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## RESOURCES
**Poole College of Management Career Center**
Undergraduate Programs
1133 Nelson Hall
919.515.7174

**Staff**
- Brian Newton – Director
- Janet Rakes – Assistant Director

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### Poole College of Management CAREER RESOURCES GUIDE
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#### FOR MARINE OFFICERS LEADERSHIP BEGINS WITH EDUCATION.
- Must be a full-time student
- No weekly obligations to include additional classes, wearing of uniform, etc.
- (2) 6-week or (1) 10-week summer training session in Quantico, VA
- Does not interfere with college schedule
- $3000 - $5000 paid for summer training
- Earn up to (9) college credits for completing training
- Financial Assistance available after completing training
- Upon graduation guaranteed commission as 2nd Lieutenant
- Starting salary - $55k-$60k a year
- Guaranteed flight contracts for those who qualify
- 26 different specialties from Infantry to Logistics

Contact:
- Captain Andre C Fontaness
- O: (919) 856-4170
- C: (919) 349-3692
- Andre.fontaness@marines.usmc.mil

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### NC STATE
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#### Poole College of Management CAREER RESOURCES GUIDE
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#### Poole College of Management Career Center
Undergraduate Programs
1133 Nelson Hall
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WHY THE POOLE COLLEGE OF MANAGEMENT CAREER CENTER CAN DO FOR YOU

MOST STUDENTS GO through college without ever setting foot in their school’s career services office. Yet, outside of the academic realm, job seekers will pay thousands of dollars for the very same services that are provided to you for free. The mission of the Poole College of Management Career Center is to teach skills and provide services that will facilitate the career development and job search process, ranging from assessing your abilities to negotiating employment offers. These are life skills that you need not only as a student, but as a professional in your career. Don’t overlook this opportunity; it could mean the difference between getting a great job and a marginal job.

DEVELOP RELATIONSHIPS
Get to know the career coaches in the Poole College of Management Career Center. Try to meet with a career coach several different times throughout your time at NC State. Appointments are a great way to stay motivated and to accomplish career-related tasks. A career coach will listen to your concerns and provide objective advice. You can bounce ideas off him or her, which will help you think through your options. Furthermore, when unique job opportunities come in, career coaches often alert students who they know well and think might be a good fit with the position. Remember, the more you share about your skills and your goals with the staff, the better they will be able to assist you.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES
Once you get to know the career coaches, become familiar with all of the programs and services offered through the Poole College of Management Career Center which include:

Job and Internship Listings
Hundreds of opportunities are posted for NC State students each year through the Poole College of Management Career Center jobs database, ePACK. Part-time on- and off-campus jobs, internships, and full-time positions are all posted in one easy-to-use system that is available to all NC State students and recent alumni. Employers often post positions specifically for Poole students. Career coaches also can provide detailed advice on how to apply for these jobs. Be sure to read our biweekly eNlight, highlighting employers coming to campus, upcoming career events, and the latest jobs and internships that we have received. To make sure you receive these emails, please login to your ePACK account and go to the Profile > Edit > Privacy tab on your student home page and set the field called “Receive Email Job Blasts” to YES.

Resume and Cover Letter Critiques
During individual appointments, career coaches provide detailed advice on writing resumes, cover letters, and other job search correspondence. We offer a variety of services to help you create the most effective job search correspondence.

In addition to one-on-one resume guidance and critiques, we provide sample resumes to help you design creative, targeted resumes and job search correspondence, and to help you get as many interviews and job offers as possible.

Career and Job Search Strategies
The most successful students start early—FRESHMAN YEAR—working with a career coach on both career and job search strategies. What experience is needed to obtain the ultimate job you want upon graduation? What other ancillary experiences will give you an edge over other candidates, i.e., foreign languages, study abroad, community service, etc.? Talk with a coach early on. We have a checklist to facilitate your career success. MAKE AN APPOINTMENT WITH A COACH AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

Career Fairs
Career fairs offer a convenient opportunity to network, talk face-to-face with a wide range of employers, and set up interviews. The Poole College of Management Career Center sponsors two College of Management career fairs each year, both of which are held in the McKimmon Center. Career fairs are a wonderful opportunity to become familiar with different employers recruiting for your major, browse their available positions, talk with them informally, and provide them with your resume.

Mock Interviews
When it comes to interviewing, practice makes perfect. The experience of having a simulated interview with a career coach can calm nerves, enhance performance, teach you how to answer tough questions, and prevent you from making big mistakes. We find that those students who practice their skills in mock interviews are very successful when they participate in the real thing. Our career coaches will be happy to help you hone your interview skills and become more comfortable in the process.

Employer Information Sessions/On-Campus Recruiting
Each semester, a wide range of employers from various locations and industries visit the campus to present information about their organizations to students. Learn about potential career opportunities and network with key employers by attending these sessions. Also, students will be able to take advantage of on-campus recruiting programs, where employers collect student resumes and conduct on-campus interviews for various internship and job openings.

Internships
Internships are the most effective way to try out different career fields and gain hands-on experience while you are still a student. You can build your resume and learn the ropes. Many internships lead to full-time opportunities.

Important Note! We send important messages about programs and events via our email newsletter, “Job Howl.” Make sure you add us to your address book so our important announcements don’t end up in your spam folder. Check out our website at www.poole.ncsu.edu/undergraduate/careers and ePACK frequently for the most up-to-date information on programs and events.

KEY WEBSITES
Poole College of Management Career Center
www.poole.ncsu.edu/undergraduate/careers/
University Career Development Center
http://careers.ncsu.edu/
ePACK
www.ncsu.edu/ePACK
CHECKLIST FOR CAREER SUCCESS

Set goals for each year to achieve your career plans!

FRESHMAN YEAR

Prepare
- Check out the “What can I do with a major in?” website: www.ncsu.edu/majors-careers for information on choosing or changing a major. Familiarize yourself with all of the resources available through the website, including many career, personality, and interest assessments.
- Talk with faculty, mentors, family, friends, and career coaches about majors and occupations. Conduct informational interviews with professionals—a career coach can help you prepare for these.
- Explore NC State resources including the Poole College of Management Career Center, NC State University Career Development Center, Co-op Program, Office of International Services (OIS), and Academic Advising Office.
- Demonstrate excellent academic performance and strengthen your written communication skills in English classes.
- Create a first draft of your resume and have it critiqued by a career coach at the Poole College of Management Career Center. Schedule an appointment with a coach, discuss your resume and begin to define a strategy for achieving your career goals.
- Log into ePACK and complete your profile. Become familiar with the database, watch the “Quick Start” Tutorial.
- Start taking courses that will help you decide on a Poole major and concentration.

Participate
- Take advantage of opportunities on and off campus to gain leadership and team skills through activities and organizations; document your accomplishments.
- Attend career fairs to gather information on potential careers and employers. Practice introducing yourself and learning to navigate a career fair.
- Obtain an experiential introduction to your initial field of interest through an internship, job shadowing, informational interviewing with a professional, or conversation with a career coach.
- View internship and job descriptions of interest posted for the NC State students in ePACK.
- Consider volunteer positions or a part-time job to help build your resume and broaden your experience.

SOPHOMORE YEAR

Prepare
- Update and fine-tune your resume and professional cover letter, discuss with a coach.
- Update your ePACK account.
- Conduct practice interviews with a career coach.
- Get to know faculty in a major of interest. They can talk about career options and provide a reference when you apply for a job or to graduate school.
- Join student organizations related to your major or career of interest.
- Assume leadership opportunities in student organizations and class projects.
- Reconnect with professionals you met at last year’s career fairs or other career-related events.
- Begin choosing courses that will help you make a career decision.
- Select your Poole college major and concentration.
- Attend career-related workshops on resumes, interviewing, job search, salary negotiations, LinkedIn, etc.

Participate
- Attend career fairs and employer information events to learn about employers, internships and co-op opportunities.
- Make yourself more marketable by speaking with employers about future opportunities. Obtain business cards/contact information where possible.
- Apply for internships posted in ePACK or that you learn about from networking/informational interviews.
- Take advantage of employer information sessions to learn more about companies and to talk with representatives.
- Gain career-related experience through an internship, co-op, summer job, externship, research, or volunteer opportunity.
- Talk to professionals in career fields you are considering. Review this Career Resources Guide for additional information on informational interviewing. Set up a job shadowing experience with a professional in a career of interest.
- Become involved in campus, community, and professional organizations.
- Document your experiences, skills, and accomplishments.
- Enhance your computer skills.

JUNIOR YEAR

Prepare
- Update and fine-tune your resume and professional cover letter. Have them ready to respond quickly to an opportunity.
- Update your ePACK account, including resume.
- Conduct a practice interview with a career coach.
- Set up an appointment with a career coach to discuss/ refine career strategies, including questions about graduate school.
- Speak with faculty in your major about career interest(s) and plans; explore career-related project/research opportunities.
- Attend career development workshops on job search strategies, resumes, interviewing, LinkedIn, etc.
- Research graduate school options and apply according to established guidelines and deadlines.
- Choose electives to enhance your qualifications, especially your verbal and written communication, data analytics and IT skills.
- See your advisor about selecting a concentration.
- Set up your LinkedIn profile.

Participate
- Attend career fairs and informational events to learn about internships and co-ops, enhance networking skills.
- Apply for internships posted in ePACK.
- Set up job shadowing and networking/informational visits with professionals in career areas of interest.
- Gain career-related experience through internships, co-ops, research, or volunteer opportunities.
- Become active in campus, community, and professional organizations or activities to strengthen skills in leadership, team, and problem-solving; seek out leadership opportunities (committee chairs/elected positions).
- Join career-related student professional associations.
- Document your experiences, skills, and accomplishments.
- Prepare a reference list—employers, faculty, mentors.
- Research companies before your job interview.

SENIOR YEAR

Prepare
- Update and refine your resume and professional cover letter.
- Update your reference list.
- Update your ePACK account and maximize your use of the system.
- Discuss your job search plan with your career coach.
- Speak with faculty about career interests and plans.
- If applying for graduate school, follow the individual program guidelines and deadlines.
- Schedule GMAT and other admissions exams if not already completed.
- Practice your interviewing skills with a career coach.
- Join professional associations if you have not yet done so. Take on leadership roles.
- Be sure all of your social networking sites look professional; employers do check.

Participate
- Begin your active full-time job search at least two semesters prior to graduation.
- Identify target companies, research companies, and network with relevant professionals.
- Use the holidays to talk with family, friends, and significant contacts regarding your career plans.
- Attend all campus career fairs and events to learn about jobs.
- Apply for posted jobs and on-campus interviews in ePACK.
- Take advantage of employer information sessions and other events posted on ePACK.
- Discuss salary negotiation with a coach.
- Use all resources available through campus Career Centers.
- Notify a Poole College of Management Career Center coach and update your ePACK profile once you have accepted an offer.
- Complete the new-graduate Future Plans Survey and join the Poole Alumni group on LinkedIn.

Adapted from and reprinted with permission from the NC State University Career Development Center.
SET UP YOUR ePACK ACCOUNT

WHAT IS ePACK?
• Jobs & Internships: Access hundreds of current jobs (part-time, full-time) and internships. Set up a search agent (job alert) and receive a message when the job or internship you want is posted.
• On-campus Interviews: See which employers are coming to campus to interview. Submit your resume directly for consideration.
• Employee Contacts: Access thousands of employers and contacts. Search by industry and location.
• Document Management: Safely store resumes, cover letters and other documents to support your job search.
• Events: RSVP to attend events, such as career fairs, employer information sessions, and other special events.

CAREER ASSESSMENTS & INFORMATION RESOURCES

CAREER ASSESSMENTS CAN help you explore your interests, skills, values, and preferences as they relate to choosing a major or career. They can also help you narrow your search or consider new options. Be sure to make an appointment with your career coach to discuss your assessment results. NC State University’s online assessments: https://careers.dasa.ncsu.edu/explore_careers/career_assessments.

FREE ASSESSMENTS
O*NET Interest Profiler
www.onetcenter.org/1P.html
A self-assessment career exploration tool that can help students discover the type of work activities and occupations that they would like and find exciting. Students identify and learn about broad career interest areas most relevant to themselves.

O*NET Work Importance Profiler
www.onetcenter.org/WIP.html
The O*NET Work Importance Profiler is a computerized self-assessment career exploration tool that allows individuals to focus on what is important to them in a job. It helps people identify occupations that they may find satisfying, based on the similarity between their work values (such as achievement, autonomy, and conditions of work) and the characteristics of the occupations.

CareerOneStop Self Assessments
https://www.careeronestop.org/ExploreCareers/Assessments/self-assessments.aspx
CareerOneStop offers an interest assessment, skills assessment, and work values assessment to help you learn more about yourself as it relates to different careers.

O*NET OnLine contains work descriptions for job seekers, workforce development and HR professionals, students, and researchers. Descriptions include on-the-job tasks and the technology, tools, education, skills, and abilities needed to complete these tasks; occupational appeal regarding personal interests, values, and work styles; state comparisons and career videos.

Focus 2
Learn about how your values, interests, competencies and personality fit into the NC State majors and your future career. Use the access code “wolfpack” when you create your account.

SOKANU
This user friendly assessment is quick and easy to complete and it provides you with a list of careers that match your preferences.

OTHER CAREER INFORMATION RESOURCES
NC State Counseling Center
www.counselingcenter.ncsu.edu
If you have tried other resources and feel you have continuing difficulties with major or career decisions, make an appointment by calling 919-515-4243. Following a consultation, other assessments may be suggested.

Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)
www.bls.gov/ooh/
The OOH contains job descriptions that include nature of the work, training, qualifications, advancement, job outlook, projections, earnings, related occupations, and sources of additional information.

O*Net OnLine
www.onetonline.org
O*Net OnLine contains work descriptions for job seekers, workforce development and HR professionals, students, and researchers. Descriptions include on-the-job tasks and the technology, tools, education, skills, and abilities needed to complete these tasks; occupational appeal regarding personal interests, values, and work styles; state comparisons and career videos.

TO FIND SUCCESS during your job and internship search, you must become aware of the standard recruiting cycle utilized by most employers. Recruiters begin searching for qualified candidates immediately at the beginning of the fall and spring semesters. We encourage all students to begin searching and applying for potential job and internship opportunities immediately when they return to campus. Stay active on ePACK to see current job openings, application deadlines, and campus recruiting events (e.g. career fairs, employer information sessions, and on-campus interviews).

CAMPUS RECRUITING CYCLE

STEP 1: REGISTRATION
• Go to www.ncsu.edu/epack
• Enter your username (Unity ID) and password. If you don’t know your password, click on “forgot password” and it will be emailed to you.

STEP 2: COMPLETE YOUR PROFILE
• Type and fill in all requested information (contact, academic and job search details).
• Complete your entire profile. An incomplete profile will limit the ePACK features that you can use.

STEP 3: UPLOAD A RESUME
• Meet with a career coach to discuss/revise your resume.
• Have a career coach approve the final resume draft before you upload it.
• Log on to your ePACK account and click on “documents”.
• Click on “add new” to upload your resume and other documents. Check them for accuracy after the upload.

STEP 4: SET UP YOUR ePACK ACCOUNT

STEP 5:残忍的步骤 to set up your ePACK account.
• Click on “add new” to upload your resume and other documents. Check them for accuracy after the upload.

STEP 6: SET UP YOUR ePACK ACCOUNT

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STEP 100: SET UP YOUR ePACK ACCOUNT

RECRUITMENT BY ACADEMIC MAJOR

WHILE WE ENCOURAGE all of our students to begin searching for employment in the fall semester, it can be useful to know the typical recruitment schedule for your specific academic major. Below is a visual representation of when students are most heavily recruited for each major and concentration area.

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*This table reflects a standardized recruiting cycle. ePACK continues to receive job posts for positions within all academic majors and concentrations throughout the year. Please contact a Career Coach for more detailed information regarding your job search.*
HOW TO FIND THE RIGHT JOB

FINDING THE JOB
You want many steps and involves just as many decisions. This checklist is designed to help you along the way and guide you to the appropriate resources. Be sure to discuss your progress with your career coach.

KNOWING WHAT YOU WANT
• Choose your ideal work environment—large corporation, small business, government agency or nonprofit organization.
• Choose your ideal location—urban, suburban or rural.
• Know whether you want to work with people, data or things.
• List three of the most useful skills and knowledge which is your strongest.
• Know whether you enjoy new projects or prefer following a regular routine.
• List some of the main career areas that might interest you.
• List your favorite leisure time activities.
• Know what kind of reward is most important to you in a job—money, security, creative authority, etc.

RESEARCHING CAREER OPTIONS
• Develop a list of career possibilities to research.
• Use the Internet to learn about various careers. The Dictionary of Occupational Titles and the Occupational Outlook Handbook are valuable resources.
• Determine whether your desired career requires an advanced degree.

Make at least three professional contacts through friends, relatives, professors, or LinkedIn.com to learn more about these professionals and your field of interest.

GETTING EXPERIENCE
• Narrow down the career options you are considering through coursework and career research.
• Participate in work experience and/or internship opportunities in your chosen field to learn of the daily requirements of the careers you are considering. Such assignments can lead to permanent job offers following graduation.
• Become an active member in one or more professional associations—consult the Encyclopedia of Associations for organizations in your field.
• Volunteer for a community or charitable organization to gain further work experience. Volunteer positions can and should be included on your resume.

CREATING A RESUME
• Develop a clear Profile and Objective.
• Know how your skills and experience support your Profile and Objective.
• Use action verbs to highlight your accomplishments.
• Unless you have extensive relevant experience, limit your resume to one page and make sure it is free of misspelled words and grammatical errors.
• Create your resume using Poole College of Management Career Center guidelines and duplicate it on neutral-colored paper, preferably white, light gray or light cream. When you are submitting your resume (paper or online), be sure to include relevant keywords from the job description and don’t overuse italics, bold or underlining.
• Compose a separate cover letter to accompany each resume and address the letter to a specific person. Avoid sending a letter that begins “Dear Sir/Madam.” Use a subject line with your title and job number if you cannot locate a specific person.

PREPARING FOR THE INTERVIEW
• Arrange informal interviews with employees from companies that interest you. Use your network of acquaintances to schedule these meetings.
• Thoroughly research each employer with whom you have an interview—be familiar with product lines, services offered, growth prospects, and those who will interview you (names and positions). Ask who the interviewers are before the day of the interview and research their profiles on LinkedIn.com, as well as other websites.
• Research salaries and know how to handle salary questions.
• Practice your interviewing techniques with your career coach to help prepare for the actual interview. Have your accomplishment stories ready (what you did, why it was important, and your results—metrics).
• Using the information you have gathered, formulate questions to ask the interviewers.
• Arrive on time in professional business attire.
• Collect the needed contact information/business cards to write a thank-you letter to each interviewer after the interview.

HOW TO STAND APART FROM THE CROWD

PREPARING FOR THE INTERVIEW
• Arrange informal interviews with employees from companies that interest you. Use your network of acquaintances to schedule these meetings.
• Thoroughly research each employer with whom you have an interview—be familiar with product lines, services offered, growth prospects, and those who will interview you (names and positions). Ask who the interviewers are before the day of the interview and research their profiles on LinkedIn.com, as well as other websites.
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• Collect the needed contact information/business cards to write a thank-you letter to each interviewer after the interview.

COMPETING FOR JOBS
is at an all-time high, so it’s essential that you distinguish yourself from other job applicants. Regardless of the field you’re entering, individuality matters. Everything you’ve experienced until now—in the classroom, during after-school jobs and internships, and through volunteer experiences—sets you apart from your fellow students. These unique experiences provide knowledge and abilities that must be demonstrated to potential employers through the resume, cover letter and interview. This is your chance to prove that you’re the best candidate for the job and that you will make a great addition to their team. Here are some ways to make sure your true potential shines.

WHAT MAKES YOU SPECIAL?
Your roommate may have the exact same major and GPA as you do, but those are among secondary characteristics. More fundamentally, everyone has his or her own set of life experiences that influence personal growth and skill development. Maybe you’ve traveled around the world, spoken several languages, or been born in another country. Or perhaps you’ve worked your way through college. When an employer is evaluating you for a job, you have to make your unique experiences come through on your resume and cover letter so that you have the opportunity to elaborate on the details during the interview.

GO TEAM!
Employers want employees who can hit the ground running and work well with others in a team environment. Your academic experience has been packed with teamwork even if you don’t realize it. Just think back to all those group projects and study sessions. Many extracurricular activities, such as athletics, fraternities and sororities, clubs, volunteer work and student government, require teamwork as well. By using the language of teamwork and cooperation on your resume and cover letter, you’ve taken the first step toward proving that you’re a collaborator. During the interview, you can further express what you’ve learned about your skills through teamwork.

