RIF Analytics: Minimizing EEO Risk and Ensuring Merit-Based Decisions

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September 17, 2025



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Our Mission

Advancing non-discrimination and fairness in the workplace by implementing merit-based and skill-focused employment practices.

Our Vision

We believe every person deserves equal opportunity and fair treatment in the workplace and beyond.



How DCI Can Help



Compliance

- VEVRAA and Section 503 AAPs
- State affirmative action and non-discrimination
- EEO-1 and VETS-4212 reports
- DOL compliance review support
- State pay reporting
- Pay transparency
- Proactive guidance on regulatory change
- DEI risk mitigation



Selection and Assessment

- Job analysis
- Selection procedure development and validation
- Expert evaluation/bias audit of HR systems, including artificial intelligence



Workforce Analytics

- EEO disparity analyses
- Damage calculations
- Non-discrimination in employment plans
- Reduction-in-force analyses
- Barrier analyses



Pay Equity and Compensation

- · Pay equity studies
- EU Pay Transparency
- Pay compression studies
- Wage gap studies
- Job architecture development
- Market benchmarking
- Pay band creation
- Executive compensation reviews
- Bonus program reviews



Litigation Support

- Consulting expert in applied research in class action litigation
- Testifying expert in case strategy, expert reports, & sworn testimony
- Expert reviews of Albased hiring procedures



Webinar Format

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Reduction in Force Analyses

Legal Perspectives and Other Considerations



What is it?

- An Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) or disparity analysis looks at workforce data to determine whether employees or job applicants are treated differently based on protected characteristics.
- In the case of a reduction-in-force (RIF), this is an aspect of the overall process through which an organization evaluates the planned termination decisions to identify potential disparities.
- This analysis is typically conducted on race/ethnicity, sex, and age in alignment with federal laws (Title VII, ADEA)



Laws to Abide By

- Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA)
 - Protects employees and applicants who are 40 years of age or over from discrimination in the workplace because of their age
- Older Workers Benefits Protections Act (OWBPA)
 - Act passed into law in 1990 and designed to protect the benefits of older workers (e.g., retirement, pension, life insurance)
 - Mandates specific requirements for employees to knowingly and voluntarily waiver ADEA claims
- Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (WARN Act)
 - Employers with 100+ workers must give 60 days' notice before a plant closing (50+ affected) or mass layoff (50+ and 33% of workforce, or 500+) within a 30-day period



Laws to Abide By

- Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Federal law that prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, covering such employment decisions as hiring, termination, promotion, compensation, and training programs.
- State/Local Laws
 - Laws at the state and local level may dictate additional employee protections
 - Example: Ohio WARN (Ohio Revised Code § 4113.31)
 - Includes state-specific provisions, going above and beyond the federal WARN Act, such as: including a detailed explanation of the reason for closure/layoffs and providing the chief elected officer for the relevant county a notice of the closure/layoff

Reduction in Force Analyses

When and Why



When is a RIF Analysis Conducted?

- Reduction-in-Force (RIF) analyses can be conducted:
 - Before decisions are made to analyze EEO implications.
 - After decisions are made to understand and possibly defend the process used to determine terminated employees.
- This can also include furloughs, transfers, and reorgs
 - Any company decision in which employees may be negatively impacted can be analyzed for EEO implications.



Why Conduct a RIF Analysis?



CONSISTENCY AND OBJECTIVITY



DEFENSIBLE DECISIONS



LEGAL COMPLIANCE AND RISK MITIGATION



INTERNAL COMMUNICATION AND MORALE



What Can an Analysis Look Like?

