



Recruiter training: Minimising candidate drop-offs

January 2025

1	Introduction
2	Issues leading to drop-offs
3	Interventions to solve drop-offs
4	Activity: Practice 'Post-joining Check-in'
5	Activity: Practice 'Managerial Check-in'
6	Summary
7	About FSG and GLOW

Goals of training

Goal

Recruiters minimise the % of candidate drop-offs

Flow of training (~1.5 hours)

• Introductions (5 min)

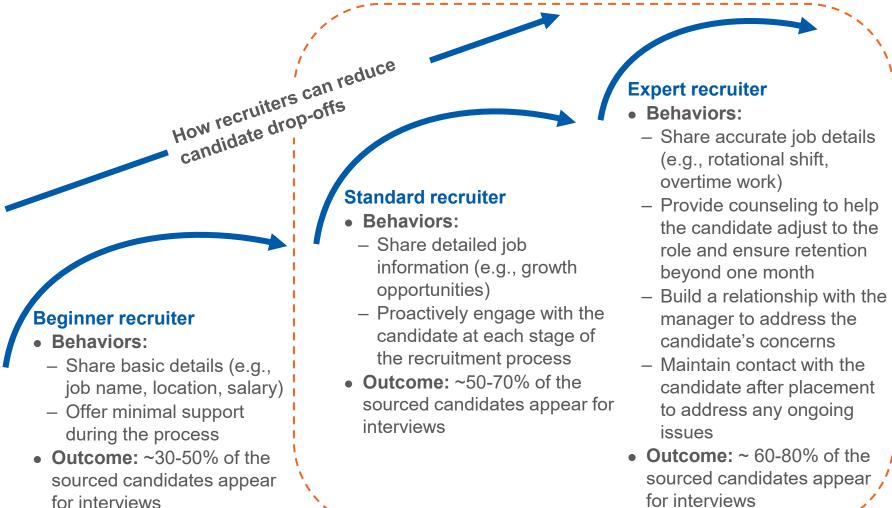
- Explain why candidate drop-offs happen (10 min)
- Share interventions to solve candidate drop-offs (10 min)
- Conduct 2 practice calls with participants followed by a group discussion on what went well and what could be improved (~15 min per call)
- Share the ideal flow of the call and checklist for a good call (5 min per call)
- Ask for key learnings and feedback (10 min)

Mode

Zoom or in-person

Objective of the training is to help recruiters reduce candidate drop-offs

Drop-offs: Candidates who drop out of the recruitment process or leave the job within 1 month



Focus of today's training

Recruiters face 4 consequences due to candidate drop-offs



Need to source a high volume of leads to convert 1 candidate, resulting in increased costs, time, and frustration



Experience a decrease in placement revenue due to early attrition



Face lower payroll revenue due to poor candidate retention



Shortlist or hire less competent candidates if ideal candidates drop out

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Candidates drop off due to 8 reasons

- 1. Communication gap: Recruiters do not provide candidates with accurate information, especially about potential drawbacks of the job
- Relocation concerns: Candidates have concerns due to the relocation requirements of the job
- 3. Family constraints: Families of candidates do not permit them to accept the job offer
- **4. Better opportunity:** Candidates receive a competing job offer with a higher salary or a more reputable brand
- **5. Workplace pressure:** Managers create intense work pressure on employees, which affects young graduates significantly especially during the first week
- 6. Performance challenges: Candidates realize that they are unable to perform daily tasks
- 7. Commute concerns: Candidates have concerns due to the commute requirements of the job
- 8. **Negative word-of-mouth:** Candidates hear negative narratives from co-workers in the workspace

While recruiters cannot do much about 2 issues, they can address 6 issues

- 1. **Communication gap:** Recruiters do not provide candidates with accurate information, especially about potential drawbacks of the job
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Legend:

Factors outside control

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Activity: How can you address the 6 issues under your control?



Recruiters can reduce candidate drop-offs in 9 ways

Mandate discussion

- **Accommodation Support:** Suggest that the client provide accommodation to migrant candidates
- **Commute Support:** Suggest that the client provide paid or free transportation service from the workplace to a designated landmark near the candidates' residences

Before the candidate joins

- Group Recruitment: Recruit workers in groups from the same locality or town to facilitate safer and smoother relocation experiences
- Post-joining Check-in: Call the candidate to gather feedback on job on-boarding, and provide guidance on managing emerging issues
- Managerial Check-in: Call the candidate's manager to foster a strong relationship, gather feedback about the candidates, address any emerging issues, and set realistic expectations

After the candidate joins

- **Monthly Townhall:** Hold a monthly call with all the candidates to provide updates, receive feedback, answer questions, and offer support with ongoing issues
- **Referrals:** Ask existing employees who have completed 1 month in the job for referrals
- **Success Spotlight:** Suggest that the client send out monthly shoutouts to top performers to boost employee morale
- 9 **Buddy Chat:** Suggest that the client arrange a 1:1 chat between the candidate and a top performer to provide guidance to help the new hire integrate faster

