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ABSTRACT

Costly Mistakes: Why and When Spelling Errors in Resumes Jeopardise Interview Chances*

Earlier research has associated spelling errors in resumes with reduced hiring chances. However, the analysis of hiring penalties due to spelling errors has thus far been restricted to white-collar occupations and relatively high numbers of errors per resume. Moreover, the mechanisms underlying the spelling error penalty have remained unclear. To fill these gaps in the peerreviewed literature, we conducted a scenario experiment with 445 genuine recruiters. Results show that, compared to error-free resumes, hiring penalties are being inflicted for both error-laden resumes (18.5 percent points lower interview probability) and resumes with fewer errors (7.3 percent points lower interview probability). Furthermore, we find substantial heterogeneity in penalties inflicted based on various applicant, job and participant characteristics. About half of the spelling error penalty can be explained by the perception that applicants who make spelling errors have lower interpersonal skills (9.0%), conscientiousness (12.1%) and mental abilities (32.2%).

JEL Classification: C91, I21, J24

Keywords: spelling errors, resumes, signalling, hiring experiments

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1. Introduction

Resume review is a first and crucial step in the hiring process. Its major purpose is to screen out applicants who do not fit the job requirements (Higgins & Judge, 2004). During this early screening phase, employers infer otherwise unobservable applicant characteristics (e.g., work ethic) from resumes (Knouse, 1987). Hence, it is in applicants' best interest to positively shape employers' inferences in the short time (about 45 seconds according to Arnulf, Tegner & Larssen, 2010) employers skim through a resume (Cole, Field, Giles & Harris, 2009). Applying the seminal signalling theory to resume screening (Connelly, Certo, Ireland & Reutzel, 2011; Spence, 1973), employers ('signal receivers') lack a priori knowledge of applicants' ('signal senders') productivity; hence, there is information asymmetry. Applicants attempt to reduce this asymmetry by compiling resumes with information on characteristics such as education to signal their qualities as potential employees and convincing employers of their suitability (Piopiunik, Schwerdt, Simon & Woessmann, 2020). The rationale behind education as a signal is that applicants of lower quality would be unable to complete education programs, thus indicating that graduates possess job skills that applicants without a degree lack (Weiss, 1995; Piopiunik et al., 2020).

Education sections on resumes are deliberate signals transmitted by applicants. However, unintentional negative signalling, that is, often unintended consequences of sender actions that signal undesirable characteristics, has received relatively little attention in the literature (Connelly et al., 2011). In the current study, we focus on one instance of unintentional negative signalling in the hiring process, namely poor linguistic care through spelling errors in resumes. We argue that in a hiring context, poor language care can be considered both a strong and visible signal (Ramaswami, Dreher, Bretz & Wiethoff, 2010) of job-relevant characteristics (*infra*), which affects hiring decisions.¹ First, spelling errors are potentially strong signals as they contain important information on unobservable characteristics relevant to hiring decisions. More specifically, in prior research (primarily through surveys), employers indicated that they attach value to the written communication of their prospective employees (Christensen & Rees, 2002; Ranaut, 2018; Zekeri, 2004). These skills are even more critical because employees are often found to possess inadequate written communication skills (Alshare, Lane & Miller, 2011; Christensen & Rees, 2002; Ranaut, 2018). Spelling accuracy could be an increasingly relevant signal to differentiate applicants, thus creating a competitive advantage for applicants with error-free resumes. Second, spelling errors can be a visible

¹ Over the years, scholars have used alternative names for the different core constructs of signalling theory. For a complete overview of the theoretical concepts, we recommend the review of Connelly et al. (2011).

signal. That is, signal receivers can easily notice the signalling because of its objective nature – spelling is either correct or not – and readers can easily recognise errors (Charney & Rayman, 1989).

Having described the potential of spelling errors in resumes to act as unintentional (negative) signals, we now discuss, based on a review of the literature, potential inferences drawn from spelling errors in resumes. These inferences include unobservable applicant characteristics signalled by applicants based on the recruiters' attributions of these errors. Hence, we found three broad domains of potential inferences drawn from spelling errors. First, Martin-Lacroux (2017) theorised that applicants with erroneous spelling might be perceived as lacking professionalism, politeness, language and cultural skills and maturity in communication. These *interpersonal skills* are known to have an impact on recruiters' hiring decisions (Eberhardt, McGee & Moser, 1997; Piopiunik et al., 2020) because they reflect an individual's ability to manage complex interpersonal relationships in the workplace (Chen, Huang & Lee, 2011).

Second, employers could attribute spelling errors to the applicant's personality. These applicants are, in particular, accused of laziness, untidy work and little proofreading (Martin-Lacroux, 2017; Morgan & Thompson, 2013), all behaviours associated with lower levels of *conscientiousness*. In contrast, conscientious individuals are likely to be hired because they are perceived as goal-oriented, hard-working and loyal workers (Baert & Decuyper, 2006; Barrick & Mount, 1991). Indeed, as a personality trait, conscientiousness is positively associated with job performance (Barrick & Mount, 1991) and earnings (Mueller & Plug, 2006). Third, employers may also attribute spelling errors to applicants' *mental abilities*. This might especially be the case when applications contain multiple errors (Figueredo & Varnhagen, 2005; Martin-Lacroux, 2017). Workers with higher mental abilities are attractive applicants for recruiters because they might perform tasks quickly and efficiently. Indeed, measures of general mental abilities are the single best predictor of job performance (Hunter, 2017; Schmidt & Hunter, 1998).

In line with the discussed theoretical reasons for a penalty of spelling errors in hiring, earlier empirical studies found that error-laden resumes do indeed make poor impressions on recruiters screening for jobs with high educational requirements. An overview of the empirical literature on effects of spelling errors in resumes is presented in Table 1 below. More specifically, spelling errors in resumes are associated with lower applicant ratings, hiring chances and proposed starting salaries (Charney & Rayman, 1989; Charney, Rayman & Ferreira-Buckley, 1992; van Toorenburg, Oostrom & Pollet, 2015; Martin-Lacroux & Lacroux, 2017; Martin-Lacroux, 2017). Moreover, there is some initial evidence for heterogeneity of

spelling errors' effect with a higher penalty inflicted on more experienced (Martin-Lacroux & Lacroux, 2017) and non-white applicants (Shore, Tashchian & Forrester, 2021). In their study, however, Martin-Lacroux and Lacroux (2017) also suggest that penalties for spelling errors vary with the recruiter's own spelling capacities, with the penalty disappearing among recruiters with low spelling abilities.

[Table 1]

Regarding empirical design, we discover two gaps in these studies that limit their external validity, which is also acknowledged by Martin-Lacroux and Lacroux (2017). First, as illustrated in Table 1, the number of spelling errors featured in pasts experiments' resumes is always substantial, with no less than five errors per application. However, to truly capture a broad range of realistic occurrences of spelling errors in resumes ('ecological validity'), we are convinced that an investigation of cases with lower numbers of spelling errors is an imperative addition to the literature. Second, and perhaps even more important, is that prior studies on the effects of linguistic care in solicitations have exclusively focussed on so-called 'white-collar' jobs. When spelling errors in resumes signal lower interpersonal skills and conscientiousness in addition to mental ability, they could also jeopardise hiring chances in 'blue-collar' jobs where mental abilities typically less central job demands than in white-collar jobs.

In the present study, we address these concerns by means of a state-of-the-art factorial survey experiment that is a substantial extension of previous designs in multiple aspects. In the experiment, we collect hireability ratings and perceptions about applicants based on resumes with systematically assigned spelling errors, including a lower number of errors (two) than used in earlier literature. A total of 445 real-life recruiters – a significant number in comparison to the literature – partake in the experiment, with a total of 1,335 resumes appraised. Importantly, these recruiters are randomly distributed across eight fictitious vacancies, including both white- and blue-collar jobs. Besides increasing the external validity of our experiment, this randomisation also allows us to investigate heterogeneity in the spelling error effect by occupation characteristics. In addition, our experimental design allows us to investigate the moderating potential of other applicant (specific resume content) and recruiter characteristics (e.g., language sensitivity) not yet addressed in the literature. Finally, we also have recruiters rate applicants by a broad spectrum of candidate perceptions related to interpersonal skills, conscientiousness and mental abilities, so that we can uncover the mechanisms underlying the spelling error penalty more comprehensively than previous studies.

2. Method

Factorial survey experiments enable the analysis of human judgments and beliefs by integrating an experimental set-up in a survey (Auspurg & Hinz, 2014). They are, therefore, increasingly used to study hiring decisions (e.g., Auspurg, Hinz & Sauer, 2017; Kuziemko, Norton, Saez & Stantcheva, 2015; Sterkens, Baert, Rooman & Derous, in press; Van Belle, Di Stasio, Caers, De Couck & Baert, 2018). In the context of the current hiring experiment, genuine recruiters evaluated fictitious applicants depicted in written resumes, for which the characteristics ('vignette dimensions', among which is the number of spelling errors in a resume) varied systematically over several categories ('vignette levels', e.g., zero, two or five errors). As vignette experiments combine experimental and survey elements, they inherit favourable attributes of both causal interpretations (experiment) and increased external validity through investigation of a broader (survey) population. Additionally, through the (i) manipulation of multiple applicant characteristics (besides spelling errors) and a (ii) randomisation across eight job contexts, we again ensure the external validity of our study. Finally, by eliciting applicant perceptions per hiring decision made, our study design allows us to measure explanations for different spelling error penalties inflicted upon applicants.

