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LOCUS OF CONTROL, ATTRIBUTIONS AND IMPRESSION  
MANAGEMENT IN THE SELECTION INTERVIEW.

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## LOCUS OF CONTROL, ATTRIBUTIONS AND IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT IN THE SELECTION INTERVIEW.

### ABSTRACT

Surprisingly little is known about the ways in which candidates create positive impressions during employment interviews. Three studies are presented which investigate how candidate and interviewer locus of control moderate preference for three categories of explanations proffered by candidates during graduate recruitment interviews. In study one 139 undergraduate students and 37 personnel managers rated internal-controllable, internal-uncontrollable and external-uncontrollable candidate attributions for hypothetical past events according to the likelihood of each producing a positive impression during a selection interview. Students also completed Rotter's Locus of Control questionnaire and the Interview Behaviour Scales. Students and personnel managers rated internal-controllable attributions most likely to create a positive impression. However, students with an external LoC rated external-uncontrollable explanations and internal-controllable explanations as being equally likely to convey a positive impression. In study two 62 candidates applying for actual positions with a company completed the same attribution questionnaire prior to first-stage interviews. Interviewer ratings of candidate performance correlated positively with ratings of internal-controllable explanations ( $r=.36$ ,  $p<.001$ ). In study three 103 experienced interviewers completed the attribution questionnaire and the WLOC. All interviewers rated internal-controllable attributions most likely to convey a positive impression of a candidate. However, locus of control mediated preference for candidate attributions such that 'External' interviewers rated external-uncontrollable attributions significantly more likely to convey a positive impression than 'Internal' interviewers. The implications of these findings for impression management and interview selection decisions are discussed.

## INTRODUCTION

It is widely assumed that the selection interview is an important setting for impression management, (Baron, 1989; Ferris & Judge, 1991; Fletcher, 1989; Gilmore, Stevens, Harrell-Cook & Ferris, 1999; Rosenfeld, Giacalone & Riordan, 1995) and that candidates seek to influence selection decisions by answering interviewers' questions in a way which they believe will create a favourable impression (Anderson, Silvester, Cunningham-Snell & Haddleton, 1999; Baumeister & Tice, 1986; Leary & Kowalski, 1990; Schlenker, 1980; Stevens & Kristof, 1995). Yet we know little about the ways in which candidates seek to control these impressions, nor the relative effectiveness of different strategies (Arvey & Campion, 1982; Fletcher, 1989, 1990; Giacalone & Rosenfeld, 1989; Gilmore & Ferris, 1989a, 1989b). Indeed, as Gilmore et al. (1999) point out, whilst the employment interview is one of the most thoroughly researched topics in organisational psychology, systematic research has only recently begun to consider issues of social influence (pp. 321). This paper presents a series of three studies that explore preference for verbal impression management strategies on the part of candidates and interviewers in the context of graduate recruitment interviews. The research had two main aims. First, to determine whether certain types of attribution for past life events and career decisions, produced by candidates during selection interviews, are more likely to convey a positive impression of that candidate to an interviewer. Second, to investigate whether candidate and interviewer personalities influence preference for different types of candidate attribution and, thus, interviewer ratings of candidates.

Gilmore et al. (1999) define impression management as: 'conscious or unconscious attempts to influence images during interaction' (pp. 322). Whilst there is evidence that people engage in verbal impression management on a day-to-day basis (Kacmar & Carlson, 1999; Kipnis & Schmidt, 1988), Gilmore et al. (1999) also point out that impression management is heightened in evaluative contexts such as the employment interview. Of the little research that has explored the role of impression management in selection decisions, however, most concerns non-verbal (e.g., dress, facial expression, eye contact) rather than verbal strategies (Anderson, 1991; Anderson & Shackleton, 1990; Baron, 1986; Gilmore & Ferris, 1989a; Kacmar, Delery & Ferris, 1992; von Baeyer, Sherk & Zanna, 1981). This may well be indicative of the paucity of

research concerned with discourse strategies during selection interviews in general (Harris, 1989; Gilmore et al., 1999; Silvester & Chapman, 1996), but it is unfortunate given that explanations have been shown to exert a powerful influence on interpersonal behaviour and decision-making (e.g., Sitkin & Bies, 1993).

One important means of verbal impression management is achieved is through causal attributions produced by individuals during discourse in order to maintain or enhance a positive public image (Snyder & Higgins, 1988; Higgins & Snyder, 1989; Higgins, Snyder & Berglas, 1990). These attributions are used to explain past behaviour and events to others and, in certain instances, to make excuses for actions that might otherwise create unfavourable impressions. Indeed, Bies and Sitkin (1992) found that attributions and excuse-making were ‘normal’ components of everyday business among middle managers. Moreover, Higgins and Snyder (1989) argue that such ‘excuses’ are both ubiquitous and adaptive. As causal attributions are particularly frequent in evaluative situations (Jones & Berglas, 1978), when the outcome is considered important, and when performance is public rather than private (Koditz & Arkin, 1982), it is perhaps not surprising that spoken attributions are produced frequently by candidates during selection interviews (Silvester, 1997). Yet virtually no research that has considered the role played by candidate explanations in the selection interview.

