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## INTRODUCTION

- Recruitment consists of identifying relevant candidates for an open position by assessing their education level, their knowledge, skills, abilities, their work experience and their interests
  - As a professional search domain, recruiting has been largely overlooked in IR research
  - Estimates on the number of recruiters range from 1 to 3.5 million
  - Better support of recruiters could have a big impact on job seekers, companies and society as a whole

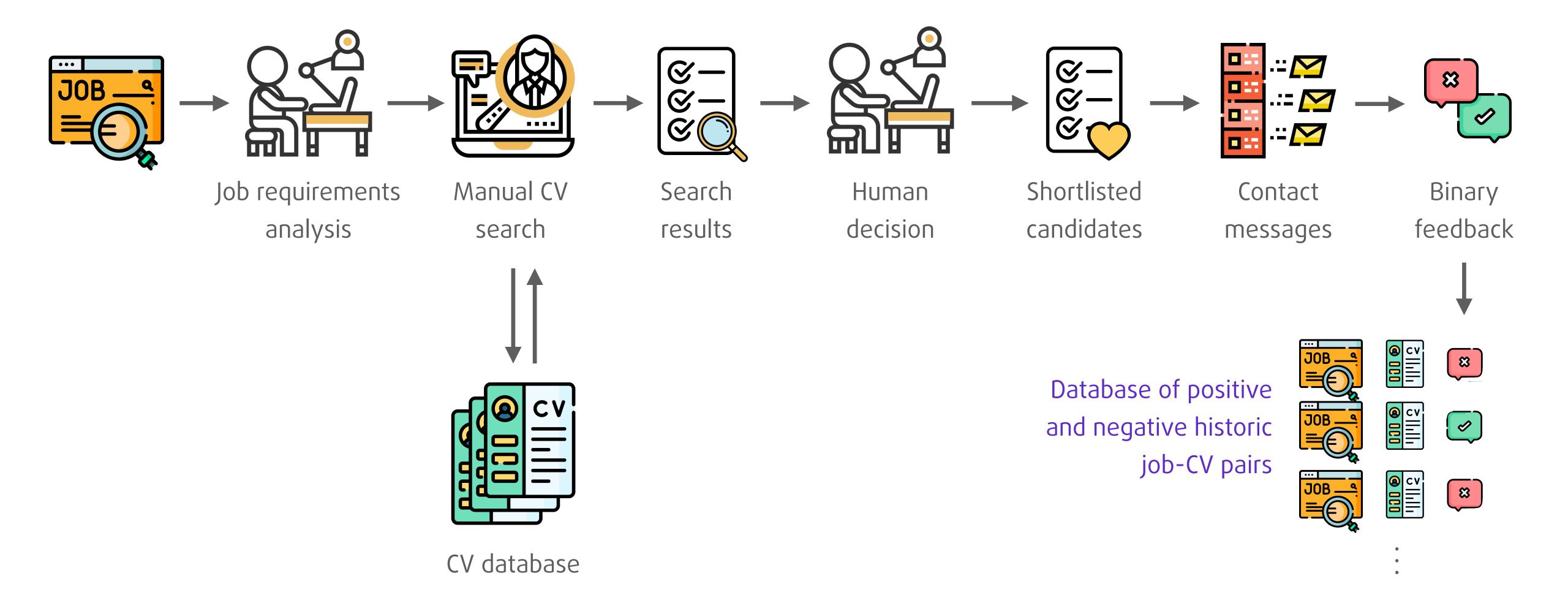


## INTRODUCTION

- Academic-industrial collaboration with Jobindex
  - Denmark's biggest job portal (>30K job postings, >120K resumés, >600K unique users)

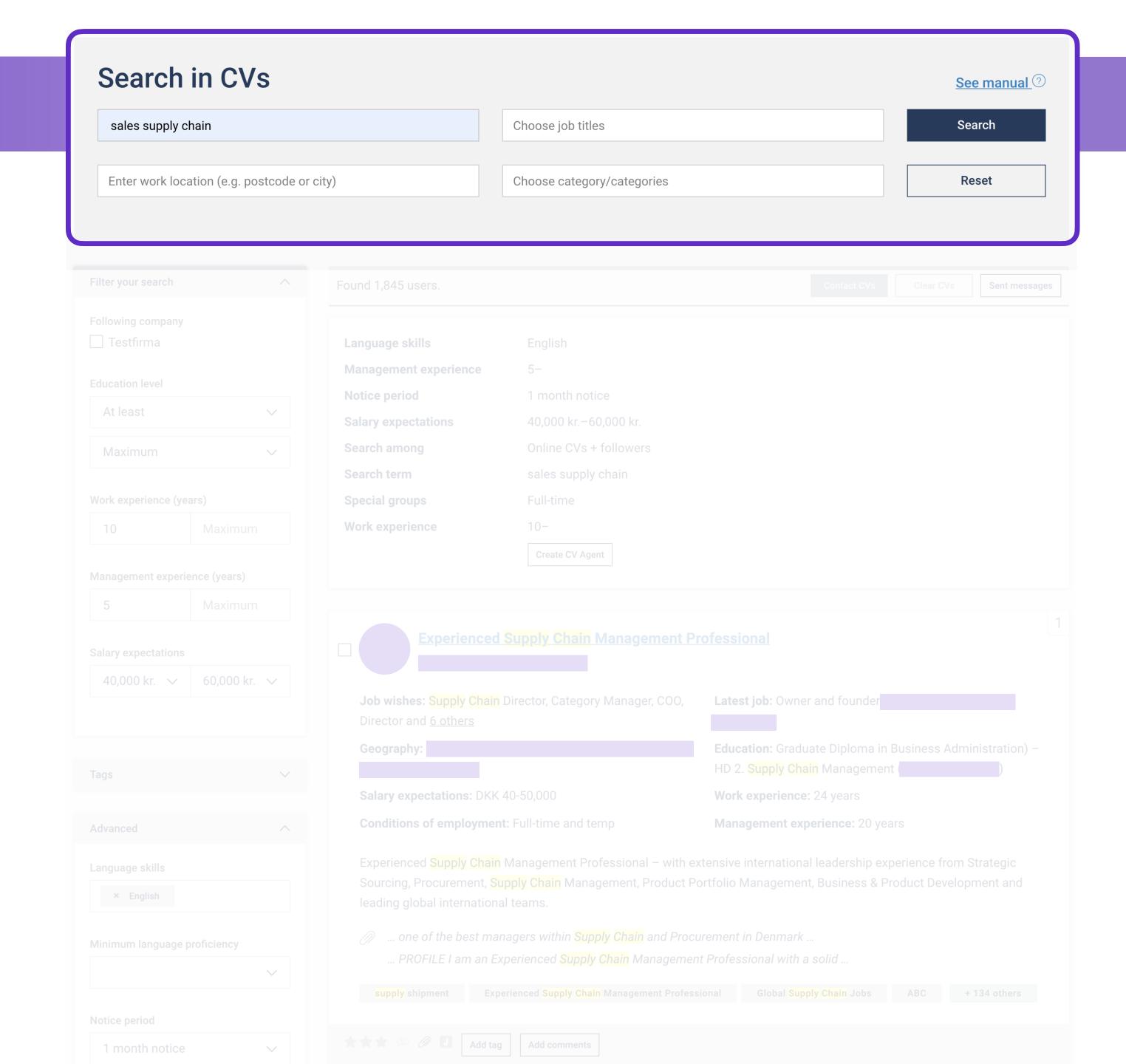
- Focus of this talk is on characterizing recruiters' search behavior
  - RQ1: How is search behavior impacted by task type?
  - RQ2: How is search behavior impacted by task complexity?
  - RQ3: Which search behavior leads to the identification of successful matches?