2.1. Vignette design

In our experiment, participants passed a series of judgments on three fictitious resumes ('vignettes'). Applicants were all Flemish graduates.² The development of graduate resumes had the advantage that disproportionally dominant vignette dimensions such as relevant experience were avoided (Auspurg & Hinz, 2014). Concise resumes were realistic for this population; consequently, our manipulations were not overly complex for the different jobs. We return to this point in Section 4.

Fictitious applicants varied systematically across seven vignette dimensions on pre-determined levels (Auspurg & Hinz, 2014). Furthermore, our vignettes were based on resume templates of the Public Employment Agency of Flanders (PEAF). The exact vignette dimensions and their corresponding levels employed are discussed below and summarised in

² Flanders is the Dutch-speaking, northern part of Belgium and its largest community. More than 6.5 million people in the Belgian population (of 11.5 million people in total) live in Flanders. The Flemish labour market (Belgium) is mainly characterised by a (1) relatively high competition for human capital (compared to other regions in Europe) and a (2) high regulation of labour contracts (see Baert & Verhaest, in press).

Table 2.

[Table 2]

This first and most critical dimension in which fictitious job applicants differed was the number of spelling errors a resume contained, namely zero, two or five errors. Errors in resumes violated the rules of spelling by, for example, incorrectly conjugating verbs or incorrectly spelling words phonetically.³ Cross-validation of errors was performed by two native Dutch-speaking researchers and twenty pretesters (i.e., pretesters (i) recognised the errors in resumes and (ii) evaluated the proposed errors as realistically occurring). The supplementary materials with a record of various spelling errors are available upon request.

The following dimensions were manipulated in the resume heading: (2) applicant sex ('male', 'female') and (3) age of graduation ('foreseen age of graduation', 'one year past the foreseen age of graduation' and 'two years past the foreseen age of graduation').

The remaining manipulated dimensions were (4) student work experience, (5) hobbies, (6) achievement in tertiary education and (7) applicant's perception of their mother tongue. Following Van Belle et al. (2020), we made the following distinctions in (4) student work: 'none mentioned', 'student work in the weekends' and 'student work during the holidays'. Hobby (5) categories included 'none mentioned', 'team sports' and 'volunteering', which were based on multiple earlier hiring experiments (e.g., Baert & Verhaest, 2021; Sterkens et al., in press; Van Belle et al. 2020). Achievement in tertiary education (6) was distinguished by 'none mentioned', 'graduated cum laude' and 'international experience'. The variable was logically fixed at the value 'none mentioned' in resumes from high school graduates. Applicant's perception of their mother tongue (7) had two levels: 'mother tongue' and 'mother tongue, excellent'. The second level stressed graduates' varying self-rated language capacities. In practice, resume sections for known languages indeed allow applicants to express their perceived language mastery in different degrees.

The seven dimensions described were logical choices to manipulate in fictitious (graduate) resumes to maximise the external validity of our experiment as the dimensions are commonly presented in real-life resumes. Moreover, earlier research has evidenced the

³ Incorrect conjugations of verbs resulting from an erroneous implementation of the 'dt-rule' are the most common spelling errors in Dutch (Heyman, Vuli, Laevaert & Moens, 2018). Other examples of implemented errors are: 'manlijk' (correct: 'mannelijk'; male (English)) and 'vollybal' (correct: volleybal; volleyball (English)). Caveat: among the different errors implemented, we could not make a perfect distinction between a participant's evaluation of an error as either typographical in nature or as a result of incorrect knowledge of spelling.

dimensions' relevance in recruiters' decision-making (Cole et al., 2009; Piopiunik et al., 2020; Van Belle et al., 2020).⁴ Note that manipulating fewer relevant dimensions could have led to an overestimation of the spelling-error penalty inflicted by recruiters because (mimicking) a real-life hiring decision also requires recruiters to combine different sources of information. Furthermore, applying a theoretical framework of signalling, interaction effects were expected between spelling errors and (other) applicant characteristics on hiring chances. In particular, (in)consistencies between signals (Connelly et al., 2011) could impact the magnitude of spelling errors' effect on hiring chances. For instance, descriptive gender stereotypes such as 'women are more perceptive and understanding' (Heilman, 2012) could cause a female gender to signal higher interpersonal skills to a recruiter. When spelling errors convey an opposite signal (i.e., lower interpersonal skills), an inconsistency arises between the two signals. This inconsistency might result in a buffering effect (i.e., women receiving a lower penalty) or a strengthening effect (i.e., women receiving a higher penalty).

Our selection of dimensions and levels resulted in a total of 972 possible unique vignette combinations (i.e., 3 (spelling errors) × 2 (sex) × 3 (age of graduation) × 3 (student work) × 3 (hobby) × 3 (tertiary education-specific achievement) × 2 (language perception of mother tongue)). Obviously, a fully factorial design in which every participant rated each unique vignette would have put unreasonable demands on the participants (and having each participant judge a single vignette would have been inefficient for data collection). Hence, we constructed a D-efficient design (Auspurg & Hinz, 2014), selecting subsets of vignettes ('decks') with limited correlations between dimensions and being balanced across levels. More concretely, the algorithms stacked a subset of 99 unique vignettes into 33 decks of three vignettes. The resulting D-efficiency score of 98.347 (maximum 100) indicated that any losses of estimation precision were negligible compared to a fully factorial design in which all 972 vignettes were judged by participants.

In addition, the fictitious resumes presented in the experiment comprised (i) a typical Flemish sounding name, (ii) a postal address in a middle-class neighbourhood, (iii) a mobile phone number, (iv) an e-mail address with a major provider, (v) a date of birth, (vi) an indication of the Belgian nationality and (vii) the most logical educational degree for the job. The layout of the resumes also differed slightly – as mentioned above, templates from the Public Employment Agency of Flanders were used. These small differences cannot bias our research results since the aforementioned seven vignette factors were randomised across the

⁴ In particular for the Flemish hiring context, see the field experiments on the effect of gender, grade retention, volunteering and achievement in tertiary education on employment opportunities of Baert et al. (2016), Baert and Picchio (2021), Baert and Vujić (2016) and Baert and Verhaest (2021).

templates.

2.2. Data collection

In April 2020, our vignette experiment was integrated into a large-scale online survey sent to genuine recruiters living in Flanders out of a panel interested in participating in research. Panel members received an invitation and two weeks later were sent a reminder to participate. Participants were withheld in the final study sample when they (i) responded affirmatively to a question on recent hiring experience ('In the past year, were you responsible for recruiting candidates (applicants)'), (ii) completely filled out the survey and (iii) passed a manipulation check (i.e., responding affirmatively to the question 'Did the applicants you judge differ in language care?' near the end of the experiment).⁵ After applying these criteria, we withheld 445 professionals and 1,335 vignette observations.

2.3. Procedure

Job vacancy

Following an informed consent form, participants received detailed experimental instructions. Participants had to imagine themselves as the head of human resources in the company 'Peeters NV' (a neutral-sounding Flemish family name) with the current task to fill a specific vacancy.

Then, one out of eight fictitious job vacancies was randomly assigned to the experimental recruiters. Adding to the external validity of the experiment, we pursued variation in three job characteristics. First, the presented vacancies varied in the required level of education. Second, the presented vacancies varied with regard to the type of sector. Applying the macro-economic distinction between the secondary and tertiary sectors, we presented both manufacturing and services vacancies. By manipulating both the required education level and sector in the hiring assignment, our study's set-up is distinguished from earlier work that investigated the role of spelling errors in service-sector occupations with high educational requirements (so-called 'white collar' jobs; for an overview, see Appendix Table 1). Third, vacancies varied with regard to their required written communication skills. In line with Ehrhart and Ziegert (2005), we expect the 'signal receivers', here recruiters, to apply a different weight to the signal of spelling errors when hiring for jobs with higher written communication requirements because writing skills have a more immediate relevance when hiring for said jobs

⁵ Including those not passing this check does not change our research conclusions.

(Martin-Lacroux & Lacroux, 2017).

To systematically operationalise variations in the proposed job characteristics, we based ourselves on the O*Net classifications of occupations.⁶ More concretely, we approximated each experimental job characteristic (discussed supra) with its corresponding O*Net attribute(s) and then selected occupations according to their O*Net scores per attribute.⁷ As a result of this exercise, participants received a fictitious vacancy for one of the following occupations: (i) recreation worker, (ii) production worker, (iii) secretary, (iv) assistant graphic designer, (v) specialist electronics, (vi) air traffic controller, (vii) human resources manager and (viii) audiovisual specialist. The vacancy descriptions presented to participants were also derived from their respective O*Net descriptions. An overview of the job characteristics per corresponding occupation is presented in Appendix Table 1.

Resume evaluations: hiring decisions

After reading through their assigned vacancy, participants judged three graduate resumes – varying on the seven dimensions discussed in Subsection 2.1 – by sharing their hiring decisions and perceptions of applicants on response scales from 0 (fully disagree) to 10 (fully agree). An overview of items used for the vignette evaluations is shown in Table 3 below.

[Table 3]

More concretely, recruiters' decisions were measured by two statements. Responding to a first statement, participants rated the probability they would invite an applicant for a first job interview (hereafter referred to as 'interview probability'). This is our benchmark outcome variable. Subsequently, participants rated the probability they would eventually hire the applicant using a second statement ('hiring probability'). This outcome is used in our robustness analysis.

Resume evaluations: applicant perceptions

Immediately following their hiring decisions, participants shared their applicant perceptions using 13 statements as derived from the literature on spelling errors' potential signalling effects

⁶ O*NET OnLine is an application developed by the Department of Labor of the United States. It provides occupational information on the skill requirements for over 900 occupations.

