Talent: Employers' Perspectives

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Outline

- Motivation for Project
- 3 Year Project: Universities as Pipelines for Ontario Organizations?
 - Project Team
 - 1st Year: What we did, what we learned
 - 2nd Year: What we did, what we learned
 - What's Next
- Questions



Motivation for Project

- Work Term Quality (Students)
 - Examining the influence of selected factors on perceived co-op work term quality
 - <u>Using learning environments to create meaningful work for co-op students</u>
- Supervisors' Perspectives
 - Unpacking co-op from the supervisor perspective
 - The influence of values on supervisors' satisfaction with co-op students
- Organizations more Broadly



Three Year Project – Funded by OHCRIF

- Project Team
 - Judene Pretti, Dave Drewery, Dana Church, WatCACE
 - Rocco Fondacaro, Co-operative Education
 - Lukasz Golab, Management Sciences
- 1st Year Summary of Project what we did, what we learned
- 2nd Year what we did, what we've learned *** the focus for today's presentation
- 3rd Year underway



First Year – A mixed-methods investigation of entry level "talent"

Study 1 – Interviews with 18 HR professionals across a variety of industries and organizational sizes to understand how they define talent and describe their talent management challenges

Study 2 – An analysis of key words and phrases listed on co-op job ads in 2004 vs 2014, conducted by Dr. Lukasz Golab and grad students from Management Sciences; more details here: https://www.engineering.uwaterloo.ca/~lgolab/coop.pdf



Year 1 - Study 1: Model of "Talent"

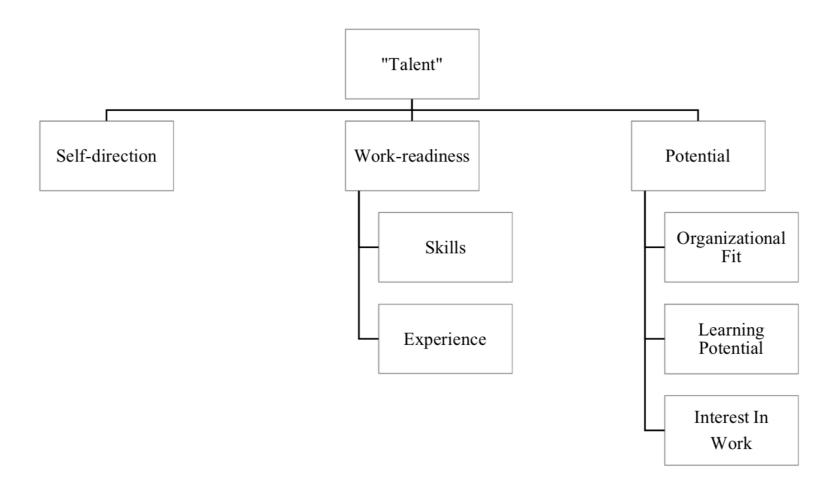
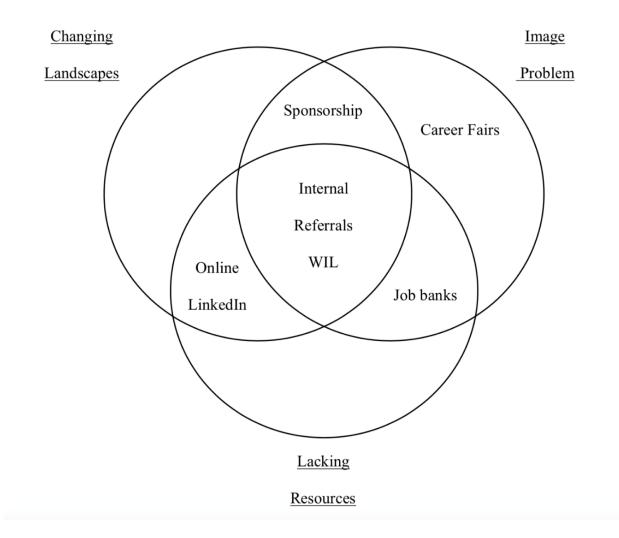


Figure 1. A model of talent as derived from data in study 1



Year 1 – Study 1 – Talent Challenges & Recruitment Patterns





Following First Year – What We Wanted to Know

 Did the themes that emerged from our interviews with HR professionals generalize to a wider population?