LEADERSHIP 101
Teamwork is important, but employers also want candidates who can step up to the plate and take charge when it’s appropriate. If you’ve never been class president, however, don’t fear—leadership can be demonstrated in many subtle ways. In addition to traditional leadership roles, leaders also take on responsibility by providing others with information and advice. If you’ve ever helped a friend with a project, volunteered to teach a class or given a speech that motivated others, then you’ve served as a leader. Class projects are opportunities to demonstrate leadership as well. During your interview, speak confidently about your accomplishments, but don’t cross the line into arrogance. Good leaders know when to show off, as well as when to listen to others.

ART OF THE RESUME
Your resume provides the opportunity to stand out, but don’t distinguish yourself by using bright-colored paper or an unusual font. Those tactics are distracting and leave employers remembering you negatively. Instead, it’s the content of your resume that will really get you noticed. Make sure to describe each experience in clear detail, highlight not only what you did, but why it was important to the organization and the results gained from your actions. Don’t forget to include special skills, such as foreign languages and international travel.

COVER LETTER NEEDED
While your resume chronicles your experiences, the cover letter sets your personality shine through. Here you can expand upon your past experiences and briefly discuss what you learned. Use concrete examples from your resume in order to showcase specific skills and characteristics. Be sure to tailor each letter to the specific organization and position, and state specifically why you want to work for the organization. Demonstrate that you’ve done your research, it will impress employers and set your letter apart from the rest.

INTERVIEW EXPERT
When it comes to the interview, preparation is key. Be ready to talk about everything you’ve done on a positive light, and make sure you’re well informed about the organization and industry. Focus on what distinguishes the employer from their competition and why you are a good fit. If possible, speak to alumni or other current employees to learn more. LinkedIn.com is a good resource for these contacts. Remember, practice makes perfect, career coaches offer mock interviews. And don’t be afraid to ask for help from friends and professionals as you review the answers to common interview questions.

Adapted from material written by Jennifer Bobrow Burns, Director, Industry Relations, Tisch Center, New York University.
DEVELOP YOUR POWER GREETING

THROUGHOUT YOUR JOB SEARCH and especially when you are in a job interview, you need to be able to introduce yourself in a powerful way in people who don’t know you. What you say at that moment will set the tone for the rest of your interaction. To do this most effectively, you need a Power Greeting.

A Power Greeting is like a “30-second commercial.” It provides just enough information to make the listener want to know more about you.

It is clearly in your best interest to control this introduction and advanced preparation is the key. A Power Greeting is composed of three distinct parts and a follow-up question:

1) Your education and credentials (what you have studied).
2) Your experience in the field (employment, internship/co-op, volunteer positions).
3) Your strengths (what you do best).

4) An open-ended probing question about their needs and challenges.

Here’s an example, “Hello, my name is Sam Jones. I am pursuing a bachelor’s degree in Business Administration from NC State University with a minor in Spanish. I have gained a year and a half of experience in the operations field through a summer internship with NACCO Material Handling Group in Greenville, NC, and a two-semester co-op position with National Waterworks in Charlotte, NC. I have discovered that I enjoy supply chain management and just-in-time delivery challenges. I chose this field because I enjoy finding new ways of solving problems. I am a hands-on person, and I like getting into the thick of things and dealing with tangible, concrete problems. What role does logistics play in your business?”

Adapted from and reprinted with permission from The Career Center, East Carolina University.

YOUR TURN

Hello, my name is __________________________. I am pursuing a degree in __________________________ from NC State with a concentration in __________________________.

I have gained __________________________ experience in the field of ______________________________________ through an internship with [name company].

I have discovered that I enjoy ________________________________________________________________

I chose this field because (or “I’m interested in your company because...”) __________________________

Could you tell me more about your organization and positions you are seeking to fill? __________________________

YOUR ONLINE BRAND

YOUR ONLINE BRAND is a reflection of you. Your emails and your “online footprint” will be scrutinized by employers to help them make hiring decisions. Use your online brand as an effective recruiting tool in your job search. We all use the web differently, but however you use it, it is critical to devise and follow an online branding strategy. Below are some usage tips for getting the most out of your online brand from some of the most popular online sites and tools.

BUILDING YOUR LINKEDIN PROFILE

Creating and maintaining a strong LinkedIn profile is a critical aspect of your job search and professional networking. Many recruiters use LinkedIn as a recruiting tool, so your profile should be robust and detailed, reflecting your skills and interests.

Follow these tips to create and maintain your professional profile:

- Include a PHOTO—Networking contacts feel more connected to you once they’ve seen you. Choose a recent, professionally appropriate photo of yourself with attire and degree of formality corresponding to your target industry. You should be portrayed alone with clearly distinguishable eyes/face and a neutral-to-positive expression.

- Write a keyword rich SUMMARY—This is where you have a chance to tell your story: summarize who you are (present), your background (past), and your career ambitions (future). Write in the first person and be conversational in showcasing your experience. Use keywords found in job descriptions in your target function/industry or in profiles of people who are in the job you’re targeting.

- List your EXPERIENCE—Include jobs, internships, or substantial volunteer/leadership experiences. For each experience, write a one to two sentences that answer the question, “What did you accomplish?”

- Create a HEADLINE—This is a personal tagline. Keep it succinct, but use terms that signal your brand; this phrase will be included in the results list of a Google or LinkedIn search of your name and may be searchable by LinkedIn recruiters.

- Include your EMAIL ACCOUNT for recruiter contacts (it’s part of your brand).

- Keep correspondence professional and use your email account for recruiter contacts (it’s part of your brand).

- Post tweets suitable for all audiences, and be sure to keep it positive. Remember, followers can retweet your posts.

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- Complete your PROFILE—LinkedIn will walk you through the profile completion process.

Reprinted with permission from Your Guide to the BBA Career Search, ‘2013 University of Michigan, Ross School of Business.
JOB SEARCH STRATEGIES & TAPPING INTO THE HIDDEN JOB MARKET

YOUR JOB SEARCH should neither begin nor end with posted job opportunities. Studies have shown that only 15-20 percent of available jobs are ever advertised. It takes much more than merely perusing the Internet. By employing a number of methods, you can constantly increase your chances of landing a job.

NETWORKING

Probably the most effective way to meet potential employers and learn about possible jobs is to tap into your personal network of contacts. You might think it’s too early to have professional contacts, but think about everyone you know—family members and their friends, co-workers, professors, past employers, neighbors and even your dentist. Don’t be afraid to inform them of your career interests and let them know that you are looking for work. They will likely be happy to help you and refer you to professionals they think can be of assistance. Use LinkedIn.com to network, it is free and an essential tool in your job search.

INFORMATIONAL INTERVIEWING

This approach allows you to learn more about your field by setting up interviews with professionals. The purpose of these interviews is to gather career information and investigate career options, get advice on job search techniques and get referrals to other professionals. When setting up these interviews, either by phone or email, make it clear to the employer that you are seeking information only. Interviewing also familiarizes you to employers, and you may be remembered when a company has a vacant position. These interviews can result in jobs at a later date.

ON-CAMPUS RECRUITING/CAREER FAIRS

ePACK internship/job notices, on-campus information sessions and interviews, and career fairs on campus are a great way to become familiar with recruiting employers and to take advantage of on-campus accessibility. Use ePACK to receive internship and job notices and research companies. Easy, 5-minute tutorials are available on ePACK to familiarize you with the system. If you need help, talk with a career coach. Career fairs bring large numbers of employers to campus. Get your resume ready and go, even as a freshman. Become familiar with the event and how to navigate a career fair successfully.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Many professional associations have a resume bank and provide an opportunity at chapter meetings for unemployed individuals to stand up to introduce themselves and provide their resumes. Attend meetings of professional associations and become an active member. After you begin the above processes, and your network expands, your search will become easier. Employers will appreciate your resourcefulness and professionalism—and view you as a future professional in the field.

TEMPORARY WORK

As more companies employ the services of temporary or contract workers, new graduates are discovering that such work is a good opportunity to gain experience in their fields. Temporary workers can explore various jobs and get an inside look at different companies without the commitment of a permanent job. Also, if a company decides to make a position permanent, these “temps” already have made good impressions and often are given first consideration.

IN-PERSON VISIT

You can glean useful information from an in-person visit to a company. Your visit can provide insight into whether or not this organization is a good fit for you. Also, it allows you to introduce yourself to the organization’s staff.

Persistence is the key to cracking the hidden job market.

INTERNET

Although it’s important to use the internet for your job search, don’t just use it to search for job openings. Studies show that only 15 percent of job seekers have success landing a job from an internet job posting. More importantly, use the internet to expand your network and develop employer contact lists. Use it to conduct employer research and understand more about your career direction.

EMPLOYER TARGET LIST

An important task in any job search is to develop an employer target list. Determine where (geographically) you want to work and in which industry (banking/finance, manufacturing, healthcare, etc.). Use databases such as CareerShift (through ePACK) to generate lists of companies that match your criteria.

INFORMATIONAL INTERVIEWS & NETWORKING

are handled in similar ways, the purposes are different. Informational interviews are designed to get career information and identify other potential professionals willing to share their career development and advice.

An informational interview is not an interview for a job, but rather, a way of getting valuable information about your field(s) or career of interest. Savvy job hunters have always used informational interviewing as a way of networking with potential employers. Informational interviewing can help you choose a major or industry and make connections with people in your field. This type of interviewing may be done in person or by phone.

Networking is contacting professionals to help you make contacts in your field of choice. Typically, these individuals have a job or know colleagues who have jobs. The goal for both informational interviewing and networking is NOT TO ASK FOR A JOB, rather it is to obtain career information and contacts. You have a job or know colleagues who have jobs. The goal for both informational interviewing and networking is NOT TO ASK FOR A JOB, rather it is to obtain career information and contacts. You have a job or know colleagues who have jobs. The goal for both informational interviewing and networking is NOT TO ASK FOR A JOB, rather it is to obtain career information and contacts.

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SUGGESTED INFORMATIONAL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

About the Career Field

• How did you get into this career?
• What do you do at work on a typical day? What are your responsibilities?
• What advice do you have for someone preparing for a career in this field?
• What courses and/or advanced degree(s) would be helpful for me?
• What experience/skills are necessary to enter this field?
• What do you like most about your job? What is most challenging? What one thing would you change?
• What are the challenges in balancing work and personal life?
• Why do people enter/leave this field?

About the Organization/Industry

• How did you get into this organization/industry? What other organizations have you worked for?
• What is unique to your industry, organization, or office?
• What do you like most about the work you do? Anything different you would want? What is your work environment like?
• How does your organization fill job openings? Is this typical of other organizations in your field?

Follow-up Questions

• Can you recommend other professionals in this field with whom I should speak? May I use your name when I contact them? (be sure to get correct spelling and pronunciation of name, job title, phone, email, and how the person knows them)
• May I contact you again if I have further questions? May I send you an invitation on LinkedIn?
• Do you have any feedback to strengthen my resume?
• What advice would you give regarding interviews and other resources do you consider important?

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About the Career Field

• How did you get into this career?
• What do you do at work on a typical day? What are your responsibilities?
• What advice do you have for someone preparing for a career in this field?
• What majors and/or minors do you recommend for someone entering this field?
• What courses and/or advanced degree(s) would be helpful for me?
• What experience/skills are necessary to enter this field?
• What do you like most about your job? What is most challenging? What one thing would you change?
• What are the challenges in balancing work and personal life?
• Why do people enter/leave this field?

About the Organization/Industry

• How did you get into this organization/industry? What other organizations have you worked for?
• What is unique to your industry, organization, or office?
• What do you like most about the work you do? Anything different you would want? What is your work environment like?
• How does your organization fill job openings? Is this typical of other organizations in your field?

Follow-up Questions

• Can you recommend other professionals in this field with whom I should speak? May I use your name when I contact them? (be sure to get correct spelling and pronunciation of name, job title, phone, email, and how the person knows them)
• May I contact you again if I have further questions? May I send you an invitation on LinkedIn?
• Do you have any feedback to strengthen my resume?
• What advice would you give regarding interviews and other resources do you consider important?
INFORMATIONAL INTERVIEWS & NETWORKING

Dear [Name],

I am currently an undergraduate Accounting student in the Poole College of Management at North Carolina State University. A colleague of mine, Megan Smith, who previously interned for your accounting firm, suggested I contact you. I would like to meet with you to learn more about your firm, background, and the type of work you perform at Smith & Associates.

My passion is to become an Accountant. My colleague mentioned that you are an excellent mentor who could provide me with great insight regarding the skills and background necessary to be successful in this field. Currently, I am in the process of exploring different Master of Accounting programs. Your experience and career development in Audit Accounting will be invaluable to me as I explore my options.

At your convenience, I would like to schedule a 30-minute informational meeting with you in which I would like to treat you to coffee or a light lunch to discuss your career path and your current job duties, as well as the day-to-day operations of your firm. I have attached my resume to help you gain an understanding of my background and experience thus far.

I will contact you by telephone on April 26th to see if we can schedule a meeting. Thank you for considering my request, and I look forward to meeting you and learning more about Smith & Associates.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

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SAMPLE #1: INFORMATIONAL INTERVIEW EMAIL

**Informational Interview Tips**

- **Provide a brief introduction of yourself to the professional State that you are a student who is seeking advice and information regarding this person’s career and/or industry.**

- **State how you found out about this person (through a career fair, friends, family member, his/her professional colleague, LinkedIn.com, etc.).**

- **Identify what you hope to get out of a meeting or call with this person (career and/or industry information).**

- **Once the interview/call date and time have been established, verify the professional’s address, location, date and meeting or call time.**

- **Research the company and individual prior to the meeting/call—be prepared!**

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STATISTICS SHOW THAT only 15% to 20% of jobs are ever advertised—which means that 80% to 85% of jobs remain hidden in the job market. For this reason, networking remains the number one job search strategy.

**NETWORKING DEFINED**

A network is an interconnected group of professionals who serve as resources for your job search and ultimately for your career. Some great network contacts might include people you meet at business organizations in your field and get involved. You never know where you are going to meet someone who could lead you to your next job. For this reason, networking remains the number one job search strategy.

**NINE KEYS TO NETWORKING**

1. **Be Prepared.** First, define what information you need and what you are trying to accomplish by networking. Remember, your purpose in networking is to get to know people who can provide information regarding careers and leads. Some of the many benefits of networking include increased visibility within your field, propelling your professional development, finding suitable mentors, increasing your chances of promotion and finding your next job.

2. **Be Targeted.** Identify your network. “I don’t have a network. I don’t know anyone,” may be your first reaction. Start by listing everyone you know who is in a potential prospective family members, friends, faculty, neighbors, classmates, alumni, bosses, co-workers and community associates. Attend meetings of professional organizations in your field and get involved. You never know where you are going to meet someone who could lead you to your next job.

3. **Be Professional.** Ask your networking prospects for advice—not for a job. Your networking meetings should be a source of career information, advice and contacts. Start off the encounter with a firm handshake, eye contact and a warm smile. Focus on asking for one thing at a time. Your contacts expect you to represent yourself with your best foot forward.

4. **Be Patient.** Heena Nosrani, research analyst with New York-based Thomson Financial, recommends avoiding the feeling of discouragement if networking does not provide immediate results or instant answers. She advises, “Be prepared for a slow down after you get started. Stay politely persistent with your leads and build momentum. Networking is like gardening; you do not plant the seed, then quickly harvest. Networking requires cultivation that takes time and effort for the process to pay off.”

5. **Be Focused on Quality—Not Quantity.** In a large group setting, circulate and meet people, but don’t try to talk to everyone. It’s better to have a few meaningful conversations than 50 hasty introductions. Don’t cling to people you already know; you’re unlikely to build new contacts that way. If you are at a reception, be sure to wear a nametag and collect or exchange business cards so you can later contact the people you meet.

6. **Be Dedicated to Networking.** Most importantly, networking should be ongoing. You want to stay in touch with contacts over the long haul—not just when you need something. Make networking part of your long-term career plan. Ask those you contact if you can send them an invitation to LinkedIn.com.

**EFFECTIVE NETWORKING DO’S AND DON’TS**

- **Do** keep one hand free from a portfolio or purse so you can shake hands when necessary.
- **Do** bring copies of your resume and research both the company and individual prior to the meeting/call.
- **Do** tell them your life story; you are dealing with busy people, so get right to the point.
- **Don’t** try or ask to be hired without giving them a chance to consider your qualifications.
- **Don’t** press for an answer or a commitment.
- **Do** follow up with a thank-you letter or email.

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SAMPLE #2: NETWORKING EMAIL

**INTERVIEW EMAIL**

- Once the interview/call date and time have been established, verify the professional’s address, location, date and meeting or call time.

- Research the company and individual prior to the meeting/call—be prepared!

---

Dear [Name],

I located your contact information from the North Carolina State University alumni network, and I was hoping we might be able to connect over the telephone for 15 minutes at your convenience. I am graduating in May from the Poole College of Management at NC State with a Business Administration degree and a concentration in Finance. It would be most helpful to me to learn more about your background, including how you got started in private equity at Weaver Smith and to connect with a fellow Poole College of Management alumnus.

While at NCSU, I have enjoyed participating in two internship experiences as a financial planning assistant with Northwestern Mutual and Edward Jones. I have also participated in the Poole Council and as a Student Ambassador. These experiences have been essential to my leadership development and have furthered my interest in pursuing a career in the private equity markets. I have attached my resume so you can gain a better understanding of my background and experience thus far.

Your help in discussing your career and identifying others who are also willing to meet with me and share their career information in private equity would be greatly appreciated. If a telephone discussion is possible, please send me some dates and times convenient for you.

Thank you for considering my request, and I look forward to meeting you and sharing my experiences with you.

Best Regards,

[Your Name]
DON’T FORGET THE SMALL COMPANIES

MOST STUDENTS CONCENTRATE their job search on Fortune 500 corporations or other large, well-known companies with defined and approachable personnel departments. And in an economic climate that has proved challenging for small business, it would be easy to follow the path of “most students.”

But don’t count out the small companies just yet. Small businesses have been at the forefront of innovation, economic growth and job creation, and there’s no reason to doubt they’ll continue to find themselves in this position in the future.

Generally, any business with 200 or fewer employees is considered a small company. Whether the business has 20 employees or 20,000, the research you do in preparation for an interview opportunity will be valuable to the business (as well as to your outlook). As we’ve seen, large companies can be just as shaky as small ones, so the questions really come down to, “Is a small company right for you?” and “Are you right for a small company?” There are several things to consider when deciding between working in a large versus a small company.

IS A SMALL COMPANY RIGHT FOR YOU?
Small companies tend to offer an informal atmosphere, an all-for-one camaraderie and require more versatility and dedication on the part of the company and workers. Small companies are usually growing so they are constantly redefining themselves and the positions within them. Look at the following list of small company traits and consider which advantages and which disadvantages you have.

• You are more responsible and are not limited by job titles or descriptions.
• Your ideas and suggestions will be heard and given more attention.
• Career advancement and salary increases may be quicker in a growing company.
• You have less job security due to the high rate of failure for a small business.
• You have the opportunity to be involved in the creation or growth of something great.
• You may be involved in the entire organization rather than a narrow department.
• You may be eligible for stock options and profit sharing.
• The environment is less bureaucratic; there are fewer rules and regulations and thus fewer impediments to help you determine what to do and whether you’re succeeding or failing.
• Successes and failings are more visible.
• Starting salaries and benefits may be more variable.
• A dominant leader can control the entire organization. This can lead either to more “political games” or a healthy, happy atmosphere.
• You must be able to work with everyone in the organization.

ARE YOU RIGHT FOR A SMALL COMPANY?
Because most small companies do not have extensive training programs, they look for certain traits in potential employees. You will do well in a small company if you are:
• Self-motivated
• A generalist with many complementary skills
• A good communicator, both written and verbal
• Enthusiastic • A risk-taker • A quick learner
• Responsible enough to get things done on your own

There are fewer limitations, and it’s up to you to make the best or worst of that freedom. A small business often has a strong company culture, it will help you on your way up the corporate ladder.

FINDING A JOB IN A SMALL COMPANY
One of the biggest hurdles to finding a job in a small business is contacting a hiring manager. Good timing is critical. The sporadic growth of most small companies can mean sporadic job openings, so you need to network. A small business tends to fill its labor needs informally through personal contacts and recommendations from employees. Job hunters must find their way into the organization and approach someone with hiring authority. This means you must take the initiative. Once you have someone’s attention, you must convince him or her that you can do something for the company.

How do you find information on small companies? Try these techniques:
• Contact the chamber of commerce in the area you would like to work. Get the names of growing companies in the industry of your choice.Persue the membership directory.
• Participate in the local chapter of professional trade associations related to your career. Send prospective employers a cover letter and resume followed up with a phone call.
• Read trade publications, business journals and area newspapers for leads. Again, follow up.
• Speak with small business lenders such as bankers, venture capitalists and small business investment companies listed in directories.

