5 Easy Steps to Prevent "Accidental" Discrimination When Hiring

Presented by



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About Leah

- Healthy workplace advocate at www.diversitytrainingconsultants.com
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- Earned certifications in EEO Law/Affirmative Action and Conflict Resolution and Investigation from the American Association for Affirmative Action



Learning Objectives

- Language to avoid when advertising and recruiting
- Checklist of right and wrong interview questions
- The definition of 'reasonable accommodation' for disabled applicants
- Precautions to take when conducting background checks
- Dos and don'ts of accessing social media accounts



Federal (and State) Laws Affecting Hiring

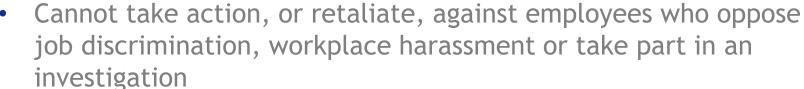




Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Legally protected characteristics
 - Race
 - Color
 - Religion
 - Sex
 - National origin









Other Major Laws

- Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 prohibits discrimination against female workers on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions
- The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) protects people age 40 or older from any type of job discrimination





Other Major Laws

- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)
- Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA)
- Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA)
- U.S. Bankruptcy Code, Section 525
- Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 (EPPA)
- Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA)
- Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA)



Note: Most states have their own employment discrimination laws that include or expand the provisions of federal law.



Step 1: Recruit Fairly and Objectively





A Job Description Should Include:

- Title
- Location
- Skills needed
- Minimum experience
- Responsibilities/duties
- Work schedule
- Education or training requirements
- Travel/transportation requirements





Legal Considerations with Job Advertisements

- Do not suggest a predisposition to hire a certain group
- Do not exclude a certain group of applicants based on illegal factors such as age, national origin or gender
- Avoid using gender-specific terms to describe a job position





Writing the Job Advertisement

- Emphasize your company's equal employment opportunity policy
- Clearly detail what the job involves, including minimum qualifications and essential job functions
- Only include job title, general duties and responsibilities, necessary skills, experience or education required, company background and how to apply
- Keep the wording focused on the position and the responsibilities



Step 2: Use Legally Sound Job Applications





Legal Considerations with Job Applications

- Job application questions must protect the applicant's privacy and employment rights
- An application should never include questions that reveal an applicant's gender, age, race, religion, national origin, disability or marital status





Legal Considerations with Job Applications: Ban the Box

- Question now banned in 19 states and 100+ cities
- When first introduced, ban the box laws applied only to government contractors and subcontractors
- Now ban the box laws have expanded to target private employers



Where Does Ban the Box Apply?

- 12 states regulate how **public** employers may use criminal records
 - ✓ California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Virginia and Vermont
- Seven states extend ban the box laws to private employers
 - ✓ Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Oregon and Rhode Island





Ban the Box: Employer Rights

- You're not prohibited from conducting a legally sound background check on an otherwise qualified individual
- Ban the box legislation shifts the criminal history inquiry from the initial application stage until later in the hiring process, when you hold an interview or extend a conditional job offer





Ban the Box Compliance

- Review and revise all employment applications to be certain they don't include a criminal history question
- Modify your hiring procedures to delay any inquiries about criminal history until it's appropriate

| Application for Employment Seasons Equal access to programs, services and employment is available to all persons. Those applicants requiring reasonable accommendation to the application analysis interview process should writly a representative of the Eliman Economic Department. | |
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Step 3: Steer Clear of Inappropriate Interview Questions





Interview Questions/Topics Checklist

- ✓ Address Don't ask where the applicant was born
- ✓ Age Avoid directly asking for the applicant's age or date of birth
- ✓ Citizenship Don't ask if the applicant or his or her family members are naturalized or born U.S. citizens. Rely on the I-9 documentation process after making a conditional job offer.
- ✓ **Disabilities** Never ask if an applicant has any physical or mental disabilities
- ✓ Driver's License Only request if driving is a necessary part of the job
- ✓ Education May not ask when the applicant attended or graduated from school or whether the school has any religious, cultural or racial affiliations

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Interview Questions/Topics Checklist

- ✓ Experience Don't ask for the specific discharge an applicant received from the military
- ✓ Marital status and pregnancy Ask nothing
- ✓ Name May not ask about the origin of the applicant's name
- ✓ National origin or ancestry Don't ask about primary language
- ✓ Organizations or activities Don't get into discussions of organizations that reveal protected status
- ✓ Race, color, physical traits Ask nothing



