

# INFLUENCE OF EMPLOYER QUALITY SEALS ON APPLICANT BEHAVIOR: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

Oliver Scharfenberg<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Affiliation: SQC-QualityCert GmbH, Germany.

## ABSTRACT

This comprehensive review explores the influence of employer quality seals—such as certifications, awards, and recognitions—on applicant behavior, with a focus on how these symbols shape perceptions and actions in the recruitment process. Employer quality seals serve as external signals that reduce information asymmetry, offering job seekers insights into an organization's values, standards, and commitment to areas like employee satisfaction, diversity, and sustainability. By presenting these seals, organizations provide reassurance of their credibility, which can increase applicants' trust and motivate them to pursue employment opportunities.

**Keywords:** Employer quality seals, Applicant behavior, Employer branding, Recruitment strategy, Information asymmetry, Social proof, Brand equity, Organizational values

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Employer quality seals—certifications or endorsements that indicate a company's commitment to certain standards, such as "Best Place to Work" or "Top Employer"—have become prevalent across industries as companies seek to distinguish themselves in a competitive labor market. These seals often highlight aspects like workplace culture, diversity, employee benefits, or opportunities for growth, aiming to appeal to potential candidates by showcasing the company's qualities and values. For job seekers, who are increasingly selective about where they choose to apply, these seals provide a heuristic to assess prospective employers quickly. Quality seals can act as trust signals, indicating to applicants that a company meets certain standards that align with their personal and professional expectations [1, 2]. Studies suggest that employer quality seals can have a positive impact on job seekers' perceptions, particularly in attracting higher-quality candidates who value the qualities these seals represent. They serve as a proxy for a company's brand reputation, potentially influencing the initial stages of the application process by attracting candidates who might otherwise be uncertain about a company's environment or culture. In an era where employee well-being, corporate social responsibility, and work-life balance are increasingly prioritized, quality seals give companies a competitive edge by addressing these areas of candidate concern. The influence of these seals on actual application behavior can vary based on factors such as the specificity of the seal, the credibility of the awarding organization, and the industry context [3]. While some candidates may view these seals as strong indicators of a desirable workplace, others may approach them with skepticism, particularly if they feel the certification lacks transparency. Ultimately, understanding the nuances of how employer quality seals influence applicant behavior can help organizations make more informed decisions about pursuing these certifications as part of their employer branding strategy [4].

## 2. EMPLOYER QUALITY SEALS

Employer quality seals are certifications or awards that signify a company's commitment to positive workplace standards, often highlighting employee satisfaction, diversity, work-life balance, or ethical practices [5]. Examples like "Best Place to Work" or "Top Employer" are commonly displayed on company websites and job postings, aiming to build trust with job seekers. These endorsements help companies differentiate themselves in competitive labor markets, as they serve as a quick and recognizable signal that the company values its employees' well-being and fosters a supportive work environment. For job seekers, these quality seals act as a heuristic in assessing potential employers [6]. When deciding where to apply, many candidates are drawn to organizations that hold such awards, interpreting them as indicators of a positive work culture and career development opportunities. In an age where information about employers is highly accessible, these seals can make a company stand out, especially when applicants are looking for workplaces that align with their values and career goals. Such endorsements often give job seekers confidence that a company meets high standards, thus positively influencing their initial perception and possibly their decision to apply [7].

### 2.1 Types Of Seal:

Employer quality seals come in various types, each targeting different aspects of the workplace that appeal to job seekers' diverse preferences and priorities. Some common categories include workplace culture, employee satisfaction, diversity and inclusion, work-life balance, environmental responsibility, and innovation [8]. Each type of seal serves a unique function and targets specific values. For example, workplace culture seals, like "Best Place to

Work,” emphasize the overall environment and positive employee experiences. Employee satisfaction seals, often based on feedback surveys, reflect high employee morale and engagement. Diversity and inclusion seals, such as the “Diversity Best Practices” certification, focus on promoting and supporting diverse hiring, equity, and inclusive policies. Work-life balance awards, like “Great Work-Life Balance,” highlight an organization’s flexibility in terms of schedules, remote work options, and personal leave policies, which are particularly attractive in today’s job market [9, 10]. Environmental responsibility seals, like “Green Business Certification,” address sustainability practices, attracting candidates who prioritize working with socially responsible employers. Lastly, innovation awards, such as “Most Innovative Company,” underscore a company’s focus on creativity and technological advancement, appealing to applicants interested in dynamic and forward-thinking work environments. These distinctions allow companies to communicate specific aspects of their workplace that might attract a targeted pool of applicants [11-14].

