

Applying machine learning tools on web vacancies for labour market and skill analysis

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New tools for analyzing the labour market of the future

- Technology and globalization are radically changing labor markets throughout the world
- Some jobs are disappearing, new jobs are emerging, existing ones are changing.
- In particular jobs' skill requirements is changing considerably.
- Which occupations will grow in the future and where?
- What skills will be needed in the future?
- These are challenging questions that need new tools and new data

Why web vacancies can help

- We need tools able to address the complexity of labor market developments
- We need to focus on skills which are susceptible to change
- We need a data driven approach
- Web vacancies: bottom up approach, real time data, entirely data driven, cheap, very rich
- Surveys (e.g. skill survey): top down approach, pre-defined, expensive, low frequency data

Web vacancies challenges

- Totally unstructured data
- Need classification
- Lots of data, duplication issues
- Representativeness

The Wollybi project

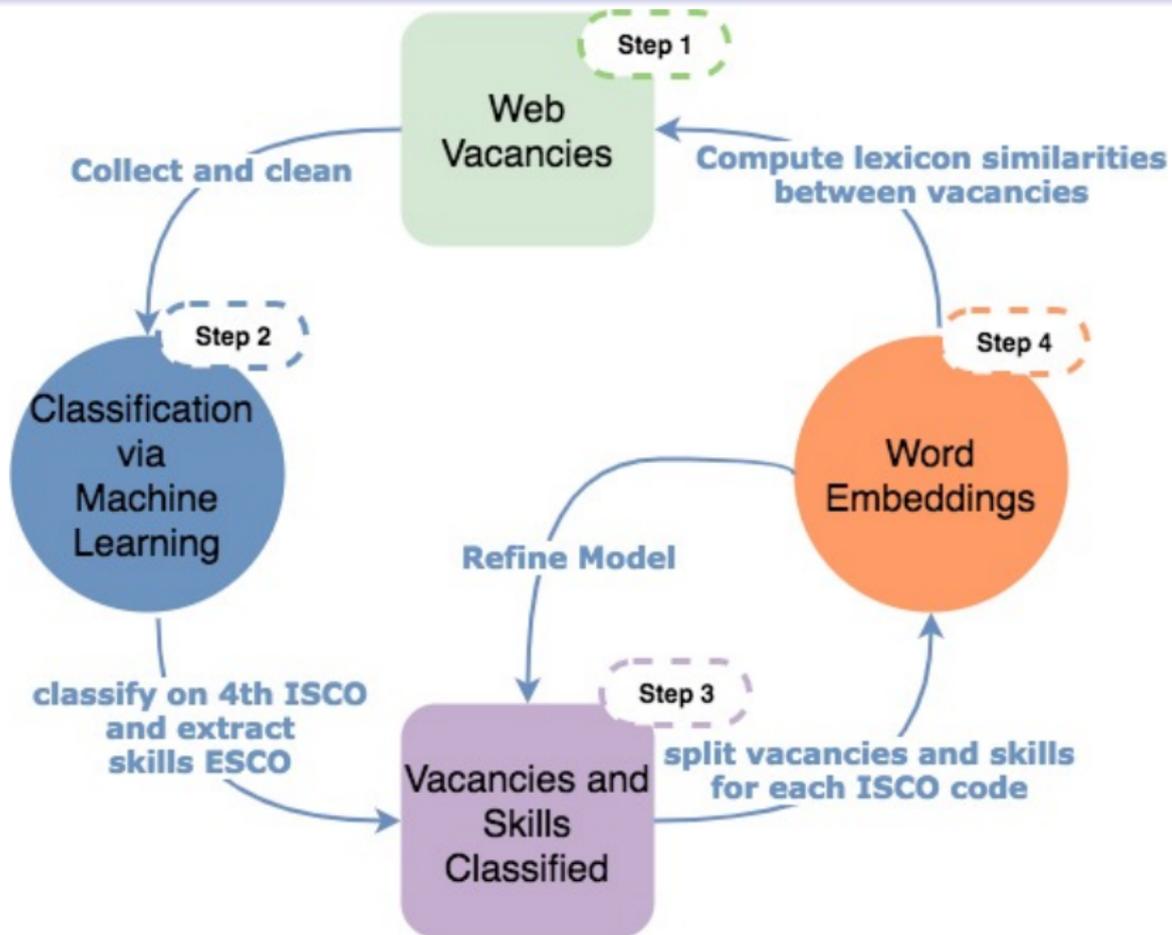
- Since 2013 collects and analyzes web vacancies Italy
- 2.8 millions unique obs analyzed
- Now in charge of a European project funded by Cedefop to implement a European system of LMI.
- By 2018 the project will analyse data from Italy, Germany, France, Spain, UK, Ireland, Czech Rep. (2/3 of EU pop.)
- By 2020 the whole EU will be analysed
- Lots of challenges in a multi language setting!

