

resource management

Chapter 7

Part 2 Recruitment and Placement

Interviewing Candidates

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- **1.** List the main types of selection interviews.
- 2. Explain and illustrate at least six factors that affect the usefulness of interviews.
- **3**. Explain and illustrate each guideline for being a more effective interviewer.
- 4. Effectively interview a job candidate.

Basic Features of Interviews

> An interview

- A procedure designed to obtain information from a person through oral responses to oral inquiries
- Types of interviews
 - Selection interview
 - Appraisal interview
 - Exit interview
- Interviews formats
 - Structured
 - Unstructured

Types of Interviews

Selection interview

 A selection procedure designed to predict future job performance on the basis of applicants' oral responses to oral inquiries.

Appraisal interview

 A discussion, following a performance appraisal, in which supervisor and employee discuss the employee's rating and possible remedial actions.

Exit interview

 An interview to elicit information about the job or related matters to the employer some insight into what's right or wrong about the firm.

Formats of Interviews

- Unstructured or nondirective interview
 - An unstructured conversational-style interview in which the interviewer pursues points of interest as they come up in response to questions.
- Structured or directive interview
 - An interview following a set sequence of questions.

Interview Content: Types of Questions

- Situational interview
 - A series of job-related questions that focus on how the candidate would behave in a given situation.
- Behavioral interview
 - A series of job-related questions that focus on how they reacted to actual situations in the past.
- Job-related interview
 - A series of job-related questions that focus on relevant past job-related behaviors.

APPLICANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

To the interviewer: This Applicant Interview Guide is intended to assist in employee selection and placement. F It is used for all applicants for a position, it will help you to compare them, and it will provide more objective information than you will obtain from unstructured interviews.

Because this is a general guide, all of the items may not apply in every instance. Skip those that are not applicable and add questions appropriate to the specific position. Space for additional questions will be found at the end of the form.

Federal law prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of sex, race, color, national origin, religion, disability, and in most instances, age. The law of most states also ban some or all of the above types of discrimination in employment as well as disatimination based on martial status or ancestry. Interviewers should take care to avoid any questions that suggest that an employment decision will be made on the basis of any such factors.

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200	ILLIALAN.

Job Interest								
Nome	Position applied for							
What do you think the job (position) inv	olves?							
Why do you want the job (position)?								
Why are you qualified for 18								
What would your salary requirements b	s2							
What do you know about our company	8							
Why do you want to work for us?								
Current Work Status								
	No. If not, how long have you been unemployed?							
Why are you unemployed?								
If you are working, why are you applyin	ng for this position?							
When would you be available to start w	vork with us?							
Work Experience								
	it position and work back. All periods of time should be accounted for, you the applicant's age. Military service should be treated as a [ob.]							
Current or last employer	Address							
Dates of employment: from	to							
Current or last job title								
What are (were) your duties?								
Have you held the same job throughout	ut your employment with that company? Yes No. If not,							
describe the various jobs you have ha	d with that employer, how long you held each of them, and the main							
duttes of each								
What was your starting salary?	What are you earning now? Comments							
Name of your last or current supervisor								
What did you like most about that job?								
What did you like least about #?								
Why are you thinking of leaving?								
Why are you leaving right now?								
Interviewer's comments or observation	15							
	(continued)							

Structured Interview Guide

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Figure 7–1a

What did you do before you took your last job?
Where were you employed?
Location Job 11le
Dutes
Did you hold the same job throughout your employment with that company? Yes No. If not,
describe the jobs you held, when you held them and the duties of each.
What was your starting salary? What was your final salary?
Name of your last supervisor
May we contact that company@ Yes No
What did you like most about that job?
What did you like least about that job?
Why did you kave that job?
Would you consider working there again?
Interviewer: If there is any gap between the various periods of employment, the applicant should be asked
about them.
Interviewer's comments or observations
What did you do prior to the job with that company?
What other jobs or experience have you had? Describe them briefly and explain the general duties of each.
Have you been unemployed at any time in the last five years? Yes No. What efforts ald you make
to find work?
What other experience or training do you have that would help qualify you for the job applied for? Explain how
and where you obtained this experience or training.
Educational Background
What education or training do you have that would help you in the job for which you have applied?
Describe any formal education you have had. [Interviewer may substitute technical training, if relevant.]
Off-Job Activities
What do you do in your off-hours? Part-time job Athletics Spectator sports Clubs Other
Please explain
Interviewer's Specific Questions
Interviewer: Add any questions to the particular job for which you are interviewing, leaving space for brief answers.
(Be careful to avoid questions which may be viewed as discriminatory.)
Personal
Would you be willing to relocate? Yes No
Are you willing to traveia Yes No
(contrued)