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Instructions for post-joining check-in call between the recruiter and the candidate

Setting

- You are calling a 31-year-old woman who has recently started a role as a retail sales associate
- The candidate has a young child, and as it is her first week on the job, she has some concerns regarding the work pressure and work-life balance

Instructions for the recruiter

- Manager / GLOW member will act as the candidate
- You should try to address the candidate's concerns to ensure they feel confident and are convinced to stay on the job

Instructions for the audience

- Observe the call and write down
 - What are the 3 things that went well in the call?
 - What are the 3 areas of improvement in the call?
 - Is the candidate reassured after the call?

Do you have any questions before we begin?

4 Group discussion on call

Call made by	What went well	What could be improved	Is the candidate reassured after this call?
Recruiter 1	• <xx></xx>	• <xx></xx>	• <xx></xx>
Recruiter 2	• <xx></xx>	• <xx></xx>	• <xx></xx>
Recruiter 3	• <xx></xx>	• <xx></xx>	• <xx></xx>
Recruiter 4	• <xx></xx>	• <xx></xx>	• <xx></xx>



Recruiters can address 2 causes of drop-offs by covering additional points during the post-joining check-in call

Key issue addressed

Talking points during the call with the candidate

Workplace pressure

- Enquire if they are settling in well and if their experiences with the job, commute, food, and shift duration align with their expectations
- Reassure the candidate that making mistakes is a normal part of the learning process and encourage them to learn from these initial mistakes to avoid repeating them
- Highlight the growth path offered (e.g., promotion in 18 months) and the salary progression (e.g., 10% increase in 12 months) in the role
- Enquire if the female candidates feel respected and safe in their workplace
- Suggest that the candidate stays at least a month to see if they feel more comfortable with the role before deciding to leave

Negative word-of-mouth

 Suggest that the candidates reach out to the recruiter directly via call or WhatsApp if they have any concerns or doubts

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Instructions for check-in call between the recruiter and the candidate's manager

Setting

- You are calling the manager of a retail store who manages ~500 staff members
- You placed ~10 retail sales associates at his store a month ago

Instructions for the recruiter

- Manager / GLOW member will act as the store manager
- You should seek feedback from the manager about the new hires and suggest that they set realistic goals for them

Instructions for the audience

- Observe the call and write down
 - What are the 3 things that went well in the call?
 - What are the 3 areas of improvement in the call?

Do you have any questions before we begin?

Group discussion on call

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Recruiter 3	• <xx></xx>	• <xx></xx>
Recruiter 4	• <xx></xx>	• <xx></xx>



Recruiters can address 1 cause of drop-offs by covering additional points during the check-in call with the manager

Key issue addressed

Talking points during the call with the manager

Workplace pressure

- Enquire about the performance of the new hires and whether they are meeting the performance expectations
- Enquire about the number of candidates who are performing well in the role
- Suggest that the manager sets realistic goals and targets for the new hires during their first month

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Here is a recap of 9 ways you can reduce candidate drop-offs

Mandate discussion

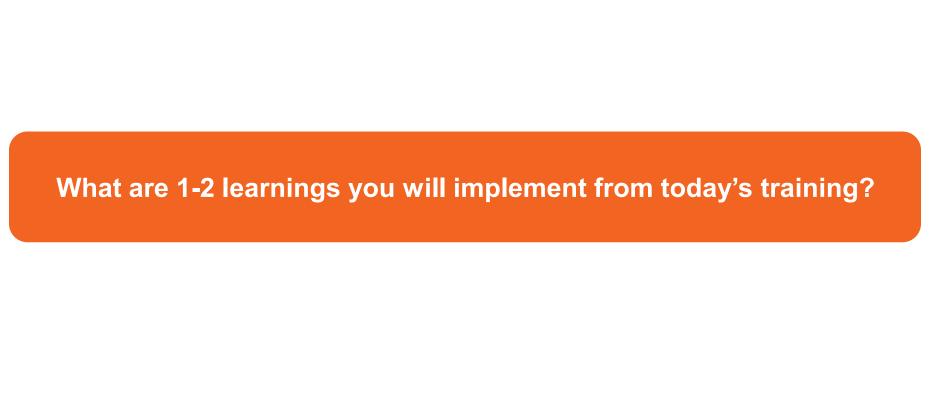
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FSG aims to create sustainable impact by demonstrating the profitability of offering inclusive products, services, or practices

Mission

To improve opportunities, agency, and choice for families with low **income** by working with companies to serve families as customers (and not with non-profits to serve them as beneficiaries)

