



**ASK THIS QUESTION!  
STRATEGIES AND TACTICS FOR  
EMPLOYEE INTERVIEWING AND  
SELECTION**

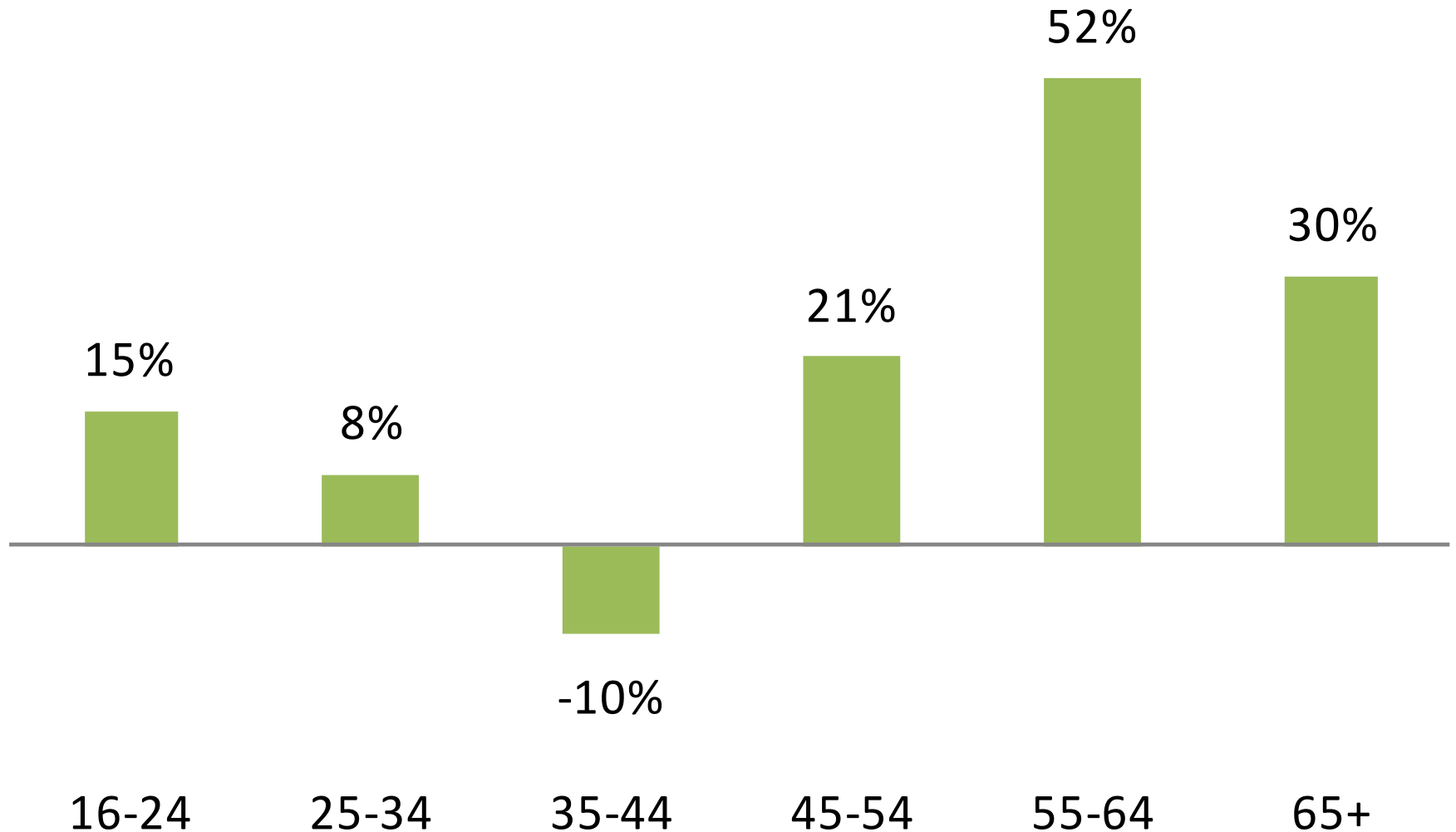
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# AGENDA

- A quick review of the selection process
- Job Analysis
- Determining Appropriate screening strategies
- Determining Appropriate Assessment Strategies
- Tips to Effective Interviews

