The AAP & DEI Connection

Greater Houston ILG Event

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Keli Parody Wilson

Director of Workforce Equity, Principal Consultant

DCI Consulting







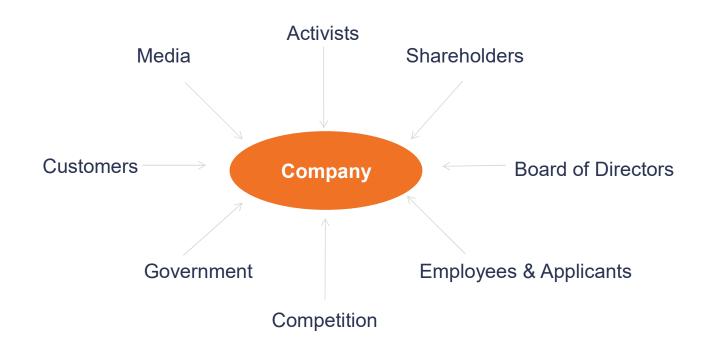
- **Advancing Racial Equity**
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Advancing Racial Equity

Stakeholder Pressures

External Pressure







Shareholder Drive for Accountability



Rankings Polling

Companies Disclosing the Highest Level of Workforce Diversity Data – EEO-1 Report – Saw Higher 2021 Returns

by Emily Bonta, Mona Patni

February 8, 2022

CATEGORIES

Chart of the Week Diversity & Inclusion Racial Equity

SHARE



Eighteen months following the swell in diversity, equity, and inclusion [DEI] commitments from corporate America, stakeholders from employees to investors to regulators are looking for signals of action and progress. For many, that means asking companies to disclose the racial and ethnic demographic makeup of their workforce. This week, we published a new analysis that examines if, and how, Russell 1000 companies are sharing this information.

https://justcapital.com/news/companies-sharing-eeo-1-data-saw-higher-returns/

NYC Comptroller and Pension Fund Trustees Announce Agreements With 11 Companies to Disclose Annual Workforce Diversity Data

March 31, 2022

11 Companies Have Committed to Publishing Their EEO-1 Reports Annually. The Number of S&P 100 Companies Disclosing EEO-1s Has Risen from 14 to 85 since 2020.

https://comptroller.nyc.gov/newsroom/nyc-comptroller-and-pension-fund-trustees-announce-agreements-with-11-companies-to-disclose-annual-workforce-diversity-data/#:~:text=Workforce%20Diversity%20Data-,NYC%20Comptroller%20and%20Pension%20Fund%20Trustees%20Announce%20Agreements%20With%2011,Disclose%20Annual%20Workforce%20Diversity%20Data&text=11%20Companies%20Have%20Committed%20to,14%20to%2085%20since%202020.



Human Capital Transparency

Types

- Human Capital Disclosures
 - Wage Gap Study
 - Workforce Demographics (e.g., EEO-1 filings)

Avenues

- Company Website
- U.S. Securities and Exchange Commissions
- Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance Reports



Emerging "Social" Trend

- Civil Rights Audits (a.k.a., Racial Equity Reviews)
 - Go beyond disclosing wage gap, pay equity commitments, and workforce demographics
 - Third party and neutral review to determine whether a company causes or perpetuates racial disparities and systemic concerns
 - May be extensive or narrow in scope, time, and resources
 - o Goal to advance racial justice and inform ESG report objectives
 - Multidisciplinary approach is ideal
 - For example, DCI approach is to include Legal, Industrial-Organizational, Social and Organizational Psychology, Labor Economist, Business Administration, Marketing





AAP Trends to Monitor

Critical Components of an AAP

- Placement Goals (Minority and Sex)
 - Composite Availability Figure
 - Utilization Analysis
- EEO Disparity Analyses
 - Hires/Selection
 - Promotion
 - Turnover (Voluntary and Involuntary)



2018 EEO Tabulation Source

- American Community Survey Ongoing survey by the Census Bureau that gathers information on ancestry, education, disability, housing (handbook link
 - o EEO Tabulation data on ethnicity/race & sex by census occupation code and geographical area
- Latest ACS data released by the United States Census Bureau link)
 - EEO Tabulation 2018 (5-year ACS data)*
 - o 01R Residence Geography / 01W Worksite Geography
 - *Replaces the 22010 EEO Tabulation
- Why is ACS data important to us?
 - o Primary resource of external benchmark figure of qualified ethnicity/race & sex for AAPs
 - Foundation of comparative benchmarks for utilization and goals
 - Contractors must begin using the 2018 EEO Tabulation to develop AAPs that commence on or after January 1, 2022

Area of Opportunity 1 of 3 Understanding Alternative DEI Sources

2010 EEO Tabulation

67.05% White (Not Hispanic or Latino)

32.95% Minority

2018 EEO Tabulation

62.71% White (Not Hispanic or Latino)

37.29% Minority

2018 EEO Tabulation (Sector*)

72.08%White
(Not Hispanic or Latino)

27.92% Minority

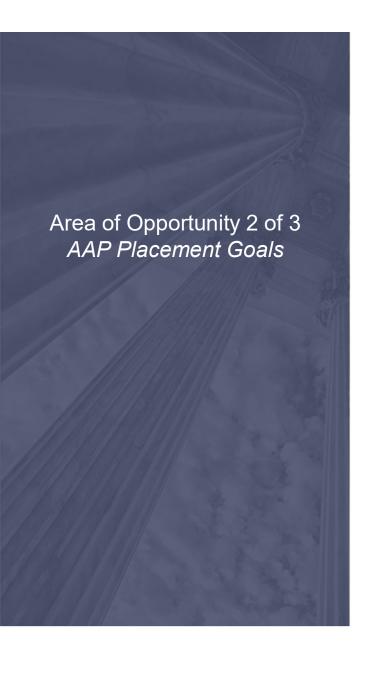
2020 Decennial Census

57.80%White
(Not Hispanic or Latino)

42.2% Minority



*NAICS 2-digit code 21 – Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction. These are overall figures that are not specific to EEO-1 Categories 1.1 and 1.2.