**Table 1** Types of seals [14-20]

Type of Seal	Description
Workplace Culture	Highlights positive environment and strong employee relations
Employee Satisfaction	Reflects high employee morale, often based on feedback surveys
Diversity and Inclusion	Focuses on equitable policies and inclusive hiring practices
Work-Life Balance	Emphasizes flexibility, remote options, and personal leave
Environmental Responsibility	Recognizes sustainable practices and commitment to eco-friendly policies
Innovation	Showcases creativity, technological advancement, and dynamic work environments

The criteria for certification of employer quality seals typically revolve around a set of standards and metrics that evaluate key aspects of a company’s workplace environment, culture, and practices. These assessments aim to ensure that the company not only meets industry-specific standards but also aligns with the values and expectations of prospective employees. Here are some of the common criteria assessed for certification:

**Employee Satisfaction:** Many seals, such as the "Best Place to Work" certification, assess employee satisfaction through surveys, interviews, and feedback mechanisms. Metrics typically include overall job satisfaction, work engagement, opportunities for growth, and retention rates. High satisfaction scores often indicate a positive work environment, where employees feel valued and motivated [21].

**Workplace Culture:** This criterion evaluates how well a company fosters a positive, inclusive, and supportive environment. It may include assessments of communication, management practices, teamwork, employee recognition, and conflict resolution processes. Companies with strong cultures are often those that encourage collaboration, respect, and a sense of belonging among employees [22].

**Diversity and Inclusion:** Many seals, like the "Diversity Best Practices" certification, focus on a company’s efforts to create a diverse and inclusive workforce. Metrics include the representation of minority groups in leadership roles, equal opportunity hiring practices, employee resource groups, and programs designed to support underrepresented groups within the organization [23].

**Work-Life Balance:** Companies that prioritize flexibility and work-life integration often earn seals for their work-life balance. This includes the availability of remote work options, flexible hours, paid family leave, and the overall support for personal well-being. Companies with strong work-life balance tend to have higher employee satisfaction and retention [24].

**Environmental Responsibility:** Some seals assess a company’s environmental impact and sustainability efforts. Standards might include energy efficiency, waste reduction, sustainable sourcing, carbon footprint, and corporate responsibility initiatives. These seals appeal to applicants who are passionate about environmental stewardship [24].

**Employee Benefits and Compensation:** Certification criteria often assess the competitiveness and fairness of a company’s compensation packages, including health benefits, retirement plans, paid time off, and performance incentives. Companies that offer robust benefits tend to attract top talent [25].

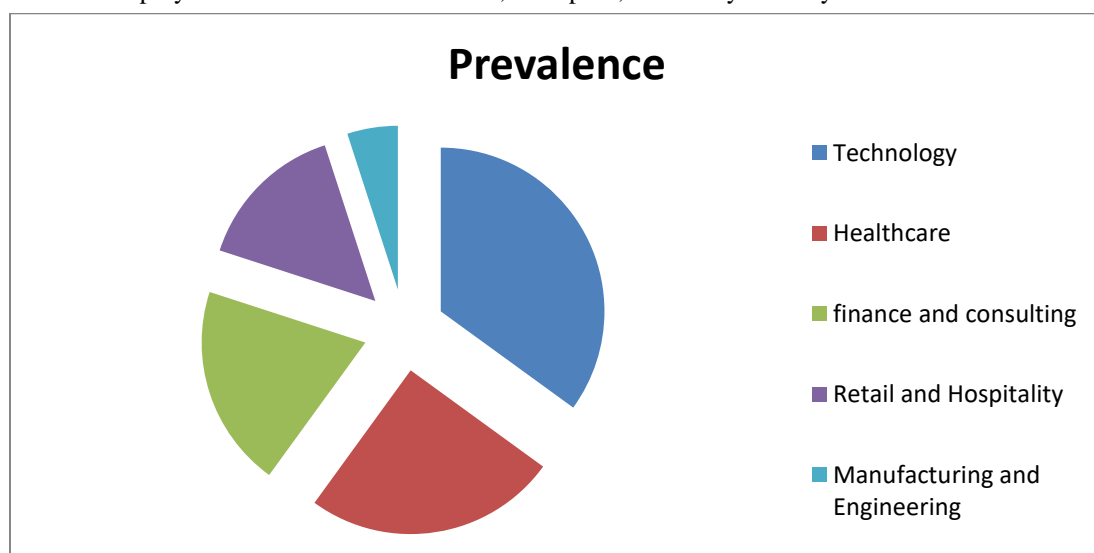
**Innovation and Professional Development:** Seals in this category assess a company’s commitment to innovation and continuous learning. Criteria may include the investment in employee training, professional development programs, opportunities for career advancement, and the company’s use of cutting-edge technologies or practices [26].