# HOW DO JOBINDEX RECRUITERS WORK?



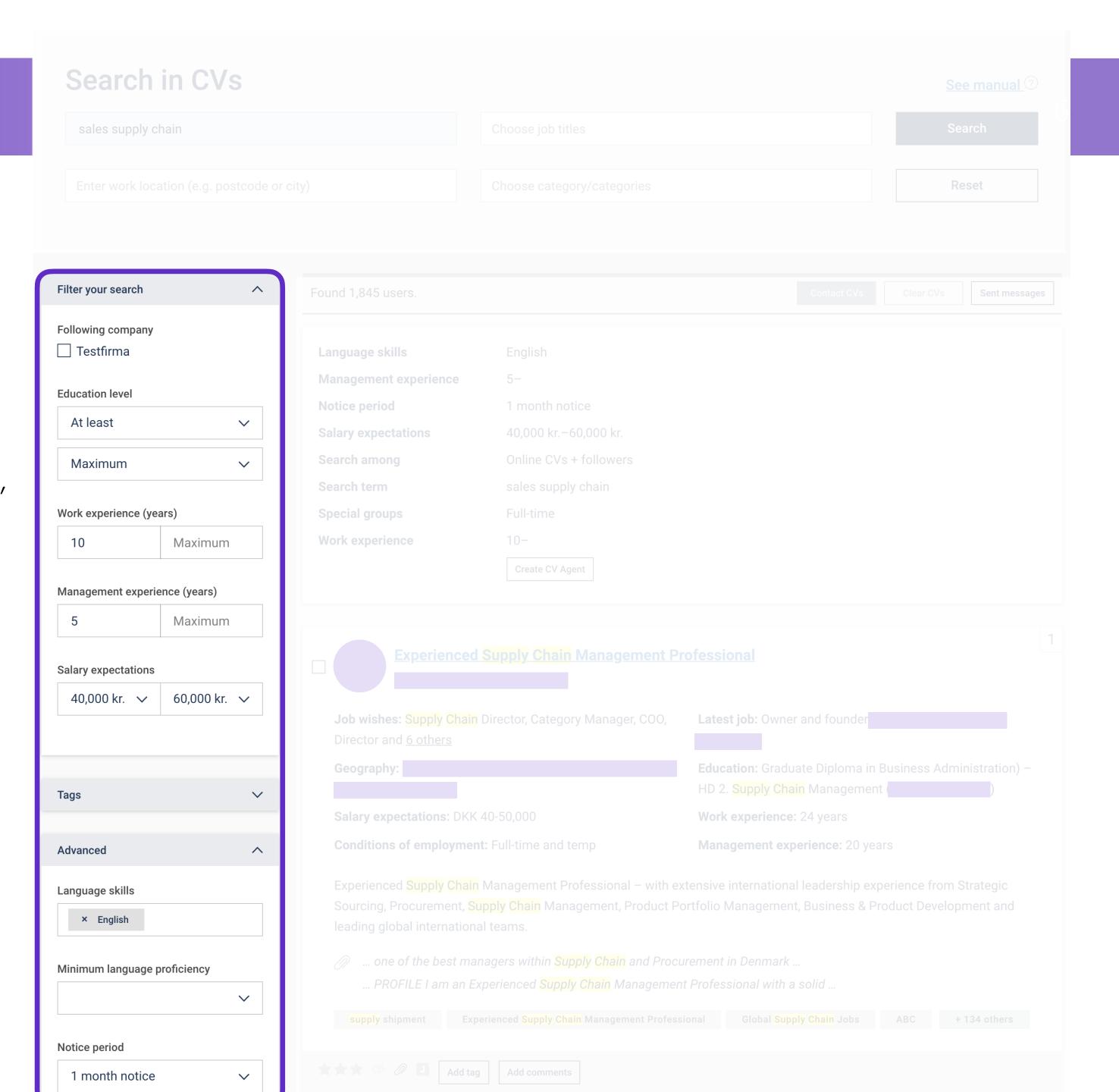
### CV SEARCH ENGINE

- CV search engine
  - Search bars
    - Four different bars
      - ★ Free-text
      - ★ Location
      - ★ Job title
      - ★ Category (automatically assigned)
    - Recruiters can save previously successful queries
  - Filters
  - Search results



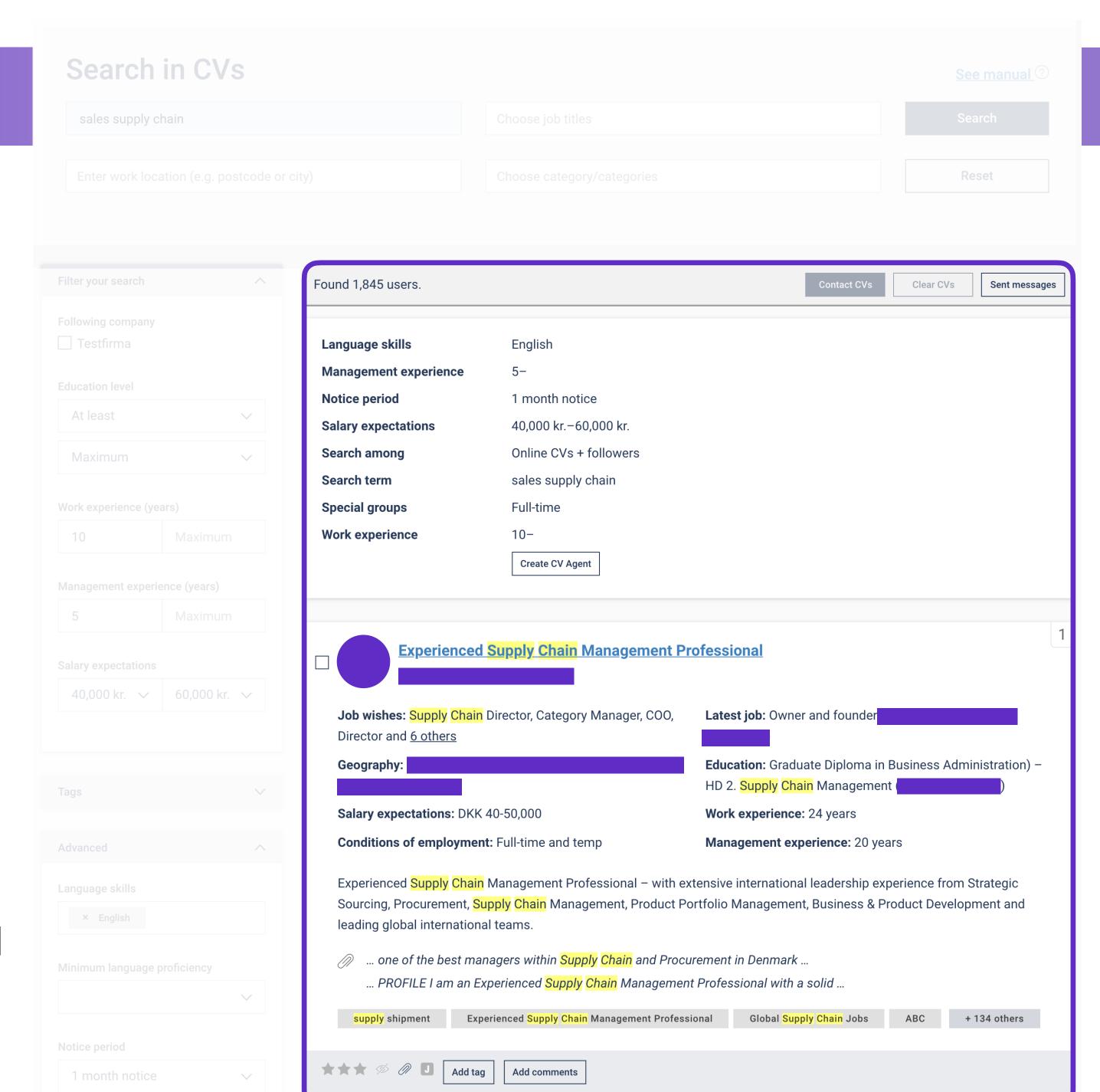
### CV SEARCH ENGINE

- CV search engine
  - Search bars
  - Filters
    - **Nominal** filters: language skill(s), notice period (e.g., one-month notice before quitting), employment group (e.g., full-time, part-time, student job), and whether they are following the company in question on the Jobindex portal or not.
    - **Ordinal** filters: minimum and maximum education level, language proficiency
    - **Continuous** filters: min/max work experience (in years), min/max management experience (in years), min/max desired salary (in Danish crowns)
  - Search results

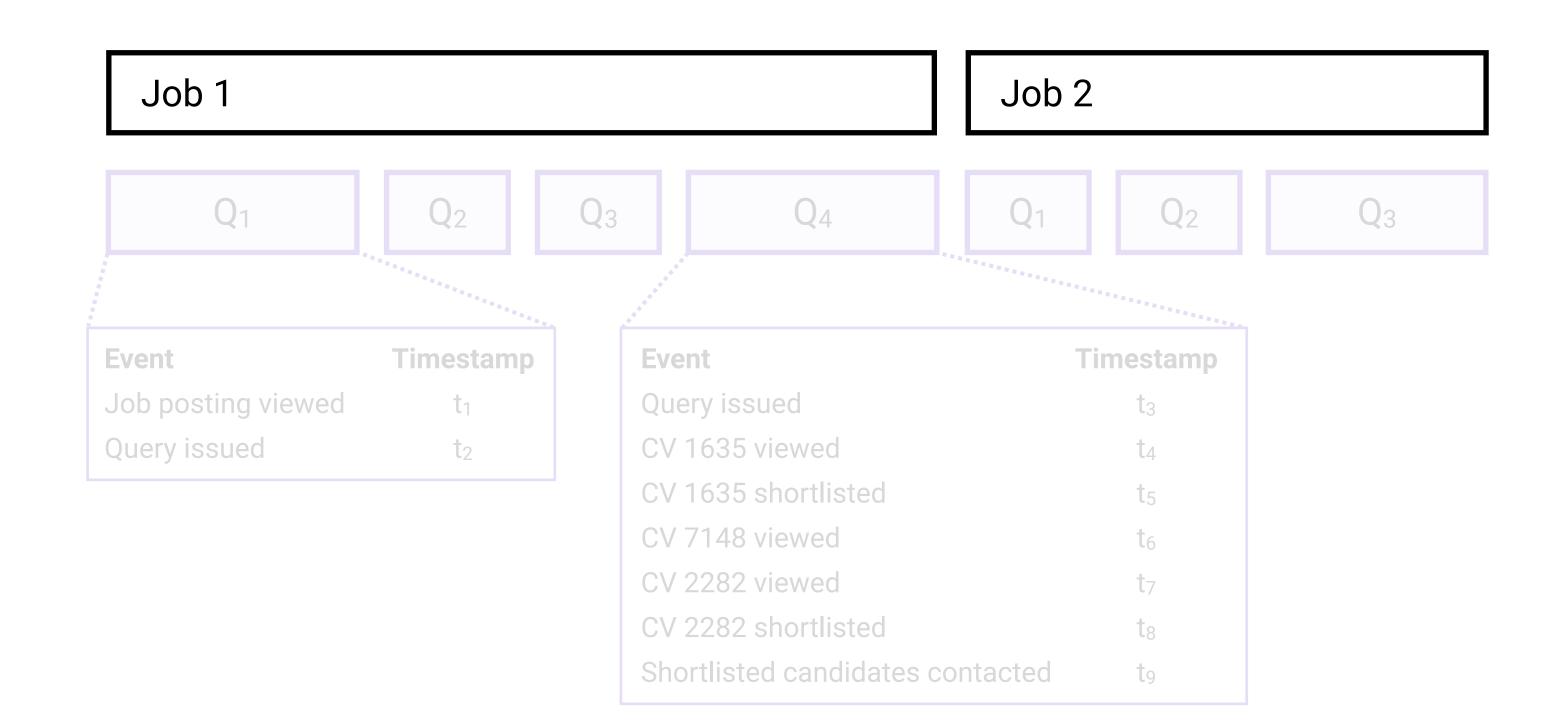


### CV SEARCH ENGINE

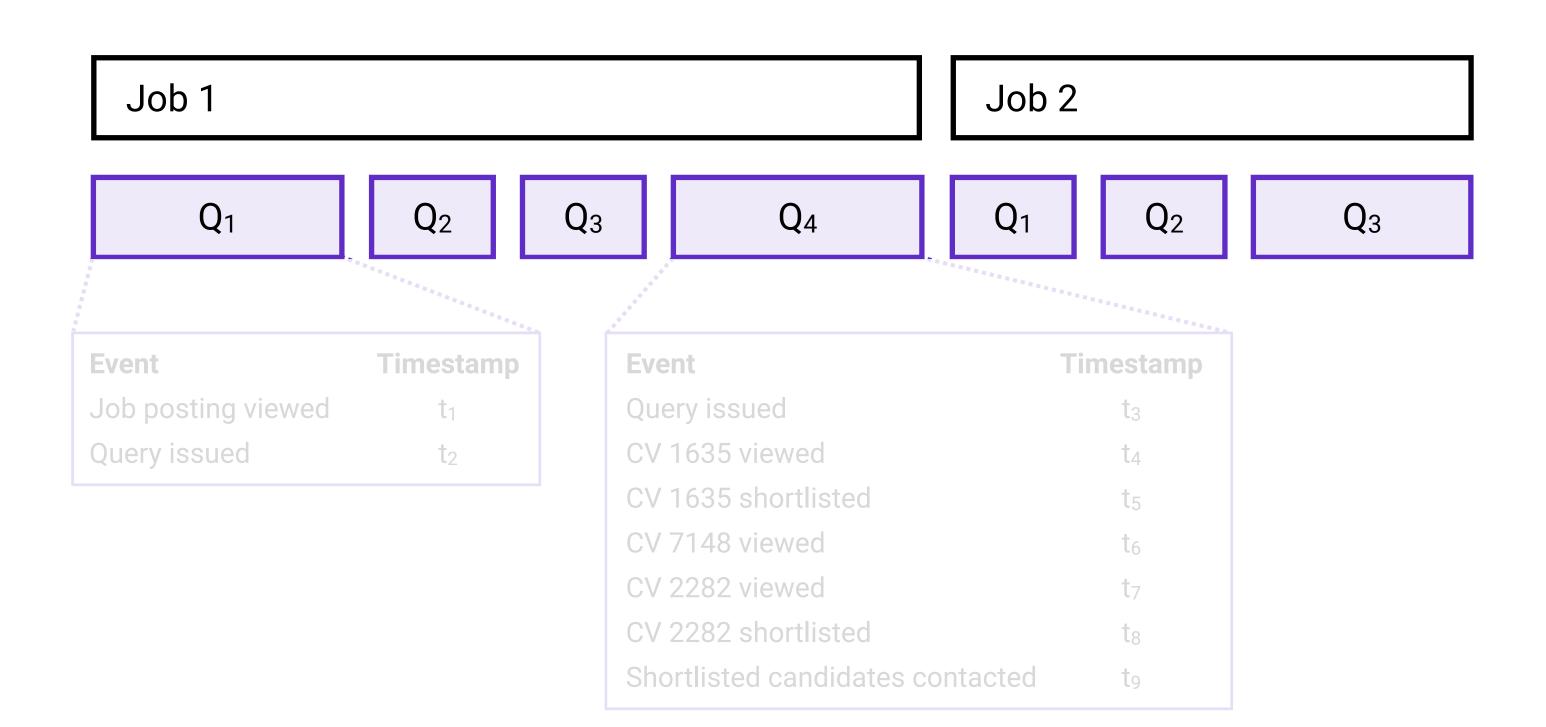
- CV search engine
  - Search bars
  - Filters
  - Search results
    - Search term highlighting is an important tool in relevance assessment
    - Recruiters can **shortlist** relevant candidates
    - Shortlisted candidates can be contacted all at once or in batches



- Definitions
  - Each job processed by a recruiter counts as a task
  - Each **task** corresponds to a single **session** 
    - A session starts when a job is selected
      from the queue and ends when all
      shortlisted candidates have been contacted
      - ★ More complex session definitions did not result in a meaningful increase in the number of sessions
    - Recruiters previously reported working sequentially on a job until done



- Definitions
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  - A **session** consists of **multiple queries** 
    - A query consists of the four search bar inputs and the selected filters



- Definitions
  - Each job processed by a recruiter counts as a task
  - Each task corresponds to a single session
  - A **session** consists of **multiple queries**
  - Each query has an associated event log
    - There are 10 different event types