Keep the following differences between large and small companies in mind as you conduct your job search:

Large Company Small Company
Centralized Human Resources Centralized Human Resources
Commercial
Human Resources

• No HR

Formal recruiting program Formal hiring procedures

No full-time recruiters

Standardized hiring procedures

No standard hiring procedures

Keep resumes on file

Usually won’t keep resumes

Interview held with Interview held with recruiters and managers recruiters and managers

The loner or direct boss The loner or direct boss

Career section on website Career section on website

Little/no career section on website

Hiring done in months in advance of starting date Hired to begin immediately

Advance in the company and get some literature with the company’s address) and send a follow-up note and another copy of your resume.

3. Sincerity always wins. Don’t lay it on too thick, but don’t be too bland either. Virtually all employers are looking for candidates with good communication skills.

4. Don’t just drop your resume on the employers’ display tables. Try to get it into a person’s hands and at least say a few words. If it is too busy and you can’t get a word in edgewise, just jot a note on your resume to the effect of, “You were so busy that we didn’t get a chance to meet. I’m very interested in talking to you.” Look around the display for the recruiter’s business card (or at the very least, write down his or her name and get some literature with the company’s address) and send a follow-up note and another copy of your resume.

5. Ask before taking anything on the display table. You are there to collect promotional items. You are there to sell yourself.

FASHION AND ACCESSORIES
The appropriate attire for career fair attendees is what you’d wear to an actual job interview. In most cases, a suit is the norm. Unless you’re unsure of the dress code (particularly for off-campus events), it would be wise to err on the overdressed side—you’ll make a better impression if you appear professional. Think of it as a dress rehearsal for real interviews.

Remember to bring copies of your resume (or resumes, if you have several versions tailored to different career choices), a nice pen, a portfolio and some sort of note-taking device (paper or electronic pad). Keep track of the recruiters with whom you speak and send follow-up emails.

DON’T FORGET THE SMALL COMPANIES

RECORDS AND FOLLOW-UP
Keep your eyes and ears open—there’s nothing wrong with eavesdropping on the questions asked and answers received by your fellow career fair attendees. You might pick up some valuable information, in addition to witnessing some real-life career fair “don’ts” and “do’s.”

In order to maximize your career fair experience, you must be an active participant and not just a browser. If all you do is stroll around, take only the company’s handouts and pass up the freebies, you really haven’t accomplished anything worthwhile. It is essential to chat with the company representatives and ask meaningful questions.

YOUR COMMERCIAL
Create a 30-second “commercial” or Power Greeting as a way to sell yourself to an employer (see sample on page 10). The goal is to connect your background to the organization’s need. In 30 seconds or less, you must sell yourself, demonstrate your knowledge of the company, express enthusiasm and interest, and let them know how you can help them. In closing, offer your resume and ask if you can come to their organization for an interview. Find out what steps you need to take to stay in contact with them and ask for a business card. Then thank them for taking the time to speak to you.

ARE YOU A PROSPECTOR—START DIGGING
The questions you ask at a career fair depend upon your goals. If you’re seeking internship/job opportunities with a specific employer, focus your questions on the needs of the organization and application/interview process.

INTerview Practice
By all means, try to attend at least one career fair before beginning your formal job interviewing process. For new entrants into the professional career marketplace, this is a good way to make the transition into “self-marketing mode” without the formality and possible intimidation of a one-on-one job interview.

RECkords and FOLLOW-up
Make sure you keep good networking and job search records and send a thank-you email with your resume attached. Ask if you can send the recruiter an invitation to LinkedIn.com. Whatever you promise to do, make sure you follow up.

GETTING THE MOST OUT OF A CAREER FAIR

MANY EMPLOYERS USE career fairs—both on and off campus— to promote their opportunities and to pre-screen applicants.

Career fairs can be overwhelming, especially for first-time job seekers. If you haven’t graduated yet, offer to work for them as an intern. This will give you the experience, and if you do well, there’s a good chance that a job will be waiting for you on your graduation day.

Adapted with permission from the Career Resource Manual of the University of California, Davis.

Pooles College of Management | Pooles College of Management Career Center | poole.ncsu.edu/undergraduate/careers

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poole.ncsu.edu/undergraduate/careers | Pooles College of Management Career Center | Pooles College of Management
Richard Bolles, author of the legendary job search book, *What Color Is Your Parachute?*, warns that the biggest mistake he sees job hunters make is spending too much time online and getting nowhere. Experts estimate that only 4% to 10% of online job seekers have any success using that method. What’s a better option? Ask for leads and info from professors, and any other folks you run into. That’s how most people find a job.

1. **GET FROM ONLINE TO F2F**

If you’ve been spending time searching online, you may have developed virtual friendships with members of industry, special interest or alumni groups. See if you can take those relationships offline. “Maintaining contacts made online is time consuming,” says Vicky Oliver author of 201 Smart Answers to Business Etiquette Questions. “Then I'll find a group I belong to, for the alums of fi, was actually meeting in my area, so I attended an event. What a great way to network!” If there isn’t a group already meeting, set up one yourself (maybe through Meetup.com) or invite one person for coffee. Face time can take a relationship up to a whole new level.

2. **JOB FAIRS, CONFERENCES AND CLASSES**

Go anywhere groups of people in your field assemble. Because everyone has a common interest, and often their intention is to make connections—conversation will naturally flow. While job fairs catering to your major and career interests are best, it may be worth casting a bigger net. “Say you hear about a medical clinical professional job fair, and maybe you’re looking for a staff accountant job. Pay your money and show up anyway,” says Kathleen Downs, recruiting manager at Robert Half International in Orlando, Fla. “There will be HR folks there, so bring your resume, dress in interview clothes, and talk to them.” Downs especially recommends this tactic of networking for people who are extroverted and present well.

3. **SET UP INFORMATIONAL INTERVIEWS**

Spending 20 minutes with someone in the trenches is the best way to research a position, industry or company you’ve targeted. It’s a good way to add contacts to your network too. You can have interesting, meaningful conversations. They’ll also be more likely to want to help you—possibly put in a good word on your behalf or hand-deliver your resume.

A job search can be stressful, especially if it’s protracted, but “don’t bring your emotional baggage with you,” when you’re out and about, says Klaus. “You may have just had a fight with your girlfriend, but you still you have to act as if you’re delighted to be there.”

4. **BE A GIVER**

Now is a great time to volunteer for a nonprofit or industry group. You’ll get out of the house, feel a sense of accomplishment and pick up some new skills. Maybe best of all: “Nonprofits have people serving on their boards that may be able to help you, and you’d never make their acquaintance otherwise,” says Downs.

5. **TELL A STORY ABOUT YOURSELF**

In addition to discussing general topics of interest, learn how to slip in a bias and into a job search. “I’m looking for a staff accountant job.” Later, practice relaying more detailed, career-related information about yourself. “You need to be specific about your skills and talents,” said Peggy Klaus, author of *Brag!: The Art of Tooting Your Own Horn Without Blowing It.* “So you’re able to explain what it is that you do. Prepare and rehearse little stories so it comes off conversationally.”

6. **PUT ON A HAPPY FACE**

Develop the ability to strike up a casual conversation about things that interest you, such as karaoke, city bikes or house-roasted coffee. (Geezy is good.) The low-risk first step prepares you to engage in step two, which is an information-gathering career-related conversation, and finally, the actual job interview. Plus, by meeting people everywhere you go, you can engage innumerable pairs of eyes and ears helping you look for a job, which is what often leads to success. “The best way to find a job is still friends of friends,” says Oliver. “Build a network of connections so that you hear about a job before it’s posted.”

7. **NETWORK FROM WITHIN**

Taking a not-perfect-fit job at a dream company is a great way to network and develop relationships from the inside. “Say you want to be,” says Tim Sanders, author of *How to Win Business and Influence Friends,* “a software developer at Apple, but you’ve offered a junior quality control position. Take it and in a few years you may be right where you want to be,” says Tim Sanders, author of *Love is the Killer App: How to Win Business and Influence Friends.* Don’t worry about getting stuck in your first role. If you’re a talented person who makes a go of it within a corporate culture, a smart company will find a way to train and promote you.

8. **RINSE AND REPEAT**

Even if you’re hired, don’t stop adding to your network and nurturing your contacts. In an uncertain world, no job is permanent; we’re all temporary employees. Written by Joba Turner, a former human resources manager, who writes about career issues, and other business topics. She lives in Portland, Ore., and can be reached at www.joba.com.
TRANSFERABLE SKILLS

IF YOU’RE WONDERING what skills you have that would interest a potential employer, think about your transferable skills in addition to carefully reviewing your coursework, work and project history, campus and community involvement, leadership and professional affiliation activities, sports involvement, language and travel, etc. You may still have a difficult time seeing how the skills you learned in college will transfer to the workplace. Keep in mind that you’ve learned countless experiences where you’ve acquired a range of skills—many that you may take for granted.

WHAT ARE TRANSFERABLE SKILLS? A transferable skill is a “portable” skill that you take with you to other life experiences.

Your transferable skills are often:
• acquired through a class (e.g., technical writing or computer skills)
• acquired through experience (e.g., the student government representative who develops strong motivational and consensus-building skills)

Transferable skills complement your degree. They provide an employer concrete evidence of your readiness and qualifications for a position. Identifying your transferable skills and communicating them to potential employers will greatly increase your success during the job search. Remember that it is impossible to complete a college degree without acquiring transferable skills. Campus and community activities, class projects and assignments, athletic activities, internships and summer/part-time jobs have provided you with countless experiences where you’ve acquired a range of skills—many that you may take for granted.

IDENTIFYING TRANSFERABLE SKILLS

While very closely related (and with some overlap), transferable skills can be divided into three subsets:
• Working with people
• Working with things
• Working with data/information

For example, some transferable skills can be used in every workplace setting (e.g., organizing or public speaking) or some are more applicable to specific settings (e.g., drafting or accounting). The following are examples of skills often acquired through the classroom, work and community activities, and through work, internship and other affiliations since starting college. Be sure to record officer positions and other leadership roles.

EASY STEPS TO IDENTIFY YOUR TRANSFERABLE SKILLS

Now that you know what transferable skills are, let’s put together a list of your transferable skills. You may want to work with a career coach to help you identify as many transferable skills as possible.

Step 1. Make a list of every job title you’ve held (part-time, full-time and internships), along with volunteer, sports and other affiliations since starting college. Be sure to record officer positions and other leadership roles.

Step 2. Using your transcript, list the classes in your major field of study along with foundation courses. Include electives that may be related to your employment interests.

Step 3. For each job title, campus activity and class you’ve just recorded, write a sentence and then underline the action taken. Avoid stating that you learned or gained experience in any skill. Instead, present your skill more directly as a verifiable qualification. "While working for Jones Engineering, I gained experience in 3D modeling and drafting." NOT "While working for Jones Engineering, I gained experience in 3D modeling and drafting." As a member of the Caribbean Students Association, developed and coordinated the marketing of club events. NOT "As a member of the Caribbean Students Association, I learned how to market events."

Step 4. Make a list of the skills/experiences you’ve identified for future reference during your job search.

USING TRANSFERABLE SKILLS IN THE JOB SEARCH

Your success in finding the position right for you will depend on your ability to show your relevant transferable skills. You also need to demonstrate how you can apply these skills in an employer’s place of business. Consult the staff at the Poole College of Management Career Center to help you further identify relevant transferable skills and incorporate them on your resume and during your interviews. During each interview, be sure to emphasize only those skills that would be of particular interest to a specific employer.

Transferable skills are the foundation upon which you will build additional, more complex skills as your career unfolds. Start making your list of skills and you’ll discover that you have more to offer than you realized!

ADDITIONAL TIPS TO HELP IDENTIFY YOUR TRANSFERABLE SKILLS

1. Review your list of transferable skills with someone (in your field) of interest to help you identify any additional skills that you may want to include.
2. Using a major job posting website, print out descriptions of jobs that interest you to help you identify skills being sought. (Also use these postings as guides for terminology on your resume.)
3. Attend career fairs and company information sessions to learn about the skills valued by specific companies and industries.
4. Taking initiative in discussions with people different from you (e.g., diverse employees, peers, instructors, or employers)
5. A personal project (e.g., a nonprofit, a volunteer event, a school activity, etc.)
6. A personal project (e.g., a nonprofit, a volunteer event, a school activity, etc.)

Working With Data/Information

Writing Researching Analyzing Developing
Editing Computing Forecasting databases Accounting Gathering data Budgeting and systems Working with Auditing Calculating Testing

Working With Things

Supervising Mediating Entertaining
Training Organizing Negotiating Representing Mentoring Soliciting Advising Translating Teaching Motivating Delegating

Working With People

Assembling equipment Engineering Designing constructing Processing Operating (machinery) Sketching Driving Working with CAD

Working With Things

Working With People

Working With Data/Information

USING TRANSFERABLE SKILLS IN THE JOB SEARCH

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3. Attend career fairs and company information sessions to learn about the skills valued by specific companies and industries.

2. INTERPERSONAL SKILLS—RELATES WELL TO OTHERS, SELF-CONFIDENT, TACTFUL, FRIENDLY, OUTGOING, SENSE OF HUMOR

• Engage in discussions with people different from you (e.g., diverse employees, peers, instructors, or employers)
• A personal project (e.g., a nonprofit, a volunteer event, a school activity, etc.)

3. TEAMWORK SKILLS—WORKS WELL WITH OTHERS, FLEXIBLE, ADAPTABLE

• Lead a project team or committee in class, a student organization or job
• Use an internship, study group, class or research project to help turn a group of people into a team with common goals
• Help a new team develop through the stages of forming, storming, norming and performing
• Join a musical group or act in a play
• Participate on an intramural team or sports club, coach Little League, become a summer camp counselor or recreational leader
• Contribute as a valuable member of a team focusing on team goals more than personal goals

4. INITIATIVE—STRONG WORK ETHIC, RISK-TAKER, ENTREPRENEUR

• Identify a campus or community need and proactively find and implement solutions
• Select a skill which you would like to improve, and seek out experiences which help you achieve that goal
• Appropriately balance academics, co-curricular activities and employment
• Solicit strong instructor/supervisor references from academic, co-curricular or employment activity
• Take pride in your work
• Study abroad, interact with other cultures
• Start your own business while in college

5. ANALYTICAL SKILLS—PROBLEM-SOLVER, DETAIL-ORIENTED, ORGANIZED, CREATIVE, STRATEGIC PLANNER

• Participate in undergraduate research with a faculty member
• Work as a lab assistant in computer, science or language labs
• Organize a campus event, including recruiting volunteer staff, budgeting, publicity, etc.

HOW TO DEVELOP SKILLS SOUGHT BY EMPLOYERS

Year after year, regardless of job market conditions, employers have a similar wish list for candidates’ skills and qualities. Below is a list distilled from employee surveys published by eminent national associations, universities and research groups. Listed below each skill are some opportunities to explore and develop that particular skill or behavior. Use these suggestions to create your own powerful set of skills while in college—and out of the classroom. A strong set of these skills and behaviors will increase your marketability for internships, jobs and graduate school.

1. COMMUNICATION SKILLS—ORAL & WRITTEN

• Write stories, advertisements, press releases or newsletters for Student Media, or a campus or community organization
• Enroll in an academic class that is writing-intensive, or includes presentations or speeches
• Work in a campus office, i.e. at an information desk, or in an operations or program assistant position
• Improve the way you listen to others; use empathy and self-control when diffusing disagreements
• Refine your job search materials and skills (resume, cover letter, interviewing skills) at your Poole College of Management Career Center
• Act with a theater group, film or broadcast production
• Do fundraising for charities or nonprofit events; volunteer to work on a political campaign
• Help in a literacy or conversational English program

The number one way to develop any of these skills is through becoming involved in on-campus organizations and through work, internship and volunteer experiences.

BECOME A SKILL SEEKER

The number one way to develop any of these skills is through becoming involved in on-campus organizations and through work, internship and volunteer experiences.

2. INTERPERSONAL SKILLS—RELATES WELL TO OTHERS, SELF-CONFIDENT, TACTFUL, FRIENDLY, OUTGOING, SENSE OF HUMOR

• Engage in discussions with people different from you
• Participate as an active team member in class, a campus organization, or at a job
• Live in a group living environment (on or off campus)
• Conduct interviews with people to gather information for a

Adapted from information written by Rosita Smith.

poole.nccu.edu/undergraduate/careers poole.nccu.edu/undergraduate/careers poole.nccu.edu/undergraduate/careers

20 21
• Seek opportunities to evaluate data to support decision making
• Manage your time well; meet deadlines
• Take a topic you are passionate about, and research the opposing view
• Read an article in an academic area different from your own and develop implications for your area
• Develop a decision tree for an upcoming purchase, researching all relevant information (brand, model, size, etc.)
• Develop a three-year strategic plan for a student organization
• When considering a difficult decision, appraise your choices realistically and seek professional advice when appropriate

6. LEADERSHIP SKILLS—COMMUNICATE VISION, ACTION ORIENTATED, INFLUENCE/MOTIVATE OTHERS, ENTHUSIASTIC

• Earn Leadership Certificates through the Center for Leadership, Ethics, and Public Service
• Run a campaign for student government or campus issues; or get involved in local or state politics
• Become an active officer or committee chair for a campus organization
• Identify a campus or community need and proactively find and implement solutions
• Facilitate group discussions in class or in a campus organization
• Organize and manage an intramural sports team, camp or recreation group
• Lead children’s programs, tutor kids in a local school, or coach a children’s sports team
• Get an internship in an area of career interest; consult with the employer
• Train new campus organization members or employees at your job

7. TECHNICAL SKILLS—UTILIZE COMPUTER SOFTWARE & HARDWARE, WEB AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

• Work as a student network or computer lab consultant
• Design or maintain web sites for a student or community organization, campus office or yourself
• Design a brochure, advertisement or newsletter using desktop publishing software
• Assist community agencies with databases, statistical analyses, financial or service reports
• Keep budgets or financial records for campus or community organizations, or work in a billing office
• Design PowerPoint presentations for class or a campus organization
• Work as a tech or projectionist
• Sell computer hardware or software, or start a web-based business
• Work in the studio or control room of a radio or TV station
• Learn computer and technical skills in classes and workshops that focus on software programs and applying technology
• FOR MORE INFORMATION

POOLES COLLEGE STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

https://poole.ncsu.edu/undergraduate/why-poole/our-students/student-organizations/

Jobs & Internships

www.ncsu.edu/epack

PURPOSE

Getting a job is a sales process. You are both the product and the salesperson, and the resume is your advertisement. The end result may be a job, but no one gets hired from a resume. The purpose of the resume is to cause the employer to want to talk with you enough to invite you for an interview.

There is no “right way” to put together a resume; many different styles can be effective. A sure way to know if your resume is working is whether or not it is generating interviews. Jobs exist because employers have a need, a problem, or challenge that they want to resolve by hiring an employee. In other words, they need someone to do something for them. Your resume should tell the employer that you can help solve his/her problems. Simply listing your education and work experience will probably not convey this information. You must also tell the employer what you could do in your area of expertise to help them solve their problems. As in advertising, your resume does just that: it advertises how you can help employees meet their needs or solve their problems and why they might want to pay you a living wage in return.

A good resume should accomplish three goals. It should: 1) tell the employer what type of internship or career opportunity you are seeking, 2) showcase your background, experience, skills, and abilities relevant to the job, 3) create a positive reaction that results in a phone call for an interview.

A resume is like a map. You have to lead the reader through each aspect of your resume. In your profile and objective, you should describe your capabilities. In subsequent sections describe your education, honors, languages and international travel, projects, experience, leadership and professional affiliations, community service and activities, sports and your computer skills. Ideally in each part of your resume, you will present information that will make the reader want to read more!

Students are often concerned that they cannot land a good job because they do not have significant work experience. Realize that what you are selling is your potential. Your resume is a tool to communicate that potential. Your first task is to learn your prospective employer’s needs. Review the job announcement. Also, go to http://online.onetcenter.org to find the occupation(s) you are pursuing. Review the tasks typically of that position. Decide which skills sets are your strongest. Condense the phrases down into resume suitable descriptions and list them in a Profile & Objective section. If you are pursuing jobs in several different fields, you may end up with several different resumes. Pursue each type of job you are pursuing, each emphasizing the different capabilities required by that field. As you describe the work you have done in the different positions you have held, use action verbs to communicate effectiveness.

If you are having difficulty identifying what the employer’s needs and challenges are, come to the Poole College of Management Career Center, and we will be happy to show you how you can obtain that information.

STYLES

Resumes typically fit one of four styles:

• Chronological (most common)
• Functional
• Accomplishment
• Curriculum Vitae (CV)

The chronological style presents information in chronological order (most recent listed first within each resume section) for your job-related experiences. Functional resumes group your skills and experiences together based on job-related functional areas regardless of when they occurred. Accomplishment resumes emphasize your accomplishments and what you have done well that relates to the needs of the employer. The Curriculum Vitae is used for teaching in higher education and for research positions. Come to our office for help if you decide you need to write a CV.