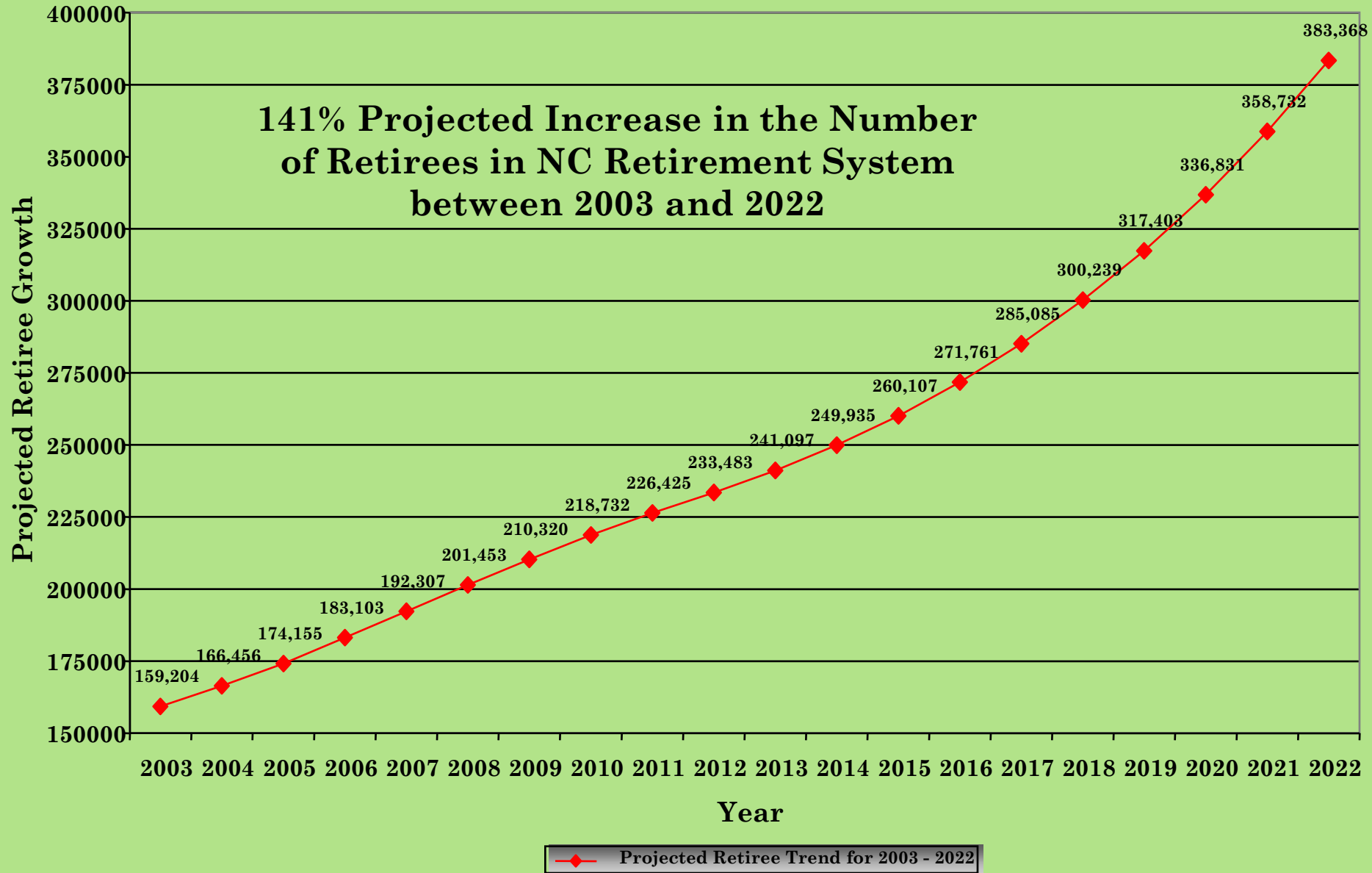


# Growth Rate in U.S. Workforce by Age 2000-2010



# Projected Retiree Trend: 2003 – 2022

## State and Local Systems



## EXAMPLE

- Purchasing a Computer
  - Purchase \$10,000
- ADD: Insurance, software, components, training, maintenance and repairs



- DEDUCT: Depreciation
- What is it worth in 10 years?
- What was invested over the 10 year period?



- Employee:

Hiring Salary	\$25,000
Benefits, raises, etc	<u>\$8,500</u>
TOTAL	\$33,500

Appreciates:

What is the employee worth in 10 years?

What is the investment?



