

# No Longer Optional: Employer Demand for Digital Skills ILO: Big Data for Skill Anticipation and Matching

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Dan Restuccia, Chief Analytics and Product Officer Burning Glass Technologies 0.06

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# Building a Detailed Understanding of Labour Market Mismatch

Online vacancy data provides a key window into critical questions related to skill gaps.

- How can we understand skill gaps at detailed and actionable level? In order to determine effective policy interventions, we must be able to measure which specific jobs and skills face shortages.
- What are the underlying dynamics and causes behind the gaps? There set of systemic changes occurring in the job market disrupting past patterns of credentials and other signaling mechanisms: hybridization, upcredentialing, automation, etc.
- What are the future trends in the job market? We can project future skill demand to prepare tomorrow's workers, today.



# **IMPACT OF REAL-TIME JOBS DATA POWERFUL RESULTS ACROSS COMMUNITIES**



RESKILLING

Thousands of at-risk retail workers are reskilling for adjacent careers in retail banking and IT support.



**ECONOMIC** DEVELOPMENT **Cities like Pittsburgh** and Birmingham have been using our data to shape coordination across education, industry, and government to build their skill base.



REEMPLOYMENT

1 million unemployed are served by agencies using our data. On average, they return to work a week faster than others.



**EDUCATIONAL** PERSISTENCE

90% of high dropout risk students at a national university are persisting in their studies.

JOB STABILITY

A global technology leader has been able to avoid thousands of layoffs by upskilling rather than replacing workers.



CARFFR GUIDANCE A training provider has experienced 60% increases in enrollments to high impact vocational courses by better articulating their career value.



# **Digitalization and Skill Policy**

### **Research Questions to Address:**

- What is the level of digitalision occurring in the economy?
- What digital skills matter in the market and for whom?
- What are the wage premia associated with developing digital skills?
- What are the role of digital skills in helping workers decrease automation risk?

### **Translating Research into Action**

• What are the implications of the findings above on setting skills policy?



Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport



# **Methodology**

- <u>No Longer Optional</u>, UK analysis based on 9.4M unique postings from Apr 2017 Mar 2018. Sponsored by UK Department of Media, Culture and Sport.
- Occupations coded into UK SOC and skills according to Burning Glass's proprietary skills taxonomy. Digital skills are grouped in thematic clusters.
- Occupations are tagged as "digital" or "non-digital" based on digital skill requirements of the role.
- Germany analysis of occupational digital intensity based on based on Muro, Liu, Whiton, and Kulkarni (2017)



# **Digital Skill Requirements are Nearly Universal**

- Even among low-skill jobs (RQF Level 1,2) 77% of job adverts are in occupations calling for digital skills
- Middle-skill jobs (RQF Levels 3-5) are more likely to call for digital skills than high skill jobs.

### **Demand by Skill Level**

Skill Level	Total Number of Job Adverts	Job Adverts in Occupations Requiring Digital Skills	% of Job Adverts in Occupations Requiring Digital Skills	
Low-Skill	2,111,889	1,629,017	77%	
Middle-Skill	2,602,348	2,214,109	85%	
High-Skill	4,685,953	3,873,377	83%	
All Jobs	9,400,191	7,716,503	82%	

# **Digital Skill Intensity is Increasing**

**burningglass**®

Our Germany study calculates "digital intensity" for each occupation.

- Nearly all jobs are increasing in their level of digital skill intensity.
- Digital intensity is increasing faster for less digital jobs then more digital ones.