In a recent study, Ployhart, Ryan & Bennett (1999) found that the explanations proffered to applicants by organizations for their failure in a selection process was a critical determinant in enhancing favourable perceptions among applicants of the organization and its selection process. It is possible that the way in which candidates explain outcomes during selection interviews influence interviewer impressions and subsequent decision-making in a similar way. More specifically, certain types of causal attributions may be more effective than others at conveying a positive impression of a candidate. For example, there may be a common belief that candidates will do better in an interview if they accept responsibility for past failures rather than blame others or circumstances. Consequently, an internal-controllable attribution such as: *“I didn’t get the promotion because I spent too little time on personal development”* may be viewed by an interviewer as being a more positive indicator of future levels of motivation than an external-uncontrollable attribution such as: *“I didn’t get the promotion because personnel lost my*

*application*". However, whilst attributions which blame negative outcomes on other people or circumstances may be less threatening to a candidate's self-esteem (Gioia, 1989; Higgins & Snyder, 1989; Snyder & Higgins, 1988), in the evaluative public context of the selection interview they may also convey the impression that the individual is unable or unwilling to take responsibility for previous failings or mistakes (Silvester, 1997). In contrast, an internal-controllable attribution such as *"I didn't get the promotion because I hadn't prepared well enough for the interview"* conveys the impression that the candidate is taking responsibility for his or her actions and may therefore be more effective at controlling their environment (Braaten, Cody & DeTienne, 1993; Rosenfeld, Giacalone & Riordan, 1995).

The first aim of this research was to explore the existence of shared beliefs regarding the relative effectiveness of different verbal impression management strategies. More specifically, it compared individuals' beliefs about the extent to which three types of explanations for past negative outcomes (e.g., having done poorly on an exam) would convey a positive impression of a candidate. The three types of explanations were represented by a) internal-controllable attributions (e.g., failure to revise sufficiently), b) internal-uncontrollable attributions (e.g., being ill during the exam), and c) external-uncontrollable attributions (e.g., inadequate supervision). On the basis of previous research (Silvester, 1997) it was predicted that, in general, both potential applicants to an organisation and interviewers within organizations would rate internal-controllable attributions most likely to convey a positive impression of a candidate during a selection interview:

**Hypothesis 1: internal-controllable attributions for previous negative life events and career decisions will be rated by individuals as being more likely to convey a positive impression of a candidate during a selection interview than either internal-controllable or external-uncontrollable attributions.**

So far discussion has centred on the possible existence of shared beliefs about how one should present oneself in a selection interview. However, it is equally possible that individual differences exist in the way in which candidates believe they should present themselves and that these will impact differentially upon selection decisions (Anderson et al. 1999; Fletcher, 1981;

1990; Keenan, 1982). For example, Fletcher (1990) argues that Locus of Control [LoC] influences a candidate's preferred impression management strategy during a selection interview. He suggests that as Internals are more likely to see themselves as 'masters (sic) of their own destiny', they are more likely than Externals to adopt assertive and controlling behaviours during selection interviews. There is limited evidence to support this claim: Fletcher (1990) found that externals were more likely to take their time when answering questions during a selection interview, and Keenan (1982) found that Internals were more confident of interview success. In a recent study by Cook, Vance and Spector (2000) involving simulated employment interviews with undergraduate students, candidates' LoC was found to correlate significantly with ratings of interview performance. In a second study involving a graduate recruitment programme, candidates' LoC also correlated with number of offers of second interviews, but not number of job offers.

The authors of the above studies suggest that locus of control has a direct impact upon candidate behaviour in selection interviews through, for example, candidates adopting more challenging questioning styles and assertive behaviours. However, it is equally possible that locus of control impacts upon what is said during selection interviews and not simply how it is said. For example, there is evidence that locus of control influences the choice of explanation in evaluation contexts. In a laboratory study, Wang and Anderson (1994) found that Externals indicated that they would be more likely to use explanations for negative outcomes that involved externalising blame and minimising personal responsibility. In contrast, Internals were more likely to accept responsibility and less likely to blame others. Although this study was not conducted within a selection context, it is possible that locus of control influences candidates' choice of explanations during interviews. Consequently, a second aim of this research was to replicate these findings in a selection context. It was anticipated that, unlike internals, candidates with an external locus of control would rate external-uncontrollable explanations for past negative events (e.g., my teacher did not cover all the material I needed) as being equally likely to convey a positive impression in a selection interview as internal-controllable explanations (e.g., I did not revise enough).

