

# Recommended Practices for Vendors and Employers Working with AI-based Assessments

*International Personnel Assessment Council Conference*

July 25, 2023

**Eric Dunleavy, Ph.D.**

*DCI Consulting*

**Savanna Shuntich**

*Fortney & Scott, LLC*

**Dave Schmidt, Ph.D.**

*DCI Consulting*

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# Presenters



Eric  
Dunleavy



Savanna  
Shuntich



Dave  
Schmidt



**Refresh on AI-Based  
Assessments**

# Terminology

## Artificial Intelligence (AI)

- Broad, academic discipline
- Use of computers and software to perform tasks that typically required human intelligence to complete (SHRM)

## Machine Learning (ML)

- Automating computer learning process without explicit programming
- Algorithms/models are used to draw inferences from patterns in data
- Approach taken depends on question/problem being addressed

## Supervised Learning








- *Has a known outcome*
- Purpose is to develop a model that accurately classifies or predicts outcome
- Two main sub-categories
  - Regression
  - Classification

## Unsupervised Learning

- *No known outcome*
- Purpose is to explore the data (e.g., cluster, organize, interpret)
- 3 main sub-categories
  - Clustering
  - Association rule mining
  - Dimension reduction


This example came from ...  
<https://machinelearningknowledge.ai/supervised-vs-unsupervised-learning/>

The diagram illustrates the difference between supervised and unsupervised learning using animal images. On the left, a table shows supervised learning where each input image is paired with a known output label. On the right, unsupervised learning is shown where the same set of images is presented without labels for the model to discover patterns on its own.

Supervised Learning	
Input	Output Label
	Dog
	Dog
	Cat
	Dog
	Cat
	Cat
	Dog

Unsupervised Learning

Input Data



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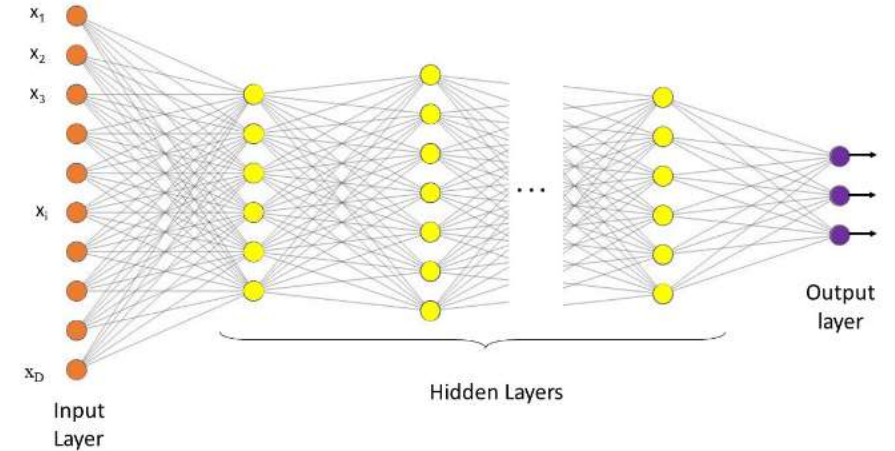
# Terminology

