	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Reproductive and Sexual Anatomy and Physiology	Each body part has a correct name and a specific function.			During puberty, internal and external sexual and reproductive organs mature in preparation for adulthood.			The sexual response system differs from the reproductive system.			Sexual differentiation, whether a fetus will be male or female, is determined largely by chromosomes and occurs early in prenatal development.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	A person's genitals, reproductive organs, and genes determine whether the person is male or female.			A young man's ability to reproduce starts when he begins to produce sperm.			Some sexual and reproductive organs provide pleasure.			Some babies are born intersexed which means that they may have ambiguous genitals that are not clearly male or female and/or that their chromosomes do not match their genitals.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	A boy/man has nipples, a penis, a scrotum, and testicles.			A young woman's ability to reproduce starts when she begins to menstruate.						Hormones influence growth and development as well as sexual and reproductive functions.		

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Reproductive and Sexual Anatomy and Physiology	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	A girl/woman has breasts, nipples, a vulva, a clitoris, a vagina, a uterus, and ovaries.									A woman's ability to reproduce ceases after menopause; after puberty, a man can usually reproduce for the rest of his life.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Some sexual or reproductive organs, such as penises and vulvas, are external or on the outside of the body while others, such as ovaries and testicles, are internal or inside the body.									Individuals may want to use a mirror to look closely at their external organs so they can note any changes that may indicate health problems.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Both boys and girls have body parts that feel good when touched.												
Puberty	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Bodies change as children grow older.			Puberty begins and ends at different ages for different people.								

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Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Puberty	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Puberty is a time of physical and emotional change that happens as children become teenagers.			Everybody's body changes at its own pace.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	People are able to have children only after they have reached puberty.			Some people will not complete puberty until their middle or late teens.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Girls often begin pubertal changes before boys.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Most changes in puberty, such as the growth of body hair and an increase in body odor, are similar for boys and girls.								

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Puberty	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				The sexual and reproductive systems mature during puberty.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				During puberty, girls begin to ovulate and menstruate, and boys begin to produce sperm and ejaculate – once this occurs girls are physically capable of becoming pregnant and boys of getting a female pregnant.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				During puberty, some boys may ejaculate while they are asleep which is called a nocturnal emission or “wet dream.”								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
			During puberty, emotional changes occur as a result of increased hormones.									

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	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Puberty				During puberty, many people begin to develop sexual and romantic feelings.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Young teenagers sometimes feel uncomfortable, clumsy, and/or self-conscious because of the rapid changes in their bodies.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Reproduction	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Men and women have reproductive organs that enable them to have a child.			Decisions about having children are based on personal values, cultural beliefs, and other factors.			People should use contraception during vaginal intercourse unless they want to have a child.			Reproductive functioning is different from sexual functioning.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Men and women have specific cells in their bodies (sperm cells and egg cells) that enable them to reproduce.			Whenever vaginal intercourse occurs, it is possible for a woman to become pregnant.			Conception can occur once a woman has ovulated (released an egg).			Some people have fertility problems that make it difficult for them to conceive or carry a pregnancy.		

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Reproduction	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Reproduction requires that a sperm and egg join.			The union of a sperm and an egg is called conception or fertilization.			Ovulation is most likely to occur two weeks before a woman's menstrual period.			New reproductive technologies and medical procedures allow some people with fertility problems to become pregnant.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Vaginal intercourse – when a penis is placed inside a vagina – is the most common way for a sperm and egg to join.			The fetus begins to develop at fertilization.			Predicting ovulation accurately can be difficult.			Some people who have fertility problems choose to adopt children or use a surrogate mother.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	When a woman is pregnant, the fetus grows inside her body in her uterus.			The fetus develops during pregnancy, a 40-week cycle that ends with birth.			A common sign of pregnancy is a missed menstrual period.			Menopause is when a woman's reproductive capacity ceases.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	A woman can be pregnant with more than one fetus at a time.			Sperm determine the biological sex of the fetus.			Sexual intercourse during pregnancy usually will not harm the developing fetus.					

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Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Reproduction	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Babies usually come out of a woman's body through an opening called a vagina.			Contraception can prevent fertilization and/or pregnancy.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Some babies are born by an operation called a Caesarian Section.											
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	A woman's breasts can provide milk for a baby.											
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Not all men and women have children.											
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	People who cannot have children may choose to adopt.											

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Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Body Image	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Individual bodies are different sizes, shapes, and colors.			A person's appearance is determined by heredity, environment, and health habits.			The size and shape of penises, breasts, and vulvas can vary significantly.			Many people of all shapes, sizes, and abilities have a positive image of their bodies.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	All bodies are equally special, including those that are disabled.			The way a body looks is mainly determined by the genes inherited from parents and grandparents.			The size and shape of sexual organs does not affect a person's ability to reproduce or experience sexual pleasure.			A person who accepts and feels good about his or her body may seem more likeable and attractive to others.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Differences make us unique.			Most people do not look like what the media portrays as beautiful.			The size and shape of a person's body may affect how others feel about and behave toward that person.			Physical appearance is only one factor that attracts one person to another.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Good health habits, such as eating well and exercising, can improve the way a person feels about his or her body.			Standards of beauty change over time and differ among cultures.			Some people may develop disordered eating as a result of how they feel about their bodies.			People are attracted to a variety of physical qualities.		

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Body Image	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Each person can be proud of his/her body.			What makes a body attractive is different for different people.			The media portrays beauty as a narrow and limited idea but beautiful people come in all shapes, sizes, colors, and abilities.			A person's body image may impact his/her decision-making and behavior.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				People often feel pressure to change their bodies through gaining/losing weight, surgery, or drugs.			Although people stop growing once they reach adulthood, bodies change shape and size throughout life.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
			The value of a person is not determined by his/her appearance.									

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Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexual Orientation	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Human beings can love people of the same gender and people of another gender.			Sexual orientation refers to a person’s physical and/or romantic attraction to an individual of the same and/or different gender.			Gay, lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual people come from all countries, cultures, races, ethnicities, socio-economic backgrounds, and religions.			Sexual orientation is determined by a combination of a person’s attractions, fantasies, and sexual behaviors.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Some people are heterosexual, which means they can be attracted to and fall in love with someone of another gender.			Some people are bisexual, which means they can be attracted to and fall in love with people of the same or another gender.			People do not choose their sexual orientation.			The understanding and identification of one’s sexual orientation may change over the course of his/her lifetime.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Some people are homosexual, which means they can be attracted to and fall in love with someone of the same gender.			Gay men, lesbians, bisexuals, and heterosexuals are alike in most ways.			Understanding one’s sexual orientation can be an evolving process.			Many states ban discrimination against people based on their sexual orientation.		

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	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Sexual Orientation												
	Homosexual men and women are also known as gay men and lesbians.			Sexual orientation is just one part of who a person is.			There are many theories about what determines sexual orientation including genetics; prenatal, social, and cultural influences; psychosocial factors; and a combination of all of these.			If an individual is being intimidated, harassed, or harmed because of a real or perceived sexual orientation, it is important to tell a trusted adult, school official, or law enforcement authority.		
	People deserve respect regardless of who they are attracted to.			The origin of people's sexual orientation is not known.			Many scientific theories have concluded that sexual orientation cannot be changed by therapy or medicine.			This school's bullying/harassment policy is _____.		
Making fun of people by calling them gay (e.g. "homo," "fag," "queer") is disrespectful and hurtful.			Some people are afraid to share that they are gay, lesbian, or bisexual because they fear they will be mistreated.			Having discussions about sexual orientation can be difficult for some people.			Civil rights for gay men and lesbian women are being debated in many states and communities across the United States.			

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Sexual Orientation	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				People of all sexual orientations can have relationships that are equally fulfilling.			Teenagers who have questions about their sexual orientation should consult a trusted and knowledgeable adult.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Gay men, lesbians, and bisexual people can have their own children or adopt.			People’s beliefs about sexual orientation are based on their religious, cultural, and family values.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							When a gay, lesbian, or bisexual person tells another person his/her sexual orientation, it is known as “coming out.”					

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Sexual Orientation	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Sometimes an individual's sexual orientation is disclosed without his/her consent – this is known as being "outed."					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Coming out or being outed can be difficult because people may fear or experience negative reactions.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Many of the sexual behaviors people engage in are the same regardless of their sexual orientations.					

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Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexual Orientation	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							There are people who have sexual thoughts and experiences with people of the same gender, but do not consider themselves to be gay, lesbian, or bisexual.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							There are people who have sexual thoughts and experiences with people of another gender, but do not consider themselves to be heterosexual.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
						There are organizations that offer support services, hotlines, and resources for young people who want to talk about sexual orientation.						

