OECD Skills for Jobs Database

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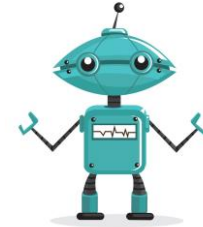
Skills and Employability Division

Why the OECD Skills for Jobs database?

Technological change

Demographic changes

Automation

Changing skill demands

Need for more robust information for policy makers, practitioners, firms and families and individuals

Step 1:
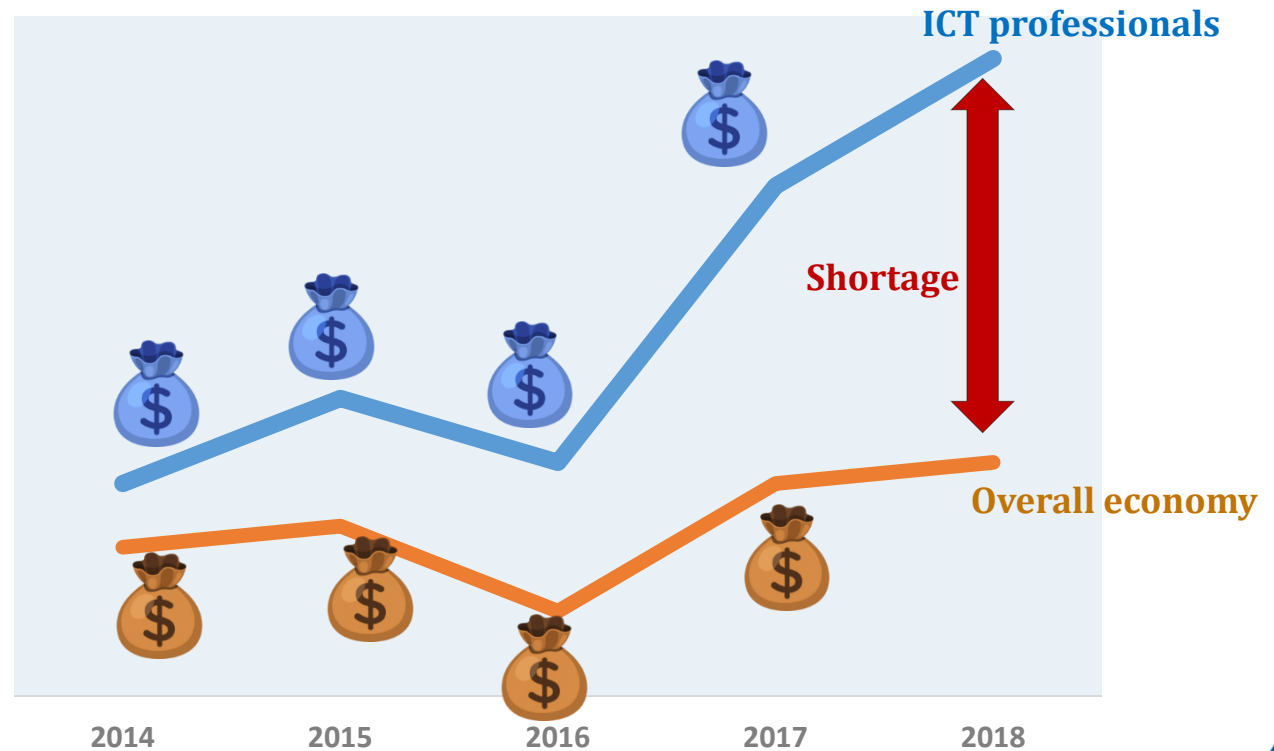# Identify what occupations are in high-demand in the labour market

Labour market signals

Wages

Hours Worked

Employment

Unemployment

Talent match

ICT professionals

Shortage

Overall economy

2014   2015   2016   2017   2018

Ranking Occupational Imbalances

(1) Teaching Professionals

(2) Health Professionals

(32) Street and Related Sales and Services Workers

(33) Cleaners and Helpers

Teaching Professionals | Health Professionals | Health Associate Professionals | Personal Care Workers | Personal Services Workers

Protective Services Workers | Cleaners and Helpers | Science and Engineering Professionals | Science and Engineering Associate Professionals | Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators

Administrative and Commercial Managers | Production and Specialized Services Managers | Drivers and Mobile Plant Operators | Building and Related Trades Workers (excluding Electricians) | Business and Administration Professionals

Business and Administration Associate Professionals | Information and Communications Technology Professionals | Information and Communications Technicians | Legal, Social and Cultural Professionals | Legal, Social, Cultural and Related Associate Professionals

Hospitality, Retail and Other Services Managers | Sales Workers | Customer Services Clerks | Handicraft and Printing Workers | Stationary Plant and Machine Operators

Assemblers | Food Preparation Assistants | Food Processing, Woodworking, Garment and Other Craft and Related Trades Workers | Street and Related Sales and Services Workers | Refuse Workers and Other Elementary Workers

General and Keyboard Clerks | Numerical and Material Recording Clerks | Other Clerical Support Workers | Labourers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and Transport | Electrical and Electronic Trades Workers

Metal, Machinery and Related Trades Workers | Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Labourers | Market-oriented Skilled Agricultural Workers | Market-oriented Skilled Forestry, Fishery and Hunting Workers | Subsistence Farmers, Fishers, Hunters and Gatherers

Step 2:
Link occupations in high-demand to Skill Requirements

Skills for Jobs Framework
What does it measure?