**Hypothesis 2a: candidates with an internal locus of control will rate internal-**

**controllable explanations for past negative events more likely to convey a positive impression than candidates with an external locus of control.**

**Hypothesis 2b: candidates with an external locus of control will rate external-uncontrollable explanations for past negative events more likely to convey a positive impression than candidates with an internal locus of control.**

## STUDY ONE

### METHOD

#### Participants

A total of 139 undergraduate psychology students from a UK university participated in the study as part of a practical class (40 male, 99 female; mean age = 21.83 years, range 17-61 years). This sample was representative of a group likely to be applying for graduate jobs in the near future and 104 (74.8%) already had experience of being interviewed for a job. In addition, 38 respondents (21 male, 17 female) completed a postal questionnaire addressed to personnel managers in a sample of organisations actively involved in graduate recruitment. Organisations were selected at random from the Institute of Personnel Management Year Book (response rate 45.7%) and all respondents worked within the personnel field where they were actively involved in selection interviewing. Organisational respondents' working titles varied from Personnel Director to more junior positions such as Personnel Officer, but for simplification the generic title 'personnel manager' has been used to describe the group. Respondents to the postal questionnaire were asked to indicate how many years' experience they had in selection interviewing. The sample included 10.8% with less than one year's experience, 35.1% with between two and five years experience, 21.6% with between six and ten years experience, and 32.4% of respondents with more than ten years experience of selection interviewing.

#### Measures and Procedure



All students completed the Locus of Control Scale (Rotter, 1966), an Interview Attribution Questionnaire [IAQ] developed for this study, and the Interview Behaviour Scales (Fletcher & Spencer, 1984). Students were not informed of the aims of the study until they had completed the questionnaires. The Interview Attribution Questionnaire [IAQ] was developed from transcripts of graduate recruitment interviews collected as part of an earlier study. Eight common negative scenarios were extracted from interview transcripts, together with candidate explanations. Explanations were coded using definitions provided by the Leeds Attributional Coding System (LACS: Munton, Silvester, Stratton & Hanks, 1999) and internal-controllable, external-uncontrollable and internal-uncontrollable causes were identified. As relatively few scenarios and attributions were required, coding reliability was assessed by five students who independently coded each of the statements and attributions. As a consequence one statement was changed slightly and students were subsequently able to categorise attributions with 100% accuracy.

Following a similar procedure to that adopted by Ployhart, Ryan & Bennett (1999), the IAQ was designed such that respondents were asked to imagine themselves as a candidate in a selection interview who wished to make the best possible impression in order to secure a job offer. Each respondent was asked to consider a series of interviewer questions concerning hypothetical negative outcomes involving the candidate. After considering an interviewer question (e.g., *You applied to do a training course with a company but weren't successful. Why do you think that was?*) they rated each of the three candidate explanations according to how likely they would be to use it in a selection interview. Three forms of candidate attribution were presented in randomised order for each question: an internal-controllable attribution (e.g., *I didn't read up enough about the company before I went*), an internal-uncontrollable attribution (e.g., *I had a dreadful cold on the day of the interview*), and an external-uncontrollable attribution (e.g., *There were just too many other people applying for the course*). Respondents rated each attribution on a 1-9 likert scale, where 1 = 'extremely unlikely to use this excuse' and 9 = 'extremely likely to use this excuse'. Personnel managers also completed the IAQ, but were instructed to imagine themselves as the interviewer in a graduate recruitment interview. They rated each candidate explanation on a nine-point scale, according to how effectively they

considered that it conveyed a positive impression of the candidate (1 = 'extremely ineffective' and 9 = 'extremely effective').

In addition to the IAQ, students completed the Locus of Control scale (Rotter, 1966) and the Interview Behaviour Scales (Fletcher, 1990). The Interview Behaviour Scales include eleven aspects of candidate behaviour likely to occur in a selection interview (e.g., asking questions, enthusiasm, bluffing around a question, initiating conversation, disagreeing with the interviewer). Students were asked to rate each behaviour (e.g., 'How important do you think it would be to be completely honest in a selection interview?') according to how likely they would be to use it during a selection interview on a 1-9 likert scale (where 1 = 'not at all' and 9 = 'very much so'). Personnel managers were not required to complete either the Locus of Control scale or the Interview Behaviour Scales.

## RESULTS

The results provide support for hypothesis one. Overall, both students and personnel managers rated internal-controllable attributions most likely to convey a positive impression of a candidate. A significant difference was found between ratings for each of the three attribution types ( $F(2,276) = 59.47, p < .001$ ). Students rated internal-controllable most favourably (mean = 5.17, S.D. = .95), external-uncontrollable [EU] attributions next most favourably (mean = 4.67, S.D. = 1.17), and internal-uncontrollable [IU] attributions were considered to be least likely to convey a positive impression (mean = 4.08, S.D. = 1.06). Personnel Managers also rated internal-controllable attributions most likely to convey a positive impression (mean = 5.11, S.D. = .83), but no distinction was made between internal-uncontrollable attributions (mean = 4.40, S.D. = .80) and external-uncontrollable attributions (mean = 4.39, S.D. = .79). No significant gender effects were found for locus of control or any of the attribution types.

