

RSE Parent/Carer questionnaire May 2024

14 responses were gained from sending out a whole-school video consultation and Forms questionnaire. The results and comments are below. Some sections have a responding comment or link for more information.

1. My child's year group:

[More Details](#)

● EYFS (nursery or Reception)	2
● Key Stage 1 (Years 1 and 2)	5
● Lower Key Stage 2 (Years 3 and 4)	8
● Upper Key Stage 2 (Years 5 and 6)	3



2. I think RSE (Relationships and Sex Education) as outlined in the video is an important part of the school curriculum.

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

● Strongly Agree	13
● Agree	1
● Neither Agree or Disagree	0
● Disagree	0
● Strongly Disagree	0



3. I understand what my child will learn under the PSHE/RSE curriculum.

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

● Yes	14
● No	0



4. I have watched the video and/or read the progression documents/information available on the website.

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

● Yes	12
● No	2



5. I am pleased that my child will be learning about different aspects of relationships - including family structures, friendships, bullying, growing up, feelings, stereotypes, discrimination, diversity, sexuality, identity and consent.

[More Details](#)

 Insights

● Strongly Agree	13
● Agree	1
● Neither Agree or Disagree	0
● Disagree	0
● Strongly Disagree	0

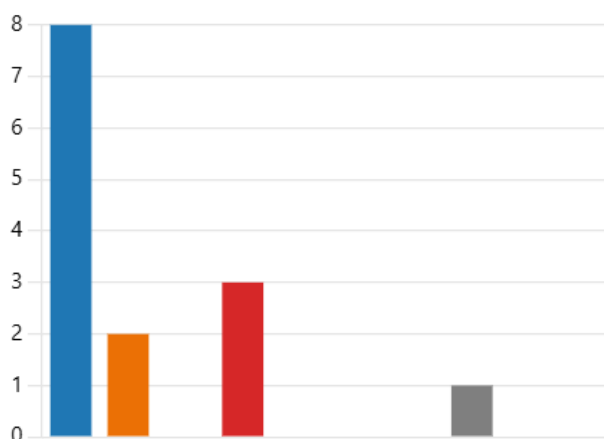


6. What do you think is the appropriate age for children to START learning about the correct names of body parts?

[More Details](#)

 Insights

● Before starting school	8
● Nursery	2
● Reception	0
● Year 1	3
● Year 2	0
● Year 3	0
● Year 4	0
● Year 5	1
● Year 6	0
● Secondary school	0



7. Why do you think this? Responses:

- As a medical professional, I have no issues with children knowing what the anatomical name of thing are. It's health and should be normalised.
- Because why teach a child the “baby” version and cause confusion? Best to be as clear and straightforward as possible.
- To ensure that all children have the ability to understand what they are being taught and why they are learning this. Currently in the news to possibly ban sex education to under 9s of which I agree and not to teach children about gender ID.
- I don't think it's needed before year 1 age because they are still very young & I don't feel it's important at that young age.
- To stop any confusion.
- Because they need to be able to understand and communicate about what's happening in or to their body as soon as possible.
- They should be learning correct terms for body parts as part of potty training, more knowledge is always better.

- It's just part of the human body and children should know what to call the different parts of their bodies and know about its functions.
- It teaches children the correct words & avoids any confusion There is no shame in the words we use & if we hide behind 'cutesy' names it I as though there is It is also safer for safeguarding reasons that children have the right words.

Our response:

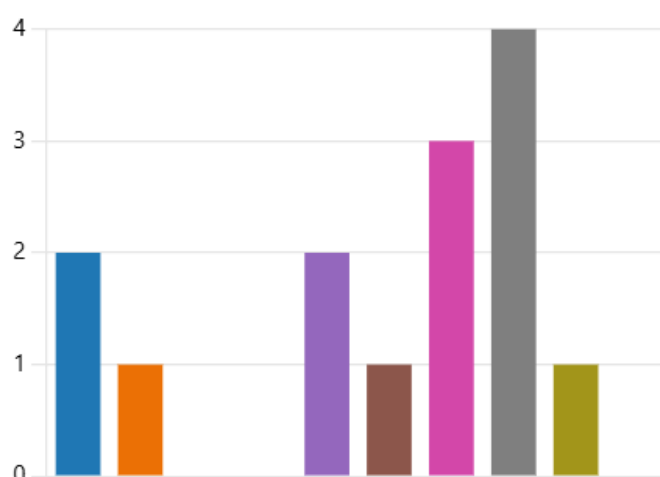
Correct body part names are included in our curriculum as a progression from nursery to year 6 (click [this link](#) to view the body parts document). This is part of safeguarding our children and ensuring they have the correct terminology to protect themselves and others. It is normalised just like other body parts and also develops from the science curriculum.