## EMPLOYEE INVESTMENT

- Compound salary and benefits for a 10 year period = \$451,788
- Employee Salary = \$49,588 at the end of 10 years





WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF A BAD  
HIRING DECISION?



# WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF A BAD HIRING DECISION?

1. Wasted salary
2. Lost time/effort in selection process training
3. Requires more training time
4. Increase cost of time in discipline dismissal counseling



# WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF A BAD HIRING DECISION?

5. If kept – lower productivity and service level
6. Burden on other employees:
  - Vacant
  - Filled
  - Safety
  - Morale
  - Broader productivity



# WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF A BAD HIRING DECISION?

7. Increased overtime while vacant
8. Reduced productivity/ service level while vacant





## **COST OF TURNOVER**

**66%-125% of Annual Salary**

# SELECTION PROCESS

1. Complete Human Resource Planning and Position Analysis
2. Identify necessary KSAOCs
3. Devise a recruitment plan
4. Develop indicators of required KSAOCs and develop assessment instrument (s)

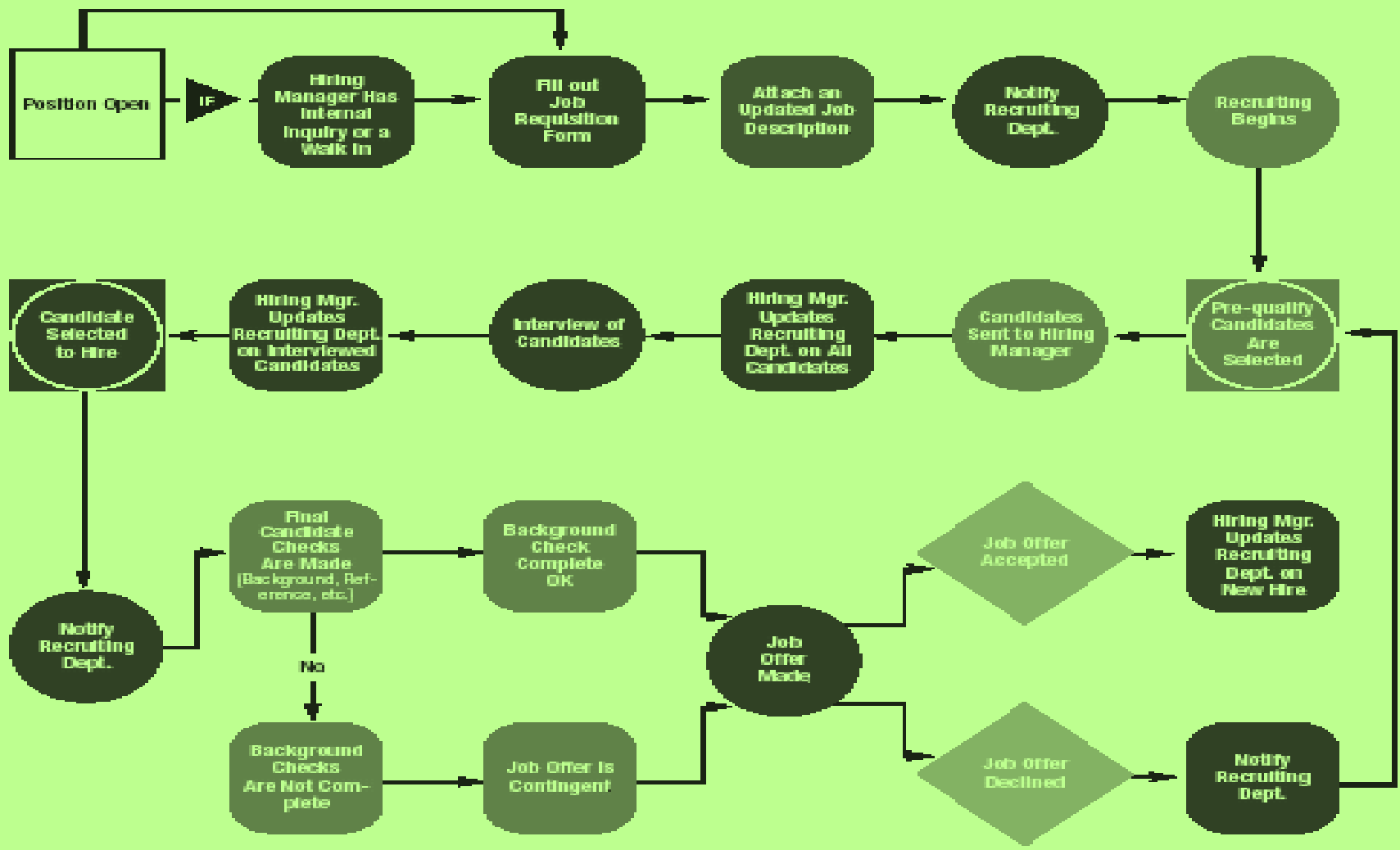


## SELECTION PROCESS CONT.

5. Validate assessment instruments
6. Administer assessment instruments
7. Apply laws and rules for certification
8. Make a selection
9. Evaluation performance



