



DigCompEdu

The European Framework for the Digital Competence of Educators

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November 2018



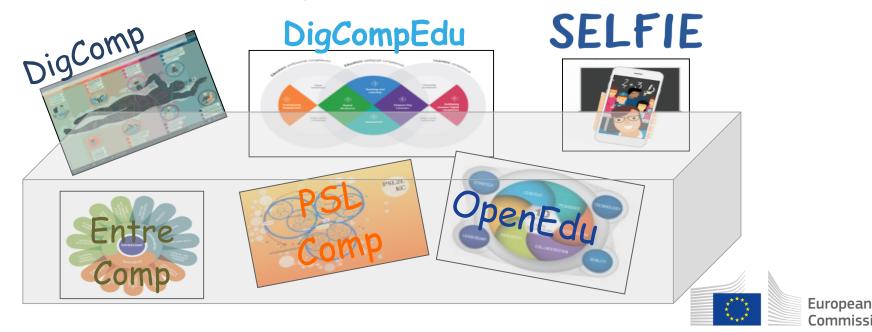
Joint Research Centre (JRC) at a glance



What we do...

Competence frameworks

- → For citizens, learners, teachers and trainers
- → For educational organisations



...and why

Council Recommendation on Key Competences for Lifelong Learning (2018)

- 1) Literacy competence
- 2) Multilingual competence
- Mathematical competence and competence in science, technology and engineering
- 4) Digital competence
- 5) Personal, social and learning to learn competence
- 6) Citizenship competence
- 7) Entrepreneurship competence
- 8) Cultural awareness and expression competence







Digital Education Action Plan

17 January 2018







Improving education through better data analysis and foresight



JRC Frameworks for Digital Competence

DigComp



Digital Competence Of citizens for

Life in a Digical Age





Digital Capacity of Schools

DigCompEdu



Professional Digital Competence of Educators

To modernise education in a digital age



SELFIE







https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n Ma0-2f 1w

More information:

https://ec.europa.eu/education/schools-go-digital



DigComp





DigComp

Definition:

Digital Competence involves the confident, critical ad responsible use of, and engagement with, digital technologies for learning, at work, and for participation in society {COM (2018) 24 final}



DIGCOMP 2.0

THE DIGITAL COMPETENCE FRAMEWORK FOR CITIZENS
THE COMPETENCES



DigComp

1. Information and data literacy

- 1.1 Browsing, searching and filtering data, information and digital content
- 1.2 Evaluating data, information and digital content
- 1.3 Managing data, information and digital content

2. Communication and collaboration

- 2.1 Interacting through digital technologies
- 2.2 Sharing through digital technologies
- 2.3 Engaging in citizenship through digital technologies
- 2.4 Collaborating through digital technologies
- 2.5 Netiquette
- 2.6 Managing digital identity

3. Digital content creation

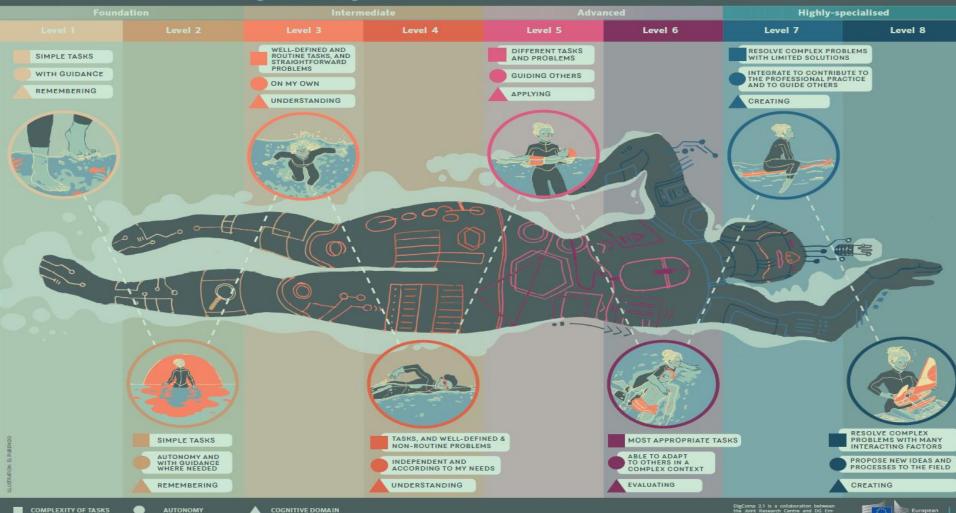
- 3.1 Developing digital content
- 3.2 Integrating and re-elaborating digital content
- 3.3 Copyright and licences
- 3.4 Programming