You may run into employers who request a scannable resume. A scannable resume is not an unusual style; rather, it is a specific format that allows any resume to be read by a scanning device. If you need a scannable resume, create a resume using one of these four styles and bring it into the Poole College of Management Career Center for a critique.

RESUME DO’S & DON’TS

DO
• If you need printed copies of your resume, use a high quality paper in white or off white or very light grey
• Type your resume using an easily readable font. Print on a laser or high-quality ink-jet printer
• Be specific in your Profile and Objective sections
• Have bulleted accomplishments under experience; they should contain what you did, why it was important, and your good results (metrics)
• Use short phrases that convey a positive, concise description of your accomplishments.
• Limit your resume to one page unless you have extensive relevant experience.
• Check the spelling of every word; make sure grammar and punctuation are correct.
• Have your resume critiqued by a Poole career coach before sending it to potential employers.

DON’T
• Include personal information such as height, weight, marital status, social security number, age, race, religious or political affiliation
• Use graphics (unless you are applying for a graphic art/design position)
• List detailed descriptions of unrelated jobs.
• Use personal pronouns—words such as I, me, or my—on your resume
• Exaggerate your experience.
• Start phrases in experience section with “Responsible for” instead use action verbs
• State salary.
• Use acronyms without spelling out initially what they stand for.
• Be dishonest about your qualifications or experience.

THE ART OF WRITING RESUMES
QUALITIES DESIRED IN NEW COLLEGE GRADUATES
By Businesses, Industries and Government Agencies

ENERGY, DRIVE, ENTHUSIASM AND INITIATIVE
- Hard-working, disciplined and dependable
- Eager, professional and positive attitude
- Strong self-motivation and high self-esteem
- Confident and assertive, yet diplomatic and flexible
- Sincere and preserves integrity
- Ambitious and takes risks
- Uses common sense

LEADS TEXTBOOK LEARNING TO THE WORKING WORLD
- Quick learner
- Asks questions
- Analytical; independent thinker
- Willing to continue education and growth
- Committed to excellence
- Open-minded, willing to try new things

KNOWLEDGE OF COMPUTERS
- Established word processing, spreadsheet, database and presentation software skills
- Excellent computer literacy

COMMUNICATIONS SKILLS
- Good writing skills
- Excellent oral communication skills
- Listens well, compassionate and empathetic
- Excellent problem-solving and analytical skills
- Creative and innovative

LEADERSHIP SKILLS
- Organizational skills and attention to detail
- Accepts and handles responsibilities
- Action-oriented and results-driven
- Loyal to employers
- Customer-focused
- Team-minded: understands group dynamics
- Always willing to help others
- Mature, poised and personable
- Diversity aware; treats others with respect and dignity

ORIENTED TO GROWTH
- Acceptance of an entry-level position; doesn’t view required tasks as “menial”
- Academic excellence in field of study
- Views the organization’s total picture, not just one area of specialization
- Willing to accommodate more than required


MEET OUR PEER CAREER COACHES

INTRODUCING: PEER CAREER COACHES

WHY SEE A PEER CAREER COACH?
1. Resume & Cover Letter Critiques
2. ePACK Questions
3. Peer-led bief information sessions to identify resources for your career needs (e.g., job search, interviews, etc.)
4. Updates on upcoming career events & opportunities

REPRINTED WITH PERMISSION FROM EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY’S CAREER SUCCESS GUIDE.

RESUME CONTENT GUIDELINES

SECTIONS
- Name, phone number, and email address should be at the top of the page.
- Always include area code.
- Options: Include link to LinkedIn profile.

CONTACT INFORMATION:
- Demonstrate to an employer that you are directed in your internship/job search. Be specific: A profile that is too general will almost certainly not help you and could in fact work against you.
- Add relevant coursework as an option.

PROFILE:
- Begin with your most recent educational experience. Include the degree you expect to earn or have earned, your major/minor, university, date of graduation, and GPA if 3.0 or higher.

EDUCATION:
- Include academic honors such as the Dean’s List, scholarships, and honor societies.
- You may include the GPA in your major if it is higher than your cumulative GPA.
- List any study abroad or other colleges attended for a significant period of time.

HONORS:
- Include any employment, internships, significant campus leadership, volunteer work, and relevant class/research projects.
- Include title, name of organization, location, and dates for each position.
- Emphasize skills, abilities, and accomplishments appropriate to the position for which you are applying.

EXPERIENCE:
- Include foreign languages, computer skills, and other relevant skills should be included.
- List level of fluency/proficiency with languages/computer skills. (Do not overstate your competence.)

SKILLS:
- Include any employment, internships, significant campus leadership, volunteer work, and relevant class/research projects.
- Include title, name of organization, location, and dates for each position.
- Emphasize skills, abilities, and accomplishments appropriate to the position for which you are applying.

LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES:
- List college-related activities including student government, fraternities/sororities, student clubs, etc. not mentioned elsewhere.
- Be sure to note offices held and committee involvement for college or other organizations.

COMMUNITY SERVICE/VOLUNTEER/SPORTS:
- List volunteer and community organizations, and sports activities and how you are qualified.

REFERENCES:
- There is no need to indicate on your resume that “references are available upon request.” This is assumed and understood.
- Create a separate reference page. See example in this Guide.
- List names, titles, names of organizations, addresses, telephone numbers, email addresses and your relationship to the reference.
- Always ask permission before using anyone’s name as a reference.

SUGGESTIONS
- Always ask permission before using anyone’s name as a reference.
- List names, titles, names of organizations, addresses, telephone numbers, email addresses and your relationship to the reference.
- Always ask permission before using anyone’s name as a reference.
6 KEYS TO CREATING A TARGETED RESUME

1. Analyze the Job Description. Review job descriptions for the skills, abilities, and qualifications employers are looking for. Highlight the key words. Both your resume and cover letter should include a number of those key words. It is recommended that you have a specific job in mind when creating a targeted resume.

2. Organize Your Thoughts and Begin With a Good Resume. Take your resume and do a “save as” labeling the resume with your name (including your last name), job title, resume and date. Then customize your resume to the key words and requirements of the specific job. Make sure you have results in your accomplishments and use commonly understood terms. Learn and use terminology on your resume that is common to the field you are pursuing. Write out acronyms the first time used.

3. Profile. This section is a very important part of the resume because it becomes an employer decision point—whether to read more of your resume or NOT. Indicate what internship/job you want, when you want it, and your qualifications. Sample below:

**Business Administration graduate seeking a financial analyst position.** Offers hands-on experience in financial analysis, interpreting investment-risk trends, and presenting oral and written reports. Exceeds in collaborative team settings, delivering tasks on-time and to specifications.

Start by highlighting the job description, note key words and qualifications that are desired. These should be in your resume, as well as your cover letter. Look at the Transferable Skills section on page 20 and think about skills/qualifications you have that are relevant to the internship/job. If you need help thinking about qualifications, look at similar job descriptions and/or go to The Occupational Outlook Handbook (Google: OOH) to research occupations. You get one chance to demonstrate in the Profile & Objective section that you understand the qualifications of the position and that you are a good candidate. Make it count.

**NOTE TO ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE STUDENTS:**

*Frequently, banking and finance organizations want a shorter Profile.* Do your research/homework; try to find out their specific format preferences.

4. Create Descriptive Phrases. Create short phrases to describe your previous job duties and accomplishments with respect to the job description. Avoid using diluted phrases such as **“responsible for”** or **“in charge of.”** Arrange the descriptive phrases and accomplishments in order of importance to the position and use action verbs.

5. Ensure Resume Is Letter Perfect. Misspelled words, grammatical, or punctuation errors will generally disqualify you from any position for which you apply.

6. Have Your Resume Critiqued. Make sure you have your resume and cover letter critiqued by a career coach in the Poole College of Management Career Center.

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THE TOP 10 PITFALLS IN RESUME WRITING

1. **Obviously Generic.** Too many resumes scream, “I need a job—any job!” The employer needs to feel that you are interested in that particular job with his or her particular company. Keep the job description in a labeled word document (job postings disappear from ePACK and you may need the information). Highlight the key words and make sure you have many/most of those key words in your customized cover letter and resume.

2. **Too Long.** Most new graduates should restrict their resumes to one page. If you have trouble condensing, get help from a Poole career coach.

3. **Typographical, Grammatical or Spelling Errors.** These errors suggest carelessness, poor education and/or lack of intelligence. Have at least two people read your resume. Don’t rely on your computer’s spell-check or grammar-check programs.

4. **Hard to Read.** A poorly typed or copied resume looks unprofessional. Use a plain typeface. Suggestions include Times New Roman, 11 point font with your name in 14 point. Asterisks, bullets, underlining, boldface type and italics should be used only to make the document easier to read, not fancier. Again, ask for a career coach’s opinion.

5. **Too Verbose.** Do not use complete sentences or paragraphs. Say as much as possible with as few words as possible. A, an and the can almost always be left out. Be careful in your use of jargon and avoid slang. Spell out acronyms the first time used.

6. **Too Sparse.** Give more than the bare essentials, especially when describing related work experience, skills, accomplishments, activities, interests and club memberships that will prove employers important information. Include membership in professional associations.

7. **Irrelevant Information.** Customize each resume to each position you seek. Of course, include all education and work experience, but emphasize only relevant experience, skills, accomplishments, and activities. Do not include marital status, age, sex, children, height, weight, health status, or religious or political affiliations, etc.

8. **Too Snazzy.** Of course, use high quality resume bond paper, but avoid exotic types, colored paper, photographs and graphics. Electronic resumes should include appropriate industry keywords.

9. **Boring.** Make your resume as dynamic as possible. Use active verbs to describe what you have accomplished in past jobs (what you did, why it was important, and your good results—metrics). Take advantage of your rich vocabulary and avoid repeating words, especially the first word in a section.

10. **Too Modest.** The resume showcases your qualifications in competition with the other applicants. Put your best foot forward without misrepresentation, falsification or arrogance.

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THE THREE Rs

The three Rs of resume writing are Research, Research, Research. You must know what the prospective company does, what the position involves and whether you will be a fit, before submitting your resume. And that means doing research—about the company, about the position and about the type of employee the company typically hires.

Research the company. Read whatever literature and other information the company has placed on its website. Use Google to find recent articles and information. For additional past information, call the company and ask for any literature it may have. Find out how the company is structured, community involvement, special events, mission, values, boss of executives, annual reports, and what qualifies the company generally looks for in its employees. Connect with current and former employees through resources such as LinkedIn.com and ask to schedule a call with them. Explain that you are considering applying to their company, and ask for their recommendation for next steps. Thank that person for the information. Follow up by contacting the department head and ask for an informational or regular interview. Bring along your critiqued resume.

Research the position. The more you know about the position, the better able you will be to sell yourself and to target your resume to that position. If possible, interview someone who does that same job. In addition to finding out the duties, ask if there is on-the-job training, whether they value education over experience (or vice versa) and what kind of turnover the department experiences. Ask what they like about the position and the company, more importantly, ask what they might like to change about it.

Finally, research yourself. Your goal is not just to get a job. Your goal is to get a job that you will enjoy—a career opportunity. After you find out all you can about the company and the position, ask yourself honestly whether this is what you really want to do and where you really want to be. The odds are overwhelming that you will not hold this position for more than two or three years, so it’s not a lifetime commitment. However, this first job will be the foundation of your lifetime career. You must start successfully so that future recommendations will always be positive. Furthermore, three years is a long time to spend doing something you don’t like, working in a position that isn’t challenging or living somewhere you don’t want to live.

One last word of advice: Before you go to the interview, review the version of your resume that you submitted to this employer, so that you can speak in more detail about the information your resume provided. The resume can only get you the interview; the interview gets you the job.
RESUME POWER VERBS

**Public Relations**
- analyze
- assess
- present
- negotiate
- publicize
- strengthen
- promote
- handle
- participate
- facilitate
- troubleshoot

**Accounting**
- record
- review
- assess
- maintain
- forecast
- calculate
- estimate
- figure
- approve
- examine
- develop
- implement

**Leadership**
- create
- lead
- encourage
- organize
- compare
- inspire
- represent
- govern
- direct
- advise
- assist

**Writing**
- concrete
- construct
- craft
- interpret
- integrate
- capture
- abstract
- express
- inform
- summarize
- conclude

**Craft/Artisanship**
- design
- create
- entertain
- perform
- design
- draw
- render
- illustrate
- compose
- construct
- concieve
- originate
- choreograph

**Innovating**
- create
- modify
- change
- upgrade
- improve
- design
- activate
- structure
- establish
- stimulate
- implement
- transform

**Language**
- translate
- interpret
- write
- converse
- negotiate
- organize
- understand
- comprehend
- proficiency
- fluency
- teach
- tutor

**Research & Development**
- identify
- evaluate
- review
- analyze
- compare
- critique
- explain
- prepare
- recommend
- conclude
- determine

**Human Resources**
- analyze
- recruit
- survey
- screen
- interview
- select
- train
- develop
- appraise
- coordinate
- align
- coach

**Finance**
- analyze
- invest
- budget
- inventory
- evaluate
- construct
- develop
- acquire
- deploy
- manage
- project

**Analysis**
- review
- analyze
- observe
- research
- discern
- conceptualize
- discover
- infer
- illuminate
- clarify
- quantify
- qualify
- advise
- read

**Consulting**
- troubleshoot
- solve
- assist
- guide
- counsel
- advise
- train

**Teaching**
- educate
- stimulate
- inform
- facilitate
- awaken
- explore
- advise
- counsel
- entertain
- amuse

**Performing**
- create
- present
- act
- sing
- dance
- model
- read
- inspire

**Program Development**
- analyze
- design
- develop
- prepare
- strategize
- coordinate
- recommend
- persuade
- implement
- coordinate

**Information**
- manage
- organization
- database
- categorize
- document
- process
- manage
- program
- link
- develop
- coordinate

**Management/Supervision**
- organize
- plan
- schedule
- control
- delegate
- manage
- evaluate
- strategy
- develop
- lead
- manage
- listen
- consult
- display

**Technical**
- conceptualize
- develop
- troubleshoot
- inspect
- locate
- edit
- plan
- modify
- operate

**Organizing/Logistics**
- classify
- organize
- assist
- maintain
- support
- arrange
- systematize
- schedule
- coordinate
- streamline
- simplify

**Marketing**
- review
- assess
- analyze
- quantify
- identify
- promote
- advertise
- advance
- boost
- improve

**Administration**
- monitor
- track
- assess
- coordinate
- organize
- requisition
- receive
- process
- serve
- furnish

**Service/Hospitality**
- assist
- maintain
- help
- coordinate
- troubleshoot
- anticipate
- welcome
- manage
- reconcile

**Persuading**
- present
- articulate
- challenge
- negotiate
- inquire
- reason
- influence
- convince
- arbitrate
- mediate
- reconcile

**Mechanical**
- analyze
- design
- construct
- troubleshoot
- create
- engineer
- repair
- manipulate
- align
- coordinate
- balance

**Investigating**
- pursuit
- interrogate
- question
- analyze
- seek
- search
- probe
- examine
- explore

**Counseling/Healing**
- listen
- sense
- intuit
- assess
- analyze
- assist
- align
- coordinate
- understand
- inform
- facilitate

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**RESUME EVALUATION FORM**

**Evaluate your Resume** based on the following criteria:

**PROFILE**
- Does this summary explain what job you want and when, and what makes you an exceptional candidate?
- Does this section indicate relevant industry or geographic location, if you wish to be specific?
- Does the summary contain how you meet the key skill requirements specified in the job description?

**EDUCATION, CERTIFICATIONS, & HONORS**
- Do you have the appropriate educational degrees that support your objective?
- If not, have you used other training workshops and seminars to further enhance your qualifications?
- Do the information include type of degree, major, school, and year graduated?
- Does it provide key aspects like certification or licensure required for the job?
- Have you included honors such as Dean’s List or Scholarships?

**EXPERIENCE/PROJECTS WITH ACCOMPLISHMENTS**
- For each experience/project, do you list a job title, company name (course name), city, state, and years worked (but not months unless very short-term)?
- Are the experiences listed important to the employer?
- Are there separate accomplishments for your key work experiences that include what you did, why it was important and the results (metrics)?
- Do all of your listed accomplishments clearly support your job Profile & Objectives and qualifications claims?
- Are accomplishments presented through the use of action verbs?

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**Qualifications**
- Does the resume demonstrate you have the necessary qualifications listed in the job description?
- Do your qualifications clearly summarize your value to an employer?
- Does your resume present the key strengths required to be successful on the job?
- Does it demonstrate that you have the appropriate technical skills?
- Is the language of the resume future-oriented and focused on what you can do to benefit an employer?

**Languages & Travel**
- Have you listed languages (even beginning level) and study abroad or international travel?

**Leadership & Professional Affiliations**
- Have you listed relevant professional affiliations and leadership/team skills?

**Community Service, Sports & Activities**
- Do your activities demonstrate your ability to lead, be a good team member, “give back” as a good citizen?

**Computer Skills**
- Have you indicated your computer skills for the job?

**Visual Impact**
- Is everything on the resume important to the employer—directly or indirectly?
- Have you been honest, but not overly detailed?
- Have you avoided italics and excessive bolding/underlining?
- Does your resume look centered with sufficient white space?

Make sure content is not too dense.

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Sarah Jones
203 Wilmot Street
Durham, NC 27705
919.555.1212
spens@ncsu.edu

PROFESSIONAL OBJECTIVE
Seeking a part-time position or internship in the fields of human resources or administrative support.

EDUCATION
North Carolina State University, Poole College of Management
Bachelor of Science in Business Administration | Finance Concentration
North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC
Expected May 2019

Major GPA: 3.7/4.0; Overall: 3.5/4.0

ECONOMICS: (every semester)

- Advanced Microeconomics and Economic Policy
- Economic Systems and Institutions
- Economic Statistics, Investments and Portfolio Analysis

LITIGATION: (every semester)

- Civil Procedure
- Complex Commercial Litigation
- Economic Statistic

COMMUNICATION: (every semester)

- Business Writing
- Technical/Professional Communication

HONORS: Center for Service Leadership Ethics Public Service Award Recipient (2018); Dean's List (Spring 2018)

INTERESTS:

- Freestyle Skiing
- Racquetball
- Hiking

COMMUNITY SERVICE & ACTIVITIES

- Active community member and volunteer in a variety of roles
- Leadership roles in community service organizations
- Mobilized and trained volunteers for local events

ADDITIONAL SKILLS

- Proficient in Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint
- Fluent in Spanish

SPECIAL PROJECTS

- Mutant Fund Project: Researched and presented on the business strategies MapQuest undertook

- Stock Market Project: Gained in-depth understanding of entire new business pitch process by attending planning, to account team preparing response to Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board R.F.P.

- Academic Business Projects:
  - Morningstar and received an A for thoroughly detailing the stock's outlook
  - Researched and presented on the business strategies MapQuest undertook

- Work Experience:
  - 2017 All-ACC Academic Team
  - 2016 U.S. Olympic Trials Qualifier

- Professional Summary

- An organized, detail-oriented, and determined student-athlete, able to strategize and communicate

- Seeking an entry-level position in account management or account planning at a global advertising agency where I can utilize my experience, communication, leadership, and analytical skills.

- Education: North Carolina State University, Poole College of Management

- Bachelor of Science in Business Administration | Finance Concentration

- North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC

- Expected May 2019

- Major GPA: 3.7/4.0; Overall: 3.5/4.0

- Econometrics: (every semester)

- Microeconomics and Economic Policy
- Economic Systems and Institutions

- Economic Statistics, Investments and Portfolio Analysis

- Communication: (every semester)

- Business Writing
- Technical/Professional Communication

- Honors: Center for Service Leadership Ethics Public Service Award Recipient (2018); Dean's List (Spring 2018)

- Interests:

- Freestyle Skiing
- Racquetball
- Hiking

- Community Service & Activities:

- Active community member and volunteer in a variety of roles
- Leadership roles in community service organizations
- Mobilized and trained volunteers for local events

- Additional Skills:

- Proficient in Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint
- Fluent in Spanish

- Special Projects:

- Morningstar and received an A for thoroughly detailing the stock's outlook
- Researched and presented on the business strategies MapQuest undertook

- Work Experience:

- 2017 All-ACC Academic Team
- 2016 U.S. Olympic Trials Qualifier

- Professional Summary:

- An organized, detail-oriented, and determined student-athlete, able to strategize and communicate

- Seeking an entry-level position in account management or account planning at a global advertising agency where I can utilize my experience, communication, leadership, and analytical skills.
JAMEL OWENS
919-210-7723 | owensm1@email.ncsu.edu

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS & LEADERSHIP
- Serving as the President of the Student Government Association, I led a diverse student body and fostered a sense of community and inclusivity.
- As a member of the National Honor Society, I exemplified excellence in academic performance.

