

The policy of safe sex

[Health & Medicine](#), [Sex](#)



Safe Sex

Introduction

Colleges around the world have started to give out free condoms. The reason being is that college is the first time that a young adult would be living somewhere else without their parents. They have their own room and no rules from their parents. It's like they are free. Young adults that are in colleges like to experiment. Examples are having sex with different women and dating and leading up to sex. So, colleges want their kids to have safe sex and not spread diseases like HIV, AIDS, chlamydia, genital herpes, and many others.

Colleges usually have condoms in their clinics for people to use. Colleges would like to keep sexually transmitted diseases from not happening. I want to compare the University of Florida and the US's safe sex initiative. I will be discussing what UF has to offer about safe sex. I will be discussing how UF combats with STIs and how they make sure that the word is spread. I will compare the University of Florida's safe sex initiative and other colleges in the US to other colleges/universities worldwide. The reason why I am doing worldwide is because I want to see what other countries have to offer (more or less). I will try to get a country similar to the United States due to factors of STIs or disease control throughout other countries.

Obviously, in a country that has a lot of diseases that spread, they will have more resources available to treat the disease. Since the United States is healthy and that there is no plethora of diseases that one person can get. I will try to pick other colleges/universities in countries like Canada, Germany,

Ireland, and China. I think that those countries are about the same health status/disease status that we (the US) is. I am trying to compare their initiatives on safe sex throughout their colleges/universities with the University of Florida's.

Implementation and Evaluation of a Condom Availability Program on a College Campus Lessons From the Field

This article expresses that there are condoms available using a dispenser in dorms. This research is from undergraduate students living on campus participating in this survey. They explain when they use the condoms at the beginning and at the end of their three years. These students were also questioned the students' "attitudes toward the condom dispensers and related sexual behavior." The findings of this research are that when there were condoms on the dorm floor, it did not increase sex. Also, the rates of unprotected sex were not improved. Students said that they liked the condoms on their dorm floor.

Safe sex self-efficacy and safe sex practice in a Southern United States College

This article addresses a study that was in between safe sex and how to have safe sex. The methods were "mechanics, partner disapproval, assertiveness, intoxicants and safe sex practice (outcome variable)." The results were that "for every 1-unit increase in the composite condom use self-efficacy score, there was an 8% increase in the odds of being beyond the median safe-sex practice score." Also, "for every 1-unit increase in intoxicants self-efficacy score, there was a 31% increase in the odds of being beyond the median

safe-sex practice score”. The conclusion was that students that have safe sex efficacy are increased with the practice of safe sex.

HIV Risk Perception Among College Students at a University in the Midwest

HIV's are considered low in this study. They studied HIV protection with college students at a University in the Midwest. The students that were in this study were undergraduate and graduate students. They came to the conclusion that 81.5 % are not at risk of HIV. There was a negative correlation between “ composite severity of/susceptibility to HIV/AIDS score and moderate perceived HIV risk”. The results were that the odds to get HIVs were higher in students who had a sexual partner than to a single person (without a sexual partner).

HIV Risk Behavior Among College Students In The United States

This study was to see the knowledge of college students who have safe sex and the risks for unprotected sex. They viewed students who had HIV knowledge and communication with their partners. Students had multiple sex partners and used condoms while having intercourse. During intercourse, they preferred to have alcohol and/or drugs to stimulate their sexual experience. The conclusion was that there was an “ intervention strategies among students, given consistent evidence for its impact on lowering risk for HIV transmission.”

References Cited:

1. Eastman-Mueller, H. P. ., Gomez-Scott, J. R. ., Jung, A.-K., Oswalt, S. B. ., & Hagglund, K. (2016). Implementation and Evaluation of a Condom Availability Program on a College Campus: Lessons From the Field. *American Journal of Sexuality Education*, 11(3), 189–204.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/15546128.2016.1198735>
2. Ovuokerie Addoh, Eveleen Sng, & Paul D. Loprinzi. (2017). Safe sex self-efficacy and safe sex practice in a Southern United States College. *Health Promotion Perspectives*, Vol 7, Iss 2, Pp 74-79 (2017), (2), 74.
<https://doi.org/10.15171/hpp.2017.14>
3. Haile, Z. haile@ohio.ed., Kingori, C. kingori@ohio.ed., Darlington, K.-A. kdarlington@rio.ed., Basta, T. basta@ohio.ed., & Chavan, B. chavan@ohio.ed. (n. d.). q <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12119-016-9380-z>
4. Lewis, J. E. ., Miguez-Burbano, M.-J., & Malow, R. M. . (n. d.). Retrieved from <http://lp.hscl.ufl.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=ip,uid&db=hus&AN=42427175&site=eds-live>