Digi	tal Competence Framework Routes for Learning	RfL routemap	A steps	B steps	C steps			
Strand	Citizenship – Through these elements learners will engage with what it means to be a conscientious digital citizen who contributes positively to the digital world around them and who critically evaluates their place within this digital world. They will be prepared for and ready to encounter the positive and negative aspects of being a digital citizen and will develop strategies and tools to aid them as they become independent consumers and producers.							
	Element	Learners have achieved the following.	With increasing independence learners are able to:	With increasing independence learners are able to:	With increasing independence learners are able to:			
	Identity, image and reputation		identify an image of themselves, e.g. touch an image of their face on-screen	• identify images of familiar people, e.g. look at photograph of their class group	• identify their own work/that of others, e.g. show recognition that a piece of work is theirs when viewed on-screen			
					• understand that some devices require a simple password/action to access them, e.g. swipe a device to activate it			
	Health and well-being	Expresses preference for items not present via symbolic means [RfL 41]	indicate to show they want to use digital media, e.g. use a picture or symbol to request a specific digital device or media	• use a variety of digital media, including applications to create, e.g. use a camera to take a photograph	select preferred items on digital media, including items to create, e.g. choose draw/paint icon on website or platform			
ship					• identify the preferred items of others, e.g. find icon for website another learner likes			
Citizenship	Digital rights, licensing and ownership		 respond differently to images of familiar people and other images, e.g. gesture through facial expression or body language when watching images of themselves and friends, and images related to relevant curriculum content on-screen 	• find a photograph/symbol/name for themselves and other familiar people, e.g. find photographs on a digital album	identify their name on their own work and that of others, e.g. recognise their name on work around the classroom			
	Online behaviour and cyberbullying	Communicates 'more'/'no more' through two different consistent actions, e.g. use sounds and gestures to request "more'/'no more', push item away, turn head to reject, smiling [RfL 28]	give attention to moving/animated items online.	 observe others online, e.g. watch familiar people with interest on-screen attract and draw adult attention to something/someone online, e.g. use sounds/gestures/show excitement to attract 	 interact with others online, e.g. use video chat media identify their own emotions on-screen and indicate to an adult. 			
		Attracts attention, e.g. use body language/ vocalisation or other method to gain attention [RfL 32] Initiates social game, e.g. give symbol to adult for foot spa/battery operated toy [RfL 33]		 others' attention to items on-screen communicate simple likes/dislikes, e.g. accept or reject a digital activity offered by an adult. 				

	Routes for Learning	RfL routemap	A steps	B steps	C steps		
trand	Interacting and collaborating – Through these elements learners will look at methods of electronic communication and know which are the most effective. Learners will also store data and use collaboration te successfully.						
Interacting and collaborating	Element	Learners have achieved the following.	With increasing independence learners are able to:	With increasing independence learners are able to:	With increasing independence learners are able to:		
	Communication	Communicates choice to attentive adult, e.g. show through vocalisation or gestures preferred item from choice of two [RfL 37] Expresses preference for items not present via symbolic means [RfL 41]	communicate their own choices for a small selection of objects and interactions, e.g. choose from phone/video chat by selecting appropriate device	communicate their own choices in a variety of places for a selection of objects and interactions, e.g. choose video/phone/picture to communicate by selecting appropriate device	use different forms of digital communication e.g. experience and participate in simple voice, video or text communications		
	Collaboration	Shared attention, e.g. looks between adult and digital activity [RfL 40]	turn take with an attentive adult, e.g. activating music maker and switch attention to the adult when it is the adult's turn.	engage in the same digital activity in parallel with a peer, e.g. play a game with remote controlled cars demonstrating awareness of the results of the other person's input.	complete a shared digital activity and be aware of the effect of the input of others, e.g. completing a jigsaw and noticing the other person has put a piece in the wrong place and moving it		
	Storing and sharing				recognise digital work from a previous session.		
