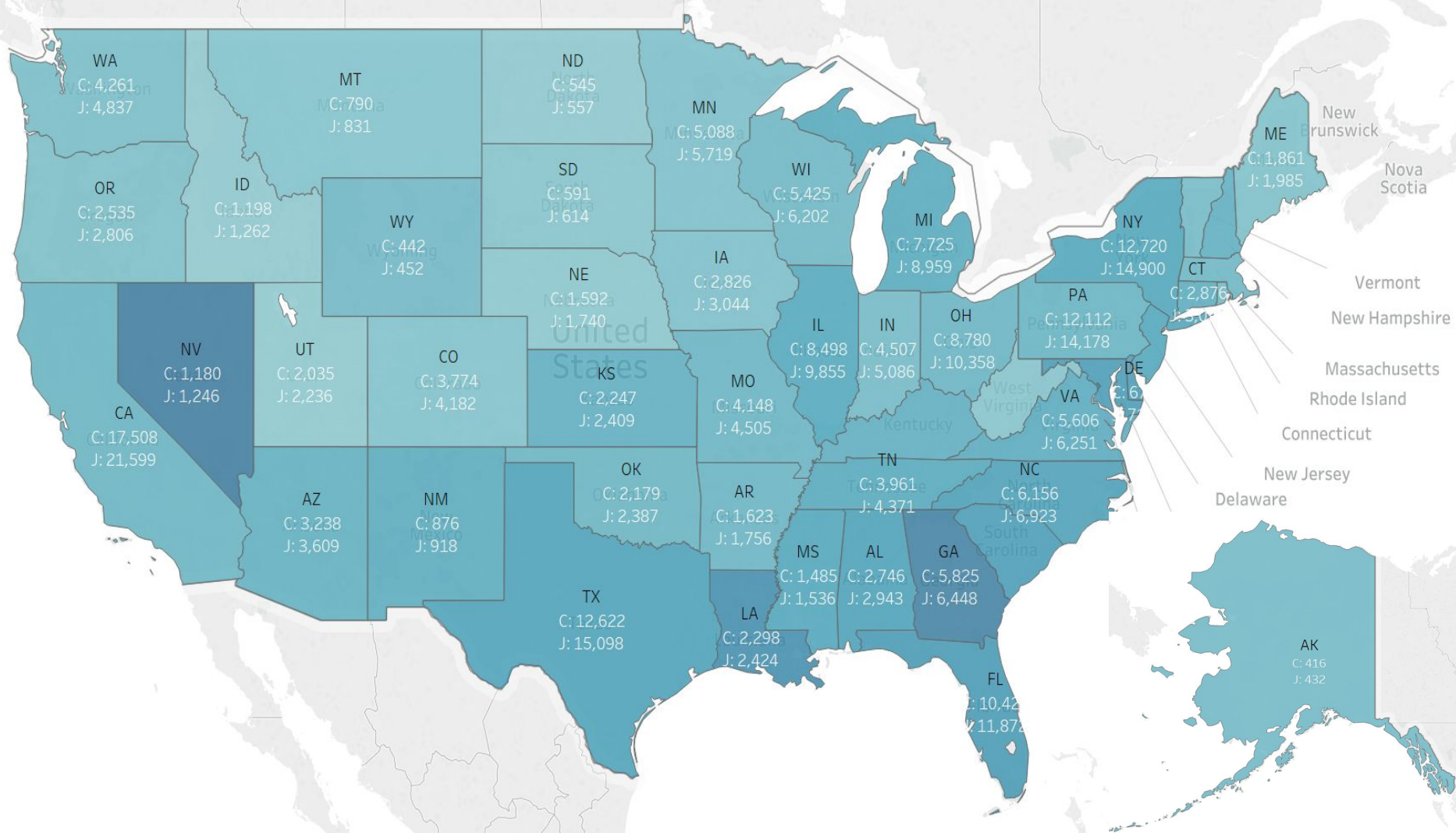


B-PALs



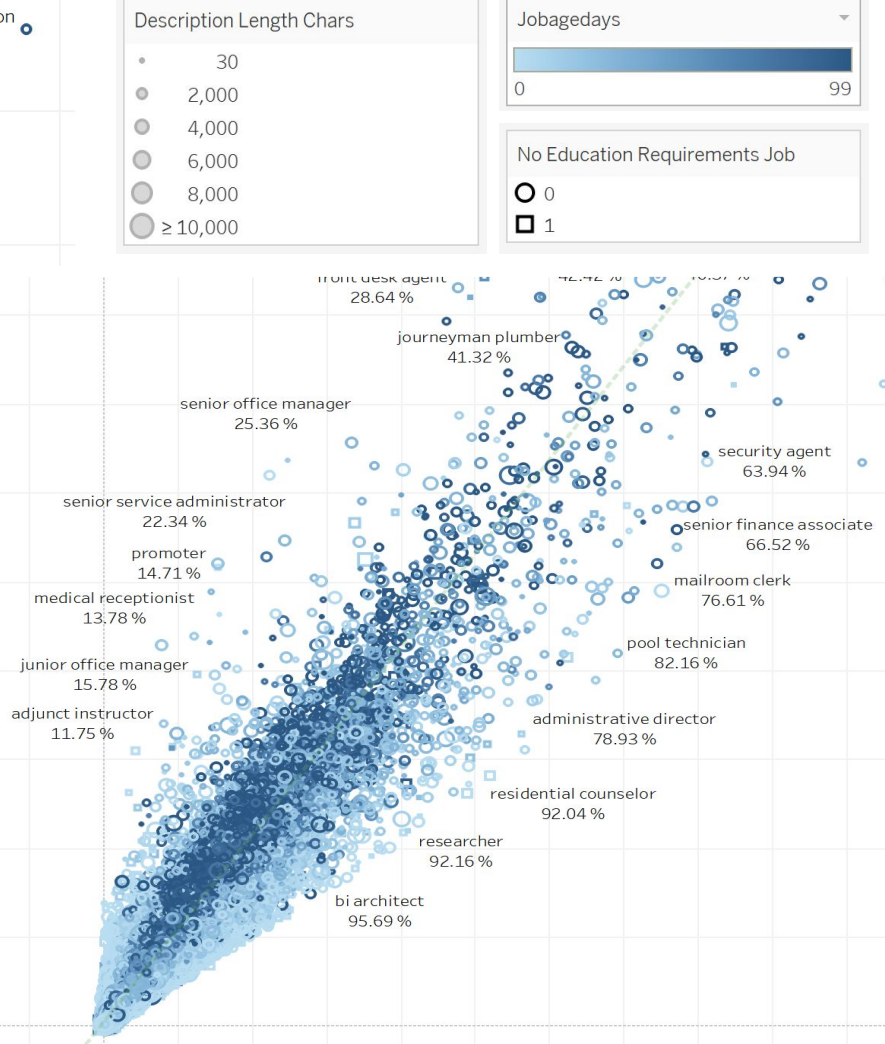
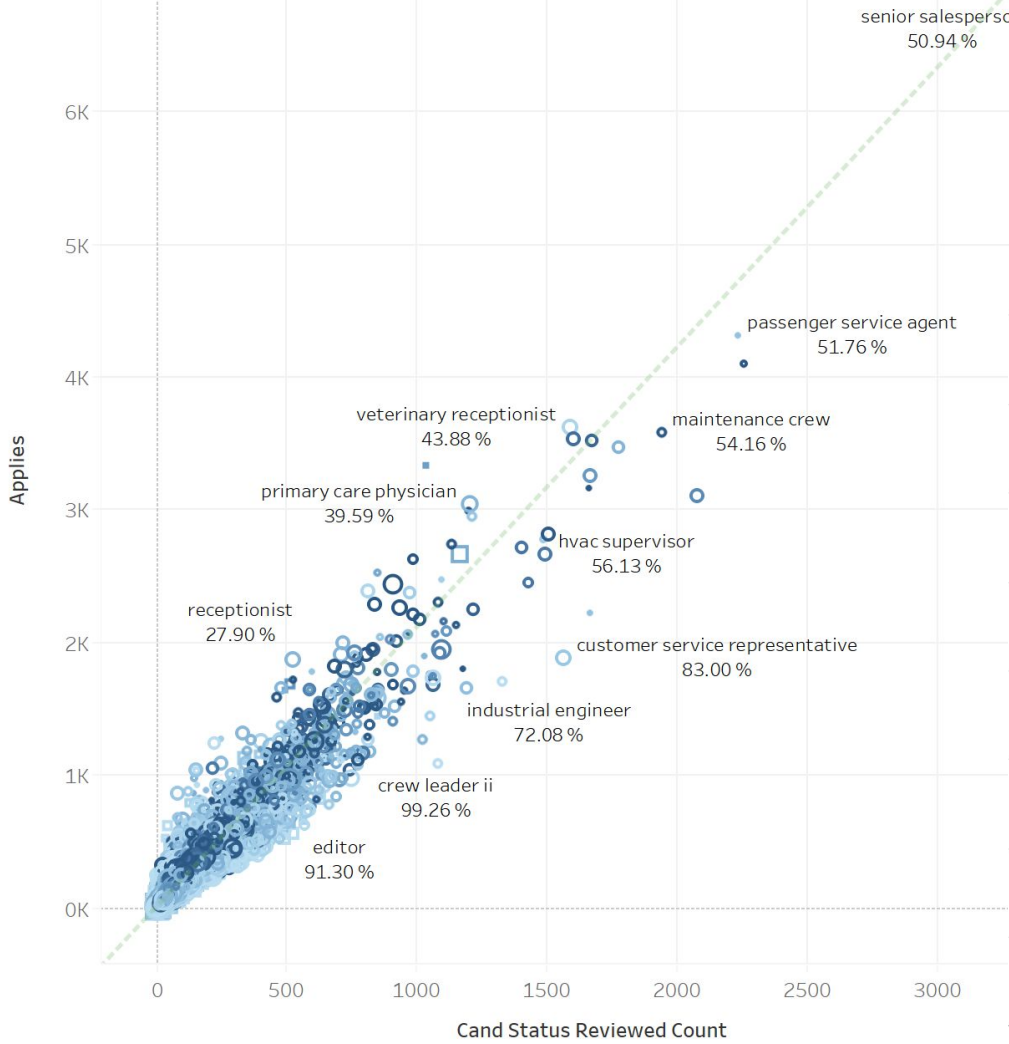
A word cloud visualization of various B-PALs categories. The words are arranged in a horizontal, somewhat circular pattern, with the most prominent words in the center and smaller words towards the edges. The colors range from dark blue for the largest words to light blue and green for the smaller ones.

aviation
meddental
meddr
insurance
driver
medinfo
service
education
customer
science
manufacturing
install
management
hr
admin
tech
arch
care
legal
automotive
finance
agriculture
sports
hospitality
engid
veterinary
media
personal
protective
real estate
food
techhelp
techsoftware
retail
sales
accounting
uncategorized
analyst
construction
engchem
marketing
engmech
military
math
mining
engcivil
engelectric
transport
therapy
socialscience
arts
childcare
pharmacy
warehouse
mednurse





July Applies: 1,645,627 Job Postings: 40,495 (40.64)	August Applies: 1,722,251 Job Postings: 34,617 (49.75)	May Applies: 1,939,075 Job Postings: 33,546 (57.80)	October Applies: 1,895,309 Job Postings: 32,783 (57.81)
April Applies: 1,956,782 Job Postings: 32,484 (60.24)		March Applies: 2,137,600 Job Postings: 31,262 (68.38)	November Applies: 1,803,384 Job Postings: 30,930 (58.31)
September Applies: 1,731,064 Job Postings: 32,259 (53.66)		December Applies: 1,825,352 Job Postings: 28,294 (64.51)	
June Applies: 1,552,866 Job Postings: 32,241 (48.16)		January Applies: 2,248,787 Job Postings: 27,663 (81.29)	
			February Applies: 1,955,352 Job Postings: 27,562 (70.94)