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Sexual Orientation	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Some Internet sites offer gay, lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual individuals the opportunity to join a community and find friendship and support.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							While the Internet offers a wide range of information about sexual orientation, some of it is inaccurate.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Although chatting or meeting people online can be fun, individuals should be cautious because it can be unsafe.					
Gender Identity	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Biological sex refers to whether a person has male or female genitals and/or chromosomes.			For most people, biological sex and gender identity are the same.			All people have the right to express their gender identity.		

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Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Gender Identity	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Gender identity refers to a person's internal sense of being male, female, or a combination of these.	Some people's gender identity differs from their biological sex.			As society builds a better awareness and understanding of gender identity, transgender individuals may be more accepted and face less harassment and violence.				
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Gender identity is just one part of who a person is.	The origin of people's gender identity is not known.			Some cities have laws protecting transgender individuals from discrimination.				
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
			Gender roles refer to the way society expects people to behave based on their biological sex.	Gender identity is different from sexual orientation.								

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Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Gender Identity												
				Making fun of people for not acting the way society expects them to, based on their biological sex is disrespectful and hurtful.	“Transgender” describes people whose internal sense of gender (gender identity) doesn’t match what society expects of them based on their genitals and chromosomes (biological sex).							
					Transgender is also used as a general term to describe many different identities that exist such as “transsexual,” “drag king,” “drag queen,” “crossdresser,” “genderqueer,” “shapeshifter,” “bigendered,” and “androgynous.”							
				People’s understanding of their gender identity may change over the course of their lifetimes.								

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Gender Identity	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Some transgender individuals may take hormones or have surgery to alter their bodies to better match their gender identity.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							All societies and cultures have transgender individuals.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Some cultures around the world recognize and have special roles for transgender individuals.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Having discussions about gender identity can be difficult for some people.					

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Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Gender Identity	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Teenagers who have questions about their gender identity should consult a trusted and knowledgeable adult.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Some organizations offer support services, hotlines, and resources for young people who want to talk about gender identity.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							While the Internet offers a wide range of information about gender identity, some of it is inaccurate.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Some Internet sites offer transgender individuals the opportunity to join a community and find friendship and support.					

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Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Gender Identity	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Although chatting or meeting people online can be fun, individuals should be cautious because it can be unsafe.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Some people are afraid to share that they are transgender because they fear they will be mistreated.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Transgender individuals in this society commonly experience harassment and/or violence.					

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	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Gender Identity							If an individual is being discriminated against, intimidated, harassed, or harmed because of a perceived gender identity, it is important to tell a trusted adult, school official, or law enforcement authority.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							This school's bullying/harassment policy is _____.					
2. Relationships	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Families	A family consists of two or more people who care for each other in many ways.			Children may have a mother, a mother and a father, two mothers, two fathers, or any other combination of adults who love and care for them.			Family members are individuals, each with a unique personality.			When a family crisis occurs, family members need to support each other.		

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Families	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	There are different kinds of families.			Family members have rights and responsibilities.			The responsibilities of family members may change as they grow older.			One purpose of the family is to help its members reach their fullest potential.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Children may live with one or more parents or caregivers including biological parents, step-parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, grandparents, friends, or other combinations of adults.			Adult family members usually decide the children's rights and responsibilities.			As children become more independent, they become more responsible for themselves and others.			Many aspects of family life have changed during the past several generations.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	All members of a family may not live in the same place.			Families help children learn values.			Teenagers are beginning a process of developing independence from their families and preparing to be on their own.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
The makeup of individual families may change over time.			Members of a family sometimes disagree but continue to love each other.			Love, cooperation, and mutual respect are necessary for good family functioning.						

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Families	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Each member of a family has something unique to contribute.			Many life events, such as birth, adoption, separation, divorce, employment changes, moving, disability, illness, or death, can change families.			Family relationships may become difficult when the family structure changes.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Families have rules to help members live together.			People in families can move away but they are still members of that family.			Different people may have different values and ideas about family life.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Family members take care of each other.			Communication in families is important.			Conflicts sometimes occur between parents and children, especially during adolescence.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Many adults may help care for children.			For some families, raising children is a very important role.			Families sometimes need counseling in order to function well.					

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Families	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Family members show love for each other.			Families can influence individuals' personalities.			Community agencies and health professionals can assist families with problems.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Change in a family may make its members happy or sad.						Sometimes families need to be broken up for the health and safety of the children.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	When a baby is born or a child is adopted into a family, some parts of life will change for family members.						Relationships between parents and children often change as they all grow older.					
Friendship	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	People can have many friends or just a few.			Friendships help people feel good about themselves.			Friends can influence each other both positively and negatively.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	A person can have different types of friends.			Many skills are needed to begin, continue, and end friendships.			It is important to support and help a friend when he/she has a problem.					

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Friendship	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Friends spend time together and get to know each other.			Choosing friends well is important.			Friendships sometimes evolve into romantic relationships.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Friendships depend on honesty.						People can be friends without being romantically involved.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Friends respect and appreciate each other.											
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Friends can feel angry with each other and still be friends.											
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Friends sometimes hurt each other's feelings.											

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Friendship	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Friends forgive each other.											
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Friends share feelings with each other.											
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Friends can help each other.											
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Friends can be male and female.											
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Friends can be younger and older.											

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Love	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Love means having deep and warm feelings about oneself and others.			People are capable of giving and receiving love.			Love is a difficult concept to define.			Love requires understanding oneself as well as others.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	People can experience different types of love.			A person can show love for another person in many ways.			Love is not the same as sexual involvement or attraction although it can happen at the same time.			Loving oneself improves one's ability to love another person.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	People express love differently to their parents, families, and friends.			Feeling good about oneself enhances loving relationships.			Knowing for sure if one is in love can be difficult.			Love often changes and grows during a long-term relationship.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	People can experience different loving relationships throughout their lives.						People may confuse love with other intense emotions such as sexual attraction, lust, infatuation, jealousy, and control.			Loving another person can be one of life's greatest joys.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Love	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							The feelings of “falling in love” are often different from those in a continuing relationship.			Loving relationships may involve shared values, commitment, and intimacy.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							A person can “fall in love” many times in their life.			Some love relationships involve sexual intimacy while others do not.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							“First love” is often one of life’s most intense experiences.			Ending a loving relationship can be difficult and painful.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							In a love relationship, people encourage each other to develop as individuals.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Loving someone can involve taking risks and being vulnerable.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Love	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Love is not always returned.					
Romantic Relationships and Dating	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Dating is when two people who are romantically attracted to each other spend their free time together.			Both teenagers and adults may have romantic relationships.			Readiness and interest in dating vary among individuals.			Dating can be a way to learn about other people, about romantic and sexual feelings and expressions, and about what it is like to be in an intimate relationship.		
	When children become teenagers, they spend more time with their friends and may begin to date.			Before people commit themselves to a relationship, they may want to be friends, spend time together, and get to know each other well.			Not all teenagers or adults date.			Dating partners may choose not to follow traditional gender roles in their relationships.		
	Some adults, including single parents, may date.			Young people may use many different terms to describe dating and romantic relationships.			Gay, lesbian, and bisexual youth, like heterosexual youth, may or may not date.			Dating relationships can be enhanced by honesty and openness.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Romantic Relationships and Dating	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Parents often decide the age at which their children may begin dating.	One person cannot meet all of the needs of his/her dating partner.				
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Customs and values about dating differ among families and cultures.	Responsibility for the quality of the relationship is shared by both dating partners.				
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Families may have different standards for boys and girls about dating.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							People of different races, ethnic backgrounds, and religions sometimes date each other.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Romantic Relationships and Dating	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							People date for a variety of reasons such as companionship, to share an experience with someone, friendship, intimacy, and love.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Both girls/women and boys/men can show interest in a dating partner and initiate dating.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Dating includes sharing recreational activities, learning about new things, and practicing social skills.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							People date in different ways such as couple dating, double dating, and group dating.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Raising Children												
	Raising children is an adult role.			Sometimes other family members or caring adults raise a child instead of her/his mother and/or father.			Balancing job and parenting responsibilities can be difficult.			Raising a child with special needs can be both rewarding and challenging.		
	Raising children requires great effort, resources, time, and patience.			Both men and women have important parental responsibilities.			Methods of raising children vary among cultures, but all parents must provide for their children's development.			Deciding not to be a parent may be difficult because of societal and cultural pressures to have and raise children.		
	People who have children need to provide for them.			People with disabilities can have and care for children.			Children of different ages require different types of parenting.					
Raising children can be a wonderful experience.			People have different ideas about what makes a good parent.			Family members and community agencies can help people to be better parents or to deal with problems.						