Difference Based on 2014 Index by Occupation - ESCO Level 1

#### Regression

Occupation - ESCO Level 1

- Service and sales workers
- Technicians and associate professionals
- Plant and machine operators, and assemblers
- Professionals
- Managers
- Elementary occupations
- Clerical support workers
- Craft and related trades workers
- Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers



# **Digital Skill Typology**

Digital Skill Type	Digital Skill Cluster	Description	Common Occupations	
Baseline	Productivity Software	Productivity software skills such as Word and Excel, Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Project Management Software, SAP	<ul><li>Administrative Occupations</li><li>Customer Service</li></ul>	
	Software & Programming	Programming languages such as Java, SQL, and Python	<ul><li>Programmers</li><li>Software Developers</li><li>Database Administrators</li></ul>	
	Computer & Networking Support	Set up, support and manage computer systems and networks	<ul><li>Network Administrators</li><li>Software Developers</li><li>IT User Support Technicians</li></ul>	
	Data Analysis	Data analysis tools like R or Stata, Big Data, Data Science	<ul> <li>Management Consultants</li> <li>Economists</li> <li>Statisticians</li> <li>Business Analysts</li> </ul>	
Specific	Digital Design	Digital production, graphic design, online advertising skills	<ul> <li>Marketing Associate Professionals</li> <li>Graphic Designers</li> </ul>	
	CRM	CRM software, such as Salesforce or Microsoft Dynamics	<ul> <li>Sales Professionals</li> <li>Marketing Associate Professionals</li> <li>Customer Services Managers</li> </ul>	
	Digital Marketing	Digital marketing technologies, such as social media platforms and analytics tools, such as Google Analytics	<ul> <li>Sales &amp; Marketing Professionals</li> <li>Marketing Associate Professionals</li> <li>HR Officers</li> </ul>	
	Machining & Manufacturing Technology	Machining and engineering software and tools such as CNC machining and computer-aided design	<ul> <li>Machine Operators</li> <li>Civil Engineers</li> <li>Quality Control and Planning Engineers</li> </ul>	



# **Digital Skill Requirements are Nearly Universal**

- Even among low-skill jobs (RQF Level 1,2) 77% of job adverts are in occupations calling for digital skills
- Middle-skill jobs (RQF Levels 3-5) are more likely to call for digital skills than high skill jobs. (83% vs 75%)

### Annual Digital Demand by Skill Level

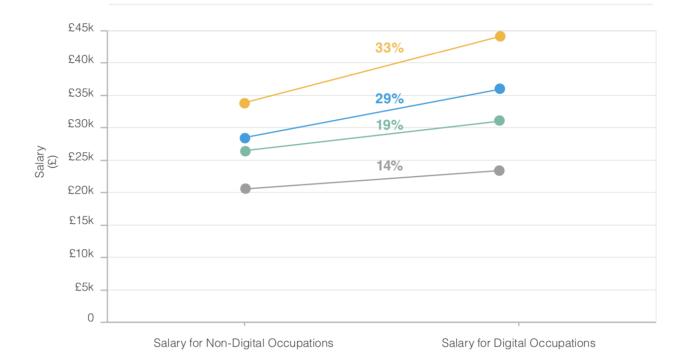
Skill Level	Baseline Digital (% of job adverts in occupations requiring baseline digital skills)	Specific Digital (% of job adverts in occupations requiring specific digital skills)	All Digital (% of of job adverts in occupations requiring digital skills in either category)	
Low-Skill	74%	29%	77%	
Middle-Skill	83%	59%	85%	
High-Skill	75%	67%	83%	
All Jobs	77%	56%	82%	

Note: The two categories 'baseline digital' and 'specific digital' are not mutually exclusive. An occupation can require both baseline and specific digital skills.



### **Digital Skills Offer Wage Premia**

- Overall, roles requiring digital skills pay 29% (£8,300 per annum) over those roles that do not (£37,000 p.a. vs £28,700 p.a.).
- Higher skill roles have a greater return to digital skills.

