



BUILDING YOUR CAREER

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If you've spent time looking for a job in recent years, you know today's job market can be tough.

Given current unemployment rates, it may surprise you to learn many businesses are actually struggling to find qualified employees to fill open positions. One reason is that job seekers are often unaware of employer expectations and how to effectively market themselves to potential employers.

Midlands Education and Business Alliance (MEBA) created this *Building Your Career* program to help bridge this gap by connecting students and future employees to the information they need to prepare for and successfully enter the workforce. Complete with useful tips and real-world examples, our newly revised *Building Your Career* is tailored especially for educators, school counselors and career specialists as they work to help students find and follow successful education and career paths.

***Building Your Career* is organized around six main sections including:**

- College, Career & Citizenship Readiness
- The Job Search
- Applying for a Job
- The Job Interview
- Email and Social Networking Protocol
- Identity Theft and Internet Safety

Supplemental material and resources are included at the end of this guide.

A *Building Your Career* online component is also available through our website at **www.mebasc.com/building-your-career**. Here you can download complete copies of this guide as well as access additional information, tips and related resources.

For the past 25 years, MEBA has worked to foster and strengthen collaboration between business and education, to promote economic development and to help students and adults acquire the education and skills needed for success. We are pleased to offer *Building Your Career* as one more way to achieve this mission.

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SECTION 1: COLLEGE, CAREER AND CITIZENSHIP READINESS

For both college and career success, students must possess strong academic skills such as math and English. In today's global and increasingly competitive workforce, however, these core academic skills are not enough. Today's students and future job seekers also need technical and employability skills.

Technical skills are job specific skills related to a specific career pathway. Employability skills, also referred to as citizenship or soft skills, include such things as responsibility, critical thinking and being able to communicate effectively and work well with others.

This section of MEBA's *Building Your Career* is focused on college, career and citizenship readiness and provides information and resources on the following:

CAREER ASSESSMENT

CAREER CLUSTERS

HOT JOBS OF THE FUTURE

WORK-BASED LEARNING

EMPLOYER EXPECTATIONS

CITIZENSHIP

CAREER ASSESSMENT

What do you want to be when you grow up? You have probably been asked this question many times, especially as a young child. It's a simple question, yet for some it can be difficult to answer. This question – and more importantly, your answer — is the first step to becoming career ready. Determining the career path that is right for you is the cornerstone to building your career.

BEGIN BY ASKING YOURSELF QUESTIONS SUCH AS THE FOLLOWING:

- Do I like working closely with people?
- Do I like working with my hands?
- What have I always wanted to do with my life?
- Can I work unsupervised, or do I require a more structured learning environment?
- What are my personal strengths?
- What are my personal weaknesses?
- Do I have any skills or hobbies that I would like to extend into a profession?

Be honest as you answer these questions. If you do not like working closely with people, for instance, nursing is probably not the profession for you. Sometimes finding the career path that is right for you means first determining what you do not want to do.

Don't worry that the decision you make today is for the rest of your life. Your first real job after school will probably not be your last. In reality, most people will make several career changes in their lifetimes. Still, to move forward today and to be ultimately successful in the future, it is important to have a sense of who you are, your skills, aptitudes and interests.

QUICK CLICK:

To learn more about career and self assessments, visit

www.mebasc.com/assess

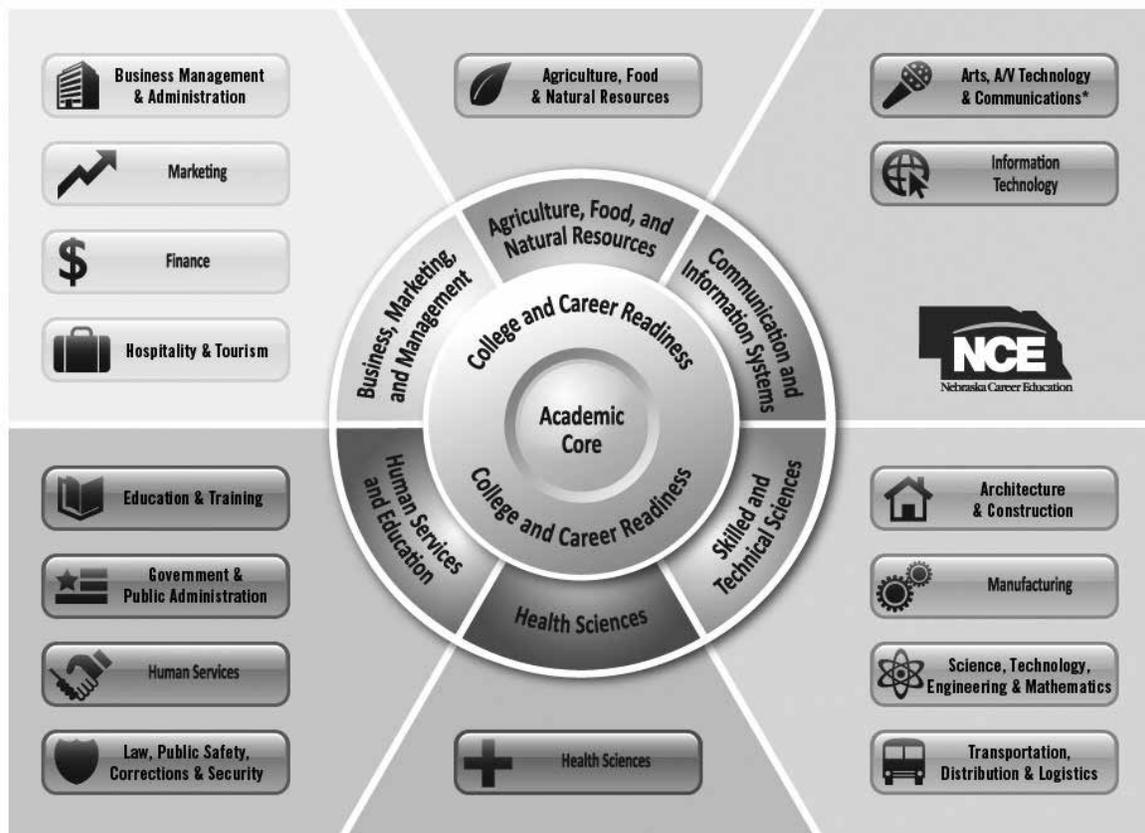
CAREER CLUSTERS

Career Clusters organize occupations and industries into groups according to related skills and knowledge needed.

The career clusters curriculum helps students easily and effectively navigate their way to greater college and career success. In South Carolina, all 8th grade students, with help from parents or parental designees and school counselors and career specialists, create an Individual Graduation Plan (IGP) identifying his or her chosen career cluster and outlining the courses necessary to successfully prepare for graduation and transition into a profession or postsecondary education. Students update their eIGPs annually, providing flexibility to change selected clusters should interest change.

Career clusters are key to economic development. By helping students understand that what they learn in the classroom directly relates to the skills needed in the workplace, career clusters help create a qualified workforce and prosperous economy.

CAREER CLUSTERS



*also referred to as Arts & Humanities

CAREER CLUSTERS

The 16 Career Clusters, representing more than 79 career pathways or majors, are:

AGRICULTURE, FOOD & NATURAL RESOURCES

The production, processing, marketing, distribution, financing, and development of agricultural commodities and resources including food, fiber, wood products, natural resources, horticulture, and other plant and animal products/resources.

ARCHITECTURE & CONSTRUCTION

Careers in designing, planning, managing, building and maintaining the built environment.

ARTS, AUDIO/VISUAL TECHNOLOGY & COMMUNICATIONS

Designing, producing, exhibiting, performing, writing, and publishing multimedia content including visual and performing arts and design, journalism, and entertainment services.

*Also referred to as Arts & Humanities

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION

Careers in planning, organizing, directing and evaluating business functions essential to efficient and productive business operations.

EDUCATION & TRAINING

Planning, managing and providing education and training services, and related learning support services such as administration, teaching/training, administrative support, and professional support services.

FINANCE

Planning and related services for financial and investment planning, banking, insurance, and business financial management.

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Planning and executing government functions at the local, state and federal levels, including governance, national security, foreign service, planning, revenue and taxation, and regulations.

HEALTH SCIENCES

Planning, managing, and providing therapeutic services, diagnostic services, health informatics, support services, and biotechnology research and development.

HOSPITALITY & TOURISM

Preparing individuals for employment in career pathways that relate to families and human needs such as restaurant and food/beverage services, lodging, travel and tourism, recreation, amusement and attractions.

HUMAN SERVICES

Preparing individuals for employment in career pathways that relate to families and human needs such as counseling and mental health services, family and community services, personal care, and consumer services.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

Building linkages in IT occupations for entry level, technical, and professional careers related to the design, development, support and management of hardware, software, multimedia and systems integration services.

LAW, PUBLIC SAFETY, CORRECTIONS & SECURITY

Planning, managing, and providing legal, public safety, protective services and homeland security, including professional and technical support services.

MANUFACTURING

Planning, managing and performing the processing of materials into intermediate or final products and related professional and technical support activities such as production planning and control, maintenance and manufacturing/process engineering.

MARKETING

Planning, managing, and performing marketing activities to reach organizational objectives such as brand management, professional sales, merchandising, marketing communications and market research.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING & MATHEMATICS (STEM)

Planning, managing, and providing scientific research and professional and technical services (e.g., physical science, social science, engineering) including laboratory and testing services, and research and development services.

TRANSPORTATION, DISTRIBUTION & LOGISTICS

The planning, management, and movement of people, materials, and goods by road, pipeline, air, rail and water and related professional and technical support services such as transportation infrastructure planning and management, logistics services, mobile equipment and facility maintenance.

QUICK CLICK:

To learn more about each of the 16 career clusters, visit

www.mebasc.com/career-clusters

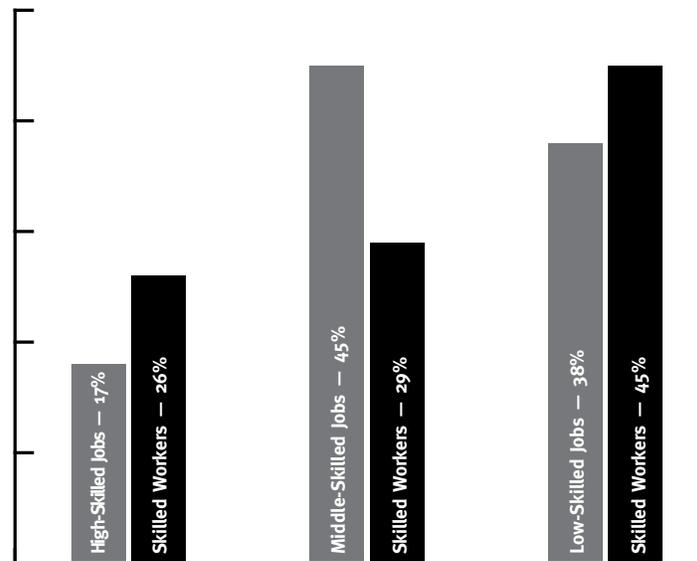
HOT JOBS OF THE FUTURE

While interest and aptitude are important factors in making career decisions, job availability and the labor market forecast should also be considered. As today's students prepare to become part of tomorrow's workforce, it is important for them to consider both personal interests and workforce needs.