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Romantic Relationships and Dating	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							People date for a variety of reasons such as companionship, to share an experience with someone, friendship, intimacy, and love.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Both girls/women and boys/men can show interest in a dating partner and initiate dating.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Dating includes sharing recreational activities, learning about new things, and practicing social skills.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							People date in different ways such as couple dating, double dating, and group dating.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Romantic Relationships and Dating	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							What people consider a date can vary.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Group activities allow teenagers to learn about others without dating.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							When dating involves expenses, either person or both people can pay.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Paying for a date or giving gifts does not entitle someone to any type of sexual activity.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							When couples spend a lot of time together alone, they are more likely to become sexually involved.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Romantic Relationships and Dating	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Sometimes people in dating relationships may be physically or emotionally abused by their partners which is called "dating abuse."					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							There are organizations and counselors who can help teens and adults who are in an abusive relationship.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Ending a dating relationship can be painful.					
Marriage and Lifetime Commitment	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Two people may decide to marry or make a lifetime commitment to each other because they love each other and want to share their lives with each other.			In the United States, people usually choose the person they want to marry or make a commitment to.			Marriage is considered a commitment by two people to love, help, and support one another.			When two people are contemplating marriage or a lifetime commitment, they need to be realistic, honest with one another, and accepting of their partner.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Marriage and Lifetime Commitment	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Many men and women will marry.			In some cultures, parents choose marriage partners for their children.			Marriage is a legal contract between two people and the state.			Marriage and lifetime commitments require mutual effort.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Many people live in lifetime committed relationships, even though they may not be legally married.			Different cultures and religions have varying values about marriage, lifetime commitments, living together, sexual relationships before or outside of marriage, and divorce.			Marriage may include a religious or civil ceremony.			Marriage and lifetime commitments require understanding of extended family relationships.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Two people of the same gender can live in loving, lifetime committed relationships.			Children dealing with separation or divorce may need to talk with an adult about their feelings.			Two people who live together without being married can have the same commitment and responsibility toward one another as married people.			A marriage or committed relationship may change over time.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Most people who marry intend the relationship to be lifelong.						Gay men, lesbians, bisexuals, and heterosexuals can establish lifelong committed relationships.			Relationships change with parenthood.			

K–12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5–8			Level 2 - Ages 9–12			Level 3 - Ages 12–15			Level 4 - Ages 15–18		
Marriage and Lifetime Commitment	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	<p>People who are married or committed to each other may get divorced or break up if they decide they do not want to be together anymore.</p>						<p>Committed partners must decide how to share the roles and responsibilities in their lives.</p>			<p>When married or committed partners have difficulty in their relationships, they can seek counseling.</p>		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	<p>When parents' divorce or break up, children may live with one or both parents or with other family members.</p>						<p>Marriage and lifetime commitments may benefit from characteristics such as friendship, shared values, commitment, similar interests and goals, mutual support, and sexual attraction.</p>					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Marriage and Lifetime Commitment	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Divorce and break-ups are usually difficult for families.						In some families, there are different standards for men and women about sexual relationships before marriage.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	After a divorce and break-ups are usually difficult for families.						Divorce is the legal ending of a marriage.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Children are not able to get their separated or divorced parents back together regardless of how much they want that to happen.						In some religions and cultures, divorce is prohibited.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Children are not to blame for their parents' separations or divorces.						Teenagers who marry are more likely to divorce than couples who marry when they are older.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Marriage and Lifetime Commitment	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Couples with children have several options for child custody when they separate or divorce.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							In a divorce or separation, decisions about the family, including custody of children and financial resources, may be made by the couple or the legal system.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Marriage between two people of the same sex/gender is currently being debated in the United States.					
Raising Children	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Many people want to be parents.			Children need a home, food, clothing, love, support, time, education, and caring adults to help them grow and develop.			Raising children is a full-time responsibility.			As children grow, the nature of the parent/child relationship changes.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Raising Children												
	Raising children is an adult role.			Sometimes other family members or caring adults raise a child instead of her/his mother and/or father.			Balancing job and parenting responsibilities can be difficult.			Raising a child with special needs can be both rewarding and challenging.		
	Raising children requires great effort, resources, time, and patience.			Both men and women have important parental responsibilities.			Methods of raising children vary among cultures, but all parents must provide for their children's development.			Deciding not to be a parent may be difficult because of societal and cultural pressures to have and raise children.		
	People who have children need to provide for them.			People with disabilities can have and care for children.			Children of different ages require different types of parenting.					
	Raising children can be a wonderful experience.			People have different ideas about what makes a good parent.			Family members and community agencies can help people to be better parents or to deal with problems.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Raising Children	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Adults become parents in several ways: having biological children, adopting children, becoming a step-parent, or becoming a guardian or foster parent.			Sometimes parents may not be able to do a good job of raising children because they are having difficulties in their own lives.			Being a teenage parent can be extremely difficult.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	People who have or adopt children are responsible for loving and taking care of them.			Raising a child can be rewarding.			For a teenager, parenting responsibilities can interrupt schooling, employment plans, social opportunities, and family life.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Parents, who adopt, love their children as much as biological parents love theirs.			Some couples do not have children.			The children of teenage parents often face more difficulties than the children of adults.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Adults can have happy lives without raising children.			Teenage parents may benefit from the support of their families and community services.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Raising Children	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Teenagers who become pregnant may receive financial and emotional support from their families but this is not always the case.					
3. Personal Skills	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Values	Values are strong feelings or beliefs about important issues.			Values help people decide how to behave and interact with others.			Values are an important part of people's lives.			To behave according to one's values can be difficult but satisfying.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Individuals and families have a variety of values.			Most parents want their children to develop values that are similar to their own.			Values influence a person's most important decisions about friends, sexual relationships, family, education, work, and money.			Knowing the consequences of behaving according to or against one's values is important.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Children learn most of their values from parents, other family members, community, cultural and religious teachings, and their peers.			Parents and other adults teach values to children through explanation and example.			When people behave according to their values, they often feel better about themselves.			Respecting the diversity of values and beliefs of other people is important.			

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Values	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				While some values are universal, others differ among individuals, families, communities, religions, and cultures.				A person who behaves contrary to his or her values may feel guilty or uncomfortable.				Having values different from one's family can be difficult.
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Exploring one's values can be confusing.				A person may accept his/her family's values and not always agree with all of them.	
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Sometimes the values one learns in society conflict with the values one has learned from family, religion, or culture.				Relationships are usually stronger if people share similar values.	
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Values should be freely chosen after the alternatives and their consequences are evaluated.				People who feel strongly about their values often share and affirm them publicly.	

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Values	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							No one has the right to impose their values on others.					
Decision-Making	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Everybody has to make decisions.			People make decisions in different ways: by impulse, by making the same decision friends made, by putting off making a decision, by letting someone else decide, and by testing the choices.			People should carefully evaluate the consequences, advantages, and disadvantages of each possible choice when they make a decision.			Some decisions have legal implications.		
	Small children make many decisions, such as what clothes to wear, which toys to play with, or who to be friends with.			To make a good decision one must consider all of the possible consequences, good and bad, and choose the action that one believes will have the best outcome.			To make wise decisions, people need accurate information about each choice.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Decision-Making	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Children need help from adults to make some decisions.			Decisions often have more options than seem obvious at first.			Evaluating past decisions can help individuals learn from experiences and not repeat mistakes.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	All decisions have consequences, positive and/or negative.			Parents and other adults can help with important decisions.			Talking to a close friend, parent, other family member, religious leader, or counselor during the decision-making process can be helpful.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Decision-making is a skill that can be improved.			Friends often try to influence each other's decisions.			The best decision is usually one that is consistent with one's own values and does not involve risking one's health/safety, other people's health/safety, or breaking the law.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Individuals should not make decisions based solely on what their peers are doing.			Barriers to implementing a decision may become evident after the decision is made.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Decision-Making	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Many decisions affect other people.				Barriers to acting on a decision can often be overcome with careful planning.				
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Individuals are responsible for the consequences of their decisions.				People have the right to re-evaluate decisions and change their minds or their behavior accordingly.				
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Some young people face difficult decisions about sexuality, including whether to have a sexual relationship and the limits of the relationship.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Decisions about sexuality are sometimes difficult because of sexual feelings and pressure from partners or peers.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Decision-Making							Teenagers who decide to engage in sexual behavior must also decide about pregnancy and STD/HIV prevention.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Alcohol and other drugs often interfere with clear, effective decision-making.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Communication	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	People communicate in many ways.			People often communicate their feelings with nonverbal messages.			Different people have different styles of communicating.			Good communication is essential to personal and work relationships.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	People speak, write, sign, or show how they feel with facial expressions and body language.			Sometimes when two people talk they do not understand each other.			People who have different styles of communicating may have a difficult time understanding each other.			Communication about sexual feelings, desires, and boundaries can improve sexual relationships.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Communication												
	Communication is necessary in human relationships.			Some disagreements in families and among friends may occur because of poor communication.			Communication may be improved by: listening well; making eye contact; stating feelings; using messages that start with "I" to indicate that the person is speaking for him/herself; trying to understand the other person(s); offering possible solutions to problems; giving positive nonverbal messages such as a smile or touch; asking for clarification.			Communication is necessary to assure consent for a sexual relationship and any sexual behavior.		
				People can learn to communicate more effectively.			Communication may be impaired by: not listening; yelling; blaming, criticizing, or name calling; making the other person feel guilty; giving negative nonverbal messages such as frowning or scowling; and interrupting.			There are several types of communication including assertive, aggressive, passive, and passive-aggressive.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Communication	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Depending on the situation, people may communicate differently or use different words.	Verbal and nonverbal communication does not always convey the same message.			Assertive communication is most effective for stating one's needs without hurting or overpowering others.				
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Some people speak more than one language.	Verbal and nonverbal communication may have many meanings depending on the individual, family, gender, cultural background, and situation.							
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
			Speaking one language at home and another at school can be challenging.	It may be difficult for individuals who feel that they have less power in a relationship to communicate effectively.								