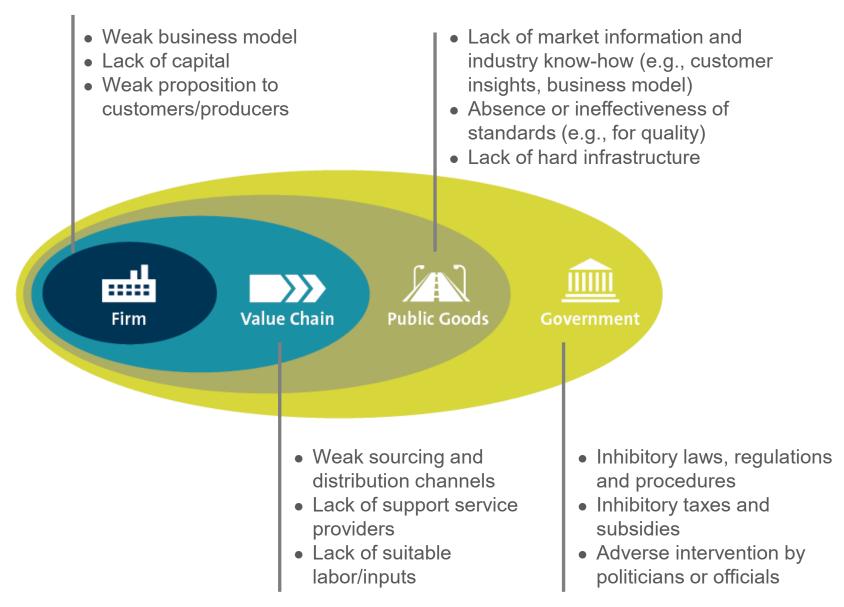
Vision

To demonstrate profitability of offering inclusive products, services, or practices (e.g., housing, education, employment) that benefit families with low-income

Approach

- Run multiyear programs to address barriers that prevent companies from offering inclusive products, services or practices
- Talk to thousands of families to understand their needs, aspirations, and challenges
- Talk to hundreds of CXOs and managers to understand their business, ecosystem, regulatory and operational challenges
- Co-create, pilot and rollout solutions with companies to address barriers and profitably scale inclusive products, services, or practices
- Publish and disseminate public goods (e.g., primary research, best practices, business model) to get more companies to offer the product, service or practice
- Address ecosystem barriers (e.g., policy suggestions) to make the market more conducive

There are multiple barriers that prevent the scaling of industries serving low-income families



FSG's multi-year programs have helped address these barriers and scale 3 inclusive industries

Ownership Housing (2006-2016)



- As of Mar 2024, the assets under management (AUM) by **Affordable Housing** finance (AFCs) stood at ~USD 12.8 billion1
- >30,500 affordable housing units built across 130+ projects in 23 cities between Jun 2011-Jan 2013

Early Childhood Education (2015-2025)



- 9 activity-based learning providers signed-up
- Partners serving >1,100 schools and providing >170,000 children from low-income families access to ABL
- ~33% improvement in learning outcomes since 2018 for children in PIPE schools

Women's livelihoods (2020-ongoing)



- 20+ partners signed-up
- Partners increased women's participation by 6 percentage points in jobs in ~4 years
- 2 industries (i.e., Flexistaffing and logistics) doubled the # of women in jobs from ~121K women to ~274K between 2020 and **2024**²

¹⁻ https://www.livemint.com/companies/former-hdfc-employees-set-up-affordable-housing-finance-firm-weaver-services-11722340563630.html

²⁻ Based on PLFS and ISF reports. Industries considered under Flexi-staffing: Retail, FMCG & FMCD, Logistics & E-Commerce, BFSI and Industrials

Since 2006, the IM team has worked to build the low-income housing (LIH) industry

Industry status

Housing market in 2006

- Very few developers building LIH
- No housing finance companies (HFCs) lending to informal¹, low-income customers
- Credit assessment of informal customers
- Demand for LIH
- Designing, marketing and identifying land parcels for LIH
- Only government banks invited to lend for government housing

What we did

- Incubated 2 HFCs to serve informal, low- income customers
- Signed up 4 developers to pilot LIH
- Conducted research across the LIH value chain
- Developed and piloted new business model

Conducted 3000+
customer interviews
to understand needs,
aspirations, willingness
to pay and challenges
to home ownership