Wollybi data

- Vacancies
- Job title (ESCO/ISCO)
- Skills (ESCO)
- Additional skills (job requirements)
- Georeferencing (Nuts 4, town)
- Industry
- Education (work experience)

Methods and tools

- Big data tools, (source selection, de-duplication, data cleaning) textual analysis
- Machine learning tools for the classification process
- Skills extraction, n-grams.
- How skill requirement evolve over time? Word embedding (word2vec, doc2vec) to compute index of similarities between skills and vacancies.
- How detect new emerging occupations? LDA



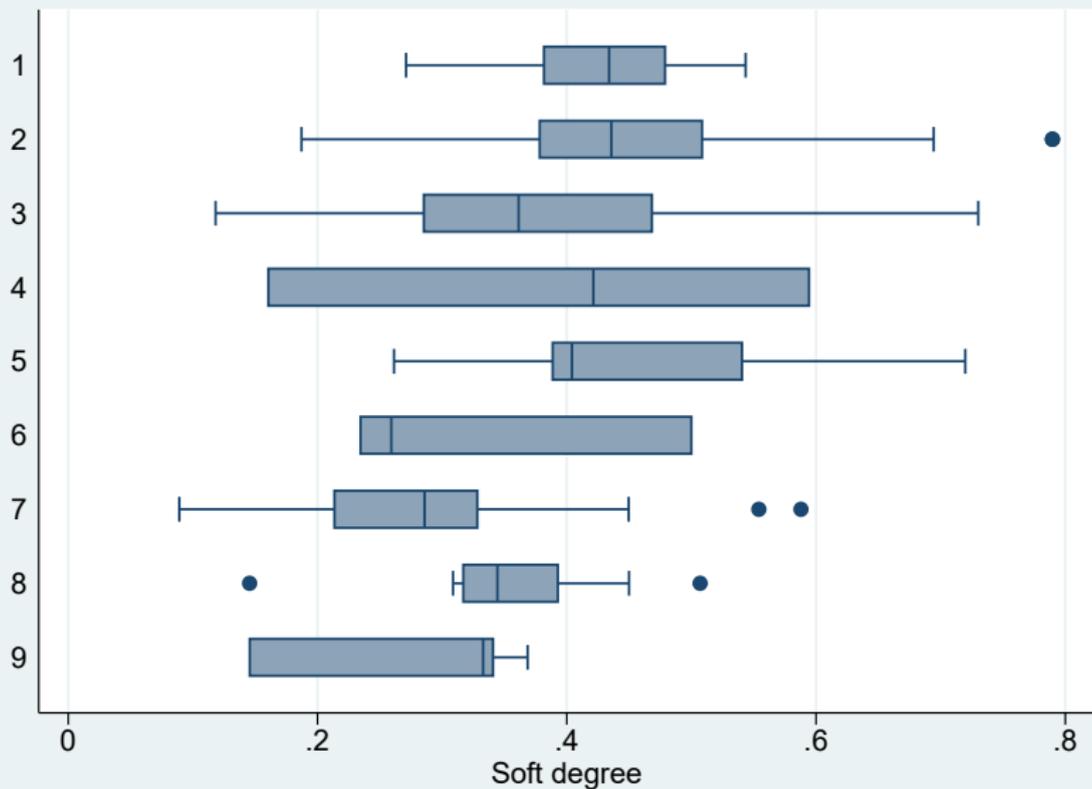
Hard and soft skills

- **Hard skills:** typically job-specific skills and competences that are needed to perform a specific job or task (e.g. knowledge of specific software or instruments, specific manual abilities etc.)
 - *Digital skills* are a sub-class of hard skills
- **Soft skills:** transversal competences which refer to the capacity of individuals to interact with others and the environment (e.g. communication skills, problem solving etc.).