4. Safety

- 4.1 Protecting devices
- 4.2 Protecting personal data and privacy
- 4.3 Protecting health and well-being
- 4.4 Protecting the environment

5. Problem solving

- 5.1 Solving technical problems
- 5.2 Identifying needs and technological responses
- 5.3 Creatively using digital technologies
- 5.4 Identifying digital competence gaps



User Guide



50 content items from

38 unique examples



https://bit.ly/2NBWmdE



Example: Germany

Students

European

	Dig	VNAV Stratogy		4.	4. Schützen und sicher Agieren
	Comp	KMK Strategy	_	4.1	4.1. Sicher in digitalen Umgebungen agieren
	1.	 1. Suchen, Verarbeiten und Aufbewahren		2.6	
-		·	KMK	4.2	4.2. Persönliche Daten und Privatsphäre schützen
	1.1	1.1. Suchen und Filtern	KULTUSAKINISTER KONFERENZ	4.3	4.3. Gesundheit schützen
	1.2	1.2. Auswerten und Bewerten	Bildung in der digitalen Welt	4.4	4.4. Natur und Umwelt schützen
	1.3	1.3. Speichern und Abrufen	Strategie der	5.	5. Problemlösen und Handeln
	2.	2. Kommunizieren und Kooperieren	Kultusministerkonferenz	5.1	5.1. Technische Probleme lösen
	2.1	2.1. Interagieren		F 2	5.2. Werkzeuge bedarfsgerecht einsetzen
	2.2	2.2. Teilen	+ 16	5.2	5.2. Werkzeuge bedansgerecht einsetzen
	2.4	2.3. Zusammenarbeiten	W. 184	5.4	5.3. Eigene Defizite ermitteln und nach Lösungen
	2.5	2.4. Umgangsregeln kennen und einhalten	2 201 11	3.4	suchen
	2.5	(Netiquette)	-2 x=54 1/27		5.4. Digitale Werkzeuge und Medien zum Lernen,
	2.2	2.5. An alon Consillants ft alutionalltants	x-27	5.3	Arbeiten und Problemlösen nutzen
	2.3	2.5. An der Gesellschaft aktiv teilhaben	4	3 4	5.5. Algorithmen erkennen und formulieren
	3.	3. Produzieren und Präsentieren	20 4x + 4x		6. Analysieren und Reflektieren
	3.1	3.1. Entwickeln und Produzieren	kmk.org		-
	2.2	2.2 M/site means the site of the desired and	_		6.1. Medien analysieren und bewerten
	3.2	3.2. Weiterverarbeiten und Integrieren	_	_	6.2. Medien in der digitalen Welt verstehen und
	3.3	3.3. Rechtliche Vorgaben beachten	_		reflektieren
		•			

Example: Spain

Teachers





http://aprende.educalab.es/wpcontent/uploads/2017/11/2017 1020 Marco-Com%C3%BAn-de-Competencia-Digital-Docente.pdf

Estructura del Portfolio de la Competencia Digital Docente





de Competencia Digital Docente de INTEF.

Autoevalue su nivel de Competencia Digital Docente en las 5 Áreas del Marco Común



PORTA-EVIDENCIAS

El porta evidencias la ofinira la oportunidad de organizar aquellas evidencias que correlates flustratives para avatar su Competencia Digital Docerte, para completar la información aportada en su Biografía.

Affaids, organize a etiquete sus avidencias por tipos, por ejemplo, misprios, settos, certification, diploman, projector, fraliable con alumnos y en sentros educativos, premior, gatartones, artefectos digitares, recursos educativos atriertos, publicaciones,



PASAPORTE

El Panaporte de la Competencia Digital Docente muentra el rivez que fiu alcanzado en allaha competencia, aul como una visión general de las evidencias que to avalars, da accurate a last que catacil haue incluido en su porta-evidencias. A medida que untad actualize su biografía y su porta-evidençias, su Pasaposte de la

ll to desea, puede hacerto público y compartirlo en sus rester sociales. Además, poede descargado en formato imprincise; reflejará la fecha de actualización más reciente.