⁷ We matched required education level to its direct O*Net counterpart. Sector was inferred based on the task descriptions of O*Net occupations. Required written communication skills was a weighted average of the attributes 'Communicating with Persons Outside Organization', 'Communicating with Supervisors, Peers or Subordinates', 'Electronic Mail', 'Writing' and 'English Language'.

(section 1, *supra*). In total, three perception scales were calculated by adding up the corresponding perception items (*infra*) and dividing them through the number of items of that scale. Consequently, their resulting scores also range from 0 to 10. As a robustness check, analyses were separately conducted for scale and item level.

First, as a measure of *perceived interpersonal skills*, we translated Finkelstein and Burke's (1998) interpersonal skill scale into Dutch, which is a scale developed with assessing managers' perceptions of applicants in mind. Furthermore, after revision of the scale by experts in the field of labour market research, we complemented the scale with a fourth item on the general quality of communication with the applicant beyond job interviews. Hence, items measured the applicant's expected (i) quality of communication in general, (ii) communication during a job interview, (iii) ability to get along with others encountered on the job as well as (iv) the recruiter's perceived pleasure of interacting with the applicant.

Second, *perceived conscientiousness* was measured with five items drawn from a Dutch translation of Costa and McCrae's (1992) seminal work. More specifically, items gauged perceptions of applicants regarding whether they work (i) hard, (ii) in an organised manner, (iii) thoroughly, (iv) systematically and (v) were responsible.

Third, *perceived mental abilities* were assessed through a scale of four items based on the seminal works of Dunn, Mount, Barrick and Ones (1995) and Warner and Sugarman (1986). That is, items gauged perceptions of applicants' (i) problem-solving abilities, (ii) capacity to quickly learn new skills, (iii) intelligence and (iv) knowledgeability.

Post-experimental questionnaire

Upon having indicated their evaluations of three fictitious resumes, recruiters completed the experimental procedure by filling out a post-survey questionnaire with participant variables. These variables included demographic characteristics as well as professional experience and psychographic variables. The data were to be used in moderation analyses and robustness checks.

More concretely, the demographics surveyed were: participant gender ('male', 'female'), age (in years, continuous), mother tongue ('Dutch', 'other'), nationality ('Belgian', 'other EU-28', 'other non-EU-28') and education level ('tertiary education at university', 'tertiary

education outside of university', 'secondary education', 'primary education').⁸ Participants' professional experiences were gauged through an item on hiring tenure ('less than a year', 'one to five years', 'greater than five years').

The two psychographic variables investigated were sensitivity to language care and social desirability. Whereas Martin-Lacroux and Lacroux (2017) found that recruiters' penalties inflicted for spelling errors were moderated by their own spelling capacities, we complement their work by testing whether participants' self-reported language sensitivity has a similar moderating role. Indeed, based on signalling theory, recruiters ('signal receivers') who report being sensitive to the language care of job applicants might assign additional weight to spelling errors in resumes ('receiver calibration'; Connelly et al., 2011). Sensitivity to language care was measured with a self-developed scale consisting of three statements: (i) 'In general, language care is important to me', (ii) 'When judging job applicants, language is important to me' and (iii) 'I am language-sensitive'. These statements were rated on a scale from 0 'fully agree' to 10 'fully disagree', summed and scaled to 10 ($\alpha = 0.897$). Finally, participants' social desirability was measured through the shortened Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale developed by Reynolds (1982) and validated across different contexts (Beretvas, Meyers & Leite, 2002; Sârbescu, Costea & Rusu, 2012). The scale contains 13 items expressing behaviours that are either socially sanctioned or approved (e.g., 'I sometimes feel resentful when I don't get my way'). Participants indicated whether the items applied to them (score 1) or not (score 0). Afterwards, participants' total social desirability scores were calculated by summing item scores.

2.4. Data description

In our sample, both sexes were well-represented (46.7% women). On average, participants were 47.011 years old ($SD = 11.165$), had Dutch as their mother tongue (96.6%), enjoyed tertiary education (91.5%) and tended to agree with statements on their sensitivity to language care – with an average score of 7.968 out of 10 ($SD = 1.484$). The samples' eligibility was further indicated by participants' professional background because about half (47.9%) of the respondents had more than five years of experience making hiring decisions.

Furthermore, the low- to non-existent correlations between spelling errors and other applicant (minimum: 0.017, maximum 0.080), job (minimum –0.001, maximum: 0.030) and

⁸ The participant variables 'mother tongue' and 'nationality' were only used for the purpose of sample description because moderation analyses and robustness checks became irrelevant due to the dominance of the levels Dutch (mother tongue) and Belgian (nationality).

participant (minimum: 0.001, maximum 0.018) characteristics indicated our D-efficient design (Subsection 2.1) and randomisations were successful.

2.5. Statistical framework

The experimental data collected for this study were analysed with the 'Stata/MP 15' statistical software using regression methods. To estimate the total effects of two and five spelling errors, we first linearly regressed the hiring outcomes on the different applicant, job and participant characteristics (Subsection 2.3), with standard errors clustered at the participant level. Logistic regressions did not change our research conclusions. Second, we investigated heterogeneity in the penalties inflicted for two and five errors by testing moderation effects related to the aforementioned applicant, job and participant characteristics. Third, as shown in Figure 1 below, we applied a multiple mediation framework (Hayes, 2017) to decompose the total effects of spelling errors (c-path) on hiring decisions by potential underlying mechanisms. This model is explained in Subsection 3.3.

[Figure 1]

3. Results

3.1. The effects of spelling errors on interview probability

In line with the existing literature discussed in Section 1, we find that recruiters inflict hiring penalties for spelling errors in resumes. Indeed, resumes featuring two ($\beta = -0.730$, $p < 0.001$) and five ($\beta = -1.850$, $p < 0.001$) errors receive lower interview probabilities. More specifically, the graduate resumes containing five spelling errors receive an 18.5 percent points lower interview probability compared to an error-free resume.⁹ Our estimated effect of spelling errors is well comparable to a study among HR recruiters by van Toorenburg et al. (2015) reporting a 13.7 percent points decrease in hireability ratings of HR specialists for resumes featuring five spelling errors.¹⁰

Furthermore, having manipulated additional applicant characteristics, we can compare the magnitudes of spelling errors' effects with those of other resume characteristics. Hence,

⁹ This interpretation is adequate because our response scales ranged from 0 to 10 (Subsection 2.3).

¹⁰ For van Toorenburg et al. (2015), we calculated the spelling errors' percentage point decrease in hireability ratings in context by dividing their unstandardised coefficient (-0.820) by their number of scale points (6).

for our graduate resumes, we find that the two-error penalty is comparable to the value recruiters attach to applicants' volunteering experience (compared to no extracurricular activity mentioned; $\beta = -0.706$, $p < 0.001$). The impact of five spelling errors, however, is substantially greater than that of any other experimental manipulation. Therefore, no 'counterpart' is evident among the manipulations.

An overview of the further regression results is presented in panel (1) of Table 4 below.

3.2. Different moderators of the spelling error penalty

To further our understanding of the interview penalties inflicted for spelling errors left in resumes, we now employ moderation analyses to examine whether the effects of two and five spelling errors are attenuated or amplified in co-occurrence with other (i) applicant, (ii) job and (iii) participant characteristics (Section 1). As participants could vary in unobserved, confounding variables, a causal interpretation of the interactions regarding the related interactions is inappropriate. Our set-up does, however, provide causal evidence for moderation effects between the different applicant characteristics as well as those related to job characteristics, as both were carefully manipulated.

Panels (2) to (5) of Table 4 contain the results of a stepwise insertion of interaction terms. For conciseness, we limit ourselves to a tabular presentation of the results from moderation analyses with five errors. Nonetheless, the complete analyses with two errors will be shared upon request. Our analyses of the two-way interaction terms with two spelling errors suggest that the penalty inflicted for two errors is uniform across the different applicant and participant characteristics investigated (Section 2) as we cannot identify statistically significant interaction effects. Regarding the job characteristics, however, we find that more severe penalties are inflicted for occupations with higher written communication requirements ($\beta = -0.658$, $p = 0.006$). This is unsurprising given that, in some sense, reading through applicants' resumes could already be considered a preliminary 'work sample' for those jobs in which written communication takes a central role (Roth, Bobko, McFarland & Buster, 2005).

Interestingly, the analyses of interaction effects with five spelling errors yield a different picture. Our data suggest substantial heterogeneity in the penalty for five errors across applicant, job and participant characteristics. For instance, we find that female applicants applying with an error-laden resume are penalised more severely than males, albeit with marginal significance (Table 4, panel 4: $\beta = -.691$, $p = 0.060$). As indicated in Section 1, this effect could result from a specific case of signal inconsistency, namely 'gender incongruent behaviour' (Cohen & Bunker, 1975; He & Kang, 2019). Specifically, recruiters could interpret

spelling errors in a resume as a violation of behavioural norms for women, but less so for men.¹¹ Furthermore, we find evidence for a buffering effect for applicants who mention volunteering as an extracurricular activity. Volunteers receive a lower penalty for five spelling errors featured in their resume ($\beta = 0.828$, $p = 0.041$). One explanation for this buffering effect could be that recruiters perceive volunteering as a reliable signal (Connelly et al., 2011) of interpersonal skills (as indicated by Van Belle et al., 2018) in comparison to spelling errors. Therefore, recruiters may resolve this signalling inconsistency by inflicting a lower penalty for errors.

