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## Picture Perfect Job: An Analysis of the Effects of Weight on Internship Interviews

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**Picture Perfect Job:****An Analysis of the Effects of Weight on Internship Interviews**John R. Gatermann<sup>9</sup> and Kimberly N. Gould<sup>10</sup>

*The purpose of this study was to discover if weight perception has an effect on obtaining an internship. It was hypothesized that a less qualified individual with an average weight appearance will be chosen more often than a qualified person who was above average weight when compared for an internship. Furthermore, people's perception of weight and how they perceive others based on weight was observed. In the study, participants were directed to evaluate two resumes: one being qualified and one being unqualified and each having either an average weight or above average weight candidate's photo identification attached. Then, the participants were instructed to fill out a survey pertaining to the participant's choice of resume. Afterwards, each participant was directed to complete a demographics survey in order for the researchers to gain insight on personal attributes of the participant. This offered an understanding of the individualistic qualities of each participant when analyzing the results. As a result, the study did not provide overwhelming evidence of a positive relationship between weight and internship acceptance. Also, there were no significant conclusions that could be made in the fact that a positive relationship was observed between participants' perceiving overweight individuals more derogatory than average weight individuals; however, there was significance when analyzing the results of overweight individuals*

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*being perceived in a more favorable light. This may suggest that people have become more accepting of others based off perception.*

In the United States, as well as many other industrialized societies, weight has become a major concern for the public eye (Donahue, 2008). In prior years, weight was not an issue for individuals due to the fact that people were accustomed to the physical aspects of manual labor and other analogous aspects; however, with the increase of fast-food chains, stress, transportation services, deficient exercise, and injurious eating habits, obesity (Obesity will be used interchangeably with overweight individuals and is defined as people having a body mass index of 30 lbs over normal weight ) has rapidly spread throughout the United States like a spontaneous new bacteria that is resistant to all preexisting antibiotics. Consequently, obesity is now linked to many life-threatening ailments. Like tobacco use, obesity may one day become the leading influencer of preventable death in the United States (Fouad, 2004).

Overall, it may be suggested that obese people are perceived in a derogatory light. As with heroin addicts, these people are generally seen as insecure, depressed, dejected, desolate, and discontented. Moreover, there are physical stereotypes that follow obese people as well. These include peoples' perception of the person as being ugly, sloppy, or grotesque; however, obesity has instilled itself in American society and is becoming a major problem in consideration to discrimination.

Due to stereotypical views held by some people regarding obese individuals, many hardships are faced by these people. When considering the major uproar over a hundred years ago dealing with racism and its effects on daily life for African Americans,

the same hardships can be perceived in correlation to overweight people. More specifically, employment is harder to attain for a person who is overweight due to the stereotypical beliefs upheld by some individuals. In this paper, weight and internship acceptance is assessed due to the prevalence of obesity among young adults in the United States.

In order to gain a better understanding of obesity influenced discrimination, the causes of the sudden increase in body mass index (BMI) has to be assessed. According to Finkelstein, Ruhm, and Kosa (2005), the reduction time to prepare meals and accessibility of food has become a reason for the spike in BMI. Due to the constant pressure of daily tasks and time restraints, people have turned to inexpensive eating habits. Often, these foods consist of a high fatty and calorie content. Relatively, these foods are inexpensive and easily accessible, which allows for mealtime to be quick and unobtrusive to daily tasks. Additionally, Finkelstein et al, (2005) identify the aspect of increased wages. Due to inflated wages, people are more able to spend money on fast-food type of food. Subsequently, swinging by the nearest McDonalds has become easier than going to the grocery store and preparing a home cooked meal. Furthermore, with increased wages come a heavy work load and more time dedicated to work, rather than on food preparation. Constantly, individuals are resorting to unhealthy food choices in the essence to save time (Finkelstein et al, 2005).

