

Skills Match

Summary of Draft Methodology

**NB. Methodology is subject to change
based on user feedback**

Main Data Sources

Supply (qualified learners):



National Pupil Database (*for Schools provision*)



ILR (*for FE & Apprenticeship provision*)

Demand (job vacancies):



GLA Economics (*for overall job projections and replacement demand*)



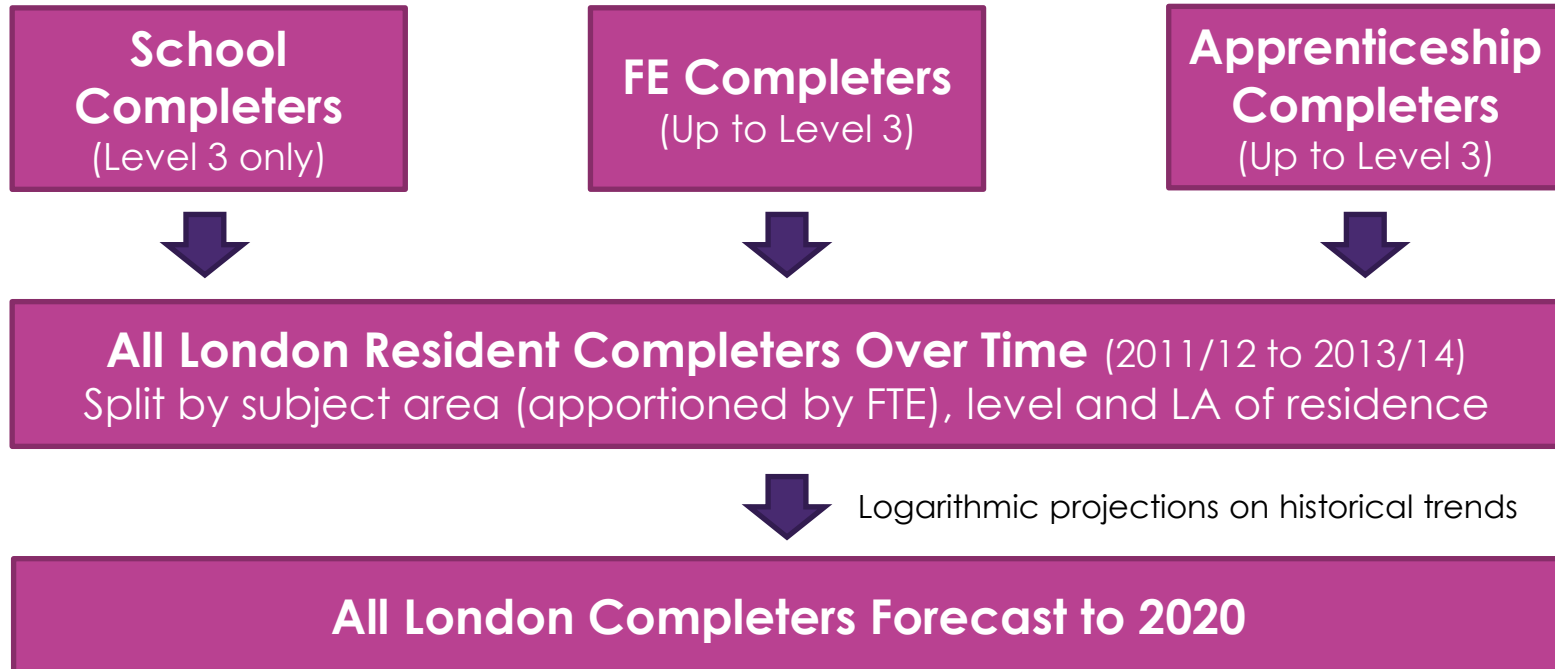
Working Futures (*for detailed jobs data and qualification levels*)



2011 Census (*for LA distribution of jobs*)



Data Modelling Summary: Supply



- *Completers are based only on those successfully passing the course, in state funded education and aged 17 or 18*
- *FTE = Full Time Equivalent (for example, a learner completing one course in Construction and another in Engineering would be counted as 0.5 FTE in each subject area).*