In our analyses with job characteristics, we similarly identify a buffering effect. When applying for jobs with high educational requirements, more concretely, one is penalised less severely for an error-laden resume than when applying for jobs with lower educational requirements ($\beta = 1.017$, $p = 0.011$). An explanation for this effect could be similar to that of volunteering (supra). As such, applicants' level of education, like spelling errors, already has a reliable signalling function for intelligence (Van Belle et al., 2018). Hence, higher or lower levels of education could attenuate or amplify, respectively, the penalty inflicted for errors, which is a result of signalling inconsistency. Next, a point of similarity between the moderation analyses for two and five errors is the (here marginally) significant interaction with the occupation's written communication requirements. More specifically, we find that in the case of jobs with high written communication requirements, five spelling errors are again penalised more severely ($\beta = -0.509$, $p = 0.058$).

We conclude our moderation analyses for five spelling errors with an analysis of participant characteristics. In contrast to resumes with two errors, we find that higher scores of recruiters' sensitivity to language care (Subsection 2.3) are associated with more severe penalties inflicted for five spelling errors ($\beta = -0.303$, $p < 0.001$). As introduced in Section 1, once again applying signalling theory, this interaction could be understood as a case of 'receiver calibration' where more sensitive recruiters apply higher weights to language care when screening error-laden resumes.

[Table 4]

3.3. Testing spelling errors' signalling functions as an explanation

Next, we investigate the underlying mechanisms for the penalties found related to the

¹¹ In Subsection 3.3 below, we briefly return to this point by providing evidence for differences in recruiters' expectations ('signals') between male and female applicants.

perceptions of the candidates' interpersonal skills, conscientiousness and mental abilities. That is, we investigate (i) to which extent spelling errors in the candidates' resumes affect these perceptions and (ii) to which extent these perceptions explain variation in the interview probability.

To this end, we estimate of multiple mediation model (Hayes, 2017). For Figure 1, we calculate mediation effects ($a \times b$ -paths) and a remaining direct effect (c' -path). The experiment allows for a causal interpretation of both spelling errors' signals (a -paths) and total effects (c -path; discussed in Subsection 3.1). It is, however, important to acknowledge that the experiment cannot provide causal evidence for the associations between applicant perceptions and the interview invitation outcome (b -paths), for reasons similar to those discussed in Subsection 3.2.

In econometric terms, we estimate the following equations within our model:

$$M_1 = \alpha_{M_1} + \beta_{M_1} AC + \gamma_{M_1} JC + \delta_{M_1} RC + \varepsilon_1 TSE + \vartheta_1 FSE + \epsilon_{M_1} ; \quad (1)$$

$$M_2 = \alpha_{M_2} + \beta_{M_2} AC + \gamma_{M_2} JC + \delta_{M_2} RC + \varepsilon_2 TSE + \vartheta_2 FSE + \epsilon_{M_2} ; \quad (2)$$

$$M_3 = \alpha_{M_3} + \beta_{M_3} AC + \gamma_{M_3} JC + \delta_{M_3} RC + \varepsilon_3 TSE + \vartheta_3 FSE + \epsilon_{M_3} ; \quad (3)$$

$$Y = \alpha_Y + \beta_Y AC + \gamma_Y JC + \delta_Y RC + \varepsilon' TSE + \vartheta' FSE + \theta_1 M_1 + \theta_2 M_2 + \theta_3 M_3 + \epsilon_Y. \quad (4)$$

In this model, M_1 , M_2 and M_3 are mediation scales: perceived interpersonal skills, perceived conscientiousness and perceived intelligence, respectively (or the 13 underlying items, in our secondary analysis). TSE and FSE represent applicants with two and five spelling errors in their resumes, respectively. AC is a vector of the additional applicant characteristics (Subsection 2.1), JC a vector of the three job characteristics (Subsection 2.3) and RC a vector of the measured participant characteristics (Subsection 2.3). Y is the interview (or hiring) probability. Then, β_M , γ_M , δ_M , ε_i and ϑ_i are the parameters associated with AC , JC , RC , TSE and FSE in the equations with M_i as dependent variable and α_{M_i} as the intercept. β_Y , γ_Y , δ_Y , ε' , ϑ' and α_Y are the corresponding parameters in the fourth equation with Y as dependent variable. Last, θ_1 , θ_2 and θ_3 are parameters associated with the mediator scales in the fourth equation.

From these equations ε' and ϑ' are the remaining direct effects of two and five spelling errors after controlling for the mediators. In this study, we are mainly interested in the parameters (i) ε_i , ϑ_i and (ii) the products $\varepsilon_i \theta_i$, $\vartheta_i \theta_i$. These represent the (i) signalling effects of spelling errors and the (ii) indirect effects of spelling errors on Y through the three mediators. Following Hayes (2017), we estimate the four equations simultaneously and correct standard errors (i.e., ϵ_{M_1} ,

ϵ_{M_2} , ϵ_{M_3} and ϵ_Y) for clustering observations at the recruiter level. Appendix Table 2 presents the full estimation results.

As theorised, both two and five spelling errors convey negative signals to employers. More concretely, we find causal evidence that spelling errors instil perceptions of lower (i) interpersonal skills (two errors: $\beta = -0.228$; $p = 0.006$; five errors: $\beta = -0.745$; $p < 0.001$), (ii) conscientiousness (two errors: $\beta = -0.427$; $p < 0.001$; five errors: $\beta = -1.072$; $p < 0.001$) and (iii) mental abilities (two errors: $\beta = -0.399$; $p < 0.001$; five errors: $\beta = -1.000$; $p < 0.001$). In that the response scales range from 0 to 10, we can interpret the coefficients as follows: five spelling errors lead to a 10.0 percent points reduction in perceived mental abilities of the applicant. Comparing the coefficients of the signalling effects, our model suggests that of the three scales, (i) the magnitudes of signalling effects are highest for perceived conscientiousness and perceived mental abilities and (ii) five errors, compared to two, elicit the same yet ‘stronger’ perceptions from recruiters.

Furthermore, returning to the applicant-side moderators from Subsection 3.2, our rich experimental set-up also allows for the estimation of signalling effects of other resume elements – an advantage it has over earlier studies mentioned in Table 1. For instance, we find that volunteering signals higher interpersonal skills ($\beta = -0.711$; $p < 0.001$), corroborating the explanations we propose for the moderating role of applicants’ volunteering. Likewise, we find that recruiters expect women to possess higher levels of interpersonal skills, conscientiousness and mental abilities than men (see Appendix Table 2 for a complete overview of effects).

Next, although we find evidence for multiple signals emitted by spelling errors, not all signals necessarily predict recruiters’ interview decisions to the same extent. Investigating the signals’ potential as mediators, we calculate the indirect effects of two and five spelling errors on interview probability via the proposed mediators over a bootstrapping procedure. Table 5 presents the percentage of the total spelling error effect on the interview outcome explained by each mediator. For the resumes featuring two errors, we find that perceived interpersonal skills (9.0% of the total effect), perceived conscientiousness (12.1%) and perceived mental abilities (32.2%) explain significant shares of the interview penalty. Again, we identify a similar pattern for resumes with five errors.

Our conclusion that perceived mental abilities explains the largest share of the penalty – even though its signalling impact is comparable to that of perceived conscientiousness – can be understood by differences in recruiters’ preferences. More concretely, our data suggest that

recruiters value applicants' mental abilities over conscientiousness.¹² From the indirect effects calculated, we conclude that our model partially mediates the effects of two ($9.0\% + 12.1\% + 32.2\% = 53.3\%$) and five ($11.6\% + 11.9\% + 31.9\% = 55.4\%$) spelling errors on interview probability. Another reason to label the mediation as partial is that the direct effects of two errors ($\beta = -0.342$; $p = 0.002$) and five errors ($\beta = -0.825$; $p < 0.001$) on the interview probability remain significant. The partial mediation suggests that with the three categories of signals we investigated, we can already explain more than half of the penalty inflicted. However, additional perceptions could be in play beyond those we investigated.

[Table 5]

We checked the robustness of the results by using alternative econometric specifications and re-estimating our benchmark models for subsets of the data. In particular, we (i) swapped the interview probability scale for the hiring probability scale and conducted analyses on (ii) participants with low to average social desirability scores and (iii) those who had at least one year of experience in hiring decisions. See Appendix Table 3 for the estimation results.¹³ Out of these checks, we conclude that the findings remain robust under these adaptations. However, in the subsamples investigated, the statistical significance of the mediators related to interpersonal skills and conscientiousness are less significant (sometimes only at the 10% level).

Finally, Appendix Tables 4 and 5 display a secondary analysis where we re-estimate our multiple mediation model after replacing the three mediation scales for the thirteen individual perception items. This detailing provides a more fine-grained analysis of the driving perceptions. With respect to interpersonal skills, the experimental recruiters fear above all poorer communication during a job interview and later in the workplace. When job candidates make five mistakes, recruiters also think that others will be less likely to cooperate with these candidates and that they will enjoy that cooperation less. Regarding the perception of lesser conscientiousness, those who make spelling mistakes are rated as less (i) hard-working, (ii) well-organised, (iii) thorough, (iv) systematic, and (v) responsible. Finally, regarding the perception of lesser cognitive qualities, those who make spelling mistakes are perceived as (i) having lower problem-solving ability, (ii) less trainable, (iii) less intelligent, and (iv) less knowledgeable. In other words, we find empirical evidence for all spelling error signals included

¹² Recruiters attaching more weight to applicants' mental abilities than conscientiousness is comprehensible because general mental ability is the single-best predictor of job performance (Hunter, 2017).

