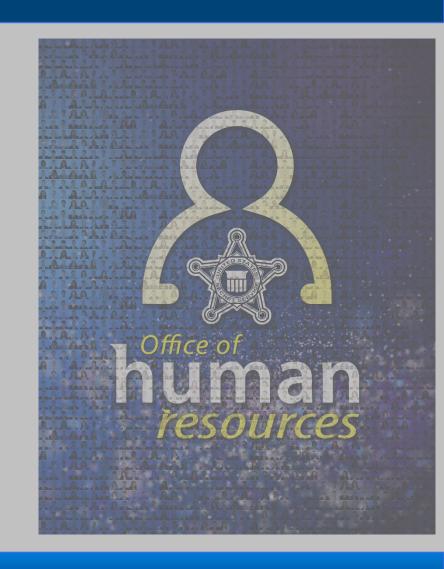


IPAC 2018

Maximizing the Effectiveness of Realistic Job Preview (RJP) for Multi-Hurdle Hiring Process within the United States Secret Service



United States
Secret Service



How is Your Agency Perceived?







Applicant Perceptions



- Applicants may have pre-existing perceptions of the aspects of law enforcement within the United States Secret Service (USSS).
- Applicants have historically underestimated the physical fitness requirements
- Applicants may misperceive the day-to-day work demands



Realistic Job Previews



- Inflated job expectations yields employees who are more likely to become dissatisfied with their jobs and more likely to quit than employees who had more accurate expectations. (Breaugh & Starke, 2000)
- Small, accurate and realistic RJPs are associated with consistent increases in employee retention. (Rynes & Cable, 2003)



RJPs in Law Enforcement

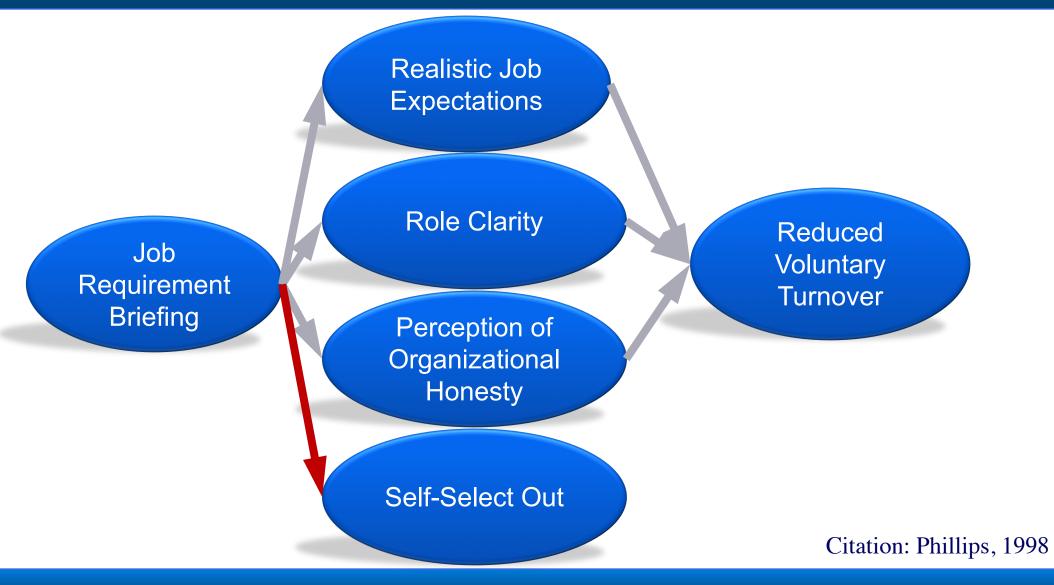


- Examples of daily duties and responsibilities
- Realistic vignettes, interviews, and commentaries
- Candide descriptions of job duties by supervisors
- Ride-along



Goal of RJPs









- In 2015 the USSS began the practice of administering RJPs as part of the Special Agent and Uniformed Division Pre Employment Review (SUPER).
- RJPs are delivered in-person; either one-on-one or in a group setting





- Structured Topics:
 - 1. Hiring Process
 - 2. Top Secret Security Clearance
 - 3. Training
 - 4. Working Conditions
 - 5. Physical Fitness
 - 6. Work Scheduling, Leave, and Overtime
 - 7. Drug, Alcohol, and Integrity Policies
 - 8. Serious Crimes (Read Verbatim)
 - 9. Briefing Conclusion (Read Verbatim)
- Non-Structured content within each topic (with the exception of topics 8 & 9)





- Exit Survey "Do you believe the information you received prior to being hired accurately reflected your duties?"
 - No significant differences on pre-2015 (M=24.00, SD=10.5) and 2015 and after responses (M=23.36, SD=11.76) exit survey responses.
- Data considerations:
 - 2015 and after data contains ALL exit surveys, not just those who received the RJP.
 - Exit survey participation





- Delivery methods (individual vs. group setting),
- Content (degree which the RJP focuses on the critical aspects of the job versus the more mundane, typical aspects of the position).





- Video Format
- More informational than interactive
- Focus on day-to-day activities



Questions







References



- Breaugh, J.A. & Starke, M. (2000). Research on Employee Recruitment: So Many Studies, So Many Remaining Questions. Journal of Management, 26(3).
- Phillips, J. M. (1998). Effects of Realistic Job Previews on Multiple Organizational Outcomes: A Meta-Analysis. Academy of Management Journal, 41(6).
- Rynes, S.L. & Cable, D. M. (2003). Handbook of Psychology, Industrial and Organizational Psychology. Hoboken, New Jersey: Joyhn Wiley & Sons, Inc.