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Communication	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Some cultures teach that it is disrespectful to make eye contact with a person in authority or to ask for more information.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Talking openly about sexuality can enhance relationships.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							People are sometimes uncomfortable discussing sexuality in an open manner.					
Assertiveness	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Everyone, including children, has rights.			Being assertive means expressing what one wants or saying how one feels without hurting or overpowering others.			People have the right to express how they feel; disagree with others; refuse a request; and expect to be treated fairly and not be intimidated.			It may be difficult always to be assertive.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Assertiveness	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Telling trusted people about one’s feeling and needs is acceptable.			Assertiveness is a skill that can be learned and improved.			Being assertive can help people choose between the actions they believe are best and behaviors their friends pressure them to do.			Assertiveness skills can be practiced and improved throughout one’s life.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Asking is often the first step to getting what one wants or needs.			Being assertive may include repeating one’s position, offering a compromise, and/or walking away.			Behaviors that help people be more assertive include: being honest; being direct; communicating feelings and needs as they come up instead of waiting; using assertive body language; speaking for oneself; and taking responsibility for one’s feelings and needs.			Adults may be assertive in their personal and work relationships.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Children sometimes have to do things they do not want to do because their parents or other adults say so.			Being assertive does not ensure that people will always get what they want.			Failure to be assertive may cause one to feel angry or ashamed and, as a result, to act aggressively.			Sexual partners may need to assertively communicate their needs and limits.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Assertiveness	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Being assertive is different from being aggressive, which interferes with the rights of others.			People may choose not to be assertive in certain situations.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Behavior that is viewed as assertive and appropriate in one culture may be viewed as aggressive or passive in others.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							In some cultures, asking directly for what one wants is considered disrespectful or inappropriate.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Some cultures and families teach women not to be assertive within the family or with men.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Assertiveness	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Girls and women and boys and men can be assertive.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							It may be difficult for individuals who feel that they have less power in a relationship to be assertive.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Being assertive in sexual situations may be especially difficult.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Individuals always have the right to refuse any person's request for any type of sexual behavior.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Negotiation	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Negotiation requires give and take on the part of all people involved.			Negotiation is a way to compromise with others without using guilt, anger, or intimidation.			To negotiate one must decide what trade-offs can be accepted and what issues cannot be compromised.			Manipulation, trying to unfairly control someone's decision or behavior without consideration of their feelings or needs, is different from negotiation.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Good negotiation can enhance relationships and friendships.			There are many different negotiation techniques.			Teenagers who date need to learn to negotiate decisions about sexual behaviors and limits.			Negotiations that involve ultimatums or threats are often less effective.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Sharing is a type of negotiation.			Effective negotiation requires certain skills including: careful observation of other people; use of open body language; good verbal communication; imagining oneself in other people's positions; identifying all the options in a situation; and reaching mutual agreement.			It may be difficult for individuals who feel that they have less power in a relationship to negotiate effectively.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Negotiation	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Negotiation works best when a problem or conflict is addressed in its early stages.			Many relationship and sexual concerns can be resolved through negotiation.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							If people fail to reach an acceptable compromise even after negotiation, they may decide to walk away from the situation.					
Looking for Help	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Family members and friends usually try to help one another.			Children may be able to help someone who has a problem.			People often have difficulty admitting they need help.			Sometimes people need to work through their problems themselves.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	If parents cannot help, one can ask another family member, a teacher, religious leader, guidance counselor, a friend's parent, or another trusted adult.			Sometimes the best help comes from someone who is a good listener.			Teenagers sometimes need to talk with an adult other than their parents.			Sometimes people need professional help.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Looking for Help	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Asking for help is usually a wise decision.			In order to find the best source of help, individuals should consider the nature of their problem and the questions they need answered.			Seeking professional help can be a sign of strength.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Families might need outside help to deal with problems involving alcohol, drugs, money, violence, health, and abuse.			People who can help include family members, counselors, religious leaders, health/mental healthcare providers, and teachers.			While the Internet can be a source of information and referrals, it cannot replace the support of family, friends, or professionals.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Community agencies and other people can provide help to families and individuals.			Some agencies specialize in working with young people and provide services for teenagers that do not require parental permission, are confidential, and cost little or no money.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Looking for Help				Many problems need time to resolve.			Most communities have a telephone crisis line so people can talk to someone about a problem; the local crisis line phone number is _____.					
							While the Internet can provide information and support about a variety of topics and problems, some sites may be inaccurate and/or biased.					
4. Sexual Behavior	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Sexuality Throughout Life	Most children are curious about their bodies.			People become more curious about their sexuality as they become older.			All people, regardless of biological sex, gender, age, ability, and culture, are sexual beings.			Sexuality is multifaceted, having biological, social, psychological, spiritual, ethical, and cultural dimensions.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexuality Throughout Life	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Bodies can feel good when touched.			Talking to parents and other trusted adults about sexuality can be helpful.			Sexuality is experienced in a variety of ways at different stages and points in people's lives.			Sexuality is a natural part of being human.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Sexual feelings, fantasies, and desires occur throughout life.			Sexuality is one component of total well-being to be expressed in harmony with other life needs.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Sexual feelings, fantasies, and desires are natural.			Healthy sexuality enhances total well-being.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Sexual feelings, fantasies, and desires do not need to be acted upon.			Sexuality can be more rewarding and positive when expressed in a sharing, enhancing, and non-exploitative way.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
										People's interest in sexual activity and expression may change as they age.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexuality Throughout Life	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
										Elderly people can be sexually active and have intimate relationships.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
										Sexual expression is not a significant part of some people's lives.		
Masturbation	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Touching and rubbing one's own genitals to feel good is called masturbation.			Masturbation is often the first way a person experiences sexual pleasure.			Most people have masturbated at some time in their lives.			People who are single, married, or in a committed relationship may masturbate.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Some boys and girls masturbate and others do not.			Many boys and girls begin to masturbate for sexual pleasure during puberty.			How often a person masturbates varies for every individual.			Masturbation may be an important part of a couple's sexual relationship.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Masturbation should be done in a private place.			Some boys and girls never masturbate.			A person worried about masturbation might talk to a trusted adult.			Being sexual with another person does not mean that masturbation must or should stop.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Masturbation	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Masturbation does not cause physical or mental harm.			A person worried about masturbation might talk to a trusted adult.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Some families, religions, and cultures believe that masturbation is wrong.			Masturbation, either alone or with a partner, is one way people can enjoy and express their sexuality without risking pregnancy or an STD/HIV.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Many negative myths exist about masturbation.					
Shared Sexual Behavior	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	People often kiss, hug, touch, and engage in other sexual behaviors with one another to show caring and to feel good.			Couples have varied ways to share sexual pleasure with each other.			Some sexual behaviors shared by partners include kissing; touching; talking; caressing; massaging; and oral, vaginal, or anal intercourse.			For many people, sharing a sexual experience with a partner is a satisfying way to express sexuality.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Shared Sexual Behavior	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Being sexual with another person usually involves more than sexual intercourse.				Many pleasurable sexual behaviors do not put an individual at risk for an unintended pregnancy or STDs/HIV.				Couples and individuals need to decide how to express their sexual feelings.
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
								Sexual relationships are enhanced when a couple communicates with one another about what forms of sexual behavior they like or dislike.				As people get older, they may continue to discover new forms of sexual expression to share with a partner.
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Sexual relationships are enhanced when partners make a commitment to respect each other's boundaries and do what they can to avoid STDs and unintended pregnancy.				Individuals can learn what gives them sexual pleasure and communicate that to partners in order to enhance their sexual relationships.	

