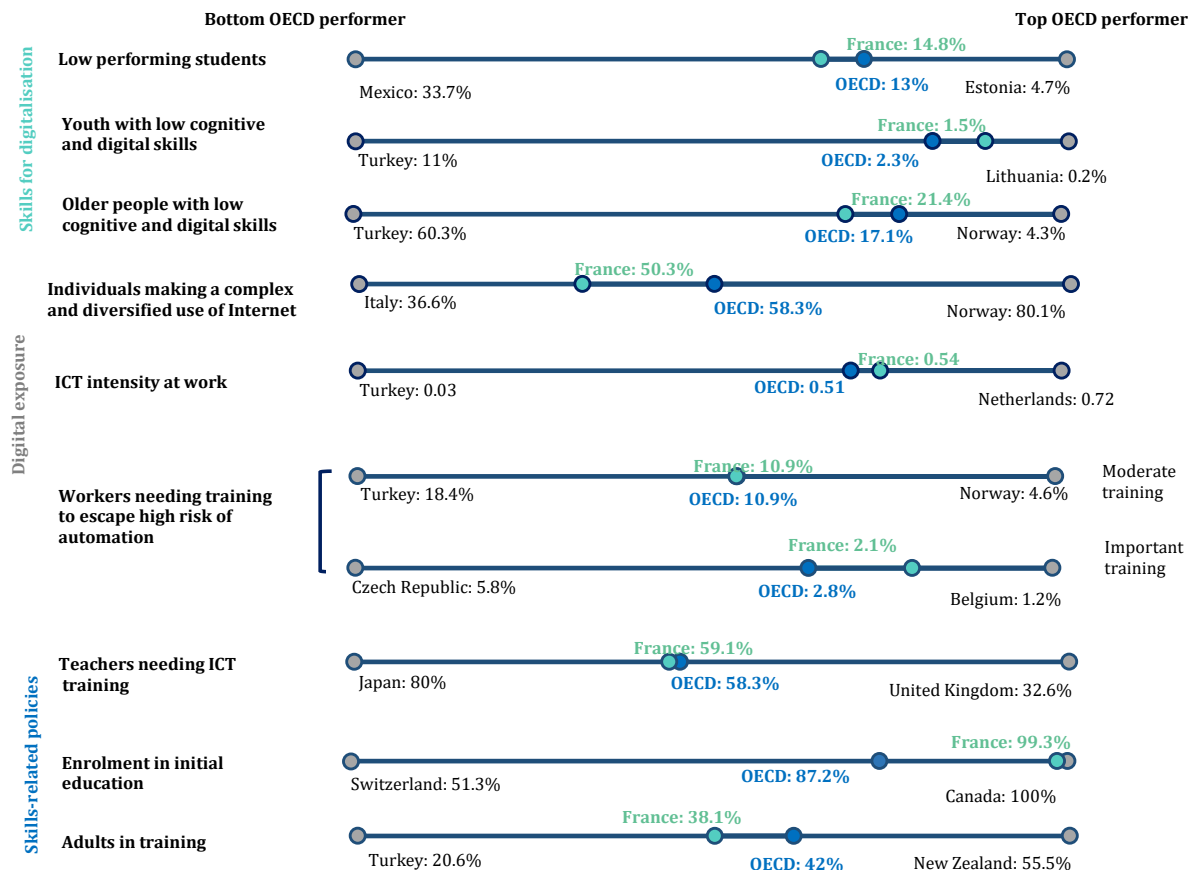


Skills Outlook Scoreboard - Thriving in a digital world



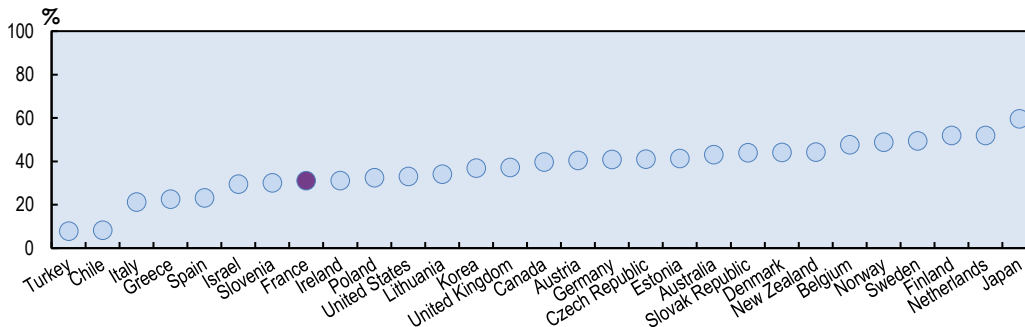
Note: How to read the data? Low performing students: Percentage of students scoring strictly below Level 2 in PISA (reading, mathematics, science), 2015. Youth with low cognitive and digital skills: Percentage of 16-29 scoring below Level 1 (inclusive) in literacy and numeracy and having no computer experience or having failed ICT core, 2012, 2015. Older people with low cognitive and digital skills: Percentage of 55-65 scoring below Level 1 (inclusive) in literacy and numeracy and having no computer experience or having failed ICT core, 2012, 2015. Individuals making a complex and diversified use of Internet: Share of individuals making a diversified and complex use of Internet, 2016. ICT intensity at work: Median intensity of ICT use across all workers (0-1). Workers needing training to escape high risk of automation: Percentage of employment in occupations at high risk of automation requiring moderate (up to 1 year) or important (up to 3 years) training needs to transition to occupations at low or medium risk of automation (upper bound). Teachers needing ICT training: Percentage of teachers reporting needing further training in ICT for teaching. Enrolment in initial education: Enrolment rates at the age 3 (early childhood education and pre-primary education) and at age 5-15. Adults in training: Percentage of adults participating in non-formal and informal learning over the past 12 months (PIAAC).
Source: Skills Outlook 2019: Thriving in a digital world. <https://doi.org/10.1787/df80bc12-en>