Aside from fast food chains and time restraints, Finkelstein, et al., (2005) also discussed the effects of television watching on weight gain. In American culture, the aspect of television viewing has become part of everyday routines for some families; however, with increased media viewing, comes increased food consumption. More

importantly, food consumption related to television viewing often consists of high fatty and calorie foods. Often, this snacking is induced by constant commercial advertisements of food or people indulging in high fatty meals (Finkelstein et al., 2005). Even though, television watching is amongst a variety of factors that contribute to the increased BMI of Americans, it is one that can be controlled and reduced in order to help better the problem.

By understanding the nature revolving around the causes of obesity, further emphasis can be placed on the discriminatory aspect of this problem, more specifically, its effects on job acceptance. According to research conducted by Puhl, Andreyeva and Brownell (2008), discrimination is prevalent in regards to obesity. As concluded, they found that weight discrimination was as much of a concern as race discrimination when dealing with a work setting. Furthermore, they discovered that women were more vulnerable to the effects of weight discrimination than that of men; however, both overweight men/ women reported feelings of discrimination in the workplace. Furthermore, Puhl et al., (2008) found that once a BMI of 40 was reached, all participants reported feelings of discrimination in the workplace.

Additional research has been provided by Rothblum, Miller, and Garbutt (1988) on how women are discriminated against when applying for a job. It was discovered that students perceive obese women more negatively than normal weight women. After asking the participants to report on job applicant descriptions, the ones that depicted an overweight female was repeatedly perceived in a derogatory manner. Furthermore, this research went on to discuss how obese women are unfairly perceived for job employment in the consideration of attractiveness. It discussed how obese women are visualized as

unattractive when visually described to participants. Another study regarding the salaries of lawyers in conjunction with obesity found that a male lawyer's salary was negatively affected when his BMI was above average (Saporta & Halpern 2002). The study suggested that these men were less likely to receive equal pay as compared to their thinner coworkers, furthering the debate regarding discrimination onset by obesity in the workplace.

On the contrary, research conducted by McLean and Moon (1980) suggests that there is not a discrepancy in pay for mature men in the banking field. As they reported, being overweight did not directly correlate to specific salaries of the men studied; however, the research went on to address the issue of mature men. These men had already been employed for a number of years and previous weight was not taken into consideration. As mentioned, these men may have not always assumed an obese image and may have once been thinner when applying for their current position.

In relation to obesity and its effects on salary, a study conducted by Fong and Franks (2007) explored the effects of obesity and obtaining an employee-based health insurance (EBHI) job. Fong and Franks (2007) suggested that people with increased BMI would be discriminated against and less likely to receive a position when applying for an EBHI position. Surprisingly, the study only discovered a small correlation between the two; however, they did discuss how obesity is considered to be a lifestyle choice and not considered to be a disease. Furthermore, they suggested that in the future, if this shall ever change, the employer's views may adversely change as well.

In the same context, the situation regarding obesity as a disease needs to be analyzed. In a study administered by Johnson and Wilson (1995), the aspect of obesity as

a disability was explored. After conducting their study, they discovered that weight-based discrimination was existent in today's society and that it can be considered as a legal matter. Also, they provided that in the future, weight discrimination in the workplace will carry a heavy consequence as race discrimination does, due to the fact that this is being seen more as a disability rather than a lifestyle choice.

Overall, weight-based discrimination in the employment field is prevalent. With the growing demands for longer work days and easier accessible food, obesity continues to rise in the United States. In this paper, it was hypothesized that the perception of overweight internship candidates will be derogatorily upheld and will have a negative effect on their acceptance. In order to test this hypothesis, two resumes were designed, each with a picture representing normal weight and overweight individuals, to see which one the participants preferred. Moreover, the resumes consisted of qualified and unqualified credentials. By utilizing this design, it was hoped that people may be enlightened on the discrimination of weight-based applicants and may provide equality for those who are obese.