By assessing these criteria, certification bodies ensure that employer quality seals accurately reflect a company’s commitment to creating a positive, ethical, and engaging workplace, which in turn influences applicants' decisions to apply [27].

### Prevalence:

Employer quality seals are widely used across various industries as a way to attract top talent, promote positive workplace cultures, and establish strong employer branding. However, the prevalence and use of these certifications can vary significantly across industries, depending on the sector's focus, competitiveness, and workforce demographics. Below is a discussion of the industries that commonly use employer quality seals and the reasons behind their use [27-39].

- **Technology:** The technology industry is one of the largest adopters of employer quality seals. Companies like Google, Microsoft, and Salesforce are well-known for promoting their workplace culture and employee satisfaction through certifications such as "Great Place to Work" and "Top Innovator." The highly competitive nature of the tech industry, combined with a young, dynamic workforce, makes these seals an important tool for attracting top talent, especially in fields like software development, engineering, and data science.
- **Healthcare:** The healthcare sector also makes extensive use of employer quality seals, such as "Best Hospital to Work For" or "Top Employer in Healthcare." With the ongoing demand for healthcare professionals, hospitals and clinics that are recognized for offering good work environments, opportunities for advancement, and support for staff well-being are more likely to attract skilled professionals. These seals help healthcare organizations demonstrate their commitment to employee care, which is critical given the high-stress nature of the industry.
- **Finance and Consulting:** Financial institutions and consulting firms frequently leverage employer quality seals to appeal to potential candidates. These industries often require highly skilled professionals, and certifications like "Best Financial Employer" or "Top Consulting Firm" are used to showcase strong corporate culture, competitive compensation, and career growth opportunities. Such seals can make a significant difference in attracting candidates from top universities and experienced professionals in a competitive job market.
- **Retail and Hospitality:** In retail and hospitality, companies such as Marriott, Hilton, and Costco use these seals to promote employee satisfaction and strong organizational values. As these industries tend to have high turnover rates, quality seals can help retain employees by emphasizing positive work environments, employee engagement, and opportunities for growth within the organization.
- **Manufacturing and Engineering:** While not as widespread as in tech or healthcare, manufacturing and engineering companies also benefit from quality seals, especially in areas where innovation and workplace safety are prioritized. Seals that highlight safety records, employee development programs, and sustainable practices can differentiate employers in sectors like automotive, aerospace, and heavy industry.



**Figure 1** Prevalence of Employer quality seals by industry

### 3. INFLUENCE OF SEALS ON APPLICANT PERCEPTIONS AND BEHAVIORS:

In today's highly competitive job market, organizations are continually searching for ways to stand out and attract the best talent. One strategy that has gained significant attention is the use of quality seals—certifications, awards, and other forms of recognition—as a way to signal the company's credibility, values, and commitment to high standards. These seals not only help differentiate an organization from its competitors but also significantly influence how potential employees perceive and behave toward the company. By drawing on concepts from several psychological and business theories, including Signaling Theory, Brand Equity Theory, and Social Proof Theory, it is evident that seals play a powerful role in shaping applicant perceptions and decisions [40].

### 3.1 Signaling Theory: Informing Applicants About Organizational Values

According to Signaling Theory, organizations send signals to the external world to convey information about their qualities or attributes that may not be immediately observable. For prospective employees, quality seals act as an important signal of a company's values, standards, and practices. Job seekers, who may not have direct insight into an organization's internal culture or operational practices, rely on these visible cues to assess the company's integrity, professionalism, and overall quality [41]. A company displaying seals such as "Great Place to Work" or "ISO 9001 Certified" sends a strong message about its commitment to excellence. These external validations help reduce information asymmetry, allowing job candidates to make more informed decisions. For example, a seal highlighting an organization's commitment to diversity and inclusion might attract candidates who value these principles, reassuring them that the company fosters an inclusive work environment. Similarly, seals for environmental sustainability or corporate social responsibility (CSR) may appeal to applicants who prioritize these values in their professional choices [42]. Through these signals, organizations can attract job seekers whose personal values align with the company's, creating a strong fit that benefits both the employee and the organization. In this sense, quality seals help define the organization's culture and shape perceptions about what it stands for, encouraging applicants to seek out employers who share similar ideals [43].

