



Workforce T/TA Professional Development Series Session 3 Compensatory Selection

Tuesday, May 21, 2024 Steven Bennett Director, Workforce Programs Florida Association of Community Health Centers

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- This session is being recorded. The **recording and slides** will be sent to all registrants.
- Use the **chat box** to ask questions, share comments, and thoughts.
- Send a message to Mariah Blake, if you are experiencing technical difficulties.
- Please complete the **evaluation** at the end of the session.
- Be as present as possible, listen deliberately, share generously

WORKFORE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SERIES SESSIONS



Session 1 – Back to Basics: Comprehensive Workforce Planning (Tuesday, March 9th, 2-3 PM ET)

Session 2 – Workforce Well-Being (Tuesday, April 16th, 2-3 PM ET)

Session 3 – Compensatory Selection with expert faculty Steven Bennett from the Florida Association of Community Health Centers (Tuesday, May 21st, 2-3 PM ET)

Session 4 – Audience Choice (Tuesday, June 18th, 2-3 PM ET)

WORKFORCE IS THE FUEL



A health center with a full tank identifies workforce as an essential organizational issue, invests in appropriate operational and staffing resources, and has some key features...



Core Components

Data-Informed Workforce Plan	Equitable & Effective Compensation Structure	Positive Culture Focused on Engagement	Tested Recruitment & Retention Strategies
Health Professions Training Program	Chief Workforce Officer	High-Functioning Managers	Policies that Support Diversity & Cultural Respect

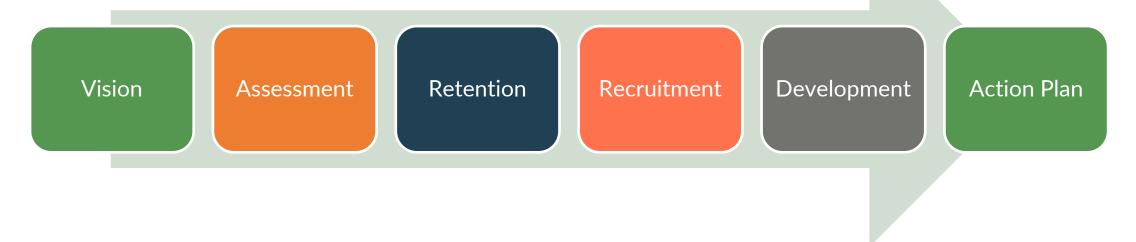


COMPREHENSIVE WORKFORCE PLAN



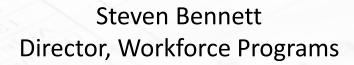
Definition & Components

A comprehensive workforce plan describes the process for which a health center assesses the needs of its patients and community while identifying strategies for building and sustaining its capacity to support those needs through qualified personnel that embody mission-driven, equitable, and inclusionary values.



Click <u>here</u> to access the STAR² Center's Comprehensive Workforce Plan Definition.

Compensatory Selection: Using Evidence to Build & Retain a World-Class Workforce



The Voice of Primary Care

HEALTH CENTERS

Florida Association of Community

Overview

- What is Compensatory Selection?
- Compensatory Selection vs Multiple Hurdle Selection
- Making "Evidence-Based" Real
- Role in Recruitment AND Retention
- Practical Tools and Application



- Let's first imagine a scenario with 3 typical candidates.
- These candidates are going through a typical hiring process.

