Sexuality Education the holistic approach

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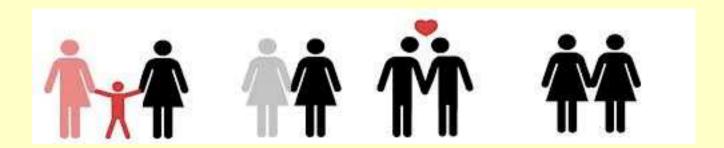


Overview of presentation

- What is Holistic Sexuality Education?
- Standards en the Matrix
- Social media and HSE
- Problems and misinterpretations
- Implementation of HSE /where is it implemented
- Effect and evaluation of the programme
- Sources of information of young people

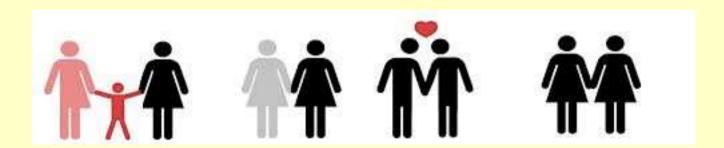
Definitions 1

 Sexual health: "Sexual Health is a state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being in relation to sexuality; it is not merely the absence of disease, dysfunction or infirmity. Sexual Health requires a positive and respectful approach to sexuality and sexual relationships, as well as the possibility of having safe sexual experiences, free of coercion, discrimination and violence.



Definitions 2

 (...) For sexual health to be attained and maintained, the sexual rights of all persons must be respected, protected and fulfilled. (WHO 2002, draft definition)



Principles as basis of sexual rights IPPF

- Principle 1 Sexuality is an integral part of the personhood of every human being, for this reason a favourable environment in which everyone may enjoy all sexual rights as part of the process of development must be created
- Principle 4 Sexuality, and pleasure deriving from it, is a central aspect of being human, whether or not a person chooses to reproduce.
- Principle 5 Ensuring sexual rights for all includes a commitment to freedom and protection from harm.

Sexual rights IPPF 2008

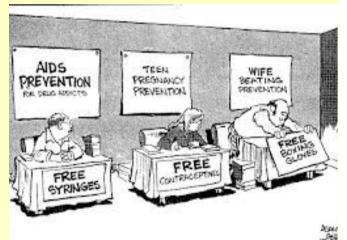
- Article 1 Right to equality, equal protection of the law and freedom from all forms of discrimination based on sex, sexuality or gender
- Article 5 Right to personal autonomy and recognition before the law
- Article 6 Right to freedom of thought, opinion and expression; right to association
- Article 8 Right to education and information

Types of existing SE

 Abstinence only abstinence until marriage



Comprehensive Sex Education (CSE)
 Supports behaviour change towards public health harm reduction



Holistic Sexuality education
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"Sexuality education starts early in childhood and progresses through adolescence and adulthood. It aims at supporting and protecting sexual development. It gradually equips and empowers children and young people with information, skills and positive values to understand and enjoy their sexuality, have safe and fulfilling relationships and take responsibility for their own and other people's sexual health and well-being."

(WHO Regional Office for Europe/BZgA, 2010)

Development of the 'Standards'





Purpose and aim of the document

- Define standards for sexuality education
- Describe the framework of holistic sexuality education
- Policy document and basis for curricula development

Sexuality Education I

The learning about the cognitive, emotional, social, interactive and physical aspects of sexuality.

Sexuality education starts early in childhood and progresses through adolescence and adulthood.

For children and young people it aims at the support and the protection of sexual development.

Sexuality Education II

It gradually equips and empowers children and young people with information, skills and positive values to understand and enjoy their sexuality, have safe fulfilling relationships, and take responsibility for their own and other's sexual health and well-being.

It enables them to make choices which enhance the quality of their lives and contributes to a compassionate and just society.

All children and young people have the right to have access to age appropriate sexuality education.