### 3.2 Brand Equity Theory: Enhancing Perceived Value

Brand Equity Theory suggests that the value of a brand is shaped by the perceptions and attitudes of its stakeholders, including consumers, employees, and potential job candidates. In this framework, quality seals function as a form of positive reinforcement that enhances the perceived value of the brand, making it more attractive to applicants. When a company displays a quality seal, it is not just showcasing its achievement; it is also building and strengthening its brand equity [44]. Seals, particularly those related to workplace quality or industry leadership, help differentiate a company from others in the same sector. For example, an organization that holds the "Best Employer for Women" or "Top Employer in Tech" seal can stand out as a leader in gender equality or innovation within the industry. This differentiation is essential in a job market where applicants are inundated with choices. When potential employees see these seals, they interpret them as indicators of a superior working environment, which in turn boosts the company's appeal [45]. Quality seals contribute to a sense of trust and credibility. Candidates are more likely to apply to an organization that has been recognized by reputable third-party bodies, as these seals are seen as evidence of a company's consistent commitment to high standards. Over time, as a company consistently displays these seals and upholds the standards they represent, its brand equity strengthens, and its attractiveness as an employer grows [46].

### 3.3 Social Proof Theory: Validation of Employer Credibility and Desirability

Social Proof Theory suggests that individuals often look to the actions and decisions of others to guide their own behavior, especially in situations of uncertainty. In the context of job applicants, the display of quality seals serves as a form of social proof—external validation of a company's credibility, desirability, and reputation. By showcasing these seals, organizations signal that they have been vetted and endorsed by trusted third-party sources, such as industry groups, regulatory bodies, or previous employees. This social validation acts as a powerful influence on applicant behavior [47]. When job seekers see that a company has earned recognition in areas like employee satisfaction, diversity, or sustainability, they interpret this as evidence that others have found the organization to be a positive, reputable place to work. This validation from external sources reduces uncertainty about the company and enhances its appeal. In the absence of direct knowledge about an organization, applicants tend to rely on social cues to guide their decisions. Thus, quality seals act as a shortcut to determining the credibility and desirability of an employer [48]. Social proof can also create a sense of social consensus, where applicants assume that if many others have recognized the company for its positive attributes, it must be a desirable employer. This is particularly influential among younger job seekers, who are often highly attuned to social influences and peer validation. Furthermore, the accumulation of seals over time can contribute to a feedback loop, where the growing number of seals enhances the company's attractiveness, leading to an increasing number of high-quality applicants [49].

### 3.4 Behavioral Impacts: Decision-Making and Applicant Attraction

The influence of quality seals extends beyond perceptions; they also affect the behavior of job applicants. The presence of these seals can alter the decision-making process in several ways. First, candidates may prioritize applying to companies with visible seals over those without, as the seals act as a quick indicator of the company's positive qualities. For instance, a job seeker who values sustainability may be more likely to apply to a company with a "Green Business" seal than to one without such a certification [50]. Second, the display of seals can influence the quality of applicants. When potential candidates perceive a company as credible and desirable due to its quality seals, they are more likely to consider it a top choice. This can lead to a higher volume of applications from highly qualified candidates who are eager to work for a company with recognized standards [51]. Finally, quality seals can have an



impact on the recruitment process itself. Companies that prominently display seals may be able to command higher salaries and attract better talent due to their enhanced brand reputation. Additionally, quality seals may help in retaining top employees by reinforcing a sense of pride and loyalty to an organization recognized for its excellence [52].

### 3.5 Mechanisms Through Which Quality Seals Influence Applicant Behavior:

Quality seals—certifications, awards, and other external validations—serve as important signals to potential job applicants, influencing their perceptions of an organization and guiding their behavior throughout the recruitment process. These seals are not just symbols of excellence; they have tangible effects on applicant decision-making, attracting top talent, shaping perceptions of organizational culture, and driving behavior during recruitment. Several key mechanisms explain how quality seals influence applicant behavior, drawing on theories from psychology, marketing, and organizational behavior [53].