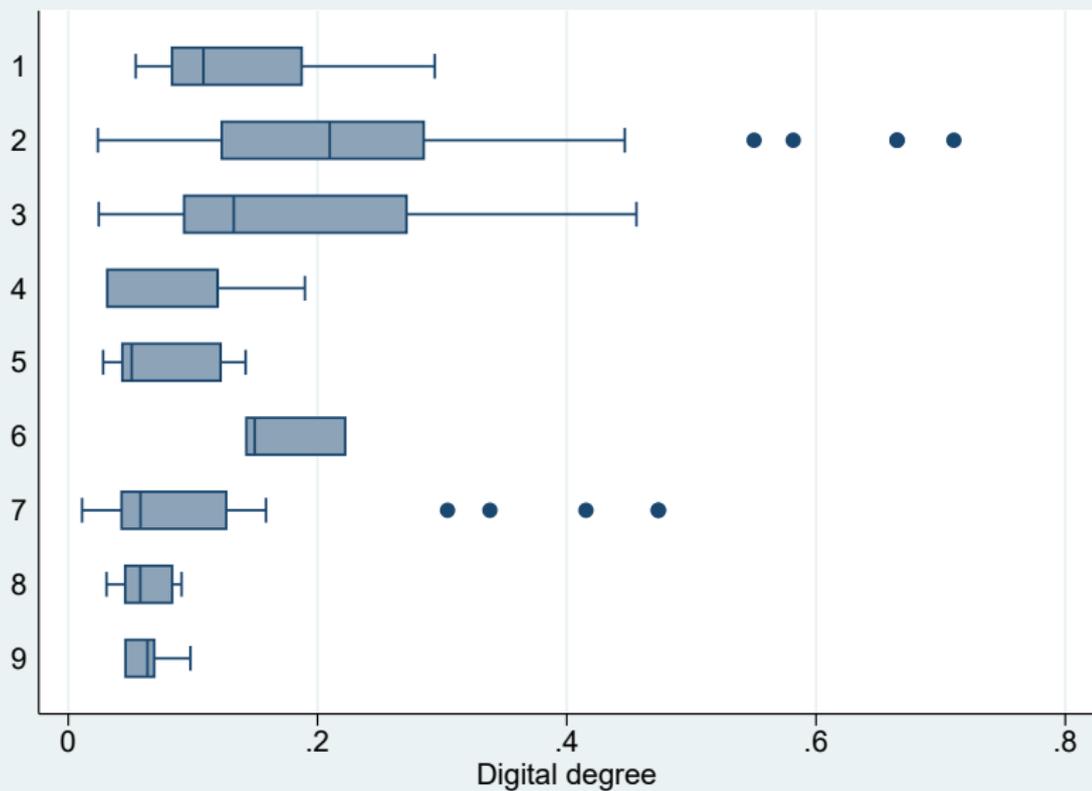
Digital skills

- **Information Brokerage skills.** Ability to use ICT tools and platforms for data exchange and communication (e.g. social media);
- **Basic ICT skills.** Ability to use some ICT specific applications for supporting standard individual professional activities (e.g. Office suite);
- **Applied/Management ICT skills.** Tools and software used within the organisation for supporting management, operational and decision making processes (e.g. administrative software);
- **ICT Technical skills.** Solutions, platforms and programming languages that are ICT-specific (e.g. programming languages, advanced ICT software).

Soft skills distribution



ICT skills distribution



Explaining the probability of automation

	OLS	W.OLS	OLS	W.OLS
Soft skills	-0.727*** (0.122)	-0.645*** (0.001)		
Hard skills			0.842*** (0.118)	0.714*** (0.001)
Digital skills			-0.719*** (0.110)	-0.683*** (0.001)
Const.	0.817*** (0.045)	0.759*** (0.000)	0.169** (0.079)	0.224*** (0.001)
R2	0.065	0.058	0.137	0.148
N.	512	512	512	512