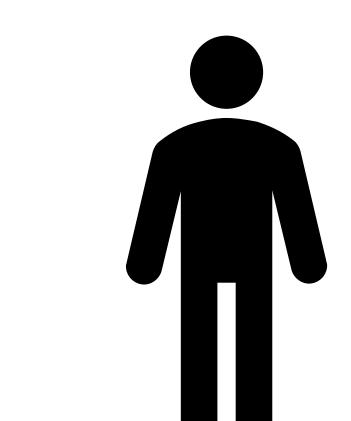


- Candidate #1
 - Application
 - Resume and Cover Letter
 - Credential Verification
 - Background Check
 - Interview #1
 - Interview #2
 - Reference Check



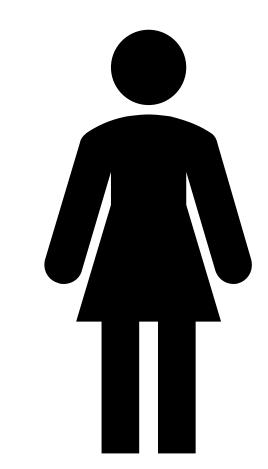


- Candidate #2
 - Application
 - Resume and Cover Letter
 - Credential Verification
 - Background Check
 - Interview #1
 - Interview #2
 - Reference Check





- Candidate #3
 - Application
 - Resume and Cover Letter
 - Credential Verification
 - Background Check
 - Interview #1
 - Interview #2
 - Reference Check





- What **DOES** this tell us?
 - Candidate #1 Appears to fit the mold for an ideal candidate.
 - Candidate #2 On paper, appears to be a good candidate; the interview does not go well.
 - Candidate #3 The resume/cover letter isn't sufficient enough to forward.



- What **DOESN'T** this tell us?
 - Candidate #1 Has job fit been established?
 - Candidate #2 Why did the interview go poorly? Was the candidate nervous?
 - Candidate #3 What about the resume/cover letter wasn't sufficient? Is bias at play?



- Compensatory Selection:
 - The process of sourcing and hiring an individual based on a comprehensive, full-picture view of the candidate. Creates a composite "score".
 - No single part of the hiring process will eliminate a candidate from consideration if minimum qualifications are met.
 - A deficiency in one area is compared to qualities assessed in another area (poor interview skills versus excellent references, for example).
 - Uses (objective) evidence to assess the full qualifications of an individual.



Compensatory Selection vs Multiple-Hurdle Selection

- Multiple-Hurdle Selection:
 - A candidate only progresses through the hiring process if they successfully pass each "hurdle".
 - The "hurdles" include:
 - Resume/cover letter
 - Reference check
 - Interviews
 - Assessments
 - The hurdles occur in sequence, as decided by the organization.
 - Once a candidate misses a hurdle, the process stops.



Compensatory Selection vs Multiple-Hurdle Selection

- Benefits of Multiple-Hurdle Selection:
 - Efficient process.
 - Can be automated in many ways.
- Limitations of Multiple-Hurdle Selection:
 - Requires subjective decision-making about candidates without a full-picture view.
 - Eliminates consideration for candidates who may be a good job fit, but struggled with one part of the hiring process.



Compensatory Selection vs Multiple-Hurdle Selection

Our BIG Challenge in Workforce:

- The primary pieces of evidence we use today to advance candidates are
 - Credentials
 - Work experience
- The two least-predictive indicators of job fit are
 - Credentials
 - Work experience

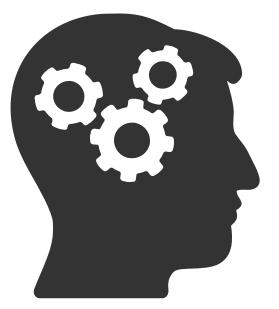


Why Compensatory Selection?

• Underlying Vision: Job Fit

Hire for the person, not the credential.

- Using evidence-based tools to assess job fit.
- When we know more about a candidate, we make better decisions in hiring.





Theory of Change

• Underlying Vision: Job Fit

Hire for the person, not the credential.





Making "Evidence-Based" Real

- The term "evidence-based" is used everywhere.
- With Compensatory Selection, we can make it real.

Hiring Process Component	What Evidence is Made Available?
Resume/Cover Letter	Work history, credentials
Interview #1	Basic qualifications, historical analysis
Interview #2	Work styles, work values
Reference Check	Work styles, work values
Assessments	Job fit



Making "Evidence-Based" Real

- The term "evidence-based" is used everywhere.
- With Compensatory Selection, we can make it real.