SEXUALITY EDUCATION is based on the following principles:

- Human rights (especially sexual and reproductive rights)
- Gender equality
- Self-determination
- Acceptance of diversity
- The assumption that sexuality is an essential part of being human

The 'Standards' PART I: INTRODUCTION

- 1. Background
- 2. Definitions & concepts
- 3. Rationales for sexuality education
- 4. Principles and outcomes of sexuality education
- 5. Target groups and partners
- 6. How to deliver sexuality education

The 'Standards'

PART II: SEXUALITY EDUCATION

MATRIX

1. Introduction to the Sexuality Education Matrix

2. The Matrix

- Age group 0-9
 Subgroups age 0-4, 4-6 and 6-9
- Age group 9-15
 Subgroups age 9-12 and 12-15
- Age group 15 up

Characteristics of the Matrix

 Topics are introduced in certain age groups but re-occur in later groups

 Topics consist of core ('must be done') and additional elements

Topics are divided in information, skills and attitudes

	Information	Skills	Attitudes
Human body			
Fertility / reproduction			
Sexuality			
Emotions			
Relationships			
Sexuality and Health			
Sexuality and Rights			
Social and cultural determinants of sexuality			

0-4	Information	Skills	Attitudes
The human body and	Give information about:	Enable to:	Development of:
human development	all body parts and their functions different bodies and different sexes body hygiene	practice hygiene (wash every part of the body) recognize body differences express needs and wishes	a positive body-image and self-image: self-esteem respect for differences an appreciation of their own body
	the difference between oneself and others		an appreciation for sense of well-being, closeness and trust created by body experience and experience of bonding respect for gender equality

4-6	Information	Skills	Attitudes
The human body and	Give information about:	Enable to:	Development of:
human development	all body parts and their functions different bodies and different sexes body hygiene	name the body parts practice hygiene (wash every part of the body) recognize body differences express needs and wishes	a positive gender identity a positive body-image and self-image: self-esteem respect for differences respect for gender equality
	age difference between oneself and others	recognize own and others' need for privacy	

6-9	Information	Skills	Attitudes
The human	Give information about:	Enable to:	Development of:
body and human development	body changes, menstruation, ejaculation, individual variation in development over time	know and to be able to use the correct words for body parts and their functions	an acceptance of insecurities arising from their body awareness
	(biological) differences between men and women (internal and external	appraise body changes examine their body and	positive body-image and self-image: self-esteem a positive gender identity
	body hygiene	take care of it	
	. , , ,		

9-12	Information	Skills	Attitudes
The human body and	Give information about:	Enable to:	Development of:
human development	body hygiene (ejaculation, menstruation) early changes in puberty (mental, physical, social and emotional changes and the variety in these)	integrate these changes in personal lifes know and use the correct vocabulary	an understanding and acceptance of changes and differences in bodies (size and shape of penis, breasts and vulva can vary significantly, standards of beauty change over time
	internal and external sexual and reproductive organs and functions	communicate – to have a language	and differ among cultures) a positive image of the body and self esteem

12-15	Information	Skills	Attitudes
The human	Give information about:	Enable to:	Development of:
body and human development	body knowledge, body image and body modification (female genital mutilation, circumcision, hymen and hymen repair, anorexia, bulimia, piercing, tattoos)	describe how people's feelings about their bodies can affect their health, self-image and behavior	critical thinking related to body modification acceptance and appreciation of different body shapes
	menstrual cycle; secondary sexual body characteristics, their functions in men and women and accompanying feelings	come to terms with puberty and resist peer pressure	
	beauty messages in the media; body changes throughout life services where teenagers can go for problems related to these topics	be critical of media messages and beauty industry	

15 and up	Information	Skills	Attitudes
The human	Give information	Enable to:	Development of:
body and human development	psychological changes in puberty body knowledge, body image, body modification	identify differences between images in the media and real life come to terms with	a critical view of cultural norms related to the human body acceptance and
	female genital mutilation, circumcision, anorexia, bulimia, hymen and hymen repair beauty messages in the media; body changes throughout life services where teenagers can go for problems related to these topics	puberty and resist peer pressure be critical of media messages and beauty industry, advertisements and the potential risks of body modification	appreciation of different body shapes

0-4	Information	Skills	Attitudes
Emotions	Give information about:	Enable to:	Development of:
	different types of love "yes" and "no" feelings	feel and show empathy say yes/no	the understanding that emotions are expressed in many different ways
	words for feeling	express and communicate own emotions, wishes and needs	positive feelings towards their own sex and gender (it is good to be a girl – or a boy)
	feelings of the need for privacy	express own need for	the attitude that their own experience and expression of emotions is right
		privacy	a positive attitude towards different emotions in different circumstances

9-12	Information	Skills	Attitudes
Emotions	Give information about: different emotions e.g. curiosity, falling in love, ambivalence, insecurity shame, fear and jealousy differences in individual needs for intimacy and privacy	Enable to: express and recognize various emotions in themselves and others express needs, wishes and boundaries and respect those of others	Development of: an understanding of emotions and values (e.g. not feeling ashamed or guilty about sexual feelings or desires) respect for the privacy of others
	the difference between friendship, love and lust Friendship and love towards people of the same sex	manage disappointments	