Structured Interview Guide (cont'd)

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Figure 7–1b

What is the maximum amount of time you would consider traveling? ______

Are you able to work overtime?

What about working on weekends?_____

Self-Assessment

What do you feel are your strong points?

What do you feel are your weak points?_____

Interviewer: Compare the applicant's responses with the information furnished on the application for employment.

Clear up any discrepancies.

Before the applicant leaves, the interviewer should provide basic information about the organization and the job opening, if this has not already been done. The applicant should be given information on the work location, work hours, the wage or salary, type of remuneration (salary or salary plus bonus, etc.), and other factors that may affect the applicant's interest in the job.

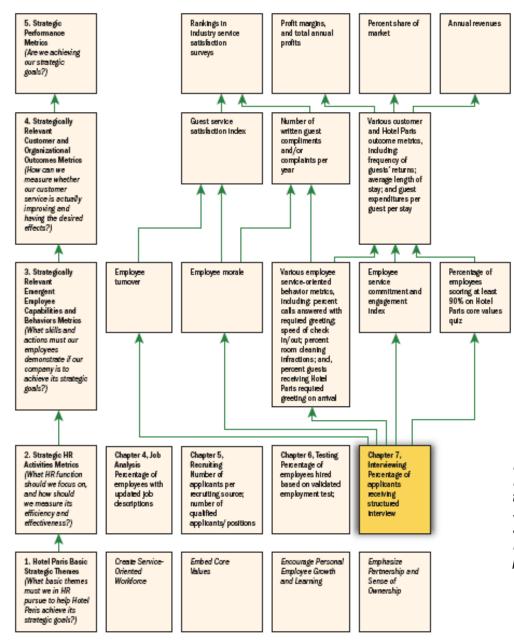
Interviewer's Impressions

Rate each characteristic from 1 to 4, with 1 being the highest rating and 4 being the lowest.

Personal Characteristics	1	2	3	4	Comments		
Person al appearance							
Poise, manner							
Speech							
Cooperation with Interviewe	r						
Job-related Characteristics							
Experience for this job							
Knowledge of job							
Interpersonal relationships							
Effectiveness							
Overall rating for job							
1	2	3		4	5		
Superior	Above Average	Aver	oge _	Marginal	Unsattsfactory		
[ww	all qualified)	(qualified	() (ba	rely qualified)			
Comments or remarks		-					
	k	lerviewer		Date			

Structured Interview Guide (cont'd)

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HR Scorecard for Hotel Paris International Corporation*

Note: *(An abbreviated example showing selected HR practices and outcomes aimed at implementing the competitive strategy, "To use superior guest services to differentiate the Hotel Paris properties and thus increase the length of stays and the return rate of guests and thus boost revenues and profitability")

Interview Content: Types of Questions

Stress interview

 An interview in which the interviewer seeks to make the applicant uncomfortable with occasionally rude questions that supposedly to spot sensitive applicants and those with low or high stress tolerance.

Puzzle questions

 Recruiters for technical, finance, and other types of jobs use questions to pose problems requiring unique ("out-of-the-box") solutions to see how candidates think under pressure.

Personal or Individual Interviews

- Unstructured sequential interview
 - An interview in which each interviewer forms an independent opinion after asking different questions.
- Structured sequential interview
 - An interview in which the applicant is interviewed sequentially by several persons; each rates the applicant on a standard form.
- Panel interview
 - An interview in which a group of interviewers questions the applicant.

Personal or Individual Interviews

Panel (broad) interview

- An interview in which a group of interviewers questions the applicant.
- Mass interview
 - A panel interviews several candidates simultaneously.