Hiring Mechanism	Candidate 1	Candidate 2	Candidate 3
Multiple-Hurdle Selection	Work history Credential Basic qualifications Work styles Work values Historical examples	Work history Credential Basic qualifications	Work history Credential
Compensatory Selection	Work history Credential Basic qualifications Work styles Work values Historical examples Job fit	Work history Credential Basic qualifications Work styles Work values Historical examples Job fit	Work history Credential Basic qualifications Work styles Work values Historical examples Job fit



Compensatory Selection for Recruitment AND Retention

- Compensatory Selection can be used in both recruitment AND retention.
- The application for recruitment can be applied for retention and advancement:
 - Develop a full-picture view of incumbents
 - Integrate CS with career pathway tools
 - Use assessments for existing employees as part of career exploration and advancements strategies.



Practical Tools and Application

- How is Compensatory Selection integrated into the hiring process?
- What tools are essential?

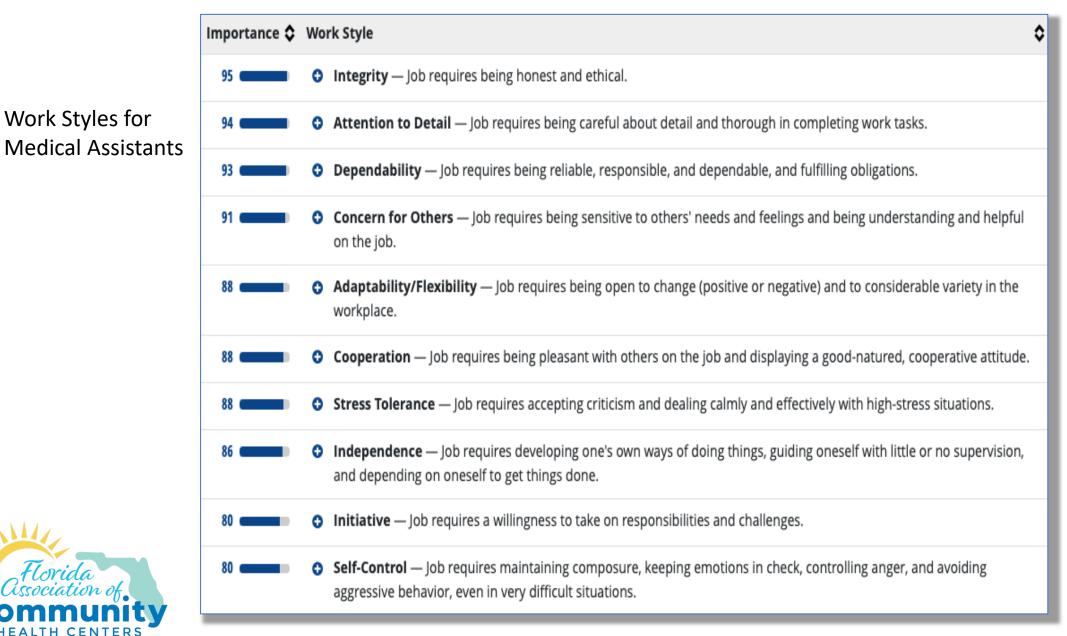


Practical Tools and Application

- Assessments
 - The RIGHT assessments help measure
 - Interest areas
 - Work styles
 - Work values
 - Career skills (foundational)
 - Abilities (cognitive)
 - Why do we need to know these things?



