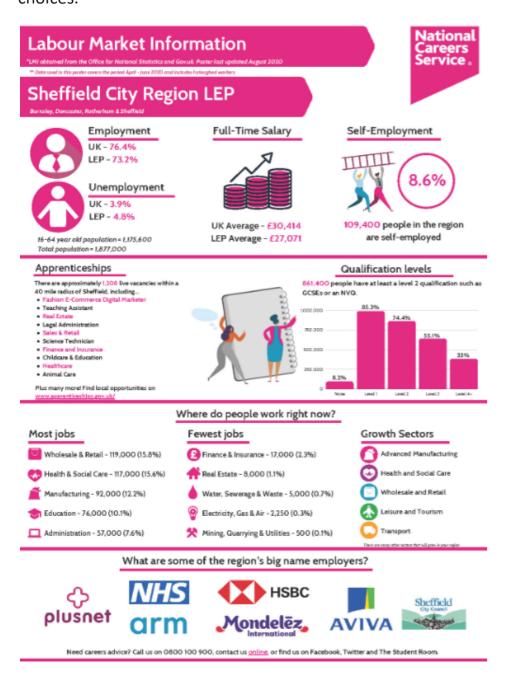
#### Why is LMI Important to Young People?

Anne Milton MP, said: "It is vital, in an environment where new industries are emerging and many of the most important jobs of the future don't yet exist, that individuals have access to high-quality labour market information and earnings data to underpin their choices."



Poverty in Sheffield and Rotherham:

Child Poverty in Rotherham: 7,704 41.1% of Children in Rotherham

Child Poverty in Sheffield: 32,810

Homelessness in South Yorkshire: 31,320\*

### **LITWW—Community and Careers**

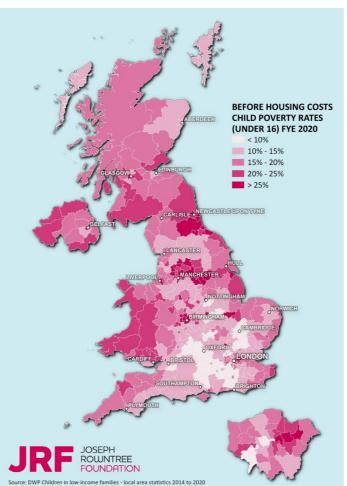
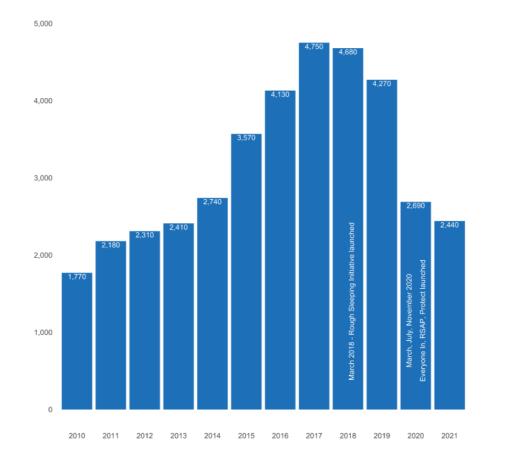


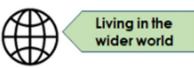
Figure 1: Estimated number of people sleeping rough on a single night in autumn in England since 2010.





Keyword	Definition
Labour Market Information (LMI)	The labour <i>market</i> , also known as the job <i>market</i> , refers to the supply of and demand for labour,
Community	a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.
Poverty	the state of being extremely poor.
Child Poverty	when a child is raised with limited access to or, in some cases, no access to, the essential resources they need to survive and live well.
Homelessness	An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, such as those living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or places not meant for habitation,
Social Media	Websites amd applications that enable users to create and share content or to parciipate in social networking
Fake News	false stories that appear to be news, spread on the internet or using other media, usually created to influence political views or as a joke
Grooming	the action by a paedophile of preparing a child for a meeting, especially via an internet chat room, with the intention of committing a sexual offence.
E-Safety	<i>E-Safety</i> at a simple level means being safe on the internet.
Digital footprint	he information about a particular person that exists on the internet as a result of their online activity.

### **LITWW—Community and Careers**



### Define: **E-Safety**

Strategies and systems to help people stay safe online.

# Define: **Digital Citizenship**

Accepted ways on behaving whilst engaging in online activity.

### Define: Cyber Bullying

The use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature

### Define: Hacking

Gaining access to systems and computers which you do not have permission to access. Can be for malicious purposes.

#### Define: Grooming

When someone uses the internet to trick, force or pressure a young person into doing something they wouldn't normally do, this could be sexual behavior or radical beliefs.

### Define: **Digital Footprint**

The information about a particular person that exists on the internet as a result of their online activity. It can not be deleted.

## 10 strategies for staying safe online

- Don't post any personal information online – like your address, email address or mobile number.
- Think carefully before posting pictures or videos of yourself. Once you've put a picture of yourself online most people can see it and may be able to download it, it's not just yours anymore.
- Keep your privacy settings as high as possible.
- Nevergive out your passwords.
- Don't befriend people you don't know.
- Don't meet up with people you've met online. Speak to your parent or carer about people suggesting you do.
- Remember that not everyone online is who they say they are
- Think carefully about what you say before you post something online.
- Respect other people's views, even if you don't agree with someone else's views doesn't mean you need to be rude.
- 10. If you see something online that makes you feel uncomfortable, unsafe or worried: leave the website, turn off your computer if you want to and tell a trusted adult immediately.

### Digital Footprints and Online Behaviour

A person's digital footprint cannot be deleted and can be accessed at any time through a simple social media or search engine search.

To promote a positive digital footprint there are 5 simple rules:

#### Would you want your grandmother to see it?

Is that photo/video/comment appropriate for the wider public audience? Would you want a future partner or employer to see it? Once something is online it stays forever.

## 2. Do you really think that is private?

Just because your privacy settings are high doesn't mean that someone else can't repost or screenshot what you have posted.

### 3. Would you say it to someone's face?

If you wouldn't say it to someone face, don't say it online. Portray yourself in a positive way as this may be seen by future friends, partners or employers.

# 4. Is this your work to publish/use? Reposting or using someone else's work if fine if you credit the original

work if fine if you credit the original owner creator. If you don't it is plagiarism.

## 5. Would you want someone to do it to you?

How would you feel if someone posted a picture of you or made a comments about you that you didn't like or want online?

#### Online Behaviour and the Law

- The Computer Misuse Act 1990 says you can't impersonate or steal someone else's identity online. This means that writing a status on social media pretending to be your friend is technically against the law as it creating take profiles or websites.
- It is a criminal offence under the Communications Act 2003 to send messages using any public electronic communications network, such as Twitter or Facebook, which are grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character.
- It is a criminal offence under the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 for someone to disclose private sexual images of you online or offline without your consent with the effect of causing you distress. This is more commonly known as 'revengeporn'.
- There are a range of other offences which the police can investigate including harassment, harassment when someone fears violence, and stalking under the Protection from Harassment Act 1997.

Each case will be taken on an individual basis looking at context and evidence to determine if a crime has been committed. If you believe you have been the victim of a crime screen shot the evidence and speak to the police.

### Where to get more help and support

- Parents and trusted family.
- School Staff and Wellbeing Team
- Directly to the police.
- Report any inappropriate behaviour to the website.
- NSPCC <a href="https://www.nspcc.org.uk">https://www.nspcc.org.uk</a>
- Childline Helpline: 0800 1111 (24hours, everyday) / https://www.childline.org.uk
- CEOPS https://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre/