

## Does Organisational Branding Impact Whether Mature Workers Self-Select Out of the Job Application Process?

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CEPAR Int'l Conference, July 3rd 2023

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## Collaborators

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## Background

 Many organisations champion view that mature workers bring expertise and experience

• Many mature workers want to remain in the workforce, ... yet ultimately choose to retire prematurely (Coibion et al., 2020)

## Background

- The same company webpage may be perceived differently, depending on one's age (Kocak et al, 2022)
- What attracts (or discourages) potential job applicants from different age groups?
- Cues on company webpages may—*unintentionally* signal a lack of fit (Connelly et al., 2011; Heilman, 1983), resulting in mature workers self-selecting out of the job application process.



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## Background

- Demographic attributes are powerful determinants of perceptions of similarity and fit (Cable & Judge, 1996; Jackson et al., 1991)
- Lack of fit predicted lower levels of expected success on the job application (for women) (Hentschel et al. 2021)

## Hypothesis 1

Respondents' age will moderate the relationships between **age diversity signalling** and:

- Anticipated organisational fit
- Expected success
- Intention to apply for the job

The effect of age diversity signalling will be stronger for older (vs. younger) workers.

## Background

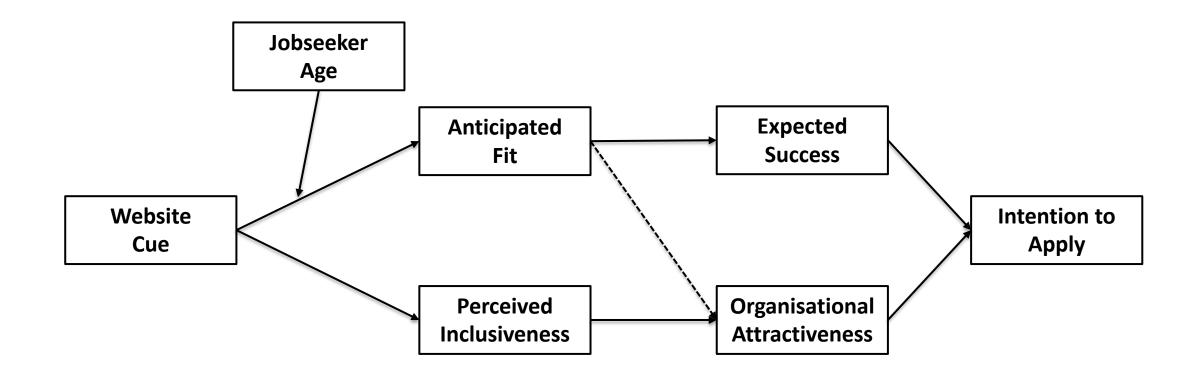
- Lack of diversity cues could signal lack of inclusiveness, which is potentially unattractive to job seekers from all demographic groups (Emerson & Murphy, 2014; Kulik & Li, 2015)
- Critical to manipulate multiple forms of diversity within the same study, to reduce salience of target demographic dimension (Murphy & DeNisi, 2021)

## Hypothesis 2

**Overall diversity signalling** (age & ethnicity) will positively influence:

- Perceived inclusiveness
- Organisational attraction
- Intention to apply

### **Theoretical Model**



## Participants

- Age-stratified online survey panel (young, middle-aged, mature)
- Excluded non-workers & those who failed attention checks
- N = 764 workers
  - Age range: 18 74 years (M = 39.2, SD = 13.3)
  - 50.7% men
  - 74.7% white
  - 59.6% permanent employment
  - Older participants tended to be white (p < .05)

## Method

- 2 x 2 between-subjects design
  - Age diversity cues (all young, mixed ages)
  - Ethnicity diversity cues (all white, mixed ethnicities)
- All conditions are gender balanced

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Sarah Jones Chief Executive Officer Michael Lee Chief Financial Officer Rebecca Johnson Chief People Officer

#### Retail

Find all our retail jobs right here. From Store Team Member to Leadership level opportunities, and everything else in between.



#### Meet The Retail Team







Matthew Williams Store Team Manager Jessica Taylor
Personal Online Shopper

James Brown Store Team Member



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Chief Financial Officer

Annah Moyo Chief People Officer

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Mohammed Singh Store Team Manager