¹³ Participants were considered as scoring 'high' on the social desirability scale when they had a score above the sample average plus one standard deviation ($0.661 + 0.170 = 0.831$).

in our experiment. We find that the individual perception items on communication during a job interview (perceived interpersonal skills), working thoroughly (perceived conscientiousness) and knowledgeability (perceived mental abilities) were the most outspoken drivers of each scales' indirect effects.

4. Conclusion

To understand how spelling errors in job candidates' resumes drive their hiring chances, we conducted a scenario experiment in which genuine recruiters evaluated fictitious applicants with resumes containing a randomised numbers of spelling errors. More concretely, they evaluated three resumes for one out of eight job vacancies with respect to hireability as well as to 13 statements derived from the dominant theoretical perceptions about applicants associated with poor language care in resumes. Broadly speaking, our study makes four contributions to the literature. First, we drastically enhanced the ecological validity of scenario experiments on language care by allowing lower numbers of spelling errors in resumes. Indeed, as indicated in the literature overview from Table 1, prior experiments consistently featured five or more errors in a single resume. Second, to our knowledge, this work was the first to investigate the effects of spelling errors in blue-collar (besides white-collar) occupations. Third, through our design, we were able to realistically analyse the effects of spelling errors relative to other applicant characteristics featured in resumes and investigate whether these characteristics (as well as recruiter characteristics) moderate the spelling error penalty. Last, we quantitatively broke down hiring penalties into their underlying perceptions of applicants thereby uncovering the mechanisms underlying the spelling error penalty more comprehensively than previous studies.

In line with prior research, we conclude that graduates with an error-laden resume (featuring five errors) have an 18.5 percentage points reduced chance of an interview than applicants with an error-free resume. This magnitude of five errors' effect is unlike any of the other applicant-side manipulations we investigated (e.g., student work and hobbies). Moreover, we also find causal evidence for a similar, yet lesser, penalty inflicted to applicants with a smaller number of errors left in their resumes. That is, similar in magnitude to the hiring advantage caused by volunteering, we calculate that resumes with two errors receive 7.3 percent points lower interview probabilities.

Next, through our moderation analyses, we establish that there is substantial heterogeneity in the penalty inflicted for error-laden resumes – but less so for resumes with

few errors. In particular, our data evidence that female applicants were penalised more severely than males and that the mention of volunteering had a buffering effect, thus reducing the penalty inflicted. Additional moderation analyses with job and participant characteristics suggest that error-laden resumes are more disapproved of in blue-collar jobs, in positions with high requirements for written communication and by recruiters perceiving themselves as sensitive to language-care.

Finally, we conclude that both two and five spelling errors have a negative signalling function for applicants' interpersonal skills, conscientiousness and mental abilities. Together, these three signals explain more than 50% of the interview penalties inflicted on resumes with two and five errors – with unfavourable perceptions of applicants' mental abilities explaining the largest share (approximately 30%). Similar to the hiring penalties inflicted, error-laden resumes also have a stronger impact on recruiters' perceptions of applicants than resumes with a lower number of errors.

The most obvious implication of this study's results is that applicants-to-be should carefully scan their applications for spelling errors as these prove to be costly mistakes in the hiring process. Indeed, recruiters disapprove of not only error-laden resumes but also, as we now evidenced, apply penalties for resumes containing relatively fewer errors.

Furthermore, from a scientist-practitioner perspective, our results raise concerns about the interrater reliability of resume screening. More specifically, as suggested by moderation analyses, recruiters' self-reported language sensitivity is associated with differential treatment of applicants who leave spelling errors in resumes. Perhaps of even larger concern is our finding that women (similar to ethnic minorities, Shore et al., 2021) are penalised more severely for error-laden resumes. Therefore, to reduce inter-rater variability, optimise procedural fairness of hiring procedures (Gilliand, 1994) and grow a professional environment providing equal opportunities, organisations could consider organisation-wide guidelines on the application elements that are relevant for hiring practices.

Finally, we acknowledge this study's limitations and offer directions for future research avenues. First, the experimental design of the study allows us to causally infer (i) effects of spelling errors on both the hiring outcomes and applicant perceptions and (ii) the moderating role of other applicant and job characteristics. However, the associations between hiring outcomes, applicant perceptions and participant characteristics might correlate with exogenous confounding variables. Consequently, future researchers might want to investigate the potential causal effects of moderators at the recruiter side.

Second, following Charney and Rayman (1989) and Charney et al. (1992), we limited

ourselves to manipulating realistic graduate resumes. By focussing on graduates, it was feasible to richly manipulate additional resume characteristics in addition to the number of spelling errors without creating overly complex and dissimilar stimuli across different occupations. Indeed, an analogous design with more experienced applicants per job – eight in total – would have required supplementary and personalised information on work experiences and trajectories to become even remotely ecologically valid.

Third, the experiments' laboratory settings could have induced measurement biases because participants were aware of study participation. We mitigated this risk in the developmental phase of the study by developing multidimensional resumes that closely resemble real-life graduate applications. Indeed, vignette experiments are found to correlate strongly with actual behaviour (Hainmueller, Hangartner & Yamamoto, 2015). We furthermore mitigated risks of measurement biases by performing robustness checks, for instance, on subsamples of participants with low to average social desirability tendencies. Nevertheless, follow-up research could eliminate the potential risks of lab experiments by developing a field experiment (e.g., a correspondence study; Baert, 2018) to estimate interview penalties inflicted for different numbers and types of spelling errors featured in applications. Of course, this method comes at the cost of an inability to measure the underlying perceptions of applicants that recruiters have.

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Appendix

[Appendix Table 1]

[Appendix Table 2]

[Appendix Table 3]

[Appendix Table 4]

[Appendix Table 5]

Table 1. Spelling errors during resume screening: literature review

Study	Country	Method	Occupation(s)	Main results (on spelling errors)
Charney & Rayman (1989)	United States	Survey experiment with 18 recruiters, each evaluating 72 fictitious graduate resumes	Mechanical engineers	– Resumes with errors (average eight to ten) received lower ratings on desire to interview.
Charney, Rayman & Ferreira-Buckley (1992)	United States	Study 1: Survey experiment with 47 recruiters, each evaluating 36 fictitious graduate resumes Study 2: Survey experiment with 42 undergraduate students, each evaluating 36 fictitious graduate resumes	Marketeer	– Study 1: Resumes with errors (average five to nine) received lower ratings on desire to interview. – Study 2: Resumes with errors (average five to nine) received equal ratings on deserving a job interview.
van Toorenburg, Oostrom & Pollet (2015)	Netherlands	Survey experiment with 73 recruiters, each evaluating six resumes	HR specialist	– Resumes with errors (five) received lower hireability ratings.
Martin-Lacroux (2017)	France	Verbal protocol analysis of 20 recruiters, each evaluating six resumes and cover letters	Banking account manager	– Resumes with spelling errors (ten) are described differently from resumes without errors and resumes with typographical errors (ten). Resumes with spelling errors had the highest rejection rate. – Spelling errors are attributed to soft skills, abilities and culture.
Martin-Lacroux & Lacroux (2017)	France	Survey experiment with 536 recruiters, each evaluating four resumes and cover letters	Banking account manager	– Resumes with spelling errors (five or ten) had the highest rejection rates. – Only recruiters with considerable spelling abilities penalised error-laden resumes.
Shore, Tashchian & Forrester (2021)	United States	Survey experiment with 164 respondents experienced at hiring, each evaluating one fictitious LinkedIn profile ('resume')	Sales manager	– Resumes with spelling errors (eight) received lower interview probabilities, hiring probabilities, salary offers and were perceived more negatively. – Resumes with spelling errors (eight) of non-white applicants received lower salary offers than resumes of white applicants with spelling errors.

Notes. Verbal protocol analysis is a qualitative research method that involves asking participants to think aloud while conducting a task. Verbalisations are then transcribed and analysed via a coding scheme. For a definition of 'survey experiments', we refer to Section 2.

Table 2. Vignette dimensions and levels presented in experimental materials

Vignette dimensions	Vignette levels
Number of spelling errors	{0; 2; 5}
Sex	{Male; Female}
Age of graduation (years) ^a	{Foreseen age of graduation; Foreseen age of graduation + 1; Foreseen age of graduation + 2}
Student work	{None mentioned; Student work in the weekends; Student work during the holidays}
Hobbies	{None mentioned; Team sports; Volunteering}
Achievement in tertiary education ^b	{None mentioned; Graduated cum laude; International experience}
Perception of mother tongue	{Mother tongue; Mother tongue, excellent}

Notes. As described in Subsection 2.1, 99 applicant resumes (i.e., combinations of seven vignette dimensions filled out in resume templates) were systematically bundled in 33 decks of three graduate resumes. Participants were then randomly assigned one deck to evaluate.^a In Flanders, the foreseen ages of graduation are 18 (secondary education) and 22 (tertiary education at the used master levels) years.^b The level of achievement in tertiary education was fixed to 'none mentioned' when participants were assigned to a vacancy with lower educational requirements (see Subsection 2.3).