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Shared Sexual Behavior	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Sexual relationships can be more fulfilling in a loving relationship.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							A person has the right to refuse any sexual behavior.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							At any point during sexual activity a person has the right to ask a partner to stop and to expect that his/her request will be respected.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							A person should not pressure a partner to engage in any sexual behavior that he/she is uncomfortable with.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Shared Sexual Behavior												
							Some sexual behaviors are prohibited by law and/or disapproved of by certain religions, cultures, or families.					
							Both men and women can give and receive sexual pleasure.					
Sexual Abstinence												
				Children are not physically or emotionally ready for sexual intercourse and other sexual behaviors.			Abstinence means voluntarily choosing not to engage in certain behaviors.			Many teenagers have had sexual intercourse and many have not.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexual Abstinence	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Sexual abstinence means not engaging in any sexual behavior that can result in a pregnancy or STD, including HIV.			Sexual intercourse is not a way to achieve adulthood.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							People may have different ideas about what constitutes abstinence, from no sexual contact of any kind including kissing, to only abstaining from sexual intercourse, and all points in-between.			Many adults experience periods of abstinence.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							People of all ages, genders, and sexual orientations can choose to be abstinent.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Sexual partners should discuss what they mean by abstinence.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexual Abstinence	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Abstinence from intercourse has benefits for teenagers and adults.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Sexual abstinence is the best method to prevent pregnancy and STDs/HIV.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Young teenagers are not mature enough for a sexual relationship that includes intercourse.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Many adults believe school-age teenagers should not have sexual intercourse.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
						Some religions teach that sexual intercourse should only occur in marriage.						

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexual Abstinence	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							There are many ways to give and receive sexual pleasure without having intercourse.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Teenagers in romantic relationships can express their feelings without engaging in sexual intercourse.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Teenagers who date need to discuss sexual limits with their dating partners.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Individuals need to respect the sexual limits set by their partners.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Sexual Abstinence												
							Teenagers considering sexual activity should talk to a parent or other trusted adult about their decisions, contraception, and disease prevention.					
							Teenagers who have already had sexual intercourse can choose to be abstinent in that same relationship and/or in future relationships.					
Human Sexual Response												
	Both girls and boys may discover that their bodies feel good when touched.			Human beings have natural, physical responses to sexual stimulation.			Women and men may be sexually aroused by thoughts, feelings, sights, smells, sounds, and touches.			Most women need some clitoral stimulation to reach orgasm.		
				During puberty, boys and girls may become more aware of their responses to sexual stimulation.			Boys/men get erections and girls/women experience vaginal lubrication during sexual arousal.			Most couples do not experience simultaneous orgasm.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Human Sexual Response	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Sexual response is experienced differently by different individuals.	As two sexual partners become more comfortable with each other, the nature of their sexual responses may change and may become more rewarding.				
							Sexual response varies from experience to experience and throughout life.	Middle age may bring some changes in physiological sexual responses, but most men and women still desire sexual contact and experience orgasm.				
							Orgasm is an intense pleasurable release of sexual feelings or tension experienced at the peak of sexual arousal.	Women and men have the capacity to respond sexually throughout life.				

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Sexual Fantasy												
							Many people experience sexual and erotic thoughts called fantasies.	People can have sexual fantasies about individuals of all genders without it necessarily affecting their understanding of their sexual orientation.				
							Fantasies are one type of sexual expression.	Some people use erotic photographs, movies, art, literature, or the Internet to enhance their sexual fantasies when alone or with a partner.				
							People may fantasize while they are alone or with a partner.	Some sexual fantasies involve mysterious or forbidden things.				
							People do not need to act on their sexual fantasies.	Many people's sexual fantasies include behaviors not actually acted upon or even desired in real life.				

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexual Dysfunction	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							The way people feel about themselves and sexuality affects their ability to function sexually.			What is perceived as sexual dysfunction varies among individuals.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Some people have sexual problems, commonly called sexual dysfunction.			Common sexual dysfunctions include lack of desire, inadequate lubrication, erectile difficulties, and difficulties attaining orgasm.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							People of all genders and sexual orientations can experience sexual dysfunction.			Sexual dysfunctions may result from guilt, fear, anger, stress, anxiety, depression, medical problems, medication, or relationship difficulties.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
										Some sexual dysfunctions may indicate undiagnosed medical problems or relationship difficulties.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Sexual Dysfunction										Most sexual dysfunctions can be effectively managed through treatment or therapy with a specially trained professional.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
										For some couples, honest communication can solve sexual problems.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
										At one time or another, nearly everyone will experience a sexual concern or dysfunction.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
										A person concerned about sexual functioning can talk to a trusted adult or health care provider.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Sexual Dysfunction												
										There are mental health professionals, including sex therapists, who can help individuals and couples deal with sexual dysfunction.		
5. Sexual Health	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Reproductive Health	Girls and boys need to take care of their bodies during childhood and adolescence.			Boys and girls should keep their genitals clean, healthy, and free from injury.			After a girl's breasts have developed, she needs to examine them each month using the correct breast self-examination procedure.			Older men and women need to be regularly tested for such health issues as prostate cancer or breast cancer.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Like other body parts, the genitals need care.						After puberty, a boy needs to examine his testicles regularly using the correct testicular self-examination procedure.			Women and men in the workplace should be informed regarding any environmental hazards that could harm their reproductive system and the precautions necessary to avoid those hazards.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Reproductive Health												
							Young women should begin to receive regular gynecological exams, including pap smears, breast examinations, and/or STD testing, when they begin to engage in oral, vaginal, or anal intercourse or turn 18, whichever happens first.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Young men should begin to receive regular sexual health exams from a general practitioner or urologist that include testicular exams and/or STD testing when they begin to engage in oral, vaginal, or anal intercourse or turn 18, whichever happens first.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Reproductive Health	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Individuals who suspect something is wrong with their sexual or reproductive organs, such as genital discomfort or itching or a lump in a breast or testicle, should seek medical attention immediately.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Untreated STDs during adolescence can be especially dangerous to a boy's or girl's future reproductive capability.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Drug use during adolescence can be especially dangerous to a boy's or girl's future reproductive capability.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Contraception												
	Some people have children and others do not.			When a man and a woman want to have vaginal intercourse without having a child, they can use contraception to prevent pregnancy.			Young people who are considering sexual intercourse should talk to a parent or another adult about their decision and about contraception.			A person whose religious or cultural teachings prohibit contraception may have to decide between those teachings, the risk of unintended pregnancy or STDs/HIV, and his/her decision to have vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.		
	Each family can decide how many children to have, if any.			Some religions and cultures teach that contraception is acceptable while others do not approve of using contraception.			There are many different methods of contraception.			When choosing contraception, people must weigh the advantages and disadvantages of a particular method as well as its effectiveness in preventing pregnancy and STDs/HIV.		
				Decisions about using contraception are based on personal values, comfort with one's body, cultural traditions, availability of methods, and other factors.			Some contraceptive methods require a visit to a healthcare provider and a prescription while others are available "over-the-counter."			People should choose a method that they will use effectively and consistently.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Contraception												
							Nonprescription (“over-the-counter”) methods include male and female condoms, foam, gels, and suppositories.			People can find creative and sensual ways to integrate contraception into their sexual relationships.		
							Young people can buy nonprescription contraceptives in a pharmacy, grocery store, market, or convenience store.			Emergency contraception is a high dose of birth control pills that when taken shortly after vaginal intercourse can prevent pregnancy.		
							Prescription methods include birth control pills, birth control injections, the birth control patch, the birth control ring, the diaphragm, cervical cap, and intrauterine devices (IUD).			Women who have had unprotected vaginal intercourse or whose contraceptive method failed can obtain emergency contraception from their health care provider or pharmacist.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18			
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	
Contraception													
							In most states, young people can get prescriptions for contraception without their parents' permission.	Emergency contraception should not be used as a primary method of birth control.					
							Other methods of preventing pregnancy include abstinence, withdrawal, and natural family planning.						
							Male and female sterilization are permanent methods of contraception.						
							Each method of contraception has advantages and disadvantages.						

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Contraception												
							Certain contraceptive methods may not be appropriate for individuals with specific health issues.					
							Some methods of contraception, such as withdrawal, are not as effective as others.					
							Some methods of contraception, such as condoms, can also prevent the transmission of STDs/HIV.					
							The most effective methods of contraception, such as the Pill, injection, and the birth control patch, do not help prevent the transmission of STDs/HIV.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Contraception												
							Couples who want to reduce their risk for both pregnancy and STDs/HIV need to use male or female condoms along with another effective method of contraception.					
							Any method of contraception, in order to be effective in preventing pregnancy and STDs/HIV, must be used consistently and correctly.					
						Although most contraceptive methods are made for the female body, men and women should make decisions about methods together.						

