



Jordanhill School



Relationships, Sexual Health and Parenthood Education

Policy updated November 2016

This policy statement has been prepared in accordance with Scottish Government Guidelines (2001, revised 2014). These guidelines expect all schools to provide relationships, sexual health and parenthood education appropriate to the age, understanding and stage of development of the child.

Relationships, sexual health and parenthood education forms a key part of Health and Wellbeing within Curriculum for Excellence. Children and young people need to gain knowledge appropriate to their age and stage of education and this aspect of the curriculum is intended to enable them to build positive relationships as they grow older. Facts are presented in an objective, balanced and sensitive manner within a framework of sound values and an awareness of the law on sexual behaviour. The aim is to help young people make informed, responsible and healthy choices about their lives.

Information about relationships, sexual health and parenthood should not be given in isolation but as part of a programme that considers a range of issues relating to personal and social development, healthy living, values and beliefs which reinforce self-worth, respect for others and a sense of responsibility.

The purpose of relationships, sexual health and parenthood education is to provide knowledge and understanding of healthy, safer, respectful and loving relationships; sexual and emotional health and wellbeing; and the nature of sexuality. A focus on relationships throughout relationships, sexual health and parenthood education is vital in order to encourage discussion and critical thinking about young people's rights and to promote questioning of gender stereotypes and gender inequality.

Relationships, Sexual Health, and Parenthood Education in the Curriculum

Learning about relationships, sexual health, and parenthood begins early on in primary school right up to S6. We equip young people with information on a wide range of issues, depending on their age and stage. This includes puberty, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), contraception, how to access sexual health services to the tasks involved in looking after a baby. Children and young people are encouraged to discuss these subjects with their peers and parents, to help them gain knowledge, and the skills to become confident in making healthy lifestyle decisions for themselves.

Primary

All classes in the Primary Department follow the Sexual Health and Relationships Education (SHRE) programme set out below:

Primary 1	Lesson 1 - Me, I am unique. Lesson 2 - Feelings, this is how I feel. Lesson 3 - Stranger danger, keep safe. Lesson 4 - My life, my special people.
Primary 2	Lesson 1 - Living Things, where they're from. Lesson 2 - Pets, our special friends. Lesson 3 - I am me, I am like you. Lesson 4 - Family Life, Ups and Downs.
Primary 3	Lesson 1 - Living Things, where they're from. Lesson 2 - Bullying, let's deal with it! Lesson 3 - Girls and Boys, all friends together. Lesson 4 - Life Changes, express yourself.
Primary 4	Lesson 1 - Who cares, we care! Lesson 2 - Feeling good, you choose. Lesson 3 - Problems, we can fix them. P4 Lesson 4 - Our life, who cares for us?
Primary 5	Lesson 1 - You're alright, I'm alright. Lesson 2 - I am me, you are you. Lesson 3 - My body, my rights. Lesson 4 - Growing up, what's changing?
Primary 6	Lesson 1 - Friendships, what makes them work? Lesson 2 - Online, are you on guard? Lesson 3 - Boy stuff, girl stuff, what's it all about? P6 Lesson 4 - Growing up, what's happening to me?
Primary 7	Lesson 1 - Going out, keeping safe. Lesson 2 - Changing times, changing feelings. Lesson 3 - Growing up, how do I feel? Lesson 4 - Growing up – body parts. Lesson 5 - Families - What are they like?

Secondary Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE)

Classes follow the Sexual Health and Relationships Education (SHRE) programme as follows:

<p>S1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Still Growing, Still Changing ➤ Friends to the end – a survival guide ➤ Boy/Girl – What makes us tick? ➤ My rights ➤ What is assertiveness 	<p>S2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ How do we value relationships? ➤ The X Factor ➤ Rights through your ages ➤ Harm, who's at risk? ➤ Consent in relationships
<p>S3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Boundaries and needs ➤ Gender perceptions ➤ Saying No Assertively ➤ Sexually transmitted infections ➤ Contraception ➤ Discrimination and managing conflict ➤ Risks and consequences 	<p>S4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Morals and Values ➤ What constitutes a healthy or unhealthy relationship ➤ Sexually Harmful Behaviour ➤ Parenting
<p>S5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Self-esteem ➤ Managing relationships ➤ Sexual health services and reproductive health services ➤ Media images of sexuality and stereotyped attractiveness 	<p>S6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Parenting: Teen Pregnancy

The Right to Education

The delivery of relationships, sexual health and parenthood education should be reflective of the drive towards improved awareness, recognition and realisation of children's rights

It is important to consider the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and in particular the articles shown below:

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

Article 28: You have the right to a good quality education.

Article 29: Your education should help you use and develop your talents and abilities. It should also help you learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.

Article 13: You have the right to find out things and share what you think with others, by talking, drawing, writing or in any other way unless it harms or offends other people.

Withdrawal from Sex and Relationships Education

We work closely with parents and carers in the delivery of SHRE, by discussing proposed lessons and resources with them in advance. If parents or carers feel that the content is not appropriate they can withdraw a child from all or part of a planned programme of lessons and arrangements should be made for the child to have alternative positive educational provision.

Any parent considering withdrawing their child **must** first [contact](#) the school. Both the parent and the school must take into account the child's views given the child's statutory right to education. The right to withdraw a child applies only to specific programmes of sex education. It is not possible to withdraw a child from lessons across the curriculum, as this would prevent a child receiving an adequate and efficient education.

Legally, at the age of 16 parents cease to give direction; instead they offer guidance to their children. This means that the rights and responsibilities transfer to the pupil.

Contacts (See contacts page on **Parents** web page)

- Primary: Head or Depute Head Teacher
- Secondary: Relevant Year Head (Depute Head Teacher)