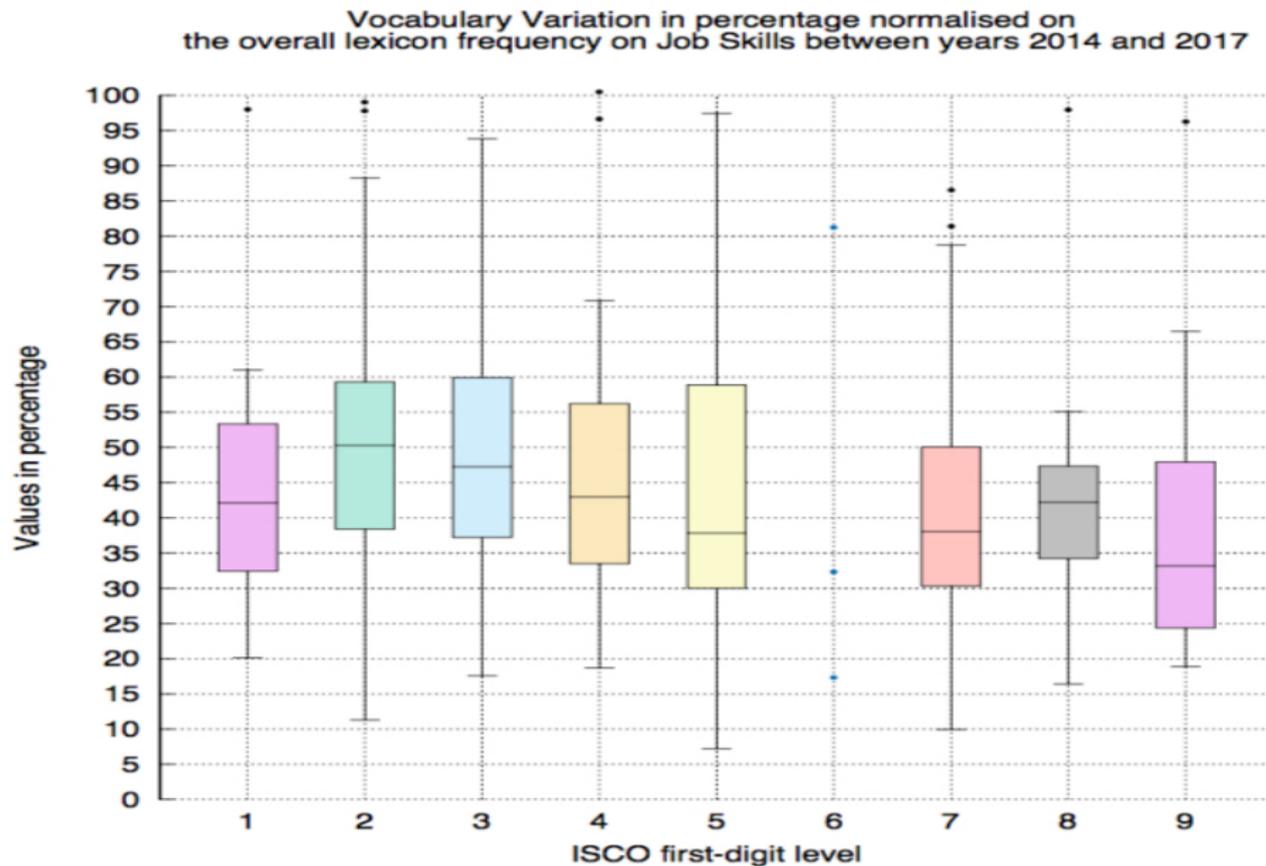
Explaining the probability of automation

	Q12 Prob	Q34 Prob	Q12 Prob	Q34 Prob
Hard s.	0.589*** (0.106)	-0.008 (0.048)	0.573*** (0.105)	0.016 (0.049)
Digital s.	-0.493*** (0.099)	0.101** (0.044)		
Inf. Brok.			-0.048 (0.381)	0.015 (0.148)
ICT Technical			-0.694*** (0.179)	-0.190* (0.106)
Basic ICT			-1.264*** (0.349)	0.383*** (0.139)
App. Man. ICT			-0.249 (0.183)	0.052 (0.093)
Const.	-0.004 (0.064)	0.868*** (0.034)	0.025 (0.067)	0.853*** (0.036)
R2	0.143	0.021	0.182	0.068
N.	256	256	251	249

How does the skill content of occupation change?