Interview Questions/Topics Checklist

- ✓ References Fine to ask (for basic verification)
- ✓ Relatives Don't ask for marital status, number of dependents, or the name or address of an applicant's spouse
- ✓ Religion Ask nothing
- Remember to take notes on a separate piece of paper
- Don't indicate anything that could be perceived as discriminatory
- Use written, objective criteria for evaluating candidates and apply that criteria consistently to everyone
- Ask the same questions to all candidates



Step 4: Accommodate Applicants with Disabilities





Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

COMPLY RIGHT

- In 1990, the Americans with Disabilities Act (or ADA) was passed to help prevent discrimination against individuals with disabilities
- Federal law applies to employers with 15 or more employees
- However, all employers should consider these guidelines when interviewing candidates with disabilities



Interviewing Guidelines

- Conduct interviews in accessible locations
- Honor requests for a reasonable accommodation
- Inform candidates of any tests ahead of time
- Treat applicants with disabilities with the same respect and dignity you treat all applicants
- Wait until the applicant mentions accommodations
- Focus on the essential functions of the job
- Use appropriate language when taking notes



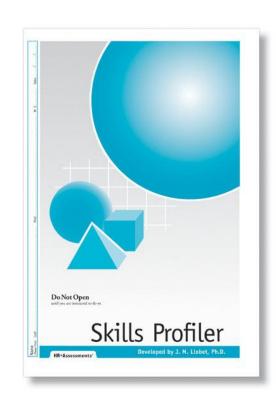
Step 5: Screen Thoroughly Within the Law





Pre-employment Testing

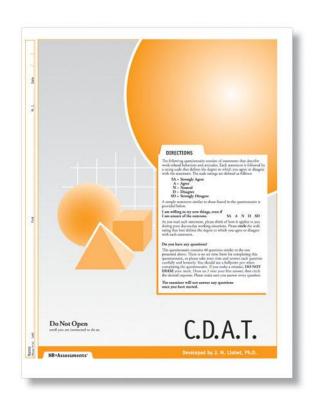
- Pre-employment testing helps assess candidates and take some of the guesswork out of measuring skills
- Most employers administer tests in two areas:
 - **Personality, attitudes and behaviors**, such as work ethic, dependability, ambition and service orientation
 - **Skills, abilities and aptitude**, such as vocabulary, math and reasoning, reading comprehension and problem solving





Pre-employment Testing Guidelines

- Use the right tests
- Ask the right questions
- Test at the right time
- Test all applicants
- Make the right accommodations





Background Checks

COMPLY RIGHT

- First, inform the applicant
- Requesting consent protects your business from applicant privacy claims and can save everyone time
- Explain that a previous conviction does not automatically dismiss the applicant, but that anyone who tries to withhold information or falsify a previous criminal record will be disqualified



Reviewing an Applicant Background Check

- How long has it been since the conviction?
- What is the nature of the offense?
- What is the nature of the job?
- Does your business have certain criminal history restrictions?

Bottom line: You must have a clear connection for why someone's criminal record makes him or her unfit for the job



Drug Testing

- Drug-testing laws vary widely from state to state
- Contact your state department of labor to learn your area rules
- The ADA prohibits testing until after a conditional job offer has been made
- Treat all applicants for the same job in the same way





Reference Checks

- Confirm dates of employment, title and salary history -- Do they match what the candidate shared on application?
- Read between the lines for clues from the person giving the reference
- Within reason, ask additional questions that won't lead to any potentially discriminating details
- Document your efforts



Social Media Considerations

- Any improper use of information viewed on social media may be discriminatory since an individual's race, gender, age and ethnicity can be revealed
- When in doubt, don't!
- Never request passwords for social media accounts and only review publicly available information
- Consider creating a written company policy that clearly informs hiring managers about what information can and can't be considered





Final Notes



Final Notes

- Stay away from high-risk language when recruiting and advertising job openings
- Use fully compliant job applications that capture important jobrelated information without crossing into illegal territory
- Follow an approved list of interview questions to keep the conversation job-focused and above board
- Familiarize yourself with the legal protections for applicants with disabilities, including how to handle reasonable accommodations
- Follow the proper precautions with screening tools, such as preemployment testing, background checks and drug testing



Thank you!