Job Group Group	Advertising										
	Lowest Sel Rate	Selected	Pool	Sel Rate	Ovr Sel Rate	Expected	Difference	Std Dev	Fisher	Disparity?	
Female	Yes	29	569	5.1	6.09	34.63	5.63				
Male		15	154	9.74	6.09	9.37	(5.63)	2.1384		Yes	
White		38	597	6.37	6.07	36.24	(1.76)	1.4019			
Black		2	16	12.5	4.44	0.71	(1.29)	1.9477			
Hispanic		3	44	6.82	4.11	1.81	(1.19)	1.436			
Asian	Yes	0	29	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Amer Indian		0	2	0							

Job Group	Advertising								
Group	Lowest Sel Rate	Selected	Pool	Sel Rate	Ovr Sel Rate	Expected	Difference	Std Dev	Fisher Disparity?
Over 40		29	324	8.95	6.09	19.72	(9.28)	2.9036	Yes
Under 40	Yes	15	399	3.76	6.09	24.28	9.28		

Job Group	Consumer Revenue										
Group	Lowest Sel Rate	Selected	Pool	Sel Rate	Ovr Sel Rate	Expected	Difference	Std Dev	Fisher Disparity?		
Over 40	Yes	1	183	0.55	1.13	2.07	1.07				
Under 40		4	259	1.54	1.13	2.93	(1.07)	0.9772			



Two or More

Statistical and Practical Significance



Statistical significance tests help determine whether observed differences in employment outcomes are likely the result of chance or indicative of potential EEO disparities.

RIF results indicate whether one group (e.g., 40 and Over) is terminated at a higher rate than another (e.g., Under 40)



Practical significance measures (e.g., shortfall estimates, impact ratios) complement statistical tests by quantifying the magnitude of disparities and informing the prioritization of subsequent analysis or remedial action.

Practical significance, expressed as a shortfall, estimates how many more individuals from the impacted group were terminated than expected based on overall termination rates.



Where to Go From Here?

RIF results should **not** be used to make protected class-based decisions



This analysis helps an organization:

Identify possible risk based on negative impact for legally protected classes

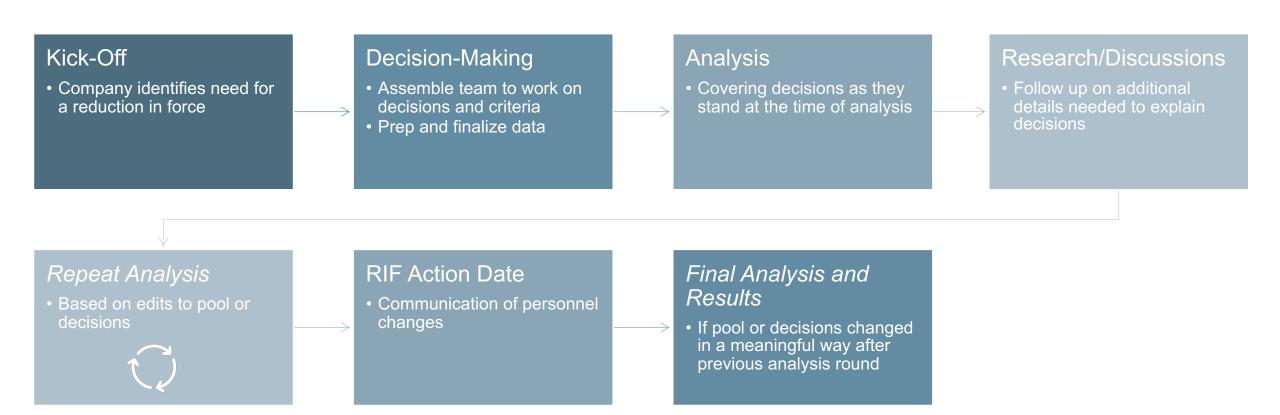
Funnel or narrow areas of research for determining the root cause of potential negative impact

Identify areas to secure documentation related to the rationale of personnel decisions made



Project Timeline

Typically, Quick Turnaround from Kickoff to Results





Attorney Client Privilege

- RIF analyses and results should be conducted under attorney-client privilege
- Determine stakeholders, project team, and protocol
 - Prior to carrying out analytics, determine who internally should be involved and who should receive results
 - Be cautious of who has access to data, results, etc.



Representing the Decision-Making Process



Merit-Based Decision-Making

Prior to embarking on the analysis, it is critical to ensure that all personnel decisions are made on merit-based or neutral criteria.