Data Modelling Summary: Supply

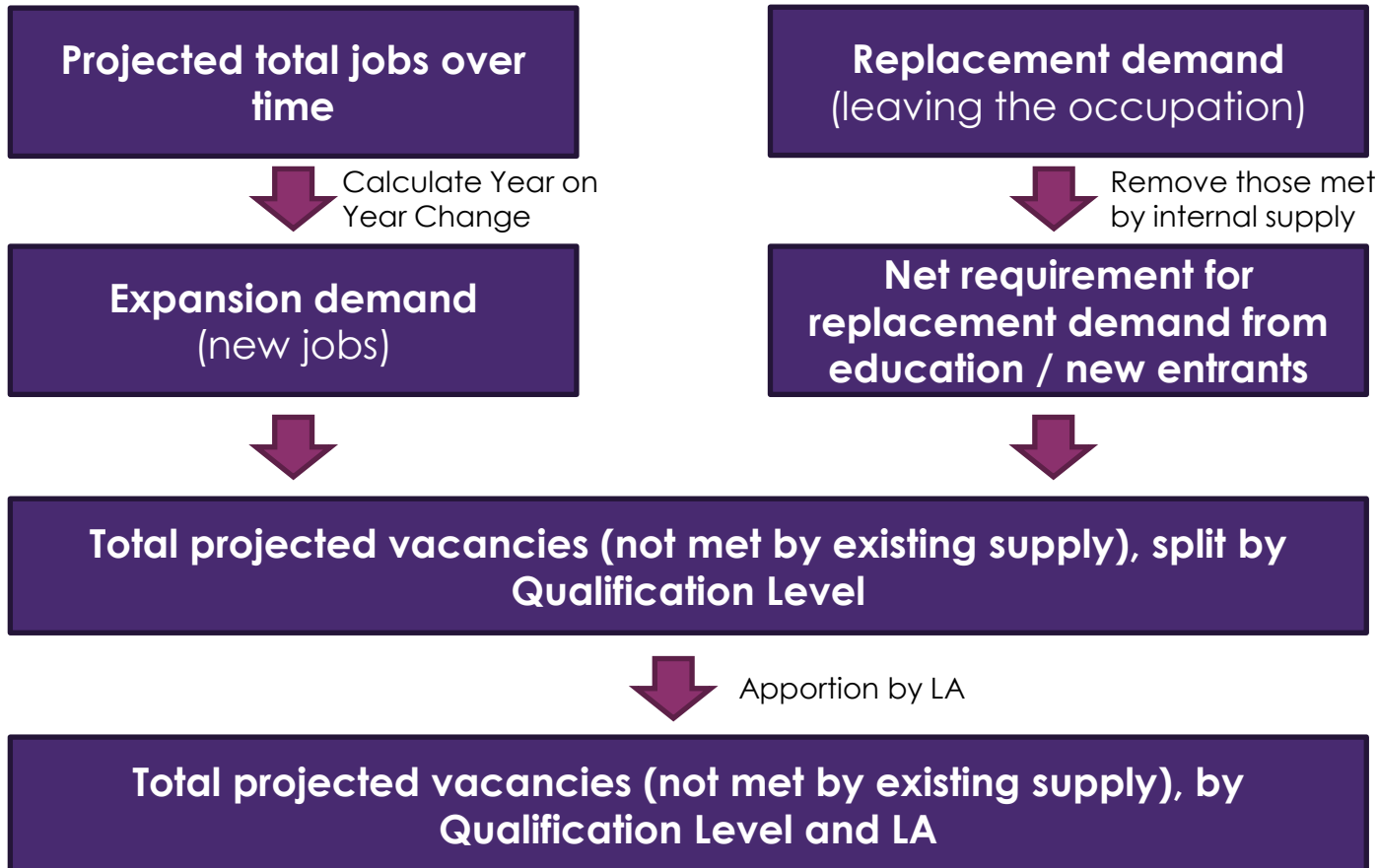
Some factors that may **under-estimate supply**:

- Does not take account of the supply from recent completers who would commute into London (which is only partially balanced by Londoners that would commute out of London)
- Does not count learners who only successfully completed courses in “Preparation for Life & Work”, “ICT for Users” or other non-sector specific courses
- No consideration of new entrants from overseas, or young people looking for a job for the first time some years after completing their studies.

Some factors that may **over-estimate supply**:

- Supply figures include learners who will go on to further study - particularly important in the case of Level 3 learners going to university (note that there is an option to remove these from the analysis)
- Part-time learners already in part-time employment will be classed as one person in supply terms