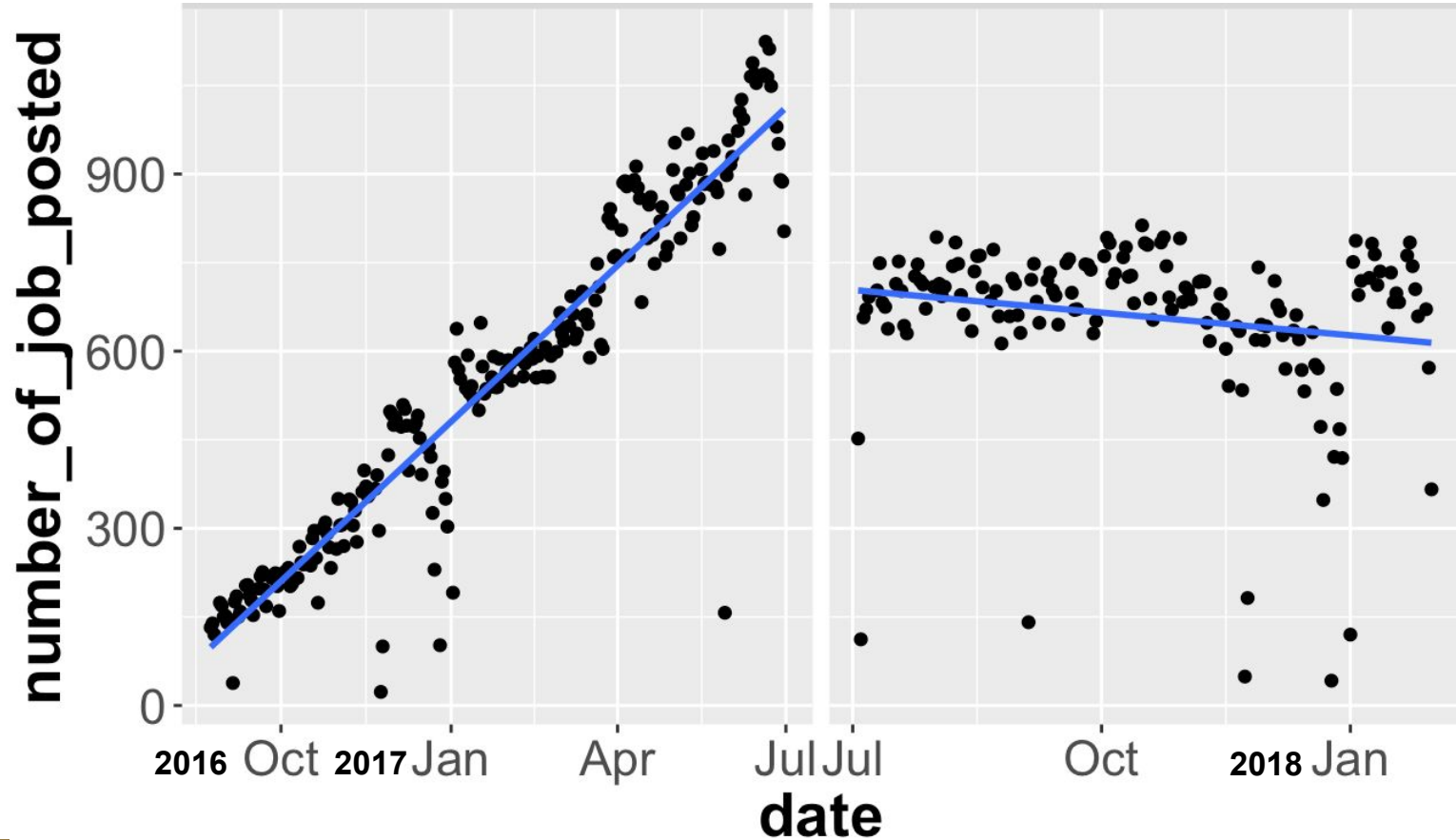


Insight on Job Openings @indeed.com

By: Ruby Ru, Carol Liu, Rebecca Wang, Elaona Lemoto, and
Starry Zhou



Fitted Model for Number of Jobs Posted Over Time



Percent of Required Education

“35 percent of the job openings will require at least a bachelor’s degree” ---Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce

But...

Only 0.6% jobs on indeed requires a higher education

Why?

Conclusion

Based on our data, while there was a definite change in our first regression model, it does show a decrease in job postings.

Here is our suggestion for Indeed.com:

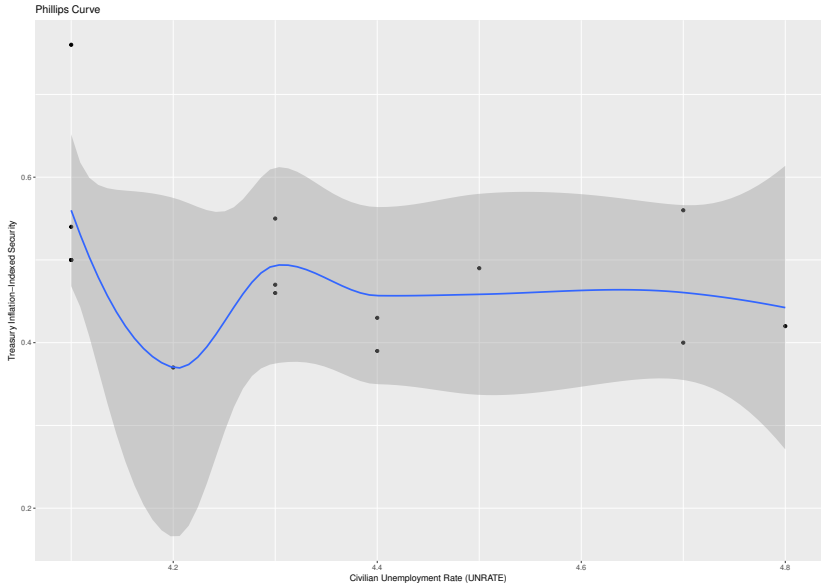
- Use required fields for data input
 - For example, education level...

Team Flannels and Denim DataFest 2018

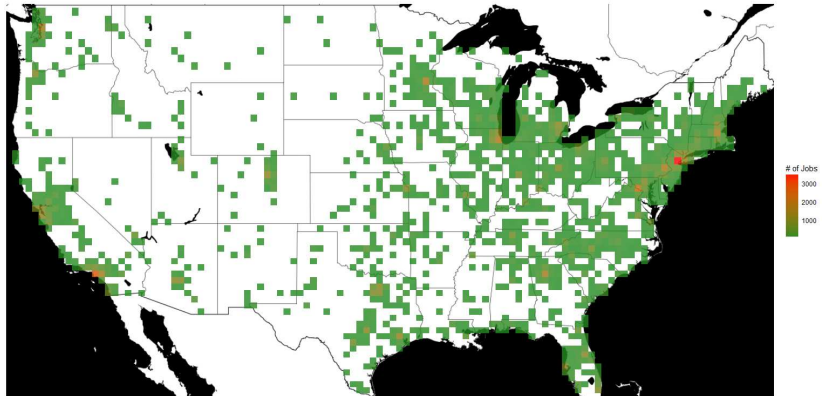
Scott Cohn, Chester Moses, Dennis Hofmann, Gurudeep Machupalli,
Dan Brickell

Literature Review

```
## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess'
```



Job Geographical Density Heatmap



Analysis

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr
(Intercept)	1.4032439	1.7444137	0.8044215	0.42
UNRATE	-0.0946149	0.3347105	-0.2826767	0.77
DFII10	0.3758932	1.4897164	0.2523253	0.80
PAYEMS	-0.0638996	2.2376511	-0.0285566	0.97
PCEPILFE	-0.4172372	0.9719095	-0.4292963	0.66
PCU3115203115200_PCH	-0.0838965	0.1817353	-0.4616409	0.64

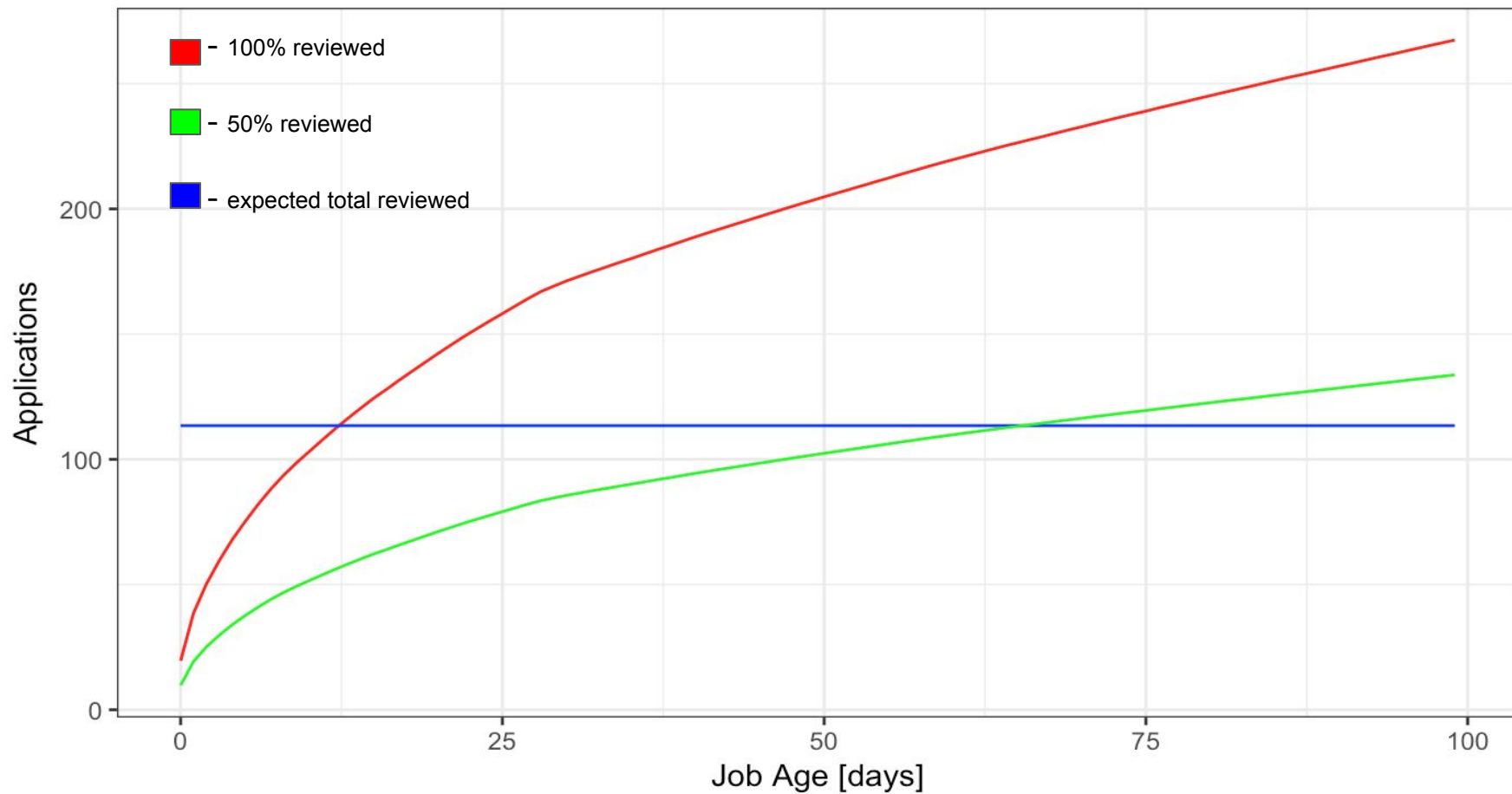
Applicant Fitness and Job Application Deadlines