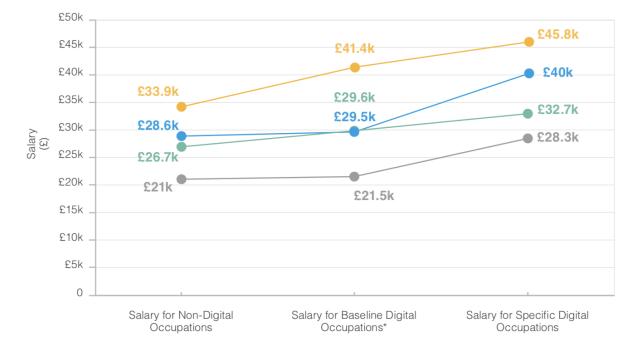


### Annual Salary by Skill Level



# **Salary Increases Are Driven by Specialized Skills**

- Job seekers need to develop specialized digital skills to maximize economic returns.
- Baseline digital skills are considered assumptive and offer only modest salary benefits to low aand middle skill job seekers.
- Jobs requiring specific digital skills offer salaries 40% higher over non-digital jobs (£40,000 vs £28,600).



#### Annual Salary by Skill Level, Baseline vs Specific Digital Skills



# **Digital Skills Provide Insurance Against Automation**

- Automation risk is influenced by two factors skill level and digital skill category.
- Jobs requiring only baseline digital skills have the greatest automation risk.
- Roles that require specific digital skills reduce risk of automation by 59%.

Skill Level	All Jobs Aggregated automation risk of all job adverts)	Baseline (Aggregated automation risk of job adverts in occupations requiring baseline digital skills)	Specific Digital (Aggregated automation risk of job adverts in occupations requiring specific digital skills)	
Low-Skill	71%	80%	60%	
Middle-Skill	43%	57%	38%	
High-Skill	<mark>19%</mark>	37%	18%	
ALL JOBS	37%	61%	29%	

# Note: Risk of automation score has been weighted by the size of demand for the respective group. Frey and Osborne (2013) found an overall automation risk of 47% of in their paper. The analysis of this paper is based on job openings and therefore represents the job market from the forward-looking employers' point of view. The overall automation risk is therefore lower.

**Risk of Automation across Skill Levels** 



# Implications for Setting Skills Policy

Eight in ten online advertised job openings in the UK are for occupations that demand digital skills - clear and convincing evidence of how digital skills are not merely important, but central to the labour market.

- Focus on the Skill the Matter Today and in the Future
- Skills Policy Should be Set Locally
- Identifying workers for retraining





# Digital Skills are "Not One Size Fits All"

- Productivity skills are more versatile and in greatest demand, but have lower salaries and growth.
- Data Analysts and Digital Marketing are more niche, but growing faster and pay more.

Skill Cluster	Total Number of Job Adverts	Percentage Share of Digital Demand	Versatility	Average Salary p.a.	Projected Growth (5 years)
Productivity Software	5,616,911	80%	Very high <b>(0.92)</b>	£34,700	Stable (+7%)
Programming	4,109,656	58%	Low (0.29)	£54,900	Stable <b>(+4%)</b>
Computer and Networking Support	2,261,307	32%	Average (0.43)	£47,600	Declining (-13%)
Data Analysis	1,786,948	25%	High (0.64)	£52,300	Fast <b>(+33%)</b>
Digital Marketing	1,380,020	20%	Average (0.51)	£34,100	Fast <b>(+26%)</b>
CRM	1,204,558	17%	Very high <b>(0.84)</b>	£37,600	Fast <b>(+15%)</b>
Manufacturing and Machining Technology	762,376	11%	Average (0.35)	£38,600	Stable (-8%)
Digital Design	663,045	9%	Average (0.56)	£37,400	Stable (-9%)



# **Digital Skills Matter Everywhere**

• In each region, 75%-87% of postings are for digital occupations



Key



\*Digital Intensity indicates the percentage share of job adverts in digital occupations within the total number of job adverts for a region / nation.



# **But, the Profile of Skill Differs Greatly**

- In Greater London, the regional skills profile emphasizes data analysis
- In the West Midlands, advanced manufacturing skills are most critical
- In Northern Ireland, the skills profile is driven by baseline skills in administrative roles.