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Pregnancy and Prenatal Care	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	A pregnant woman must take extra care of her health with exercise, healthy foods, and frequent visits to her healthcare provider.			Birth defects may cause lifetime health or developmental problems.			When a woman decides to try to become pregnant or becomes pregnant, she should begin routine prenatal care; follow nutrition guidelines; avoid tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs; and consider being tested for STDs/HIV.			Women and couples who unsuccessfully attempt to become pregnant can seek infertility counseling, diagnosis, and treatment.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Most babies are born healthy.			Pregnancy can happen anytime a girl/woman has unprotected vaginal intercourse with a boy/man.			If a woman suspects she is pregnant, she should consult a healthcare provider.			Same gender couples have a number of pregnancy options available to them including alternative fertilizations, surrogacy, and shared parenting arrangements.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Smoking, drinking alcohol, and using other drugs can hurt a fetus before it is born.						Whether a woman decides to terminate a pregnancy or carry it to term, early discussions and medical care are important.			Couples with genetic disorders or infertility problems who desire to have children have several medical options.			

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Pregnancy and Prenatal Care												
							STDs/HIV during pregnancy can result in birth defects.			Some women with serious diseases may decide not to become pregnant or continue a pregnancy because of the risk to the fetus or to themselves.		
							Men and women should be examined for STDs/HIV prior to conception.					
							Pregnant teenagers need special medical care and support.					
							Childbirth is a natural process that is usually safe for the pregnant woman and the baby.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Pregnancy and Prenatal Care	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							A woman can choose to have certain individuals, such as the father of the baby or family members, present during labor and delivery.					
							Miscarriages may result from a maternal infection but most often occur because of genetic abnormalities in the fetus.					
							Regardless of the mother's or father's age, health status, diet, or genetic background, some babies are born with medical problems or die in infancy.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Pregnancy and Prenatal Care	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Some genetic disorders can cause birth defects or infant death.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Men and women should find out if there are genetic disorders in their family before attempting a pregnancy.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Some genetic disorders are so serious that men and women who are carrying them often decide to adopt a child instead of risking having a baby with the disorder.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Most major medical centers have genetic counselors who can help people with family genetic disorders make decisions about having children.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Pregnancy and Prenatal Care	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Parents whose baby dies or is born with birth defects can get special counseling to help them cope.					
Abortion	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Sometimes women become pregnant when they do not want to be or are unable to care for a child.			A woman faced with an unintended pregnancy can carry the pregnancy to term and raise the baby, place the baby for adoption, or have an abortion to end the pregnancy.			People’s beliefs about abortion are based on their religious, cultural, and family values.			Women can choose to have surgical abortions or medical abortions, which involve taking prescription medication under the supervision of a healthcare provider.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Abortion is legal in the United States up to a certain point in a pregnancy.			Some religions support the right to an abortion while others oppose abortion.			Emergency contraception (the “morning after pill”) is not a method of abortion.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
			Abortion must be performed by a physician or other licensed healthcare provider.			Deciding whether or not to have an abortion can be difficult.			Abortion is not a method of contraception.			

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Abortion												
				A legal abortion is very safe.			Teenagers with an unintended pregnancy can talk with their parents, other family members, religious leaders, counselors, healthcare providers, or other trusted adults.			Men who are the sexual partners of women considering abortion can express their feelings and desires.		
				People have a variety of beliefs about the ethics and morality of abortion.			The right of a woman to have a legal abortion is guaranteed by the Supreme Court, although there are restrictions in some states.			Women have the legal right to make the final decision about whether or not to choose abortion.		
						State laws vary on teenagers' rights to obtain an abortion.			The right of women to have legal abortions is being challenged in a variety of ways in the United States.			

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Abortion	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Some states require teenagers to observe a waiting period, notify their parents, obtain parental permission, or obtain a judge's permission before having an abortion.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							The law regarding teenagers and abortion in this state is _____.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							No one can force a woman to have an abortion against her will – not even her parents or her partner.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Abortions are safest when performed in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Abortion												
							After 24 weeks of pregnancy, an abortion is only done when the woman's life is in danger or the fetus has extreme medical problems.					
							An abortion can be done in a clinic, doctor's office, or hospital.					
							Having a legal abortion rarely interferes with a woman's ability to become pregnant or give birth in the future.					
Sexually Transmitted Diseases												
	Sexually transmitted diseases are caused by germs such as bacteria and viruses.			STDs are sometimes referred to as sexually transmitted infections or STI's.			Many teenagers who have vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse will become infected with an STD.			Individuals can help fight STDs by serving as an accurate source of information, by being a responsible role model, and by encouraging others to protect themselves.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	There are many types of sexually transmitted diseases.			STDs include diseases such as gonorrhea, syphilis, HIV infection, Chlamydia, genital warts, and herpes.			The major symptoms of most STDs include genital discharge, sores on the genitals or mouth, abdominal pain, painful urination, skin changes, genital itching, or sore throat.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	People who do not engage in certain behaviors do not get STDs.			The viruses and bacteria that cause STDs are usually found in the semen, vaginal fluids, and blood of an infected person.			The symptoms of STDs can be hidden, absent, or unnoticed, especially in women.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	A small number of children are born with STDs that they get from their mothers during pregnancy or birth.			STDs are most commonly passed during sexual contact, but some can also be passed by sharing unsterilized needles or from a mother to child during pregnancy, birth, or breastfeeding.			One cannot determine who has an STD by just looking at that person or at that person's genitals.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Sexually Transmitted Diseases												
	The most common ways for a person to get an STD is to participate in sexual behavior or share a needle with another person who is already infected with an STD.			Abstinence from sexual activity is an effective way to avoid STDs.			The only sure way to know if someone is infected with an STD is from testing and a medical exam.					
	Children who find needles on the ground should not touch them and should tell an adult.			STDs can be passed during vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.			Individuals suspecting that they have an STD should stop having sexual intercourse, promptly go to a healthcare provider for testing, and refer sexual partners to a healthcare provider as well.					
			STDs can be transmitted even if the person does not have signs of infection.			Individuals who have been sexually assaulted should be tested for STDs.						

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Anyone, regardless of age or sexual orientation, can get STDs if they have sexual contact with an infected person.	Public STD clinics, private doctors, family planning clinics, and hospitals are places for STD testing, treatment, and counseling.							
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Uninfected individuals who engage in sexual behavior cannot get an STD from each other.	STDs can be detected through blood tests; urine tests; or vaginal, penile, or throat swabs.							
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				A person can have more than one STD at a time and can get an STD more than once.	Routine medical exams do not typically check for STDs: therefore, individuals wishing to be tested must ask their healthcare provider.							
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Those STDs caused by bacteria, such as gonorrhea, Chlamydia, or syphilis, can be cured with prescription medication.	Persons infected with STDs should encourage their partner(s) to seek medical care.							

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Those STDs caused by viruses, such as HIV, Human Papilloma Virus (HPV – genital warts), herpes, and hepatitis, can be treated but not cured.			Sexual partners can reinfect each other with an STD unless both get proper treatment.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Untreated STDs can lead to serious health problems, including infertility.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Teenager can get confidential testing and treatment for STDs without parental consent.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Some communities have support groups for people with STDs.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Professional counseling and support can be helpful for person infected with STDs.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Persons infected with STDs can lead satisfying and productive lives.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Hepatitis B is the only STD that can be prevented by a vaccine.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Proper use of latex condoms, along with water-based lubricants, can greatly reduce but not eliminate the chance of getting an STD.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Dental dams, latex barriers used during oral sex, can reduce but not eliminate the risk of STD transmission.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Sexually Transmitted Diseases							An uninfected couple can avoid STDs by practicing mutual monogamy.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Individuals should discuss concerns about STDs with their sexual partner(s).					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							In this community, call _____ for STD information and medical services.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
HIV and AIDS	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	HIV stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus.			HIV is usually found in the blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and breast milk of an infected person.			Some sexual behaviors that do not involve exposure to another person's semen, vaginal fluid, or blood (such as masturbation and hugging) pose no risk for HIV infection.			Healthcare providers and other professionals who may be exposed to patients' blood, semen, vaginal fluids, or breast milk should observe universal precautions, including avoiding bodily fluids and using latex gloves.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
HIV and AIDS												
	Once a person gets HIV, he/she will have it for the rest of his/her life.			HIV can be transmitted even if the person does not have signs or symptoms of infection.			HIV can be transmitted by vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse regardless of the gender(s) of the partners.			People can always reduce their risk of HIV infection by abstaining from certain behaviors, using condoms and other latex barriers, and using only clean or sterilized needles.		
	HIV causes AIDS, which stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.			Anyone can get HIV.			Latex condoms can greatly reduce, but not eliminate, the risk of HIV transmission during intercourse.			HIV/AIDS is a global pandemic, affecting almost every country in the world.		
People who have HIV or AIDS are more at risk of getting infections, diseases, and other illnesses.			Individuals who avoid blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and breast milk of other people by abstaining from sexual activity and not sharing needles greatly lower their risk of HIV infection.			Dental dams, latex barriers used during oral sex, can reduce but not eliminate the risk of HIV transmission.			Certain regions of the world, such as sub-Saharan Africa and southeast Asia, are particularly hard hit by the HIV/AIDS pandemic and often lack the resources needed to prevent and treat this disease and deal with its lasting impact.			

