

Virginia's Veteran Preference in Hiring

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Agenda

- Veteran Workforce Participation
- Virginia's Veteran Preference
 - Background
 - Provisions
 - Practical Implementation
- Overall Best Practice Recommendations
 - Hiring Manager Notification
 - Clarifying Qualifications







Veteran Workforce Participation



- There are approximately 11 million military service veterans in the "workingage" population with a growing percentage of female veterans.
- Virginia is ranked 7th numerically with almost 470,000 veterans comprising 9% of Working – Age Virginians.

 Nationwide 23.6% of veterans have a service connected disability and in Virginia the estimate is 27.4% of working age veterans.

Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs





Veteran Workforce Participation

- While still relatively close, the unemployment rate of military service veterans is typically higher than that of non-military peers.
- The largest gap has been among those recently separated from the military (known as the Gulf Era II Veterans).
- Many programs encouraging the participation of veterans in the workforce have been initiated since 2009 and veterans have made appreciable gains.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics





Virginia Veteran Preference (§2.2-2903)

- Virginia first enacted a hiring preference for veterans in the early 1950s
- It was last modified in 2012 to add the spouse or surviving child of a service member killed in action to those eligible to receive the preference
- In summary, hiring officials must take an individual's status as a veteran into consideration in the employment selection process as a plus factor.





Who is eligible for the preference?

Veteran	Surviving Spouse or Child	Member of the Virginia National Guard
Any person who has received an honorable discharge and (i) has provided more than 180 consecutive days of full-time, active-duty service in the armed forces of the United States or reserve components thereof, including the National Guard; or (ii) has a service-connected disability rating fixed by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.	Surviving spouse means the surviving spouse of a veteran who was killed in the line of duty. Child means any surviving child or children under the age of 27 years of a veteran who was killed in the line of duty. E O C R	A person who: (i) is presently serving as a member of the Virginia National Guard; and (ii) (ii) has satisfactorily completed required initial active-duty service. Note: Members of the Virginia National Guard do not a receive preference if there are any veterans in the applicant pool.



What is the preference?

Selections with validated scored tests	Selections <u>without</u> scored tests
 Applicant must first achieve a passing score. If applicant is eligible for 	 Veteran status is considered as a preferred criteria.
 preference, then 5% is added to the score. If applicant is a veteran who also has a service-related disability an additional 5%, for a total of 10%, is added to the score. The preference is credited once and remains with the applicant throughout the process 	 If the veteran also has a service connected disability then this is considered as a second preferred criteria.



What is the preference?

- If there are distinctions in how individual criteria are weighted
 - Ex. 5 years of related job experience is more important than familiarity with Microsoft Excel then veteran's status is considered as one of the **lower weighted** preferred criteria.
- If possible, use a compensatory model
 - Several lesser weighted criteria could possibly counter balance a more heavily weighted criteria.





Practical Implementation

- 1. Include questions to applicants on the job application that provide information on veteran, surviving spouse/child, service-connected disability rating, and Virginia National Guard status.
- 2. Screen all applicants for minimum qualifications to be given full consideration for the position.
- 3. Consider Veteran Status (refer to "Treatment & Verification" table) and service-connected disability status in the screening process of all minimally qualified applicants and mark as a preferred qualification.





Practical Implementation

- §2.2-2903 also states that if any one defined as eligible for preference is denied employment - they are entitled to request and inspect information regarding the reasons for such denial.
- Hiring Officials must be prepared to provide the specific reason the individual was not selected.
 - This could be citing the job specific experience, degree/certification, proficiency, or behavioral competency that was lacking or insufficiently demonstrated.
 - Contact EOCR and General Counsel if the applicant requests more information.





Value of a Veteran

- Military service veterans benefit from sophisticated training and leadership experience:
 - Contrary to stereotypes the learning model of the military is action on the basis of decision making (not rote memorization) which "expects the unexpected"
 - While still combat-ready, a large percentage of jobs held by people in the military directly mirror those in the civilian workforce with many in Healthcare professions.
 - While the percentage of Veterans with a Bachelor's is somewhat below the non-veteran population, the Veteran population has a higher percentage of Advanced Degrees

Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs





General Best Practices

- Make sure the hiring manager is aware of their responsibility to give positive consideration to veteran status.
 - A screening sheet with those categories identified as preferred is a best practice.
 - Notifying the hiring manager of any minimally qualified veterans in their applicant pool via email should be standard.
- If the information a veteran provides about their specific job training and duties is unclear to you inform yourself. Ask the applicant to provide more information on the actual knowledge, skills and abilities they gained in that role.







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