

PORTUGAL

RANK IN EU-27

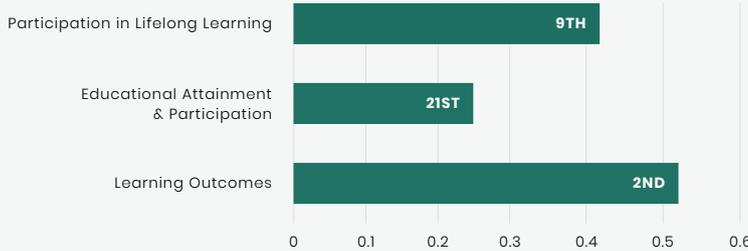
9TH

OVERALL SCORE

0.628

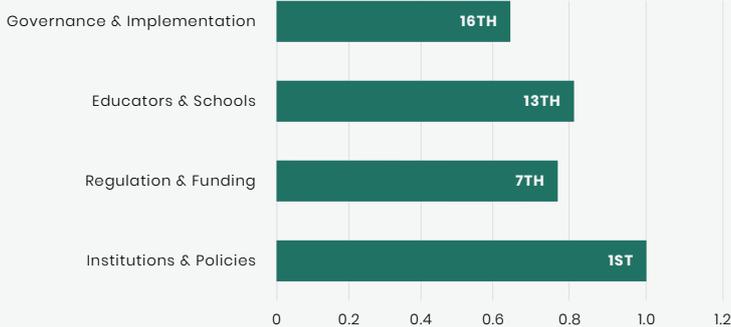
LEARNING PARTICIPATION AND OUTCOMES

RANK
15TH



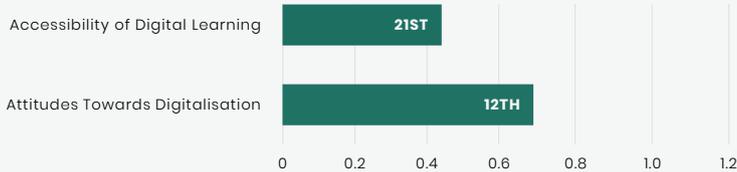
INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES FOR DIGITAL LEARNING

RANK
6TH



AVAILABILITY OF DIGITAL LEARNING

RANK
22ND



MAIN OBSERVATIONS

- Portugal is the 9th best performing country in Europe on the overall index. It is a high-achiever in terms of institutions and policies for digital learning (6th) but lags behind regarding the availability of digital learning (22nd).
- Portuguese policymakers are highly aware of the importance of digital learning for improving Portugal's competitiveness and turning it into higher value-added economy. The inter-ministerial policy framework on digital skills (INCoDe.2030) defines clearly responsibilities and funding, setting quantitative policy targets for 2030.
- The inclusion of ICT in teaching and learning is at a more advanced stage in primary and secondary education than in higher education.

TAKEAWAYS:

WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THIS COUNTRY?

- Full integration of ICT in the national curriculum in primary and secondary education as well as in training for teachers have been a priority. Experimentation in pedagogical and assessment practices is encouraged. Universities share good digital learning practices among them.
- Updating the skills of the general population is also a priority. Digital literacy is framed as a key dimension of citizenship and inclusion. Hence, digital lifelong learning is also included in the national strategy, for example via Technological Specialization Courses.
- The influence of the EU and the OECD in defining the Portuguese strategy has been significant.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Even though the regulatory framework is beneficial overall for digital learning in primary and secondary education, the lack of access to fast internet connections and new IT equipment, as well as the difficulty of introducing innovative assessment practices remain significant barriers to be removed.
- Open educational resources should also be better organised.
- Digital learning and teaching in higher education should be further developed. This is linked to a lack of adequate training for professors that needs to be addressed.
- Low-skilled adults should be better supported in managing their continuing education, especially with regard to digital skills.

KEY REFERENCES

- Portuguese Government (2018), "Portugal INCoDe.2030 - National Digital Competences Initiative e.2030".
 Portuguese Government (2018), "INCoDe.2030 Action Lines"
 OECD (2018), "Curriculum Flexibility and Autonomy in Portugal - An OECD Review", Paris.

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