Assessments



Assessments

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	Importance ≎	Abi	lity	٥
Abilities for Medical Assistants	75	0	Oral Comprehension — The ability to listen to and understand information and ideas presented through spoken wor and sentences.	ds
	75	O	Oral Expression — The ability to communicate information and ideas in speaking so others will understand.	
	75	€	Written Comprehension — The ability to read and understand information and ideas presented in writing.	
	72	€	Near Vision — The ability to see details at close range (within a few feet of the observer).	
	72	0	Problem Sensitivity — The ability to tell when something is wrong or is likely to go wrong. It does not involve solving t problem, only recognizing that there is a problem.	the
	72	€	Speech Recognition — The ability to identify and understand the speech of another person.	
	69	€	Speech Clarity — The ability to speak clearly so others can understand you.	
	69	€	Written Expression — The ability to communicate information and ideas in writing so others will understand.	
	63	€	Deductive Reasoning — The ability to apply general rules to specific problems to produce answers that make sense.	
	56	0	Inductive Reasoning — The ability to combine pieces of information to form general rules or conclusions (includes finding a relationship among seemingly unrelated events).	
Community				

Assessments

	Extent 🗘	Work Value	\$
Work Values for Medical Assistants	78	 Relationships — Occupations that satisfy this work value allow employees to provide service to others and work with workers in a friendly non-competitive environment. Corresponding needs are Co-workers, Moral Values and Social Service. 	h co-
	78	 Support — Occupations that satisfy this work value offer supportive management that stands behind employees. Corresponding needs are Company Policies, Supervision: Human Relations and Supervision: Technical. 	
	61	Achievement — Occupations that satisfy this work value are results oriented and allow employees to use their stron abilities, giving them a feeling of accomplishment. Corresponding needs are Ability Utilization and Achievement.	igest
	53	 Working Conditions — Occupations that satisfy this work value offer job security and good working conditions. Corresponding needs are Activity, Compensation, Independence, Security, Variety and Working Conditions. 	
	39	Independence — Occupations that satisfy this work value allow employees to work on their own and make decisions Corresponding needs are Creativity, Responsibility and Autonomy.	s.
	39	Recognition — Occupations that satisfy this work value offer advancement, potential for leadership, and are often considered prestigious. Corresponding needs are Advancement, Authority, Recognition and Social Status.	



Practical Tools and Application

- Portfolios
 - For certain positions, the use of portfolios can be used to source candidates.
 - Portfolios create efficiency in deploying Compensatory Selection procedures.
 - Portfolios allow an individual to put forth a more complete package for consideration, greater than what a resume/cover letter can convey.
 - Employers can use portfolios to create incentives:
 - For example, if an individual completes a portfolio, they are guaranteed an interview.
 - Or, partnerships with community agencies can augment the use of portfolios and help individuals complete this task.



Practical Tools and Application

- Career Pathways
 - When deploying career pathway tools within an organization, CS can be used as part of that process.
 - Career pathways are highly aligned with the concepts of CS.
 - Career exploration
 - Professional/credential development
 - Mentorship
 - Assessments



Final Analysis

- Compensatory Selection helps organizations know more about their candidates.
- CS helps candidates put forth a better view of themselves to employers.
- Helps reduce the risk of (implicit) bias.
- Facilitates the use of evidence-based tools.
- Leads to Job Fit.



Q&A



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Thank you! Please fill out the evaluation!





STAR² CENTER RESOURCES

- <u>Recruitment & Retention Self-Assessment Tool</u>
- Health Center Comprehensive Workforce Plan Template
- Implementing Staff Satisfaction Surveys Infographic
- Building a Resilient & Trauma-Informed Workforce Factsheet
- Turnover Calculator Tool
- Onboarding Checklist
- Supporting Mental Health Through Compensation Equity Factsheet
- <u>C-Suite Toolkit: Health Professions Education & Training for Recruitment and Retention</u>

You can find all of the STAR² Center's free resources here

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And the ACU & STAR² Center Video webpage: <u>www.youtube.com/channel/UCZg-</u> <u>CFN7Wuev5qNUWt69u0w/feed</u>

And the STAR² Center Podcast page: www.chcworkforce.org/web_links/star%c2 %b2-center-chats-with-workforce-leaders/





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