8. At what age do you think children should learn about puberty including periods?

[More Details](#)

 Insights

Before starting school	2
Nursery	1
Reception	0
Year 1	0
Year 2	2
Year 3	1
Year 4	3
Year 5	4
Year 6	1
Secondary school	0



9. Why do you think this?

- Because children develop at different rates and some need to be prepared sooner than others for their personal changes. It also enables children to understand and be empathetic and supportive of their friends when they go through puberty.
- It's a part of life - my child has seen my period from nursery age so why not tell him what it is? Likewise, his body will one day change so why not introduce the concept of puberty when discussing bodies.
- Parents will answer questions asked by their children if arises. Year 6 children have the ability to understand the topic and learning.
- I think Year 5 is a good age for starting to talk about this as I feel they can take in the information better & understand it more than they would in younger school years. Also, it's important for girls to prepare & know that one day they will start their period, it's not such a shock for them. I wish I had known sooner.
- Girls are starting periods earlier nowadays.
- Depends on the child really, but by that year they have probably established a relationship with the school and know how to ask questions and explore topics for something so personal to themselves.

- Difficult concept to grasp at a very early age but important to know as soon as they are able to understand.
- It's part of understanding the world and how the body works it shouldn't be a mystery and a taboo.
- Puberty starts early for some, but I think year 5/6 is good.
- So children understand what's happening to their bodies.
- Usually a biological process removes the discomfort in talking openly about a natural part of growing up.
- Children need to be aware before they start to experience this.

Our response:

Historically, we have always taught periods in year 5 – we do this in a separate session of girls and boys – so they have the opportunity to be comfortable and ask questions. Boys have a talk about what happens to their bodies and have the same opportunity. We then join classes back together as mixed boys and girls and they each learn what the others talked about, as it is important they are aware of both biological changes.

This year and last year, we have had a period lesson with just year 4 girls, as periods are starting earlier and earlier. This session is delivered as a very basic session, with the opportunity to see and touch period products. Girls will come home with a leaflet so parents can continue the conversations at home.

We have period products available in school in the accessible toilets, which we make all girls aware of and that they can use whenever. They can also use this toilet to change in if this is more comfortable for them.

There is a [parent](#) and [student](#) booklet on the website available at all times to support discussions at home.

Our [Growing and changing overview](#) is available too with a brief progression from EYFS – year 6 (page 12-13).

10. I am happy that when my child is in year 6, they will learn about conception and how babies are born. (Please answer even if your child is not in year 6 as they will be one day!)

[More Details](#)

 Insights

Strongly Agree	8
Agree	5
Neither Agree or Disagree	0
Disagree	0
Strongly Disagree	1



11. why do you think this?

- I find this more difficult to discuss with my children if I'm honest. I get embarrassed, but know when school are doing it will help me to have these conversations. I was never taught about it properly by family or school, so feel ill equipped to do it well. I do feel strongly that children

should learn about reproduction and sexual health in a safe environment like home and school and not just playground gossip/social media etc.

- (strongly disagree) I think year 6 is too late, and it should be taught earlier.
- Prepares children for second school, biology and the world around them.
- It's incredibly important. For both girls & boys. It's going to be a huge part of their lives.
- It's an important part of every human life.
- They or their friends may have started their periods already and need to understand the reproductive organs and develop their understanding of the menstrual cycle.
- There should be no stigma about learning about sex, open and informed conversation should happen as soon as they are interested in knowing more about it.
- It's part of understanding the world and how the body works it shouldn't be a mystery and a taboo.
- It's an important part of biology We talk about things at home including the emotional side of relationships This is key learning as a human!
- Knowledge is power and creates a basis for wise decisions.
- If they are not taught it in school they will find out from other sources and might not get the right information.