Table 3. Items used for applicant evaluations

Evaluative dimension	Statement
A. HIRING DECISION	
Interview probability	I think that I will invite this applicant for a job interview.
Hiring probability	There is a high chance that I will effectively hire this applicant.
B. PERCEIVED INTERPERSONAL SKILLS	
Perceived quality of communication	I think that this applicant will communicate well with me
Perceived quality of communication during a job interview	I think that this applicant will communicate well with me during a job interview.
Perceived ability to get along with others encountered on the job	I think that the applicant will get along with all sorts of people she/he will encounter in this job.
Perceived pleasure in interaction	I think that, at work, I will enjoy interacting with this person.
C. PERCEIVED CONSCIENTIOUSNESS	
Perceived as hard-working	I think that this person is hard-working.
Perceived as organised	I think that this person will work in an organised manner.
Perceived as thorough	I think that person will work thoroughly.
Perceived as systematic	I think that this person will work systematically.
Perceived as being responsible	I think that this person is responsible.
D. PERCEIVED MENTAL ABILITIES	
Perceived problem-solving ability	I think that this person has strong problem-solving abilities.
Perceived capacity to learn quickly	I think that this person has the capacities to quickly learn new skills.
Perceived intelligence	I think that this person is intelligent.
Perceived knowledgeability	I think that this person is knowledgeable.

Notes. Each item was rated on a scale from 0 (Completely disagree) to 10 (Completely agree).

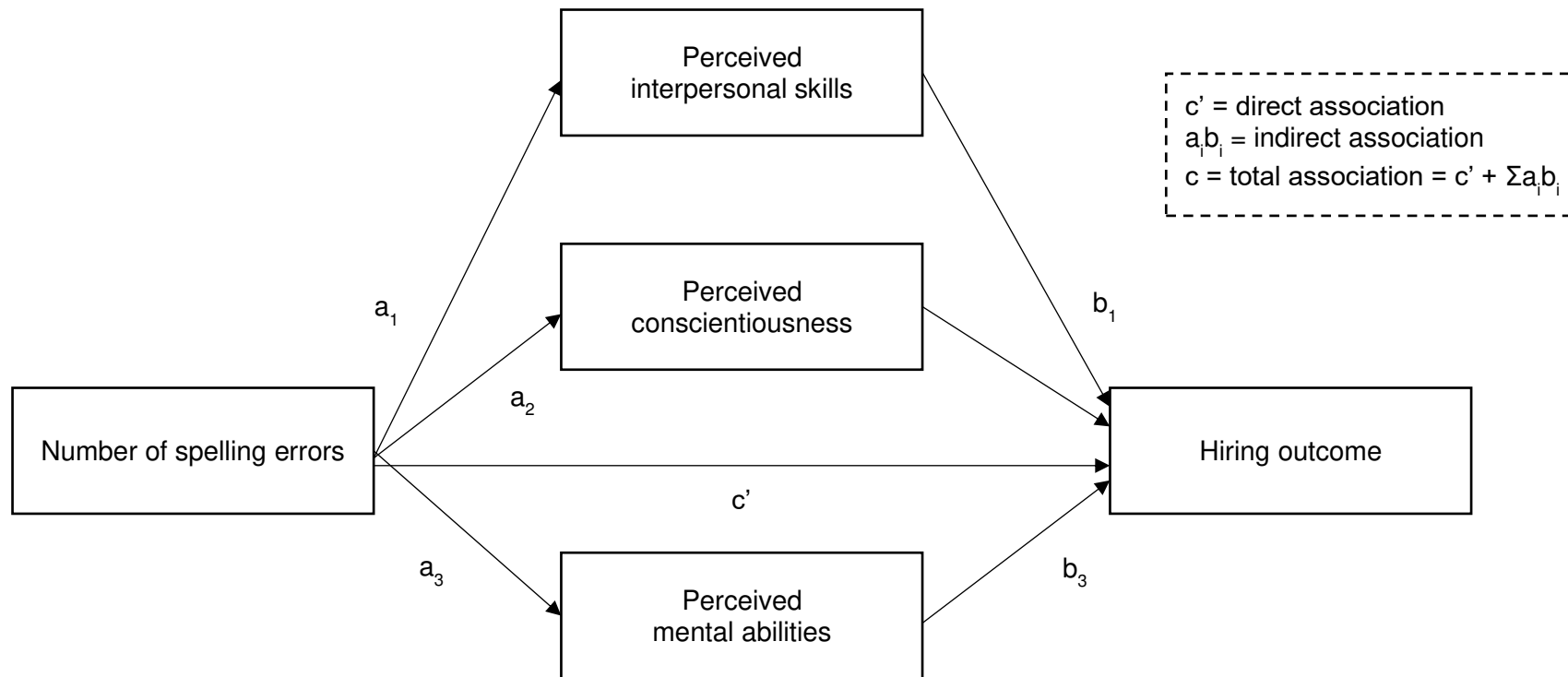


Figure 1: Core mediation framework outlined in Subsection 2.5

Table 4. Regression results with interview probability as the outcome variable, two-way interactions included for five spelling errors

	Interview probability				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS					
Spelling errors (ref. = none)					
Two errors	-0.730*** (0.135)	-0.719*** (0.136)	-0.734*** (0.136)	-0.730*** (0.135)	-0.726*** (0.136)
Five errors	-1.850*** (0.155)	-2.388*** (0.584)	-1.671*** (0.218)	-0.127 (0.880)	-0.349 (1.070)
Female	0.375*** (0.121)	0.620*** (0.173)	0.394*** (0.119)	0.368*** (0.120)	0.631*** (0.171)
Age of graduation (ref. = foreseen age)					
One year later	0.164 (0.146)	-0.124 (0.207)	0.120 (0.145)	0.167 (0.145)	-0.149 (0.205)
Two years later	0.137 (0.143)	-0.133 (0.200)	0.100 (0.142)	0.159 (0.141)	-0.138 (0.198)
Student work (ref. = none mentioned)					
On the weekends	0.308** (0.145)	0.323 (0.204)	0.345** (0.146)	0.312** (0.145)	0.343* (0.205)
During holidays	0.227* (0.132)	0.109 (0.204)	0.230* (0.132)	0.233* (0.132)	0.095 (0.205)
Hobbies (ref. = none mentioned)					
Team sports	0.308** (0.141)	0.260 (0.208)	0.283** (0.140)	0.309** (0.142)	0.236 (0.209)
Volunteering	0.706*** (0.139)	0.414** (0.179)	0.678*** (0.139)	0.700*** (0.138)	0.390** (0.178)
Achievement in tert. edu. (ref. = none mentioned)					
Graduated cum laude	0.124 (0.214)	0.175 (0.247)	0.133 (0.215)	0.136 (0.214)	0.391 (0.266)
International experience	0.438** (0.213)	0.273 (0.262)	0.414* (0.211)	0.455** (0.211)	0.514* (0.284)
Mother tongue perceived as excellent	0.155 (0.128)	0.278 (0.173)	0.166 (0.127)	0.138 (0.127)	0.262 (0.173)
Five errors × Female		-0.718* (0.362)			-0.691* (0.366)
Five errors × Graduated one year later		0.718 (0.449)			0.674 (0.454)
Five errors × Graduated two years later		0.676 (0.451)			0.665 (0.452)
Five errors × Student work on the weekends		-0.078 (0.441)			-0.067 (0.444)
Five errors × Student work during holidays		0.368 (0.442)			0.359 (0.442)
Five errors × Team sports		0.118 (0.452)			0.132 (0.448)
Five errors × Volunteering		0.888** (0.404)			0.828** (0.405)
Five errors × Graduated cum laude (tert. edu.)		0.014 (0.479)			-0.656 (0.602)
Five errors × International experience (tert. edu.)		0.634 (0.448)			-0.032 (0.565)
Five errors × Mother tongue perceived as excellent		-0.221 (0.357)			-0.248 (0.359)

B. JOB REQUIREMENTS					
Req. level of education: high	0.040 (0.274)	-0.054 (0.224)	-0.240 (0.278)	0.036 (0.275)	-0.382 (0.289)
Req. written communication: high	-0.649*** (0.222)	-0.581*** (0.224)	-0.464** (0.230)	-0.646*** (0.223)	-0.407* (0.233)
Req. type of labour: service	0.023 (0.216)	0.032 (0.215)	0.154 (0.227)	0.030 (0.216)	0.167 (0.226)
Five errors × high level of education req.			0.850*** (0.278)		1.017** (0.399)
Five errors × high written communication req.			-0.558** (0.262)		-0.509* (0.268)
Five errors × service labour req.			-0.407 (0.276)		-0.395 (0.285)
C. PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS					
Female	0.139 (0.223)	0.133 (0.222)	0.138 (0.223)	0.100 (0.232)	0.057 (0.232)
Age (c)	-0.001 (0.009)	0.001 (0.009)	-0.001 (0.009)	0.012 (0.012)	-0.004 (0.010)
Language sensitivity (c)	-0.110 (0.068)	-0.113 (0.069)	-0.109 (0.068)	-0.011 (0.072)	-0.010 (0.072)
Five errors × Female				0.095 (0.267)	0.187 (0.262)
Five errors × Age				0.012 (0.012)	0.013 (0.012)
Five errors × Language sensitivity				-0.294*** (0.082)	-0.303*** (0.082)
N	1,335				

Notes. Abbreviations used: c (continuous variable), ref. (reference category), req. (required), and tert. edu. (tertiary education). The presented statistics are coefficient estimates and their standard errors in parentheses. Standard errors are corrected for clustering of the observations at the participant level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

Table 5. Mediation analysis: percentages of spelling error's effects on interview probability explained by each mediating scale

Mediators	Two spelling errors	Five spelling errors
	Percentage of spelling error's effect on interview probability explained by mediators [p-value]	Percentage of spelling error's effect on interview probability explained by mediators [p-value]
Perceived interpersonal skills (s)	9.0% [0.038]	11.6% [0.033]
Perceived conscientiousness (s)	12.1% [0.049]	11.9% [0.001]
Perceived mental abilities (s)	32.2% [0.000]	31.9% [0.000]
N	1,335	

Notes. Abbreviation used: s (scale consisting of multiple items). P-values are corrected for clustering of observations at the participant level. Percentages related to p-values below 5% are in bold.

