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Candidate Relevancy FAQ's

Employers who post jobs on ADP's recruiting platforms may refer to an applicant's Candidate Relevancy or Profile Relevance score. Candidate Relevancy and Profile Relevance rely on artificial intelligence and machine learning to provide an initial comparison of an applicant's education, experience, and skills against the education, experience, and skills requirements in the job description. This is intended to be one of many factors that a potential employer will review in making its interview decisions; there are no cut-off scores and all applications remain visible to employers. Candidates who opt out will have their score listed as "Not available."

These FAQs provide additional information about the data these tools collect, store, and retain, and the results of the most recent impartial evaluations of these tools.

1. What is Candidate Relevancy?

ADP's Candidate Relevancy and Profile Relevance tools (for ease of reference both will jointly be referred to as "Candidate Relevancy" unless otherwise noted) use artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms to conduct an initial review of an application, and are designed to be utilized by employers as one tool, among others, in the hiring process. Specifically, Candidate Relevancy conducts a mathematical assessment of how close the skills, education and/or experience on an applicant's resume match the skills, education, and/or experience listed on the relevant job description. This process quantifies the "relevance" between the applicant's resume and the job posting. The Candidate Relevancy model also leverages past decisions derived from millions of resumes and job descriptions where the selection decision is already known.

The scores are intended to be used as one of many factors by an employer in determining who to advance to the next round in the hiring process. Candidate Relevancy is not intended to replace human judgment during any step of the recruitment process and is designed in such a way that there are no cut-off scores that would eliminate applicants from being visible to employers in the user interface. Employers are provided access to all applications, enabling them to make human decisions on which candidates to pursue.

2. How is the Candidate Relevancy score determined?

The Candidate Relevancy model first parses the information concerning the education, experience, and skills contained in the applicant's resume or application and in the relevant job description. This information is formatted to allow a mathematical assessment to be conducted of how close the applicant's education, skills, and experience match those found in the relevant

¹ The Candidate Relevancy score is displayed to employers using ADP's Recruitment Management product, while the Profile Relevance score is displayed to employers using ADP's WorkforceNow Recruitment platform.

job description. Candidate Relevancy does not extract or utilize the applicant's name, address, race, ethnicity, gender or protected demographic information.

Each job requisition is classified using a job and sector taxonomy. The Candidate Relevancy model creates three sub-scores indicating how close the applicant's education, skills, and experience matches those found in the job description. The three scores are then weighted to create the Candidate Relevancy Score. The weights sum to 1 and reflect the relative importance of each component. Since the job descriptions do not define the importance of each component, the importance (i.e., the weights) must be estimated empirically from the data. Separate weights are created for each sector in which the open job resides. The weights are determined by a machine learning model.

The resulting weighted score (the final Candidate Relevancy score) is intended to be used by an employer as only one tool, among others, to aid in the selection of whom to interview or prioritize during the hiring pipeline.

3. What data does Candidate Relevancy collect and what are ADP's retention policies regarding the information?

Type of Data	Collected from	Retention Policy
Resume data	ADP Workforce Now Recruitment or ADP	Three years
	Recruitment Management	
Job descriptions	ADP WorkforceNow Recruitment or	Three years
-	ADP Recruitment Management	

4. Is Candidate Relevancy an automated employment decision tool covered by New York City Local Law 144 ("the NYC Ordinance")?

The NYC Ordinance covers automated screening or selection tools that provide "output"—such as scores, classifications, or recommendations—to an employer, and which are used to significantly assist or substitute a human's decision-making process. Under the NYC Ordinance, to substantially assist or substitute a human's decision-making process means: (1) to rely solely on a simplified output without consideration to other factors; (2) to use a simplified output as a consideration in a list of criteria but weight the output more heavily than other criteria the set; or (3) to use the output to overrule human decision-making conclusions.

Candidate Relevancy is not intended by ADP to be relied upon solely by employers in making employment decisions and is not meant to substantially assist or replace discretionary decision making in employment decisions. Moreover, Candidate Relevancy is not intended to be used as a criterion that is weighted more than any other criterion in making employment decisions and is not intended to be used to overrule conclusions derived from other factors, including human decision-making.

Candidate Relevancy is intended to be one source of assistance in helping to prioritize candidates selected for next steps. Education, skills, and experience must be evaluated and validated by employers through person-to-person interviews and background checks, among other things. Candidate Relevancy is not intended to replace human judgment during any step of the recruitment process and is designed in such a way that there are no cut-off scores that would eliminate candidates from being visible to employers in the user interface. Employers are thereby provided access to all candidates, enabling them to make human decisions on which candidates to pursue.

If Candidate Relevancy is used as intended by ADP, ADP does not believe Candidate Relevancy to be an automated employment decision tool as defined by the New York City Ordinance and its related final rules.

Nothing herein is intended to be a legal opinion and does not constitute legal advice. You should consult with an attorney before taking any action in reliance on the information provided herein including whether Candidate Relevancy is an automated employment decision tool.