The following four career clusters are predicted to have the largest growth expectancy in the Midlands — the most jobs for which employers will need skilled workers — through 2018.

- Health Sciences
- Information Technology
- Advanced Manufacturing
- Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and Alternative Energy

JOBS VS. SKILLED WORKERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA



Information provided by the South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce

QUICK CLICK:

To learn more about hot jobs of the future, current and future workforce needs and labor market predictions,

visit www.mebasc.com/hot-jobs

Work-based learning, or extended learning opportunities as they are called in many schools in South Carolina, provides one of the best ways to become job ready. Through work-based learning, students are able to see how what they are learning in the classroom directly relates to the workplace. Students are able to connect with potential employers, gain valuable workplace experience and skills, explore career interests, and gain insight and direction in determining a viable career path.

TODAY'S STUDENTS HAVE MANY OPTIONS FOR WORK-BASED LEARNING, INCLUDING:

APPRENTICESHIPS

Apprenticeship is a formal relationship between an employer and employee during which the worker, or apprentice, is paid while learning a specific occupation in a structured program. For more information, visit www.apprenticeshipcarolina.com.

A Registered Apprenticeship is an adult educational program that is registered with the US Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. The traditional apprenticeship programs are designed for adults and may be linked to an approved youth apprenticeship program in high school.

Youth Apprenticeship begins in the eleventh grade for students who are age 16 and older. A youth apprentice may matriculate to a registered apprenticeship program after high school. This type of apprenticeship may or may not include financial compensation.

JOB SHADOWING

Career/Job Shadowing is a short-term experience where a student will follow or "shadow" an employee for a specified time as he/she performs normal work activities. By shadowing the employee, the student is able to gain a better understanding of the requirements and responsibilities of a particular career.

VIRTUAL JOB SHADOWING

Virtual Job Shadowing is an interactive career exploration tool that provides students with a behind-the-scenes look at various jobs through the computer. Individuals currently employed in a particular field offer an online tour of an occupation, showcasing needed skills, training, possible work schedules, typical duties, compensation and more.

CLINICAL ROTATIONS

Clinical Rotations provide students with opportunities to explore a variety of health careers, develop knowledge and skills related to healthcare, and transition from the role of student to that of professional. Students rotate among various departments of local healthcare facilities or community facilities to develop an awareness of the many related career opportunities. Unpaid work-based instructional opportunities must be planned and supervised cooperatively by the local education agency and the training sponsor. In the classroom, students are expected to master the essential knowledge and skills of health sciences coursework prior to participation in this experience. This learning experience usually occurs during the regular school day and is an integral component of a health sciences program.

WORK-BASED LEARNING

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Cooperative Education Programs coordinate secondary or postsecondary studies with a job. Students and participating businesses develop a plan to align workplace activities with classroom instruction. Students receive course credit for classroom and work experiences.

INTERNSHIP

An internship is a one-to-one relationship that provides “hands-on” learning based on a student’s career interest. The internship generally lasts from three to six months and may or may not include financial compensation.

SCHOOL-BASED ENTERPRISES

School-Based Enterprises focus on the development of small businesses created, managed, and operated by students within the school setting. These ventures support the development of academic, technical, and entrepreneurial skills in an applied academic environment. School-Based Enterprises may be undertaken on or off school grounds.

SERVICE LEARNING ACTIVITY

Service Learning Activity is a structured learning experience that models guidelines developed by the National and Community Service Trust Act (NACSTA). These activities generally focus on the four stages of preparation, action, reflection and celebration. For additional information, consult www.nationalservice.gov.

STRUCTURED FIELD TRIPS

Structured Field Trips are planned experiences that provide opportunities for students to explore different workplaces. Students are well-prepared beforehand to ask probing questions about employment opportunities, qualifications for employment, job descriptions, benefits associated with the job, types of services provided, and general information about the place of employment and its mission.

WORK-BASED MENTORING

Work-Based Mentoring connects a student with a mentor (an employee of a business) who shares workplace skills and knowledge as a role model. The mentor instructs, critiques and challenges the student to perform well. He or she also works in consultation with the classroom teachers.

QUICK CLICK:

Want to learn more about various clusters and related career paths? MicroCareerBursts are interactive and informative online job shadows provided free to all South Carolina students, teachers, counselors, parents and adult learners by Microburst Learning and the SC Department of Education. More than 50 MicroCareerBursts, ranging from the nuclear industry to entrepreneurship and from forestry heavy equipment operator to radiology technician, are now available with more to come. Visit

www.microburstlearning.org

In addition to work-based learning opportunities, students can explore career clusters and connect with local employers in other ways including:

BUSINESS 101

Seminars are tailored to high school seniors and college students to help them prepare for the workforce by providing job skills tips for effective resumes, cover letters and interviews, as well as information on dressing for success, financial planning and customer service.

CAREER FAIRS

These events bring together several employers representing many various industries providing an opportunity for students and adult learners to learn about career opportunities, required skills and current workforce needs.

CLASSROOM PRESENTATIONS

Industry professionals are often willing and available to speak to students in a classroom setting, sharing information about required skills, career paths and opportunities within their industry.

VOLUNTEERING

Serving as a volunteer is a great way to explore career interests and gain valuable insight. Students should talk with school counselors and career specialists to determine possible volunteer opportunities.