ACADEMIC PROJECTS
- Led a team to develop a sustainable energy solution for a rural village in Kenya. Our project was featured in the local newspaper.
- Conducted an empirical study on the impact of social media on teenage mental health. The study was published in the Journal of Adolescent Health.

EDUCATION
- Bachelor of Science in Computer Science, North Carolina State University, 2018. GPA: 3.5/4.0

LANGUAGES
- Fluent in Spanish and French, with proficiency in German.

SERVICES
- Developed an online platform for community service projects.
- Created a database to track volunteer hours and track progress on service projects.

In SHORT: Jamel Owens is a motivated and driven individual with a strong passion for community service and leadership.

Sincerely,

JameL Owens

407 West Ave
Raleigh, NC 27612

September 1, 2018

Dr. Joe Rounce, Vice President
Human Resources Department
Techy Consulting, LLP
243 Southway West
Greenville, SC

Re: Marketing Internship, #46752

Dear Mr. or Ms. OR First and Last Name

Company
Address
City, State, Zip

September 1, 2018

In your resume that I have held for this highly analytical internship during my undergraduate career. Most recently, I have been contracted by Novartis as a supply chain intern. While working with Novartis, I developed a manual that tracks inventory and demand for over 200 raw materials. In this role, I have used SAP ERP efficiently to analyze data across several functions of the organization to better understand purchasing and sales patterns and make informed decisions. I am excited about the opportunity to use my analytical skills in a hands-on setting and contribute to Techy Consulting's growing business.

John Jones
I am writing to you to express my interest in the audit position at Shining Bright Accounting that I saw posted on your company’s website. I am a senior at North Carolina State University majoring in Accounting with a concentration in Internal Auditing. I am highly impressed by Shining Bright’s reputation for excellent customer service and accounting accuracy, and I would like to assist your company in achieving its organizational goals by using my experience and skills in leadership, interpersonal communication, and analytics.

Listed below is a summary of my applicable experiences and skills:

- Ability to conduct financial audits from start to finish at the North Carolina Treasury Department.
- Tax preparation as a tax preparer during tax season.
- Professional workplace experience as a financial investigator intern at the North Carolina Department of Justice.
- Proven analytical, problem solving, and teamwork skills.
- Effective communication skills gained as a building manager and mentor to coworkers and colleagues.
- Three semesters of computer applications experience (SAP, ACL, Excel) with the ability to learn new applications quickly.

In my recent positions as a building manager at Campus Enterprises, a cashier at Harris Teeter, and an intern at the Justice Department, I have demonstrated that I am organized, excellent at prioritizing responsibilities, and I am very open to learning new skills.

I am confident that my skills will successfully transfer and contribute to the success of Shining Bright Accounting. For detailed background information, please review the attached resume in pdf format.

Once again, thank you for your kind consideration. I thoroughly enjoyed meeting you and feel confident that I can make a valuable contribution to your imaginative and energetic marketing team. If you need any additional information, please contact me at 919-555-1212 or jwjones@ncsu.edu, and I will be happy to provide it. I will be sure to follow up with you next week.

Sincerely,

John Jones
JOB INTERVIEWING IN BRIEF

I. PREPARATION

• Identify the tasks you would perform on the job.
• Research the needs, problems, and challenges the company is facing that might cause them to hire you.
• Create at least 5 open-ended questions probing into the issues you’ve identified to ask the interviewer.
• Identify what you have to offer the employer and how this position is a good fit for you.
• Create stories using Situation, Action, Result (SAR) format to demonstrate your ability to assist in solving the problems identified.
• Observe a list of common interview questions and write out your answers.
• Practice answering these questions paying particular attention to your non-verbal behaviors.
• Review the common illegal questions and decide how you will respond.
• Review your resume and identify the questions it creates.
• Prepare a list of possible situations you might face on the job and how you would handle each.
• Print off extra copies of the documents you submitted for the job (e.g. resume, application, etc.) and take them with you to the interview in a portfolio with a pad of paper for taking notes.
• Evaluate what type of interview you will be having. Prepare accordingly (dining, behavioral, virtual, phone, basic, and case).
• Call the day before to confirm your appointment, verify the names and position titles of all those with whom you will be meeting (research their backgrounds on the company website or LinkedIn).
• Identify how employees in your area of the company dress to add in your outfit decisions. If in doubt, dress formally.
• Outline what you would do and say to create a great first and lasting impression.
• Double-check the date, time, and location of the interview. Make sure you know how to get there and how long it will take. Directly drive the interview site the day before if you are unsure. Take into account possible heavy traffic and delays on the day of the interview.
• If phone interview, set up quiet room with no interruptions. Be aware of pauses to the conversation while the interviewer is taking notes.

II. SELLING YOURSELF IN THE INTERVIEW

Turn off your SPARKS and embrace your FALL.
• Visualize yourself being successful in the interview.
• Enter the office no more than 10 minutes beforehand.
• Start the interview with an impression—a smile, a friendly hello, and a firm handshake. Take the whole hand, not just the fingertips, unless this is all the interviewer offers you.
• Greet the interviewer by their formal, last names (Mr., Ms., Dr.), unless you know them very well.
• Make eye contact with the interviewer, maintain good posture.
• Do not use slang and avoid using conversational words, such as “like” and “you know.”
• Don’t be too soft spoken or too loud. Use a strong, energetic tone that reflects your confidence but is not overbearing or arrogant.
• Answer questions truthfully but briefly. If asked an unexpectedly difficult question, you may want to repeat the question, or ask that your interviewer repeat it to allow yourself time to formulate a good fit for you before responding is okay. However, do not wait the pause to be overly deliberate.
• Avoid controversial subjects, unless the job calls for you to address an empathy to understand the context of issues on both sides of an issue. You do not want to alienate interviewers by taking a strong position counter to theirs.
• Exude eagerness to learn and sell yourself if you are desperate for employment and willing to take anything.
• Be positive! Negative statements about previous supervisors, co-workers, or customers reflect poorly upon you. Describe negative working environments objectively and explain how you turned the negative experience into success.
• Emphasize your interest in how you will help the company rather than your interest in what the company can do for you. Do not inquire about salary or benefits until you are offered the position or your interviewer brings up the topic.
• Expect the interviewer to take notes during the meeting; it is okay for you to take just enough notes to write thank you notes and remind you later of important points.
• Create a discussion environment instead of a cross-examination environment by how you position yourself, your non-verbs, the questions you ask, and your efforts to put the interviewer at ease. This is a conversation, NOT an interrogation.
• Look for opportunities to give SAR (Situation, Action, Result) stories followed by probing questions.
• When you don’t know how to answer a question, it is okay to ask for clarification.
• As the interview concludes, summarize their needs, why they should hire you, and outline the steps you will take to secure the job.
• Do not negotiate anything until they make you a written offer—negotiation should be left until after the offer is made. It is generally better to agree to the offer and re-negotiate, if necessary, after you have accepted.
• If phone interview, set up quiet room with no interruptions. Be aware of pauses to the conversation while the interviewer is taking notes.

III. INTERVIEW FOLLOW-UP

• Review your notes when you are away from the interview site, make additional notes while the interview is going on.
• Write down what new things you learned about their needs, problems and challenges.
• Write down what you need to do differently at the next interview.
• Prepare an after interview thank you email letter for each person who interviewed you. This is another opportunity to showcase your qualifications for the job and indicate your interest in the position.
• Be prepared to follow up with the interviewer using various formats—letter, email, phone call, and be ready to follow up with decision is made, but not to the extent that you will be seen as a nuisance.
• When calling the decision-maker, don’t leave a message. Keep control of the process by asking when would be better time to reach him/her.

11 TIPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL INTERVIEW

1. Dress appropriately and use good manners. Your appearance should be neat and clean, pressed and polished. Always remember to say please and thank you to everyone.
2. Be on time. If you are late for the interview, the employer may decide that you are not really interested in the job or that you would show up late for work.
3. Show that you are knowledgeable about the company. Interviewers are inclined to look more favorably on a candidate who has made the effort to research the company and the position.
4. Think—tropical breezes. Self-doubts and fear of failure can damage a job interview. Be calm, and aware of any nervous behavior (nail biting, hair twirling, leg bouncing, etc.). Do some deep, slow breathing exercises before entering the meeting room.
5. Unfreeze your face...SMILE! Smiling exudes a positive attitude, confidence, and can make the interview more rewarding for both parties. Show your enthusiasm for the opportunity to meet with the potential employer.
6. Practice good communication skills. It is important that you exhibit professional communication skills during the interview. Speak clearly and effectively, listen attentively, maintain eye contact, and resist distractions that may steal your attention.
7. Practice answering questions. Anticipate questions that may be asked during the interview and prepare answers beforehand. Anticipate questions that may be more difficult or sensitive questions. Practice with a Poole career coach.
8. Follow the interviewer’s lead and stick to the point. Listen carefully; sometimes an interviewer will rephrase a question to check for alertness and consistency. The interviewer also is interested in experience and attitudes that might affect your performance on the job. Avoid discussing details of your personal life or unpleasant work experiences.
9. Express your interest in the job and be sure to follow up. At the conclusion of the interview, thank the interviewer for inviting you to meet with them, reiterate your interest in the job and enthusiasm for working for this organization, and tell them that you are looking forward to hearing from them. If the interviewer does not tell you when they will follow up with you, be sure to clarify from whom, by what means, and when you will be hearing from them again. If you forget to ask, be sure to inquire in your thank you letter. If a few days have passed beyond the date when you were told you would hear from the employer, politely call or email to inquire about the status of your application. A courteous inquiry demonstrates that you are still interested in working for them and gently reminds them of their promise to follow up. When you inquire, be sure to mention your name, the name of your interviewer, the time and place of the interview, and the position for which you are applying. It is best to contact the lead interviewer directly rather than leaving a message. If the employer fails to contact you after three inquiries (telephone call, email, handwritten or typed note), then the employer has probably lost interest in hiring you, and it is best to cease inquiring, move on, and apply your energy to pursuing other employment opportunities.
10. Send a thank-you email or letter within 24 hours. You should send a nice thank-you email within 24 hours of the interview, followed by a more formal thank you letter if there is time for the letter to arrive before a hiring decision is made. Thank the interviewer for his or her time, and stress your desire for the job. Reiterate your qualifications and mention a couple of things you learned during the interview that impressed you.
11. Respond to rejection with class. Sometimes recruiters will call or email to let you know that they have chosen another candidate for the position. Plan ahead for this eventuality. Most interviews do not result in job offers. Even though you may be feeling highly disappointed, it is important to stay upbeat and maintain a positive relationship with recruiters. One rejection does not mean that the employer will never hire you. Be sure to thank the recruiters for giving you the opportunity to interview, ask them to keep your resume on file, and if another position should become available, please consider you for it. In addition, ask for feedback regarding how you can strengthen your candidacy for future positions. If you do strengthen your candidacy according to their suggestions, let them know you have done so, send them a revised version of your resume, and let them know that you would like to be considered for future positions. Do not take their rejection personally. See it as an opportunity to practice your interviewing skills, learn about an organization of interest, and participate in a successful informational interview.
QUESTIONS ASKED BY EMPLOYERS

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

1. Tell me about yourself.
2. What are your hobbies or things you like to do?
3. Why did you choose to interview with our organization?
4. Describe your ideal job.
5. What can you offer?

6. What do you consider to be your greatest strengths?
7. Can you name some weaknesses or areas for improvement?
8. Define success or failure. Give an example in your life.
9. Have you ever had any failures? What did you learn from them?
10. Of which three accomplishments are you most proud?
11. Who are your role models? Why?
12. How does your college education or work experience relate to this job?
13. In what ways is a career with your company better than one with our company?
14. Do you offer flextime?
15. How do you feel about creativity and individuality?
16. What products (or services) are in the development stage now?
17. What is the applicant's capacity for problem-solving activities?
18. Has the candidate used good judgment and common sense when communicating, or is his/her thinking shallow and lacking depth?
19. Does the applicant demonstrate a degree of intellectual depth when communicating, or is his/her thinking shallow and lacking depth?
20. Is the applicant able to draw proper inferences and conclusions from within first?
21. What do you consider to be your greatest weaknesses?
22. What fit qualities are you looking for in the candidate who fills this position?
23. Has there been any red flags in the last two years?
24. Have you had any positions that you were not satisfied with?
25. What characteristics do the achievers in this company seem to share?
26. In what ways is a career with your company better than one with your company?
27. How much travel, if any, is involved in this position?
28. What is the longest single problem facing your staff (department) now?
29. In what job are you most interested in?
30. Do you think you received a good education? In what ways?
31. Are salary adjustments geared to the cost of living or job performance or both?
32. What kind of supervisor/manager do you prefer?
33. What are your growth projections for next year?
34. Do you prefer to work under supervision or on your own?
35. Do you prefer large or small organizations? Why?
36. Are you able to work on several assignments at once?
37. Have you ever quit a job? Why?
38. Are you concerned with working overtime?
39. What kind of support is available to you?
40. How do you feel about travel?
41. Are you willing to work flexible hours?

QUESTIONS TO ASK EMPLOYERS

1. Please describe the ideal candidate and duties of the job for me.
2. What kind of interview do you prefer? For example, can I do the interview over the phone?
3. How might you like the interview to proceed? Is there a standard format you use?
4. When will the interview take place? What time and date?
5. Who are the people who will be interviewing me?
6. Have you ever had any previous experience with this organization?
7. Do you have any questions about the interview?
8. Are the questions going to be oral or written?
9. Are there any documents I need to bring to the interview?
10. Will there be any follow-up questions after the interview?
11. What is the next step in the interview process? When should I expect to hear from you?
12. Will I have the opportunity to work on special projects?
13. What are the strengths of your organization?
14. How do you feel about the possibility of relocating?
15. How do you feel about working overtime?
16. What are your growth projections for next year?
17. What kind of support is available to you?
18. Does your company offer either single or dual career-track programs?
19. What do you consider to be your greatest strengths?
20. What is the usual promotional time frame?
21. What activities do you like outside of work?
22. What do you think is the most important thing you bring to this job?
23. What fit qualities are you looking for in the candidate who fills this position?
24. What are your growth projections for next year?
25. What is the longest single problem facing your staff (department) now?
26. Who are your role models? Why?
27. Have you ever had any difficulties getting along with a former supervisor?
28. What do you know about our organization (products or services)?
29. What is your opinion about the possibility of relocating?
30. What is the applicant's capacity for problem-solving activities?
31. What kind of supervision do you prefer?
32. What do you think is the most important thing you bring to this job?
33. What do you think is the most important thing you bring to this job?
34. What are the strengths of your organization?
35. What is your opinion about the possibility of relocating?
36. What is the longest single problem facing your staff (department) now?
37. Who are your role models? Why?
38. Have you ever had any difficulties getting along with a former supervisor?
39. What do you know about our organization (products or services)?
40. What is your opinion about the possibility of relocating?
41. What is the longest single problem facing your staff (department) now?
42. Who are your role models? Why?
43. Have you ever had any difficulties getting along with a former supervisor?
44. What do you know about our organization (products or services)?
45. What is your opinion about the possibility of relocating?
46. What is the longest single problem facing your staff (department) now?
47. Who are your role models? Why?
48. Have you ever had any difficulties getting along with a former supervisor?
49. What do you know about our organization (products or services)?
50. What is your opinion about the possibility of relocating?
Are You Ready for a Behavioral/Situational Interview?

“Tell me about a time when you were on a team, and one of the members wasn’t carrying his or her weight.” Is this one of the leading questions in your job interview, you could be in for a behavioral/situational interview.

One of the best ways to predict future behavior is to determine past behavior, this style of interviewing is popular among companies. It gives you a chance to validate your resume.

If you are an entry-level candidate with no previous related behaviors, your answers will be tested for accuracy and consistency. If you have training or experience with traditional interviewing (especially a visible disability) until the time of the interview. The employer representative may be surprised, unprepared or assume that you intentionally held back information as a result, more time may be spent asking irrelevant and trivial questions because of nervousness, rather than focusing on your suitability for the position. Get assistance from contacts in human resources, your career center or workers with disabilities about the different ways to prepare the interviewer for your arrival. Take the time to rehearse what you will say before making initial contact. If oral communication is difficult for you, have a career services staff person (or another professional) place the call for you and explain how you plan to handle the interview. If you require support for your interview (such as sign language interpreters), contact your campus career center in advance to arrange for this assistance. Advance preparation puts everyone at ease and shows that you can manage your affairs.

Behavioral/Situational vs. Traditional Interviews

If you have training or experience with traditional interviewing techniques, you may find the behavioral/situational interview quite different.

• Instead of asking how you would behave in a particular situation, the interviewer will ask you to describe how you did behave.

• The behavioral/situational interviewer will ask you to concentrate on areas that you may feel are important.

• You may not get a chance to deliver any prepared stories.

• The interview will be a more structured process that will concentrate on areas that are important to the interviewer, rather than allowing you to concentrate on areas that you may feel are important.

• Most interviewers will be taking notes throughout the interview.

The behavioral/situational interviewer has been trained to objectively collect and evaluate information and works from a profile of desired behaviors that are needed for success on the job. Because the behavioral/situational interviewer has demonstrated previous positions are likely to be asked, you will be asked to share situations in which you may or may not have exhibited these behaviors. Your answers will be tested for accuracy and consistency.

If you are an entry-level candidate with no previous related experience, the interviewer will look for behaviors in situations similar to those of the target position.

“Ideally prepared a behavior you had and how you dealt with it.”

“Give an example of when you had to work with your hands to complete a task or project.”

“What class did you like the most? What specifically did you like about it?”

“You may not get a chance to deliver any prepared stories.

• Be specific. Don’t generalize about several events; give a specific account of one event.

The traditional face-to-face interview can be particularly stressful when you have a disability (especially a visible disability) until the time of the interview. The employer representative may be surprised, unprepared or assume that you intentionally held back information. As a result, more time may be spent asking irrelevant and trivial questions because of nervousness, rather than focusing on your suitability for the position. Get assistance from contacts in human resources, your career center or workers with disabilities about the different ways to prepare the interviewer for your arrival. Take the time to rehearse what you will say before making initial contact. If oral communication is difficult for you, have a career services staff person (or another professional) place the call for you and explain how you plan to handle the interview. If you require support for your interview (such as sign language interpreters), contact your campus career center in advance to arrange for this assistance. Advance preparation puts everyone at ease and shows that you can manage your affairs.

Students With Disabilities: Acing the Interview

What did you do?

What did you think?

How did you feel?

What was the result?

The traditional interview is based on assumptions about how behavior should or should not occur. But in the behavioral interview, you are asked to provide details if asked.

Tell me about a time when you were on a team and one of the members wasn’t carrying his or her weight. “Tell me about a time when you were on a team and a member wasn’t pulling his or her weight.”

You will not hear: “Tell me about your strengths and weaknesses.”

A possible response to the question “Tell me about a time when you were on a team and a member wasn’t pulling his or her weight.”

“How did you feel?”

“What did you do?”

“What was the result?”

The interviewer might then probe: “How did you feel when you...” “At what point did you take it upon yourself to confront him?”

You can see it is important that you not make up or “shade” information and why you should have a clear memory of the entire incident.

Don’t Forget the Basics

Instead of feeling anxious or threatened by the prospect of a behavioral/situational interview, remember the essential difference between the traditional interview and the behavioral interview. The traditional interview requires you to project what you might or should do in a given situation, whereas the behavioral/situational interviewer is looking for past actions only. It will always be important to put your best foot forward to make a good impression on the interviewer with appropriate attire, good grooming, a firm handshake and direct eye contact. There is no substitute for promptness, courtesy, preparation, enthusiasm and a positive attitude.

How to Prepare for a Behavioral/Situational Interview

Recall recent situations related to the job for which you are applying that show favorable behaviors or actions, especially those involving coursework, work experience, leadership, teamwork, initiative, planning and customer service.

Prepare short descriptions of each situation; be ready to give details if asked.

Be sure each story has a beginning, a middle and an end, i.e., be ready to describe the situation, your action and the outcome or result.

Be sure the outcome or result reflects positively on you (even if the result itself was not favorable).

Be honest. Don’t embellish or omit any part of the story. The interviewer will find out if your story is built on a weak foundation.

Be specific. Don’t generalize about several events; give a detailed account of one event.

The information should also reveal your ability to manage your disabilities while performing required job functions.

When You Get the Interview

The interviewer will find out if your story is built on a weak foundation. One of our team members wasn’t showing up for the interview. Because the behaviors a candidate has demonstrated in the job process, then give careful consideration to where the information is visible, it will be evident at the time of the interview so it may be more prudent to acknowledge your disability during the application process to avoid catching the employer representative off guard.

Reasons for Disclosing

You take a risk when you decide to disclose your disability. Some employers may reject your application based on negative, preconceived ideas about persons with disabilities. In addition, you may feel that the issue is too personal to be publicized among strangers. On the other hand, if you provide false answers about your health or disability on an application and the truth is uncovered later, you risk losing your job. You may even be held legally responsible if you failed to inform your employer and an accident occurs that is related to your disability.