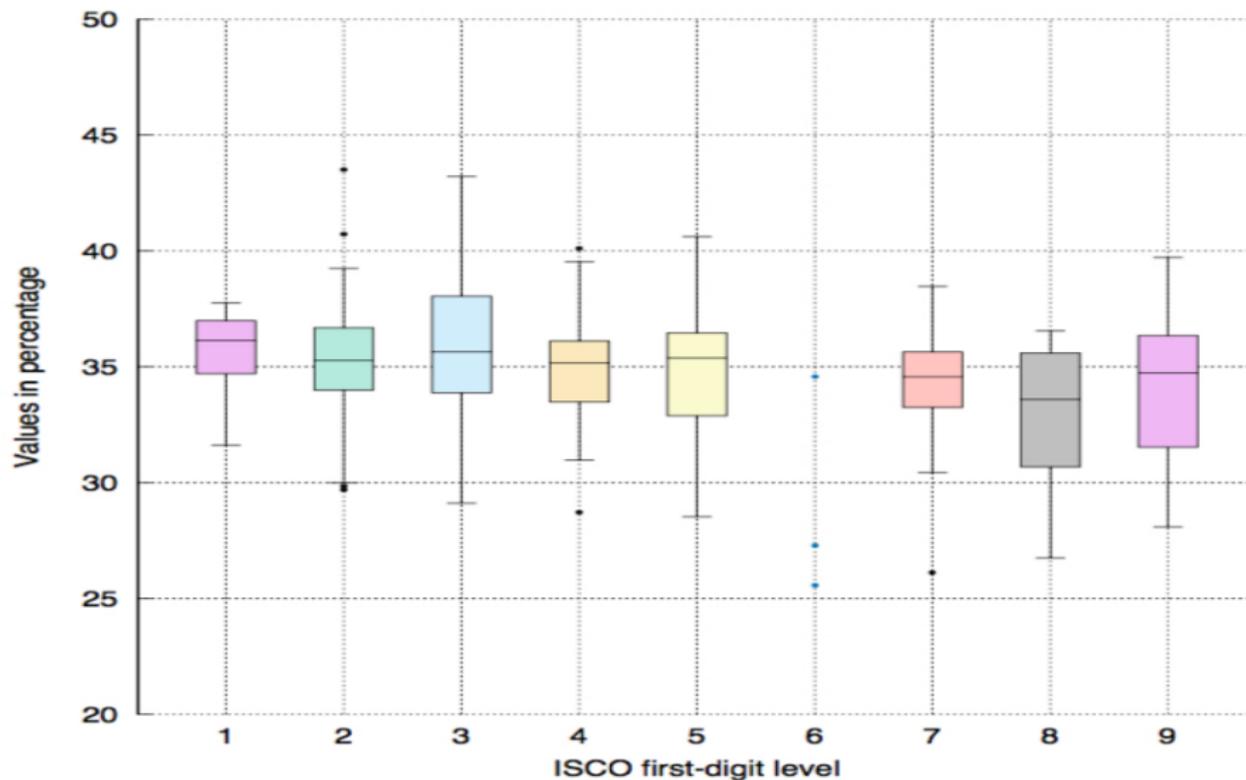
- We have measured the change in description and wording within occupations (4 digit ISCO) between 2014 and 2017
- We have measured the change in vocabulary used for titles and skills
- We have measured the change in *lexicon* used for titles and skills applying the Doc2Vec technique