ON-THE-JOB TIPS FOR WORK-BASED LEARNING EXPERIENCES

Whether participating in a short-term work-based learning experience or entering the world of work as a full-time employee, it is important that you conduct yourself appropriately and professionally at all times. The following tips can help you to put your best foot forward.

- Dress professionally
- Arrive on time
- Take something to write on and with
- Have a firm handshake
- Have good eye contact when talking with people
- Introduce yourself to employees
- Know about the company before you arrive
- Ask questions, perhaps even making a list before you arrive of the things you would like to know
- Get business cards from contacts you make

EMPLOYER EXPECTATIONS

Understanding employer expectations is another important component of job readiness. Today's employers look for employees with not only academic success and relevant postsecondary education and training but also strong career readiness and citizenship skills. Teacher instructions and expectations, daily classroom procedures and school policies are often similar to those of the workplace. The illustration below demonstrates this connection between learning and earning and emphasizes the importance of career readiness and citizenship skills in today's workplace.

COMPARING SCHOOL INSTRUCTIONS TO WORK SITE PERFORMANCE	
SCHOOL	WORK
Class starts at 8am	Clock in at 8am
ID Required	ID Required
Complete Homework	Complete Job Application
Volunteer in school	Volunteer for work projects
Homework after school	Work over-time to complete tasks
Learn technical skills	Perform technical tasks
Dress neatly for school	Professional appearance
Practice self-discipline	Works well with others
No attendance, no credit	No attendance, no pay
Communication with others	Future leaders and supervisors
Proper behavior for other's safety	Safety at the work site means merit

Soft skills, also known as citizenship skills or employability skills, are those character traits, interpersonal skills and social habits that characterize a person's relationships with other people. According to many employers, they are just as important, if not more, than job-specific skills and certifications. Below are some of the soft skills most in demand by today's employers.

COMMUNICATION

Ability to organize thoughts and ideas effectively and express clearly and persuasively when speaking or writing

POSITIVE, PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDE

Displaying enthusiasm through words and actions; acting in a manner that is responsible, fair and respectful of others

TEAM WORK

Ability to work well with others in a professional manner to achieve a common goal

CRITICAL THINKING AND PROBLEM SOLVING

Ability to evaluate a situation and effectively and accurately identify potential problems and solutions

TIME MANAGEMENT

Ability to prioritize tasks, use time wisely and work on a number of different projects at once

WORK ETHIC

Willingness to persist in difficult tasks, working to overcome obstacles and produce results

ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO LEARN

Willing and capable of learning new skills and techniques, seeking to improve personal and overall performance

INTEGRITY

Honest and respectful, upholding the company's or institution's image and values

INITIATIVE

Ability to recognize opportunities for growth as well as the need for change and then implement the steps necessary for achievement

ORGANIZATION

Ability to design, plan and implement projects and tasks within an allotted timeframe

QUICK CLICK:

For more about soft skills and employer expectations, visit

www.mebasc.com/citizenship



SECTION 2: THE JOB SEARCH

Until you have a job, your job hunt IS your job. You are now a professional job seeker. Get up early each morning, dress as if you are starting your job that day, and begin looking for leads, or potential opportunities. This section contains information to help guide your search, including:

JOB SEARCH TIPS

WHERE TO LOOK

CONVERTING LEADS TO INTERVIEWS

JOB SEARCH TIPS

BE ORGANIZED

Organization is key to your success. Put in place a system to help you stay focused and effective. Figure out a way to arrange letters and emails you have sent, applications you need to complete or submit online, phone numbers you have collected, and names of your potential employers. Keep a job search log to keep track of your actions, required follow up and outstanding tasks.

INVOLVE FRIENDS AND FAMILY

Network with your friends and family, understanding that everyone may have potential leads. A support group can also provide helpful encouragement and advice.

BE RESPECTFUL AND POLITE

When networking and pursuing job opportunities, make sure to strike a balance between being assertive but not aggressive, enthusiastic but not pushy, professional but not stiff, and persistent but not annoying.

BE DEDICATED AND PREPARED

A job search is hard work. Devote a proper amount of time and effort. Expect to spend several hours a day pursuing leads, researching potential employers and opportunities, and following up with contacts.

CUSTOMIZE

Tailor your cover letters, resume and references to specific opportunities. This shows you have taken the time to do your homework and that you have a sincere interest in each employer, which can improve your chances of getting called for an interview or being hired.

HAVE A REALISTIC TIMEFRAME

Allow a reasonable amount of time. Do not expect to find a job within a few days or even a few weeks.

STAY POSITIVE

Understand that setbacks and rejections are part of the process. Do not be discouraged when one job does not work out. Look for ways to learn and improve from the experience, and remain active and open in your search.

QUICK CLICKS:

For more job search resources and information, visit

www.mebasc.com/job-search

JOB SEARCH WEBSITES

Job search websites are great for searching job openings online. You can organize your search according to location, career cluster/industry, specific job titles or keywords, and more. A few of the most well-known job search websites are listed below.

www.monster.com

www.jobs.com

www.careerbuilder.com

NEWSPAPER

A newspaper's "Classifieds" section includes ads for current job openings. Read through the ads, circle ones that interest you and follow up using the contact information provided. Many newspapers will also include online job postings on a special "Jobs" or "Classifieds" section of its website, such as *The State's* www.thestate.com/jobs.

FRIENDS AND FAMILY

Friends, family members and acquaintances can often be one of the best ways to find employment. They may know of an opening, can refer you to the right contact for a company, or point you in the right direction according to your needs, skills and interests.