A presentation by the Standard Deviations
Fred Coburn and Nischal Dave

Purpose and Assumptions of Model

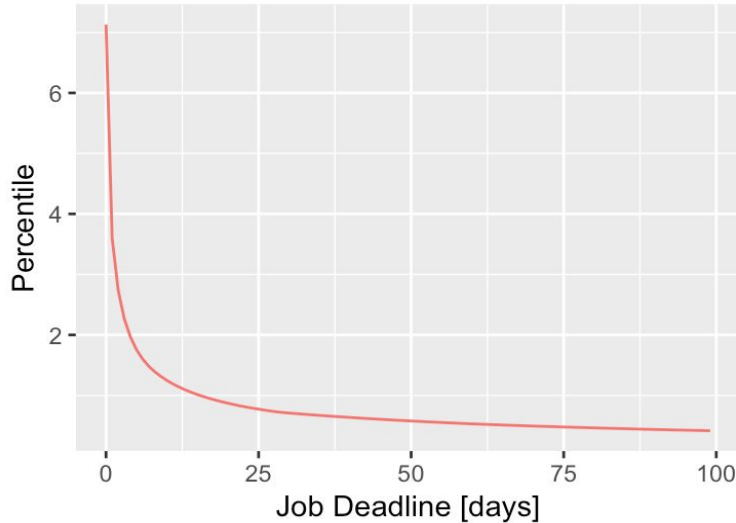
- Who benefits from categorizing job applicant fitness?
 - Job Seeker
 - Hiring Managers
 - Indeed
- Who benefits from categorizing deadlines?
 - Job Seeker
 - Hiring Managers
 - Indeed
- What is our method?
 - Assume hiring managers hire on rolling basis
 - Aggregate indeed data by specified parameters to categorize job
 - Company
 - Industry
 - Etc.
 - Find relationship between applicant fitness and job application deadline using:
 - Expected # Reviews by Employer
 - Job Age
 - Cumulative Job Applications

Total Applications vs. Job Age

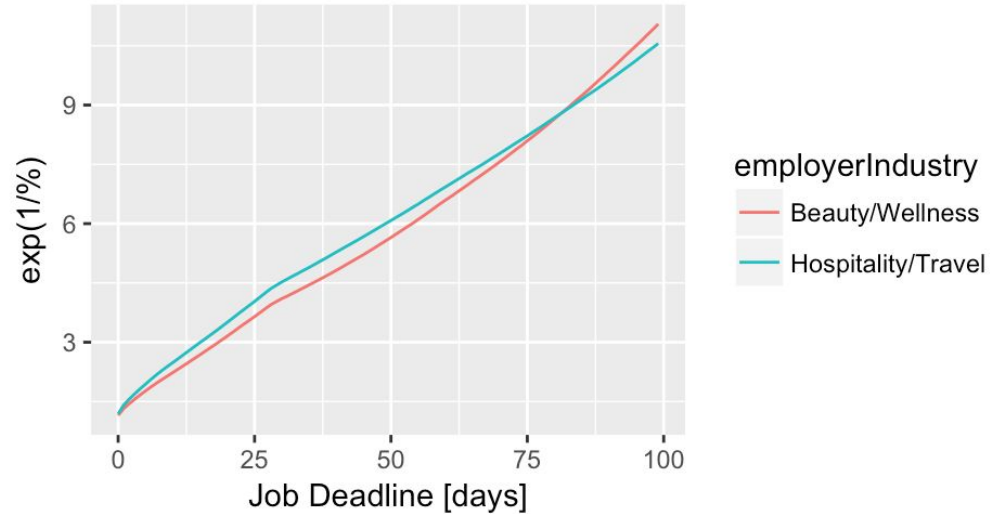


Mapping Percentile and Deadline

Percentile vs. Job Deadline



Linear relation of $f(\%)$ vs. Job Deadline



$$TR = \% * CA(DF)$$

$$\% = TR/CA(DF)$$

R = Expected total reviews

% = Minimum percentile of applicant

CA = Cumulative applications received

DF = Expected age of job when filled

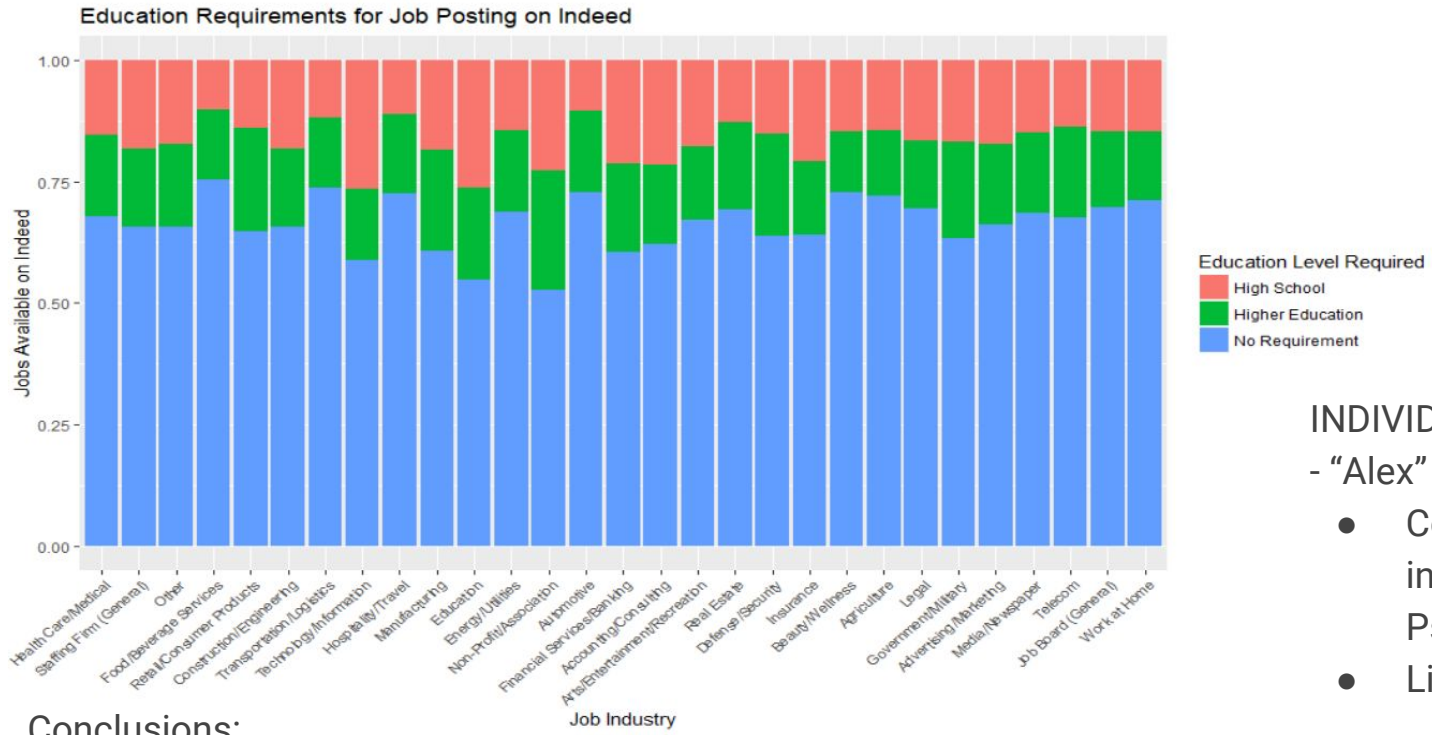
$$DF = K * e^{(1/\%)} + C$$

Team R-Some DataFest 2018

Karina Lieb, Olivia Baldwin, Rocio Jaime, and Alexis Kilayko

- Our angle: **Guiding** US users through the job-finding process using Indeed, including:
 - What industries have the highest proportion of postings for their given education level (**target optimal INDUSTRY**)
 - Industries with the most job opportunities in each US state (**target optimal GEOGRAPHY**)
 - How other users are using Indeed, giving insight to: (**target optimal WEBSITE USAGE**)
 - Industry competitiveness
 - Day-to-day number of job postings by industry
 - The best time to search for a job on Indeed
- **GOAL:** To help the INDIVIDUAL use Indeed in the most **customized, efficient** way!
 - Recommendations on how to best find a job for any jobseeker (using Indeed, of course :D)

Targeting Optimal INDUSTRY (for an individual's education level)



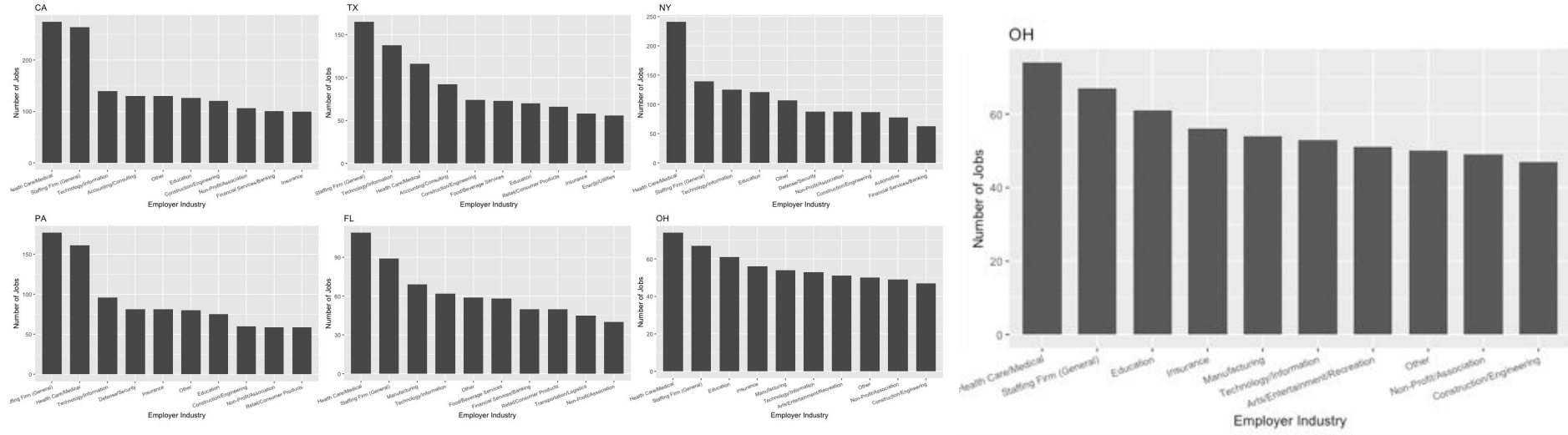
INDIVIDUAL sample customer
- "Alex"

- College diploma, major in Mathematics and Psychology
- Lives in Florida

Conclusions:

- Alex will choose Education
- See which industry has the highest proportion of postings for given education level

Targeting Optimal GEOGRAPHY (US state)



