#### **Using Taxonomies in Large-Scale Job Matching**

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#### WCC Smart Search & Match

- ELISE: advanced technology for searching and matching for large organizations:
  - Optimize decision support by leveraging many heterogeneous data sources
  - Exact/inexact, structured/unstructured, and private/public data
  - Highly scalable
- Large customers in public and private sectors all around the world
- Vast experience and expertise in specific applications of our technology



### WCC's Expertise

- Employment domain:
  - Public employment services:
    - Helping the unemployed from social welfare to a job
    - Workforce development
  - Staffing agencies: filling jobs faster than the competition, while maximizing profits
- Identity domain:
  - Combining biometric and biographic information in order to timely and accurately identify people
  - Applications in:
    - Justice and public safety: multi-cultural name matching, searching through police databases
    - Civil identity: data de-duplication
    - Border management and remote UNHCR refugee camps: identification of people



### Matching in ELISE (1)

Data objects in ELISE are essentially collections of key-value pairs, that can be offered or demanded

Candidate				
Offe	ered	Demanded		
Skill:	Administration	Salary:	>€ 1,500	
Education:	High school	Job title:	Nurse	

Job				
Offe	ered	Demanded		
Salary:	€ 2,000	Skill:	Nursing	
Job title:	Nurse	Education:	Nursing school	



# Matching in ELISE (2)

 A search for data objects is uni-directional: constraints hold for the values of specific properties of the targeted data objects

Candidate					
Offe	ered	Demanded			
Skill:	Administration	Salary:	>€ 1,500		
Education:	High school	Job title:	Nurse		
	J	ob			
Offe	ered	Dema	anded		
Salary:	€ 2,000	Skill:	Nursing		
Job title:	Nurse 🖌	Education:	Nursing school		



# Matching in ELISE (3)

A match between two data objects is bi-directional: the demanded values of both objects are compared to one another's offered values

Candidate					
Offe	ered	Dem	anded		
Skill:	Administration	Salary:	>€1,500		
Education:	High school	Job title:	Nurse		
		$\mathbf{X}$			
	J	ob			
Offe	ered	Dem	anded		
Salary:	€ 2,000	Skill:	Nursing		
Job title:	Nurse 🖌	Education:	Nursing school		



### Matching in ELISE (4)

- Fuzzy matching:
  - Flexible numeric/date/distance ranges and gliding scales
  - Approximate text matching by accounting for, e.g., typos, affinities, names, and proximity
  - Flexible way of dealing with multiple values
  - Weighted criteria



### Job Matching Challenges (1)

- Matching in the employment domain:
  - Find best matching jobs/candidates for a given candidate/job
  - Skills-based matching: match based on skills rather than desired job titles or fields
  - Value-based matching: account for estimated/perceived value of a placement





### Job Matching Challenges (2)

- Gap analysis: identify what constitutes a candidate's distance to the labor market
- Profiling: characterizes a candidate as a member of a certain target group
- Referral:
  - Find the best support measures to address identified gaps
  - Optimize resource allocation over candidates, gaps, and support measures
- Data quality is key: reliance upon complete, correct, and current information



#### Taxonomies in Job Matching (1)

- Taxonomies can help get data quality up to par for effective matching
- Taxonomy-based data quality improvements:
  - Identify taxonomy concepts:
    - Guide data entry process (autocomplete, suggestions)
    - Classify free text
  - Enrich data for better matching using taxonomy information (infer or correct information)



#### Taxonomies in Job Matching (2)

- Taxonomy-driven matching: use taxonomy information in match strategies, e.g.:
  - Expand match with jobs that require a large part of the skillset that a candidate obtained through their education
  - Expand match with jobs that are considered similar under certain conditions like long-term unemployment
- Taxonomy-driven market insights:
  - Map actual data to taxonomy concepts and analyze patterns
  - Identify issues and how to tackle these, e.g., in workforce development, identify mismatch between demand and supply and how to best address this
  - Improve taxonomies based on insights



### Challenge 1: Modeling the Domain (1)

- Domain model describes concepts, their properties, and potential relations between concepts
- Determining the domain structure:
  - Data-driven
  - Expert-driven



