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

The Scoreboard shows that Germany has a high level of skill proficiency with respect to other OECD countries. German workers are using ICTs in their jobs quite intensively and performing non-routine tasks. In Germany, according to OECD estimates, 11% of workers are in occupations at high risk of automation and would need moderate training efforts to transit to safer occupations with low or medium risk of automation (in line with the OECD average). An additional 2.6% would need important training (up to 3 years) to avoid the risk of automation. Teachers in Germany, despite reporting higher training needs than other high-skilled workers, are well prepared: 50% of them are top performers in problem solving in technology-rich environments.
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.

Teachers are generally less likely to be top performers in problem-solving skills.

Share of top performing teachers and tertiary-educated workers in problem solving in technology-rich environments, by country.

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).

Source: Skills Outlook 2019: Thriving in a digital world. [https://doi.org/10.1787/df80bc12-en](https://doi.org/10.1787/df80bc12-en)

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