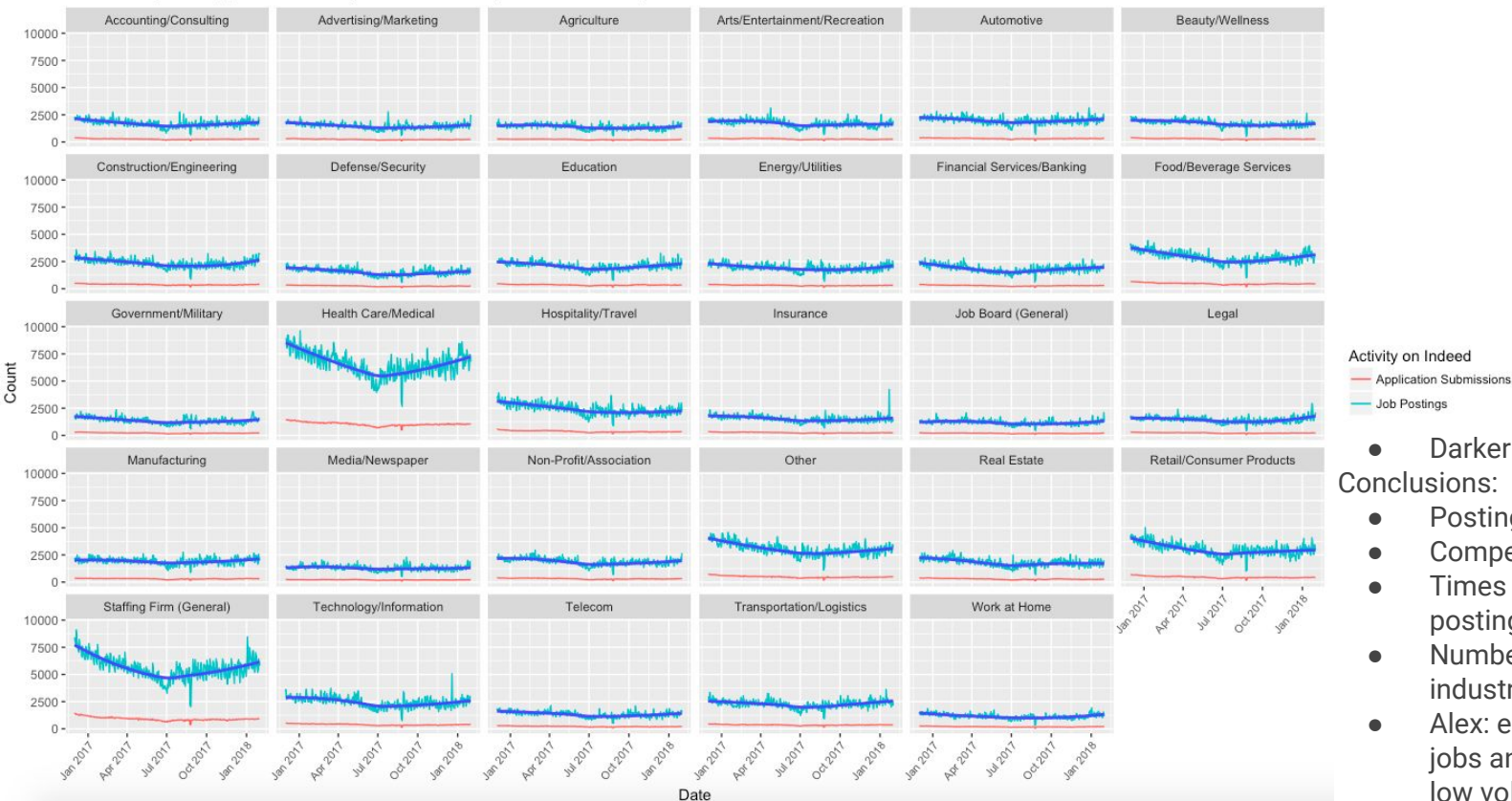
- 6 states shown are the states with the most overall jobs
- Industries shown are the 10 industries with most job postings in that state
- **Jobs that require an education level higher than individual's are filtered out (shown graphs are for jobs that require higher education or lower (Alex))**

Conclusions:

- Alex will optimally move from Florida to Ohio
- Shows most popular industries in states with the most overall jobs, customized for individual education level

Targeting Optimal WEBSITE USAGE (Indeed.com)

Job Posting and Application Activity on Indeed.com (12/1/16 - 1/31/18)



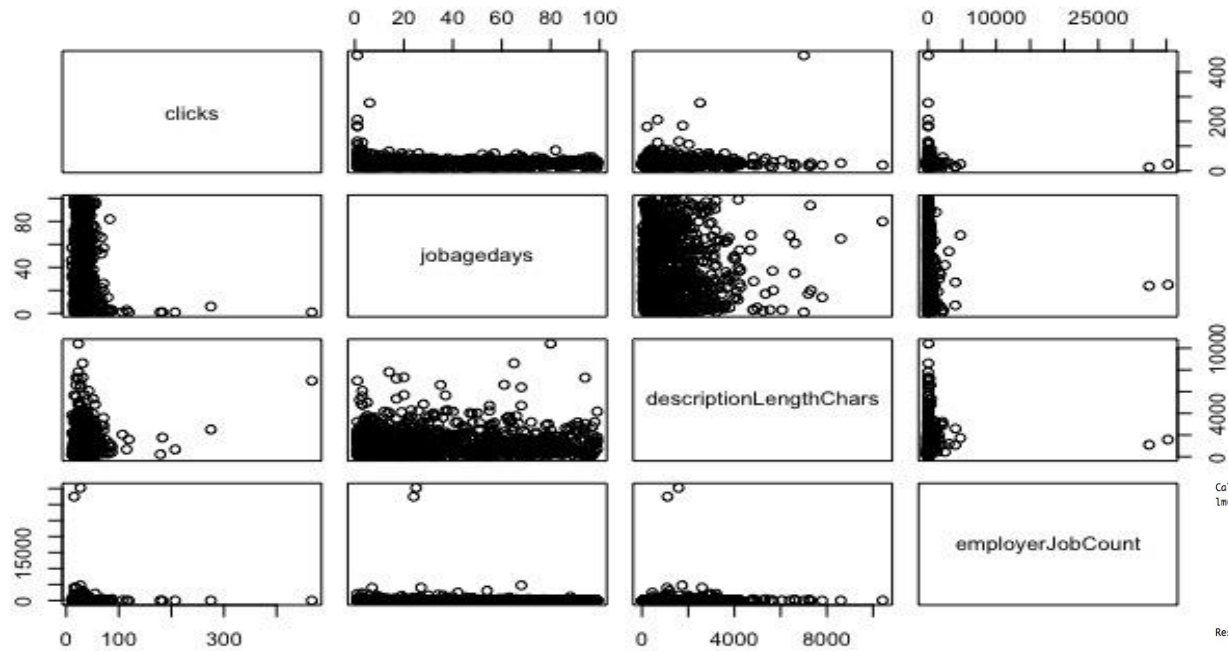
- Darker blue line is best fit line
- Conclusions:
- Posting “volatility”
 - Competitiveness
 - Times when Indeed has most postings
 - Number of overall jobs in each industry
 - Alex: education, low number of jobs and applicants generally low volatility
 - Other fields have an optimal time of year to apply

Data out of Data

Presented by: Penta-1

Mount Holyoke College

Holly Hong, Mengyao Xu, Murphy Lu, Xinyue Wang, Younghoo Cho



Adjusted R squared =0.01403

```
Call:
lm(formula = clicks ~ jobagedays + descriptionLengthChars + licenseRequiredJob +
  highSchoolEducationRequirementsJob + higherEducationRequirementsJob +
  employerJobCount + jobagedays:highSchoolEducationRequirementsJob +
  jobagedays:highSchoolEducationRequirementsJob + jobagedays:employerJobCount +
  licenseRequiredJob:employerJobCount + licenseRequiredJob:highSchoolEducationRequirementsJob +
  descriptionLengthChars:highSchoolEducationRequirementsJob +
  licenseRequiredJob:highSchoolEducationRequirementsJob + highSchoolEducationRequirementsJob:employerJobCount,
  data = smalldata1)
```

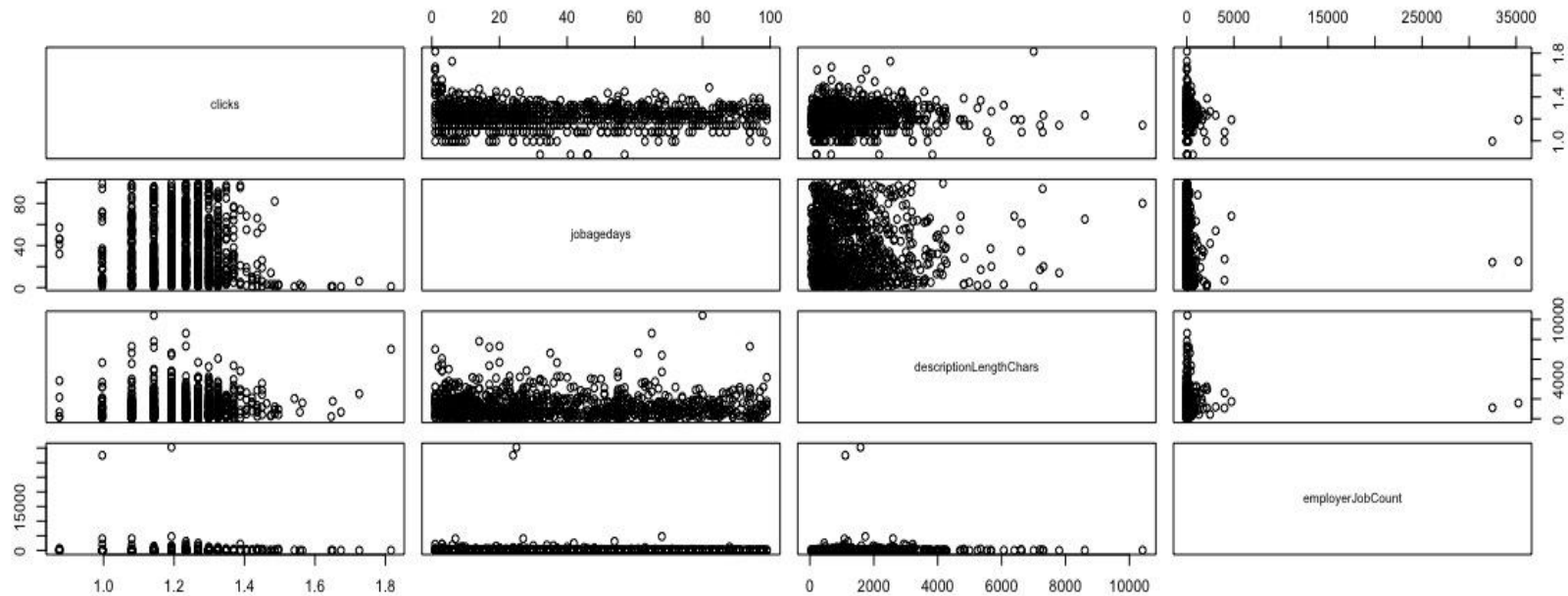
```
Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-38.49  -10.64   -3.37    4.62   723.47
```

Coefficients: (1 not defined because of singularities)

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	3.808e+01	2.052e+00	18.556	< 2e-16 ***
jobagedays	-1.465e-01	3.730e-02	-3.929	9.13e-05 ***
descriptionLengthChars	1.863e-03	8.521e-04	2.187	0.0290 *
licenseRequiredJob	4.861e+00	2.147e+01	0.226	0.8209
highSchoolEducationRequirementsJob	8.889e+01	4.282e+01	2.076	0.0381 *
higherEducationRequirementsJob	-1.485e+01	2.662e+01	-0.528	0.5980
employerJobCount	-1.344e-03	2.926e-03	-0.459	0.6460
jobagedays:highSchoolEducationRequirementsJob	1.686e-01	7.098e-01	0.238	0.8123
jobagedays:highSchoolEducationRequirementsJob	9.422e-01	1.838e+00	0.513	0.6083
jobagedays:employerJobCount	2.990e-05	1.144e-04	0.262	0.7938
licenseRequiredJob:employerJobCount	-2.459e-02	5.597e-02	-0.439	0.6605
licenseRequiredJob:highSchoolEducationRequirementsJob	-1.703e+01	3.519e+01	-0.484	0.6285
descriptionLengthChars:highSchoolEducationRequirementsJob	-2.878e-02	1.673e-02	-1.720	0.0858 .
licenseRequiredJob:highSchoolEducationRequirementsJob	NA	NA	NA	NA
highSchoolEducationRequirementsJob:employerJobCount	-6.697e-02	4.057e-02	-1.651	0.0991 .