In order to test the remaining two hypotheses, students were divided into two groups according to their scores on the locus of control scale. Those students scoring in the upper quartile (between 1-10) were placed in group A (Internals: N=35), and students scoring in the lower quartile range (between 17-23) were placed in group B (Externals: N=32). Students

scoring in the mid range were excluded from subsequent analyses of group differences. As we were also interested in comparing students' ratings with those of the interviewers who could be deemed to be experienced in judging candidate responses in real interviews, a decision was taken to conduct a one-way repeated measures ANOVA which considered the effects of group (personnel managers /internal students /external students) and attribution type (IU, EU, IC) found a significant main effect of attribution type ( $F(2,204) = 44.10, p < .001$ ) and a significant interaction between group and attribution type ( $F(4,204) = 5.68, p < .001$ ). Mean ratings for each group by attribution type are provided in graph one.

Insert graph 1 about here.

Analysis of simple main effects revealed significant effects for the internal-uncontrollable (IU) response type ( $p < .05$ ) and external-uncontrollable (EU) response type ( $p < .01$ ), but not for the internal-controllable (IC) category. Using the Newman Keuls comparison test to explore these findings further, it was found that External students rated external-uncontrollable responses as significantly more likely to convey a positive impression than Internal students ( $p < .05$ ), providing support for hypothesis 2b. External students also rated external-uncontrollable responses as significantly more likely to convey a positive impression than personnel managers ( $p < .05$ ). No support was found for hypothesis 2a: both Internal and External students were equally likely to rate internal-controllable responses as conveying a positive impression in a selection interview. Finally, personnel managers rated internal-uncontrollable responses as significantly more likely to convey a positive impression of a candidate than Internal students ( $p < .05$ ).

Insert table 1 about here.

In order to explore further relationships, correlations between the IAQ, LoC and Interview Behaviour Scales were conducted for all students ( $N = 139$ ). These are presented in table one. Locus of Control correlated negatively with the likelihood of initiating conversation in an interview ( $r = -.27, p < .001$ ), asking questions ( $r = -.19, p < .05$ ), bluffing one's way around a question when one does not know the answer ( $r = -.18, p < .05$ ), and being less likely to consider

honesty an important strategy in the selection interview ( $r = -.28, p < .001$ ). External-uncontrollable attributions, but not internal-uncontrollable or internal-controllable attributions, correlated significantly with Locus of Control scores ( $r = .22, p < .01$ ). External-uncontrollable attributions were also associated with being less likely to ask questions in an interview ( $r = -.26, p < .01$ ) and less likely to discuss future ambitions with an interviewer ( $r = -.19, p < .05$ ). In addition, high scores on internal-controllable ( $r = .19, p < .05$ ) and internal-uncontrollable ( $r = .22, p < .05$ ) attributions were associated with a greater willingness to joke with an interviewer. Finally, t-tests were conducted to determine whether gender differences existed on the Interview Behaviour Scales. No significant differences were found for all but two of the items. Male students were significantly more likely than female students to indicate that they would be dishonest ( $t = 2.19, p < .05$ ) and joke in a selection interview ( $t = 2.02, p < .05$ ).

### STUDY ONE: IMPLICATIONS

These results support hypothesis one. In general, candidates (both internals and externals) and interviewers appear to share a belief that internal-controllable attributions for negative events are more likely to convey a positive impression during a selection interview. Such findings are in line with previous research which has found that more successful candidates in graduate recruitment interviews tend to make more internal, personal and controllable attributions for previous negative events (Silvester, 1997). In addition, however, this study builds on these findings by identifying group differences in preference for attribution type, based upon an individual's locus of control. Externals rated external-uncontrollable attributions more likely to convey a positive impression than either Internal students (hypothesis 2b). More importantly, however, Externals rated external-uncontrollable attributions as being just as likely to convey a positive impression in a selection interview as internal-controllable attributions. These findings are similar to those of Wang and Anderson (1994) who found that, in comparison with Internals, Externals found it more appropriate to use explanations that externalised responsibility and blamed others. Although this study cannot demonstrate that Externals are more likely than Internals to use external-uncontrollable attributions during selection interviews, the fact that they rate these attributions as being equally likely to convey a positive impression suggests that they may well do so. Consequently, given that personnel managers rated external-uncontrollable

attributions less likely to convey a positive impression, it is possible that Externals risk being assessed less favourably than Internals during selection interviews because of their choice of verbal impression management strategy.

Interestingly, the ratings provided by personnel managers also indicate that they may be more lenient than students think when evaluating internal-uncontrollable attributions (e.g., illness or lack of the 'right qualities'). In general personnel managers rated internal-uncontrollable attributions significantly more favourably than students. Finally, these results support Fletcher's (1990) prediction that Internals would be more likely to describe themselves as using 'controlling' behaviour in a selection interview. Internals in this study described themselves as being more willing to initiate conversations, ask questions, or bluff their way around questions they were not sure of. In addition Externals described honesty as being less important in a selection interview and were less willing to discuss future ambitions with the interviewer.