## Deep Learning (DL)

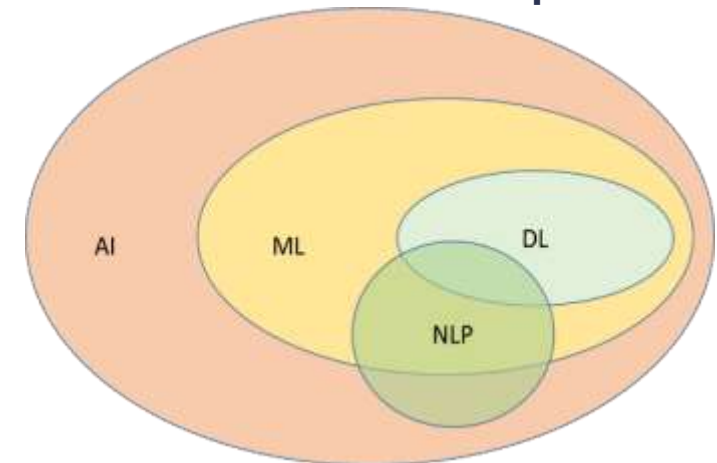
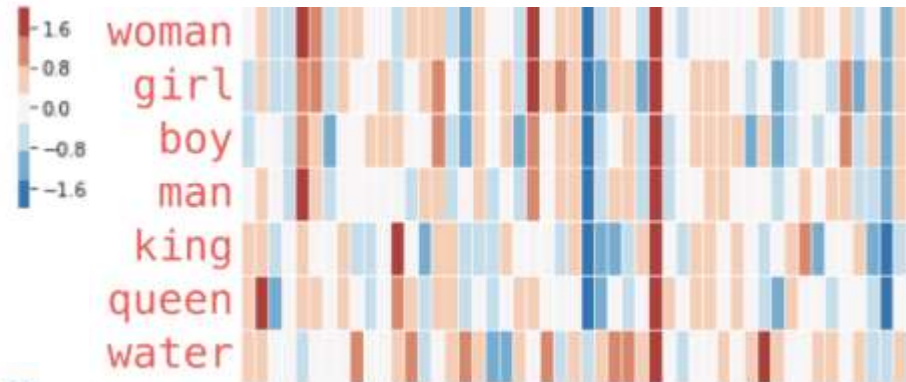
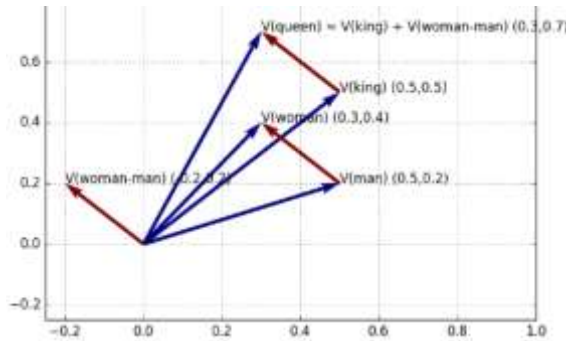
- Leverages artificial neural networks – simulate behavior of a brain
- Inputs are transformed into increasingly abstract representations across three or more (hidden) layers

## Natural Language Processing (NLP)

- Focused on programming computers to process, analyze and understand human language data (text or spoken)
- Combines computational linguistics, machine learning, and deep learning