5. Did ADP conduct a bias audit on Candidate Relevancy?

Yes. At ADP integrity is everything and is at the foundation of how we design and develop our solutions and services. Although ADP believes that Candidate Relevancy, if used as intended by ADP, does not fall within the scope of the NYC Ordinance, ADP is committed to ensuring that transparency and accountability is embedded in ADP's offerings.

ADP obtained an independent bias audit of Candidate Relevancy and Profile Relevance from BLDS, LLC, an independent auditor, in April of 2024. The independent auditors concluded that no valid statistical evidence of bias is present in the scoring produced by Candidate Relevancy or Profile Relevance.

6. What was the result of the bias audit conducted on Candidate Relevancy?

In April of 2024, an independent auditor, BLDS, LLC, performed an impartial evaluation of Candidate Relevancy. The independent auditors concluded that no valid statistical evidence of bias is present.

A summary of the scoring rates and impact ratios² based on sex and race/ethnicity and the intersection of sex and race/ethnicity, and adjusted for Simpson's Paradox, are set forth in the following charts:

Sex Categories							
Applicants Scoring Rate Impact Ratio							
Female	1,030,417	49.6%	1.000				
Male	868,162	48.5%	0.979				
Unknown Gender	1,838,419						

Race/Ethnicity Categories							
Applicants Scoring Rate Impact Ratio							
Asian	233,768	45.6%	0.874				
Black or African American	452,625	48.9%	0.938				
Hispanic or Latino	320,000	49.7%	0.954				
Two or More Races	72,612	50.4%	0.966				
White	716,986	52.2%	1.000				
Unknown Race/Ethnicity	1,948,813						

	Intersectional Categories					
		Applicants	Scoring Rate	Impact Ratio		
	Asian	98,422	47.0%	0.905		
F 1	Black or African American	278,254	48.7%	0.937		
Female	Hispanic	159,439	49.4%	0.950		
	Two or More Races	39,307	50.3%	0.968		
	White	368,641	52.0%	1.000		
	Asian	125,704	43.7%	0.840		
Male	Black or African American	159,754	47.7%	0.919		
Iviate	Hispanic	145,714	48.9%	0.941		
	Two or More Races	25,232	49.2%	0.947		
	White	346,179	50.5%	0.972		
Unknown In	tersectionality	1,988,994				

American Indian or Alaska Natives or the Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders were not included in computing the Impact Ratio because both categories had less than 1% of the population and the New York City Ordinance does not require their inclusion when computing the

² Consistent with the New York City Ordinance, impact ratio means either (1) the selection rate for a category divided by the selection rate of the most selected category or (2) the scoring rate for a category divided by the scoring rate for the highest scoring category.

Impact Ratio. In the opinion of the independent auditors, the inclusion of such small numbers would allow the race/ethnicity or intersectional categories of American Indian or Alaska Natives or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders to be the highest selection rate based on a small number of cases. Allowing such a small sample as the reference group to judge other categories is questionable as the standard for judging the results of other categories for many jobs/sectors would be set based on only a handful of cases. The table below reports the data adjusted for Simpson's Paradox on the categories that were not used in computing the Impact Ratio.

Populations Less Than 1%				
	Applicants	Scoring Rate		
Native American / Alaska Native	6,382	48.1%		
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	4,667	50.8%		
Female Native American / Alaska Native	3,508	48.5%		
Male Native American / Alaska Native	2,276	48.6%		
Female Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	2,073	45.8%		
Male Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	1,765	50.8%		

This analysis was conducted across all uses of Candidate Relevancy where sufficient self-ID information was available. Nothing in these FAQ's should be taken as a guarantee that a particular client's use of Candidate Relevancy will never result in adverse impact or bias.

7. What was the result of the bias audit conducted on Profile Relevance?

An independent bias audit of Profile Relevance was also conducted by BLDS, LLC in April of 2024.³ The independent auditors concluded that no valid statistical evidence of bias is present.

This analysis defined "selection" as candidates placed in the "High" category and in the "High or Medium" category. A summary of the selection rates and impact ratios based on sex and race/ethnicity and the intersection of sex and race/ethnicity, and adjusted for Simpson's Paradox, are set forth in the following charts:

Sex Categories							
Selection Classified as High							
	Applicants Selections Scoring Rate Impact Ratio						
Female	5,633,755	2,285,051	40.6%	1.000			
Male	4,667,322	1,874,397	40.2%	0.990			

Selection Classified as High or Medium						
	Applicants Selections Scoring Rate Impact Ratio					
Female	5,767,615	4,267,458	74.0%	1.000		

³ Candidate Relevancy and Profile Relevance rely on the same algorithm to produce a numerical relevancy score (1 to 100). Candidate Relevancy displays the numerical score (1 to 100) to recruiters, while Profile Relevance converts the numerical score into a High, Medium, or Low relevancy category. Because the interface is different at this time, ADP obtained separate independent bias audits for Candidate Relevancy and Profile Relevance.