#### **Possible events**

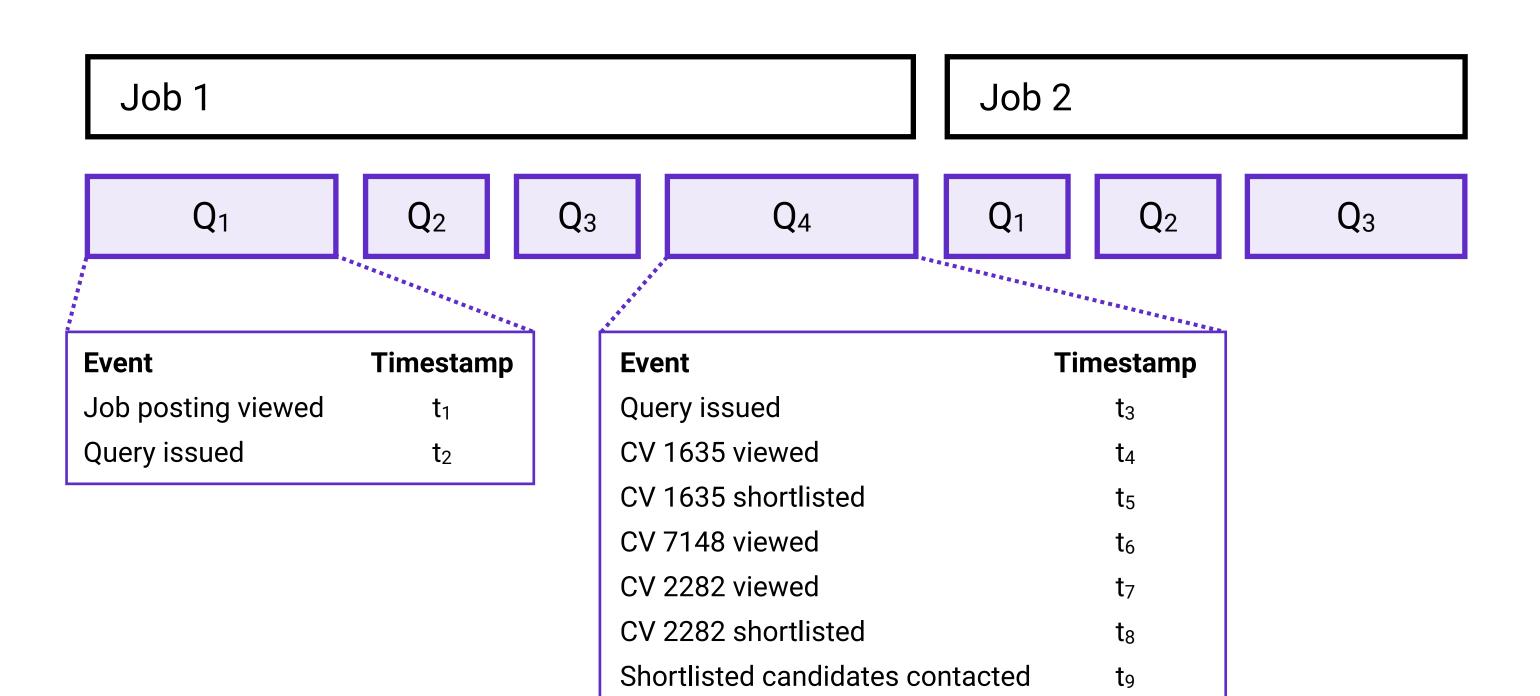
- Job posting viewed
- CV removed from shortlist
- Query issued
- Shortlisted candidates contacted

CV viewed

Shortlist cleared

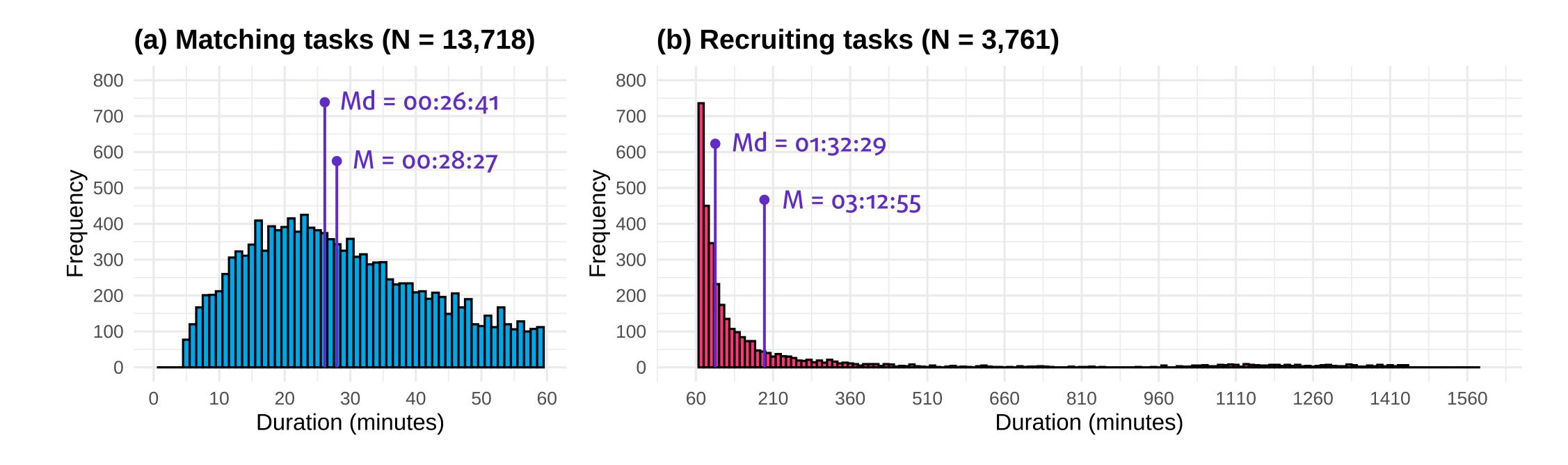
CV clicked

- Task in focus
- CV shortlisted
- Task out of focus



### Task type

- Defined by the two types of paid services offered by Jobindex
  - Matching, where recruiter spend at most 60 minutes
  - Recruiting, where recruiters typically (but not always) spend 3-4 hours

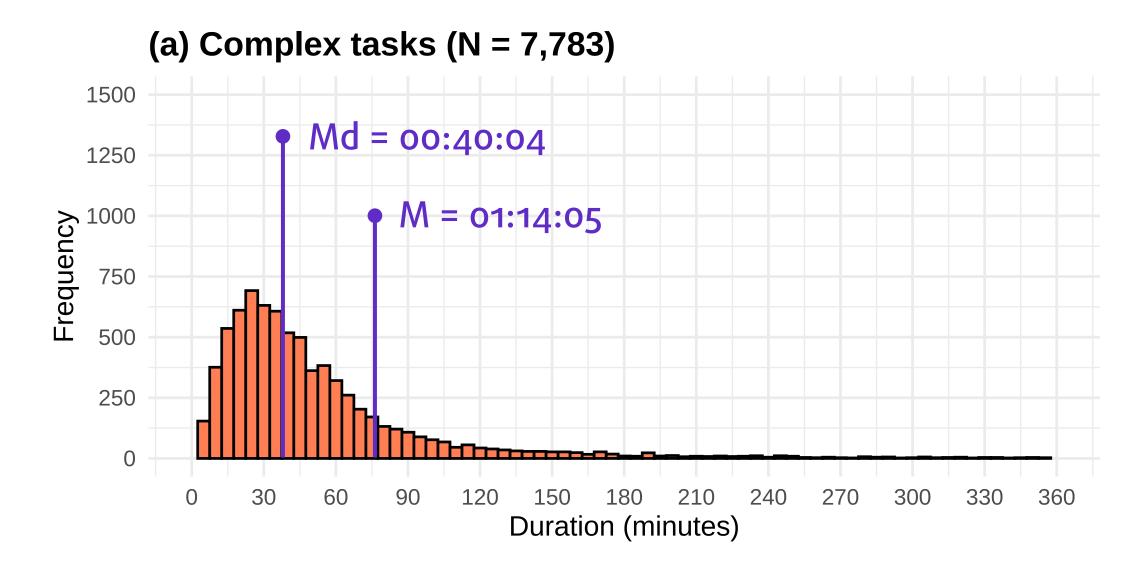


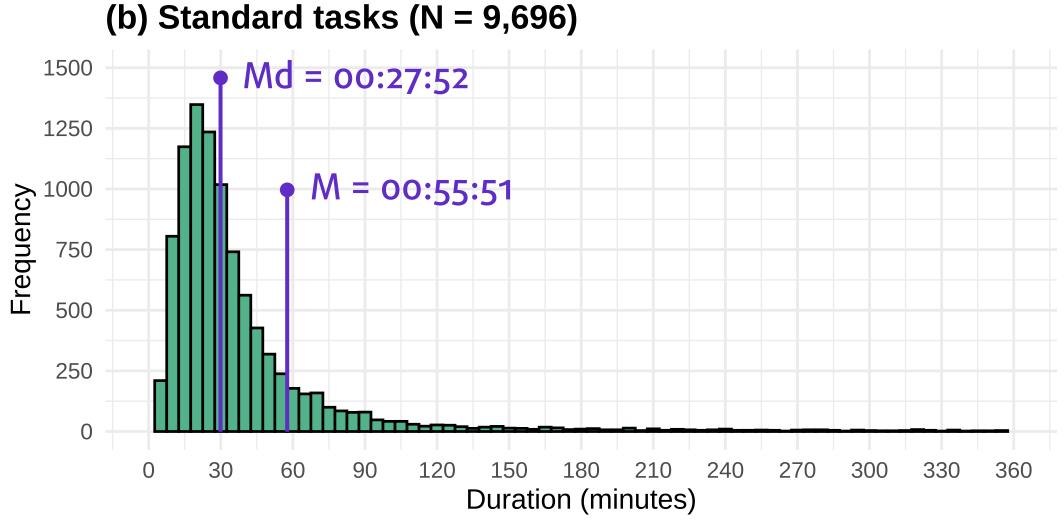
#### Task complexity

- Two classes of complexity defined by senior expert recruiters at Jobindex
  - Complex jobs, which are more difficult to find relevant candidates for
  - Standard jobs, which are easier to find relevant candidates for