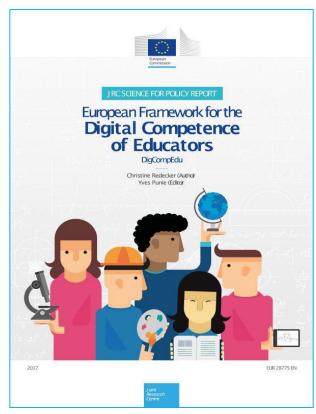








The Framework







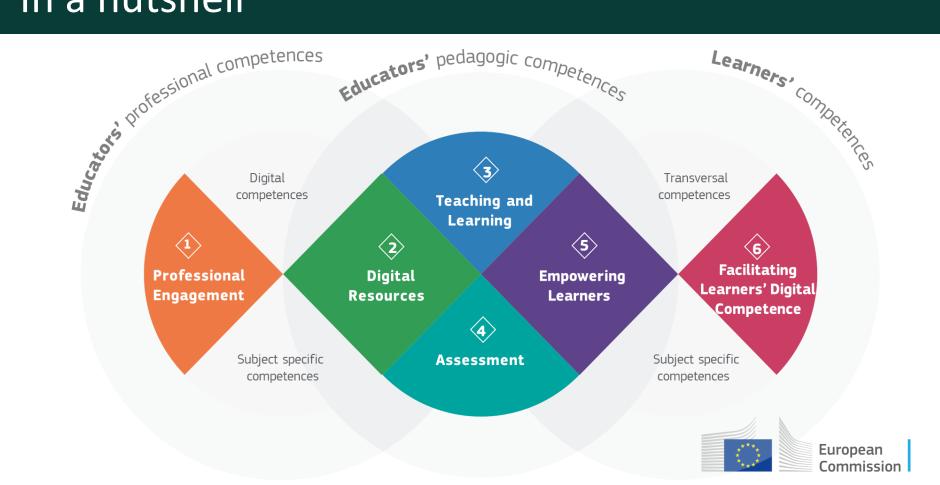
More about the Project:

https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/digcompedu





In a nutshell



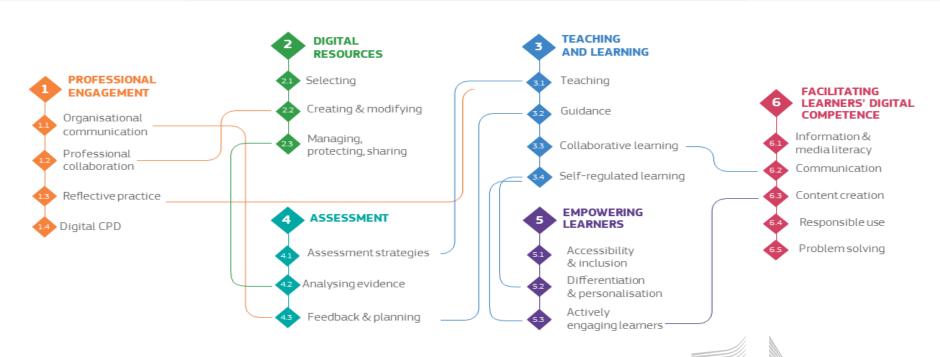
DigCompEdu explained

Educators' professional competences

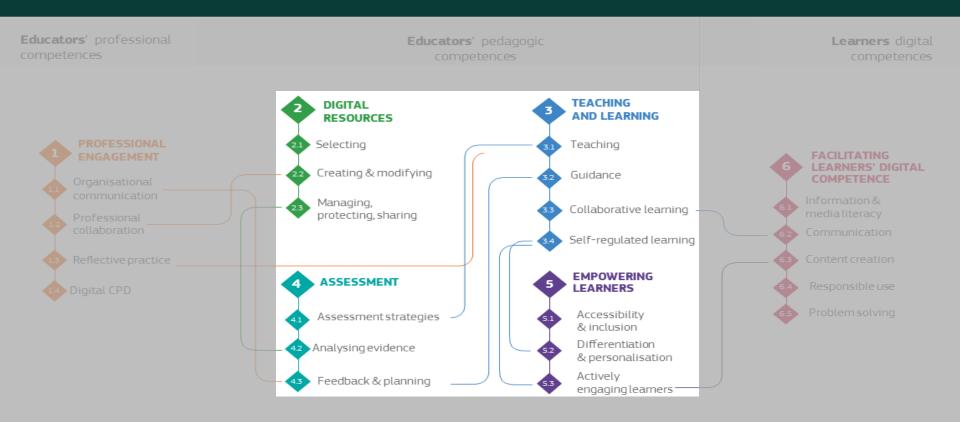
Educators' pedagogic competences

Learners digital competences

European Commission



The pedagogic core



Core Competences for Teaching in the Digital Age

In a traditional classroom,

3.1 Teaching
is the most important
competence for educators

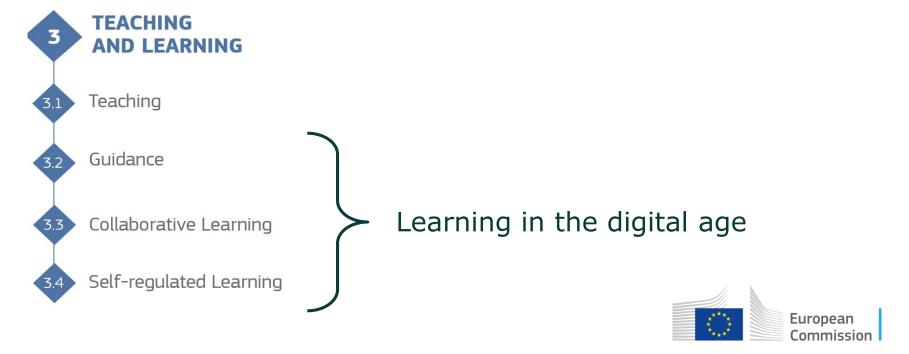




To plan for and **implement digital devices and resources** into the teaching process, so as to enhance the **effectiveness** of teaching interventions. To appropriately **manage** and **orchestrate** digital teaching interventions. To **experiment** with and develop new formats and pedagogical methods for instruction.

Learning in the digital age

The **transformative potential** of digital technologies is seized if **new forms of learning** are embraced



The two pillars of learning in the digital age



Collaborative learning

To use digital technologies to **foster and enhance learner collaboration**. To enable learners to use digital technologies as part of collaborative assignments, as a means of enhancing communication, collaboration and collaborative knowledge creation.



Self-regulated learning

To use digital technologies to support learners' **self-regulated learning**. To enable learners to plan, monitor and reflect on their own learning, provide evidence of progress, share insights and come up with creative solutions.

European Commission

Consequences

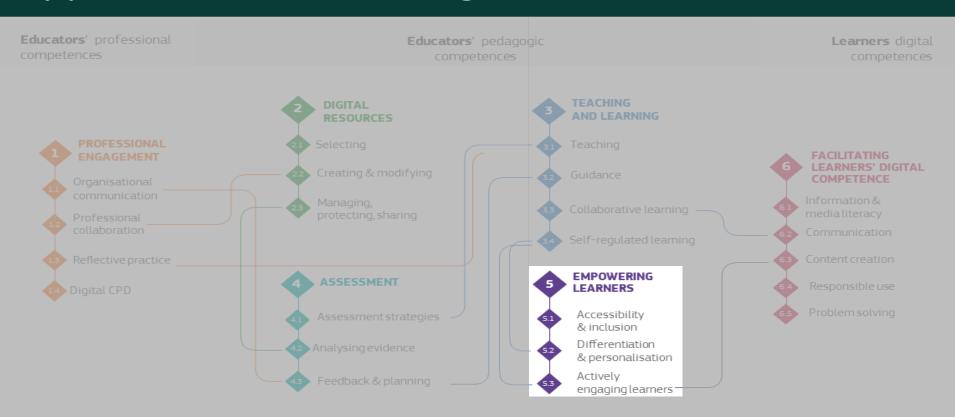
If student collaboration and self-regulated learning become the norm, **new forms** of providing guidance and support are needed.



To use digital technologies and services to enhance the interaction with learners, individually and collectively, within and outside the learning session. To use digital technologies to offer timely and targeted guidance and assistance.



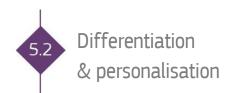
Opportunities & Challenges



Digital age learning puts the learner at the centre

Opportunities







European Commission

To use digital technologies to **address learners' diverse learning needs**, by allowing learners to advance at different levels and speeds, and to follow individual learning pathways and objectives.

Opportunities





To use digital technologies to foster learners' active and creative engagement with a subject matter. To use digital technologies within pedagogic strategies that foster learners' transversal skills, deep thinking and creative expression. To open up learning to new, real-world contexts, which involve learners themselves in hands-on activities, scientific investigation or complex problem solving, or in other ways increase learners' active involvement in complex subject matters.