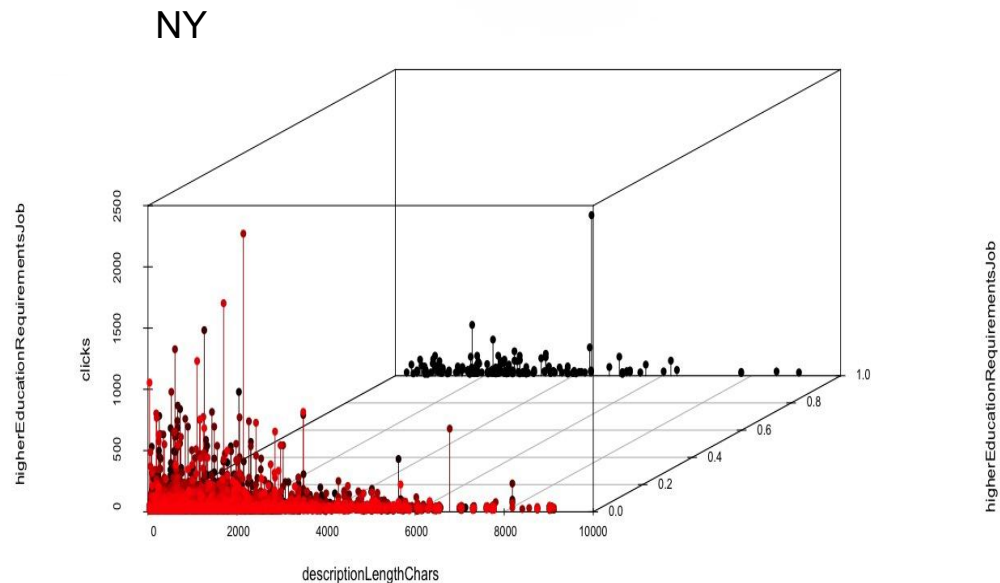
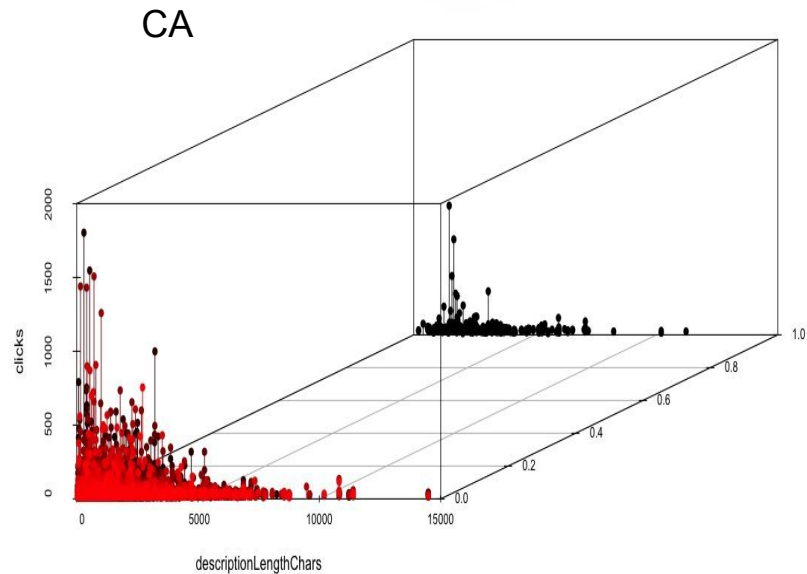
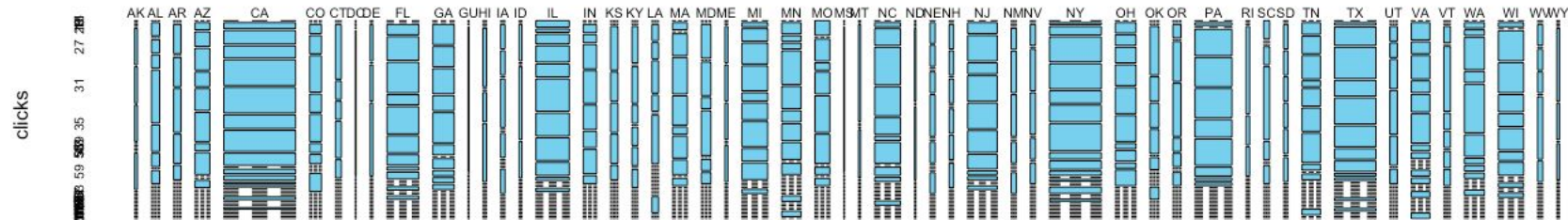
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 32.67 on 986 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.02686, Adjusted R-squared: 0.01403
F-statistic: 2.893 on 13 and 986 DF, p-value: 0.01246