Housing market in 2018

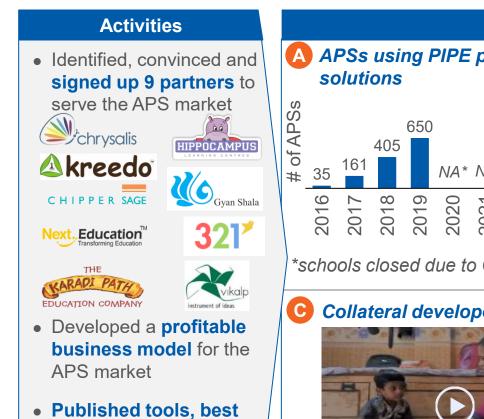
- **130+ LIH projects** in 23 cities (as of 2013)
- 22 HFCs lent USD 4.1b in loans to 250,000+ LIFs
- Business model for informal customers established
- Business model for LIH established
- HFCs invited to lend to big government housing projects
- "We know income bands for various informal jobs" HFC managers

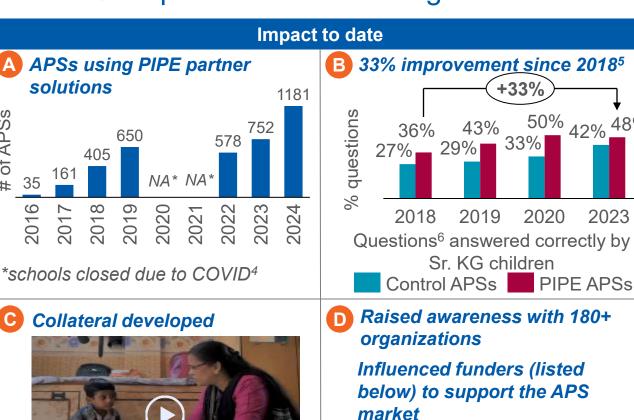
- Low-income families (LIFs):
 - Don't want small flats
 - Won't pay maintenance
 - Have irregular incomes
 - Inflate incomes
- Buildings will become vertical slums

- LIFs:
 - Investing in flats: "My flat is an asset for my children"
 - Are responsible, credit worthy customers, as indicated through low NPAs²
- Government providing 5% interest subvention to boost demand

^{1.} No income proof 12- Non performing assets

As a result of PIPE¹, children across 1100+ APSs² have access to ABL³ and have shown a 33% improvement in learning outcomes





1. Program to Improve Private Early Education I 2. Affordable Private Schools I 3. Activity based learning I 4. Schools were physically shut due to COVID-19, and only remote learning products were offered by the partners to APSs during academic years 2020-21 and 2021-22. The PIPE team has been unable to verify children's extent of engagement with these remote learning products due to school closures and COVID travel restrictions | 5 Assessment was conducted by an independent 3rd party | 6. Represent 4 questions that were assessed in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2023 – a. Can you read the word 'PIN'? b. Can you identify the largest number from a group of numbers? c. Can you count and give 12 sticks out of 20? d. Can you name any 6 animals? Sample sizes: PIPE 2018 (190 children), PIPE 2019 (636 children), PIPE 2020 (492 children) PIPE 2023 (378 children)

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practices, reports as open-source resources

at www.fsg.org/pipe

50% 42% 48%

2023

2020

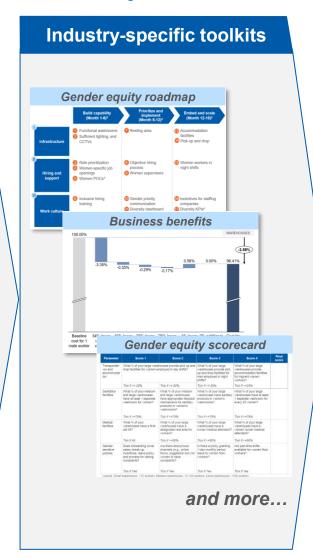
CENTRAL SQUARE

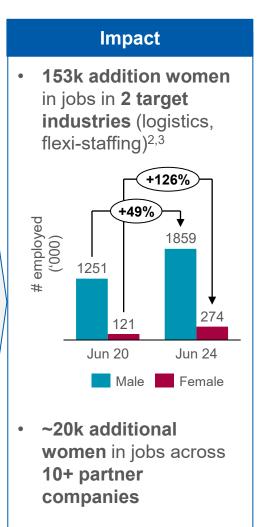
Since 2020, GLOW¹ worked with 2 fast-growing industries to double the number of women in jobs from ~121K to ~274K



Demonstrating business benefits

- of gender diversity (e.g., higher retention)
- Shifting manager's mindset (through data, pilots etc.)
- Upskilling managers to hire and retain women
- Helping leaders set realistic targets





1- Growing Livelihood Opportunities for Women, 2-Logistics: 1) PLFS report 2020,2021,2022, 2023 and 2024, 2) Industries considered under logisticswarehousing & storage, courier activities and retail sale via mail order houses or via internet I 3-Flexistaffing: 1) Total workforce triangulated from ISF Annual Report- 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024, 2) Industries considered under Flexi-staffing: Retail, FMCG & FMCD, Logistics & E-Commerce, BFSI, Industrials



REIMAGINING SOCIAL CHANGE

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