A useful way to visualize these interrelated topics



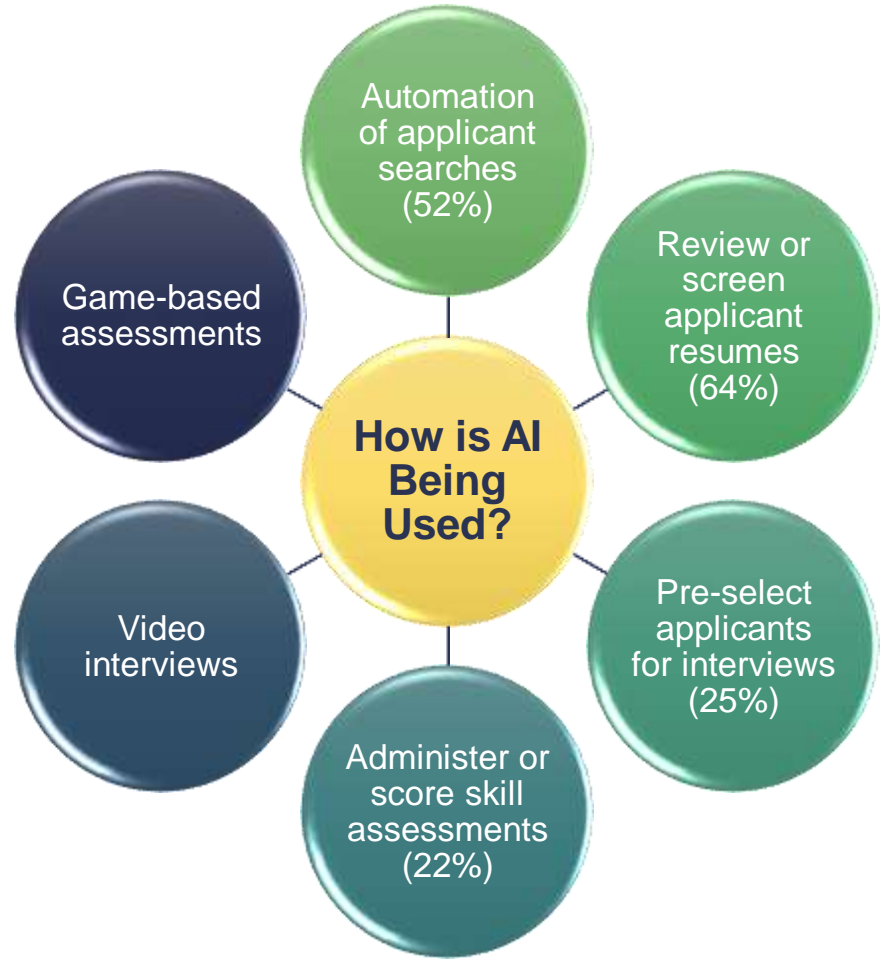
# Uses of AI in Recruiting and Hiring\*

## How much is AI being used in HR?

- About 1 in 4 organizations use AI to support HR-activities  
❖ (42% in XL organizations)
- 79% of the employers using AI, use it for recruiting or hiring
- 25% of employers plan to start or increase their use of AI

## Why use AI in recruiting and hiring?

- 85% Can save time or increase efficiency
- 44% Can help identify top candidates
- 30% Can reduce bias in hiring decisions
- 18% Can help identify more diverse candidates



# Increasing Focus on Artificial Intelligence

## Activity re Regulating the Use of AI in Employee Selection

### Federal focus

Frameworks  
(e.g., White  
House  
blueprint,  
NIST AI risk  
management)

EEOC  
guidance  
issued,  
public  
hearing,  
Strategic  
Enforcement  
Plan

OFCCP  
proposed  
scheduling  
letter  
changes

### State and local focus

New York  
City Local  
Law 144  
(AEDTs)

Illinois  
Video  
Interview  
Act

Maryland  
Facial  
Recog-  
nition  
Services

### Other guidance

AI TAC  
report  
(12/2022)

Center for  
Democracy  
and  
Technology  
- Civil  
Rights  
Standards  
(12/2022)

Addendum  
to the  
SIOP  
Principles  
(1/2023)





**Artificial Intelligence  
Technical Advisory Committee  
(AI TAC)**

# Report Overview

- Lead by Vicki Lipnic, former Commissioner and Acting Chair of the EEOC
- 40 cross-disciplinary, subject matter experts formed subcommittees to address key issues
  - Extensive Survey of AI TAC Members
  - Divided into Subcommittees to study/analyze specific areas and write sections of Report
- Published report on December 21, 2022
  - EEO and DEI&A Considerations in the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Employment Decision Making

## SME Disciplines

- Employment law attorneys
- Civil society advocates
- Data Scientists
- Employers using AI tools
- Former EEOC and OFCCP officials
- I/O Psychologists
- Vendors providing AI tools

# Five Areas of Focus


Uses and  
Applications

Transparency and  
Fairness

Data Collection

Uniform Guidelines  
on Employee  
Selection  
Procedures  
("UGESP")

Statistics and  
Adverse Impact



**Planned Questions  
to Address**

# Transparency and Fairness

1. What level of transparency is required
  - From vendors to employers using the assessment?
  - From employers to applicants taking the assessment?
2. What issues related to privacy need to be considered?
3. What is fairness and why is this a critical and complex topic for which vendors and employers need to be aware?

# Data Collection

1. What data need to be evaluated?
  - How should data quality/integrity be evaluated?
2. What samples are common with building AI-based assessments and how should they be evaluated?
3. What other issues related to data are important to consider?

# UGESP

1. Does UGESP apply to AI assessments?
2. How can AI-based assessments be validated and what unique challenges might come up when validating?
3. What is “de-biasing” and how does this relate to consideration of alternatives under UGESP?
  - Are there concerns that arise when de-biasing?

# Statistics and Adverse Impact

1. What framework(s) are relevant to evaluating adverse impact with AI-based assessments?
  - How does this compare to traditional framework(s)?
2. What concerns might arise when deriving model weights based on group differences?
3. What concerns might arise with using dynamic algorithms in employee selection?





**Audience  
Questions?**