Log smalldata3 plots

job clicks in the states

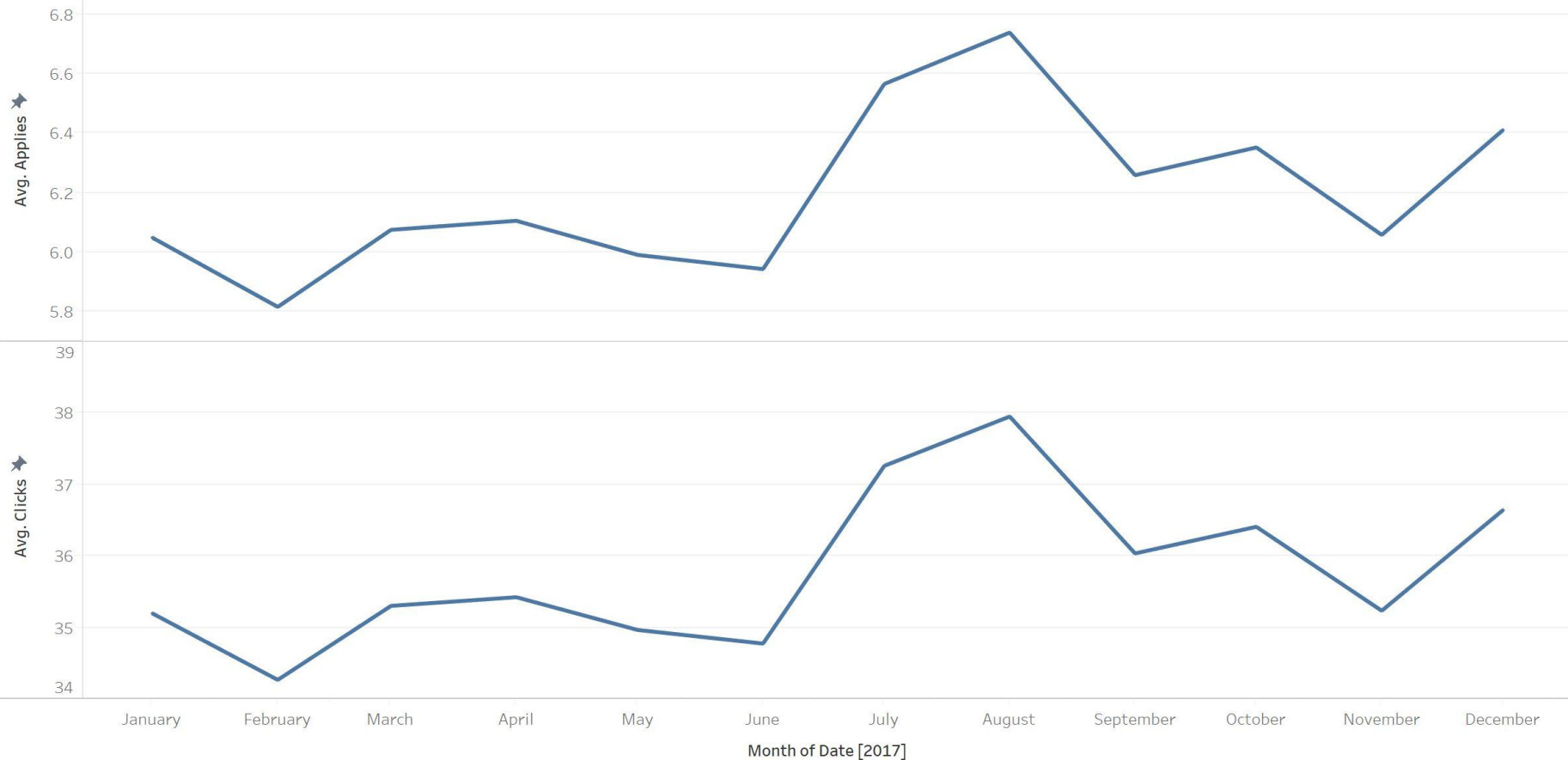


Statistically Significant: Indeed

Aidan Price | Henry Noke | Diana Hansen
Samuel Baltrus | Kristen Bonsall



Average Clicks and Applies Per Month



Multiple Industries Show Seasonality

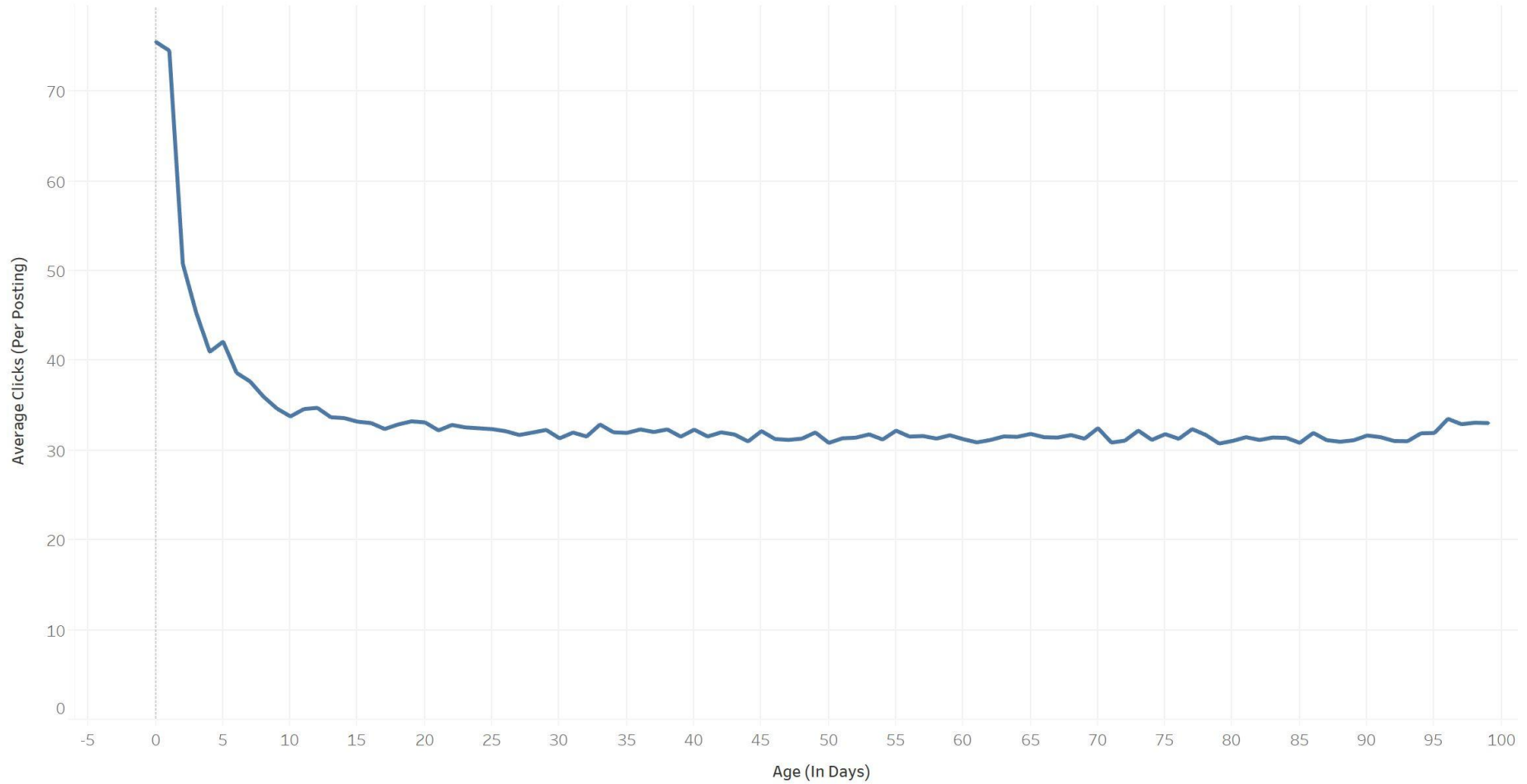


Measure Names

Avg. Applies

Avg. Clicks

Average Clicks by Job Age



Trends in the NYC Health Industry



Presented by: MoData {MoMoney}
Mount Holyoke College

What are we looking for?

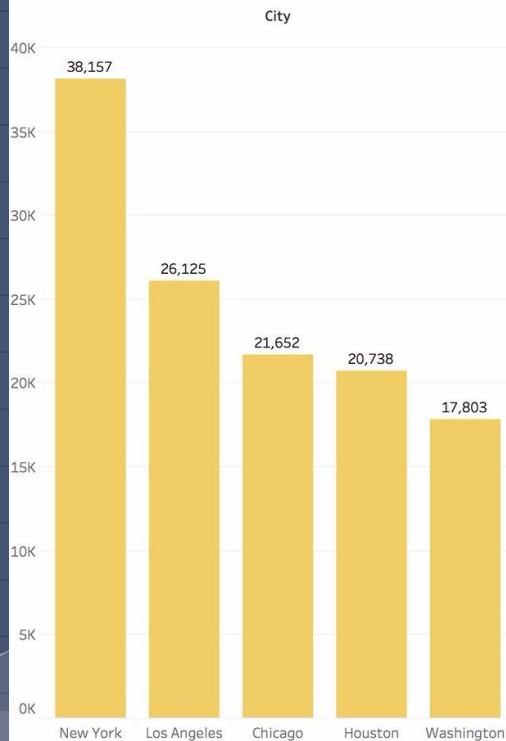
- Where should someone looking for jobs apply?
- When should someone apply to these jobs?

What data did we use?

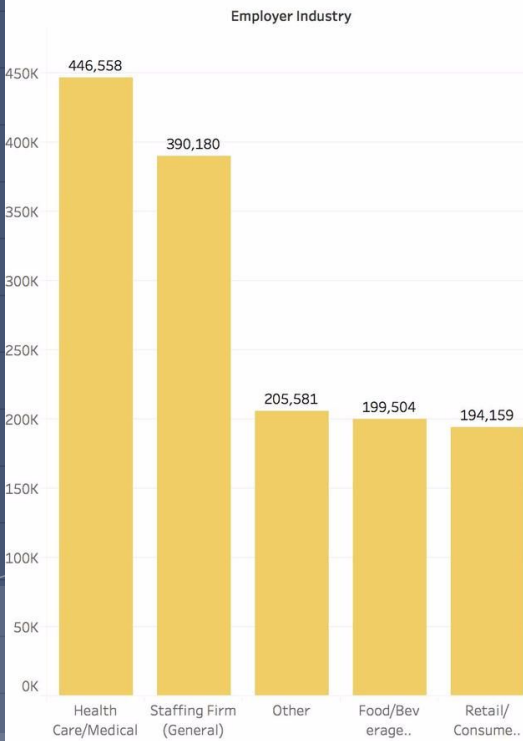
- Indeed Dataset
 - Bureau of Labor Statistics: NYC Jobs
 - Google Trends
- 
- A decorative background graphic at the bottom of the slide. It features a series of vertical bars of varying heights, creating a bar chart effect. Overlaid on these bars is a white line graph with circular markers at each data point. The line graph shows a fluctuating trend, starting low on the left, rising to a peak, dipping, rising again to a higher peak, and then ending on a high note on the right.

Why Health Industry in NYC?

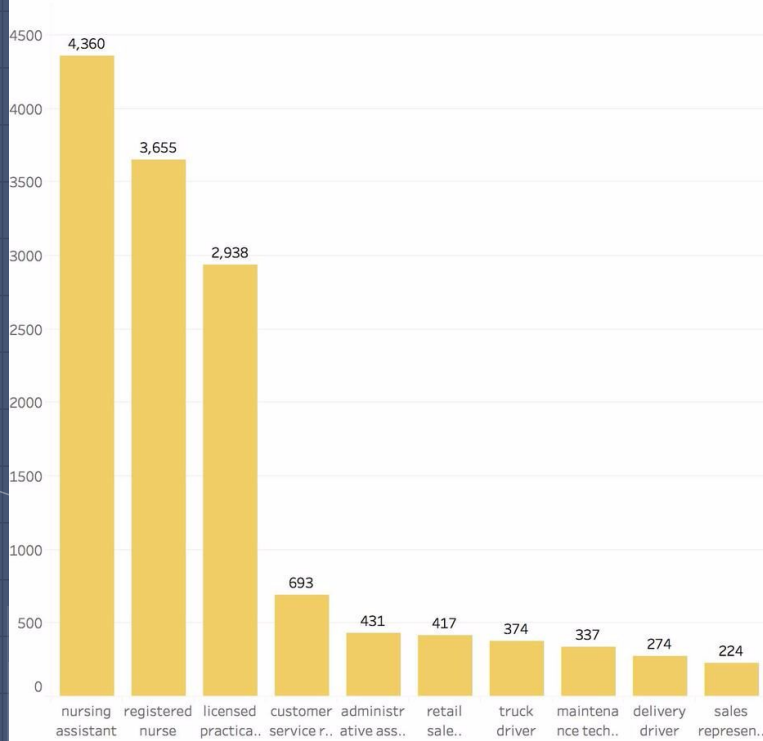
Top 5 Cities



Top 5 Industries



Top 10 Jobs in Health Industry



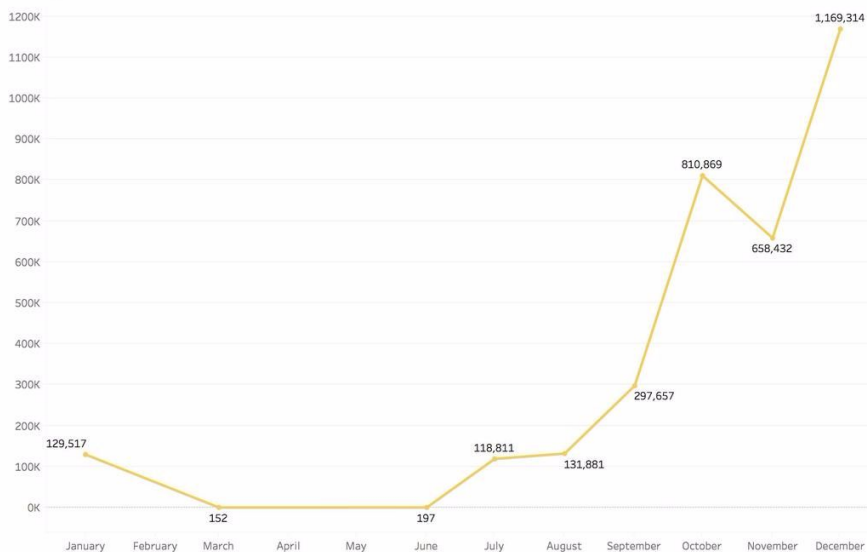
Supply & Demand for Jobs

Job Supplies, Demand, Apply



The trends of jobs nyc: (Worldwide), jobs nyc: (Worldwide), Number of Records and Applies for Date Month. Color shows details about jobs nyc: (Worldwide), Number of Records and Applies.

Salary Trend in 2017



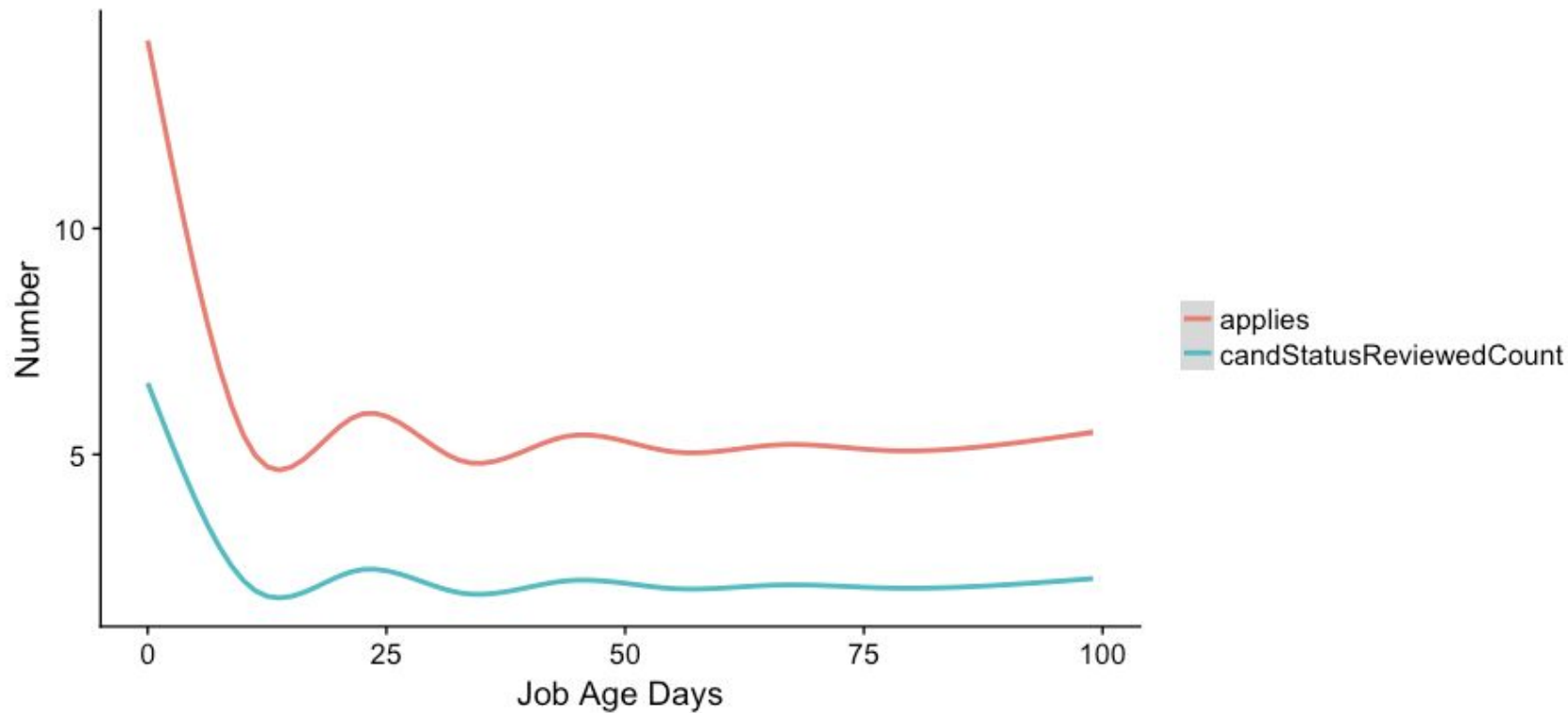
The trend of sum of avg \$ for Posting.Date Month. The data is filtered on Posting.Date (MY), which keeps 9 members.