#### Search success

- Mean number of contacted candidates is 20.5
   (Md = 20) with a typical range of 15-30
   candidates
- Positively responding candidates = success





- Filtering
  - Each job is associated with **a single recruiter** (3.1% of jobs are cases where the recruiter is replaced by another)
  - Only Danish jobs were retained (31.2% are in English, Norwegian or Swedish)
  - Outlier jobs were removed with a duration of <5 minutes or >24 hours (12.6% of all tasks)
- Final dataset contains 17,479 tasks, 195,370 queries and 4,078,447 events spanning 564 days

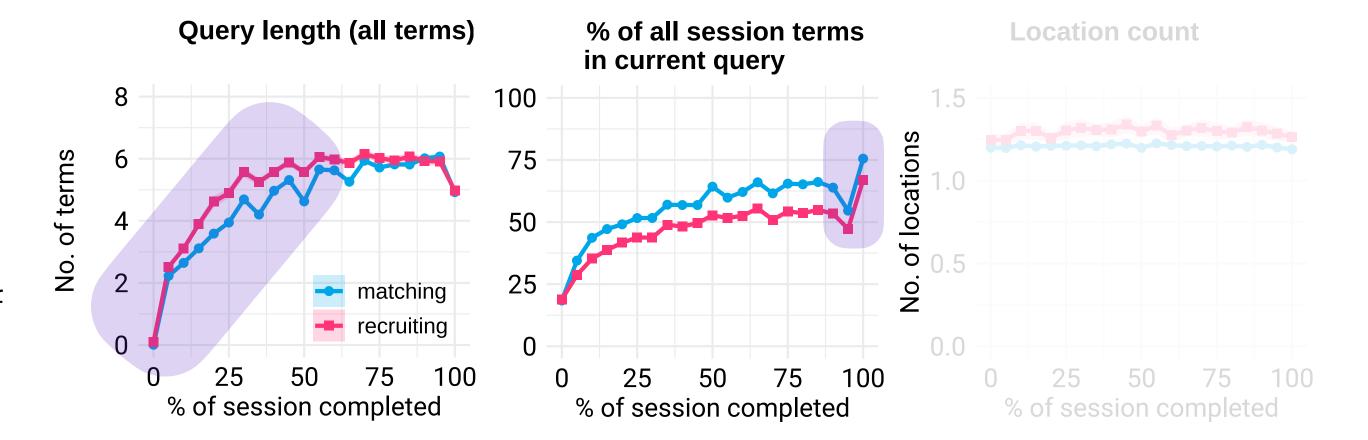
		Complexity		
		Complex	Standard	Total
Task type	Matching Recruiting	5,550 (31.8%) 2,233 (12.8%)	8,168 (46.7%) 1,528 (8.7%)	13,718 (78.5%) 3,761 (21.5%)
	Total	7,783 (44.6%)	9,696 (55.4%)	17,479 (100%)

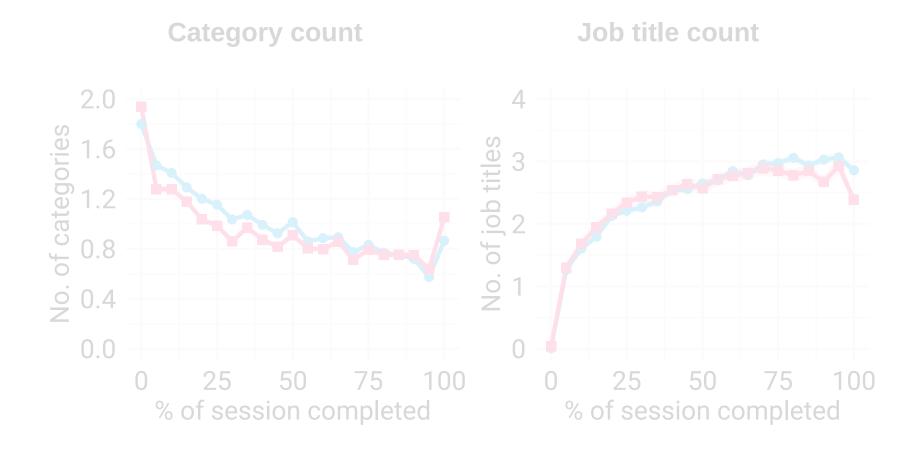
60% of **matching** jobs are **standard** 60% of **recruiting** jobs are **complex** 

- How did we characterize search behavior?
  - Search formulation
    - Query counts
    - Query length and term re-use
    - Query operators
    - Filters
  - Source selection & interaction
    - Viewed, clicked and contacted candidates

#### Search formulation

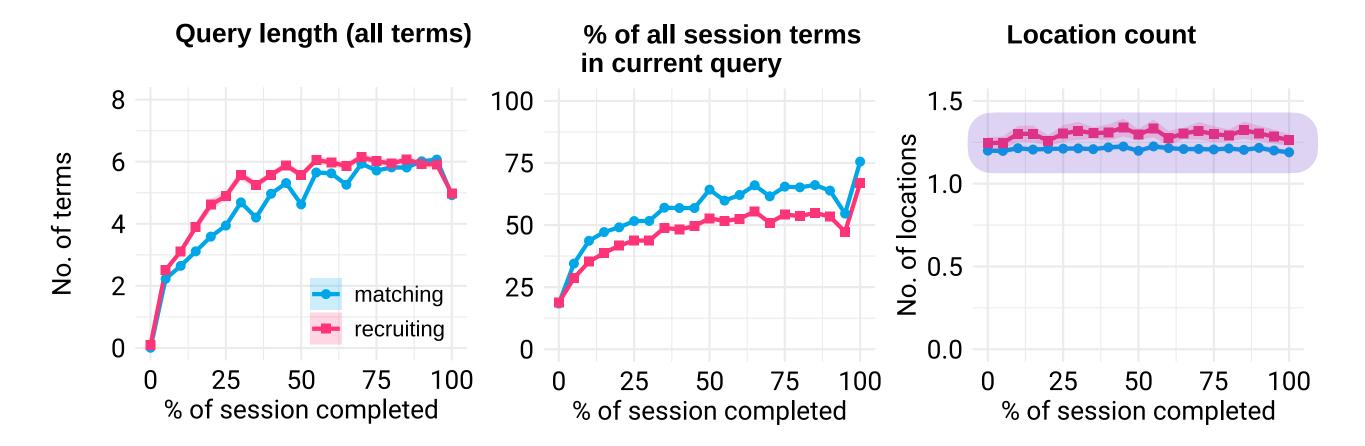
- Query length and term re-use
  - Queries increase in length during the first half of the sessions
  - Reformulating and removing unsuccessful query terms happens more during the second half
    - ★ Only 75% of all of a session's query terms are part of the final query