Appendix Table 1. Jobs and corresponding job characteristics used in the experiment

Job	Req. level of education	Sector	Req. written communication skills
Recreation worker	Low	Services	Low
Production worker	Low	Manufacturing	Low
Secretary	Low	Services	High
Assistant graphic designer	Low	Manufacturing	High
Specialist electronics	High	Manufacturing	Low
Air traffic controller	High	Services	Low
Human resources manager	High	Services	High
Audiovisual specialist	High	Manufacturing	High

Notes. Abbreviation used: req. (required). Jobs were selected and categorised based on data provided by O*Net, as described in Subsection 2.3.

Appendix Table 2: Mediation analysis with interview probability as the outcome and three mediators

	Mediators			Interview probability
	Perceived interpersonal skills	Perceived conscientiousness	Perceived mental abilities	
A. APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS				
Spelling errors (ref. = none)				
Two errors	−0.228*** (0.084)	−0.427*** (0.085)	−0.399*** (0.076)	−0.342*** (0.108)
Five errors	−0.745*** (0.096)	−1.027*** (0.099)	−1.000*** (0.096)	−0.825*** (0.119)
Female	0.425*** (0.075)	0.402*** (0.072)	0.330*** (0.070)	−0.025 (0.099)
Age of graduation (ref. = foreseen age)				
One year later	0.089 (0.091)	0.254*** (0.095)	0.161* (0.092)	−0.008 (0.106)
Two years later	0.021 (0.082)	0.123 (0.087)	0.051 (0.084)	0.074 (0.102)
Student work (ref. = none mentioned)				
On the weekends	0.331*** (0.084)	0.468*** (0.085)	0.204*** (0.078)	−0.003 (0.114)
During holidays	0.172** (0.084)	0.363*** (0.085)	0.142* (0.081)	0.019 (0.095)
Hobbies (ref. = none mentioned)				
Team sports	0.494*** (0.079)	0.230*** (0.086)	0.275*** (0.078)	−0.045 (0.107)
Volunteering	0.711*** (0.081)	0.548*** (0.087)	0.484*** (0.080)	0.103 (0.108)
Achievement in tert. edu. (ref. = none mentioned)				
Graduated cum laude	0.139 (0.134)	0.186 (0.138)	0.392*** (0.130)	−0.186 (0.171)
International experience	0.395*** (0.123)	0.334*** (0.130)	0.590*** (0.126)	−0.092 (0.167)
Mother tongue perceived as excellent	0.055 (0.076)	0.043 (0.078)	0.131* (0.074)	0.052 (0.095)
B. JOB REQUIREMENTS				
Req. level of education: high	−0.191 (0.160)	−0.189 (0.166)	0.115 (0.163)	0.066 (0.218)
Req. written communication: high	−0.094 (0.128)	−1.132 (0.131)	−0.186 (0.129)	−0.485*** (0.183)

Req. type of labour: service	0.096 (0.126)	-0.041 (0.128)	-0.181 (0.123)	0.110 (0.180)
C. PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS				
Female	0.170 (0.125)	0.018 (0.132)	0.090 (0.127)	0.033 (0.181)
Age (c)	-0.009 (0.006)	-0.008 (0.006)	-0.005 (0.006)	0.007 (0.008)
Language sensitivity (c)	0.015 (0.036)	-0.015 (0.035)	-0.057 (0.037)	-0.078 (0.056)
D. MEDIATING PERCEPTIONS				
Perceived interpersonal skills (s)				0.289*** (0.089)
Perceived conscientiousness (s)				0.205** (0.097)
Perceived mental abilities (s)				0.590*** (0.099)
N	1,335			

Notes. Abbreviations used: s (scale consisting of multiple items), ref. (reference category), req. (required), and tert. edu. (tertiary education). The presented statistics are coefficient estimates and their standard errors in parentheses for the mediation model outlined in Subsection 3.2. Standard errors are corrected for clustering of the observations at the participant level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

Appendix Table 3. Robustness checks of mediation analysis: percentages of spelling errors' effects on hiring outcomes explained by mediators

Mediators	Hiring probability as alternative outcome		Subsample with low or average social desirability		Subsample with hiring tenure of at least one year	
	Two spelling errors	Five spelling errors	Two spelling errors	Five spelling errors	Two spelling errors	Five spelling errors
	Percentage of spelling error's effect on hiring probability explained by mediators [p-value]		Percentage of spelling error's effect on interview probability explained by mediators [p-value]		Percentage of spelling error's effect on interview probability explained by mediators [p-value]	
Perceived interpersonal skills (s)	9.0 [0.038]	11.6 [0.033]	11.2 [0.080]	12.9 [0.007]	8.8 [0.062]	11.6 [0.004]
Perceived conscientiousness (s)	12.1 [0.049]	11.9 [0.001]	12.9 [0.070]	11.6 [0.058]	12.5 [0.048]	12.5 [0.048]
Perceived mental abilities (s)	32.2 [0.000]	31.9 [0.001]	29.6 [0.001]	28.0 [0.001]	30.8 [0.001]	30.8 [0.001]
N	1,335		1,035		1,260	

Notes. Abbreviation used: s (scale consisting of multiple items). P-values are corrected for clustering of observations at the participant level. Percentages related to p-values below 5% are in bold. Observations are categorised as 'low or average social desirability' if recruiters scored socially desirable answering tendencies below the sample mean increased by one standard deviation.

Appendix Table 4: Extended mediation analysis with interview probability as the outcome and perception items as mediators

	Mediators				Interview probability
	Perceived quality of communication	Perceived quality of communication during a job interview	Perceived ability to get along with others in the job.	Perceived pleasure in interaction	
A. APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS					
Spelling errors (ref. = none)					
Two errors	-0.334*** (0.100)	-0.364*** (0.102)	-0.044 (0.096)	-0.169* (0.089)	
Five errors	-0.970*** (0.121)	-1.037*** (0.112)	-0.380*** (0.104)	-0.592*** (0.100)	
Female	0.544*** (0.093)	0.511*** (0.085)	0.314*** (0.086)	0.331*** (0.079)	
Age of graduation (ref. = foreseen age)					
One year later	0.043 (0.114)	0.719 (0.109)	0.067 (0.098)	0.175* (0.095)	
Two years later	0.001 (0.104)	0.063 (0.099)	-0.106 (0.091)	0.126 (0.088)	
Student work (ref. = none mentioned)					
On the weekends	0.456*** (0.106)	0.350*** (0.099)	0.294*** (0.097)	0.223** (0.089)	
During holidays	0.290*** (0.107)	0.190* (0.099)	0.112 (0.096)	0.095 (0.087)	
Hobbies (ref. = none mentioned)					
Team sports	0.448*** (0.101)	0.472*** (0.096)	0.600*** (0.091)	0.456*** (0.087)	
Volunteering	0.736*** (0.098)	0.597*** (0.097)	0.897*** (0.095)	0.614*** (0.089)	
Achievement in tert. edu. (ref. = none mentioned)					
Graduated cum laude	0.175 (0.157)	0.190 (0.155)	0.125 (0.148)	0.066 (0.143)	
International experience	0.432*** (0.150)	0.347** (0.149)	0.327** (0.136)	0.474*** (0.140)	
Mother tongue perceived as excellent	0.198 (0.95)	0.109 (0.091)	0.023 (0.081)	0.069 (0.079)	
B. JOB REQUIREMENTS					
Req. level of education: high	-0.284 (0.176)	-0.084 (0.180)	-0.161 (0.170)	-0.235 (0.170)	
Req. written communication: high	-0.066 (0.139)	-0.115 (0.143)	-0.181 (0.134)	-0.015 (0.137)	

Req. type of labour: service	-0.043 (0.139)	0.126 (0.140)	0.183 (0.131)	0.118 (0.133)
C. PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS				
Female	0.216 (0.138)	0.210 (0.142)	0.088 (0.129)	0.167 (0.133)
Age (c)	-0.005 (0.007)	-0.006 (0.007)	-0.011* (0.006)	-0.015** (0.006)
Language sensitivity (c)	-0.004 (0.038)	-0.033 (0.041)	0.060 (0.041)	0.038 (0.041)
D. MEDIATING PERCEPTIONS				
Perceived quality of communication				0.093 (0.079)
Perceived quality of communication during a job interview				0.228*** (0.077)
Perceived ability to get along with others in the job				-0.104* (0.061)
Perceived pleasure in interaction				0.129* (0.071)
N	1,335			

Notes. Abbreviations used: s (scale consisting of multiple items), ref. (reference category), req. (required), and tert. edu. (tertiary education). The presented statistics are coefficient estimates and their standard errors in parentheses for the mediation model outlined in Subsection 3.2. Standard errors are corrected for clustering of the observations at the participant level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

Appendix Table 4 continued (1): Extended mediation analysis with interview probability as the outcome and perception items as mediators