### 3.6 Reducing Information Asymmetry

One of the primary mechanisms through which quality seals influence applicant behavior is by reducing information asymmetry. In a typical recruitment scenario, applicants may have limited insight into a company's internal practices, culture, and overall work environment. Seals act as external signals that communicate important information about the organization's standards, values, and credibility. For example, a company displaying a "Great Place to Work" seal signals to applicants that the organization has been recognized for its positive workplace environment. This helps applicants make more informed decisions about where they want to apply, as they can trust that the company adheres to high standards in key areas such as employee satisfaction, diversity, or operational excellence [54]. By reducing uncertainty about the company's practices, seals increase the likelihood that candidates will apply to an organization they perceive as reputable and aligned with their values. Applicants are more likely to choose organizations that they perceive as credible, ethical, and trustworthy, making seals a key driver in their application decisions [55].

### 3.7 Social Proof and Peer Validation

Another important mechanism through which quality seals influence applicant behavior is the concept of social proof. Social Proof Theory suggests that individuals tend to follow the behaviors and choices of others when they are uncertain or lack information. In the context of recruitment, when applicants see that a company has earned quality seals, they interpret these seals as social endorsements from respected third parties, such as industry organizations, regulatory bodies, or past employees [56].

These external validations serve as indicators that others have recognized the company as a desirable and trustworthy employer. For example, a seal from an industry body certifying that the company has met specific standards in sustainability or innovation can attract applicants who value those aspects. Job seekers, especially younger generations who often rely on social validation, are more likely to apply to companies that have been recognized by others. The seal acts as a signal that "others" have already deemed the company worthy, which influences applicants to follow suit and apply, believing the company is a desirable place to work [57].

### 3.8 Perceived Organizational Value and Alignment

Quality seals also influence applicant behavior by shaping their perceptions of an organization's values and standards. Many applicants actively seek employers whose values align with their own, whether those values pertain to diversity, sustainability, or innovation. Seals that represent these values—such as a "Diversity Leader" seal or an "Eco-Friendly Employer" certification—serve as tangible evidence that the organization prioritizes these issues [57]. When applicants see such seals, they are more likely to perceive the company as an ideal workplace that shares their values. This creates a sense of alignment between the applicant and the organization, motivating them to apply. The seal acts as shorthand for the company's commitment to these values, signaling to applicants that they will be joining an organization that prioritizes principles they personally care about. This mechanism is particularly influential among job seekers who are seeking employers that align with their social or ethical beliefs [57].

### 3.9 Differentiation and Competitive Advantage

Quality seals also function as differentiation tools, setting organizations apart from competitors in a crowded job market. In industries where many companies offer similar job roles, applicants are faced with a range of options, and it can be difficult to discern which company will offer the best work environment, culture, and growth opportunities. Quality seals help companies distinguish themselves by showcasing their commitment to specific standards or practices that may resonate with applicants [57]. For example, a company that holds a seal for outstanding employee benefits or work-life balance may attract applicants who prioritize these factors. The presence of such seals signals that the company goes above and beyond basic industry standards, making it a more attractive option for high-quality

candidates. Seals help applicants identify organizations that offer a higher level of credibility, stability, and benefits, which can drive them to apply to those companies over others without similar recognition [58].

### 3.10 Social and Cultural Influences

Quality seals also tap into broader social and cultural dynamics. In modern societies, there is growing awareness around issues like corporate responsibility, environmental sustainability, and diversity, and many job seekers are increasingly prioritizing employers who reflect these values. Seals that recognize a company's efforts in these areas serve as both signals and social markers, indicating that the company is not only successful but also socially responsible [58]. In this context, applicants who prioritize ethical considerations or environmental sustainability are more likely to be drawn to organizations with these types of seals. The presence of these external validations fosters a sense of pride in the applicant, as they see the company's recognition as a reflection of their own values. As a result, candidates who identify with these social or cultural priorities are more motivated to apply, feeling that working for such a company will enhance their personal sense of purpose and align with their broader social goals [59].

## 4. ENHANCED EMPLOYER ATTRACTIVENESS

Finally, quality seals can enhance an organization's attractiveness to potential applicants by signaling that it is an employer of choice. A company with multiple seals that recognize various facets of its operations—whether it is an award for top employee satisfaction, environmental performance, or workplace innovation—becomes a magnet for high-caliber candidates. Job seekers are more likely to apply to organizations that they perceive as offering an exceptional work environment and adhering to best practices [60]. As these seals accumulate, they build a reputation for the company as a leading employer, and the organization's attractiveness increases over time. This can create a self-reinforcing cycle: as more applicants are drawn to the company due to its positive reputation, the organization is able to choose from a larger pool of talented individuals, further solidifying its status as a top employer [60].