LIBRARY

Your local library is a great place to find trade publications, local magazines, company information and other job search resources. Don't be afraid to ask the library staff for help as they are there to help.

JOB SERVICE CENTERS

Visit your local job service center or workforce development board online or in person to explore job listings as well as participate in many workforce training and support programs.

COMPANY AND AGENCY WEBSITES

Many companies, especially larger ones, as well as local and state government agencies, will post job openings along with application instructions on their websites, often in a special "Careers" section.

You may also be able to speak with someone about current job openings and the application process by calling a company or agency directly. Call the main number and then ask to be connected to the Human Resources Department.

STAFFING AGENCIES

A staffing or "temp" agency can help connect you to employment opportunities. Companies hire staffing agencies to fill open jobs either temporarily or permanently. You, as the job seeker, may be placed as a contract, trial or direct placement hire.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Social networks such as Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn can play a valuable role in your job search. You can use these tools to let people know you are looking for a job, specifically what kind of career you are interested in, share your resume, make connections and research leads. It is important that your use of social media is always safe, professional and appropriate. *Please see Section 6: Identity Theft and Internet Safety for tips on safe and appropriate use of social media.*

CONVERTING LEADS TO INTERVIEWS

Every potential job you find, every contact you make, and every person you meet about employment is a job lead. Follow up and work to convert the lead into an interview using one of the following four contact methods.

WRITTEN LETTERS

- Write individual letters, tailoring each letter to the specific recipient.
- Address letters to individuals with appropriate job titles and positions.
- Write in a way that will capture the attention of people who serve a variety of functions in your career field.
- Focus on geographic interest and specific career goals if applying from a distance.
- Show initiative by stating that you will call at a future date about the possibility of an interview.
- Sign each letter with a black ink pen.

TELEPHONE

- Review information about the company prior to placing the call.
- Make sure to know the name and title of the person whom you wish to reach.
- Identify yourself politely and indicate that you are following up on a letter (if that is the case).
- Ask directly for the person with whom you wish to speak when/if an administrative assistant answers. If your contact is not available, ask the assistant when he or she is expected to return then leave a message indicating that you will return the call.
- State that you are calling to find out if they have any immediate openings in your field or if they anticipate any openings in the near future.
- Be prepared to interview over the phone.
- Make notes about the key points you wish to make.
- Keep your conversation brief, to the point and professional.
- Prepare questions that relate to the organization – something you found out during your research (e.g., new product, expansion of facilities, etc.).
- Ask to arrange a meeting and suggest a time to discuss possible job opportunities.

CONVERTING LEADS TO INTERVIEWS

EMAIL

- Address the employer by his or her proper title and last name.
- Always use your full name when closing your email.
- Make sure your email address is professional. Cute and clever email names are considered unprofessional. Play it safe and use your own name.
- Write using complete sentences, use capital letters and punctuation appropriately and correctly just as you would with other correspondence.
- Avoid slang expressions.
- Do not use “smiley’s” or “emoticons” as they are inappropriately casual.
- Never presume on the employer’s time. Ask if what you propose is convenient. Make polite requests, not demands.
- Do not inundate the employer with a string of emails. Once you have sent the original message, follow up at well-placed intervals (about once a week). Employers often receive hundreds of emails. Make sure to give them time to respond to you.
- Do not assume the employer will remember you. In subsequent messages, refer to your prior correspondence and always use your first and last name.
- Check your email every day. You may risk losing an opportunity or alienating a potential employer if messages sit for several days.
- Never keep employers waiting. Answer email messages promptly, always within 24 hours.

IN-PERSON VISIT

- In the case of an ad placed by an employment agency, call first and try to schedule an appointment to meet with the person who is screening for that type of ad.
- Dress professionally as if you are going to an interview.
- Be prepared for anything -- filling out an application, participating in an initial screening, setting up a return appointment, etc.
- Ask to see someone in a particular department and have the name ahead of time, if possible.
- If you cannot see the person right away, offer to wait.
- If waiting is not possible, ask to make an appointment or leave your resume and offer to call back for an appointment.
- While the potential for being in the right place at the right time can be great, cold calling can be tough and discouraging. Being told “no” to your face can be a major confidence destroying experience.



SECTION 3: APPLYING FOR A JOB

After determining your career path and identifying potential job opportunities, you are ready for the next step in building your career – the job application process. This section includes information about how to apply for a job using one or more of the following components:

RESUMES

REFERENCES

COVER LETTERS

APPLICATIONS

RESUMES

By definition, a resume is simply a summary of your education, skills and experience. It is a custom-designed, self-marketing tool tailored to your career objectives.

RESUME PURPOSE

As the first link between you and your potential employer, the primary purpose of your resume is to secure an interview, not the job. It is your foot in the door, assurance that you are not excluded from consideration. A successful resume functions to:

- Focus attention on your strongest points
- Give full credit for all your activities and achievements, whether paid or unpaid
- Guide a potential employer towards positive things to talk with you about during an interview
- See and present yourself in a focused and positive manner

RESUME SUCCESS

To prepare a successful resume, you need to know how to review, summarize and present your experiences and achievements effectively and concisely. Many resumes live or die in the first 30 seconds of the screening process as employers decide whether to forward your resume to the next step or to reject it. A successful resume can increase your chances of getting to the all-important interview.

Here are a few tips to help your resume — and by extension, you — shine.