We Don't Work in a Vacuum

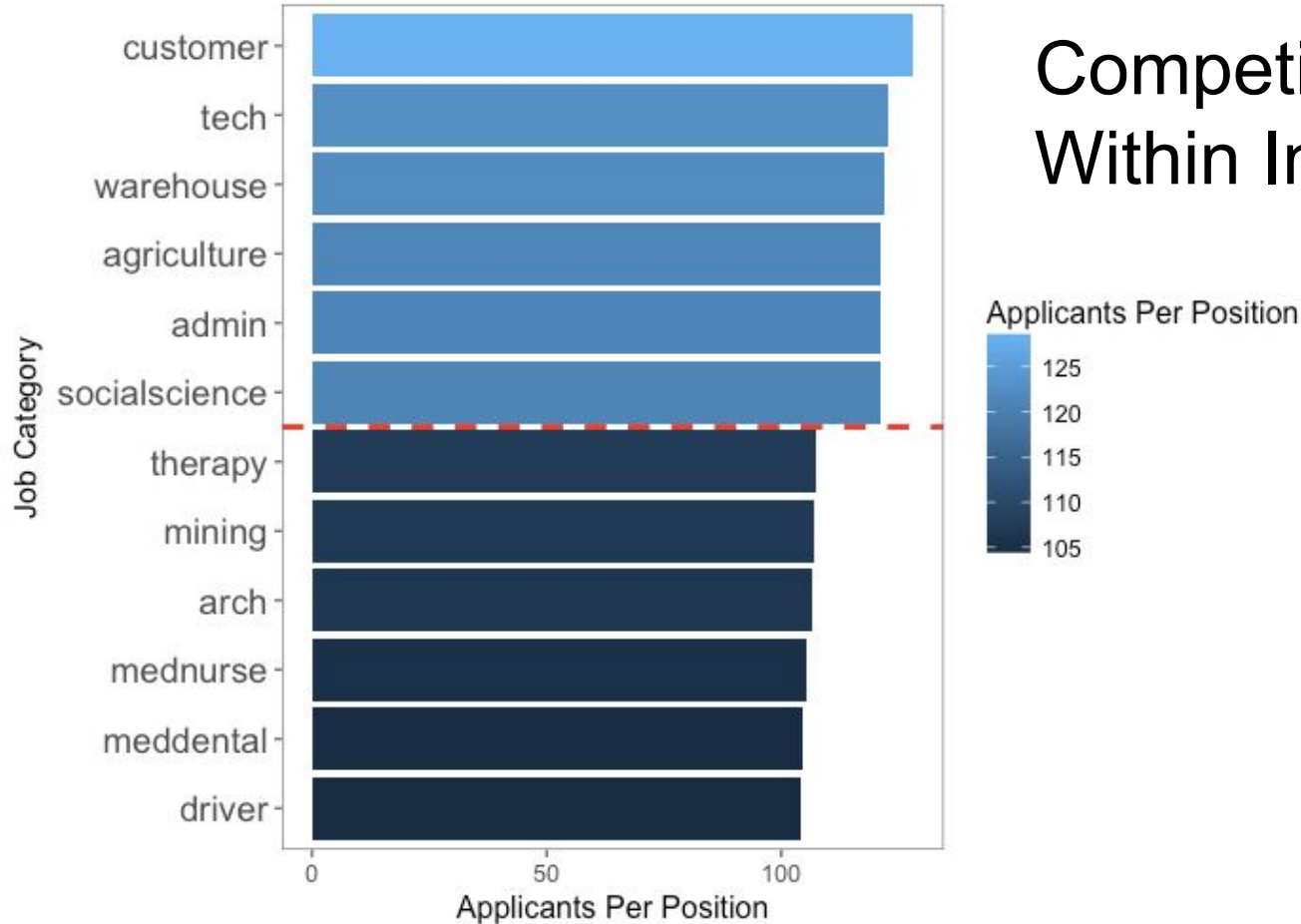
datacHAMPs 1

Kirsten Lydic, Brooke Fitzgerald, Hunter Johns, Kyoko Sano, Cindy Fang

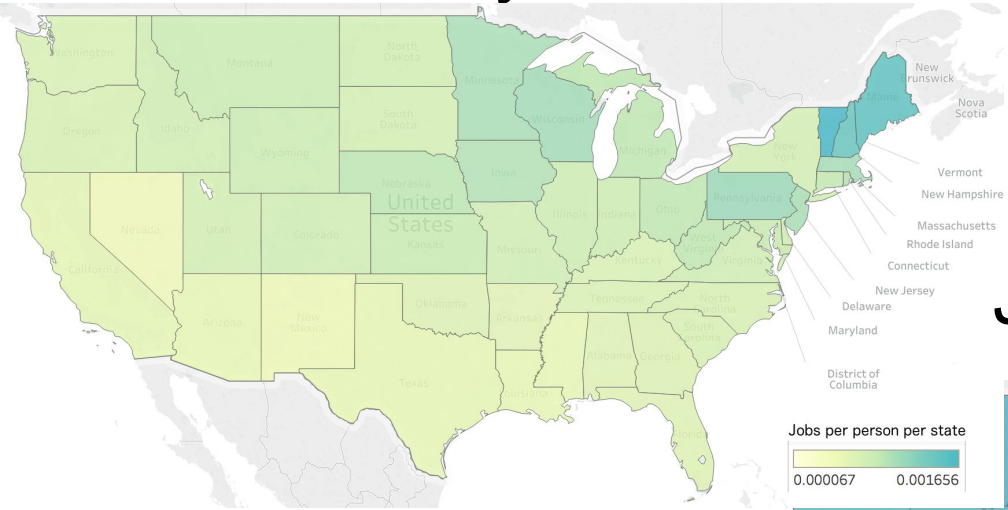
Lifetime of a Job



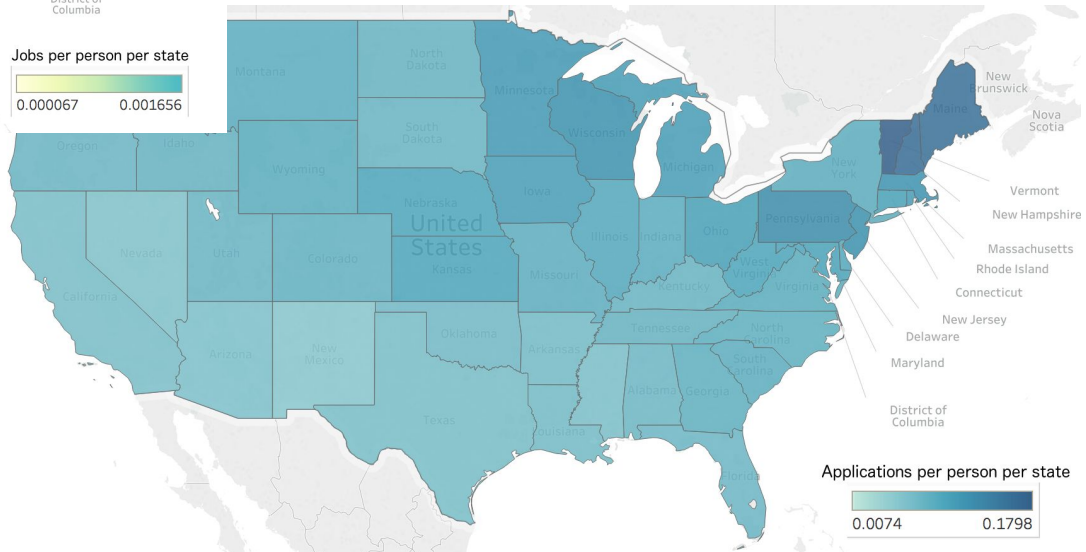
Competitiveness Within Industries



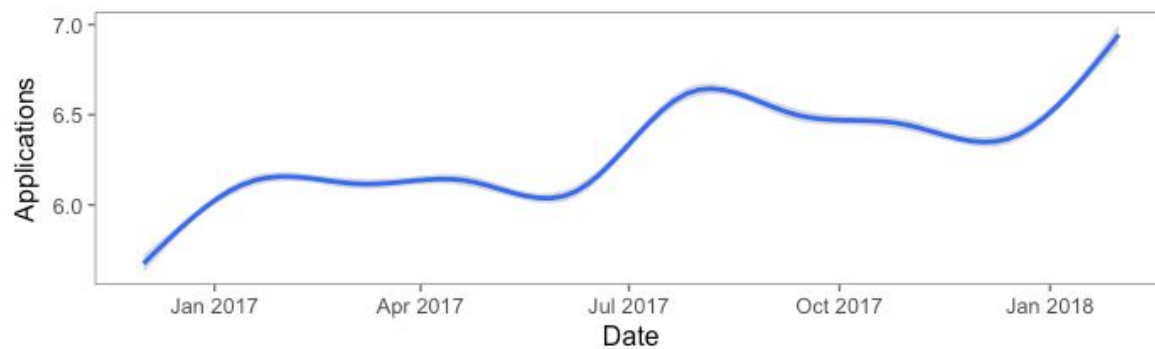
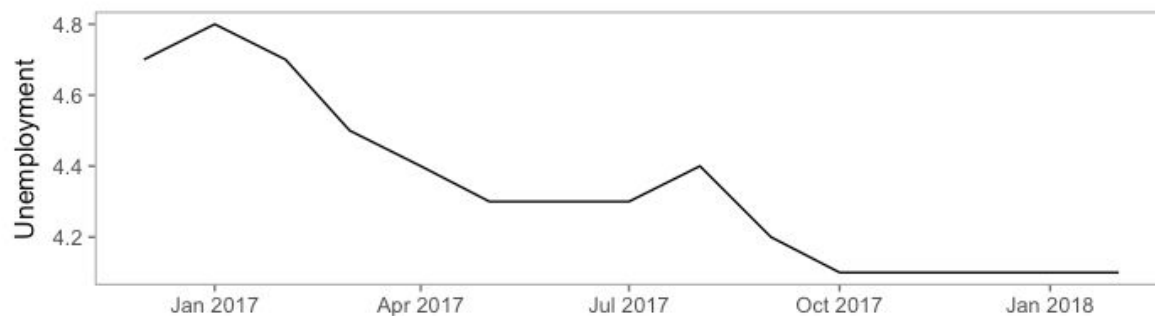
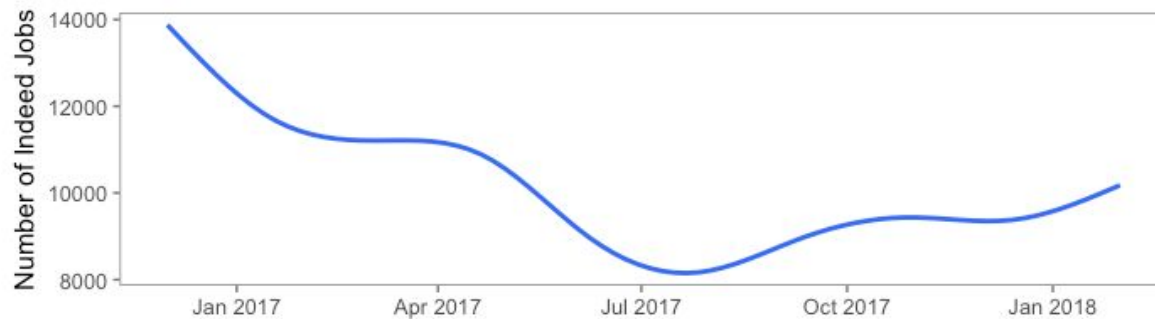
Job Availability Per State