## **Method**

### **Participants**

The participants in this study were recruited from the Lindenwood Participant Pool (LPP). The LPP is through Lindenwood University and is a way to draw human participants for research and data in an ethical manor. Seventy-six participants, ranging in age from 18 – 26 years old, were recruited. Of these 76, 27 were men and 47 were women. Subsequently, two of the total 76 participants had to be omitted during analysis due to error in survey completion. Furthermore, the final sample of participants

(excluding the two omitted participants) consisted of 23 Freshmen, 29 Sophomores, 8 Juniors, and 14 Seniors. Moreover, the participants consisted of varying body physiques and the majority spoke English as their primary language. On the contrary, the ethnic background of the participants was Hispanic, Caucasian, African American or other. Potentially, participants will have received extra credit from the following basic lower level classes: ANT 112, PSY 100, PSY 101, SOC 102 and SOC 214. Moreover participants may also receive extra credit for athletic training and exercise classes. The participants were at least 18 years old, or had parental/guardian consent if they were a minor.

### **Materials**

The study included an internship description form (Appendix A), along with two candidates' resumes with photo identification (Appendix B). Additionally, the participants received a survey questionnaire that asked participants to identify the better candidate for the internship (Appendix C). Moreover, other materials included within the study were as follows: sign up sheet B (allowing for participants to sign up for predetermined times arranged by the researchers), two copies per participant of informed consent forms, a short demographic questionnaire (outlining any personal variables of the participant other than what was being tested; see Appendix D), a feedback letter (depicting the nature of the study and its importance), a room to conduct the study (which always consisted of a chair and desk for the participant to partake in the research), experimenters' list of participants (to keep track of each participant partaking in the study), and participants' receipts (provided to the participants in order for them to receive their extra credit for partaking in the study).



## **Procedure**

In the beginning, the participants were given two consent forms, depicting any risk that may be involved when participating in the study. Then, the participants were verbally informed of the instructions of the study. The participants were informed to read the internship description and formulate a basic understanding of the job entailed. Any questions the participants had were answered by the researcher to eliminate any confusion. Next, the participants were given a detailed job description of a particular job related to business. Moreover, two applications with a photo of the applicant were presented to the participant. The participant reviewed the credentials of each candidate and filled out a survey pertaining to the reasons for choosing one candidate over the other.

In order to eliminate the risk of confounds in the study, each picture was the same candidate, of which, in one photo the candidate was of average weight and the other was above average weight. Each photo was representative of the same individual except for alteration to the individual's weight. The photograph with the above average weight had increased fat on cheeks and neck due to the fact that only the face was pictured in the photograph. Additionally, the average weight individual had decreased fat on cheeks and neck, allowing for bone structure to show.

In order to obtain the photographs, two individuals who had a weight loss of 120 to 130 lbs within a one year span were obtained (either via the internet or from a personal photograph). Furthermore, the credentials of each candidate were of either qualified or unqualified, and each was counterbalanced. In order to achieve this task of counterbalancing, the format was followed:

First, the study included two different sets of photos (two people being illustrated as either above average weight and average weight), set A, which included two pictures of the same person, where As was the label for slimmer version and Bh was the label for heftier version. Moreover, set B included two pictures of the same person as well, where Bs was the label for the slimmer version and Bh was the label for the heftier version. Then, there were two types of qualifications utilized within the study. This included the qualified resume being labeled A and the unqualified resume being labeled B (Note, that the qualified resume was always labeled A and the unqualified resume was always labeled B).

Next, the resumes were arranged in order to have each participant get both types of qualifications but only one version of each person. Specifically, the first participant received qualified (A) profile with slimmer (As) person photograph and unqualified (B) profile with heavier (Bh) person photograph. As for the second participant, he/she received qualified (A) profile with heavier (Ah) person photograph and unqualified (B) profile with slimmer (Bs) person photograph. The third participant received qualified (A) profile with heavier (Bh) person photograph and unqualified (B) profile with slimmer (As) person photograph. Finally, the fourth participant received qualified (A) profile with slimmer (Bs) person photograph and unqualified (B) profile with heavier (Ah) person photograph.