 Identified and developed scales to use in a survey which was completed by a broad set of Waterloo co-op employers



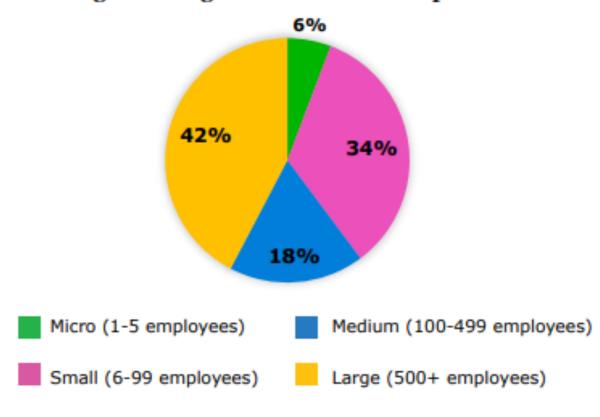
Second Year – What We Did

- Survey of "Talent Managers" (n = roughly 416) with four sections:
- 1. Key talent challenges
- 2. Desirability of each aspect of talent
- 3. Screening: importance of information sources to screening application
- 4. Screening: important of behaviours demonstrated in the interview



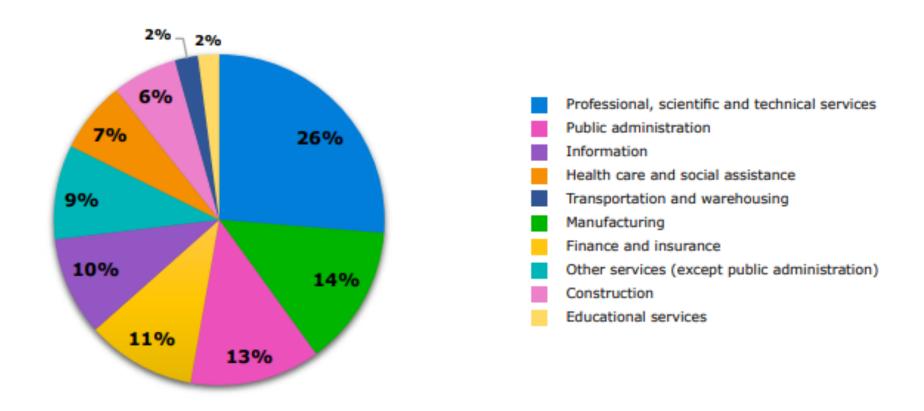
Who Responded

Figure 1. Organization size of respondents



Who Responded

Figure 2. Ten largest industries of respondents





How do they define talent?

Aspect of Talent	Definition	M (SD)	Rank
1. Learning potential	Motivation and capacity to develop, change, learn, and expand upon one's current talents	4.48 (.64)	1
2. Interpersonal skills	Skills associated with interacting with people (e.g., communication skills, emotional intelligence, intercultural sensitivity)	4.34 (.67)	2
3. Self-direction	Motivation and capacity to develop, change, learn, and expand upon one's current talents	4.33 (.68)	3
4. Organizational fit	The degree to which an individual "fits in" with the organization, including its people, values, and practices	4.29 (.70)	4
5. Interest	The degree to which someone is genuinely interested or passionate about the organization and its work	4.28 (.66)	5
6. Technical skills	Skills for a specific task or purpose (e.g., programming skills, writing skills, performing a specific procedure, using specific hardware or software)	3.91 (.91)	6
7. Relevant experience	Previous work experience in an organization in the same sector	3.23 (.89)	7

Note: responses were on a scale from 1 = not at all important to 5 = absolutely essential



Challenges

Challenge	M(SD)	Rank
1. Competition with other employers	3.90 (1.15)	1
2. Organizational growth	3.44 (1.21)	2
3. Misunderstanding of opportunities	3.06 (1.07)	3
4. Poor organizational recognition	2.77 (1.22)	t4
5. Talent retention	2.77 (1.16)	t4
6. Lack of resources for recruitment	2.67 (1.25)	6
7. Misunderstanding of youth	2.49 (1.25)	7
8. Loss of talent to retirements	2.25 (1.34)	8