- Ensures defensible decisions
- Is in alignment with Executive Order 14173 "Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity"
- Examples of objective, defensible criteria
 - Tenure
 - On-the-job performance scores
 - RIF-specific performance or skill measurement (e.g., skills required for transfer opportunity)
 - Organizational placement (e.g., department)



Important Considerations

Comparison Group Formation Are groups readily defined by the selection process (e.g., decisional units)? Form groups by identifying employees who reasonably should have been considered collectively for termination (e.g., by job title, job family, department)?

Type of Selection

Negative: selected for termination (RIF)?
Positive: selected for placement (Reorg)?
Negative: selected for displacement (Reorg)?

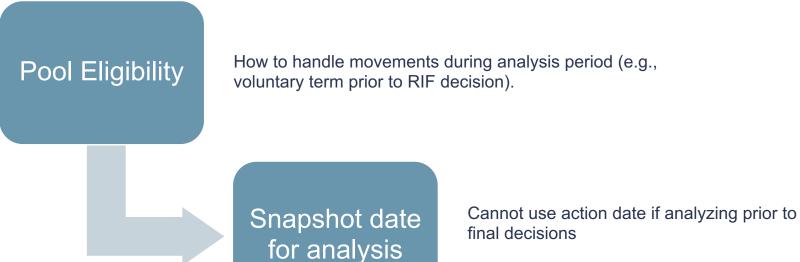
Statistical Toolbox

Statistical Significance:
Chi-square test
Two std. dev. test (or Z test)
Fisher's exact test
Rank sum test
Mantel-Haenszel test

Practical Significance:
Difference in selection rates
Impact ratio (80% Rule)
Shortfall measures



Important Considerations



Race-Based Analysis

Most favored race v. each other race?

A given race versus "All Others," e.g., Blacks v. All Others?

Minorities v. Non-Minorities (which is the same as Whites v. All Others)?



Important Considerations



Under 40 v. Over 40? Under 50 v. Over 50? Under 60 v. Over 60? Rank sum analysis better aligned with Age Discrimination in Employment Act?

Date for Calculating Employee Age

Selection decision date? Notification date? Other?

State Laws

New Jersey Law Against Discrimination (LAD) prohibits discriminating against individuals because they are older or younger than others.



Takeaways and Resources



Takeaways

Best practice to complete a RIF analysis prior to final decisions

Secure attorney-client privilege

Understand entire decision-making process (e.g., eligibility for voluntary separation plans vs. reduction in force populations)

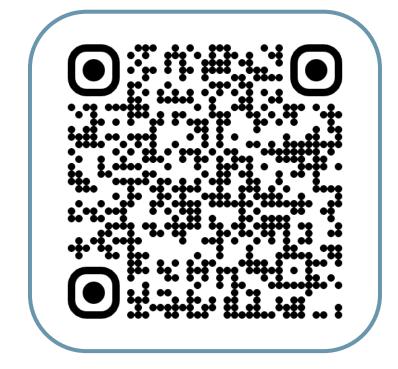
Decisional units and eligibility criteria for pools are critical both legally and analytically

Not intended to force protected class-based decisions.



Resources

- DOL WARN Compliance Assistance
 - https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/layoffs/warn
- Older Workers Benefit Protection Act (OWBPA):
 - https://www.eeoc.gov/history/older-workers-benefit-protectionact-1990
 - https://www.upcounsel.com/owbpa
- DCI resource: Simpson, Murray S. (2015), "Challenging the Uniform Guidelines: A New Approach for Conducting Race-Based Adverse Impact Analyses," *EEO Insight*, 7 (2), 13-22.
- EEOC resources:
 - https://www.eeoc.gov/employers/small-business/avoidingdiscrimination-layoffs-or-reductions-force-rif
 - https://www.eeoc.gov/employers/small-business/6-i-need-layemployees
- SHRM resources:
 - https://vendordirectory.shrm.org/company/741833/whitepapers/5 809/reduction-in-force-rif-checklist
 - https://vendordirectory.shrm.org/company/741833/whitepapers/6 960/best-practices-guide-how-to-lay-off-an-employee



Guide to RIF Analysis



Thank you for your attention!

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