Repeat AAP Goals

Are placement goals occurring within a location or is there a pattern across locations/functions, job groups, or protected class?

Would running the analysis at the subgroup race and ethnicity level provide additional insights?

Is there statistical and practical significance?

What other data points are critical to consider when identifying the level of impact and prioritization

Actions from a DEI Lens



Pinpoint pattern of repeat goals within or across locations/functions, job groups, and protected class

Total minority
representation may
produce or mask
underrepresentation at a
refined protected class
level

Couple statistical and practical significance methodology (e.g., standard deviation and 80% rule of thumb)

Consider additional data points of interest such as volume of hiring, expanding geographical search area, and shortfall

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Interest Area 3 of 3 Holistic Review of AAP Findings

- Can you identify any repeat disparity flags for selection, advancement, or turnover:
 - o within location/function?
 - o across location/function?
 - o at the subgroup race and ethnicity level?
 - o using highest selected methodology?
- Are there holistic patterns of underrepresentation and disparity flags in selection, advancement, or turnover?
- Have you conducted a component or steps analysis of the selection process?



DEI Opportunity

Root Cause

- Are we attracting diverse talent to apply at a rate that is available?
- Is the representation distributed similarly throughout all stages of the selection process or is there a bottle-neck?
- Are we sustaining diverse talent throughout all stages of the applicant process at a rate that is available?
- Are we advancing talent at a rate we would expect given the representation of internal feeder pools?
- Are we retaining talent at a rate we would expect given internal representation?



Employee Lifecycle from a DEI Lens

jini	Starting Employment Ratio	Job Seeker Ratio	Applicant Ratio	Hire Ratio	Promotion Ratio	Termination Ratio	Ending Employment Ratio
Management	74.87%	103.33%	95.00%	82.30%	85.45%	22.22%	82.34%
Professionals	122.40%	133.44%	129.56%	121.22%	120.55%	32.56%	124.98%

Exceeding peer representation 120% or more On-target of 80%-120% Less than 80% of peer representation





Beyond AAP Implementation

AAP versus Diversity Framework

AAP

Regulatory / Compliance

- •Representation of minorities and females
- Job group levels within location/function

-

Governance

Focus

AAP/FAAP Managing Officials

Incentives

Good Faith Efforts

Diversity



Strategic Business Plan

- Representation of race and ethnicity subgroups or intersectionality of both race and ethnicity with sex
- •Align to business structure



Shareholders, Board of Directors, Leadership Team

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ESG Reporting / Social Responsibility



Equity Reviews

Comprehensive review and assessment of current DEI programmatic efforts and organizational culture component to determine potential barriers to racial equity and suggestions to remedy gaps.

- (1) Quantitative descriptive, diagnostic, predictive, and prescriptive
- (2) Qualitative materials review and discussions or surveys with employees and management
- (3) Both



Equity ReviewsClient Documents, Materials, and Websites (Request)

		New file offentation		
	Recruitment and	Job applications – processes, forms		
	Selection	Hiring committee and interviewing procedures		
		Onboarding – processes, documents, mentorship		
		Employee performance management systems		
The chicative is		Succession planning strategies and approaches		
The objective is	Employee Lifecycle	General standard operating procedures and employee handbooks		
to obtain all	and Experience	Employee attitudes and views (e.g., engagement, satisfaction, commitment)		
documentation		Leadership development and promotion criteria		
that elicits a		Core values and competencies		
reflection of	Accessibility	Accommodations request process		
equity within the	Accessibility	Workplace flexibility policies and resources		
current culture		DEIA statement		
	Diversity Resources	Employee resource group (ERG) documentation		
	and Tools	Mentoring and shadowing programs		
		DEIA service committees and taskforces		
	Learning and	Training materials and other resources		
	Workforce	Learning and attitudinal outcomes		
	Development	Employee reactions to training		

New hire orientation





Evidence-based Best Practices

Mending Diversity Gaps: Attracting

Research

K. M. Thomas and Wise (1999) found that (a) women place more importance than men on diversity and job factors and (b) minority job seekers place more weight on the demographics of recruiters and organizational diversity characteristics than their White counterparts.

Freeman (2003) replicated and extended the former finding by demonstrating that employee diversity, work–family balance, and the presence of similar colleagues were more important to women, whereas a high starting salary was more important to men. Backhaus, Stone, and Heiner (2002) also reported that minorities rated diversity as more important in a prospective employer than White participants



Mending Diversity Gaps: Selecting

Structured interviews with pre-set grading criteria

Blind resume review to applicant name and location

Presenting statements on EEO for applicants to believe



Mending Diversity Gaps: Retaining

Diversity statements that are accepted by minority groups

ERGs

Mentorship programs

Top-down support





Thank you for your attention!

Please reach out with any questions. kwilson@dciconsult.com