### 4.1 Implications for Employers, HR, and Policy Makers:

The use of quality seals in recruitment has significant implications for employers, HR professionals, and policymakers. These implications primarily revolve around attracting top talent, fostering alignment with organizational values, and promoting fairness and transparency in hiring practices.

**For Employers:** Quality seals serve as powerful tools for differentiation, signaling a commitment to high standards in areas such as employee satisfaction, ethical practices, and social responsibility. By displaying such seals, employers can attract high-quality applicants who are aligned with the company's values. However, employers must ensure that they maintain the standards represented by these seals, as failing to live up to these claims can damage their reputation and undermine trust with potential employees. The strategic use of quality seals can also improve employee retention, as candidates who are drawn to a company's values are likely to stay longer and contribute to a positive workplace culture [61].

**For HR Professionals:** HR professionals play a pivotal role in leveraging quality seals as part of the recruitment and branding strategy. They must effectively communicate the significance of these seals to applicants and ensure that recruitment materials align with the values and standards the seals represent. HR also needs to be aware of the potential for candidates to be influenced more by the symbolism of the seals than the actual practices behind them. This requires HR to foster a genuine work environment that reflects the positive signals conveyed by these seals, preventing the risk of employee disillusionment [62].

**For Policymakers:** Policymakers can encourage transparency and accountability in the certification process by creating standards and regulations for the awarding of quality seals. This ensures that seals represent meaningful achievements and that organizations are held accountable for their claims. By supporting policies that promote diversity, sustainability, and ethical business practices, policymakers can also help strengthen the alignment between quality seals and broader societal goals, encouraging organizations to adopt practices that benefit both their employees and society at large [63].

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

Employer quality seals, including certifications, awards, and other forms of external validation, play a crucial role in shaping how potential job candidates perceive and interact with an organization. This comprehensive review highlights the multifaceted influence of quality seals on applicant behavior, demonstrating how these seals serve as powerful tools in recruitment strategies and employer branding. Quality seals reduce information asymmetry between employers and job seekers. They act as external signals that convey important information about the organization's values, standards, and commitment to ethical practices, which may not be readily accessible to applicants. By displaying these seals, employers provide potential hires with reassurance that the organization meets recognized benchmarks for quality, whether in employee satisfaction, sustainability, or workplace diversity. This transparency

helps applicants make informed decisions about where to apply, influencing their overall perception of the company as a credible and attractive employer.