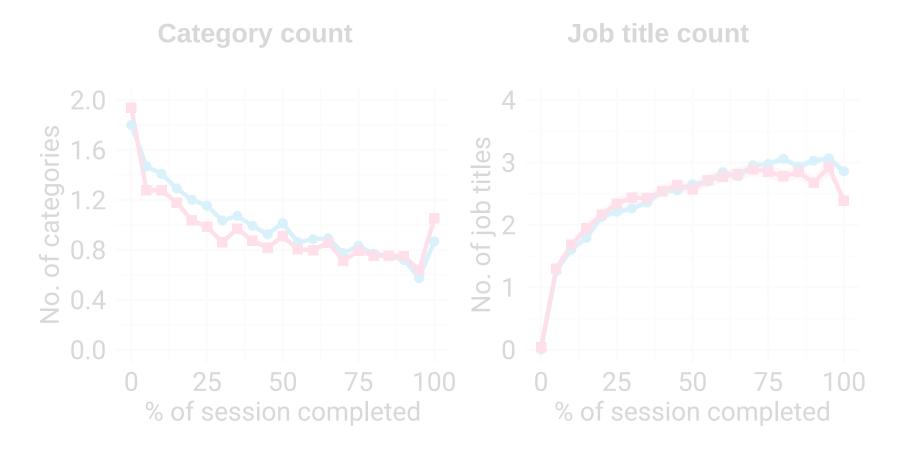




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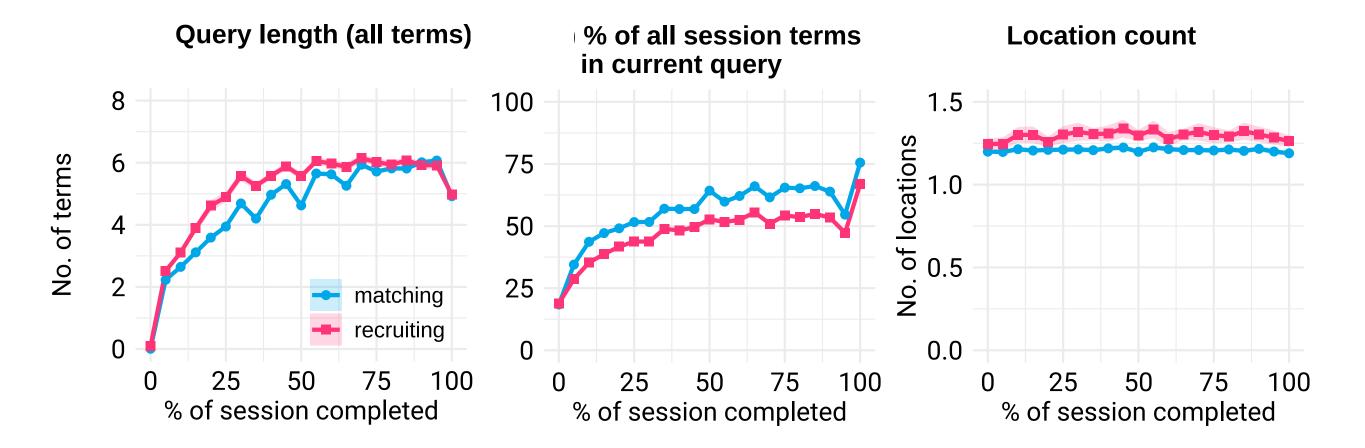
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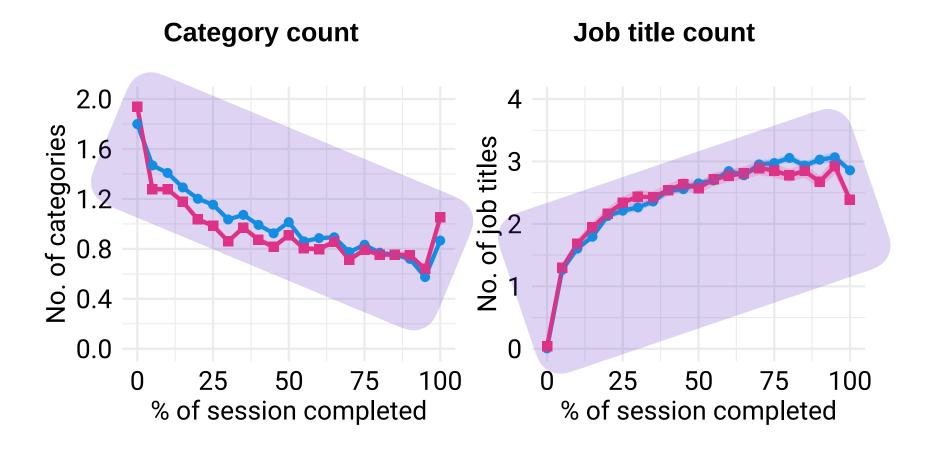


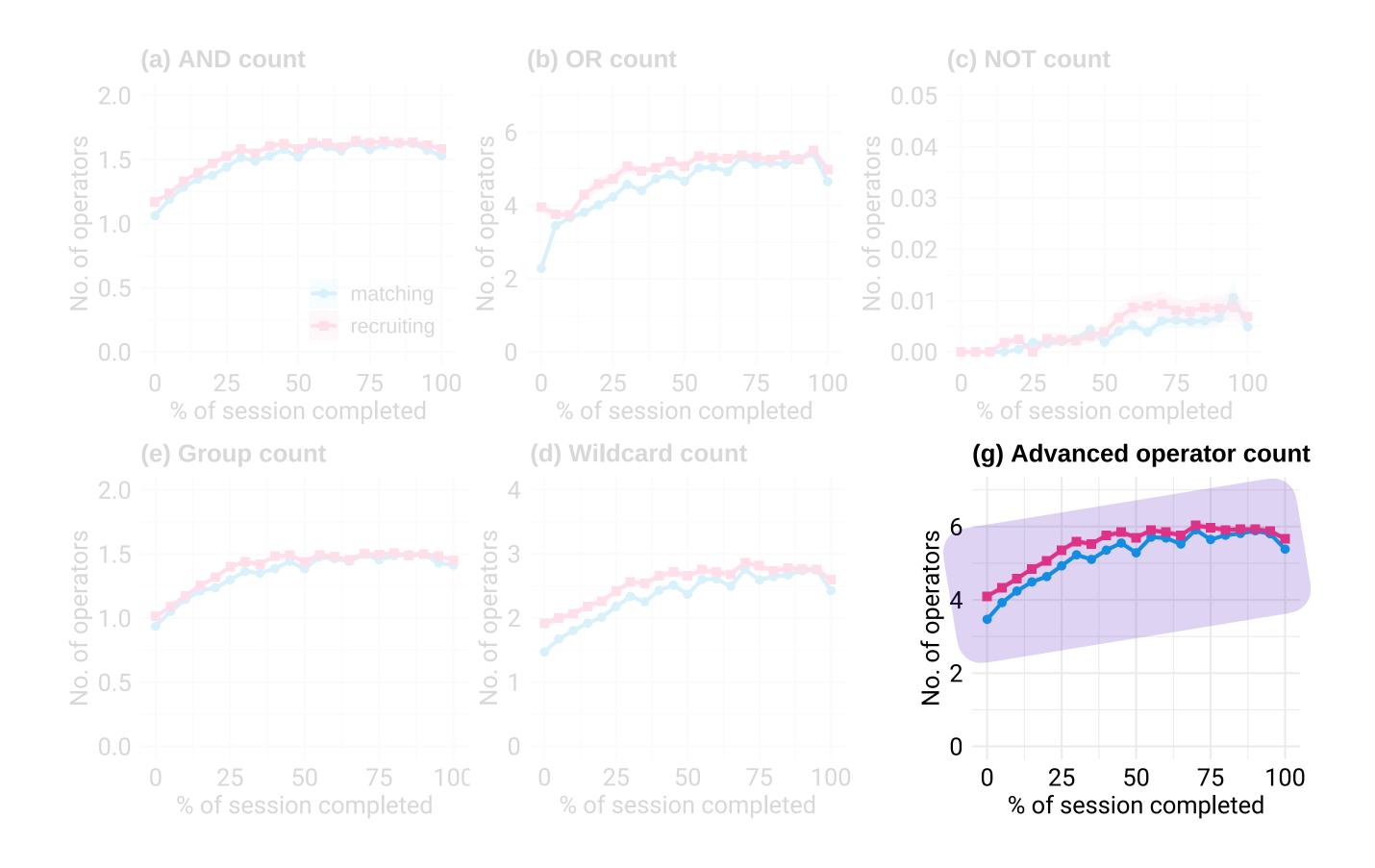


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  - Location filter is rarely removed
  - Having experience from similar jobs is more important than experience from the same industry