- **Concise.** Limit your resume to one page. A rare exception is if you have years of experience or if the job for which you are applying calls for a curriculum vitae (CV).
- **Persuasive.** Your resume should work to convince a potential employer to hire you. It should be results-oriented and use action words to describe your experiences and achievements.
- **Accurate.** Your resume should be free of misspelled words and grammatical mistakes. Take care to make sure the format and font are consistent throughout. Most importantly, make sure the information you present is complete and correct, anything less can make you appear dishonest.
- **Relevant.** Target your resume for the specific job for which you are applying, highlighting your relevant skills and experiences. Use specific examples of how you are qualified for the job and what you will bring to the company or organization.

RESUME PREP

Resumes are all about the image you want to project to your future employer. The stronger the skill and experience descriptions in your resume, the higher the number of interviews and offers you will receive. Before you begin writing your resume, it is important to focus your thoughts and to determine the image you want to convey.

The following exercise can help you more easily create your resume by first taking a personal inventory of everything that would make your employers hire you to represent their company. On a sheet of paper:

1. Write down 15 words or phrases that you would use to describe yourself to a future employer.

Begin by asking yourself what kind of person you are. Are you responsible? Do you work well with others? Are you energetic? Do you communicate well? Do you possess a strong work ethic? Why should someone hire you? Some key words and phrases you may use include:

- quick
- responsible
- team player
- positive attitude
- self-motivated
- highly-organized
- dependable
- dedicated
- friendly and pleasant
- good leadership skills
- eager to learn
- problem-solver
- enthusiastic
- excellent communicator

2. Outline your skills and abilities. What skills do you have that might be useful in the workplace? If you are creating your resume in response to a specific job opportunity, take time to focus on those skills and abilities that directly relate to that job. Are you good with technology? Do you know how to use various computer programs? Do you know how to repair cars or simple machinery? Build or assemble things? Are you good at developing and implementing plans? Are you able to organize large amounts of information quickly and easily? Some examples of skills and abilities you might include are:

- Proficient in Microsoft Word and Excel
- Conduct Internet research efficiently
- Repair cars quickly and successfully
- Effectively organize and manage projects

3. Outline your work experiences and extracurricular activities. Do not omit work that you have done in the past. Even babysitting, mowing lawns, volunteering and memberships in organizations such as the Boy Scouts are valid work experiences because they show you have taken on responsibility in the past. Include information such as dates of employment, company name, your position or title as well as your responsibilities. Be sure to also include special achievements and activities. Write down anything that comes to mind; you will edit and shorten later.

RESUMES

RESUME FORMATS

There are several resume formats. Two of the most preferred are chronological and functional which are outlined below. Review both of these formats then choose the one to best highlight your strengths.

The Functional Resume is organized according to skills and job function experience, grouping together experiences that show proficiency in a specific skill. This format minimizes or does not include names of past employers and dates and can be useful for persons with considerable volunteer (rather than paid) experience and career changes as well as recent high school and college graduates with limited employment who wish to emphasize the skills they have acquired through school. *See sample functional resume on page 28.*

The Chronological Resume lists information – education history and work experience – in order of most recent to least recent, focusing on where and how skills were obtained. It focuses on continuity of employment and is especially effective if your work history is related to your career goals and you can show increasing responsibility. When listing your experience chronologically, make sure to include dates of employment, names and addresses of employers, job titles and brief descriptions of your responsibilities and accomplishments in each instance. *See sample chronological resume on page 29.*

RESUME CONTENT

Several components make up a resume, although the format you choose will determine which components you should include as well as in what order. Standard resume components include:

Heading/Identifying Information – all of your contact information is placed at the top of your resume, aligned to the left or centered on the page. Start with your name at the very top of your resume, followed by your mailing address, phone number and finally, your email or website address.

Employment Objective – one clear, concise sentence explaining the job you want and/or your career goal

Special Certifications and Qualifications – specific skills, certifications or trainings you have which relate to the job for which you are interested

Work Experience – previous jobs including your job title, place of employment, city and dates of employment

Education – include school name and date of graduation from high school, college or other postsecondary education institution/program (list expected date if you have not graduated yet)

Activities – extracurricular or athletic participation, volunteer work and membership in organizations, being sure to indicate any leadership positions or achievements

Honors, Awards – honors received, achievements, community recognition

QUICK CLICK:

For more resume information and resources, visit

www.mebasc.com/resumes

RESUME DOS AND DON'TS

Use this list of resume do's and don'ts as a checklist to make sure your resume is complete, professional, accurate and ready to help move your job search forward.

DO:

- Start with your full name, address, phone number and email address
- Include a brief objective or summary
- Highlight your strong points
- List any special skills, competencies and certifications
- List previous employment from most recent to earliest by month/year
- Make sure to carefully check your spelling, grammar and punctuation. Use spell check and have a professional person (teacher, guidance personnel) proofread your resume.
- Use quality white or off-white 8.5 x 11 resume paper
- If your resume paper has a watermark, make sure it is "right-reading" when you print, meaning the watermark, like text, should be read left to right. To check if your paper has a watermark, hold the paper to the light to see the watermark.
- Print on only one side of the paper
- Use a font size of 10 to 14 points
- Use one standard typeface such as Times New Roman or Arial
- Avoid italics, scripts and underlined words
- Put your resume in a large envelope for mailing

DO NOT:

- Handwrite your resume
- Use colored or patterned papers
- Use horizontal or vertical lines, graphics or shading
- Use nicknames
- List references – these should be included on a separate sheet
- Put your photo on your resume
- Fold or staple your resume
- Include personal information including age, gender and marital status
- Include reasons for leaving previous jobs

PERSONAL INFORMATION

With today's equal opportunity requirements, personal data is not required, and does not belong, on a resume. A good rule of thumb is to exclude any of the following information on your resume:

- Marital and family status
- Religious or political affiliation (except when you are applying at a church, synagogue, political group, etc.)
- Ancestry, national origin, race or color
- Gender
- Age

SAMPLE — FUNCTIONAL RESUME

Anita Job
123 Career Avenue
Columbia, SC 29205
(803) 555-1212
anitajob@gmail.com

Objective: To obtain a manager trainee position requiring strong organizational and technical skills.