## 6. REFERENCES

- [1] Allen, D. G., Mahto, R. V., & Otondo, R. F. (2007). Web-based recruitment: Effects of information, organizational brand, and attitudes toward a web site on applicant attraction. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 92(6), 1696–1708.
- [2] Ambler, T., & Barrow, S. (1996). The employer brand. *Journal of Brand Management*, 4(3), 185–206.
- [3] Backhaus, K., & Tikoo, S. (2004). Conceptualizing and researching employer branding. *Career Development International*, 9(5), 501–517.
- [4] Baum, M., & Kabst, R. (2013). How to attract applicants in the Atlantic versus the Asia-Pacific region? A cross-national analysis on China, India, Germany, and Hungary. *Journal of World Business*, 48(2), 175–185.
- [5] Becker, G. S. (1964). *Human Capital: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis, with Special Reference to Education*. University of Chicago Press.
- [6] Berthon, P., Ewing, M., & Hah, L. L. (2005). Captivating company: Dimensions of attractiveness in employer branding. *International Journal of Advertising*, 24(2), 151–172.
- [7] Cable, D. M., & Turban, D. B. (2001). Establishing the dimensions, sources, and value of job seekers' employer knowledge during recruitment. *Research in Personnel and Human Resources Management*, 20, 115–163.
- [8] Cable, D. M., & Graham, M. E. (2000). The determinants of job seekers' reputation perceptions. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 21(8), 929–947.
- [9] Chapman, D. S., Uggerslev, K. L., Carroll, S. A., Piasentin, K. A., & Jones, D. A. (2005). Applicant attraction to organizations and job choice: A meta-analytic review of the correlates of recruiting outcomes. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 90(5), 928–944.
- [10] Collins, C. J., & Stevens, C. K. (2002). The relationship between early recruitment-related activities and the application decisions of new labor-market entrants: A brand equity approach to recruitment. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 87(6), 1121–1133.
- [11] Dalton, D. R., & Croft, J. L. (2003). The role of quality assurance seals in the new economy. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 44(3), 239–248.
- [12] Delery, J. E., & Doty, D. H. (1996). Modes of theorizing in strategic human resource management: Tests of universalistic, contingency, and configurational performance predictions. *Academy of Management Journal*, 39(4), 802–835.
- [13] Ehrhart, K. H., & Ziegert, J. C. (2005). Why are individuals attracted to organizations? *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 35(5), 1083–1102.
- [14] Fombrun, C., & Shanley, M. (1990). What's in a name? Reputation building and corporate strategy. *Academy of Management Journal*, 33(2), 233–258.
- [15] Greening, D. W., & Turban, D. B. (2000). Corporate social performance as a competitive advantage in attracting a quality workforce. *Business & Society*, 39(3), 254–280.
- [16] Highhouse, S., Thornbury, E. E., & Little, I. S. (2007). Social-identity functions of attraction to organizations. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 103(1), 134–146.
- [17] Hinkin, T. R., & Tracey, J. B. (2000). The cost of turnover: Putting a price on the learning curve. *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, 41(3), 14–21.
- [18] Lievens, F., & Highhouse, S. (2003). The relation of instrumental and symbolic attributes to a company's attractiveness as an employer. *Personnel Psychology*, 56(1), 75–102.
- [19] Malhotra, N., & Morris, T. (2009). Heterogeneity in professional service firms. *Journal of Service Management*, 20(5), 629–648.
- [20] Martin, G., & Hetrick, S. (2006). *Corporate Reputations, Branding and People Management: A Strategic Approach to HR*. Routledge.
- [21] McKinney, W. R., Yost, P. R., & Sweeney, D. C. (2012). The value of person-organization fit and the ability to attract top talent. *Journal of Organizational Psychology*, 12(3/4), 83–94.
- [22] Miller, J. S., & Shamsie, J. (2001). Learning across the life cycle: Experimentation and performance among the Hollywood studio heads. *Strategic Management Journal*, 22(8), 725–745.
- [23] Miles, S. J., & Mangold, G. (2005). Positioning Southwest Airlines through employee branding. *Business Horizons*, 48(6), 535–545.