Afterwards, the participants filled out a demographics survey in order to gain an understanding of the participant. The questions on this survey inquired about the sex, age, and body weight of the individual. All names were omitted, and each participant was given a identification number connecting the results of the demographics survey to

the results of the resume survey (Appendix C and D), on the sole purpose of understanding the influence of the participant's perception. All, surveys and demographics sheets were put in a folder by the participant themselves in order to omit the possibility of remembering participants and their surveys.

Finally, the participants were debriefed and informed about the aspects of the study. The participant was fully informed of all the privacy measures taken by the researchers. Additionally, upon departure from the study, each participant was provided a letter of feedback outlining any issues that may have not been addressed in the verbal debriefing process.

### **Results**

Analyses focused on participants' perception of the individual illustrated in the photograph with their choice of candidate for the depicted internship. Furthermore, the perceived stereotypes of obese candidates were analyzed. In order to examine these results, the analyses focused on the participants who received the profile depicting the above-average weight individual with the qualified resume (A) and the average-weight individual with the unqualified resume (B). In order to distinguish between the preferred resume chosen by each participant and whether that choice was of the above-average weight candidate and average-weight candidate, a Pearson Chi-Square test was conducted. The results concluded that participants chose the qualified resume more often regardless of the perceived weight of the individuals depicted in the photograph  $\chi^2(1) = 2.030$  (see Table 1 a for raw scores).

Furthermore, a point-biserial correlation between the candidates who were qualified and above-average weight and the ratings they received on the survey regarding

how the individual perceived was  $r_{pb} = .203$  (Note, on the survey pertaining to the participant's resume choice, ratings were given based off the following scale: 1 indicating strongly agree, 5 indicating strongly disagree, and the sum of the ratings were used in the analysis.

### **Discussion**

As previously outlined, it was hypothesized that young adults are more inclined to show bias towards individuals who are of average-weight when perceiving a candidate for a particular internship related to the field of business. Specifically, when presented with a profile illustrating an above-average weight candidate for an internship paired with qualified credentials and an average-weight candidate for an internship paired with unqualified credentials, the average-weight candidate was hypothesized to be chosen more frequently for the internship than the above-average weight candidate. The results revealed contrary findings. Specifically, the results indicated that participants were inapt to the photo identification paired with the credentials and frequently chose the qualified resume. Additionally, when analyzing the profiles specifically related to the above-average weight candidate paired with the qualified credentials and the average-weight candidate paired with the unqualified credentials, the participants were more inclined to choose the qualified above-average weight candidate over the unqualified average-weight candidate.

Aside from the participants' resume preference, the results pertaining to the survey questions were analyzed. Based on the resume chosen by the participant, the results indicated that candidates who were qualified and above-average weight were

perceived more favorably and receive positive ratings more often than the unqualified average-weight candidates.

The results of this study are contradictory to prior research that had been conducted on weight perception existing in the world today. In reflection to Finkelstein, Ruhm, and Kosa (2005), they discovered that with the sudden increase in wages, there is more pressure to purchase unhealthy foods. Time constraints have influenced the consumption of high-calorie and fatty foods. Consequently, adults resort to purchasing “fast-food” due to the fact that it is quicker and easier than food preparations at home. Furthermore the results of this study contradict the findings of Rothblum, et al, (1988). In, their study, the results pointed to above-average women being discriminated against when applying for a job. These women were viewed more derogatory than their average-weight competition. Lastly, the study conducted by Fong and Franks (2007) in consideration to above-average weight individuals obtaining an employee-based health insurance (EBHI) job is contradicted by these results as well. In their study, they upheld their beliefs that obesity will make it harder for these individuals to obtain EBHI positions in the future even though their research did not provide overwhelming significance.

On the contrary, when reflecting back on the research conducted by McLean and Moon (1980), the results of this study are congruent. When considering their study, they discovered that above-average weight males in the banking industry were not unequally paid when compared to their average-weight coworkers. However, they did note that these men were older and age may have confounded their results due to the fact that many of the men that were studied had been working in the banking firm for a long

duration. Furthermore, the authors discussed the limitation of how the participants' weights prior to their current condition could not be analyzed.

