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

The Scoreboard shows that 15-year-old students in Spain perform relatively better than the average of the OECD. However, Spanish youth, and especially older individuals, score significantly lower than the average OECD countries when it comes to complex and diversified use of the Internet. The use that Spanish workers make of ICT on the jobs is also lower than in the rest of the OECD. In Spain, according to OECD estimates, approximately 9.6% of workers are in occupations at high risk of automation and would need moderate training efforts (up to 1 year) to transit to safer occupations with low or medium risk of automation (vs. almost 11% in the OECD). An additional 1.4% would need important training (up to 3 years) to escape the risk of automation. Results also show that teachers in Spain are more likely than other tertiary-educated workers to be in need of training. In particular, more than 6 out of 10 teachers indicate needing training in ICT for teaching.

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

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

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)


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