Computerized Interviews

- Computerized selection interview
 - An interview in which a job candidate's oral and/or computerized replies are obtained in response to computerized oral, visual, or written questions and/or situations.
- Characteristics
 - Reduces amount of time managers devote to interviewing unacceptable candidates.
 - Applicants are more honest with computers
 - Avoids problems of interpersonal interviews
 - Mechanical nature of computer-aided interview can leave an applicant dissatisfied.

Factors Affecting Interviews

- First impressions
 - The tendency for interviewers to jump to conclusions—make snap judgments—about candidates during the first few minutes of the interview.
 - Negative bias: unfavorable information about an applicant influences interviewers more than does positive information.

- Misunderstanding the job
 - Not knowing precisely what the job entails and what sort of candidate is best suited causes interviewers to make decisions based on incorrect stereotypes of what a good applicant is.
- Candidate-order error
 - An error of judgment on the part of the interviewer due to interviewing one or more very good or very bad candidates just before the interview in question.

- Nonverbal behavior and impression management
 - Interviewers' inferences of the interviewee's personality from the way he or she acts in the interview have a large impact on the interviewer's rating of the interviewee.
 - Clever interviewees attempt to manage the impression they present to persuade interviewers to view them more favorably.

- Effect of personal characteristics: attractiveness, gender, race
 - Interviewers tend have a less favorable view of candidates who are:
 - Physically unattractive
 - Female
 - Of a different racial background
 - Disabled

- Interviewer behaviors affecting interview outcomes
 - Inadvertently telegraphing expected answers.
 - Talking so much that applicants have no time to answer questions.
 - Letting the applicant dominate the interview.
 - Acting more positively toward a favored (or similar to the interviewer) applicant.

Designing and Conducting the Interview

- > The structured situational interview
 - Use either situational questions (preferred) or behavioral questions that yield high criteria-related validities.
 - Step 1: Job Analysis
 - Step 2: Rate the Job's Main Duties
 - Step 3: Create Interview Questions
 - Step 4: Create Benchmark Answers
 - Step 5: Appoint the Interview Panel and Conduct Interviews

How to Conduct an Effective Interview

- Structure your interview:
 - 1. Base questions on actual job duties.
 - 2. Use job knowledge, situational, or behaviorally oriented questions and objective criteria to evaluate the interviewee's responses.
 - 3. Train interviewers.
 - 4. Use the same questions with all candidates.
 - 5. Use descriptive rating scales (excellent, fair, poor) to rate answers.
 - 6. Use multiple interviewers or panel interviews.
 - 7. If possible, use a standardized interview form.
 - 8. Control the interview.
 - 9. Take brief, unobtrusive notes during the interview.

Examples of Questions That Provide Structure

Situational Questions:

- 1. Suppose a co-worker was not following standard work procedures. The co-worker was more experienced than you and claimed the new procedure was better. Would you use the new procedure?
- 2. Suppose you were giving a sales presentation and a difficult technical question arose that you could not answer. What would you do?

Past Behavior Questions:

- 3. Based on your past work experience, what is the most significant action you have ever taken to help out a co-worker?
- 4. Can you provide an example of a specific instance where you developed a sales presentation that was highly effective?

Background Questions:

- 5. What work experiences, training, or other qualifications do you have for working in a teamwork environment?
- 6. What experience have you had with direct point-of-purchase sales?

Job Knowledge Questions:

- 7. What steps would you follow to conduct a brainstorming session with a group of employees on safety?
- 8. What factors should you consider when developing a television advertising campaign?

Note: So that direct comparisons can be made, an example is presented to assess both teamwork (1,3,5,7) and sales attributes (2,4,6,8) for each type of question.

How to Conduct an Effective Interview (cont'd)

Prepare for the interview

- Secure a private room to minimize interruptions.
- Review the candidate's application and résumé.
- Review the job specifications
- Establish rapport
 - Put the person at ease.
- Ask questions
 - Follow your list of questions.
 - Don't ask questions that can be answered yes or no.

Key Terms

Unstructured or nondirective

Interview

Structured or directive interview

Situational interview

Behavioral interviews

Job-related interview

Stress interview

Unstructured sequential interview

Structured sequential interview

Panel interview

Mass interview

Candidate-order error