HSE and social media

Internet, facebook, twitter, msn etc. is used extensively for many purposes:

- Adventure
- Finding friendships and relationships
- Information
- Self image

Influence of HSE:

- Recognition that social media very important for youth
- Importance of critical thinking, self effectiveness, media competency, dealing with pornography, protection against harassment

15 and up	Information	Skills	Attitudes
Social and	Give information about:	Enable to:	Development of:
cultural determinants	Social boundaries, community standars	define personal values and Beliefs	an awareness of social, cultural and historical influences on sexual
of sexuality (values/	- the influence of peer	deal with conflicting (inter)	behaviour
norms)	pressure, media, pornography,	personal norms and values in the family and society	• respect for differing value
	(urban)culture, gender, laws, religion and socioeconomic status on sexual decisions, partnerships and behaviour	-reach out to a person who is being marginalized; treat people living with HIV or AIDS in the community with fairness -acquire media competence	 and belief systems an appreciation of self-reliance and self-worth in one's own cultural environment a sense of responsibility for own role/point of view in relation to societal change

12-15	Information	Skills	Attitudes
Social and	Give information about:	Enable to:	Development of:
cultural determinants of sexuality (values/ norms)	influence of peer pressure, media, pornography, (urban) culture, religion, gender, laws and socioeconomic status on sexual decisions, partnership and behaviour	deal with conflicting (inter) personal norms and values in the family and society acquire media competence and deal with pornography	a personal view of sexuality (being flexible) in a changing society or group

9-12	Information	Skills	Attitudes
Social and	Give information about:	Enable to:	Development of:
cultural determinants of sexuality (values/	influence of peer pressure, media, pornography, culture, religion, gender, laws and	discuss these external influences and make a personal assessment	respect for different lifestyles, values and norms
norms)	socioeconomic status on sexual decisions, partner-ships and behaviour	acquire modern media competence (mobile phone, Internet, dealing with pornography)	an acceptance of different opinions, views and behaviour regarding sexuality

4-6	Information	Skills	Attitudes
Social and cultural determinants of sexuality (values/ norms)	Give information about:	Enable to:	Development of:
	gender, cultural, age differences	recognize and deal with differences in values	socially responsible behaviour
	values and norms differ by country and culture	respect social rules and cultural norms	an open, nonjudge-mental attitude
	all feelings are ok, but not all actions taken as a result of these feelings social rules and cultural	talk about differences	acceptance of equal rights respect for different norms regarding sexuality
	norms/values		respect for their own and others' bodies

0-4	Information	Skills	Attitudes
Social and cultural determinants of sexuality (values/ norms)	Give information about:	Enable to:	Development of:
	social rules and cultural norms/values gender roles social distance to be maintained with various people	differentiate between private and public behaviour respect social rules and cultural norms behave appropriately according to context	Respect for their own and other's bodies acceptance of social rules about privacy and intimacy respect for "no" or "yes" from others
	the influence of age on sexuality and age-appropriate behaviour norms about nakedness	know where you can touch	

Problems and misunderstandings about HSE

- Promotes sexual intercourse in young children
- Promotes masturbation in kindergarten
- Teaches primary school children how to use a condom
- Uses pornographic material
- Teenagers practice homosexual behaviour in school
- School takes over from parents responsibility

See:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IhTF4LG5VUg

0-4	Information	Skills	Attitudes
Sexuality	Give information about:	Enable to:	Development of:
	enjoyment and pleasure when touching one's own body, early childhood masturbation discovery of own body and own genitals the fact that enjoyment of physical closeness is a normal part of everyone's life tenderness and physical closeness as an expression of love and affection	gain an awareness of gender identity talk about (un)pleasurable feelings in one's own body express own needs, wishes and boundaries, for example in the context of "playing doctor"	a positive attitude towards one's body with all its functions = positive body image respect for others curiosity regarding own and others' bodies

Reaction in 2 policy briefs

Policy Brief No. 1: What is sexuality education?