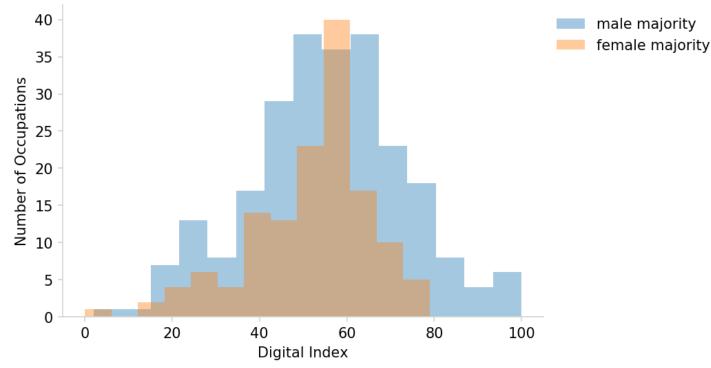
### Figure 4: Digital Demand Concentration by Digital Skill Cluster and Region/ Nation\*

♦	$\sim$	_	~	*	
Very Low		Average	High	Very High	
Greater London		West Mi	dlands		Northern Ireland
Software & Program Computer & Networkins Data Analysis Digital Marketing CRM Digital Design	1.04 1.27 1.15 1.05 1.13	Software & F Computer & Data Analysi Digital Marke CRM Digital Desig	0.95 Networking 0.96 0.79 0.94 0.98 0.98		Software & Program0.84Computer & Networking0.87Data Analysis0.85Digital Marketing0.86CRM0.87Digital Design0.77
Machinery Tech 0.36 Productivity	- 1.01	Machinery T Productivity	och 0.99	1.92	Machinery Tech 1.28 Productivity 1.02



# **Gender Profile of Digitization**

- The most digitally intensive occupations (e.g. IT) and least digitally intensive (e.g. construction) tend to me majority male.
- Female majority occupations (e.g. secretarial) cluster at the center of the digital intensity distribution.



Digital Index Distributions for Male Majority and Female Majority Occupations

Analysis of German labour market



# **Tools and Information for Decision Making**

Eight in ten online advertised job openings in the UK are for occupations that demand digital skills - clear and convincing evidence of how digital skills are not merely important, but central to the labour market.

- Detailed skill information for program planning
- Career ladders to show
   opportunities for progression
- Student and job seeker information (e.g. infographics)





# **Use Skill Information to Design Digital Curriculum**

Key variables include level of demand, salary, versatility, projected growth.

Skill	Number of Job Adverts	Percentage Share within Cluster	Percentage Share of Digital Demand	Advertised Salary	Versatility	Projected Growth (5 years)
Microsoft Excel	810,239	14.4%	11.5%	£31,300	Very High 0.98	Fast +23%
Microsoft Office	463,117	8.2%	6.6%	£29,800	Very High 0.99	Stable +3%
Microsoft PowerPoint	185,619	3.3%	2.6%	£34,300	Very High 0.98	Stable -5%
Microsoft Word	175,513	3.1%	2.5%	£27,900	Very High 0.99	Stable +2%
SAP	164,034	2.9%	2.3%	£39,200	Very High 0.93	Fast +24%
Oracle	127,817	2.3%	1.8%	£44,200	High 0.71	Declining -32%
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	101,257	1.8%	1.4%	£47,600	Very High 0.90	Fast +25%
Spreadsheets	100,349	1.8%	1.4%	£28,400	Very High 0.97	Fast +47%
Microsoft Outlook	54,712	1.0%	0.8%	£27,100	Very High 0.98	Fast <b>+12%</b>
Microsoft SharePoint	54,375	1.0%	0.8%	£40,900	High 0.78	Declining -69%