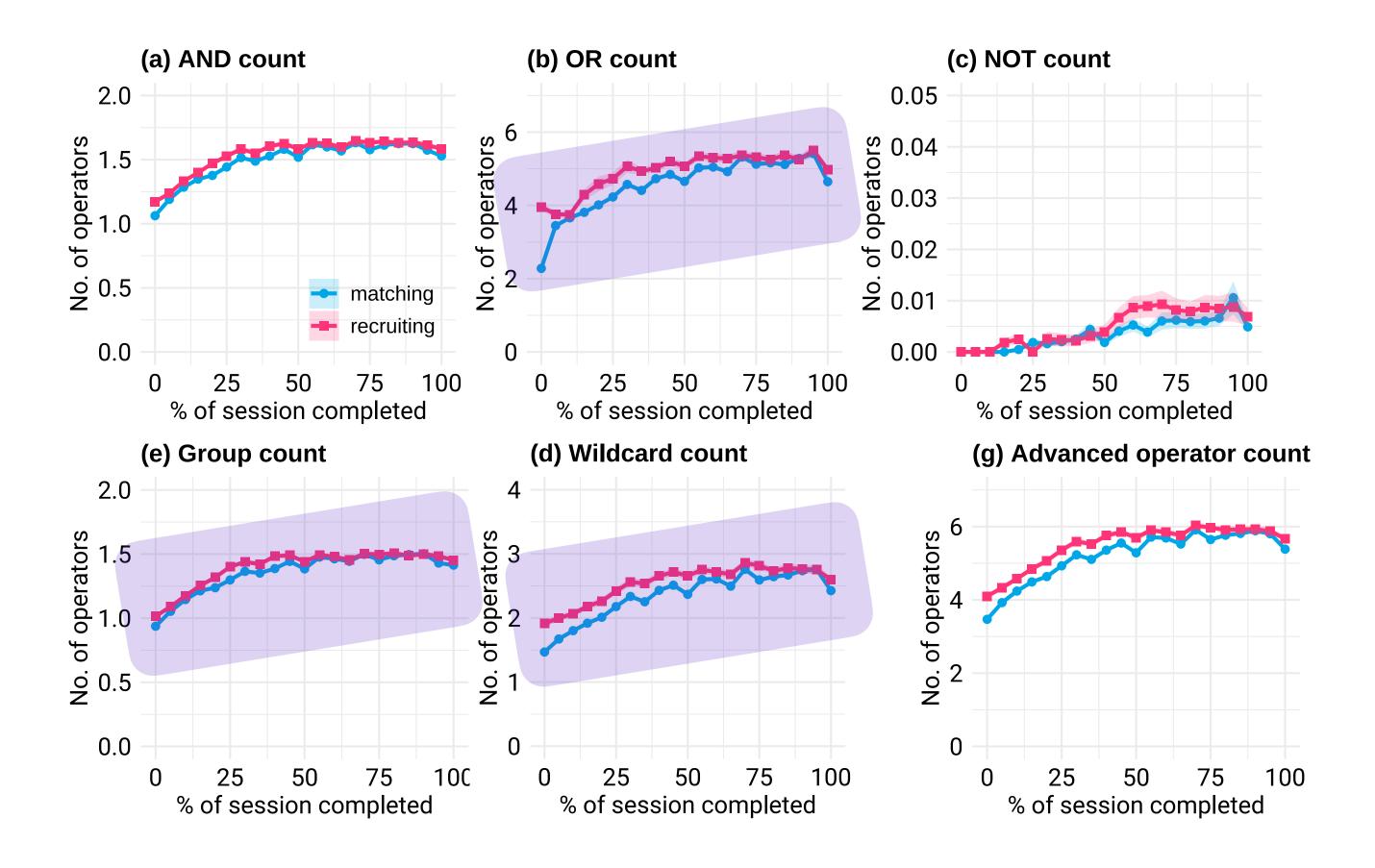






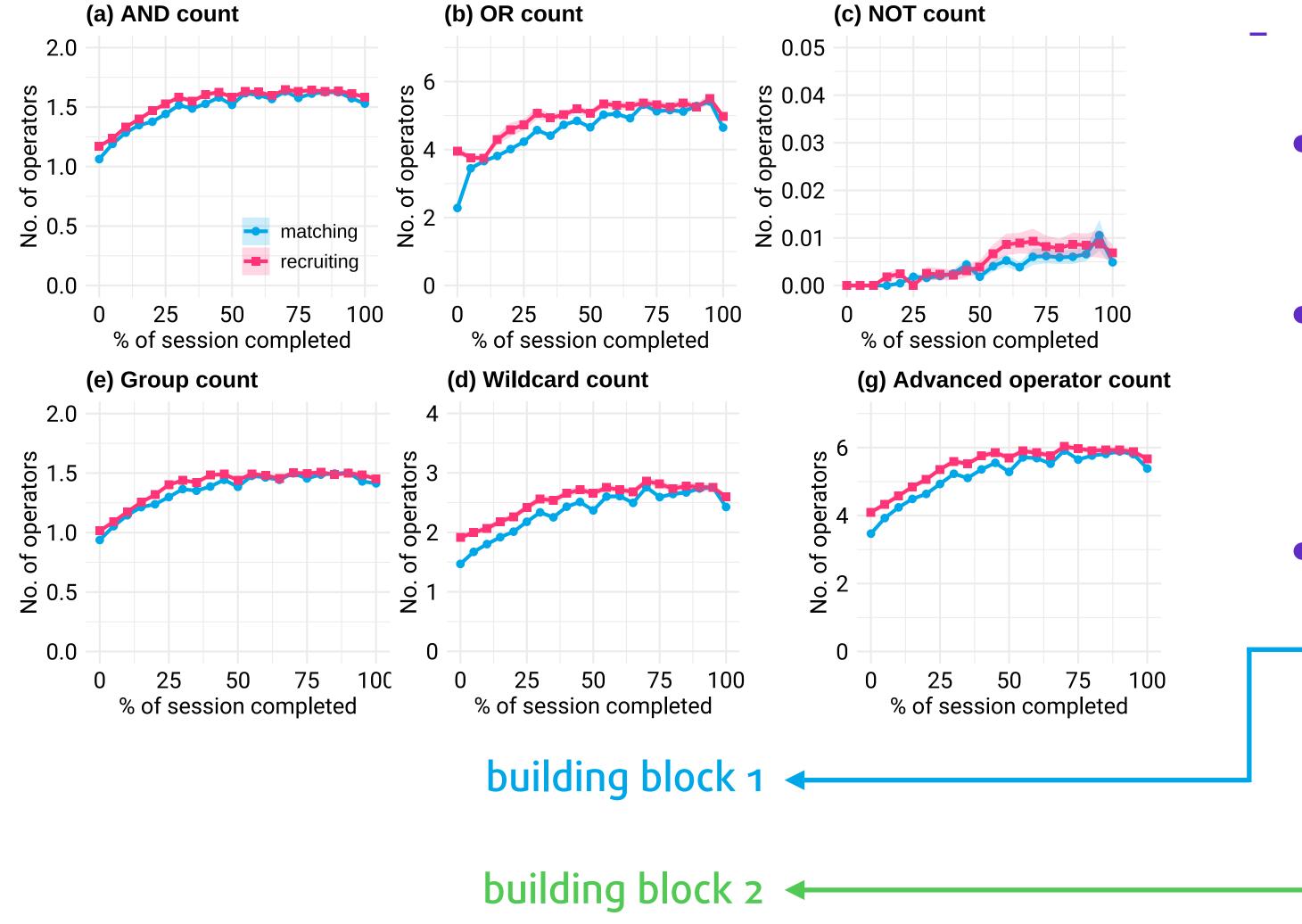
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#### • Example:

+(innovatio\* innovati\*
specialkonsulent) +(kliniskeforsøg life-science vaccin\*
sundheds\* medic\* medico\*
folkesundhe\* lægemid\* medicinskudstyr pharma\* farma\* hospital\*
\*hospitalet sygehus)