rand	framework, it is of particular importar to be inhibited.	cyclical process of planning (including searching fonce when creating and producing digital content. It not text, graphics, audio, video and any combinati	is also essential to recognise however that p	roducing digital content can be a very creative	e process and this creativity is not intended		
trand	framework, it is of particular importar to be inhibited.	nce when creating and producing digital content. It n of text, graphics, audio, video and any combination Learners have achieved the	on of these for a variety of purposes. As such	troducing digital content can be a very creative to this will cover multiple activities across a randwith increasing independence	e process and this creativity is not intended nge of different contexts. With increasing independence		
rand	framework, it is of particular importar to be inhibited. Digital content includes the production	nce when creating and producing digital content. It	on of these for a variety of purposes. As such	roducing digital content can be a very creative, this will cover multiple activities across a rai	e process and this creativity is not intended		
	framework, it is of particular importar to be inhibited. Digital content includes the production Element	Learners have achieved the following. Selects from two or more items, e.g. reach or look towards preferred item when two or more items are present (mobile device,	is also essential to recognise however that proposed on of these for a variety of purposes. As such with increasing independence learners are able to: • indicate a preference within a digital task, e.g. select preferred DVD or music from	with increasing independence learners are able to: show awareness of what is needed to complete a digital task, e.g. use given digital equipment to do a familiar task such as	rige of different contexts. With increasing independence learners are able to: • choose what is needed to complete a digital task from given options, e.g. select camera to take a photograph, keyboard to		
rand	framework, it is of particular importar to be inhibited. Digital content includes the production Element	Learners have achieved the following. Selects from two or more items, e.g. reach or look towards preferred item when two or more items are present (mobile device,	is also essential to recognise however that proposed on of these for a variety of purposes. As such with increasing independence learners are able to: • indicate a preference within a digital task, e.g. select preferred DVD or music from	with increasing independence learners are able to: show awareness of what is needed to complete a digital task, e.g. use given digital equipment to do a familiar task such as draw a picture/take a photograph use an icon on-screen to access a specific application or website, e.g. select music CD or video DVD from on-screen icons,	 e process and this creativity is not intended ange of different contexts. With increasing independence learners are able to: choose what is needed to complete a digital task from given options, e.g. select camera to take a photograph, keyboard to make music navigate through a series of icons/images to find the desired item (information/software media), e.g. scroll through familiar website/software to find familiar activity create output for different purposes using different multimedia components 		
	framework, it is of particular important to be inhibited. Digital content includes the production Element Planning, sourcing and searching	Learners have achieved the following. Selects from two or more items, e.g. reach or look towards preferred item when two or more items are present (mobile device, music player, microphone, etc.) [RfL 36] Intentional exploration of the environment, e.g. reaches across table to touch moving toylmusical toy [RfL 27] Initiates actions to achieve desired result (exerting autonomy in a variety of contexts), e.g. presses switch to turn on toy, activate	 is also essential to recognise however that proposed on of these for a variety of purposes. As such that with increasing independence learners are able to: indicate a preference within a digital task, e.g. select preferred DVD or music from picture on-screen interact with technology in order to produce an image, sound or video output show a preference for different multimedia components including image, sound and 	with increasing independence learners are able to: show awareness of what is needed to complete a digital task, e.g. use given digital equipment to do a familiar task such as draw a picture/take a photograph use an icon on-screen to access a specific application or website, e.g. select music CD or video DVD from on-screen icons, preferred website page, etc. intentionally create different letters and symbols, image, sound or video outputs choose preferred multimedia component from a limited choice of image, sound and	e process and this creativity is not intended ange of different contexts. With increasing independence learners are able to: • choose what is needed to complete a digital task from given options, e.g. select camera to take a photograph, keyboard to make music • navigate through a series of icons/images to find the desired item (information/software/media), e.g. scroll through familiar website/software to find familiar activity • create output for different purposes using different multimedia components including letters and symbols, image, sound		

_	ital Competence Framework Routes for Learning	RfL routemap	A steps	B steps	C steps		
Strand	Data and computational thinking – Computational thinking is a combination of scientific enquiry, problem-solving and thinking skills. Before learners can use computers to solve problems they must first understand the problem and the methods of solving them.						
Juana	Through these elements learners will understand the importance of data and information literacy; they will explore aspects of collection, representation and analysis. Learners will look at how data and information links in our digital world, and will provide them with essential skills for the modern, dynamic workplace.						
Data and computational thinking	Element	Learners have achieved the following.	With increasing independence learners are able to:	With increasing independence learners are able to:	With increasing independence learners are able to:		
	Problem-solving and modelling	Early problem solving – tries new strategy when old one fails [RfL 42] Initiates actions to achieve desired result (exerting autonomy in a variety of contexts), e.g. attempts to gain adult attention to make a request [RfL 43]	 use a range of appropriate cause and effect devices copy actions, demonstrating a start and finish remember learned responses over an extended period of time 	 use a range of devices to create a desired effect show a growing awareness of sequences and patterns follow one-step instructions 	 use a range of devices for different purpos copy simple patterns and sequences follow two-step instructions 		
	Data and information literacy	Intentional exploration of the environment, e.g. tactile exploration of different environments [RfL 27]	explore and match objects from a choice of two by copying an adult.	 match identical objects or pictures independently understand that one item can be represented by another means, e.g. familiar object to a photograph of that object. 	 match non-identical objects or pictures identify items that do not belong to a set separate objects that share a specified attribute, e.g. big/little, blue/green. 		