Subject: Employability & LifeSkills (Informing Futures)

Golden Concept: **Employment**

Purpose:

Preparing for Adulthood Employment involves a combination of acquiring skills, gaining relevant experiences, and developing a professional mindset. Students are taught the following key steps that can help to prepare for employment:

- Education and Skill Development
- Gain Practical Experience
- Build a Strong Resume
- Develop Interview Skills
- Financial Literacy
- Professionalism and Work Ethic
- Set Career Goals

Assessment:

In an educational setting, the assessment of employment knowledge often focuses on preparing students for the transition from school to the workforce.
Active participation in class discussions, group activities, and projects allows teachers to observe a student's communication skills, teamwork, and engagement.
Work experience programs that allow students to gain practical exposure to the professional world. During these experiences, teachers and supervisors can observe students' work ethic, communication, and problem-solving skills.
Career counselling sessions provide a platform for students to discuss their goals, aspirations, and concerns. Career counsellors can assess a student's self-awareness, motivation, and readiness for the professional world.

Cross curriculum:

Mathematics: Numeracy skills: Mathematics teaches problem-solving, logical thinking, and quantitative analysis, all of which are valuable in various careers. Budgeting and financial literacy: Mathematics helps students develop skills in budgeting, managing finances, and understanding economic concepts.

English: Communication skills: Focus on reading, writing, speaking, and listening, all essential for effective communication in any profession.
Presentation skills: Through presentations, debates, and discussions, students learn how to articulate ideas confidently and persuasively.

Science: Problem-solving: Science subjects involve hypothesis testing, experimentation, and problem-solving, fostering critical thinking and analytical skills. Research skills: Conducting experiments, collecting data, and interpreting results help students develop research skills valuable in scientific careers.

History/Geography: Research and analysis: Social studies subjects teach students how to research, analyse primary sources, and interpret historical events and geographical data.

Computer Science/Information Technology: Digital literacy: Computer science and IT subjects teach students essential digital skills, including programming, coding, software applications, and cybersecurity.

Physical Education: Teamwork and leadership: Sports and team-based activities teach teamwork, leadership, and communication skills.

Key Stage or stage breakdown:

Key Stage 1: (Ages 5-7)
Communication Skills: Students learn to express themselves orally and in writing through activities like show-and-tell, story writing, and group discussions.
Numeracy Skills: Basic numeracy skills are introduced through activities involving counting, simple addition and subtraction, and recognizing shapes and patterns.
Problem-Solving and Critical Thinking: Students engage in simple problem-solving activities and puzzles that encourage critical thinking and logical reasoning.
Teamwork and Collaboration: Group activities and games help students learn to work cooperatively with their peers, sharing ideas and resources.
Key Stage 2: (Ages 7-11)
Building on Communication and Numeracy Skills: Communication and numeracy skills are further developed through more complex tasks such as writing stories, solving multi-step math problems, and presenting findings.
Introduction to Research Skills: Students begin to conduct basic research for projects, using library resources and simple online searches.
Problem-Solving and Critical Thinking: Problem-solving tasks become more challenging, requiring students to apply logical reasoning and creative thinking to find solutions.
Digital Literacy: Students expand their digital literacy skills, learning to use word processing software, conduct safe internet searches, and explore basic coding concepts.
Introduction to Enterprise and Entrepreneurship: Basic concepts of business and entrepreneurship may be introduced through activities like setting up a mini-enterprise or designing products.
Key Stage 3 (Ages 11-14):
Advanced Communication and Numeracy Skills: Students refine their communication and numeracy skills through more sophisticated writing tasks, mathematical problem-solving, and data analysis. Research Skills Development: Research projects become more extensive, requiring students to gather and evaluate information from multiple sources. Critical Thinking and Analysis: Students analyze complex texts, evaluate arguments, and develop their own opinions on various topics. Advanced Digital Literacy: Students deepen their understanding of digital tools and technologies, exploring topics such as coding, digital design, and online safety. Introduction to Work-related Skills: Work-related learning activities, such as career exploration, work experience, or mock interviews, may be introduced to familiarize students with the world of work.
Key Stage 4/5 (Ages 14-18):
Specialization and Skill Refinement: Students begin to specialize in subjects of interest, honing their communication, numeracy, and digital literacy skills within these areas. Work-related Learning: Work-related learning becomes more structured, with opportunities for work experience placements, vocational courses, and career guidance. Preparation for Further Education or Employment: Students receive guidance on post-secondary education options, apprenticeships, and employment opportunities, as well as support with resume writing, interview skills, and job applications. Enterprise and Employability Skills: More advanced concepts of enterprise and entrepreneurship may be explored, along with employability skills such as teamwork, leadership, and problem-solving.