- [24] Mosley, R. (2007). Customer experience, organisational culture and the employer brand. *Journal of Brand Management*, 15(2), 123–134.
- [25] Nunnally, J. C., & Bernstein, I. H. (1994). *Psychometric Theory* (3rd ed.). McGraw-Hill.
- [26] Pfarrer, M. D., Pollock, T. G., & Rindova, V. P. (2010). A tale of two assets: The effects of firm reputation and celebrity on earnings surprises and investors' reactions. *Academy of Management Journal*, 53(5), 1131–1152.
- [27] Podsakoff, P. M., MacKenzie, S. B., & Podsakoff, N. P. (2003). Common method biases in behavioral research: A critical review of the literature and recommended remedies. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 88(5), 879–903.
- [28] Pollock, T. G., & Gulati, R. (2007). Standing out from the crowd: The visibility-enhancing effects of IPO-related signals on alliance formation by entrepreneurial firms. *Strategic Organization*, 5(4), 339–372.
- [29] Rynes, S. L., & Barber, A. E. (1990). Applicant attraction strategies: An organizational perspective. *Academy of Management Review*, 15(2), 286–310.
- [30] Schuster, M., & Kesler, G. (2011). Aligning talent with strategy. *The Journal of Business Strategy*, 32(1), 36–44.
- [31] Spence, M. (1973). Job market signaling. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 87(3), 355–374.
- [32] Turban, D. B., & Cable, D. M. (2003). Firm reputation and applicant pool characteristics. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 24(6), 733–751.
- [33] Wayne, S. J., Liden, R. C., & Sparrowe, R. T. (1994). Developing leader-member exchanges. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 79(5), 617–627.
- [34] Williamson, I. O., King, J. E., Lepak, D. P., & Sarma, A. (2010). Firm reputation, recruitment websites, and attracting applicants. *Human Resource Management*, 49(4), 669–687.
- [35] Zhao, H., Wayne, S. J., Glibkowski, B. C., & Bravo, J. (2007). The impact of psychological contract breach on work-related outcomes: A meta-analysis. *Personnel Psychology*, 60(3), 647–680.
- [36] Collins, C. J. (2007). The interactive effects of recruitment practices and product awareness on job seekers' employer knowledge and application behaviors. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 92(1), 180–190.
- [37] Kreps, D. M., & Wilson, R. (1982). Reputation and imperfect information. *Journal of Economic Theory*, 27(2), 253–279.
- [38] Highhouse, S. (2008). Stubborn reliance on intuition and subjectivity in employee selection. *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*, 1(3), 333–342.
- [39] van Hove, G., & Lievens, F. (2005). Recruitment-related information sources and organizational attractiveness. *International Journal of Selection and Assessment*, 13(4), 288–298.
- [40] Deloitte. (2021). *Global Human Capital Trends*. Deloitte Insights.
- [41] Cappelli, P., & Keller, J. R. (2014). Talent management: Conceptual approaches and practical challenges. *Annual Review of Organizational Psychology and Organizational Behavior*, 1, 305–331.
- [42] Goffman, E. (1959). *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. Anchor Books.
- [43] Turban, D. B., Forret, M. L., & Hendrickson, C. L. (1998). Applicant attraction to firms. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 52(1), 24–44.
- [44] Rynes, S. L. (1991). Recruitment, job choice, and post-hire consequences: A call for new research directions. *CAHRS Working Paper Series*.
- [45] Balmer, J. M., & Gray, E. R. (2003). Corporate brands: What are they? What of them? *European Journal of Marketing*, 37(7/8), 972–997.
- [46] Lee, K., & Ashton, M. C. (2005). Psychometric properties of the HEXACO personality inventory. *European Journal of Personality*, 19(5), 529–548.
- [47] Chatman, J. A. (1989). Improving interactional organizational research: A model of person-organization fit. *Academy of Management Review*, 14(3), 333–349.
- [48] Hom, P. W., & Kinicki, A. J. (2001). Toward a greater understanding of how dissatisfaction drives employee turnover. *Academy of Management Journal*, 44(5), 975–987.
- [49] Barney, J. B. (1991). Firm resources and sustained competitive advantage. *Journal of Management*, 17(1), 99–120.
- [50] Ashforth, B. E., & Mael, F. (1989). Social identity theory and the organization. *Academy of Management Review*, 14(1), 20–39.
- [51] Luthans, F., & Youssef, C. M. (2004). Human, social, and now positive psychological capital management: Investing in people for competitive advantage. *Organizational Dynamics*, 33(2), 143–160.



- 
- [52] Morgeson, F. P., & Humphrey, S. E. (2006). The Work Design Questionnaire. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 91(6), 1321–1339.
- [53] Ulrich, D., & Smallwood, N. (2004). Capitalizing on capabilities. *Harvard Business Review*, 82(6), 119–127.
- [54] Boudreau, J. W., & Ramstad, P. M. (2005). Talentship and the evolution of human resource management. *Human Resource Management*, 44(2), 129–136.
- [55] Schneider, B. (1987). The people make the place. *Personnel Psychology*, 40(3), 437–453.
- [56] Brymer, R. A., Molloy, J. C., & Gilbert, B. A. (2014). Human capital pipelines. *Journal of Management*, 40(2), 448–470.
- [57] Cascio, W. F. (2006). The economic impact of employee behaviors on organizational performance. *Academy of Management Perspectives*, 20(3), 124–130.
- [58] Buckley, M. R., et al. (2004). Mentoring others. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 89(4), 626–636.
- [59] Brandes, P., Dharwadkar, R., & Wheatley, K. (2004). Social exchange in an organization. *Academy of Management Journal*, 47(1), 53–63.
- [60] Katz, D., & Kahn, R. L. (1978). *The Social Psychology of Organizations*. Wiley.
- [61] Cascio, W. F., & Aguinis, H. (2008). Staffing twenty-first-century organizations. *Academy of Management Annals*, 2(1), 133–165.
- [62] McEvily, B., Perrone, V., & Zaheer, A. (2003). Trust as an organizing principle. *Organization Science*, 14(1), 91–103.
- [63] Huselid, M. A. (1995). The impact of human resource management practices on turnover, productivity, and corporate financial performance. *Academy of Management Journal*, 38(3), 635–672.