The change in vacancy content: skill vocabulary

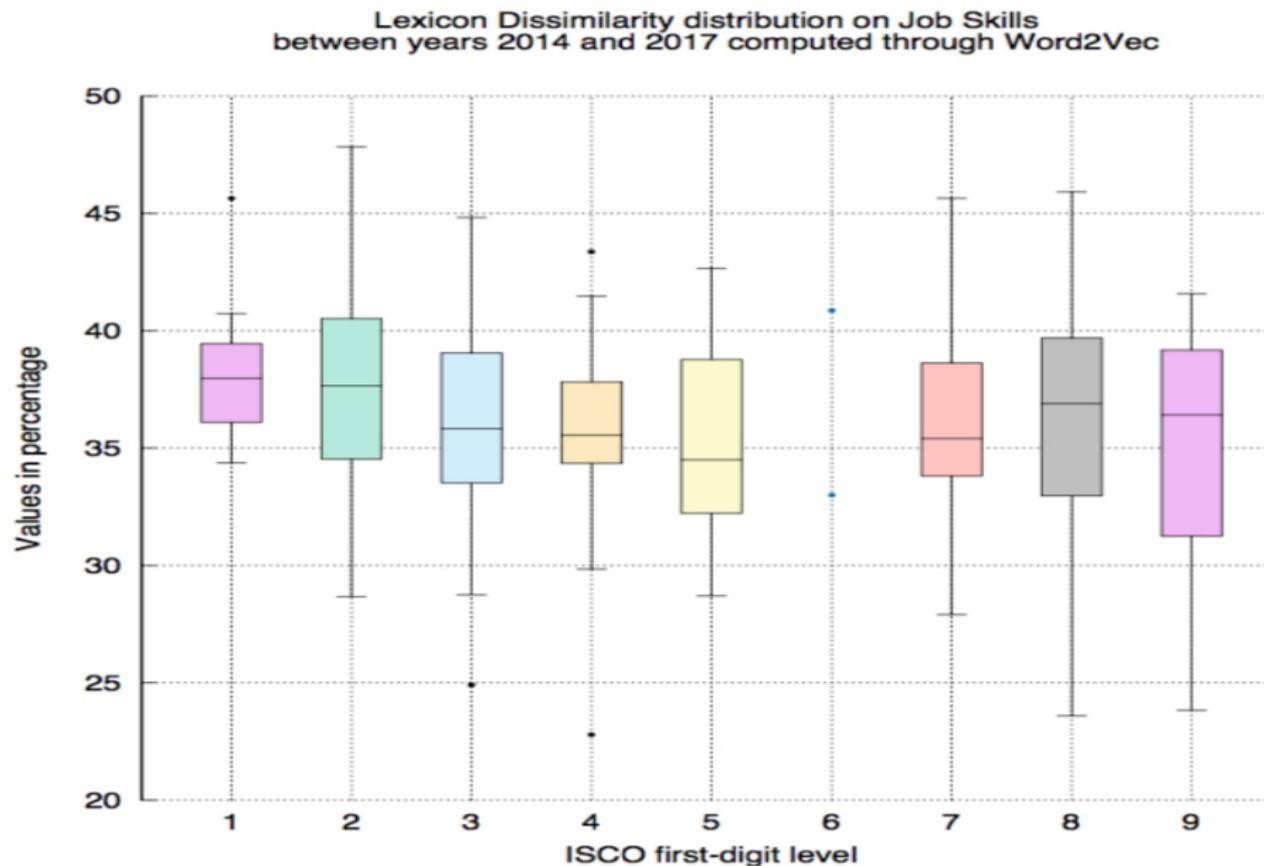


The change in vacancy content: title lexicon

Lexicon Dissimilarity distribution on Job Titles
between years 2014 and 2017 computed through Word2Vec



The change in vacancy content: skill lexicon



How to detect new emerging occupations?

- We take vacancy titles by ISCO 4D. We apply LDA (Latent Dirichlet Allocation) which returns returns a list of topics.
- The topics are basically different clustering of words used in vacancy titles with a word probabilistic model.
- Topics are validated by experts which identify new occupations
- The skill set is applied to new occupations

New emerging occupations

New Occ.	Hard Skill	Hard Skill	Hard Skill
BI Analyst	<i>ICT (50.32%)</i> SQL & Oracle SharePoint Data Integ*	<i>Maths&Stats (29.60%)</i> Data Analysis	<i>Bus.&Admin. (19.33%)</i> Public Relations Management Manage Quality?
Data Scientist	<i>Maths&Stats (48.15%)</i> Data Analysis SAS SAP & SPSS*	<i>ICT (29.01%)</i> SQL & Java Business Intell. Data Integration*	<i>Bus.&Admin.(22.84%)</i> P.R. Management Customer Rel. Manag
Facility Man.	<i>Bus&Admin.(48.07%)</i> Management Public Relations Negotiation exp	<i>ICT (19.89%)</i> MS Office AutoCAD Basics ICT	<i>Law (16.02%)</i> Security Law Legal Studies
HSE Spec.	<i>Law (41.51%)</i> Security Law Legal Studies	<i>ICT (28.30%)</i> Basic ICT SAP CRM	<i>Bus.&Admin. (16.98%)</i> Manage Quality Industry Systems

New emerging occupations

New Occupation	Soft Skill	Soft Skill	Soft Skill	Soft Skill
BI Analyst	Foreign languages (39.23%)	Positive attitude (31.51%)	Problem solving (15.35%)	Cooperation with others (6.27%)
Data Scientist	Positive attitude (38.58%)	Foreign languages (29.63%)	Problem solving (13.58%)	Cooperation with others (6.79%)
Facility Manager	Foreign languages (39.68%)	Positive attitude (28.95%)	Leadership ability (16.09%)	Problem solving (11.53%)
HSE Specialist	Foreign languages (14.55%)	Problem solving (56.36%)	Positive attitude (20.00%)	Cooperation with others (3.64%)