National Curriculum Aims:
- All pupils can evaluate and apply information technology, including new or unfamiliar technologies, analytically to solve problems.

National Curriculum Aims Key Stage 1:
This is not a curriculum objective in KS1, however pupils should build their skills and understanding of data when encountered in other areas of the curriculum. This could then be presented using technology e.g. use of Piccollage to create, present and interpret pictograms.

National Curriculum Aims Key Stage 2:
- Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including **collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information**

	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Collect, analyse, evaluate and present data and information	**Branching database** • To investigate questions with yes/no answers • To identify the object attributes needed to collect relevant data • To explain that data can be used to answer questions • To retrieve information from different levels of a branching database	**Data Logging** • To suggest questions that can be answered using a given data set • To recognise that a sensor can be used as an input device for data collection • To explain that a data logger captures 'data points' from sensors over time • To use a computer program to sort data by one attribute • To present data	**Flat-File Database** • To explain that a computer program can be used to organise data • To design a structure for a flat-file database • To choose different ways to view data • To choose which attribute to sort data by to answer a given question • To choose multiple criteria to search data to answer a given question ('AND' and 'OR') • To choose suitable ways to present data to other people	**Spreadsheets** • To propose simple, relevant questions that can be answered using data • To explain that computers deal with different data types in different ways • To explain that formulas can be used to produce calculated data • To explain why data should be organised • To evaluate results in comparison to the question asked • To choose suitable ways to represent data
Example activities and resources	NCCE Data and information – Branching databases https://teachcomputing.org/curriculum Herefordshire Primary Computing Progression activity ideas https://herefordshirecis.files.wordpress.com/2020/04/2_herefordshire-primary-computing-progression-2020-lks2.pdf	NCCE Data and information – Data logging https://teachcomputing.org/curriculum Herefordshire Primary Computing Progression activity ideas https://herefordshirecis.files.wordpress.com/2020/04/2_herefordshire-primary-computing-progression-2020-lks2.pdf	NCCE Data and information – Flat-file database https://teachcomputing.org/curriculum Barefoot Computing Data Dash https://www.barefootcomputing.org/resources/data-dash Herefordshire Primary Computing Progression activity ideas https://herefordshirecis.files.wordpress.com/2020/04/3_herefordshire-primary-computing-progression-2020-uks2.pdf	NCCE – Spreadsheets https://teachcomputing.org/curriculum Barefoot Computing Pizza Party https://www.barefootcomputing.org/resources/pizza-party Herefordshire Primary Computing Progression activity ideas https://herefordshirecis.files.wordpress.com/2020/04/3_herefordshire-primary-computing-progression-2020-uks2.pdf

Boolean   Data which can only have one of two values, typically 1 or 0, true or false, yes or no
Branching Database   A branching database is a way of classifying a group of objects, using simple questions which lead down different branches of the database.
Datatype   The type of data held in a particular field. This defines for example if the field contains numbers, dates, text, etc.

Skills taken and adapted from NCCE progression learning graphs
www.teachcomputing.org.uk/resources

Database   a comprehensive collection of related data organized for convenient access, generally in a computer.

Field   A field is one specific piece of data in a database record. An example of this would be "date of birth" in a record containing information on a person

Pictogram   A pictogram is a chart that uses pictures to represent data.

Populate   to "populate" a database means to add in some data.

Record   A record is a set of data on a particular object, formed of one or more fields of data.

Definitions from j2e glossary