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
HIV and AIDS	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	People with HIV who work hard to stay healthy can live for a very long time.			HIV is not spread by casual, social, or family contact, by insects, or by donating blood.			Exposure to blood by sharing needles for drug use, piercing, or tattooing can put an individual at risk for HIV infection.			Individuals with HIV or AIDS are often discriminated against and may fear letting people know their status.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	There are medicines that people with HIV or AIDS can take to help them stay healthier and live longer.			HIV attacks an infected person's immune system, making it much harder for her/him to fight off infections.			People infected with HIV may look and feel healthy and not be aware that they are infected.			There are laws in the United States to protect individuals with HIV or AIDS from discrimination.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	People who do not engage in certain behaviors do not get HIV or AIDS.			To have AIDS means that HIV has done enough damage to the body that the immune system is weak and certain serious diseases have developed.			People infected with HIV are sometimes referred to as being HIV positive.			Individuals with HIV or AIDS need help, love, and support from family, friends, and community.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
HIV and AIDS												
	A small number of children are born with HIV that they get from their mothers during pregnancy, birth, or breastfeeding.			Some children may have parents, family members, or friends who have HIV or AIDS.			The only way to know for sure that one is infected with HIV is to be tested by a healthcare provider.			By taking precautions and preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS whenever possible, individuals can contribute to stemming the impact of the pandemic.		
	The most common ways for a person to get HIV is to participate in sexual behavior or share a needle with another person who is already infected with HIV.			People who have HIV or AIDS can enjoy happy and productive lives.			Healthcare providers test for the presence of HIV antibodies by an oral swab or blood test.			Individuals can make a difference in the global AIDS pandemic by donating money, time, or resources to increase awareness, improve prevention education, and help individuals infected with HIV or AIDS.		
A person cannot become infected with HIV by being around, touching, or hugging someone who has HIV or AIDS.			People who have HIV or AIDS need the support of family and friends.			Teenagers are usually able to get tested for HIV without parental permission; to learn more about HIV testing in this community call _____.						

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
HIV and AIDS	HIV is found in the blood of infected people; it is never a good idea to touch another person's blood.						HIV attacks specific cells in one's immune system called CD4 cells that defend the body against infection and disease.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Children who find needles on the ground should not touch them and should tell an adult.						Individuals with weaker immune systems because of HIV are more susceptible to common illnesses.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							The common illnesses that affect people with HIV or AIDS who have weakened immune systems are often referred to as opportunistic infections.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
HIV and AIDS	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							AIDS is a diagnosis that healthcare providers make when a person infected with HIV has a lowered CD4 cell count and/or opportunistic infections.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							It can take several years after becoming infected with HIV for symptoms of AIDS to appear.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Teenagers who become infected with HIV will probably not develop AIDS until they are much older.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
HIV and AIDS							The first symptoms of AIDS are similar to common minor illnesses and can include one or more of the following: fatigue, swollen lymph glands, fever, loss of appetite and weight, diarrhea, persistent yeast infections, and night sweats.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							There are medicines to help treat individuals infected with HIV or diagnosed with AIDS.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							There is no cure for HIV or AIDS.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Many communities have support groups for people with HIV or AIDS.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexual Abuse, Assault, Violence, and Harassment	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	One's body belongs to oneself.			Sexual abuse is very common, even though many people do not want to talk about it.			Sexual abuse involving touch can include kissing, an abuser touching "private parts," touching the abusers "private parts," being asked to touch one's own "private parts," or engaging in vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.			People who have been sexually abused or assaulted may benefit from support, counseling, and medical care.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	There are parts of one's body that are considered to be private, including one's mouth, nipples, breasts, chest, penis, scrotum, vagina, vulva, and buttocks.			Sexual abuse is most often committed by someone the child knows.			Sexual abuse not involving touch can include being shown pornographic movies, magazines, websites, or other materials; taking photos, videos, or other recordings; or watching sexual acts.			Whether or not to report sexual abuse, assault, violence, or harassment, is a personal decision that can be difficult for survivors to make.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
No one should touch the private parts of a child's body except for health reasons or to clean them.			An abuser can be an adult, a teenager, or child, and can be male or female.			Sexual coercion is when a person uses threats or force in order to engage in sexual behavior with another person.			The investigation and/or trial resulting from reported sexual abuse, assault, violence, or harassment can be a difficult experience for survivors.			

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexual Abuse, Assault, Violence, and Harassment	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Children should not touch the private parts of other people's bodies.			Most sexual abuse involves some kind of secrecy, bribery, trickery, threat, or force.			No one should coerce another person into engaging in any type of sexual behavior.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Child sexual abuse is when someone touches the private parts of a child's body without a health or hygiene reason.			If a child experiences unwanted or uncomfortable touching, he/she should tell a trusted adult; if that adult doesn't believe or help him/her, the child should tell another adult, and keep telling until someone helps.			Sexual assault is a person forcing another person to have any type of intimate sexual contact.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Sexual abuse can also occur when someone asks a child to touch the private parts of his/her body.			Sexual abuse may or may not involve touch.			Sexual assault can occur with physical or psychological force.						

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Sexual Abuse, Assault, Violence, and Harassment												
	Both boys/men and girls/women can be sexually abused.			When people are sexually abused they can have many conflicting emotions including feeling confused, angry, scared, guilty, ashamed, alone, worthless, depressed, and helpless, or feeling special, wanted, loved, needed, and cared for.			When sexual assault involves penetration of the vagina or anus it is called rape.					
	Everyone, including children, has the right to tell others not to touch their body when they do not want to be touched.			There are many people who can help young people who have been abused, including school counselors, teachers, doctors, religious leaders, and police.			Both boys/men and girls/women can be sexually assaulted, although it is more commonly reported by girls/women.					
If a child experiences unwanted or uncomfortable touching, he/she should tell a trusted adult, even if he/she was told to keep it a secret.			Although chatting or meeting people online can be fun, individuals should be cautious because it can be unsafe.			People who are sexually assaulted are never at fault.						

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexual Abuse, Assault, Violence, and Harassment	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Children can be sexually abused by a stranger or by someone they know.			Some people use the Internet to trick young people into sexually abusive situations.			Sexual assault by an acquaintance, a friend, or a date is often called acquaintance rape or date rape.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	A child is never at fault if a person – even a family member – touches him/her in a way that is wrong or uncomfortable.			Sexual harassment is unwanted and uninvited sexual attention such as teasing, touching, or taunting.			One should never force another person to engage in any type of sexual behavior.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	If a stranger tries to get a child to go with him/her, the child should run and tell a parent, teacher, neighbor, or other adult.			Sexual harassment is against the law.			Sexual assault is a crime.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Most people would never abuse children.			This school's sexual harassment policy is _____.			A person who is sexually assaulted can report the assault to the police who may start an investigation.						

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18			
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	
Sexual Abuse, Assault, Violence, and Harassment													
							Tools that can help protect individuals in potential sexual assault situations include learning self-defense techniques, assessing whether a situation may be dangerous, avoiding alcohol and other, drugs, and developing assertiveness skills.						
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	
							Not all sexual abuse, assault, violence, and harassment can be prevented.						
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	
						Domestic violence is psychological, physical, and/or sexual abuse between people in an intimate relationship who are dating, living together, or married.							

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexual Abuse, Assault, Violence, and Harassment	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
			Psychological, physical, and/or sexual abuse between people who are dating is also known as dating violence.									
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
			Many people who commit sexual abuse, assault, or domestic violence experienced abuse at some point in their lives.									
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
		Many community resources can help individuals who have survived sexual harassment, assault, or other forms of violence, including counselors, teachers, doctors, religious leaders, rape crisis centers, domestic violence organizations, and the police.										