After interpreting this prior research, some limitations in this study can be perceived. Even though the age, facial expression, posture, color of clothing, and facial hair were all controlled for between the same individual, these were not controlled for between the two individuals utilized within the study. Subsequently, the candidates were apparently of differing ages, had differing apparel, and had differing facial hair (Note that between the two candidates, only one had facial hair. Even though this facial hair was the same for the person when they were illustrated as being above-average weight and of average weight, the other individual utilized in the study possessed no traces of facial hair). This confound may have caused a participant to rely on personal preference when considering the potential candidate for the internship.

Furthermore, the pictures themselves were of poor quality. Being that the resolution was poor, the photographs may have been hard to interpret. This may have caused the participant to make their choices based off the credentials rather than being influenced by the photo identifications of the candidates. Additionally, the candidates themselves were a possible confound. After analyzing the photos, a participant mentioned, after completion of the study, that one of the candidates appeared to be less qualified for the position based on his criminal-like appearance. Even though the photo identifications had influence over this participant's choice, it was not valid for the research of weight perception.

Aside from the pictures utilized within the study, other limitations were perceived pertaining to the experiment. By evaluating the region in the world that this study took

place, it can be interpreted that the participants were less inclined to discriminate against above-average weight people due to the fact that the Midwest has a higher frequency of above-average weight people inhabiting it. Unlike the coastal regions, the Midwest is more prevalent to above-weight individuals and this may have biased a participant's choice. On the contrary, limitations of time and funds impeded the ability to obtain a representative sample of the United States as well as a global representation.

Additionally, there were concerns with other limitations in the study as well. Specifically, the labeling of the resumes expressed a concern. Being that the qualified resume was always labeled A and the unqualified resume was always labeled B, there may have been bias. Presumably, it could be suggested that a participant preferred the letter A over the letter B and this may have influenced the participant's choice of a particular resume. Also, the aspect of participant's preference of reading may have been a limiting factor within the study. Consequently, some people do not prefer reading. According to this study, there was influence on reading; however, if the participant did not take the time to read over the questions on the survey, they may have been more inclined to make more spontaneous answers (Labeling 1 or 2 to symbolize their agreeableness or labeling 4 or 5 to symbolize their disagreeableness for all the questions being asked). Finally, the study was limited to candidates of the male gender. This may have proved biased for participants being that some individuals perceive heavier males as possessing a stronger demeanor or being more powerful in nature. Furthermore, these attributes may be perceived more positively and could have biased the participant's resume choice.

Because of these possible limitations to the study, suggestions for future research in obesity discrimination can be outlined. Being that obesity has become such a prevalent aspect of American culture, continued research is needed in order to recognize the issues revolving around this current situation. Furthermore, in order to understand the global perspective of obesity, a study that consisted of participants from different regions of the world may produce a better insight of people's weight perception and the discriminatory aspect of obesity. Different countries hold unique cultural perspectives on weight; the results may be more significant by obtaining participants from different regions of the world. Moreover, the study could be reformatted into a video in order to control for the reading preference. By visually perceiving the entire image of the candidate, the participant's choice may be influenced differently rather than by seeing only photographs of the candidates head and face.

Aside from the regional and imagery limitations, the gender bias must be addressed. In the future, a study could be conducted on how above-average weight women are perceived when paired with their average weight peers. Generally within the United States, above-average weight women are viewed in a more derogatory perspective than above-average weight men. Even though this belief may be stereotypical, future research done on this aspect could potentially provide the extent to which this stereotype is upheld. Furthermore, a global representation could be used in order to discover how above-average weight women are perceived in differing countries.