150 Skill dimensions!

Shortage / Hard to fill
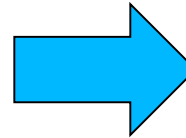
1. Science and Engineering Professionals
2. Health Professionals
3. Teaching Professionals

Surplus/ Easy to fill

31. Cleaners and Helpers
32. Building and Related Trades Workers (excluding Electricians)
33. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Labourers

Oral and Written comprehension

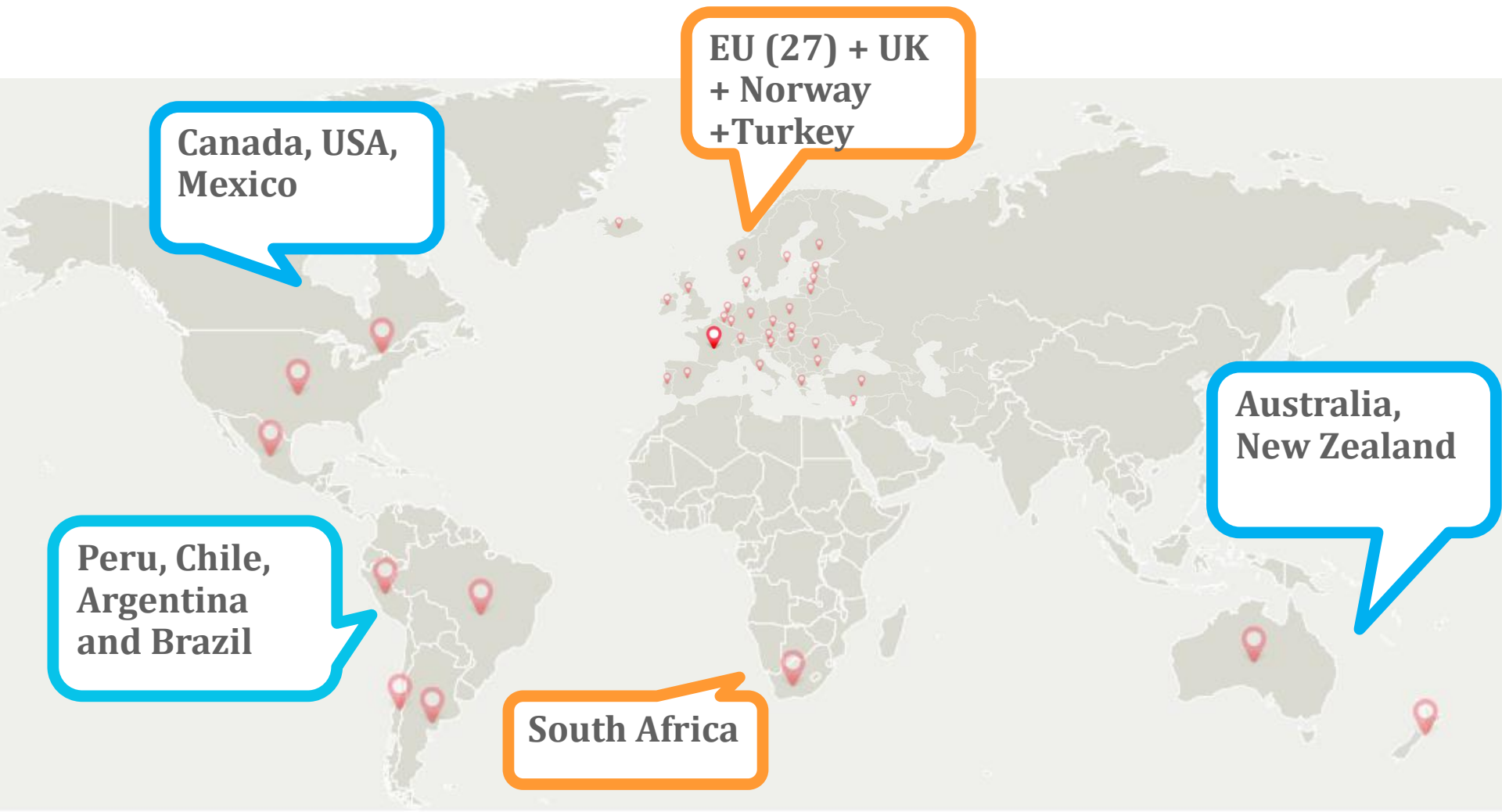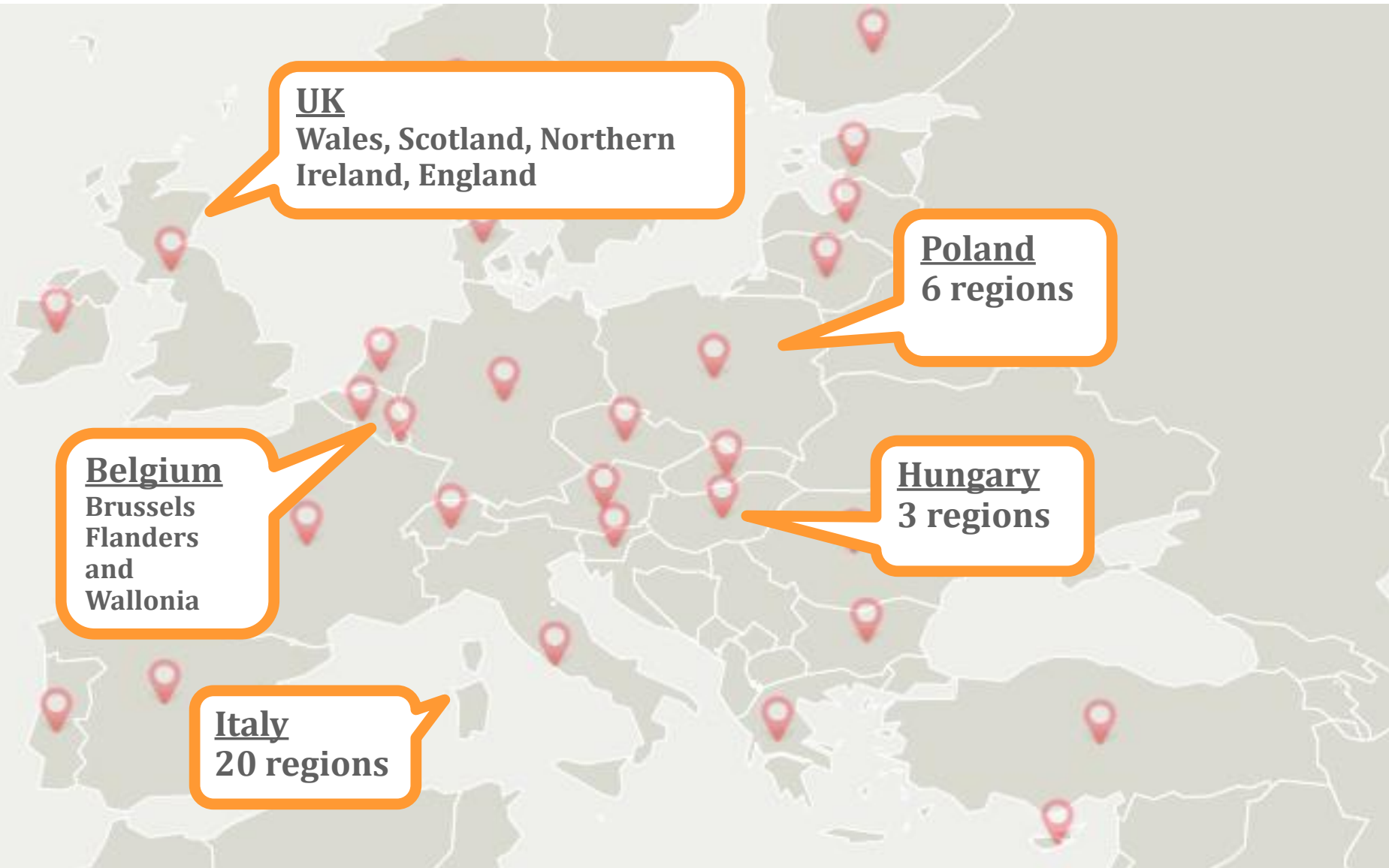**Complex problem Solving**

Critical Thinking

Physics

ICT

What is new with the OECD Skills for Jobs 2018?

"Where" is the Skills for Jobs database?

EU (27) + UK + Norway +Turkey

Canada, USA, Mexico

Australia, New Zealand

Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil

South Africa

Also, REGIONS!

...and also, SECTORS!

Education

Agriculture and Forestry

Mining

Arts and Entertainment

1. Education

2. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

3. Human Health and Social Work Activities

4. Construction

5. Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities

6. Electricity and Energy Supply; Waste Management

7. Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

8. Other Service Activities

9. Information and Communication

10. Real Estate Activities

11. Public Administration and Social Security

12. Financial and Insurance Activities

13. Transportation and Storage

14. Accommodation and Food Service Activities

15. Mining and Quarrying

16. Manufacturing

17. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Motor Repair

We love crunching numbers

40 countries   *x*

33 occupational   *x*
groups

5 raw sub-indicators   *x*

10 years   *x*

150 Skill-dimensions   =

≈ 10 000 000 data points !

Reconstruct classification breaks

Cross-walk from different databases and definitions

Aggregate, weight and standardise different sub-indicators

Fix small sample size issues

Disaggregate at the sectoral, regional level… and much more…

Data visualisation

www.oecdskillsforjobsdatabase.org