	Mediators					Interview probability
	Perceived as hard-working	Perceived as organised	Perceived as thorough	Perceived as being responsible	Perceived as systematic	
A. APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS						
Spelling errors (ref. = none)						
Two errors	-0.226** (0.105)	-0.417*** (0.100)	-0.770*** (0.107)	-0.312*** (0.095)	-0.413*** (0.096)	
Five errors	-0.589*** (0.107)	-1.066*** (0.117)	-1.622*** (0.125)	-0.932*** (0.116)	-1.150*** (0.113)	
Female	0.308*** (0.082)	0.429*** (0.086)	0.575*** (0.095)	0.346*** (0.084)	0.352*** (0.084)	
Age of graduation (ref. = foreseen age)						
One year later	0.242** (0.108)	0.278** (0.111)	0.246** (0.122)	0.272** (0.106)	0.231** (0.111)	
Two years later	0.116 (0.096)	0.172* (0.103)	0.172 (0.116)	0.617 (0.096)	0.140 (0.103)	
Student work (ref. = none mentioned)						
On the weekends	0.949*** (0.103)	0.401*** (0.101)	0.278** (0.109)	0.465** (0.098)	0.246** (0.100)	
During holidays	0.614*** (0.096)	0.376*** (0.102)	0.195* (0.111)	0.388*** (0.097)	0.242** (0.102)	
Hobbies (ref. = none mentioned)						
Team sports	0.299*** (0.097)	0.171 (0.107)	0.168 (0.113)	0.332*** (0.093)	0.179* (0.104)	
Volunteering	0.707*** (0.103)	0.345*** (0.106)	0.474*** (0.112)	0.884*** (0.096)	0.328*** (0.108)	
Achievement in tert. edu. (ref. = none mentioned)						
Graduated cum laude	0.132 (0.154)	0.302* (0.155)	0.249 (0.154)	0.040 (0.151)	0.205 (0.162)	
International experience	0.261* (0.158)	0.292* (0.154)	0.431*** (0.161)	0.341** (0.143)	0.346** (0.146)	
Mother tongue perceived as excellent	0.072 (0.084)	0.033 (0.094)	0.118 (0.098)	-0.035 (0.085)	0.029 (0.091)	
B. JOB REQUIREMENTS						
Req. level of education: high	-0.200 (0.185)	-0.165 (0.179)	-0.229 (0.183)	-0.204 (0.182)	-0.147 (0.175)	
Req. written communication: high	-0.105 (0.147)	-0.064 (0.139)	-0.219 (0.147)	-0.125 (0.146)	-0.146 (0.132)	

Req. type of labour: service	0.225 (0.139)	-0.053 (0.136)	-0.165 (0.145)	-0.018 (0.141)	-0.195 (0.135)
C. PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS					
Female	0.078 (0.145)	0.033 (0.140)	-0.113 (0.153)	-0.007 (0.147)	0.033 (0.135)
Age (c)	-0.011 (0.007)	-0.009 (0.006)	-0.005 (0.007)	0.061 (0.007)	-0.009 (0.006)
Language sensitivity (c)	0.020 (0.038)	-0.004 (0.038)	-0.064 (0.042)	-0.010 (0.040)	-0.013 (0.038)
D. MEDIATING PERCEPTIONS					
Perceived as hard-working					0.041 (0.070)
Perceived as organised					0.100 (0.071)
Perceived as thorough					0.138* (0.073)
Perceived as being responsible					0.026 (0.063)
Perceived as systematic					-0.092 (0.072)
N	1,335				

Notes. Abbreviations used: s (scale consisting of multiple items), ref. (reference category), req. (required), and tert. edu. (tertiary education). The presented statistics are coefficient estimates and their standard errors in parentheses for the mediation model outlined in Subsection 3.2. Standard errors are corrected for clustering of the observations at the participant level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

Appendix Table 4 continued (2): Extended mediation analysis with interview probability as the outcome and perception items as mediators

	Mediators				Interview probability
	Perceived problem-solving ability	Perceived capacity to learn quickly	Perceived intelligence	Perceived knowledgeability	
A. APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS					
Spelling errors (ref. = none)					
Two errors	−0.210** (0.091)	−0.389*** (0.092)	−0.571*** (0.092)	−0.427*** (0.091)	−0.247** (0.109)
Five errors	−0.704*** (0.104)	−0.881*** (0.109)	−1.323*** (0.117)	−1.094*** (0.113)	−0.664*** (0.123)
Female	0.372*** (0.077)	0.262*** (0.081)	0.261*** (0.083)	0.423*** (0.088)	−0.094 (0.098)
Age of graduation (ref. = foreseen age)					
One year later	0.179* (0.108)	0.204* (0.107)	0.068 (0.111)	0.192* (0.104)	−0.010 (0.107)
Two years later	0.192** (0.092)	−0.022 (0.097)	−0.101 (0.099)	0.134 (0.100)	0.030 (0.102)
Student work (ref. = none mentioned)					
On the weekends	0.255*** (0.093)	0.263*** (0.090)	0.195** (0.097)	0.102 (0.091)	0.016 (0.118)
During holidays	0.175* (0.092)	0.114 (0.092)	0.140 (0.100)	0.137 (0.099)	0.013 (0.100)
Hobbies (ref. = none mentioned)					
Team sports	0.243*** (0.091)	0.371*** (0.89)	0.196** (0.098)	0.291*** (0.098)	−0.020 (0.109)
Volunteering	0.471*** (0.086)	0.570*** (0.99)	0.431*** (0.097)	0.462*** (0.099)	0.167 (0.115)
Achievement in tert. edu. (ref. = none mentioned)					
Graduated cum laude	0.140 (0.144)	0.335** (0.155)	0.726*** (0.154)	0.366** (0.144)	−0.201 (0.167)
International experience	0.289** (0.138)	0.534*** (0.155)	0.887*** (0.153)	0.651*** (0.140)	−0.125 (0.164)
Mother tongue perceived as excellent	0.066 (0.079)	0.196** (0.084)	0.142 (0.092)	0.122 (0.089)	0.036 (0.092)
B. JOB REQUIREMENTS					
Req. level of education: high	0.057 (0.172)	0.098 (0.185)	0.175 (0.186)	0.132 (0.180)	0.079 (0.213)
Req. written communication: high	−0.058 (0.133)	−0.100 (0.138)	−0.237 (0.145)	−0.352** (0.148)	−0.453** (0.179)

Req. type of labour: service	-0.153 (0.130)	-0.164 (0.132)	-0.225 (0.139)	-0.181 (0.140)	0.095 (0.175)
C. PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS					
Female	0.131 (0.132)	0.048 (0.136)	0.038 (0.144)	0.141 (0.145)	0.017 (0.176)
Age (c)	-0.007 (0.006)	-0.008 (0.006)	-0.004 (0.007)	-0.000 (0.006)	0.001 (0.008)
Language sensitivity (c)	-0.021 (0.040)	-0.035 (0.043)	-0.076* (0.042)	-0.097** (0.039)	-0.050 (0.055)
D. MEDIATING PERCEPTIONS					
Perceived problem-solving ability					-0.019 (0.071)
Perceived capacity to learn quickly					0.058 (0.074)
Perceived intelligence					0.103 (0.098)
Perceived knowledgeability					0.343*** (0.083)
N	1,335				

Notes. Abbreviations used: s (scale consisting of multiple items), ref. (reference category), req. (required), and tert. edu. (tertiary education). The presented statistics are coefficient estimates and their standard errors in parentheses for the mediation model outlined in Subsection 3.2. Standard errors are corrected for clustering of the observations at the participant level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

Appendix Table 5. Extended mediation analysis: percentages of spelling error's effects on hiring outcomes explained by individual items

Mediators	Two spelling errors		Five spelling errors	
	Percentage of spelling error's effect on interview probability explained by mediators [p-value]	Percentage of spelling error effect on hiring probability explained by mediators [p-value]	Percentage of spelling error's effect on interview probability explained by mediators [p-value]	Percentage of spelling error's effect on hiring probability explained by mediators [p-value]
A. PERCEIVED INTERPERSONAL SKILLS				
Perceived quality of communication	4.2% [0.351]	3.7% [0.446]	4.9% [0.252]	4.7% [0.272]
Perceived quality of communication during a job interview	11.4% [0.004]	6.9% [0.049]	12.8% [0.000]	8.8% [0.017]
Perceived ability to get along with others encountered on the job	-0.1% [0.598]	-0.4% [0.787]	-2.2% [0.005]	-1.8% [0.386]
Perceived pleasure of interacting with the applicant	3.0% [0.503]	3.8% [0.329]	4.1% [0.278]	5.9% [0.080]
B. PERCEIVED CONSCIENTIOUSNESS				
Perceived as working hard	1.2% [0.425]	0.1% [0.846]	1.3% [0.362]	0.3% [0.839]
Perceived as working in an organised manner	5.8% [0.000]	4.7% [0.134]	5.8% [0.000]	5.5% [0.045]
Perceived as working thoroughly	14.4% [0.000]	19.5% [0.013]	12.1% [0.000]	18.3% [0.000]
Perceived as working systematically	1.1% [0.685]	1.0% [0.731]	1.4% [0.731]	1.4% [0.756]
Perceived as being responsible	-5.2% [0.032]	0.1% [0.983]	-5.7% [0.001]	0.1% [0.983]
C. PERCEIVED MENTAL ABILITIES				
Perceived problem-solving ability	-0.0% [0.757]	1.6% [0.543]	-7.2% [0.794]	2.5% [0.356]
Perceived capacity to quickly learn new skills	3.2% [0.334]	2.4% [0.213]	2.8% [0.306]	2.4% [0.174]
Perceived intelligence	8.1% [0.027]	3.2% [0.427]	7.4% [0.044]	3.4% [0.416]
Perceived knowledgeability	20.1% [0.021]	17.6% [0.013]	20.3% [0.001]	20.1% [0.001]
N	1,335			

Notes. Abbreviation used s (scale consisting of multiple items). P-values are corrected for clustering of observations at the participant level. Percentages related to p-values below 5% are in bold.