# HIRING FLOW CHART



■ Hiring Manager

■ Recruiting Dept.

■ Candidate



# DECISION POINTS

- Job Need
- Classification/Compensation
- Recruiting/ Advertising
- Testing/Interviewing
- Rating/Ranking
- Hiring Options



# JOB NEED AND ANALYSIS

## ○ Job requisition

- Identify why the position is needed
- Priority
- May reorganization or redesign the job

## ○ Identify the KSAOC of the job

- Job analysis
  - What do we really need in this position?



# WHAT IS A JOB ANALYSIS AND HOW IS IT USED?

- Classification of Jobs
- Developing & Appraisal Employees
- Job and Organizational Design
- Recruiting and Selecting Employees
- Compensation



# JOB ANALYSIS BASICS

## ○ Class Specifications

- Education and Experience
- KSAOCs
- Certifications

## ○ Talk to hiring authority

- What are key tasks
- What are most frequent causes of failure
- Expectations of coworkers, customers, clients



## EXAMPLE OF 9 KEY FACTORS ASSESSED

- Knowledge & Skills
- Control exercise by incumbent's supervisor
- Guidelines
- Complexity of tasks
- Scope (breadth & depth) & effect (inside & outside)
- Personal contacts
- Purpose of contacts
- Physical demands
- Work Environment



# SELECTION

- Purpose: To predict the performance of candidates and choose the best performer



# SCREENING AND ASSESSING

- Given what we need for the job what elements do we really need to evaluate?
- What is the best way to gather and evaluate these elements?



# INITIAL SCREENING: THE NEED FOR EMPLOYMENT APPLICATIONS

- Signed application form serves as a legal document
- Can measure each candidate's relative strengths, given the requirements of the job
- Is a normative tool
- Common sections: basic information, employment history, military experience, activities, references, and terms, authorization, consent form





# APPLICATIONS

- Most applications are generic and not tailored
  - A supplemental questionnaire
- Applications need to be screened
  - Questions pertain to the job applicant's qualification for the job in question
- Have preestablished criteria to facilitate the screening
- Preemployment testing



# ASSESSMENT ISSUES

- Reliability: The concept is concerned with the consistency of measurement
- Validity: Is the test or selection instrument measuring what it is intended to measure



# CRITERIA FOR DIMENSIONS

1. Clearly job-related
2. Written in terms of observable behavior
3. Specific and descriptive of that behavior
4. Clearly distinct from other dimensions
5. Written clearly enough to be understood by others



# COMMON ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES

- Cognitive ability and aptitude test
  - Achievement tests
  - Personality inventories
  - Interest inventories
  - Rating of experience and training
  - Inventories
  - Structured oral exams
  - Work sample or performance best
  - In-baskets
  - Leaderless group discussions
  - Assessment centers
  - Honesty/integrity tests
  - Physical ability tests
- 

# DON'T FORGET: INTERPERSONAL SKILLS AND JOB DISSATISFACTION

- Importance of interpersonal dimensions
- Important to assess management/leadership skills for jobs requiring them



# COMMON ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUE: STRUCTURED INTERVIEW

1. Write questions in advance to assess specific KSAOCs
2. Ask all candidates same questions. Do follow-ups, do not accept vague responses
3. Take notes



# COMMON ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUE: STRUCTURED INTERVIEW

4. Rate candidates against specific criteria, not against each other
5. Use at least two interviewers
6. Use diverse interviewers
7. Evaluate openly



## LEAVE AN AUDIT TRAIL

- Why did or did not select for interview?
- Why did or did not hire?





# REFERENCE CHECKS

- Purpose: past behavior is the most valid predictor of future behavior
- Very important component of selection



# EVALUATION

- Probationary period
- Evaluate the employee
- Evaluate the selection process



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**THANK YOU!**

**Questions?**