Our response:

Sexual intercourse lessons are the only part of the RSE curriculum which is non-statutory for primary schools, although Government guidance is it is taught in year 6 in preparation for Secondary topics. At Long Row, children are taught about reproduction as part of the science curriculum in year 5 and 6 – the difference being that the act of sex is not described. This is the part where conception comes into play in year 6. Conception is taught only as a way of conceiving a baby. We also talk about IVF and adoption.

Year 6 parents are always sent a letter detailing what the children will learn about, the vocabulary used and the content is delivered through discussion and videos which are cartoons. Parents are always invited in to view the content of the videos should they wish. The focus of the lesson is on consent, the law, protecting yourself and others and ensuring children understand about unwanted physical contact and boundaries. Parents can withdraw their children from this lesson however, we have never had parents withdraw due to the understanding that all children receive the same message and do not hear it second-hand from their peers on the playground or outside of school.

Information on the Government guidance can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

We also have books available for parents/carers to borrow from the [lending library](#) to help them in their discussions and will send an overview of the lesson to parents/carers following the lesson to support conversations at home and help parents/carers and children to normalise these conversations.

12. I feel confident to talk to my child about puberty and relationships.

[More Details](#)

 Insights

Strongly Agree	8
Agree	5
Neither Agree or Disagree	0
Disagree	1
Strongly Disagree	0



13. Have you visited the PSHE page and pastoral page on the website and seen the guidance and resources we have to offer for parents? You may have seen this at our last event in the playground, when the Wellbeing Ambassadors shared their work or on a link sent to you in our Newsletter, email or APP.

[More Details](#)

Yes	10
No	4



14. Is there any other information you require regarding relationships and sex education?

[More Details](#)

 Insights

Yes	4
No	10



15. If yes, What would be helpful?

- It may already be on the website or may be done when the children reach year 6, but help with what language is used, what the lessons are like and when they will happen. So that I can mirror this and support my child to understand and feel comfortable asking questions.
- If you were to talk about gender ID at school I would want to be made aware prior to this and have the opportunity to opt out of this learning for my child.
- Feedback on how discussions have gone from the teachers - themes, questions, resources etc
- What will change in light of the Government's ban on discussing gender identity (May 17th 2024)
Is Asexuality and Intersex covered under the LGBT+ part of the curriculum?

Our response:

There is a lot of information on the website which has already been signposted in this document. The progression document details the vocabulary and an overview of the objectives taught. These are available in our 2 cycles [here](#).

Unit overviews are also made for each unit and placed on the same page as the above link.

As a lot of our RSE and PSHE is embedded in what we do and in discussions in other subjects through class texts and themes etc..., it is very difficult to report back on every discussion had to each parent. However, if there was anything that came to light in a discussion, staff will alert parents to this either individually or as a class message. If children came home asking questions or something you were not sure about, staff welcome you to inform them and will discuss with you and your child.

As a school, we follow the law.

Gender identity is a protected characteristic and falls under our teaching of difference and respect throughout everything we do. Children are not taught about gender identity as a separate topic but within our learning on different families, same love and respecting individuals in relation to the law. No parent can withdraw their child from any aspect of PSHE or RSE except as stated before on conception. As gender identity is a complex subject and as such, understood much more in older years, we use the term transgender from year 3/4 in relation to respect and difference along with lesbian, gay and bisexual in relation to discrimination and prejudice. We also ensure that we have equity in what we do and do not gender stereotype in play or language used across school as part of the Equality Act 2010. Children themselves often bring transgender up in their discussions themselves through their own experiences or having heard the term. Asexuality and intersex is not taught in Primary.

In response to the question on the Government ban on changing teaching in regard to gender identity – this is a draft consultation closing in July.

The document can be found here on the Department for Education website and consultation is open to parents – so you can have your say to the Government if you wish [Review of the RSHE statutory guidance - Department for Education - Citizen Space](#)