

INTRODUCTION

This study explores several social cues used by managers to categorize and evaluate different employees that result in differential treatment or differentiation between employees. The theory developed in this study is based on cognitive bias resulting from the prototypical nature of the context of the specific person being assessed. Because this cognitive effect can influence the perception of competence in the new hire it is this process to understand and measure the extent to which these processes may differ over time when measured at two different times to support previous findings in Akten. The data will also highlight the extent of differentiation between respondents across a three year period of ageing. The focus will then shift to examine the relationship between age and performance.

The ability to use the cues mentioned above to better understand certain aspects of target users, and to make more informed decisions of management actions or forms of self-promotion using negative or positive self-expressions (e.g., resume descriptions, review posts, and so forth) has led to the belief that this information can be used to predict outcomes – such as promotion success/failure and/or consumer satisfaction (Akten, 2010; Akten et al., 2010). By understanding theory of perception, the researcher can make the practice of better understanding of the decision making process easier and the need to consider the type of user who are to make critical decisions to be reduced (Akten, 2010; Akten, Treadwell, & Sosa, 2010; Akten, Treadwell, & Sosa, 2010). The participants of this study come from various countries (Akten et al., 2010).

THE INFLUENCE OF THEORIES OF AGING: AGE AND PERCEIVED COMPETENCE

THEORIES OF AGING: PERCEIVED COMPETENCE CHANGES, PERCEIVING AN INFLUENCE ON COMPETENCE AND THE COMPETENCE-AGE CONNECTION

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