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexual Abuse, Assault, Violence, and Harassment	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Sexual harassment can occur in a variety of settings including schools, the workplace, and extracurricular programs.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							In this community, you can call _____ for information on sexual abuse, sexual assault, domestic violence, or sexual harassment.					
6. Society and Culture	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Sexuality and Society				Boys and girls get messages early in their life about how they are supposed to act, dating, and sexual behaviors.			Every culture communicates norms and taboos about sexuality.			Because of the wide range of sexual values and beliefs, people need to communicate their views to their friends and partners in order to negotiate behaviors that are acceptable to everyone involved.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18			
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	
Sexuality and Society													
				Individuals should not make decisions based solely on what their peers are doing.				Different cultures may have widely varying views about sexuality.				Understanding the diversity of views about sexuality is important.	
							In a pluralistic society, an individual's right to hold different opinions is valued.						
							The messages one receives about sexuality may vary depending on his/her age or gender.						
							Societal messages about sexuality are often confusing and contradictory.						

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexuality and Society	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Messages received about sexuality from one's family and culture may be different from general societal messages.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							It can be difficult to sort through and understand conflicting messages about sexuality.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Individuals need to critically evaluate messages received from different sources and establish guidelines for their own behavior.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Holding values that are different from one's family and culture is often difficult.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Sexuality and Society												
							In most schools, there are unwritten norms about sexuality for teenagers.					
Gender Roles												
	Girls and boys have many similarities and a few differences.			Boys and girls receive messages about how they should behave from their families, friends, the media, and society.			Attitudes about proper behavior for men and women differ among families, cultures, and individuals.			Gender role stereotypes can lead to problems for both men and women such as poor body image, low aspirations, low paying jobs, relationship conflict, stress-related illness, anxiety about sexual performance, sexual harassment, and date rape.		
	Some people may expect or demand that boys and girls behave in certain ways, but this is beginning to change.			The belief that all people of the same gender should behave the same way is called a stereotype.			Some families and cultures have different expectations and rules about sexual practices for females and males.			Gender role stereotypes are harmful to both men and women.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Gender Roles												
	Both women and men can be involved and caring parents.			People often expect girls and boys to behave stereotypically.			Accepting gender role stereotypes can limit a person's life.			Some people, primarily women and girls, are still denied equal treatment on the basis of gender even though laws prohibit discrimination.		
	Boys and girls can do the same chores at home.			Some families have different expectations for their boy and girl children.			Individuals should be allowed to make their own choices about appropriate roles for themselves as men and women.			In a sexual relationship, both partners, regardless of gender, have equal rights and responsibilities.		
Men and women are capable of doing almost all the same jobs.			Sometimes people receive unequal or negative treatment because of their gender.			The way a person expresses his/her gender does not necessarily have anything to do with whether that person is heterosexual, gay, lesbian, or bisexual.						

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Gender Roles												
	Some men and women may be told that certain jobs and tasks are only for women or only for men, but this is beginning to change.			Certain laws and rules protect women’s and men’s rights.			Young men and young women should be given the same opportunities.					
				Boys and girls can have equal talents, characteristics, strengths, and hopes for their future.			Laws protect young women’s and men’s rights to participate equally in athletic activities.					
			Girls and boys can be friends and respect each other.			Laws protect women’s and men’s rights to hold jobs.						

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexuality and the Law	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
			The Supreme Court has ruled that, to a certain extent, people have the right to make personal decisions concerning sexuality and reproductive health matters, such as abortion, sterilization, and contraception.	Many states have laws requiring HIV prevention and sexuality education.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
			State laws govern the age of consent for sexual behaviors.	Some states and cities have passed laws banning discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
		Age of consent laws are gender neutral.	Some cities and municipalities have passed or are considering laws banning discrimination on the basis of gender identity.									

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexuality and the Law	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
			The law in this state concerning the age of consent is _____.	Laws are currently being developed to govern new reproductive technologies.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
			Sexual abuse, assault, and harassment are illegal in all states.	Courts across the United States are currently debating legal issues concerning same-sex marriage.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				The Supreme Court recently ruled that state laws restricting certain types of sexual behavior between consenting adults were unconstitutional.								

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Sexuality and the Law												
										Court cases have provided guidelines for determining what is obscene, including whether the material portrays sexual conduct in an offensive way, is without value, and if a “reasonable” person would find the work to possess no social value.		
										Public nuisance behavior, such as exhibitionism and voyeurism, are illegal in most states.		
										Prostitution is illegal in all states except Nevada.		
									Child pornography is illegal.			

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Sexuality and Religion	Some families go to a church, mosque, or synagogue to worship; some families do not.			Some people consider themselves spiritual without necessarily belonging to a particular religion.			All world religions have views about sexuality and its place in the human experience.			Some people continue to respect their religion's teaching and traditions but believe that some specific views are not personally relevant.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Religions teach people how to love each other, how to behave, and what is right and wrong.			Many religions teach that sexual intercourse should occur only in marriage.			Some religions have more liberal and moderate views on sexuality, while others are more conservative.			Partners with very different religious backgrounds may have difficulty reaching agreements about their sexual relationship.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Different religions may promote similar or different values.						One's religious values can play an important role in sexual decision-making.			Contemporary religions struggle with many issues related to sexuality and reproduction.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							When people's values about sexuality differ from those taught by their religion, they may experience conflict.			A growing number of congregations openly welcome gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Diversity	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Individuals differ in the way they think, act, look, and live.			Culture, race, ethnicity, religion, biological sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, physical ability, and age all play a role in how individuals appear, think, and behave.			People’s lives are enriched when they understand and celebrate diversity.			Examining one’s views about diversity occurs throughout life.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Talking about differences helps people understand each other better.			People are sometimes discriminated against because of race, culture, ethnicity, language, socioeconomic class, age, and disability.			Societies work best when different groups respect each other’s views.			Confronting one’s own biases and prejudices can be difficult.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	The belief that all members of a group will behave the same way is called a stereotype.			People are sometimes discriminated against because of biological sex, appearance, sexual orientation, gender identity, family, and living arrangements.			People have the right to speak up when they encounter discrimination and when they see others being discriminated against.			Workplaces benefit from having employees from diverse backgrounds.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Diversity	Stereotypes can hurt people.			Discrimination can lead to lower self-esteem, unequal opportunities, and physical and emotional problems.			Laws, policies, and procedures can help individuals fight discrimination.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	All people should receive fair and equal treatment.			Discrimination has negative consequences for the individual, family, community, and society.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	People who are different are often treated negatively or unequally, which is unfair.			Discrimination limits a society's ability to utilize the full potential of all its members.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Discrimination is illegal.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Young people who believe they are being discriminated against should tell a parent or other adult.								
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexuality and the Media	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Some information on television, in the movies, in books and magazines, on the radio, and on the Internet is true and some is not.			The media can influence the way people think and behave.			The media usually does not portray sexuality realistically.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Some commercials, television shows, movies, and magazines make people and things look different or better than they really are.			The media often presents an unrealistic image of what it means to be male or female, what it means to be in love, and what parenthood and marriages are like.			Soap operas, talk shows, and movies may give inaccurate and unrealistic information and portrayals of sexuality.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	Some television programs, movies, and websites are not appropriate for young children.			No one looks as perfect in real life as certain actors and actresses appear in the media.			Real relationships require more effort than is often portrayed in the media.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				The media sometimes negatively portrays groups of people by using stereotypes.			The media sometimes portrays stereotypes about the sexuality of certain groups.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexuality and the Media	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				A parent or trusted adult can help when media messages are confusing.			The media primarily depicts and focuses on heterosexual people and relationships.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Parents have the right to determine what is appropriate viewing material for their own children.			Some television shows and movies provide positive models of relationships and sexuality.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				Young people may need to ask a parent or trusted adult for help in determining what information in the media is accurate and what is not.			People who recognize that the images in the media may be stereotypical and unrealistic are less likely to be negatively affected by them.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
				People can refuse to watch, read, and/or listen to anything that offends them.			Teens and adults have a responsibility to help younger children avoid or deal effectively with media influences.					

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexuality and the Media	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Although chatting or meeting people online can be fun, individuals should be cautious because it can be unsafe.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
							Communicating one's reactions to the media about the portrayal of sexual issues is important.					
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
Sexuality and the Arts							Sexual images are often depicted in the arts, such as music, films, drama, and literature.			The nature of sexual images in art changes throughout history.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
										What one person might consider to be erotic art another person may not.		

K—12 Developmental Messages

Topic	Level 1 - Ages 5—8			Level 2 - Ages 9—12			Level 3 - Ages 12—15			Level 4 - Ages 15—18		
Sexuality and the Arts	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
										Erotic images in art reflect society's views about sexuality and help people understand sexuality.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
										Art with sexual images that reflect one culture's norms may be considered obscene in another culture.		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
										Some people try to regulate or eliminate sexual images in art.		