### Productivity Cluster Table 1: What are the most important skills in this cluster?



# **Use Skill Information to Design Digital Curriculum**

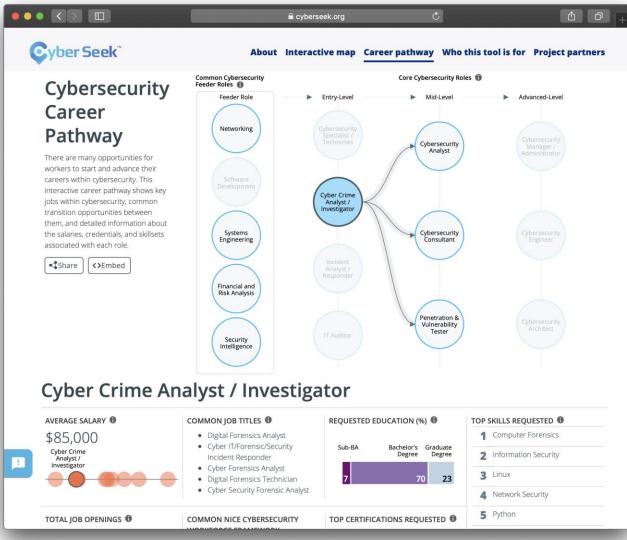
Key variables include level of demand, salary, versatility, projected growth.

Skill	Number of Job Adverts	Percentage Share within Cluster	Percentage Share of Digital Demand	Advertised Salary	Versatility	Projected Growth (5 years)
Customer Retention	77,242	6.4%	1.1%	£37,400	Very High 0.98	Stable +1%
Customer Relationship Management (CRM)	51,143	4.2%	0.7%	£31,800	High 0.81	Fast +31%
Salesforce	27,235	2.3%	0.4%	£41,900	High 0.79	Fast +37%
Customer Acquisition	12,227	1.0%	0.2%	£46,700	Average 0.72	Fast +26%
Account Development	11,576	1.0%	0.2%	£39,500	Average 0.60	Stable +9%
Consumer Behaviour	3,775	0.3%	0.1%	£47,400	High <b>0.76</b>	Stable +1%
CRM Software	2,688	0.2%	0.04%	£36,900	Average 0.67	Fast <b>+21%</b>
Sales Database	1,487	0.1%	0.02%	£30,400	Average 0.42	Declining -16%
Account Consultations	1,418	0.1%	0.02%	£45,700	Average 0.64	
Microsoft CRM	1,224	0.1%	0.02%	£43,000	Average 0.49	Declining -16%

#### CRM Cluster Table 1: What are the most important skills in this cluster?

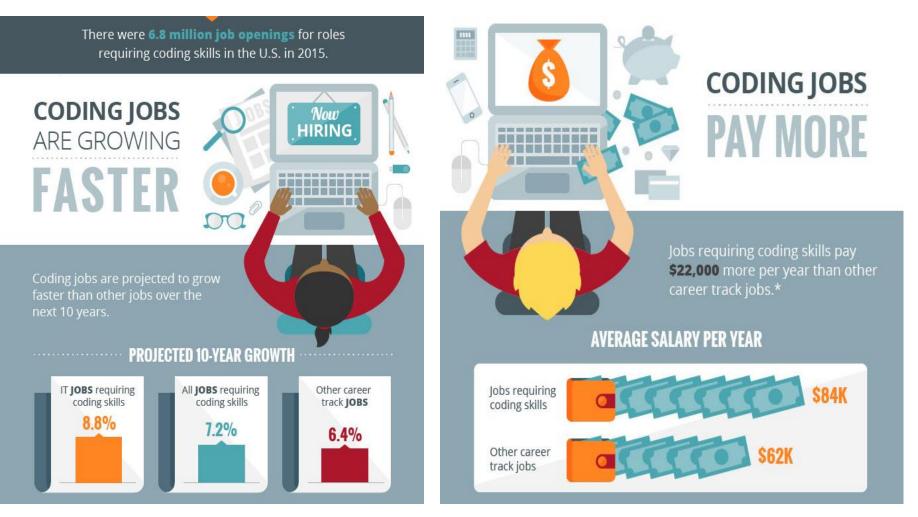


# Highlight Progressions & Skill Gaps for Job Seekers





# For young students: Highlight future opportunities



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# **Questions?**

### For More Information:

Dan Restuccia Chief Product and Analytics Officer Burning Glass Technologies drestuccia@burning-glass.com