Timing the Disclosure

The employer’s first contact with you will typically be through your cover letter and resume, especially if you initially contacted the organization. There are many differing opinions on whether one should mention the disability on the resume or in the cover letter. If you are comfortable revealing your disability early in the process, then give careful consideration to where the information is most appropriate. The cover letter and resume should primarily outline relevant skills, experience and education for the position for which you are applying. The reader should have a clear understanding of your abilities and strengths for the position. Therefore, if you choose to disclose your disability, the disclosure should be brief and placed near the end of the cover letter and resume. It should never be the first piece of information that the employer sees about you.

Written by Roosa Smith

Tips on Managing the Interview

Prior to the Interview

1. Identify a career services staff person to help you prepare employers for your interview with you.

2. Arrange for several taped, mock interview sessions to become more confident in discussing your work-related skills and in putting the employer representative at ease; rehearse ahead of time to contact the employer representative off guard.

3. If your disability makes oral communication difficult, create a written outline to supplement your resume that details your abilities.

4. Determine any technical support, resources and costs that might be necessary for you to manage your disability, or to disclose your disability (especially if you receive ideas about persons with disabilities. In addition, you may feel that the issue is too personal to be publicized among strangers. On the other hand, if you provide false answers about your health or disability on an application and the truth is uncovered later, you risk losing your job. You may even be held legally responsible if you failed to inform your employer and an accident occurs that is related to your disability.

5. Be sure that your career center has information for employers on interviewing persons with disabilities.

6. Seek advice from other workers with disabilities who have been successful in finding employment.

7. Review the general advice about interviewing outlined in this career guide.

During the Interview

1. Plan an interview at ease before starting the interview by addressing any visible disability (if you have not done so already).

2. Plan to participate fully in the discussion (not just answer questions), maintain the appropriate control of the interview by tactfully keeping the interview focused on your abilities—not the disability.

3. Inform the employer of any accommodations needed and how they can be achieved, thereby demonstrating your ability to manage your disability.

4. Conclude the interview by reiterating your qualifications and giving the interviewer the opportunity to ask any further questions.

Written by Roosa Smith

Poole College of Management | Poole College of Management Career Center | poole.ncsu.edu/undergraduate/careers

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DRESS TO IMPRESS!

YOU WANT TO present a professional image and demonstrate that you want the position more than other candidates when you interview with employers. Unless you are interviewing for a very artistic job, recruiters expect to see conservatively-dressed candidates. You may find the following suggestions helpful when interviewing in a business setting.

WOMEN’S WARDROBE

Suit:  
- Dark, long-sleeved jacket, straight skirt or pants. Black, dark gray or navy are best. Choose suits made of natural fabrics (wool or cotton). For banking/finance, you may want a pin-stripped suit.
- Hem of the pant should reach the top of the shoe. Jacket sleeve should end at the joint of the wrist and hand. The jacket bottom should cover your seat. Make sure pockets are free of bulging wallets, tobacco products, or jingling coins & keys.
- You may unbutton your suit jacket before you sit down to prevent binding. Be sure to button the jacket when you stand up.

Shirt:  
- White or other conservative light color, preferably a variation of off-white, with standard or button-down collar.

Tie:  
- Silk is preferable. No ultra-bright colors. Patterns should be conservative and repeating with no more than three colors. Background color should be neutral.
- The knot should be small but not tiny.

Footwear:  
- Shoes—polished, dark leather in a simple or wing-tip style.
- Socks should match color of pants or shoes, long enough to cover shins and made with strong elastic so they will not fall down.

Accessories:  
- Carry a nice portfolio with extra copies of your resume, notes regarding the company and position, extra paper, and a nice pen. No backpacks.

Grooming:  
- Conservative haircut (short is preferable). If you have a beard/mustache, it should be shaved for the interview or neatly trimmed. Nails should be clean and cut short.
- Avoid fragrances. Can be distracting and some people are allergic to them.
- Make sure you have one hand free for shaking hands.

If you are in need of professional attire and you are experiencing difficulty obtaining it, please make an appointment to see a career coach in the Poole College of Management Career Center.

MEN’S WARDROBE

Suit:  
- Solid color and dark, either black, dark gray or navy blue. Choose suits made of natural fabrics (wool or cotton). For banking/finance, you may want a pin-stripped suit.
- Hem of the pant should reach the top of the shoe. Jacket sleeve should end at the joint of the wrist and hand. The jacket bottom should cover your seat. Make sure pockets are free of bulging wallets, tobacco products, or jingling coins & keys.
- You may unbutton your suit jacket before you sit down to prevent binding. Be sure to button the jacket when you stand up.

Shirt:  
- White or other conservative light color, preferably a variation of off-white, with standard or button-down collar.

Tie:  
- Silk is preferable. No ultra-bright colors. Patterns should be conservative and repeating with no more than three colors. Background color should be neutral.
- The knot should be small but not tiny.

Footwear:  
- Shoes—polished, dark leather in a simple or wing-tip style.
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- Avoid fragrances. Can be distracting and some people are allergic to them.
- Make sure you have one hand free for shaking hands.

DEALING WITH REJECTION IN THE JOB SEARCH

AFTER METICULOUSLY PREPARING your cover letters and resumes, you send them to carefully selected companies that you are sure would like to hire you. You even get a few job interviews. But all of your return correspondence is the same: “Thanks, but no thanks.” Your self-confidence melts and you begin to question your value to an employer.

Sometimes, we begin to dread the BIG NO so much that we stop pursuing additional interviews, thereby shutting off our pipeline to the future. We confirm that we couldn’t get a job because we stop looking. Remember, fear of rejection doesn’t have to paralyze your job search efforts. Let that fear fuel your determination; make it your ally and you’ll learn a lot.

EIGHT GUIDELINES TO WARD OFF REJECTION

1. Depersonalize the interview. 
   Employers may get as many as 500 resumes for one job opening. How can you, I and the other 498 of us be no good?

2. Don’t make it all or nothing. 
   Don’t set yourself up for a letdown: “If I don’t get this job, I’m a failure.” Tell yourself, “It could be mine. It’s a good possibility. It’s certainly not an impossibility.”

3. Don’t blame the interviewer. 
   Realistic interviewers aren’t in a hurry to think and behave our way. Blame your turndown on a stone-hearted interviewer who didn’t flatter you with beautiful compliments, and you will learn nothing.

4. Don’t live in the past. 
   When you dredge up past failures, your nervous system kicks in and you experience all the feelings that go with failure. Unwittingly, you over estimate the dangers facing you and underestimate yourself.

5. Don’t get mad at the system. 
   Does anything less pleasurable exist than hunting for a job? 
   Still, you must adjust to the world rather than make the world adjust to you. The easiest thing is to conform, to do what 400,000 other people are doing. When you sit down to play bridge or poker or drive a car, do you complain about the rules? 

6. Take the spotlight off yourself. 
   Sell your skills, not yourself. Concentrate on what you’re there for: to find out the interviewer’s problems and to show how you can work together to solve them.

7. See yourself in the new role. 
   Form a mental picture of the positive self you’d like to become in job interviews, rather than focusing on what scares you. All therapists agree on this: Before a person can effect changes, he must really “see” himself in the new role. Just for fun, play with the idea.

8. Keep up your sense of humor. 
   Nobody yet has contracted an incurable disease from a job interview.

Written by Rosanne R. Bansley, Career Services, New Mexico State University.
**WHERE TO LIST REFERENCES**

- Generally do not send reference information with your resume.
- Thank each reference in writing for his/her assistance.
- Prior to providing references to an employer, give references a chance to opt in or out.
- Never give someone’s name as a reference without securing that person’s permission in advance.
- If you’ve given someone’s name as a reference, you are responsible for their actions.

**GETTING PERMISSION**

- Never give someone’s name as a reference without securing that person’s permission in advance.
- Don’t list references who only know you in a social capacity or with whom you have had a casual conversation.
- Advisors and coaches may be aware of information about you that could be relevant to a potential employer, such as your maturity, initiative, interpersonal skills or leadership qualities.
- Don’t list colleagues, coworkers or associates who have had only a casual conversation with you.

**REFERENCE PAGE FORMAT**

- Set the same appearance. The top section with your name, address, and contact information should be the same as your resume.
- Use the same quality and color paper as your resume.
- Most reference lists have 3-5 entries, centered on or the left margin.

**WHAT SHOULD REFERENCES SAY?**

- Encourage them to mention:
  - Capacity in which they know/knew you (e.g., summer intern, internship, and she/he was the supervisor).
  - Time frame of the relationship (e.g., summer of 2018 or he/she has known the candidate for four years).
  - Positive qualities demonstrated in the position (e.g., project/ work leadership and team participation, interpersonal and communication skills, professional/technical skills if they have observed in your capacity).

- Adapted from Virginia Tech’s 2007-2008 Career Planning Guide.

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**REFERENCES**

**SAMPLE REFERENCE LIST**

**SAMUEL J. SMITH**

919.555.1555  
ssmith@ncsu.edu

**REFERENCES**

Mr. Franklin Robinson  
Project Manager  
Progress Energy  
P.O. Box 151  
Raleigh, NC 27612  
Frank.smith@progress-energy.com

Relationship: Supervisor during 2018 fall internship

De Carol Grace  
Accounting Professor  
2101 Nelson Hall, Box 654  
NC State University  
Raleigh, NC 27695  
919.515.8886  
carol_grace@ncsu.edu

Relationship: Professor during spring semester, 2017

Mr. Don Ringer  
Academic Advisor  
Poole College of Management  
Academic Affairs Office  
2150 Nelson Hall, Box 8614  
NC State University  
Raleigh, NC 27695  
919.560.3565  
don_ringer@ncsu.edu

Relationship: Academic advisor, fall 2016-present

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**FOR ALL CORRESPONDENCE, KEEP IN MIND THE FOLLOWING**

- While there are common components to all types of letters, each letter should be individually tailored and targeted to the recipient.
- There is no such thing as an effective “form letter” in a job search. (You know when you get a form letter in the mail, a pre-registered employer knows too.)
- Grammar, spelling and punctuation should be error-free; wording should be clear, concise and business-like; avoid gimmicky language and slang terms.
- Be your formal, business-like self; but express yourself in a manner which is natural to you. Avoid too much “boozering” of language from sample letters and friends’ letters. Use good examples as inspiration, but don’t copy.
- Use 8 ½ x 11 “good-quality paper; preferably the same paper as used for your resume. Make sure you choose paper which produces clean print or photocopies. Some papers with flecks make hazy copies.)
- Produce high-quality hard copy print. Choose an easily readable font type.
- Email is written correspondence. Apply the same rules as in hard copy correspondence: use correct spelling, punctuation, grammar, and correctness in upper and lower case.
- Retain a copy of every letter and email you send and receive.
- Label each with company, job title, document type (resume, cover letter, job description, cover email, etc.) and the date. Mark your calendar for any appropriate follow-up.

**PERSONALIZING YOUR CORRESPONDENCE**

- In the introduction to the points made previously, follow these generally accepted guidelines for business letters:
  - Think about the purpose of your letter and develop individual circumstances.
  - For example, if you make a telephone call to an employer prior to sending a cover letter, it makes sense for your letter to refer to the telephone call. If you must respond to an employer’s letter to you, read the letter carefully to draft an appropriate response.

**COVER LETTERS: LETTERS OF APPLICATION AND INQUIRY**

Cover letters generally fall into one of two categories:

1. Letter of application: applying for a specific, advertised opening.
2. Letter of inquiry: expressing interest in an organization, but you are not certain if there are current openings. This typically is networking correspondence.

**Purpose of the cover letter:**

- Explains why you are sending a resume. Don’t send a resume without a cover letter, it’s discourteous and naïve to do so. Don’t make the reader guess what you are asking for, be specific. Do you want a summer internship opportunity, or a permanent position? Do you want to be informed about potential employment opportunities?
- Tells specifically how you learned about the position or the organization and how it fits with your interests and qualifications.
- Be sure to mention the name of someone who suggested that you write the employer. The employer wants to know how and where you learned about the company and the job.
- Convinces the reader to take a closer look at your resume. The cover letter will be seen first, therefore, it must be very well written and targeted to that employer and the job. Pay attention to the qualifications and key words listed in the job advertisement, and target yourself accordingly incorporating the key words from the description.
- Calls attention to elements of your background (education, leadership, extracurricular activities) that are relevant to a position you are seeking. Be as specific as possible, using examples.
- Reflects your attitude, personality, motivation, enthusiasm, and communication skills.
- Provides or refers to any information specifically requested in a job advertisement that might not be covered in your resume (availability date or an attached writing sample).
- Indicates what you will do to follow up.
- In a letter of application (applying for an advertised opening), applicants often say something like “I look forward to hearing from you.” However, it’s advisable to take the initiative to ask for the opportunity to interview and provide your contact information.
- You might say something like, “I will contact you in the next few weeks to see if you require any additional information regarding my qualifications.”
- In a letter of inquiry (asking about the possibility of an opening) don’t assume you have permission to contact you. You should say something like, “I would like to schedule an informational call or meeting to learn more about your company and opportunities.” Request possible dates/times that are convenient for the contact. Follow up with a call if you do not get a response.

You make a better impression by including a cover letter. The cover letter will introduce your resume to the employer and, if well written, will prompt the employer to read the resume for more details.

- Include the return address and telephone number on the letterhead, on the back of the resume, or on a card.
- Be sure you have included a contact name, phone number and e-mail address.
- Be sure your resume is adequate for the position.
- Be sure you are the only person to whom the employer has spoken. Build a relationship with the person who is responsible for the job.
- Consider your resume as an informational call or meeting to learn more about your company and opportunities.
- It is important to provide a name and e-mail for follow-up.
- Include the names of employers who may know you and have met you.
- Keep your cover letter and resume to one page.
- Be sure your cover letter and resume are targeted to the employer.
- Be sure your cover letter is targeted to the individual to whom you are writing.
- Be sure your resume is appropriate for the position.

**INFORMATION-SEEKING LETTERS**

To draft an effective cover letter, you need to indicate that you know something about the employer and the job. Sometimes, even with research efforts, you don’t have enough information to do this. In such a case, it is appropriate to request information.

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EMAIL GUIDELINES
All the principles of written correspondence apply to both hard copy and email. There are some additional guidelines for email:

• Do use a subject line that would be logical to the recipient, like "Application for Business Analyst position #465656." Include the job title and number if there is one. Meaningless subject lines include: "Can you help me?" or "Read this." If you leave the subject line blank and the recipient does not recognize your email address, she/he may simply delete your email without reading it.

• Don’t use an inappropriate email address or nickname. Sending email from partytman@xxx.com is a good way to have your email deleted without being read.

• Don’t start off, "Hi, my name is..." Just as in a business letter, your name is at the conclusion of the letter. Do start, just as in a business letter, by explaining why you are writing. Be brief, clear, and cordial.

• Do use a business-like writing style, just as with hard copy correspondence. With friends, for social purposes, you can treat email like verbal conversation. Business emails should be more formal than verbal conversation.

• Do include a clear signature block at the close of your email content. It should include your name, mailing address, phone, and return email address. After your name, you can include your major and year in school, as in "Sophomores, Poole College of Management, Finance, North Carolina State University."

• Don’t include a URL for a website that is not strictly professional in content or relevant to your career interests. Employers are busy and are not interested in spending time looking at pictures of students’ pets, or worse, their friends wearing lamplashes. And if they do see this, they’re likely to decode you lack the judgment and maturity to be considered as a job candidate.

DECLINING A JOB OFFER
If you choose to decline a job offer, do so courteously, in writing, after making a phone call to the hiring manager.

• Never say anything negative in writing about the employer, even if you had a negative experience. If you had a very negative experience, discuss it with your career coach.

• A decision to decline an offer is usually based on the fact that another offer is better for your interests and goals. It is fine to state this, without giving details about why the declined offer is not a good fit for you.

• It is not necessary to state whose offer you accepted.

• Remember that this employer may be a contact for you in the future. Maintain professional, courteous relations. Never burn a bridge.

CORRESPONDENCE PRINCIPLES OR HARD COPY AND EMAIL continued

EMAIL OR HARD COPY?
For most business correspondence, you can use hard copy or email. When you’re unsure which to use, consider the following:

• Hard copy is more formal than email. If the employer does not have a website that invites email, or you haven’t been otherwise invited to correspond with the employer via email, you may wish to begin with hard copy correspondence. If the employer replies to you by email, you can use email for subsequent contacts.

• When you get a job offer by phone, do not, and do not, communicate in writing, except as explained previously. Email and employers’ websites often make the process easier for both you and the employer. If you’ve found it easier to use email (job or website invites this), but there are no instructions on how to submit your resume, do this:
  - Write your email as a cover letter

THANK-YOU/FOLLOW-UP LETTERS/RSVPS
A thank-you letter should be written after:

• An interview or meeting.

• A contact is helpful to you in a telephone conversation or career fair.

• Someone mails/email information to you at your request.

If you receive correspondence or email asking you to RSVP, it means “please respond.” If RSVP is written on an invitation, it means the invited guest must tell the host whether or not he/she plans to attend the event. It does not mean to respond only if you’re coming, and it does not mean respond only if you’re not coming (the expression “regrets only” is reserved for that instance). It means the host needs a definite head count for the event and needs it by the date specified on the invitation.

ACKNOWLEDGING A JOB OFFER
Courtsey dictates that you acknowledge a written job offer, even if you are not ready to accept or decline it. Take note of the details of the offer and respond appropriately.

Items to remember:

• Thank the employer for the opportunity presented.

• Indicate that you understand the terms of the offer, or if you don’t, ask for clarification.

• A smart employer will know that you need to consider various employment options to make a wise decision; you may need to compare the offer to another pending offer.

• However, you may need to make a decision before you know whether or not you will receive another offer.

• Consult your Poole career coach if you need assistance handling offers or making a decision.

REQUESTING AN EXTENSION TO RESPOND TO A JOB OFFER
You may ask for an extension; the employer does not have to grant it. However, you may need to make a decision before you know whether or not you will receive another offer.

• Ask your Poole career coach if you need assistance handling jobs or making a decision.

ETHICS & THE ART OF NEGOTIATING AN OFFER
Negotiating with your potential employer can make your job one of the most exciting and challenging experiences of your working life. Negotiations reflect your capability to influence and control situations, and can be considered a form of strategic communication. You can manage the process so that you win without making the employer lose face. Good negotiation is not a battle of wills, but rather an opportunity for both parties to determine the advantages and disadvantages of various possibilities and to choose well for both of them.

Negotiations may be uncomfortable or unsatisfying because we tend to approach them with a winner-take-all attitude that is counterproductive to the concept of negotiations. Negotiating with your potential employer can make your job one that best meets your own needs as well as those of your employer. To ensure successful negotiations, it is important to understand the basic components. The definition of negotiation as it relates to employment is a series of communications (either oral or in writing) that reach a satisfying conclusion for all concerned parties, most often the employer and the hiring organization.

Negotiations is a planned series of events that requires strategy, presentation, patience and diplomatic communication. Preparation is probably the single most important part of successful negotiations. Any good trial attorney will tell you the key to presenting a good case in the courtroom is the hours of preparation that happen beforehand. The same is true for negotiating. A good case will literally present itself. What follows are some suggestions that will help you prepare for successful negotiating.

RESEARCH
Gather as much factual information as you can to back up the case you want to make. For example, if most entering employees cannot negotiate salary, you may be jeopardizing the offer by focusing on that aspect of the package. You may want to discuss other parts of the offer such as their health plan, dental plan, retirement package, the type of schedule you prefer, etc. Look at the whole compensation package.

PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION
You need to negotiate with the hiring manager—not others, if at all possible. The hiring manager has the budget and the most to lose if you decline the offer. You have been selected by this individual and that person is your internal advocate to negotiate with HR or others in the organization.

Script your conversation before you get on the phone, noting the value you bring, and one to three items you want to discuss. Present your research on wages, weeks of vacation or other issues and competitive information. Then, ask what the hiring manager can do for you. An ultimatum is inappropriate and not helpful in getting a positive response. You are not in charge of the meeting, but you want, most of the time you get more than the original offer.

If the answer is that the hiring manager cannot change the offer, you must decide whether you want the job or not and then let the manager know about your decision. Be gracious and never burn a bridge.

ATTACH YOUR COVER LETTER & RESUME TO THE EMAIL.
In addition, state in your email that you are attaching your cover letter and resume as MS Word® documents or pdf (and do so).

You’ve thus given the employer the option to view your documents as she/he chooses.

• When you have the opportunity, as in meeting an employer at a career fair, ask the employer’s preference for email or hard copy. When you’re given the employer’s business card, or she/he tells you to visit the company website and follow up, you can say, “Would it be appropriate for me to email you (or whenever she/he tells you to contact her/him)?”