Data Modelling Summary: Demand

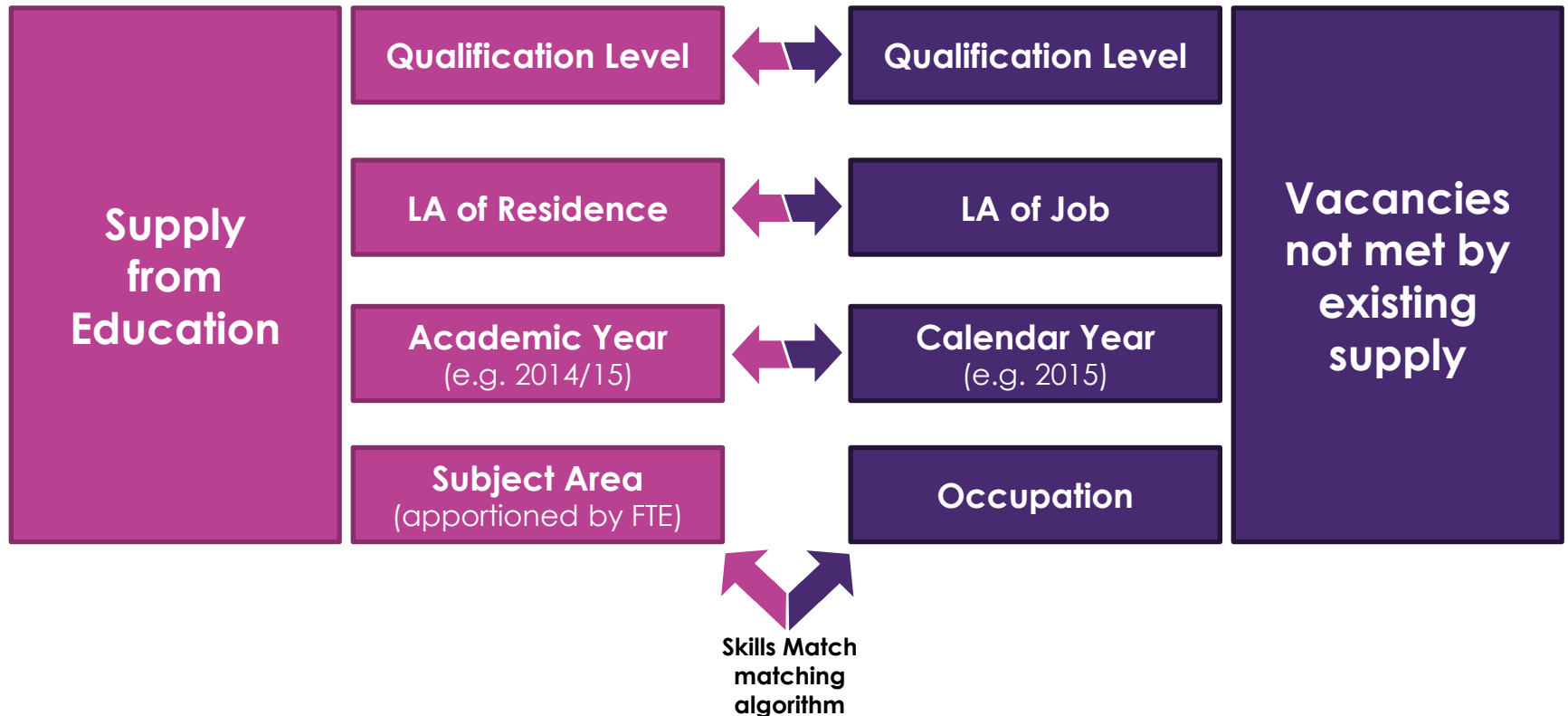


Data Modelling Summary: Demand

Some factors that may mean **demand is incorrectly forecast:**

- No account is taken of developments planned for *particular* local authorities that may create jobs, such as large construction projects (although they may be visible at the overall London level). Apportionment of jobs by local authority is based on 2011 distribution of jobs (census workplace zones).
- Forecasting of growth in jobs by occupation is notoriously difficult to do (and involves a number of assumptions around economic growth).
- Replacement demand is assumed to be a constant proportion of jobs at all qualification levels (not changing in a growing or declining industry).

Data Modelling Summary: Matching Supply & Demand



Data Modelling Summary: Matching Supply & Demand

Notes on the Skills Match subject to occupation matching algorithm:

- The Skills Match algorithm matches ~100,000 unique course titles to ~280 occupations
- Some occupations map to more than one subject area, in which case the demand is apportioned evenly across subject areas
- Some subject areas map to more than one occupation, in which case the supply is apportioned evenly across the occupations
- Many learners complete courses in more than one subject area and are apportioned by FTE
- Courses that could not be matched to a subject area (e.g. with generic titles) appear in an unmatched subject area grouping (called “Unmatched supply in SSA X”)
- Occupations that could not be matched to a subject area (e.g. where the training for the job is usually on the job, such as many elementary occupations) are categorised under “Unmatched demand in SSA X”