Skills:

Management

- Coordinated and managed daily activities and workflow distribution for cashiers
- Developed and maintained monthly schedule for team of nine staff members

Organizational

- Conducted weekly inventory and ordering reviews
- Developed and maintained database of client contacts
- Maintained cash drawer, assuring accurate count in and count outs

Technical

- Proficient use of Microsoft Office Suite, including Word and Excel
- Experienced with various database management and online research tools

Experience: **Assistant Manager**, Rush's, 7450 Garner's Ferry Road, Columbia, SC 29205
April 2011 - Present

Office Assistant, ABC Accounting, LLC, 1234 Devine Street, Columbia, SC 29205
February 2010 – April 2011

Front End Cashier, Kroger, 3403 Forest Drive, Columbia, SC 29204
May 2009 – February 2010

Education: **Dreher High School**, Columbia SC
2009 - Present
Courses included:
Business Management
Computer Science

Activities: Dreher High School yearbook staff, YMCA peer mentor

Awards: Rush's Employee of the Month, YMCA Outstanding Volunteer Award

References: Available upon request

SAMPLE — CHRONOLOGICAL RESUME

Anita Job
123 Career Avenue
Columbia, SC 29205
(803) 555-1212
anitajob@gmail.com

Objective

To obtain a manager trainee position requiring strong organizational and technical skills.

Experience

Assistant Manager

April 2011 – Present

Rush's, 7450 Garner's Ferry Road, Columbia, SC 29205

- Coordinated and managed daily activities and workflow distribution for cashiers
- Developed and maintained monthly schedule for team of nine staff members
- Conducted weekly inventory and ordering reviews

Office Assistant

February 2010 — April 2011

ABC Accounting, LLC, 1234 Devine Street, Columbia, SC 29205

- Developed and maintained database of client contacts
- Performed various administrative duties including answering the phones, filing and drafting correspondence

Front End Cashier

May 2009 – February 2010

Kroger, 3403 Forest Drive, Columbia, SC 29204

- Maintained cash drawer, assuring accurate count in and count out
- Serviced customers by helping locate items and handling returns and price adjustments

Education

Dreher High School

2009 - Present

Courses included:

- Business Management
- Computer Science

Activities

- Dreher High School yearbook staff
- YMCA peer mentor

Awards

- Rush's Employee of the Month
- YMCA Outstanding Volunteer Award

References

Available upon request

REFERENCES

For employers to trust you and to learn more about your qualifications and skills, they may want to talk to people who know you well, such as former employers, teachers or mentors. These individuals are your “References.” Before you send out or post your resume, develop a list of three to five individuals who will serve as appropriate references for you. Always ask someone if they will serve as a reference for you. Do not use a friend or relative as a reference. Your references should have some professional significance to your job search.

Your references should not be included on your resume. Instead, include a note at the bottom “References available upon request.” References should be listed on a separate sheet of paper in the order in which you wish them to be contacted. Include the name, title, business or organization, business address and phone number (and email address if available). Be ready to provide your reference list to potential employers if they ask for it, and always take a copy with you to a job interview.

Keep your reference list consistent with your resume. Use the same paper, heading format and font size and style. Format your reference list according to the sample provided.

KEEPING IN TOUCH

Stay in touch with your references. Let them know when you have applied for a job or have a job interview. Provide them with a copy of your resume as well as some information about the job so they are able to relate to your experiences and qualifications. Send each of your references a thank-you note letting them know the outcome of your job search. Not only is this proper etiquette, but this will help keep your connections current should you need their help again later in your professional career.

QUICK CLICK:

For more tips and resources on references, visit

www.mebasc.com/references

Anita Job
123 Career Avenue
Columbia, SC 29205
(803) 555-1234
anitajob@gmail.com

References:

Mr. Joe Smith
Manager, ABC Foods
123 Mockingbird Lane
Greenville, SC 29305
(864) 555-1212
jsmith@abcfoods.com

Ms. Susan Jones
Owner, Jiffy Consulting
444 Hampton Street
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 555-1222
sjones@jiffyconsulting.biz

Ms. Ann Hamilton
District Supervisor, City Packaging
411 Kensington Way
Columbia, SC 29205
(803) 555-5678

COVER LETTERS

Most resumes are not complete without a cover letter that introduces you and your resume to the employer. A good cover letter provides essential information not found in the resume. Cover letters can be personalized or generalized, but they should always be written specifically to go with your resume.

Begin your cover letter by including your return address and date, followed by the inside business address and salutation, all aligned left.

The tone of your letter should be professional and pleasant, and the language should be clear and concise. Letter content can be organized into three paragraphs with each paragraph serving to provide specific and important information.

FIRST PARAGRAPH

Use the first paragraph to identify the position you are writing about and your source of information. Include whether you saw the job posting or heard about the position or company through a referral. If you were referred to the job by a current employee of the company, be sure to include his or her name and title.

SECOND PARAGRAPH

The second paragraph is a brief summary explaining why you are qualified for the position. Detail your strongest qualifications and show how they match position requirements. Provide evidence of your related work, extracurricular activities and academic experiences and accomplishments, and refer to your enclosed resume.

