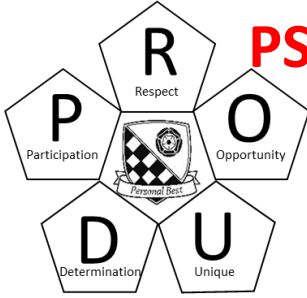
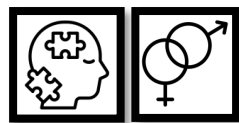


# PSHCE Knowledge Map – YEAR 11



## HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS

### Influences on Family Dynamics



### Options for Unplanned Pregnancy

<b>Keep the Baby</b>	When deciding if to keep the baby the people involved need to consider not just the financial implications such as the cost of raising a child but also the impact on income if one parent has to stay home to care for the child. They also need to consider the support that they have around them in terms of friends and family.
<b>Adoption</b>	Adoption is the least common choice for unplanned pregnancy in the UK. It means that the birth parents give up all legal rights to the child and allow other people to raise their child. Adoption are arranged through social services and adoption agencies but they are made legal by court order. Once an adoption order is made legal it cannot be undone and the level of contact between birth parents and adoptive parents are settled by those involved. An adoption order cannot be issued until the baby is at least 6 weeks old. No one can force you to put a baby up for adoption even if you are under 18, and the father's permission is only needed if he is named on the birth certificate. Again information on the father cannot be forced. However a court can decide the adoption can go ahead without your consent if it thinks the child would be put at risk if they were not or if it is determined that you're incapable of giving consent, for example due to a mental disability.
<b>Abortion</b>	<p>Abortions are quite common and about 1/3 of women will have had an abortion by the time they are 45. If you live in <b>England, Wales or Scotland</b>, two doctors need to agree that continuing the pregnancy will cause you significant physical or mental distress. Once they have agreed, you have until 24 weeks into the pregnancy to have an abortion. A GP will not perform the abortion but will refer you to a specialist service like the Marie Stopes Clinic. You do not need the permission of the father in order to have an abortion nor do you need the permission of your parents if you are under 16 and are considered mature enough to make medical decisions. A woman can change her mind at any point in the process. If your GP does not agree with abortion and refuses to refer you for the procedure, you have the right to go to another Doctor for the referral.</p> <p>There are two ways of ending an unwanted pregnancy; a medical abortion or a surgical abortion. Which you have depends on many factors, including how far along in the pregnancy you are.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Up to 10 weeks: Early medical abortion – sometimes known as 'the abortion pill'</b> - Early medical abortion can involve two visits to a clinic and is performed in the first ten weeks of pregnancy. This method involves taking two medicines which end a pregnancy. It's not the same as emergency contraception.</li> <li><b>Up to 15 weeks: Vacuum aspiration – sometimes known as 'the suction method'</b> - For this procedure either a general (asleep) or local (awake) anaesthetic would be given. The procedure only takes about 5-10 minutes and there is no wound or stitches. The cervix is gently stretched to allow a thin tube to pass through it into the womb. Once the tube is inserted the pregnancy is removed by suction. Most people only take an hour or so to recover and go home the same day.</li> <li><b>Abortions after 15 weeks</b> Abortion after 15 weeks is less common and most abortions happen in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy.</li> </ul>

#### Define: Pregnancy

The condition or period of being pregnant.

#### Define: Fertility

The ability of people to conceive a child.

#### Define: Infertility

The inability or difficulty to conceive a baby through natural methods

#### Define: Miscarriage

The spontaneous or unplanned ending of a pregnancy before the fetus can survive independently.

#### How I know if a person has given consent?

Remember that consent **MUST** be given verbally



### COERCION

#### Physical violence

Includes beating, pushing, slapping, etc.

#### Sexual coercion

Abuser forces unwanted sexual activity.

#### Intimidation

Abuser threatens victim and instills a fear of disobedience, resistance or escape.

#### Humiliation

Abuser embarrasses victim in front of others.

#### Degradation

Abuser makes victim perform ritual enactments, generally focused on victim's insecurities.

#### Isolation

Abuser cuts victim off from sources of social support.

### CONTROL

#### Deprivation

Abuser strips victim of rights and basic resources, including food, money, transportation, etc. Victim becomes dependent.

#### Exploitation

Abuser treats victim like a servant and takes what is theirs.

#### Regulation

Abuser creates rules for how victim goes about daily life. Victim becomes captive.

**How to draw boundaries** Remember that nobody else should have control of or access to your body unless you want them to

**Inappropriate contact**- When someone touches you who shouldn't, or in a way they shouldn't

**Consent** – to give permission for something to happen. Non-consensual – doing something without someone's permission.

**Non-consensual sex** – the word we usually use for this is rape.

**HAMPSHIRE DOMESTIC ABUSE PARTNERSHIP**

Recognise it. Seek help.