#### Challenge 1: Modeling the Domain (2)





### Challenge 2: Knowledge Management (1)

- Populate the taxonomies for the distinct concepts in the domain model (e.g., describe a hierarchy of occupations, another one of skills, etc.)
- Our Taxonomy Manager tool can be used for this
- This could also be done (semi-)automatically based on actual data



# Challenge 2: Knowledge Management (2)

TM Overview Taxonomy			0.13.0BUILD01
Occupation > Managers > Chi	ef executives, senior offi	c > Legislators and senior officials > Senior government officials	
← Senior government officials	+ Add node	E Overview <sup>™</sup> History	
l Administrative Inspection Manager	>	NAME	î.
l Civil Registry Manager	>	Administrative Inspection Manager	
Commerce Supervision Manager	>	CODE	
1 Commercial Registry Manager	>	111201	
Court Administration Manager	>	DESCRIPTION Plan, direct and coordinate administrative inspection activities. Audit public sector	
1 Cultural Affairs Manager	>	organisations and recommend improvements in policies and procedures.	
l Customs Manager	>	1	
l Daawa Manager	>	SYNONYMS	
1 Endowments and Mosque Affairs Manager	>	Inspector Administrative Inspection Supervisor	
1 Fatwa Manager	>	See pending changes	_
3 Fire Commissioner		∧ REQUIRES CERTIFICATION	+ Add
		[Prototype]	

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# Challenge 3: Taxonomy Mappings (1)

- Mappings between taxonomy concepts can be created in our Taxonomy Manager tool:
  - Within a domain model (e.g., an occupation requires a particular skill)
  - Across domain models that are used for different purposes (e.g., a Java Programmer in one occupation taxonomy is a Software Engineer in another)



# Challenge 3: Taxonomy Mappings (2)

тм	Overview	Тахопоту	0.13.	0BUILD01	
rs >	Chief executives, s	enior offic > Legislators and senior officials > Senior government officials	← Bachelor degree or equivalent + Add	I relation	
ficials	+ Add node	■ Overview <sup>1</sup> History	Finance, banking and insurance	,	•
		•	Fine arts	>	
ager	>		Fisheries	>	
	>	Identify violations	History and archaeology	>	
	>	Promote transparency	Horticulture	>	
	>	Liaise with stakeholders	Journalism and reporting	>	
	>		Law	>	
	>	Manage inspections	Library, information and archival studies	>	
	>		Literature and linguistics	>	
	>		Management and administration		
s Manage	r >		Management and administration		
	>	A HAS PREPARING EDUCATION	Marketing and advertising	>	
		Select	Materials (glass, paper, plastic and wood)	>	

[Prototype]



# Challenge 3: Taxonomy Mappings (3)

- Mappings within a domain model could be generated (semi-)automatically based on actual data linked to taxonomy concepts
- Cross-domain mappings could also be generated (semi-)automatically based on, e.g., lexico-semantic similarity and common ancestors
- Open challenge: which mappings are relevant in what context?



#### **Challenge 4: Taxonomy Concept Classification**

- Job ads and CVs do not always contain all information on job positions, educations, etc.
- Identifying the relevant taxonomy concepts can help inferring or correcting information
- Our Vacancy Classifier tool uses machine learning to classify vacancies as occupations in a taxonomy







#### Challenge 5: Smart Enrollment

- Data entry can be done in an interactive process:
  - Autocomplete can suggest or enforce users to select taxonomy concepts
  - Based on selected taxonomy concepts, additional information can be suggested to, prepopulated for, and/or verified with the user
- When automatically entering data through parsing, taxonomy concepts can be identified by the parser



#### Challenge 6: Leveraging Taxonomy Data (1)

- Matches can be expanded based on information in taxonomies
- Our match configuration screens allow for the creation of rules that specify how taxonomy data can be used
- Other modules like Gap analysis and Referral can benefit from such rules as well