SE rarely, if ever, leads to children having sex earlier

SE does not deprive children of their innocence. It is age appropriate, accurate, non-judgemental, and complete

SE is not damaging to young children. It encompasses a range of friendships and relationships

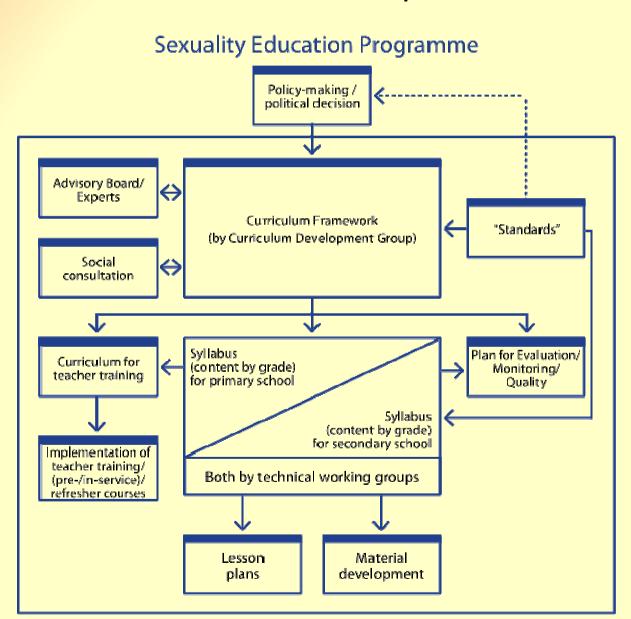
 Policy Brief No. 2: What is the impact of sexuality education?

SE has a positive effect on the health and well-being of young people.

Implementation guide

- This publication guides the development of a national or sub-national school based sexuality education programme based on the WHO / BZgA 'Standards for Sexuality Education'.
- It gives guidance to tackle the complex issue of introducing or upgrading already existing sexuality education programmes in a systematic way.
- It is acknowledged that the educational sector in the European countries is characterised by substantial differences, so that national adaptations become necessary.

Overview: Structure for Implementation



Implementation steps

- Create a curriculum development group representing different stakeholders
- Definition of aims and goals
- Assessment of current situation
- Needs assessment
- Familliarisation with other programmes
- Overview of learning objectives
- Creating technical working groups

Where is it available, <u>unofficial</u> survey (2014+)

- Netherlands
- Finland
- Belgium
- Norway
- Germany
- Portugal
- Switzerland
- Austria

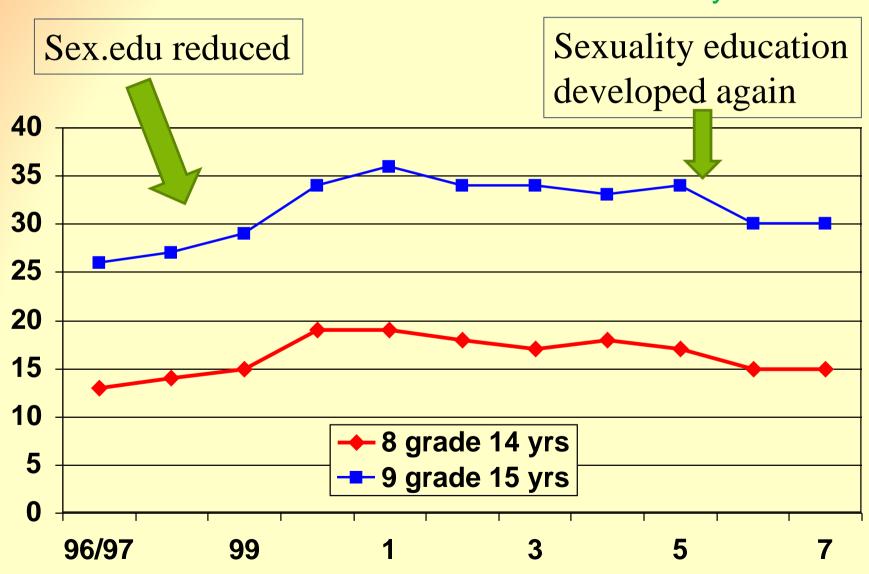
- Estonia
- Malta
- Romania
- Serbia
- Bosnia

sometimes locally, sometimes nationwide

Evaluation How to measure sexual health?