The Skills Outlook Scoreboard assesses the extent to which France is able to make the most of digitalisation. France's performance is measured along 3 main dimensions: Skills for digitalisation, Digital exposure and Skills-related policy effort.

The Scoreboard shows that, despite having a low share of individuals making a diversified and complex use of Internet (50.3% in France compared to 58.3% in the OECD), French workers are using ICTs on the job quite intensively and performing non-routine tasks. In France, according to OECD estimates, almost 11% of workers are in occupations at high risk of automation and would need moderate training to transit to safer occupations with low or medium risk of automation (in line with the OECD average). An additional 2.1% would need important training (up to 3 years) to escape from the risk of automation. Against this backdrop, only 38.1% of adults have received non-formal and informal training in the last twelve months, slightly below the OECD average (42%).

Individuals with a well-rounded set of skills are more likely to be able to adapt if digitalisation transforms their job content or everyday activities

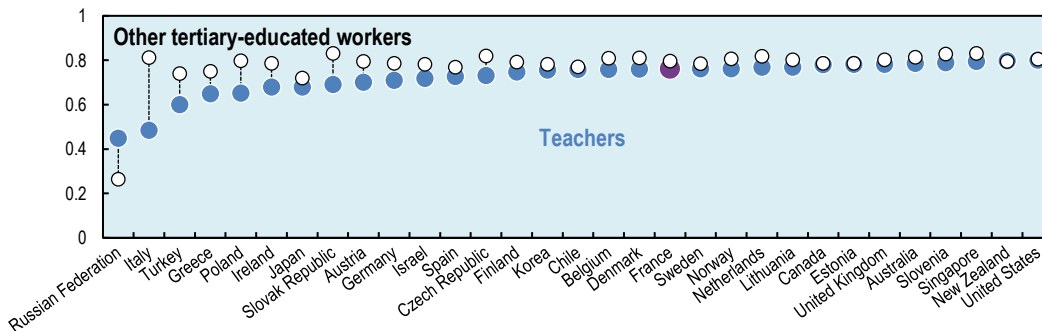
Percentage of 16-65 scoring at least Level 3 (inclusive) in literacy and numeracy



A good level of skills allows people to unlock all the benefits of Internet use. In France, however, only 30% of the individuals aged 16-65 have a good level of literacy and numeracy skills (i.e. score at least Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy tests).

At work, teachers make an important use of ICT. Some teachers, however, will need support to develop the right skills to benefit from those digital technologies

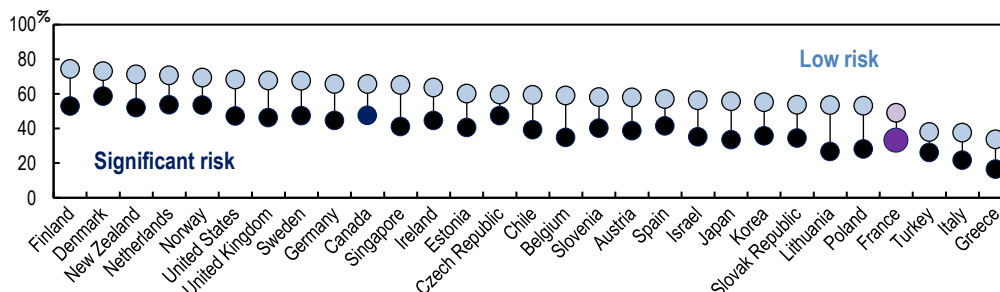
Median intensity of ICT use at work for teachers and workers with a tertiary education, by country



In some OECD countries teachers appear to be less likely to have higher proficiency in problem solving in technology-rich environment than other tertiary-educated workers. In France, instead, as in several other OECD countries, teachers' use of technology is on par with that of other high-skilled workers.

Workers more exposed to the risk of automation are less likely to participate in training

Share of workers participating in adult learning (in the last 12 months)



In France, the participation of workers in Adult Learning is low by international standards. In addition, French workers with low skills, being those needing training the most, do not participate in it as much as high-skilled workers who are exposed to lower risk.

Source: Skills Outlook 2019: Thriving in a digital world. <https://doi.org/10.1787/df80bc12-en>

Contacts: **Andreea Minea-Pic** Policy analyst (+33 1 45 24 92 78; andreea.minea@oecd.org)
Or **Montserrat Gomendio**, Head of the OECD Centre for Skills
(+33 1 45 24 99 44; montserrat.gomendio@oecd.org)

<https://doi.org/10.1787/df80bc12-en>