#### Challenge 6: Leveraging Taxonomy Data (2)

	≡	Q Perspectives						
	-	Perspective confid	uration					
Home	-	· oropoonto corris	,					
Q Scenarios		Perspective name	Perspective ex	planation	occupations			
Q Perspectives			based on sin	ilarity with your skills level.				
<b>Q</b> Target Groups		$\checkmark$						
<b>Q</b> Gap Configuration		Match from Job seeker ▼	Match to Vacancy	T				
<b>Q</b> Referral Configuration								
		Taxonomy rules						
		Input		Output	Method		Parameter	
<u> </u>		Previous occupation: 91%	¥	Offered occupation: 100% V	consists of skill	¥	10%	
		Add Method						
		ELISE rules						
		From Job Seeker Profile Add Element		To Job Profile	Method		Parameter	
		Default sorting occup	ations					

[Prototype]



#### Challenge 6: Leveraging Taxonomy Data (3)

	≡	Q Gap Configuration
Program Strategy Manager		
🚯 Home		
Q Scenarios		Perspective name Perspective explanation Gaps between occupation an This perspective shows which gaps are present for certain
Q Perspectives		occupation.
<b>Q</b> Target Groups		
Q Gap Configuration		Match from Match to       Job seeker ▼     Vacancy ▼
Q Referral Configuration		
		Taxonomy rules
		Input Method Parameter
		Completed education: 64% ▼ prepares for occupation ▼ 1% ×
		Skills: 100%   ▼     Image: part of occupation ▼
		Add Method
		Save





### Challenge 6: Leveraging Taxonomy Data (4)

	■ Q Referral Configuration
Program Strategy Manager	
🚯 Home	
Q Scenarios	Referral rules
Q Perspectives	Input     Method       Education code        direct
<b>Q</b> Target Groups	Skill code 🔹 is taught by support meas 🔹 🗙
<b>Q</b> Gap Configuration	Add rule
<b>Q</b> Referral Configuration	
	Save

[Prototype]



#### Challenge 7: User Acceptance (1)

- End users tend to reject the system when confronted with matches that do not make sense
- Our solution:
  - Involve users in the match process by increasing complexity step by step (opt-in)
  - Explain match results



#### Challenge 7: User Acceptance (2)



[Prototype]



#### Challenge 7: User Acceptance (3)

- Even more than end users, domain experts using our software need to feel in control
- Using machine learning black boxes is particularly challenging
- We offer management tools that allow control over, e.g., classifiers - this includes manual overrides
- Machine learning can also be used for decision support rather than actual decision making (e.g., only suggest new mappings)



#### Challenge 7: User Acceptance (4)

#### VCAT

#### Pending items

8	Dashboard

Pending items

Configuration

▼ Filter rules configuration

Classifier configuration

D Publication configuration

Monitoring

Reporting

Webform

Logout



#### Details

Over de functie Als klantadviseur verzekeringen bij één van de leukste en meest groeiende bedrijven in de Drechtsteden bestaan je belangrijkste werkzaamheden uit: \* klanten telefonisch en schriftelijk te woord staan \* vragen en klachten afhandelen \* mailbox behandelen \* werklijsten bijwerken \* commercièle acties met klanten bespreken \* afspraken voor de buitendienstmedewerker maken Deze functie is zowel fulltime als parttime (min. 32 uur) te vervullen. Het betreft zorg-, schade-, reis- en autoverzekeringen waar je inhoudelijk advies over geeft aan klanten en prospects. Wat wij bieden De salarisindicatie bij deze functie is € 2200, - bruto per maand op basis van een 40-urige werkweek. Verder biedt onze opdrachtgever uitstekende doorgroeimogelijkheden. Het is de insteek dat je minimaal een aantal jaren bij de organisatie blijft werken, derhalve is het mogelijk om een contract voor onbepaalde tijd te verkrijgen bij goed functioneren. Onze opdrachtgever biedt tevens goede secundaire arbeidsvoorwaarden zoals een winstdeling aan het einde van het jaar, korting op de zorgverzekering, een uitgebreide pensioenregeling en de mogelijkheid parttime te werken (32 uur per week).

[Prototype]



#### Lessons Learned

- Constructing a taxonomy that can be used in job matching is a challenge in and of itself
- A well-defined and well-maintained taxonomy:
  - Enables us to use complete, correct, and current data in job matching by:
    - Structuring unstructured data
    - Enriching structured data
  - Facilitates knowledge-driven job matching
  - Harnessing the power of taxonomies, we can go beyond job matching and support workforce development



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