- Indicators chosen:
 - Maturation and first sexual intercourse
 - Contraception
 - Teenage pregnancies and abortions
 - STIs
- Impact: Long time and multicomponent aspects (mixed methods necessary)

% girls who have had intercourse, Finland 1996-2007 THL school health survey



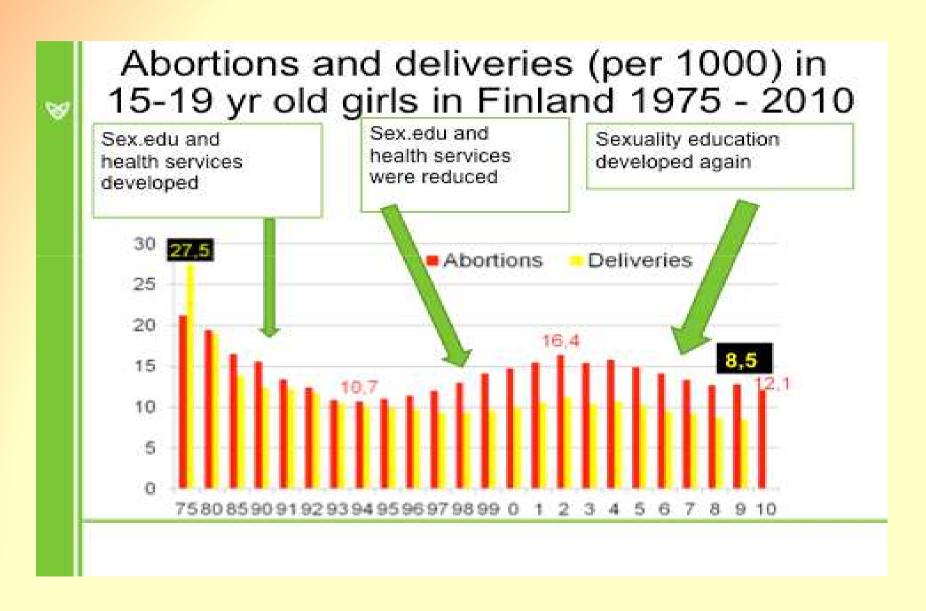
Effects of SE-4 Contraceptive use at first intercourse Germany 2010

1980		2010		
80% girls	71% boys	92% girls	92% boys	

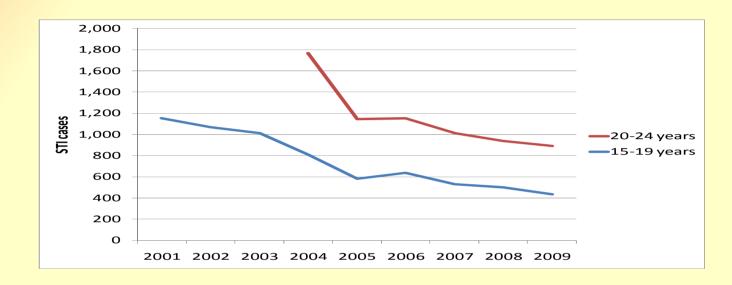
Netherlands 2011

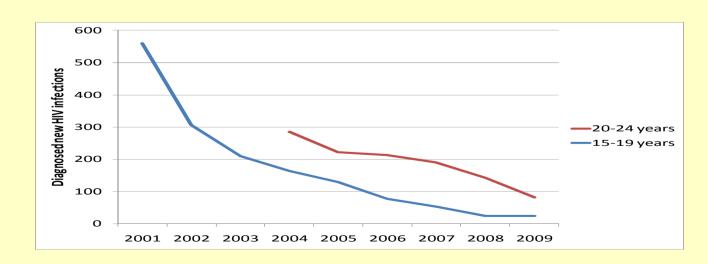
Contraceptive type	Girls	Boys
Condom	74%	74%
Pill or other forms of contraceptives	58%	50%
Double Dutch (pill & condom)	41%	34%

Effects of SE-2



Effects of SE -1 Decline of STI and HIV rates in Estonia





Non medical outcomes of holistic SE

Confidence	Critical thinking decision making, assertiveness skills	Diversity, tolerance,respect
Self esteem	Contraceptive use skills	Gender equality
Empowerment	Parenteal communication, negtiation skills	Decreased violence and abuse

There are many sources of sexuality education



Sexuality education in school improves knowledge and support informed and responsible choices

Sources of information (%) the Netherlands 2012

	boys	girls	total
Internet	65	55	60
Peers Q o	21/47	63/24	42/36
Parents P	20/17	39/9	29/13
Books	20	34	27
GP	8	14	11
School	7	5	6

Sources of information about sex per age (%) the Netherlands 2012

	12-14 y	15-17 y	18-20 y	20-25 y
Internet	35	50	74	79
Peers Q O		42/33	48/44	47/41
Parents QO'	37/18	30/13	27/11	24/9
Books	24	20	30	32
GP	6	9	13	17
school	11	8	3	2

Thank you for your attention