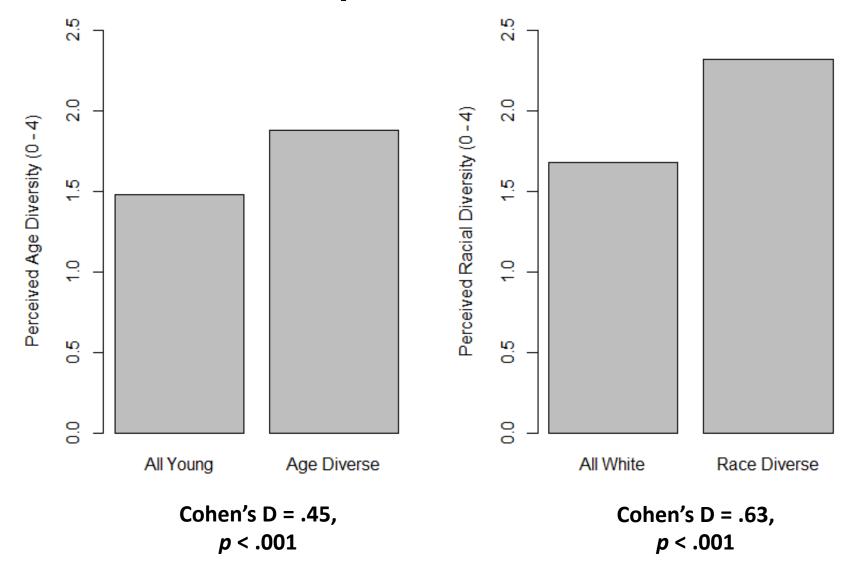
Jing Li Personal Online Shopper

James Brown Store Team Member

### Measures

- Anticipated fit (Herdman & Carlson, 2009;  $\alpha = .90$ )
  - "I believe I would fit in this company"
- Expected success (Hentschel et al., 2021)
  - "If you were to apply [for a position you were qualified for], how likely do you think it is that you would get the position?"
- Intention to apply (Highhouse et al., 2003,  $\alpha = .91$ )
  - "I would consider applying for a job in this company"
- Perceived inclusiveness (Chung et al., 2020;  $\alpha = .83$ )
  - "They will make me feel like I belong"
- Organisational attractiveness (Highhouse et al., 2003;  $\alpha$  = .84)
  - "This company is attractive to me as a place for employment"

### **Manipulation Checks**

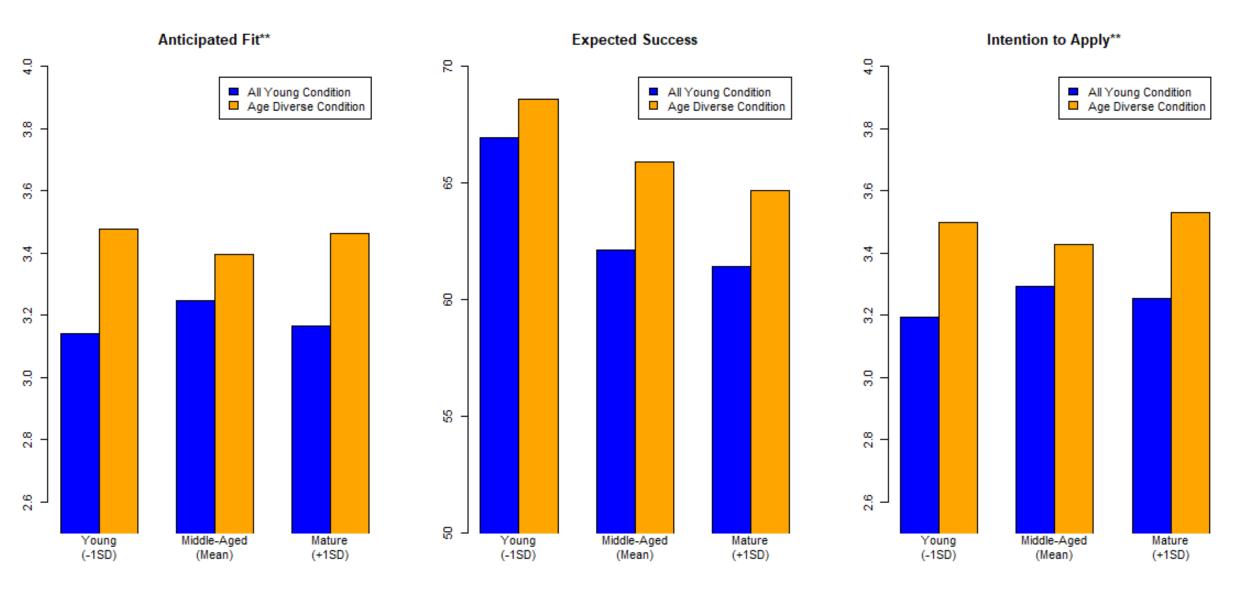


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Regression	results	for	Hypoth	nesis 1
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	Dependent variable: Anticipated Fit Expected Success Intention to Apply		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Intercept	3.487***	64.428***	3.639***
	(0.087)	(2.208)	(0.093)
Age Signal (Young=1; Age-Diverse=0)	-0.317***	-2.445	-0.291***
	(0.090)	(2.301)	(0.097)
Participant Age	0.006	-0.084	0.009**
	(0.004)	(0.103)	(0.004)
Participant Age2	-0.0004	-0.004	-0.0005*
	(0.0003)	(0.006)	(0.0003)
Participant Race (White=1, Non-White=0)	-0.023	2.945	-0.166**
	(0.075)	(1.905)	(0.080)
Age Signal x Age	-0.014**	0.061	-0.013**
	(0.006)	(0.143)	(0.006)
Age Signal x Age2	0.001***	-0.008	0.001**
	(0.0004)	(0.009)	(0.0004)

### **Results: H1**



### Results: H1

There was main and interaction effect of age diversity signalling.

Effect of age diversity signalling was stronger for **older and younger workers**, than for middle-aged workers.

Both groups reported greater *anticipated fit* and *intention to apply*, than did middle-aged workers.

	Dependent variable:			
	Perceived Inclusiveness Org. Atractiveness Intention to A			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Intercept	3.717 <sup>***</sup> (0.052)	3.619 <sup>***</sup> (0.064)	3.418 <sup>***</sup> (0.069)	
Age Signal (Young=1; Age-Diverse=0)	-0.021 (0.074)	-0.099 (0.090)	-0.148 (0.097)	
Race Signal (White=1; Race-Diverse=0)	-0.050 (0.075)	0.020 (0.092)	0.029 (0.099)	
Age Signal x Race Signal	-0.045 (0.106)	-0.046 (0.129)	0.016 (0.139)	

#### Regression results for Hypothesis 2

### No support for Hypothesis 2

# Results

### Conclusions

• Nonlinear effects of respondents' age on outcomes

 Age diversity signally was favourably received by both younger <u>and</u> older workers



## **THANK YOU!**

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