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**Table 1.a**  
**Preferred Resume \* whether the candidate was heavy or not**

Count		whether the choice was heavy or not		
		Not Heavy	Heavy	Total
	Preferred Resume A (Qualified)	25	33	58
	Preferred Resume B (Unqualified)	9	5	14
	Total	34	38	72

**Appendix A**  
**Overview of Internship**  
**Internship: Baymount Managerial Company**

**Overview:**

Our interns go at a highly energized pace. From day one you'll learn what it takes to run a successful business and acquire highly marketable skills and experience pertaining to every aspect of operating a business. And it's learning by doing, not by getting coffee or filing all day. Our college interns take on the same challenges as our first and second year full-time professionals. It's a team-based environment where the Enterprise employees are supportive and fun to work with.

**Responsibilities:**

You will be required to elicit motivation and focus in the field of business administration. Additionally, you will have to be able to fulfill a strenuous work load that will require energy and determination. At Baymount, you won't be a glorified gopher getting coffee or filing all day. Our interns go at the same energized pace and take on the same challenges and responsibilities as our Management Trainees.

**Qualifications:**

- Must be a rising Junior or Senior enrolled full time for the upcoming semester in a college or university.
- Must have 6 months of sales (business to business, commission based or quota based) or customer service or marketing or management experience.
- Must have at least a 3.0 GPA
- Must promote a professional in appearance on a daily basis
- Must be organized and creative
- Must project self-confidence and a strong demeanor
- Must elicit intelligence in managerial skills
- Must show discipline and focus
- Must be energetic and enthusiastic

**Appendix B***Sample Qualified Resume***Resume A**

246 University Dr. • Cambridge • Massachusetts • 17011 • (555) 555-8866

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**OVERVIEW**

An energetic undergraduate with experience in business administration. A self starter who focuses on results and tries to reinvigorate business ventures by 'thinking outside the box'. Seeking an internship with a company that truly believes that opportunities are limited only by imagination. Fluent in both English and Spanish.

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**EDUCATION**

**Candidate for a Bachelor of Commerce: International Business** (May 2011)

*Harvard University, Cambridge Massachusetts*

School of Busines, Finance major

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**WORK EXPERIENCE**

Intern: Broker's Assistant, (Sept. - Apr. 2007-2008)

**Company: East Coast Financial, Boston, MA**

- Assisted broker with client portfolio composition
- Designed, organized and distributed financial information packages
- Established, organized and maintained clients' files

Sales Manager, (Jun. - Aug. 2006-2007)

**Company: Basic Electrics, Amesbury, MA**

- Increased sales by 25% by implementing numerous innovative marketing programs
- Supervised and trained 25 employees
- Reorganized displays to improve storefront display image

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**SPECIAL SKILLS**

- Keen insight on corporate background
- Strong leadership and managerial experience
- Personable and enthusiastic
- Understanding of basic finance
- Strong sense of comprehension

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**ACTIVITIES**

- Organized fundraising events for business class
- Volunteered for Habitat For Humanity
- City of Amesbury's Young Entrepreneurs Club - Board member
- Honor's Society for Young Business Scholars – Board member
- G.P.A.: 3.7

*Sample Unqualified Resume*

**Resume B**

54790 Park Place Ln. • Cambridge • Massachusetts • 17011 • (555) 555-8866

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**OVERVIEW**

An undergraduate student with knowledge in business ethics. Seeking employment in a business setting to further knowledge of administrative abilities. Willing to work hard and develop an overall sense of creativity and knowledge. Very focused, determined, and uphold an overall creativeness pertaining to business administration.

---

**EDUCATION**

**Candidate for a Bachelor of Arts of Design** (May 2011)

*Harvard University, Cambridge Massachusetts*

School of Business, Visual Design Discipline

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**WORK EXPERIENCE**

Electrical Assistant (Sept. - Apr. 2007-2008)

**Company: Blisteck Electricity, Champagne, MA**

- Developed electrical workings to advance business
- Enabled electrical units
- Developed electrical blueprints

Department Clerk, (Jun. - Aug. 2006-2007)

**Company: RhodeSide Clothing, Festus, MA**

- Promoted sales by offering assistance
- Supervised sports department

---

**SPECIAL SKILLS**

- Personable with employees and customers
- Establish sound working environment
- Elicits humbleness
- Focused and determined
- Great listener and seeker of higher knowledge

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**ACTIVITIES**

- Residential assistant at the dormitory on campus
- Assisted with organizing school bake sale – three years in a row
- Office assistant on campus
- G.P.A.: 3.7

## Appendix C

**LABEL THE RESUME YOU CHOOSE: \_\_\_\_\_ (A OR B)**

On a scale from 1 to 5 please rate your opinion of the candidate.