Job Applications per State



Postings and Unemployment



Affordable Care Act

Medicaid expansion

Covers income below
138% of federal
poverty line

Covers chronic mental
illness/ disabilities

32 states
adopted
(and D.C.)

18 states did
not adopt

“Obamacare is in a death spiral.
It's not going to get any better; it's getting worse.”
-CEO of AETNA, February 2017

Do the states that expanded Medicaid demand more HC?

YES ($p < 0.05$). States that expanded demand more health care employees per capita

Is demand consistent with higher supply for healthcare jobs?

YES, supply-demand ratio consistent across all states, even with heightened demand

Is the growth in jobs actually due to Medicaid expansion?

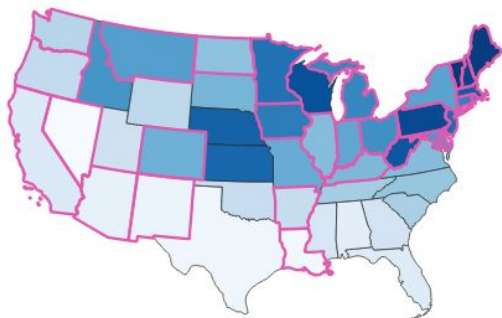
LIKELY. All states demanded similar employees per capita in sector distant from expansion

Are jobs in the HC industry accessible?

LESS THAN OTHERS, when compared to other industries, its postings most often require higher degrees

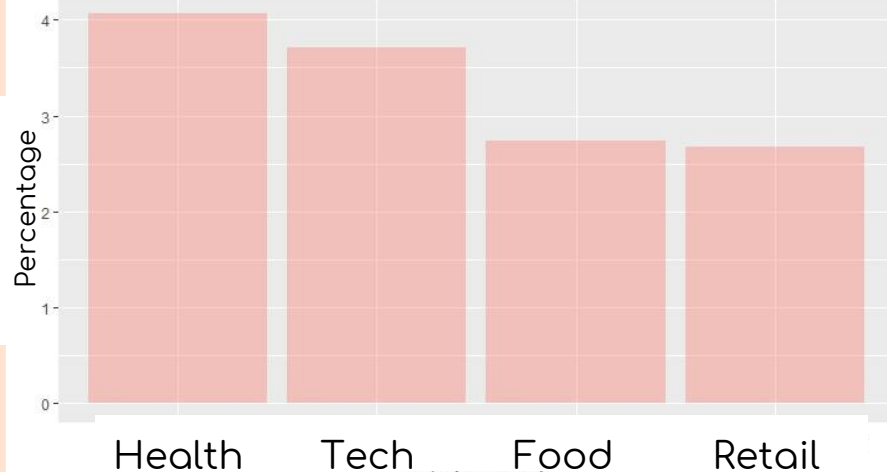
Job Density by State

*Dark color = higher Job Density per unit Population



*Pink outlines are states that adopted Medicaid expansion

% of Non-General Ed Requirements by Industry



Insights

Alternatively, it could be proof of more preventative care & less ER visits

Preventative medicine effects could require more time to become apparent

Insurance companies are correct: more HC demanded.

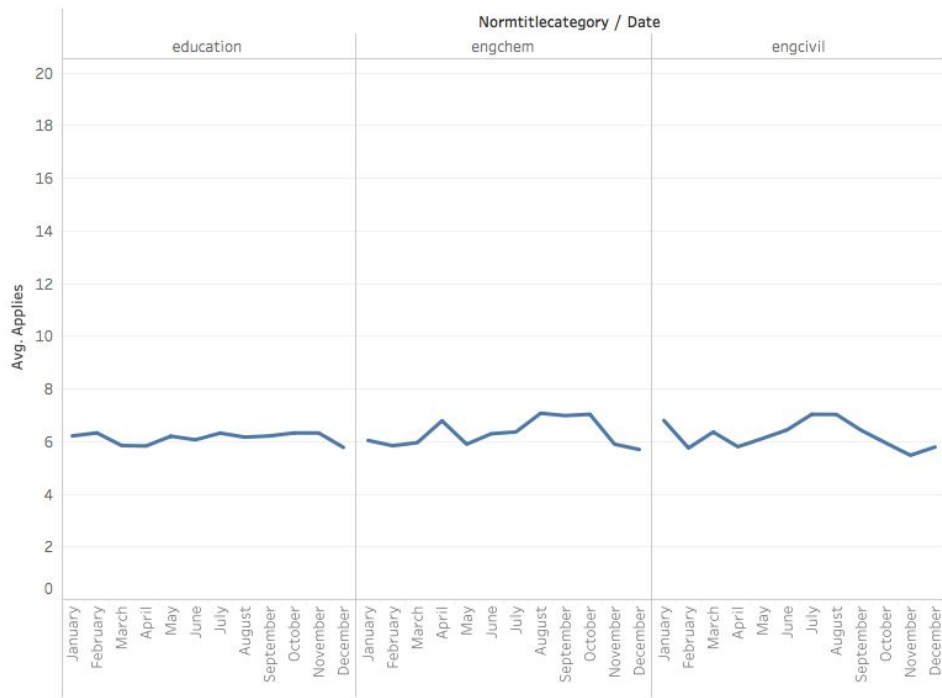
Supply of labor has kept up with demand. Caveat: jobs require more education.

Relationship between Industries, Traffic on Indeed, and Layoffs

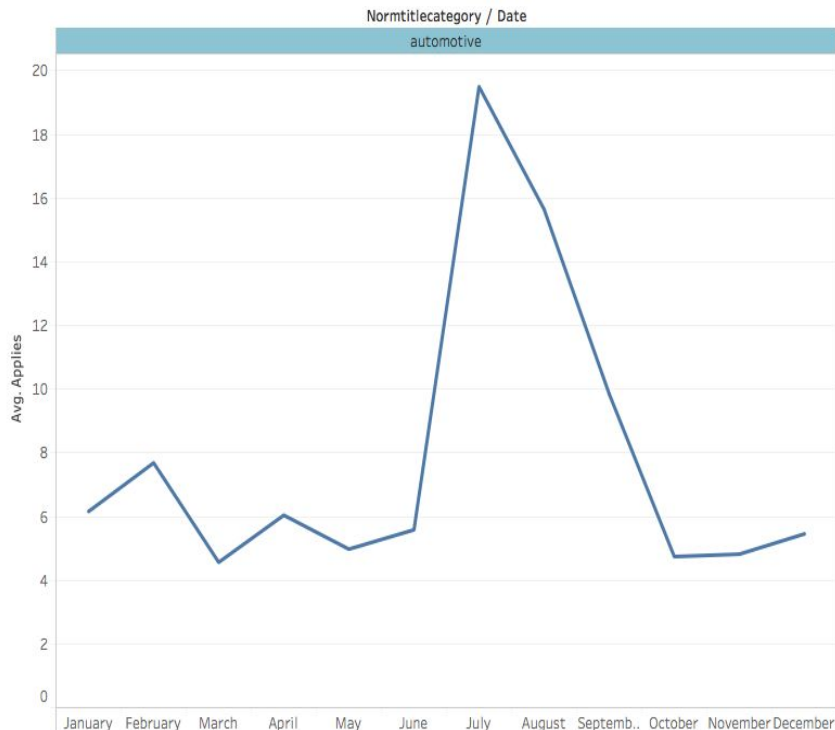
A presentation by
Sarah Manlove, Alicia Bochnak, Natalie Slabczynski,
Michaela Digan, & Chinh Do
(Team yEET)

Applications Across Industries

- Starting Ideas:
 - Brainstorm major events of 2017: Hurricane season, Russian Collusion, Charlottesville, #MeToo, potential trade wars
 - Do some industries receive more job applications at different times of the year?
 - I.E. landscaping in the spring and summer, plowing in the winter, ect
- Discovered an anomaly in the Automotive industry

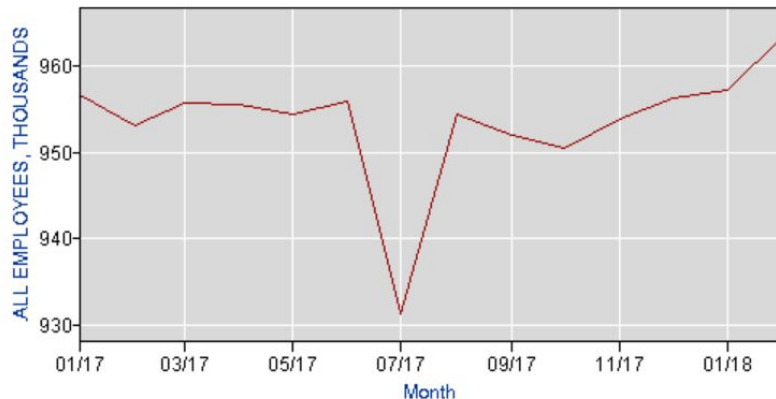


Indeed Data vs Bureau of Labor Statistics Data



Seasonally Adjusted

Series Title: All employees, thousands, motor vehicles and parts, seasonally adjusted
Super Sector: Durable Goods
Industry: Motor vehicles and parts
NAICS Code: 3361,2,3
Data Type: ALL EMPLOYEES, THOUSANDS



https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/CES3133600101?data_tool=XGtable

According to [this New York Times article](#), decreasing sales led automotive powerhouses to layoff a large number of employees in Summer 2017.

Meaning and Significance

- There seems to be a correlation between automotive layoffs and an increase in automotive job applications
 - People can shy away from changing fields especially later in life
 - They are going to look for jobs in their industry
- Pay-per-click model
 - Indeed profits from more clicks on job posting
- More clicks on job postings
 - Indeed can expect an increase in applications when an industry is in the red
 - When an industry has layoffs, Indeed can target users with experience in the relevant field
 - This all would lead to more profits for Indeed as well as providing more economic opportunities to those who fall victim to layoffs