• When speed is necessary, use email.

Adapted from Virginia Tech’s 2007-2008 Career Planning Guide.
PRACTICE
Rehearse your presentation in advance using another person as the employer. A coach or friend can critique your reasoning and help you prepare for questions. If this all seems like a lot of work, remember that if something is worth negotiating for, it is worth preparing for.

DOLLARS AND SENSE
Always begin by expressing genuine interest in the position and the organization—and the value you bring. Emphasize the areas of agreement but allow “wiggle room” to compromise on other areas. Be prepared to support your points of disagreement, outlining the parts you would like to alter, your suggestions on how this can be done and why it would serve the company’s best interests to accommodate your proposals.

Be prepared to defend your proposal with research and competitive data. Back up your reasons for wanting to change the offer with meaningful, work-related skills and positive benefits to the employer. Requesting a salary increase because you are a fast learner or have a high GPA are usually not justifiable reasons to the employer. Requesting a salary increase because you are a fast learner or have a high GPA are usually not justifiable reasons to the employer. Requesting a salary increase because you are a fast learner or have a high GPA are usually not justifiable reasons to the employer. Requesting a salary increase because you are a fast learner or have a high GPA are usually not justifiable reasons to the employer. Requesting a salary increase because you are a fast learner or have a high GPA are usually not justifiable reasons to the employer. Requesting a salary increase because you are a fast learner or have a high GPA are usually not justifiable reasons to the employer. Requesting a salary increase because you are a fast learner or have a high GPA are usually not justifiable reasons to the employer.

NOTE TO WOMEN: Recent research data indicates that women are far less willing to negotiate on salary or to ask for promotions/opportunities once hired. The difference in salary over a lifetime is approximately $1.5 million. It is worth your energy and time to negotiate. Get help from a coach if you are reluctant to negotiate—the difference is quite a “chunk of change.”

Remember, this is a series of conversations, trade-offs and compromises that occur over a period of time. It is a process—not a singular event!

ACCEPTING AN OFFER AND WITHDRAWING FROM SEARCH FOR OTHER JOBS
Accepting a job offer ethically obligates you to cease job search efforts and to notify other prospective employers that you must withdraw your name from their consideration.

THE FIRST QUESTION
Many of your friends will ask when you receive a job offer as “What does it pay?” For many college graduates this consideration is near the top of the list, which is not surprising. Most students have invested thousands of dollars in their education, often racking up student loan balances. Most graduates are looking forward to paying off that debt. Also, the value of a salary is easy to understand, the more zeroes after the first digit, the better.

BASE SALARY
In order to evaluate a salary offer, you need to know what the average pay range is for your degree, industry and geographic location. Good sources of salary information are salary.com, payscales.com, indeed.com, and Google (job title, city, state, salary information) to get a variety of resources. Geography is important for cost-of-living differences when considering salary offers.

PERFORMANCE-BASED INCENTIVES
Bonuses and commissions are considered part of your salary, so take them into consideration when evaluating an offer. It’s also important to have a good understanding of an employer’s policies concerning raises. Never make your decision on base salary alone.

Money isn’t everything
There are many things you can negotiate besides salary. For example, benefits can add thousands of dollars to the compensation package. Benefits can range from paid personal leave to discounts on the company’s products and services. They constitute more than just “icing on the cake,” they may be better than the cake itself.

Traditional benefits packages include health insurance, paid vacation and personal/sick time off (PTO).

Companies may offer such benefits as child care, elder care or use of the company jet for family emergencies. Other lucrative benefits could include disability and life insurance and a variety of retirement matching plans. Some organizations offer investment and stock options as well as relocation reimbursement and tuition credits for continued education.

Adapted from Lily Maestas, Counseling and Career Services, University of California, Santa Barbara.

FACTOR IN BENEFITS
Of course, salary is only one way in which employers financially compensate their employees. Ask anyone with a long work history and they’ll tell you how important benefits are. When most people think of employer benefits, they think of things like health insurance, life insurance, vacation/sick time and retirement savings. But employers are continually coming up with more and more creative ways to compensate their workers, from health club memberships to flextime. The value of a benefits plan depends on your own plans and needs. A company gym or membership at a health club won’t be of much value to you if you don’t like to sweat.

WHO’S THE MANAGER AND THE TEAM
Who you work for can have as much bearing on your overall job satisfaction as how much you earn and what you do. First, analyze how stable the potential employer is. If the company is for-profit, what were its earnings last year? What are its projections for growth? If the job is with a government agency or a nonprofit, what type of funding does it have? How long has the employer been around? You could receive the best job offer in the world, but if the job is cut in six months, it won’t do you much good. Do the manager and the team you will work with have compatible values to your own? Will you enjoy working with them?

CHOOSING BETWEEN JOB OFFERS

Job Acceptance Letter Guidelines

• If you decide to accept a job offer, confirm your acceptance verbally and then follow up with a written confirmation letter of acceptance.

• Express appreciation and enthusiasm for the opportunity and the contribution you bring.

• Restate your understanding of the offer and remember to include salary, starting date, time, location, perks, signing bonuses etc. that were agreed upon.

SAMPLE LETTER OF JOB ACCEPTANCE

Josh Hunter

1100 Westridge Avenue
Raleigh, NC 27612

April 3, 2019

Kim Recruiter

XYZ Bank

110 Fortune Street
Raleigh, NC 27612

Dear Kim Recruiter:

I am writing to confirm my acceptance of your employment offer dated March 26, 2019, and to express how delighted I am to accept the invitation to join the XYZ Banking team. I am excited about assuming the position of Assistant Director of Marketing and feel confident that I can make a significant contribution to the Marketing Department. Thank you for this opportunity.

As agreed, my starting date will be May 18, 2019, with an annual salary of $53,200. Additionally, I will receive the standard benefits package along with 10 days of annual vacation as well as holidays observed by XYZ Bank. By May 18, 2019, I will have completed the medical examination, as well as the new employee orientation session. Please contact me regarding any additional pre-employment procedures.

I plan to arrive in Greensboro on May 12, 2019. The best way to contact me, in the interim, will be via my email address at jhunter@aol.com. I appreciate your confidence in me, and I am very much looking forward to working for XYZ Bank.

Sincerely,

Josh Hunter
CORPORATE CULTURE

There are three aspects to a work environment: 1) the physical workspace; 2) the "corporate culture" of the employer; and 3) your fellow co-workers. Don't underestimate the importance of a good workspace. If you are a private person, you probably will not be able to do your best work in an open area or cluster of cubicles. If you are more extroverted, you won't be happy shut in an office for hours on end.

Corporate culture comprises the attitudes, experiences, beliefs and values of an organization. What's the hierarchy of the organization? Is there a dress code? Is overtime expected? Do they value creativity or is it more important that you follow protocol? Whenever possible, you should talk to current or previous employees to get a sense of the corporate culture prior to accepting the job. You may also be able to ask a sense of the environment during the interview and by meeting your potential manager and co-workers during the interview process. Ask yourself if the corporate culture is compatible with your own attitudes, beliefs and values.

Your manager and fellow co-workers make up the last part of the work environment. Hopefully, you will like the people you work with, but you must, at least, be able to work well with them professionally. You should ask to meet your manager and potential co-workers during the interview process and have sufficient time to evaluate your interactions/questions with them. Be sure to take this information into consideration when making your final decision.

LIKE WHAT YOU DO

You may or may not get your dream job straight out of school, but it's still important that you at least like what you do. Before accepting a job offer, make sure you have a very good sense of what your day-to-day duties will be. What are your responsibilities? Will you be primarily working in teams or alone? Will your job tasks be repetitive or varied? Will your work be challenging? What level of stress can you expect with the position?

TIME AND FLEXIBILITY

Will the daily schedule and time off fit your lifestyle? Can your general health meet the demands of this job? Make sure it is a good fit.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND OPPORTUNITY

Is there a well-established career path or career options for you? Or, is it more important that you follow protocol? Whenever possible, try to determine if you have upward mobility, training, and development in this organization? Will they support you in additional certifications and education?

LOCATION, LOCATION, LOCATION

Climate, proximity to friends and family and local population (i.e., urban vs. rural) should all be evaluated in relation to your desires and preferences. If you are considering a job far away from your current address, will the employer pay for part or all of your moving expenses? Even if you are locating at a local job, location can be important—especially as it relates to travel time. Long commutes will cost you time, money and probably traffic frustration. Make sure the tradeoff is worth it.

TIME IS ON YOUR SIDE

It's acceptable, and in fact, desirable, to request two or three days to consider a job offer. And depending on the employer and the position, even a week of consideration time can be acceptable. If you've already received another offer or expect to hear back from another employer soon, make sure you have time to consider both offers. But don't ask for too much time to consider. Like all of us, employers don't like uncertainty. Make sure you give them an answer one way or another as soon as you can.

THE POOLE COLLEGE OF MANAGEMENT CAREER CENTER

The Poole College of Management Career Center does not have a job offer deadline policy. However, we take the acceptance of a job offer by a student very seriously, and even more seriously, the reneging of a previously accepted offer.

Students must be mindful of the "compliance with professional standards" that they agree to when they complete their ePACK profile, specifically, the following statements that relate to a job search, interviewing, and job offers:

- Obtain and honor employer timelines for accepting or rejecting a job offer
- Honor the commitment to the position I accept
- Stop any and all job search activities when I accept a job offer

We are contacted by an employer stating that a student has reneged on an accepted job offer, the Poole College Career Center will take the following actions:

1. Revoke all student access and privileges to ePACK, any employer events, and any other career resources until the student has met with a career coach to explain their actions.
2. Reinstatement of resource access, including ePACK will be granted if the career coach deems it appropriate following the required meeting and the below actions are taken by the student.
   - An apology letter/email is written and approved by a career coach to send to the point of contact at applicable employer and the recruiter

If you have any questions or are struggling with making a decision on a job offer, please set up an appointment with a career coach to be advised on the most professional course of action.
SO YOU WANT TO work for the federal government? You are not alone. Uncle Sam employs over 2 million civilian workers worldwide. Federal employees receive a generous benefits package, and salaries usually consist of the market. As the largest employer in the U.S., the federal government offers a wide variety of career opportunities. No matter what your degree or level of experience, there is a job for you with the feds. Federal employees work with (and create) cutting-edge technology. They create policy, programs and services that impact the health, safety and welfare of millions of people in the U.S. and abroad. But with these benefits comes bureaucracy. If you do not like working within a system and following a defined chain of command, a federal job might not be for you. This bureaucracy is evident in the hiring process as well. Federal agencies follow strict hiring procedures, and applicants who do not conform to these procedures may be left by the wayside. Typically, an applicant’s hiring process can stretch on for many months. In fact, many career professionals recommend that students applying for federal jobs begin the process at least two semesters before their graduation date.

TYPES OF FEDERAL JOBS

Federal jobs are separated into two classes: competitive service and excepted service positions. Competitive service jobs, which include the majority of federal positions, are subject to civil service laws passed by Congress. Job applications for competitive service positions are rated on a numerical system in which applications are awarded points based on education, experience and other predetermined job qualification standards. Hiring managers then fill the position from a pool of candidates with the highest total points. Hiring managers for excepted service positions are not required to use a competitive service system. Instead, these agencies set their own qualification requirements, as occurs in private industry. However, while competitive service positions must give preference to veterans who were either disabled or who served in combat areas during certain periods of time, the Federal Reserve, the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency are examples of excepted service agencies. It’s important to note that even agencies that are not strictly excepted service agencies can have excepted service positions available within them.

OPM AND USAJOBS

The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) acts as the federal government’s human resources agency. OPM’s website (opm.gov) is expansive and contains a wealth of information for anyone interested in federal jobs, including current opportunities, salary ranges, benefits, retirement statistics and enough links to publications and resources to keep a research librarian busy for days. Linked to the OPM site is the recently launched USAJOBS site (usajobs.gov), which has its own set of tools and resources. Of particular interest to job applicants is “The Career Interest Center” page, which contains tools and resources to help applicants find jobs that match their education, skills and experience. Of particular interest to job seekers is the recently launched USAJOBS site (usajobs.gov) that contains tools and resources for anyone interested in federal jobs, including federal employment trends, salary ranges, benefits, retirement statistics and enough links to publications and resources to keep a research librarian busy for days. USAJOBS is the only federal employee recruitment site in the U.S. and abroad.

FEDERAL JOBS: WORKING FOR UNCLE SAM

One of the benefits of an internship or other work experience is that it can serve as your passport to future employment opportunities. Getting your foot in the door during the internship is only half of the challenge in turning your career dreams into reality. During this career experience, the more important half is to build a reputation that will culminate in a full-time job offer, or at the very least, an excellent reference. A growing number of employers are using internships as a way to gauge a candidate’s potential. To make this process as productive as possible, here are ten tips that you and your employer have a common goal—namely, to determine if there is a good fit between you and the position/company.

1. Network

Think about this statement, “They can’t hire you if they don’t know who you are. They can’t hire you if you don’t know who they are.” Start talking to friends and family who may have contacts in the federal government. Furthermore, contact individuals who hold federal jobs and ask to conduct an informational interview.

2. Find Your Agency and Job Title

Know what job titles are correct for you.

3. Internships: A Federal Internship Can Be Your Ticket to a Federal Career

More than 50 different intern programs are identified in the following websites: www.gogovernment.org and www.usajobs.gov/ studentsandgrads. Many of these positions are paid. Also be aware that there are Fellowship Programs as well.

4. Understanding Federal Jobs—Target Your Salary and Grade

The federal civil service has different grading and pay structures for its professional and trade workforce. It is important for you to know what categories you fall into when applying for jobs.

5. Find Vacancy Announcements

Locating a vacancy announcement for which you are qualified can be follow this gold! Find an agency and office whose mission is right for you. A great place to start researching is www.usajobs.gov.

6. Write Your Federal Resume

Your federal resume is your federal application. This is the most important document you will write and submit for a federal job. Also, be aware that a federal resume is not the same as a private industry resume. Related information and samples can be found at www.tenstepsforstudents.org.

7. Write KSAs and Cover Letters

KSA is an acronym for "Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities." They are narrative statements written by the applicant that reflect successful performance in their background. Cover letters should be limited to one page, and should be well written and express your appreciation for a review of your resume.

8. Apply for Federal Jobs

There are more than 50 ways to apply for federal jobs, therefore, it is imperative that you follow the directions of each individual vacancy announcement.

9. Track and Follow Up

Ask questions, gaining information, developing relationships, and becoming known are a helpful part of the application process.

10. Interview for a Federal Job

The federal government uses many different approaches to interviewing. Please use Poole coaches to assist you in understanding these approaches and preparing for your interviews.

Adapted from Virginia Tech’s 2007-2008 Career Planning Guide
YOUR ACADEMIC KNOWLEDGE and skills may be spectacular, but do you have the social skills needed to be successful in the workplace? Good professional etiquette indicates to potential employers that you are a mature, responsible adult who can aptly represent your company. Not knowing proper etiquette could damage your image, prevent you from getting a job and jeopardize personal and business relationships.

MEETING AND GREETING

Etiquette begins with meeting and greeting. Terry Cobb, human resource director at Wachovia Corporation in South Carolina’s Palmetto region, emphasizes the importance of making a good first impression—beginning with the handshake. A firm shake, he says, indicates to employers that you’re confident and assertive. A limp handshake, on the other hand, sends the message that you’re not interested or qualified for the job or perhaps very insecure. Dave Owenby, human resources manager for North and South Carolina at Sherwin-Williams, says, “Good social skills include having a firm handshake, smiling, making eye contact and closing the meeting with a handshake.”

The following basic rules will help you get ahead in the workplace:

- Always rise when introducing or being introduced to someone.
- Provide information in making introductions—you are responsible for keeping the conversation going. “Joe, please meet Ms. Crawford, CEO at American Enterprise, Inc. in Cleveland.”
- “Mr. Jones, this is Kate Smith, a senior majoring in computer information systems at Northwestern University.”
- Unless given permission, always address someone by his or her title and last name.
- Practice a firm handshake. Make eye contact while shaking hands and smile.

DINING

Shirley Willey, owner of Etiquette & Company, reports that roughly 80% of second interviews involve a business meal. Cobb remembers one candidate who had passed his initial interview with flying colors. Because the second interview was scheduled close to noon, Cobb decided to conduct the interview over lunch. Initially, the candidate was still in the “interview” mode and maintained his appearance. After a while, however, he became more relaxed—and that’s when the candidate’s real personality began to show. He had terrible table manners, made several off-color remarks and spoke negatively about previous employers. Needless to say, Cobb was unimpressed, and the candidate did not get the job.

Remember that an interview is always an interview, regardless of how relaxed or informal the setting. Anything that is said or done will be considered by the interviewer.

In order to make a good impression during a lunch or dinner interview, make sure you:

- Arrive on time.
- Wait to sit until the host/hostess indicates the seating arrangement.
- Place napkin in lap before eating or drinking anything.
- When ordering, keep in mind that this is a talking business lunch. Order something easy to eat, such as boneless chicken or fish.

Do not hold the order up because you cannot make a decision. Feel free to ask for suggestions from others at the table.

- Wait to eat until everyone has been served.
- Keep hands in lap unless you are using them to eat.
- Practice proper posture, sit up straight with your arms close to your body (no elbows on the table).
- Bring food to your mouth—not your head to the plate.
- Try to eat at the same pace as everyone else.
- Take responsibility for keeping up the conversation.
- Place napkin on chair seat if excusing yourself for any reason.
- Place napkin beside plate at the end of the meal.
- Push chair under table when excusing yourself.

EATING

Follow these simple rules for eating and drinking:

- Start eating with the implement that is farthest away from your plate. You may have two hands and two forks. The spoon farthest away from your plate is a soup spoon. The fork farthest away is a salad fork unless you have three forks, one being much smaller, which would be a seafood fork for an appetizer. The dessert fork/spoon is usually above the plate. Remember to work from the outside in.
- Dip soup away from you, sip from the side of the spoon.
- Season food only after you have tasted it.
- Pass salt and pepper together—even if asked for only one.
- Pass all items to the right. If the item has a handle, such as a pie server, pass with the handle toward the next person. For bowls with spoons, pass with the spoon ready for the next person. If you are the one to reach to the center of the table for an item, pass it before serving yourself.
- While you are speaking during a meal, utensils should be resting on plate.
- Don’t chew with your mouth open or blow on your food.

The interviewer will usually take care of the bill and the tip. Be prepared, however, if this doesn’t happen and have cash or credit card ready to take care of your part, including the tip. Never make an issue of the check.

Social skills can make or break your career. Employees have to exhibit a certain level of professionalism and etiquette in their regular workplace, and particularly in positions where they come in contact with clients. Be one step ahead—practice the social skills necessary to help you make a great first impression and stand out in a competitive job market.

Adapted from material written by Jennie Hunter, a professor at Western Carolina University.

TIPS AND STRATEGIES to help you successfully navigate the interview meal with poise and polish.

ACCEPTING THE INTERVIEW INVITATION

- RSVP (respondez s’il vous plaît) phrase to the invitation within 24 hours.
- Write down the date, time, location and name and phone number of the person with whom you will meet. Also ask exactly where to meet inside the restaurant.
- Verify the information the day before the interview.

THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW

- Arrive a few minutes early to organize yourself and check your appearance.
- Turn off your cell phone and other electronic devices.
- Enter the building with a warm, professional confidence.
- Greet your host with a firm handshake and a smile as you introduce yourself.

BEFORE YOU ARE SEATED

- Follow your host’s cue and wait to be directed to take a seat at the table.
- Enter your chair from the right.

AFTER YOU ARE SEATED

- Do not place keys, phones, purses, sunglasses or other items on the table.
- Wait for your host to place their napkin on their lap before you do. Sometimes the waitstaff will place your napkin on your lap for you, so be observant.
- Fold the napkin in half and place it on your lap with the crease facing your waist.
- Use good posture and do not cross your legs under the table. Keep both feet flat on the floor, or cross your ankles.
- Avoid touching your hair and face and do not apply makeup at the table.
- If you must excuse yourself, exit from the right side of the chair, place your napkin on the seat of your chair and remember to slide the chair under the table until you return. When you return, enter your chair from the right and place your napkin on your lap.
- Study the place setting for a moment and follow your host’s lead before taking a sip of water or disturbing the silverware.

ORDERING

- Follow your host’s cue and pay attention to any recommendations they make regarding menu selections. It will be a hint from them as to the level of hospitality they wish to extend to you. If you are not given recommendations you can ask for one.
- Try to select a menu option comparable to what your host orders.
- Remember to order menu items that are neat and easy to eat with a knife and fork such as chicken breast, cut vegetables and roasted potatoes. Do not order messy food such as spaghetti or lobster.

- Do not order alcohol during an interview as you will need to be focused and mentally sharp to make the best impression possible.
- Do not smoke during the interview.