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly agree		Neutral		Strongly Disagree
1.		This candidate has superior qualifications for the job description: ____		
2.		This candidate will work well under pressure: ____		
3.		This candidate will be able to handle strict demands and deadlines: _____		
4.		This candidate is the best choice for the position: ____		
5.		This candidate has the skills to work with other people in a professional manner: ____		
6.		This candidate will be the most responsible for the job: ____		
7.		This candidate has good, previous job history: ____		
8.		This candidate has good communication skills: ____		
9.		This candidate has good social skills: ____		
10.		This candidate has a professional appearance: ____		
11.		This candidate is representative of the overall qualifications needed for the job: ____		
12.		This candidate elicits qualities that will promote a sense of professionalism to the company ____		
13.		This candidate reflects the overall description of the job ____		
14.		This candidate is more suitable for handling stressors within the job ____		
15.		This candidate elicits a strong self-esteem that will further their ability with problem solving within the job ____		
16.		This candidate handles criticism efficiently ____		
17.		This candidate seems insightful and creative ____		
18.		This candidate is enthusiastic and handles daily challenges with ease ____		
19.		This candidate projects an overall self-confidence in his abilities that will benefit the company's image ____		
20.		This candidate has a positive outlook on life and future prospects that will further his ability to perform the job ____		

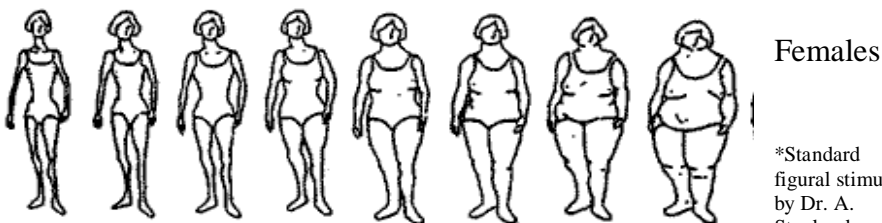
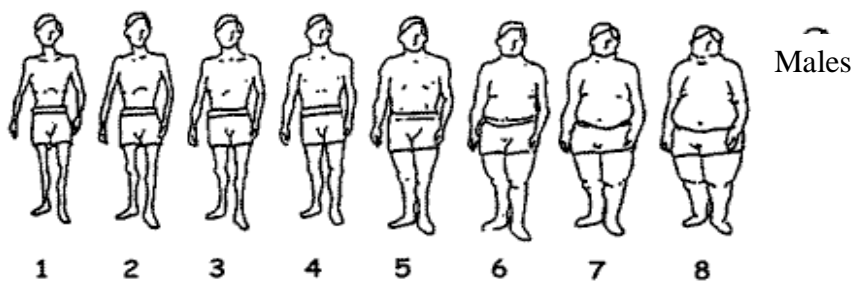
## Appendix D

Demographics

Subject ID Number : \_\_\_\_\_ (Assigned by Researchers)

1. Sex:
  - a. Male
  - b. Female
2. Please circle one:
  - a. Freshman
  - b. Sophomore
  - c. Junior
  - d. Senior
  - e. Other
3. Age range: \_\_\_\_\_ (List)

4. Circle the body type that best suites you (optional):



\*Standard  
figural stimuli.  
by Dr. A.  
Stunkard

5. Please list your ethnicity:
  - a. White/ Caucasian
  - b. Hispanic
  - c. Latino
  - d. African-American
  - e. Native-American
  - f. Other
6. Is English your primary language?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
7. Do you have any disabilities that may affect your perception?
  - a. Yes \_\_\_\_\_ (please list)
  - b. No