## STUDY TWO

Although study one provided information regarding the likely effectiveness of different verbal impression management strategies, and the likelihood of different groups of individuals using such strategies, it tells us little about whether such strategies would influence interview outcome in real-life selection settings. Consequently, study two, a field study, was designed to address this question. It was anticipated that candidates who, prior to an actual selection interview, rate internal-controllable attributions most likely to convey a positive impression during that interview would receive higher ratings from interviewers than candidates who rated external-uncontrollable attributions more favourably.

**Hypothesis 3a: Candidates who rate internal-controllable attributions most likely to convey a positive impression during an interview will be rated more positively by interviewers following an actual recruitment interview.**

**Hypothesis 3b: Candidates who rate external-uncontrollable attributions most likely**

**to convey a positive impression during an interview will be rated less positively by interviewers following an actual recruitment interview.**

**Hypothesis 3b: Candidates who rate internal-uncontrollable attributions most likely to convey a positive impression during an interview will be rated less positively by interviewers following an actual recruitment interview.**

## METHOD

### Participants and Procedure

Candidates (N=62) and interviewers (N=17) involved in a UK graduate recruitment programme with a multinational oil corporation took part in the study. Candidates had been invited to a first-stage selection interview held at the company's London head office and had been informed that successful performance at that interview would result in progression to a second stage assessment centre. On arrival at the company's head office, and prior to their selection interview, candidates were asked to complete the Interview Attribution Questionnaire [IAQ] used in study one. All candidates were assured that their responses would be confidential and that no information from these questionnaires would be returned to the company. Following completion of the questionnaire, candidates received individual interviews from an interviewer who recorded his or her ratings of the candidate on a standardised Interviewer Report Form [IRF]. Interviewers were blind to the candidate's responses on the IAQ. All interviews were semi-structured and followed the same format. At the beginning the interviewer introduced him or herself and explained the structure of the interview. The interview then comprised a section concerning the candidate's interests and skills and a section designed to assess the applicant's ability to solve a job-related problem. Each interview lasted for approximately 30 minutes, including 20 minutes for questions from the interviewer and 10 minutes for questions from applicants.

Interviewers completed Interview Report Forms [IRF] immediately after each interview.

These forms are a standard part of the company's recruitment procedure and require the interviewer to rate each candidate on three job-related criteria using a 1-9 Likert scale: (1) 'Capacity to achieve' (likely ultimate level of advancement within the company); (2) 'Achievement Motivation' (candidate's motivation to achieve at work); (3) 'Relationships' (candidate's likelihood of building positive relationships in the workplace). Interviewers also provide an overall rating of the candidate's suitability for selection on a scale 1-9 Likert scale (where 1= totally unsuitable and 9 = extremely suitable). This final rating is used by the company to determine whether or not an applicant will be invited to a second stage assessment centre.

## STUDY TWO: RESULTS AND IMPLICATIONS

Insert table two about here

Table two presents correlation co-efficients between the three types of explanation and the four interviewer ratings. The internal-controllable dimension correlates significantly with interviewer ratings of candidates for all three individual selection criteria as well as the overall judgment of the interviewer. There are no significant relationships between the internal-uncontrollable and the external-uncontrollable dimensions. The more an individual indicated that he or she considered an internal-controllable attribution to be appropriate when explaining a past negative outcome during a selection interview, the more favourably they were rated by the interviewer. Interestingly no contrary effect was found, such that high scores on external-uncontrollable attributions did not predict lower ratings by interviewers. However, it should be noted that the individual interviewer ratings correlated significantly with one another suggesting that they are not measuring independent criteria.

These findings provide support for hypothesis 3a: candidates who indicated that they were more likely to use internal-controllable attributions to explain negative outcomes) were rated more favourably by interviewers. They do not provide support for hypotheses 3b and 3c. Although it might be assumed that a stated preference for attribution type (as indicated on the IAQ) would relate to the types of attributions a candidate actually produces during a selection

interview, this was not tested in the present research. A natural development for future research would therefore be to test this assumption by asking candidates to complete a LoC scale as well as the IAQ and then record the attributions they produce during a selection interview.

### STUDY THREE

Study one demonstrated a relationship between candidates' locus of control and preferred impression management strategy in selection interviews. Individuals with an external locus of control rated external-uncontrollable attributions and internal-controllable candidate attributions as being equally likely to convey a positive impression to an interviewer. In contrast, individuals with an internal locus of control and personnel managers rated internal-controllable attributions significantly more likely to convey a positive impression than external-uncontrollable attributions. However, only students completed the locus of control scale in study one. Consequently, the possibility that interviewer personality might similarly influence preference for candidate attributions was not investigated. As Gilmore et al. (1999) point out, the effectiveness of different impression management strategies may well involve an interaction between what the candidate considers appropriate in a selection context and what the interviewer considers to be appropriate. Study three was designed to test the possibility that interviewer personality might similarly influence preference for different types of attribution in a selection context. By doing so, the aim was to build on the findings of study one. Hypothesis four predicted that:

**Hypothesis 4: interviewers with an external locus of control will rate external-uncontrollable candidate attributions for negative outcomes more likely to convey a positive impression of that candidate than interviewers with an internal locus of control.**

### METHOD

#### Participants



A total of 103 managers from two companies participated in the study. All participants were either presently involved in selection interviewing or had acted as interviewers in previous selection contexts. Of these, 73 participants (N=46 females and N=27 males, response rate 47.6%) were recruited from Company A, a large UK publishing company with approximately 300 employees, and thirty participants (N=19 females and N=11 males, response rate 66.7%) from Company B, a multinational organisation responsible for providing employee assistance programmes. All participants received the questionnaires via their organisation's internal mail, together with a letter explaining the broad aim of the study and inviting them to take part. They were also assured of anonymity.

### Materials

Respondents completed the Interview Attribution Questionnaire [IAQ] given to personnel managers in study one. They were asked to imagine themselves as an interviewer in a selection interview and rate each candidate attribution in terms of how effectively it conveyed a positive impression of the candidate. The IAQ scoring was modified slightly, from a 1-9 to a 1-7 Likert scale (where 1= 'extremely effective' and 7= 'extremely ineffective'). In addition, respondents completed the Work Locus of Control Scale (WLOC: Spector, 1988). This scale comprises of 16 items related to generalised beliefs about the control of rewards at work that are rated on a 1-6 Likert scale (where 1= strongly disagree and 6= strongly agree). Eight items contain statements claiming that rewards are attributable to external causes such as the actions of others or luck and eight items attribute rewards to internal causes such as effort. A decision was taken to use the WLOC rather than Rotter's Locus of Control Scale, because the WLOC was designed specifically for use in a work context and, as such, demonstrates higher face validity for individuals with work experience. Spector (1988) also reports correlations with measures of general locus of control that range from .49 to .56. High scores on the WLOC refer to an external Locus of Control and low scores to an internal Locus of Control.

### RESULTS

The data were tested for group differences between Company A and Company B on age, gender, tenure, and interviewing experience. As no significant group differences were found the two samples were treated as a single group for subsequent statistical analyses. Scores on the WLOC were normally distributed (Mean = 43.1, SD = 11.1). 'Internal' and 'External' groups were created by selecting respondents who scored in the lower 30th (scores 1-36, N=32: Internal) and upper 70th percentiles (scores 48-96, N=32: External) of the WLOC. Individuals with mid-range scores were excluded from analyses. Mean scores for Internals and Externals for each of the three attribution types were as follows: Internals: internal-controllable, mean = 4.12, S.D. = .15; external-uncontrollable, mean = 3.04, S.D.=.13; internal-uncontrollable, mean = 3.23, S.D. = .15 and; Externals: internal-controllable, mean = 4.06, S.D. = .15; external-uncontrollable, mean = 3.60, S.D.=.13; internal-uncontrollable, mean = 3.66, S.D. = .15. These are shown in graph two. A 2 (Locus of Control) x 3 (attribution type) repeated measures ANOVA was conducted. A significant main effect for attribution type ( $F(1,79, 111.20) = 27.77, p<.001$ ) was found, together with a significant interaction between locus of control and attribution type ( $F(1,79, 111.20) = 4.48, p = .04$ ). Simple main effects of the between subjects variable (locus of control) were further examined by conducting three one-way ANOVAs for each of the three types of candidate attribution. No significant group differences were found for ratings of internal-controllable attributions. However, significant differences were found for both internal-uncontrollable ( $F(1,62) = 4.21, p<.05$ ) and external-uncontrollable ( $F(1,62) = 8.76, p<.001$ ) attributions, providing support for hypothesis four.

Insert graph 2 about here.

## IMPLICATIONS

These findings suggest that interviewer locus of control influences preference for candidate impression management strategies in a similar way to candidate locus of control. However, whilst interviewers with an external locus of control clearly rate external-uncontrollable candidate responses more favourably than interviewers with an internal locus of control, the former (unlike undergraduate students) still rate internal-controllable attributions as

being more effective at conveying a positive impression than external-uncontrollable attributions. These results appear to support findings from study one and previous research (Silvester, 1997). When asked to explain a previous negative outcome (e.g., failing an exam or being unsuccessful at achieving a particular goal) interviewers in general rate internal-controllable attributions as being most likely to convey a positive impression of a candidate. It is possible, therefore, that candidates, who produce more internal-controllable than external-uncontrollable attributions for previous negative events, will be rated more favourably by interviewers. However, these results also support claims made by Gilmore et al. (1999) that an understanding of the relative effectiveness of different impression management tactics needs to take account of both candidate and interviewer factors. Thus, one might anticipate that an interviewer with an external locus of control would be more favourably disposed towards a candidate who produces more external-uncontrollable attributions than an interviewer with an internal locus of control. Consequently, candidate and interviewer personality may both impact upon interview selection decisions.

