

NUDGING DIVERSITY: FIELD EXPERIMENTS IN POLICE RECRUITMENT

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NAS - March 2021

The Challenge

Civil Service

- "Human capital crisis" (Light, 2000; Lewis & Frank, 2002)
- "Ticking time bomb" (Neal, 2016)

Police

- Representative bureaucracy (Bradbury and Kellough, 2011)
- Symbolic representation (Theobald and Markel, 2013)







Breaking down the process





Breaking down the process





Breaking down the process



Study 1: What might attract (other) people to public service jobs?

ASA Model

 ✓ Focus on public service motivation (PSM) (Perry and Wise, 1990)

Yet...

 ✓ Attracting new and different people may require moving beyond "service" message.





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Job ad is an **opportunity** to highlight (a) *unique* (b) *realistic* (c) *non-trivial* traits of the job.



The Setting: Chattanooga, TN

Police:

78% white and 93% male.City:56% white, 35% black (US Census Bureau, 2014).

Previous efforts: existing network, referral programs



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This samples: Registered voters (n=20,000)



Service







Impact

What would it mean to you?



Hi <First Name>,

We're hiring new police recruits and I SEAL hope you consider applying.

I love being part of the police because I feel I can really make a difference in Chattanooga.

Just think what it would mean to you and your community if you became a police officer.

To apply, just go to bit.do/CPDdifference and submit before March 28, 2016.

Good luck!

<Full Name> <Owner Address>

Police Officer, Chattanooga Police Department

Worlie Johnson



Challenge

Are you up for the challenge?







Challenge

Looking for a long-term career?

Apply to be a police officer today!







Can we nudge diversity?



What would it mean to you? Apply to be a police officer today!

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Looking for a long-term career? Apply to be a police officer today!

Paid for and approved by the City of Chattanooga

Can we nudge diversity?







Can we nudge diversity? (People of color)



Robustness

Does it work elsewhere?

• Replications in over 20 police jurisdictions.

Are we getting the right people?

- No statistical difference in test scores.
- No statistical difference in drop outs

What we don't know...

- How many stay past Police Academy?
- How does recruitment channel affect engagement and burnout over time?



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Study 2: So you got people to apply....



Study 2: What affects the candidate experience?

Stereotype threat

(Steele and Aronson, 1995) Internalizing *relevant context-specific* stereotype.

Belonging Uncertainty (Walton & Cohen, 2007)

"people of socially stigmatized groups are more uncertain of the quality of their social bonds and thus more sensitive to issues of social belonging"



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The Setting: Avon & Somerset, UK

Police: 2.5 % BME City: 6.8 % BME

SJT

- ✓ Communication and Empathy,
- Customer Focused Decision Making,
- Openness to Change and Adaptability, and
- Relationship Building and Community



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This experiment: change email introducing SJT (n=1673)



Control email

Dear [Candidate],

```
[...]
You have been invited to complete the following online assessment:
* Police Constable Situational Judgement Test
[...]
Please note there is no appeals process for this stage.
If you have any queries about why you have been asked to take the assessment, please contact the administrator
[...]
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Treatment email

Dear [Candidate], Congratulations! You successfully completed the Behaviour Style Questionnaire and have been selected to participate in the next stage [...]

Before you start the test, I'd like you to take some time to think about why you want to be a police constable. For example, what is it about being a police constable that means the most to you and your community?

When you're ready, you can access the assessment website here [...]



Probability of Passing the Test





Probability of Passing the Test





Robustness

What is not causing the effect?

- *Not* caused by different people taking the test
- *Not* caused by more time spent on test
- Not caused by more preparation time

What may be causing the effect?

- Improved answers in each area
- Most change on "Communication and Empathy" category

Next steps

- Replication!
- How does this apply to in-person testing?









THANK YOU!

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Study 1: Main Regression

Table 4. Impact of Each Treatment Arm on Applications

Variables	(1) Applied	(2) Applied	(3) Applied
Service	0.00111 (0.00121)	0.00118 (0.00124)	0.00361 (0.00269)
Impact	0.00232* (0.00139)	0.00179 (0.00142)	0.00234 (0.00241)
Career	0.00352** (0.00155)	0.00189 (0.00141)	0.00702** (0.00331)
Male		0.00296*** (0.000959)	0.00368*** (0.000860)
White		-0.000861 (0.00103)	0.000729 (0.00101)
Age		-0.000376*** (8.57e-05)	-0.000377*** (8.54e-05)
Male × Challenge		0.00125 (0.00344)	
Male × Service		-8.03e-05 (0.00268)	
Male × Impact		0.00114 (0.00306)	
Male × Career		0.00392 (0.00350)	
White × Challenge			-0.00489(0.00371)
White × Service			-0.00378 (0.00294)
White × Impact			-0.000121 (0.00296)
White × Career			-0.00541(0.00369)
Constant	0.00210*** (0.000419)	0.0114*** (0.00352)	0.0109*** (0.00400)
Observations	21,878	21,804	21,804
R^2	0.001	0.004	0.004

Note: This table shows the impact of individual postcards on the probability of applying to become a police officer. All regressions include dummy variables for ZIP code, not shown here. Columns 3 and 4 explore the interaction between treatment arms and gender and race, respectively. Robust standard errors in parentheses.



p < .1; p < .05; p < .01.

Study 2: Main Regression

Variables	(1) Probability of passing	(2) Probability of passing	(3) Probability of passing
Treat	0.0213	0.206**	0.220**
	(0.0247)	(0.0804)	(0.0855)
Treat * White		-0.204**	-0.219**
		(0.0851)	(0.0900)
White		0.177***	0.215***
		(0.0623)	(0.0649)
Age category			0.0103
			(0.0221)
Male			-0.0459*
			(0.0263)
Observations	1,601	1,593	1,572

TABLE 4Probability of passing the test

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

****p* < .01, ***p* < .05, **p* < .1.

Note: This table presents the marginal effects of a logit model on the probability of passing the SJT test.