Note: responses were in terms of agreement for each statement on a scale from $1 = strongly\ disagree$ to $5 = strongly\ agree$



Screening Applications

Source of Information	M(SD)	Rank
1. Applicants' description of work experiences	3.93 (.79)	1
2. Previous academic experience	3.46 (.98)	2
3. Customized cover letter	3.36 (1.22)	3
4. University-verified employment record	3.06 (1.05)	4
5. References	2.97 (1.12)	5
6. Personal interests	2.96 (.97)	6
7. Standardized tests	2.41 (1.23)	7
8. Professional online profiles	2.36 (.97)	8
9. Personal online profiles	1.79 (.89)	9

Note: responses were in terms of relevance to screening applicants on a scale from $1 = strongly\ disagree$ to $5 = strongly\ agree$



Screening Interviews

Candidates' Behaviour of Interest	M(SD)	Rank
1. Willingness to learn	4.56 (.60)	1
2. Communication skills	4.31 (.61)	2
3. Passion for the work/job	4.29 (.67)	3
4. Resilience	4.21 (.71)	4
5. Fit with values	4.13 (.78)	5
6. KSAs	4.10 (.74)	6
7. Passion for the organization	4.01 (.78)	7
8. Successful past performance	3.61 (.80)	8
9. Standardized testing score	2.50 (1.21)	9

Note: responses were in terms of relevance to screening applicants on a scale from $1 = strongly\ disagree$ to $5 = strongly\ agree$



Differences Across Industries

	Industry		
Aspect of Talent	Public	Production	Professional
1. Learning potential	4.30 a	4.51 ab	4.55 b
2. Interpersonal skills	4.48 b	4.36 ab	4.26 a
3. Self-direction			
4. Organizational fit			
5. Interest			
6. Technical skills	3.83 ab	3.75 a	4.03 b
7. Relevant experience			

Note: n = 416, subscripts denote difference at the p < .05 level where a < b; -- denotes no significant difference



Differences in Self-Identified "Start-ups"

Challenges	Start-up	Established
1. Competition with other employers	4.16 b	3.86 a
2. Organizational growth	4.31 b	3.28 a
3. Misunderstanding of opportunities		
4. Poor organizational recognition	3.42 b	2.63 a
5. Talent retention	2.26 a	2.90 b
6. Lack of resources for recruitment	3.32 b	2.56 a
7. Misunderstanding of youth	2.03 a	2.56 b
8. Loss of talent to retirements	1.16 a	2.47 b

Note: start-up n = 74, established n = 384; subscripts denote difference at the p < .05 level where a < b; -- denotes no significant difference

Aspects of Talent	Start-up	Established
1. Learning potential		
2. Interpersonal skills	4.16 a	4.36 b
3. Self-direction		
4. Organizational fit		
5. Interest		
6. Technical skills	4.22 b	3.88 a
7. Relevant experience		

Note: start-up n = 74, established n = 384; subscripts denote difference at the p < .05 level where a < b; -- denotes no significant difference



Differences in Screening for Co-op vs. Graduates

Factor	Co-op Students	New Graduates
Aspect of Talent		
Learning potential	4.40 a	4.61 b
Screening		
Applications – description of work	3.85 a	4.02 b
Applications – personal profiles	1.89 b	1.69 a
Applications – custom cover letter	3.21 a	3.46 b
Interviews – KSAs	4.18 b	4.02 a
Interviews – Passion for the job	4.24 a	4.39 b

Note: subscripts denote difference at the p < .05 level where a < b; -- denotes no significant difference



Discussion: Implications of this Research

Based on what you've seen/heard, what does this research mean to you, or those that you work with?



Third Year — What's Next?

Dr. Lukasz Golab and Management Sciences Grad Students

- What do we know about the talent that is being admitted to Waterloo?
 - Data analytics with Admission Information data
- What can we learn about talent from our alumni as they begin their careers?
 - Scraping and data analytics with LinkedIn data



Questions?

• For those watching via livestream, please email <u>watcace@uwaterloo.ca</u> with your questions.



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