## GENERAL DISCUSSION

This series of studies had two main aims. First, to explore whether certain types of candidate attribution, produced during selection interviews, are more likely to convey a positive impression of a candidate. Second to determine whether candidate and interviewer personality mediate preference for, and therefore choice (candidate) or rating (interviewer) of different types of candidate attribution. The findings from these three studies can be summarised as follows:

1. in general, candidates and interviewers rate internal-controllable candidate attributions for previous negative events as being more likely to convey a positive impression of a candidate than either external-uncontrollable or internal-uncontrollable attributions (hypothesis 1);
2. personality appears to influence preference for candidate impression management strategy, such that students and interviewers with an external locus of control rated external-uncontrollable attributions more favourably than students and interviewers with

an internal locus of control (hypothesis 2b);

3. candidates who described themselves as more likely to use internal-controllable attributions in a subsequent 'real' graduate recruitment interview, received higher post-interview ratings from interviewers (hypothesis 3a);
4. whereas interviewers with an external locus of control rated internal-controllable attributions more likely to convey a positive impression than external-uncontrollable attributions, they rated the latter as significantly more likely to convey a positive impression than interviewers with an internal locus of control (hypothesis 4).

Thus there appears to be evidence for both the existence of shared assumptions regarding how best to explain previous negative events in selection interviews, and the prediction that personality influences preference for verbal impression management strategies. This is an important finding, because it suggests that candidates with a particular personality (external locus of control) may use less effective verbal impression management strategies. As a consequence, they risk being discriminated against in selection interviews. However, these studies do not address the equally important question of whether candidates who make more internal-controllable attributions during selection interviews demonstrate higher performance in the job. Therefore, we have no evidence as yet that attributions spoken by candidates during selection interviews are a valid source of information for interviewers making selection decisions.

Despite the absence of any direct test of a relationship between interview attributions and job performance, previous studies have found a relationship between an individual's attributional style, locus of control and various aspects of job performance. For example, Internals typically demonstrate higher levels of work satisfaction, longer job tenure, higher compensation and higher status occupations than Externals (Andrasani and Nestel, 1976; Schilt, 1986; Spector, 1988). Internals demonstrate more active than passive approaches to problem solving at work (Anderson, Hellriegel and Slocum, 1977). Anderson (1983) also found that individuals who attributed failures to internal and controllable behavioural variables displayed greater

improvement with practice, higher motivation and better subsequent task performance than individuals who attributed failure to internal and uncontrollable character defects. Finally, studies have documented a relationship between attributional style and sales performance (Corr & Gray, 1996; Seligman & Schulman, 1986).

A rationale for why causal attributions produced during selection interviews might predict subsequent motivation and work performance comes from work by Weiner (e.g., 1985, 1995). He argues that individuals who typically attribute failure to internal, stable, but uncontrollable causes are less motivated to achieve success in similar future situations, because they do not believe that they have the ability to influence the outcome differently. In contrast, individuals who make internal, unstable but controllable attributions for failure are more likely improve their performance in future because they believe that they have the ability to perform differently and more successfully in future. Consequently, candidate attributions may predict subsequent work performance to the extent that they reflect the candidate's attributional style. However, the relationship between candidates' spoken attributions and subsequent work motivation is unlikely to be simple or direct. Spoken attributions occur in a public evaluative context and it is therefore reasonable to assume that candidates will seek to adapt how they present themselves in order to better meet the expectations of the interviewer and the interview context.

A useful distinction can be made here between two components of impression management proposed by Leary and Kowalski's (1990). The first, described as an unconscious component, is dependent upon learned scripts and personality characteristics. The second is described as a conscious, controlled component that is dependent upon the individual's skill at recognising and adapting to situational demands. It is helpful to conceptualise spoken attributions as a product of both conscious and unconscious components to impression management. Attributional style is often referred to as a relatively stable cognitive personality trait that is comprised of causal schema laid down in LTM as a consequence of historical interactions with the environment (Bugental et al., 1998; Weick, 1979). Such causal schema are usually accessed via automatic, unconscious processing (Louis & Sutton, 1991). Thus attributional style is likely to influence spoken attributions in an interview context to the extent

that an individual relies on automatic processing to access causal information. However, a candidate may also engage in a more controlled and conscious processing of causal information, in order to meet the demands of the interview situation and present him- or her-self in the best possible light. Such controlled processing will depend upon both the candidate's awareness of what is expected of them and their skill at adapting to those expectations.

If we conceptualise candidate impression management as being in part due to conscious controlled processing and presentation of controlled information, and in part due to the automatic accessing of causal schema laid down previously in LTM, it is possible to make a number of predictions. For example, the extent to which an individual relies upon automatic or controlled processing in a selection interview is likely to vary. In stressful interviews, or when an individual is new to the interview situation, automatic processing of causal information may be more prevalent than controlled processing. Thus attributional style may be a more important influence upon impression management in these interviews. In contrast, individuals who are experienced and highly skilled at interviewing may experience less stress in the interview situation, be more aware of what is expected of them and therefore better able to engage in a controlled process of impression management. Importantly, however, according to Weiner's model, only attributional style (unconscious component) is likely to predict subsequent motivation and job performance. Although an individual's ability to engage in controlled impression management may well predict successful organizational socialization. There is clearly a need for further research to establish the relationship and predictive validity of candidate attributions, interview impression management and subsequent job performance.