#### Filters

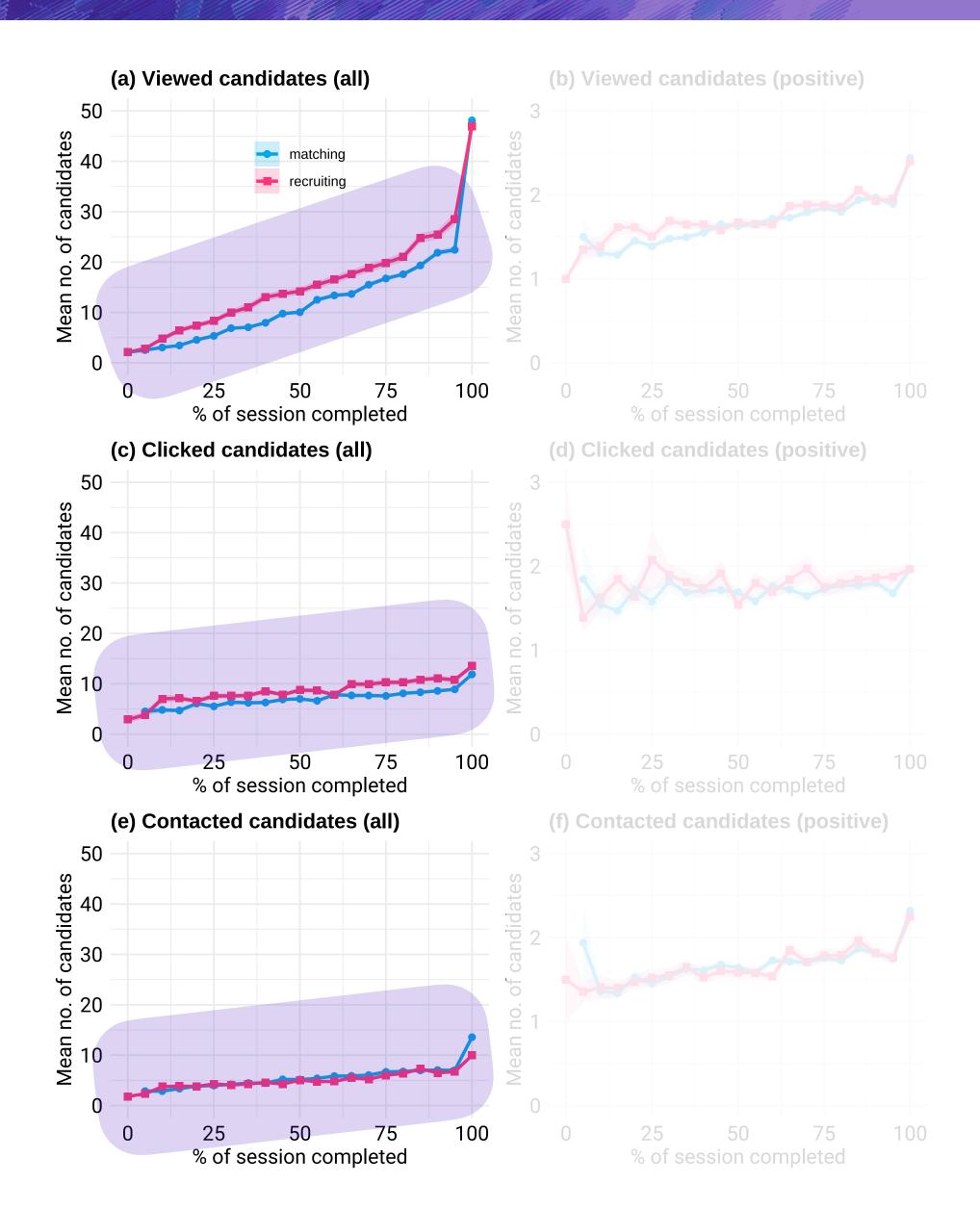
• Commonly used filters include (1) work experience, (2) management experience, (3) desired salary, (4) language skills & level, (5) employment groups (e.g., full-time, part-time)

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#### Source selection & interaction

- Number of CVs a recruiter interacts with increases
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- Number of viewed CVs increases more rapidly than clicked or shortlisted → due to recruiters having to scroll past CVs they already encountered earlier

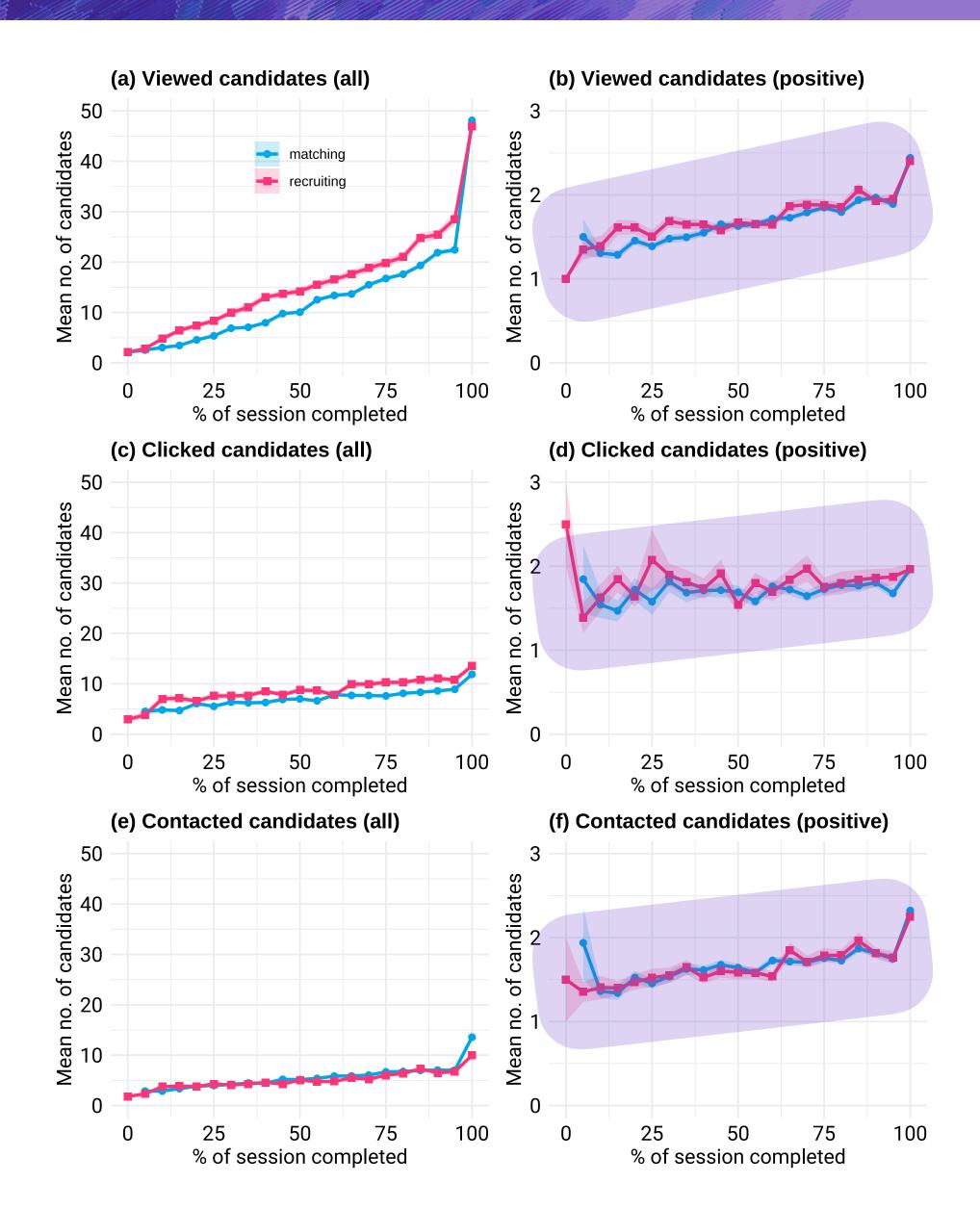


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- Number of positive interacted CVs does not increase at the same rate



# TASK TYPE (RQ1)

- Differences between matching (5-60 mins) & recruiting (1-4 hrs) tasks
  - Query counts
    - Matching tasks contain fewer queries on average (10.2) than recruiting tasks (15.6)
    - Not commensurate with tripling of average session length, so recruiters spend more time per query too
  - Query length & term re-use
    - Final queries are the same length across matching and recruiting tasks
    - Recruiters construct complex queries earlier in recruiting sessions
    - Recruiting tasks see more reformulations and removal of terms (during the second half)
  - Query operators / Filters
    - Recruiting tasks use more advanced query operators and filters than matching tasks

# COMPLEXITY (RQ2)

- Differences between complex and standard tasks
  - Query counts
    - Complex tasks require more queries on average (12.7) than standard tasks (10.5)
    - Recruiters spend only around 10% more time per query for complex tasks
  - Query length & term re-use
    - Complex tasks require longer queries
    - Complex tasks build on relevant job titles much more early than standard tasks

# COMPLEXITY (RQ2)

- Query operators
  - Complex tasks use more advanced query operators than standard tasks
- Filters
  - Work & management experience and education filters are used more often in complex tasks
  - The employment group filter is more common for standard tasks (as these are more often not full-time)

# PREDICTING SEARCH SUCCESS (RQ3)

- We trained a regression model to predict which actions influence search success
  - Longer queries (based on term count)
  - More job titles selected
  - No. of **OR** operators used
  - No. of Generalization actions
  - No. of **Reformulation** actions

## DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

- Recruitment search shows complex patterns of search behavior
  - Recruiters grow their queries in the first half but reformulate and optimize in the second half
  - More time for a task (recruiting vs. matching) results in more time spent per query (inspecting candidates and (re)formulating queries)
  - Candidate quota seems to influence their search behavior

### From earlier qualitative work

- Recruiters search for skills, occupations and industries
- Recruiters assess relevance by education, most recent work experience (max 5 yrs), salary and work/ management experience
- Recruiters rely heavily on search term highlighting for relevance assessment

# DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

#### Future work

- What does this mean for **designing a recommender system** to support the recruiters?
- Should we **rethink features and default search options** (e.g., inclusion of industry category)?
- How does the addition of a recommender system **change** their search behavior?