Commission

Challenges



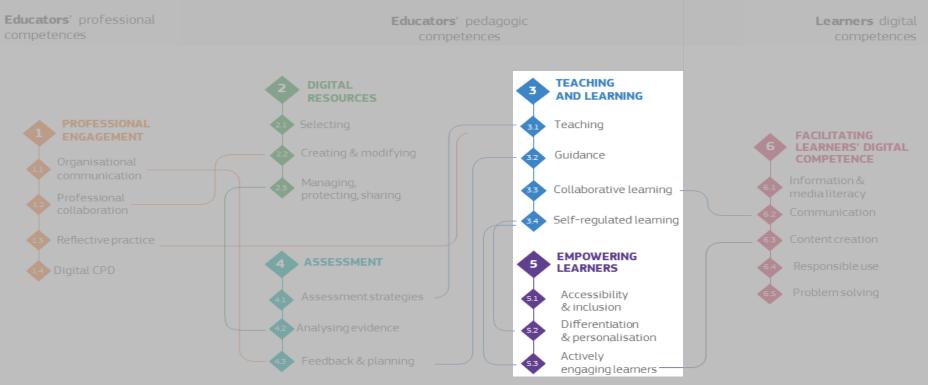


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To **ensure accessibility** to learning resources and activities, for all learners, including those with special needs. To consider and respond to learners' (digital) expectations, abilities, uses and misconceptions, as well as contextual, physical or cognitive constraints to their use of digital technologies.

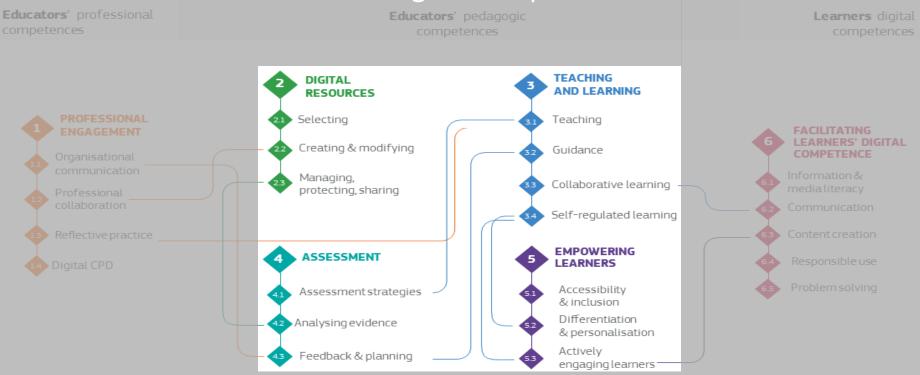
Widening the scope

A holistic view on educators' digital competence



Widening the scope

A holistic view on educators' digital competence



Digital Resources

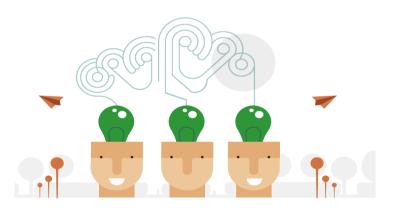
Finding, creating and sharing resources that are tailored to the learning context and individual learners' needs







Selecting digital resources



Creating and modifying digital resources

Assessment



Innovatively using the power of digital strategies for enhancing assessment and feedback



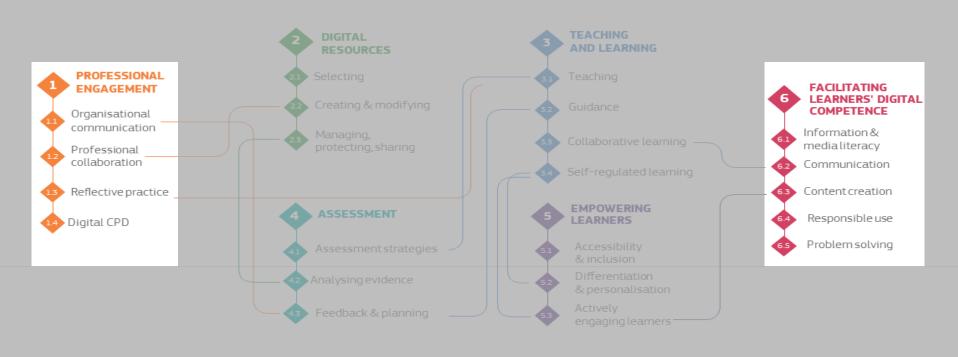
Widening the scope further

Life in the digital age

Educators' professional competences

Educators' pedagogic competences

Learners digital competences



Professional engagement

Opening up communication and collaboration strategies, within and beyond the organisation