Male	4,798,518	3,536,508	73.7%	0.996
Unknown Sex	4,031,410			

Race / Ethnicity Categories								
	Selectio	n Classified as l	High					
	Applicants Selections Scoring Rate Impact Ratio							
Asian	692,402	268,583	38.8%	0.934				
Black or African American	2,374,766	969,379	40.8%	0.983				
Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino 1,646,306 678,113 41.2% 0.992							
Two or More Races	Two or More Races 371,327 154,249 41.5% 1.000							
White	3,587,705	1,470,600	41.0%	0.987				

Selection Classified as High or Medium								
Applicants Selections Scoring Rate Impact Rat								
Asian	718,638	524,534	73.0%	0.972				
Black or African American	2,414,565	1,795,712	74.4%	0.990				
Hispanic or Latino	1,676,917	1,253,999	74.8%	0.996				
Two or More Races	375,123	281,717	75.1%	1.000				
White	3,683,029	2,754,906	74.8%	0.996				
Unknown Race/Ethnicity	6,116,411							

Intersectional Categories									
	Selection Classified as High								
	Applicants Selections Scoring Impact Rate								
	Asian	302,583	118,824	39.3%	0.926				
	Black or African American	946,081	384,014	40.6%	0.957				
Female	Hispanic/ Latino	861,334	356,765	41.4%	0.977				
	Two or More Races	207,645	88,041	42.4%	1.000				
	White	1,885,642	770,850	40.9%	0.964				
	Asian	357,504	136,710	38.2%	0.902				
	Black or African American	946,081	384,014	40.6%	0.957				
Male	Hispanic/ Latino	730,545	299,231	41.0%	0.966				
	Two or More Races	133,167	56,023	42.1%	0.992				
	White	1,637,864	661,369	40.4%	0.952				

Selection Classified as High or Medium							
		Applicants	Selections	Scoring Rate	Impact Ratio		
	Asian	312,571	229,396	73.4%	0.933		
	Black or African American	1,395,522	1,040,362	74.6%	0.963		
Female	Hispanic/ Latino	874,174	653,795	74.8%	0.954		
	Two or More Races	209,140	157,712	75.4%	0.984		
	White	1,932,941	1,440,814	74.5%	0.950		
	Asian	370,579	268,744	72.5%	0.928		
	Black or African American	962,302	714,221	74.2%	0.961		
Male	Hispanic/ Latino	743,116	554,810	74.7%	0.958		
	Two or More Races	134,099	101,607	75.8%	1.00		
	White	1,688,353	1,254,615	74.3%	0.947		
Unknow	n Intersectional	6,286,786					

American Indian or Alaska Natives or the Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders were not included in computing the Impact Ratio because both categories had less than 1% of the population, and the New York City Ordinance does not require their inclusion when computing the Impact Ratio. In the opinion of the independent auditors, the inclusion of such small numbers would allow the race/ethnicity or intersectional categories of American Indian or Alaska Natives or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders to be the highest selection rate based on a trivial number of cases. Allowing such a small sample as the reference group to judge other categories is questionable as the standard for judging the results of other categories for many jobs/sectors would be set based on only a handful of cases. The table below reports the data, adjusted for Simpson's Paradox, on the categories that were not used in computing the Impact Ratio.

Populations Less Than 1%				
Selection Classified as High				
	Applicants	Selections	Selection Rate	
Native American / Alaska Native	44,790	20,129	44.9%	
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	26,195	12,309	47.0%	
Female Native American / Alaska Native	22,379	10,263	45.9%	
Male Native American / Alaska Native	15,442	7,505	48.6%	
Female Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	12,875	6,314	49.0%	
Male Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	8,963	4,647	51.9%	

Selection Classified as High or Medium				
	Applicants	Selections	Selection Rate	
Native American / Alaska Native	44,865	34,595	77.1%	
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	26,214	20,793	79.3%	
Female Native American / Alaska Native	22,415	17,349	77.4%	
Male Native American / Alaska Native	15,442	12,210	79.1%	
Female Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	12,903	10,319	80.0%	
Male Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	8,978	7,296	81.3%	

This analysis was conducted across all uses of Profile Relevance where sufficient self-ID information was available. Nothing in these FAQ's should be taken as a guarantee that a particular client's use of Profile Relevance will never result in adverse impact or bias.

8. Can applicants opt out of having their resume reviewed by Candidate Relevancy? What happens if someone opts out?

All applicants are included in the applicant queue for a recruiter to review. Individuals applying through ADP's recruiting platforms can choose not to have their application reviewed by Candidate Relevancy or Profile Relevance tools. Each opt-out choice is job-specific and opts the candidate out for the specific job posting only. For applicants who have chosen to opt out, their

score will be listed as "Not Available," which is the same indicator used if a relevancy score is unavailable for reasons other than opt-out (e.g., technical issues, poor resolution on resume pdf, etc.).

ADP's Commitment to Ethical Artificial Intelligence

For more information about ADP's commitment to ethical artificial intelligence please refer to https://www.adp.com/about-adp/artificial-intelligence.aspx.

For any questions or inquiries, please contact AlEthics@adp.com.

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