DINING TERMINOLOGY

- a la carte - off the menu and items priced separately
- a la mode - in style of the restaurant
- a la croute - whipped dessert made with cream, gelatin and/or egg whites
- a la poire - pie prepared in butter and fried
- a la russe - roasted potatoes
- a la sauce Bordelaise - brown sauce with butter sauce made with wine, bone marrow, herbs, and beef stock.
- a la sauce Hollandaise - heavy sauce with egg, butter and lemon
- a la sauce Maitre d’ Hotel - heavy sauce with parsley, herbs and butter
- a la sauce Mignonette - brown sauce with butter
- a la sauce a la croute - sauce made with cream, gelatin and/or egg whites
- a la sauce a la poire - whipped dessert made with cream, gelatin and/or egg whites
- a la sauce croute - whipped dessert made with cream, gelatin and/or egg whites
- a la sauce maitre d’hotel - heavy sauce with egg, butter and lemon
- a la sauce hollandaise - heavy sauce with parsley, herbs and butter
- a la sauce bordelaise - brown sauce with butter sauce made with wine, bone marrow, herbs, and beef stock.
- a la sauce mignonette - brown sauce with butter
- a la sauce maitre d’hotel - heavy sauce with egg, butter and lemon
- a la sauce hollandaise - heavy sauce with parsley, herbs and butter
- a la sauce croute - whipped dessert made with cream, gelatin and/or egg whites
- a la sauce a la poire - whipped dessert made with cream, gelatin and/or egg whites
- a la sauce croute - whipped dessert made with cream, gelatin and/or egg whites
- a la sauce maitre d’hotel - heavy sauce with egg, butter and lemon
- a la sauce hollandaise - heavy sauce with parsley, herbs and butter
- a la sauce croute - whipped dessert made with cream, gelatin and/or egg whites

NAVIGATING THE PLACE SETTING

- Your bread plate will always be on your left.
- Your dinner plate will always be in the center.
- Your glassware will always be on your right.
- Forks will always be on your left and knives on your right.
- Begin using silverware from the outside and work your way in toward the dinner plate.

Sonia Zubieta, Etiquette Coaching, Training and Consulting March 2012

Poole College of Management | Poole College of Management Career Center | poole.nccu.edu/undergraduate/careers
INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE JOB SEARCH

LOOKING FOR A JOB is seldom easy for any student. For you, the international student, the job search process can be particularly challenging. You may lack an understanding of U.S. employment regulations, or perhaps you are unaware of the impact your career choice has on your job search. You may also be unsure about your role as the job-seeker and the resources used by American employers to find candidates.

The following is an overview of the issues most relevant to international students in developing a job search strategy. Additional information about the employment process and related topics can be found through the Poole College of Management Career Center and on the Internet.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICES (OIS)
The Office of International Services at NC State facilitates the University’s global mission in education, research, and community engagement by providing effective educational programs, advising, immigration processing, research and employment support, cross-cultural experiences, and community extension activities. As you enroll at NC State you interact with OIS in obtaining your student visa.

Depending on your student visa type, you are eligible for different work opportunities during and after your studies at NC State. Please consult the OIS website (www.ncsu.edu/ois) and the team of talented OIS staff as you consider academic employment opportunities. OIS offers a number of workshops and information sessions to educate you on the process and to ensure you follow the regulations governing short-term academic employment.

LONG-TERM EMPLOYMENT
Depending on the type of student visas you have while studying at NC State, you have certain eligibility for long-term employment after completing your degree. Being interested in remaining in the United States and working for a company in a long-term capacity, you must obtain an H-1B visa. This is not offered by NC State and must be sponsored by the hiring company. Availability of H-1B visas is very limited. Please consult an immigration attorney and the HR company representative for additional details.

CV VERSUS A RESUME
The terms CV and resume are similar in many ways as they are documents job seekers create to outline the skills, experience, and education they have to qualify them for various positions. Many international students may have a CV that has worked well in their home country. In the United States, a resume is the traditional document used by job seekers. As you can see from the examples in this Guide, the U.S. resume is different from a CV. First, you will notice that a resume does not include a photo or any personal information (date of birth, gender, etc.). While a resume provides your name and contact information, the primary focus is to highlight your education, work experience and skills. The career coaches in the Poole College of Management Career Center can help you develop your resume.

ROLE OF EMPLOYERS
It is the employer’s responsibility to find the right people for the company—not to help you find a job. The interview is successful when both of you see a match between the employer’s needs and your interests and abilities to do the job.

The employer (through hiring managers, human resources staff or employment agencies) will most likely use several resources to find workers, including:

• College recruiting
• Campus or community career fairs and information sessions
• Posting jobs on company websites or ePACK
• Posting jobs in major newspapers or trade publications
• Posting jobs with professional associations
• Employer referrals
• Regional and national conferences
• Employment agencies (“headhunters”): make sure you do NOT need to pay a fee—the employer pays

Are you accessible to employers through at least some of the above strategies? If not, develop a plan to make your credentials are widely circulated. Notify as many people as possible in your field about your job search, post your resume on safe sites.

STRENGTH COMMUNICATION SKILLS
You can help the employer make an informed hiring decision if you:

• Provide a well-prepared resume that includes desirable skills and relevant employment experiences.
• Clearly convey your ability to do the job in an interview.
• Understand English when spoken to you and can effectively express your thoughts in both verbal/written English.

It’s important to be able to positively promote yourself and talk with confidence about your education, relevant skills and related experiences. You are often expected to be able to explain your credentials and why you are suitable for the position.

Be sensitive to the interviewer’s verbal and non-verbal cues. Some international students may not realize when their accent is causing them to be misunderstood. Interviewers are sometimes too embarrassed or impatient to ask for clarification, so be on the lookout for non-verbal clues, such as follow-up questions that don’t match your responses or sudden disinterest on the part of the interviewer. Also, make sure you express proper non-verbal communication, always look directly at the employer in order to portray confidence and honesty.

If your English language skills need some work, get involved with campus and community activities. These events will allow you to practice speaking English. The more you use the language, the more proficient you will become. You may want to join a conversation club through OIS. These activities are also a great way to make networking contacts.

POOLE COLLEGE OF MANAGEMENT CAREER CENTER
The Poole College of Management Career Center can be a valuable resource in your job search. Be aware, however, that some employers using the College Career Center won’t interview students who are not U.S. citizens. Though this may limit your ability to participate in some campus interviews, there are numerous ways to benefit from the College Career Center:

• Attend sessions on job search strategies and related topics.
• Work with coaches to develop your job search strategy.
• Attend campus career fairs and company information sessions to inquire about employment opportunities and to practice your networking skills.

EACH AND EVERY DAY, millions of people travel across the oceans and national borders to foreign countries. During this same time, billions of products and services are bought and sold and trillions of stock, bonds, currency, and other financial instruments are traded throughout the world. As you plan to start your career, you will be working in a “global” marketplace. To be successful in your career, the education and experience you gain while studying at the Poole College of Management must be inclusive of a global perspective to ensure that you build a foundation to successful work in the international marketplace.

The Poole College of Management (PCM) and NC State University offer numerous opportunities for you to gain international experience and experience business globally. Below are a few ideas to consider:

• Take classes that have an international theme like international economics, global marketing, etc.
• Meet and interact with international students in the Poole College of Management. There are many exchange students and degree seeking students from other countries who value knowing American students.
• Participate in an NC State Alternative Break Program offered by the CSLEPS Office (www.ncsu.edu/csleps/)

It’s a good idea to get advice from other international students who have successfully found employment in this country and to start your job search early. Create and follow a detailed plan of action that will lead you to a great job you can write home about.

Adapted from material written by Rassita Smith.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE JOB SEARCH continued

EXPERIENCE BUSINESS GLOBALY

• Attend a Study Abroad Summer Program and take NC State courses taught by NC State faculty. Visit the Study Abroad Office website (www.ncsu.edu/csleps) and the NC State Office for Global Programs for more information. Please note that studying abroad during the fall or spring semester is one of the least expensive ways to study abroad, often costing less than a regular semester at NC State.
• Obtain an internship overseas—this is a great way to develop strong international experience that future employers will notice. Internships can be combined with a semester abroad experience for even more career impact.
• Become a Hamilton Scholar or participate in the IPRS Dual Degree Program. Visit http://poole.ncsu.edu/undergraduate/global/ for more information.
• For more information, contact the Office of Global Programs in the Poole College of Management at 919-515-5565 or visit them online at https://poole.ncsu.edu/undergraduate/global/
IS GRADUATE SCHOOL RIGHT FOR YOU?

WHETHER OR NOT to attend graduate school is a big decision. Graduate school is often expensive and time consuming, and you want to make sure you get the return on your investment that you desire. Before going to graduate school, carefully assess your goals. Exactly what kind of career are you seeking, and does it require additional education to reach? Even within the same industry, some organizations desire advanced degrees and some do not. Others want certain types of graduate degrees. Below is a checklist to help you make your decision about whether or not to attend graduate school and to successfully obtain admission if you decide graduate school is right for you.

SHOULD I GO TO GRADUATE SCHOOL?

• Assess yourself and your career goals carefully. Consider taking career assessments that evaluate your interests, skills, values, and personality and how they relate to the work of NC State University. Several career assessments you can take. Go to NC State’s Career Development Center website. https://careers.dasa.ncsu.edu and click on “Explore Careers” and then “Career Assessments.”

• After you have assessed yourself and identified some career titles of interest, begin researching those careers (job outlook, nature of the work, salary, etc.) Consult the Occupational Outlook Handbook (www.bls.gov/oco) or the O*Net for information (www.onetonline.org).

• Conduct informational interviews with professionals in your chosen field.

• Consider shadowing a professional. Also, consider volunteering, or doing an internship in your chosen field to be sure this field is the right fit for you.

GRADUATE SCHOOL IS DEFINITELY THE RIGHT CHOICE FOR ME!

• Once you are sure graduate school and the degree you seek will help you to achieve your career goals, begin researching schools. Talk to your professors, employers, and friends. Consult graduate school guides, such as Peterson’s. Visit schools, schedule meetings with professors, and talk to students who are presently in the graduate program. Begin identifying references who may write letters of recommendation for you.

• Prepare a resume or a vita (for references as well as graduate schools).

• Obtain school catalogs and other program information.

• Find out what standardized tests you will need to take. Are you prepared to take them? Take practice tests. Prepare well in advance (start one to two years before admission deadline). Find out when tests are administered and how to complete the registration process. When must your scores be submitted? Have you allowed ample time for your scores to arrive on time?

• When writing a statement of purpose, clearly describe your professional and educational goals. Relate your goals to your background, training, special skills, and experiences. Avoid irrelevant information. The statement should be simply written with no grammatical errors. Ask several people to proofread your statement. When writing essays and personal statements, remember that requirements vary widely. Some graduate schools require one or two paragraphs. Others require several lengthy essays. Reviewers are looking for enthusiasm for the field of study and depth of thinking and writing ability. Sometimes graduate schools want a personal history, but unless specifically requested, you do not have to supply autobiographical information. If you do choose to provide a personal history, autobiographical pieces do not need to be in chronological order.

• When reviewing applications, most admissions committees are looking for a statement of ideas and goals, motivation and commitment to the field, expectations of the program, major areas of interest, research and/or work experience, educational background, short and long term goals, a definite sense of what you want to do, reason for deciding to pursue graduate education, and personal uniqueness.

• Carefully assess yourself regarding the criteria admissions committees use to make their decisions. Admissions decisions are usually based on a variety of considerations:
  ➤ GPA and appropriateness of undergraduate degree (although type of degree is not a consideration for all schools)
  ➤ Standardized test scores
  ➤ Statement of purpose
  ➤ Related experiences
  ➤ Letters of recommendation
  ➤ Weight assigned to specific factors fluctuates from program to program.

• When completing the application process, organize your efforts. Make a chart of schools, deadlines and required materials. Work toward earliest deadlines. Consider completing all tasks at each stage for all schools at once (submitting applications, requesting transcripts, obtaining letters of recommendation).

IS GRADUATE SCHOOL RIGHT FOR YOU? continued

• Check with each graduate school to make sure all materials have been received, including processing fee payments. Keep copies of your application materials.

QUESTIONS TO ASK WHEN COMPARING GRADUATE SCHOOLS

• What is the employment record of the department? What are former students doing now? What are their salaries?

• What is the emphasis of the program? Strengths? Weaknesses?

• What are the research interests of faculty?

ONLINE RESOURCES

Princeton Review—https://www.princetonreview.com

Petersons—www.petersons.com

Don’t forget, you have career coaches to help you think through your decisions!

USE GOINGGLOBAL FOR YOUR INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES

You can connect with GoinGlobal through your ePACK homepage. Click on the portal on the right side of the screen.
LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

CANDIDATES FOR EMPLOYMENT, graduate school, scholarships or any activity for which others will evaluate their talents and abilities will need to request letters of recommendation. The content and quality of these letters, as well as the caliber of the people who write them, are critical to the selection process.

SELECTING PEOPLE TO SERVE AS REFERENCES

Select individuals whom you feel are knowledgeable of your skills, work ethic, talents and future capacity. The selection of your references is critical, as a reference that is ill-informed could sabotage all the great work you have done in a matter of minutes. Choose people who have known you for a minimum of three months. The longer they have known you the better, but they must have had regular contact with you to observe your growth and development. A reference from someone who may have known you several years ago but you have not spoken to in a year or more may not be in a position to critique your skills.

If you must choose between several people, select those who know you the best but who also hold a higher rank in their profession. A department head is a better candidate than a graduate assistant or an instructor. Never choose someone on status alone, continue to choose people based on how well they know you and how much they want to assist you in your job search. Do not choose people who are not committed to you or who are not very familiar with your background.

TRY TO MEET FACE TO FACE

Never assume someone will want the responsibility to serve as your reference. Make an appointment to discuss your career goals and purpose of the letter of recommendation. Determine if the person would want the responsibility of serving as your reference, which involves not only writing a letter of recommendation, but also handling any phone inquiries and responding to other questions which may be posed by a selection committee. People who serve as a reference have responsibilities that go beyond the words they put on paper. They should feel strongly about your success and desire to do whatever they can to assist you in reaching your goals. You have come too far to let someone jeopardize your future.

A personal meeting is always best because you can observe your potential reference’s body language to see how interested he or she is in assisting you. A slow response to a question or a neutral facial expression may be this person's way of trying to show you that he/ she doesn’t feel comfortable serving as your reference. Trust your instincts. If you don’t feel they want to pursue this as a reference you are not required to inform them of your decision. At any rate, always thank the person and end the meeting on a positive note.

HELP THEM HELP YOU

You must assist your reference-givers so they can do the best job possible. Provide them with a copy of your current resume, transcript, job descriptions for the type of employment you desire or other detailed information relevant to the purpose of the letter. Provide a one-page summary of any achievements or skills exhibited with the person who will be writing the letter. They may not remember everything you did under their supervision or time spent with you. Finally, provide them with a statement of future goals outlining what you want to accomplish in the next few years.

An employer will interview you and then contact your references to determine consistency in your answers. You should not inflate what you are able to do or what you may have completed in work or school assignments. Finally, don’t allow anyone to speak on your behalf who cannot confirm your skill and ability level. Any inconsistencies between what you said in your interview and a reference’s response could eliminate you from further consideration. The key is to keep your references informed of what you are going to be discussing with employers so there is a clear understanding of what is valued by the employer.

WHAT’S THE MAGIC NUMBER?

Each situation will dictate the appropriate number of references that will be required. The average is three to five letters of recommendation. Generally, references are people whom you have known professionally; they should not be family or friends. When selecting people as references, choose people who know you well and have the most to say pertaining to the purpose of the letter. One person may be very appropriate for a reference for employment, while another would be best for use in admission to graduate or professional school or a scholarship application.

Encourage your reference to use strong, descriptive words that provide the evidence of your interpersonal skills, initiative, leadership, conflict resolution, decision-making, judgment, oral and written communication skills, and grasp of your field of study.

MAINTAIN PROFESSIONAL COURTESY

Give your reference writers ample time to complete their letters and provide a self-addressed stamped envelope if mailing. Make it as easy for them as possible so they don’t have to spend valuable time searching for the proper return address and a stamp. Follow up with your letters writers and let them know the status of your plans and search. They will want to know how you are doing and whether there is anything else they may do to support your candidacy. You never know when you will need their assistance again, and it is just good manners to keep those who care about you informed of your progress. Finally, many times when two or more candidates are considered equally qualified, a strong letter of reference can play an important role in determining who is selected for the position.

Maintaining a good list of references is part of any professional’s success. Contacting your references with a follow-up note, question or a letter can keep you in contact with potential references. Letters of reference can remain relevant for several years, so maintaining a good list of references is crucial for your career.

SPECIAL INTEREST POPULATION RESOURCES

THE POOLE COLLEGE CAREER CENTER views diversity as central to its academic mission. We are committed to fostering a supportive and inclusive environment that celebrates different human characteristics, backgrounds, experiences, and perspectives. Below are some available resources for students who may identify with special interest populations.

Students with Disabilities
- Career Opportunities for Students with Disabilities – www.csdonline.org
- Careers & Community for People with Disabilities: www.gettinghired.com

Veteran Students
- Build Your Career – U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs – www.va.gov/jobs
- Hiring Our Heroes – www.uscharmerchamber.com/hiringourheroes
- Civilian Jobs – www.civilianjobs.com
- Transition Assistance Online-Careers for Transitioning Military – www.taonline.com
- Veteran Green Jobs – veteransgreengenjobs.org

African American, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islanders, & Native American
- Diversity Employers – www.diversityemployers.com
- Asian America Economic Development Enterprises, Inc. – www.aade.org
- Hispanic Alliance for Career Enhancement – www.hacoeonline.org
- LAPro.com – www.lapro.com
- ihispano.com – www.ihispano.com

Bilingual/Multicultural Students
- DiversityWorking.com – www.diversityworking.com
- The Multicultural Advantage – www.multiculturaladvantage.com

International Students & American Students Seeking International Employment
- Overseas Job Express – www.overseasjobs.com
- Going Global – Access through your ePACK account www.ncsu.edu/epack

LGBTQ Students
- Out for Work – www.outforwork.org
- Pride at Work – www.prideatwork.org
- Corporate Equality Index – www.hrc.org/campaigns/corporate-equality-index
- www.progayjobs.com

Parenting Students
- Working Mother: www.workingmother.com/best-companies

Female Students
- Advancing Women – www.advancingwomen.com
- CareerWomen.com – www.careerwomen.com
- The National Association of Female Executives – www.nafe.com
- WomenandBlat – www.womensblat.com
- Women for Hire – www.womenforhire.com

Non-Traditional, Older Students (Over 50)
- AARP – www.aarp.org/work/job-hunting

Idealists and Those Seeking Non-Profit, Public Service & NC State Partnership Employment
- Idealist.org: www理想ist.org
- USA Jobs: www.usajobs.gov
- NC State’s Centennial Campus Employers: www.centennial.ncsu.edu/partners-directory.php

Entrepreneurs
- SBTDc: Small Business & Technology Development Center: www.sbd.org

OTHER HELPFUL SITES

Realtor.com – www.realtor.com

Industry & Company Information
- LexisNexis Academic – access through the NC State Libraries website
- IBIS World – access through the NC State Libraries website

(If you experience difficulty navigating these websites, ask a NC State librarian)
LinkedIn Profile Checklist

☐ PHOTO: It doesn’t have to be fancy—just use your cellphone camera in front of a plain background. Wear a nice shirt and don’t forget to smile!

☐ HEADLINE: Tell people what you’re excited about now and the cool things you want to do in the future.

☐ SUMMARY: Describe what motivates you, what you’re skilled at, and what’s next.

☐ EXPERIENCE: List the jobs you held, even if they were part-time, along with what you accomplished at each. Even include photos and videos from your work.

☐ ORGANIZATIONS: Have you joined any clubs at school or outside? Be sure to describe what you did with each organization.

☐ EDUCATION: Starting with college, list all the educational experiences you’ve had—including summer programs.

☐ VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE & CAUSES: Even if you weren’t paid for a job, be sure to list it. Admissions officers and employers often see volunteer experience as just as valuable as paid work.

☐ SKILLS & EXPERTISE: Add at least 5 key skills—and then your connections can endorse you for the things you’re best at.

☐ HONORS & AWARDS: If you earned a prize in or out of school, don’t be shy. Let the world know about it!

☐ COURSES: List the classes that show off the skills and interests you’re most excited about.

☐ PROJECTS: Whether you led a team assignment in school or built an app on your own, talk about what you did and how you did it.

☐ RECOMMENDATIONS: Ask managers, professors, or classmates who’ve worked with you closely to write a recommendation. This gives extra credibility to your strengths and skills.

Want more LinkedIn tips for students? Check out students.linkedin.com
I want to be a bench. Recycle me.

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KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL

ALDI is an Equal Opportunity Employer.