Digital CPD





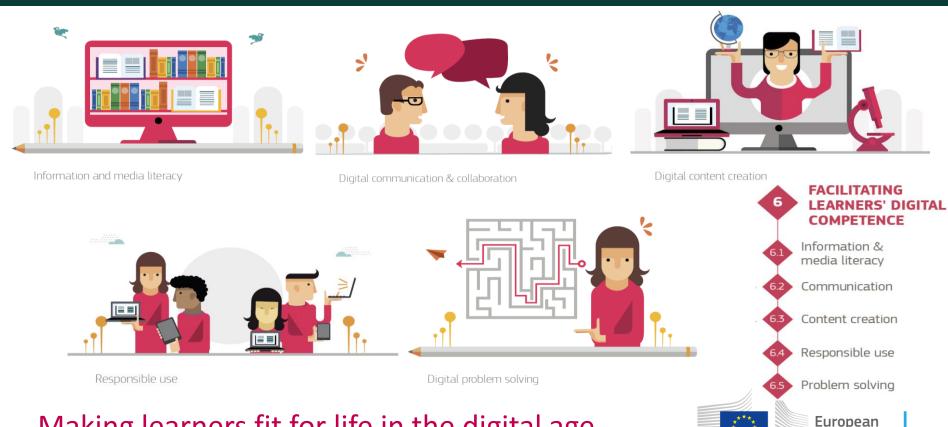


Reflective practice

Digital Continuous Professional Development (CPD)

Enhancing and developing pedagogical competences

Facilitating Learners' Digital Competence



Commission

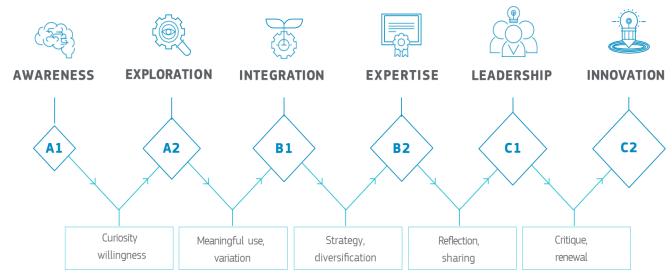
Making learners fit for life in the digital age

How can teachers develop their educator-specific digital competence?



Competence Progression

- → Educators' professional digital competence development is a continuous endeavour no matter which stage they are at
- → Different levels mean different focus areas and strategies for professional development





Competence levels

Newcomer (A1)



Explorer (A2)



Integrator (B1)



Newcomers (A1)

Have not really started engaging with digital technologies for teaching and learning.

Explorers (A2)

Already use digital technologies in some parts of their professional practice. However, they still need to develop a more comprehensive and consistent approach.

Integrators (B1) experiment with digital technologies in a variety of contexts and for a range of purposes, integrating them into many of their practices.

Expert (B2)



Experts (B2)

purposefully select digital technologies for particular situations, and try to understand the benefits and drawbacks of different digital strategies.

Leader (C1)



Leader (C1) have a consistent and comprehensive approach to using digital technologies. They rely on a broad repertoire of digital strategies from which they choose the most appropriate for any given situation.

Pioneer (C2)



DigCompEdu Check-In Tool

An Online Survey-based tool for educators to self-assess and reflect

3 versions

- > Teachers in school education incl. VET;
- Academics in higher education;
- Lecturers in adult education

• 22 items with 5 answer options

- One item per DigCompEdu competence
- Answer options arranged by level of engagement with digital technologies

Detailed Feedback

- ➤ Total score mapped on DigCompEdu competence levels
- > Detailed feedback on each item
- Concrete advice

Check it out:

- For educators in school education: https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runn er/DigCompEdu-S-EN
- For educators in higher education: <u>https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/DigCompEdu-H-EN</u>
- For educators in adult education: <u>https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/DigCompEdu-A-EN</u>

Work in Progress

Join our Community



https://ec.europa.eu/jrc /communities/communit y/digcompeducommunity







Thanks

Any questions?

You can find contact at christine.redecker@ec.europa.eu

https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/digcompedu