Whilst this research has demonstrated preferences, on the part of candidates and interviewers, for different verbal impression strategies, there are inevitably limitations to the conclusions that can be drawn. In particular an important assumption underlying these studies is that candidate personality will influence interviewer impressions and subsequent decision-making via its impact upon what is actually said during selection interviews. Yet so far, no direct link has been demonstrated between personality and the discourse that is actually produced during selection interviews. Although demonstration of such a link was beyond the scope of the present investigation, it undoubtedly constitutes an important next step in the research process.

Moreover, it re-iterates the urgent need, not only for more investigation of communication and process in the selection interview (Eder & Harris, 1999, p.293), but also for researchers to integrate research concerned with candidate personality and selection outcomes (e.g., Cook, Vance & Spector, 2000) and research concerned with interview discourse (Jablin, Miller & Sias, 1999). It is highly unlikely that candidate attributions constitute the only means by which candidates engage in impression management, nor that there is likely to be a simple relationship between types of attribution and success. However, as Eder & Harris (1999) point out, an emphasis among researchers on structured interviews, and an associated elimination of differences in interview process, has resulted in a decline in interest in the interview as a communication tool (p.294). An exploration of spoken attributions that rests on the strong theoretical and empirical bases of a large body of previous research affords one possible means of beginning to unpack the factors whereby candidates seek to influence interviewers and interviewers reach selection decisions.

To conclude these results appear to emphasise the importance of considering verbal processes during selection interviews. Although the mechanism by which verbal impression management is influenced by personality and cognitive processes remains speculative, a clear theoretical basis for future studies can be found in the wider domain of social-cognitive research. Whilst researchers have pointed to the proactive role played by candidates in selection decisions (e.g., Herriot, 1989; Howard & Ferris, 1996), little has been done to understand the processes by which candidate strategies influence interviewer selection decisions. Indeed, a widespread failure by interview researchers to consider what is actually said during selection interviews remains a serious limitation of the field. It is therefore hoped that these findings will begin to move discussion of impression management beyond the simple view that sees it as little more than a conscious attempt to deceive the interviewer, and as such, a threat to the validity of the selection process (Gioia, 1989).

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Table 1

Means, Standard Deviations and Intercorrelations for all IAQ, LOC and Interview Behaviour Scales

	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. IC	5.18	.98														
2. IU	3.99	1.11	.37***													
3. EU	4.75	1.24	.23***	.37***												
4. LoC	13.52	3.91	-.02	.05	.22**											
5. Enthusiasm	8.22	1.05	.11	-.02	.01	-.08										
6. Conversation	6.07	2.00	.14	.08	-.03	-.27***	.21*									
7. 'Sell' self	7.96	1.23	.02	.01	.16	-.02	.27***	.11								
8. Bluff	5.38	1.68	-.02	.02	.06	-.18*	.11	.23*	.36***							
9. Questions	7.43	1.30	-.04	-.12	-.26**	-.19*	.12	.30***	.13	.19*						
10. Joke	4.54	2.02	.19*	.22*	.06	-.10	.25**	.37***	.02	.25**	.24**					
11. Honesty	6.41	2.05	.06	.04	-.28**	-.28***	.06	.21*	-.13	-.08	.10	.03				
12. Family life	6.23	2.12	.08	.01	-.04	-.02	.18*	.35***	-.03	.04	.13	.24**	.19*			
13. Interests	7.60	1.44	.04	-.04	-.04	-.05	.26**	.21*	-.02	.07	.32***	.23**	.27**	.43***		
14. Disagree	5.62	1.74	.02	-.03	-.09	-.11	.13	.29***	.03	.23**	.36***	.33***	.17*	.09	.31***	
15. Ambitions	7.64	1.40	-.00	-.18*	-.19*	-.17	.22	.14	.13	.20*	.26**	.09	.22**	.14	.15	.11

Footnotes

n=136-139 depending on missing data

\* p<.05, \*\* p<.01, \*\*\*p<.001

Table 2

Means, Standard Deviations and Intercorrelations for attribution scales and Interviewer ratings of candidates

	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Internal-Controllable	4.01	.71						
2. Internal-Uncontrollable	3.66	.62	.50***					
3. External-Uncontrollable	3.59	.86	.50***	.56***				
4. Relationship Building	5.94	1.41	.36***	.09	.05			
5. Capacity for	5.79	1.54	.32**	.15	.02	.89***		
6. Achievement	5.96	1.58	.34***	.09	.01	.94***	.88***	
7. Potential at recruitment	5.71	1.46	.36***	.16	.02	.80***	.88***	.83***

Footnotes

n=61-64 depending on missing data

\*\* p<.01, \*\*\*p<.001