THIRD PARAGRAPH

Close your letter by requesting an interview and indicate how and when you can be contacted. Suggest that you will call at a specific time to follow up and to discuss an opportunity to meet with the contact. Be sure to thank the reader for his or her consideration.

End your letter with an appropriate closing such as “Sincerely” followed by your handwritten signature and typed name. As with your resume, you should review your cover letter carefully, checking your spelling, grammar, punctuation and format. Ask a professional or a trusted friend to proofread your cover letter as well. You may want to read your letter aloud to make sure everything you have written is clear and concise.

The sample cover letter on page 34 provides you with a guide to writing an effective cover letter.

EMAILING A COVER LETTER

The only time you do not include a cover letter is when your first introduction to an employer is in person. Even if you are applying for a job electronically, including a cover letter is still necessary and can improve your chances for success if written and presented effectively.

In most cases, you should email your cover letter as an attachment, using the body of your email to introduce yourself and give the goal of your communication. The most important thing, though, is to follow the instructions of the job posting exactly. Some companies may not accept emails with attachments; and in that case, you will want to paste your cover letter within the body of the email using a simple font and format.

For more on appropriate use of email in your job search, see pages 58 - 59 on Email Etiquette.

QUICK CLICK:

For more cover letter tips and resources, visit

www.mebasc.com/cover-letters

SAMPLE — COVER LETTERS

123 Career Avenue
Columbia, SC 29205
May 15, 2013

Ms. Deborah Albright
Executive Director
B & B Enterprises, Inc.
PO Box 211039
Columbia, SC 29221

Dear Ms. Albright:

I am responding to the ad in The State newspaper for the position of manager trainee and am very interested in speaking with you about the position. I believe my qualifications and skills are very well suited for this position, as outlined in the enclosed resume.

My previous work in food service and education, including management experience, has prepared me to successfully fulfill the duties and expectations of a manager trainee with B & B Enterprises. I am very eager to secure a position that will allow me to continue my education in management, and your position sounds like the ideal opportunity.

I have enclosed my resume for your review and would appreciate the opportunity to talk with you about my qualifications and the position. I will contact you next week to see if there is a convenient time for us to meet. Please also feel free to contact me at 555-1234 or anitajob@gmail.com. I look forward to speaking with you soon.

Sincerely,

Anita Job

Enclosure: Resume

A job application is an official form — a list of questions requiring factual responses — an employer asks all applicants for an open position to complete. An application may be offline, using a pen and paper format, or, and increasingly so, online using a computer. In today’s job market approximately 50 percent of mid-sized companies and almost all large corporations use an online applicant tracking system (ATS) to screen job candidates.¹

Most application forms are fairly short and ask for the same information, providing employers with a consistent way to collect answers to the same questions from all applicants. Each company, however, will most likely use a custom form that is slightly different from any other. Much like your resume and cover letter, an application offers you the opportunity to present valuable information about yourself to a perspective employer and to make a good first impression.

If you are required to complete an application offline, using pen and paper format, before, during or after a job interview, make sure to complete the application neatly, using only blue or black ink. If possible, ask for a copy of the application a day or two before an interview so you are able to take your time reviewing and completing it.

It is essential that your job application is:

- **Complete.** Answer every question, leaving none blank. If a question does not apply to you, write “NA,” for “Not Applicable” in the space provided.
- **Correct.** Double check to make sure your application is free of spelling, grammatical and punctuation errors.
- **Accurate.** Provide honest answers without any lies or exaggerations.

Additional tips and sample applications are included on the following pages to help you prepare to successfully complete job applications.

¹ US News & World Report online, “The 9 Best Tips for Submitting an Online Job Application,” <http://money.usnews.com/money/blogs/outside-voices-careers/2012/07/11/the-9-best-tips-for-submitting-an-online-job-application> (accessed January 2013).

APPLICATIONS

APPLICATION TIPS

- Be prepared. Create a fact sheet that collects and organizes all of the information you may be asked to provide including education, specific dates referring to education or experiences, certifications, previous work and volunteer experience and references.
- Use your full name on the form as well as your complete address including zip code. Do not use nicknames.
- Fill in the specific job title if you are asked to list the job for which you are applying. Do not write “Anything.”
- List your most recent job first when completing employment information. Include your job title, company name and dates of employment for each work experience you list.
- List your most recent education first and include school name, attendance dates and degrees received for each entry. Don’t forget to include career and technology schools, training or certification programs.
- Always put “Negotiable” at this point in your career if asked to list a salary requirement.
- Do not use texting abbreviations, computer slang, shortcuts or acronyms. Use standard English.
- Write clearly and neatly only using blue or black ink when completing an “offline” application using pen and paper format. Do not cross out or scribble out mistakes.
- Pay attention to deadlines and closing dates for the job application process.
- Sign your application using blue or black ink.

QUICK CLICK:

For more application tips and resources, visit

www.mebasc.com/job-applications

SAMPLE — APPLICATIONS

		I AM APPLYING FOR THE POSITION OF: Customer Service Representative <small>(POSITION NAME/NUMBER)</small> AT: <u>SCE&G</u> DATE <u>8/12/01</u> <small>(SCANA COMPANY)</small>			
<small>*Individuals applying for a position which requires the operation of a commercial motor vehicle must complete the Addendum to Application</small>					
FIRST NAME Anita		MIDDLE/MAIDEN Goode		LAST Job	SOCIAL SECURITY # 481-72-XXXX
ADDRESS 123 Career Avenue			CITY Columbia	STATE SC	ZIP CODE 29205
CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER 803-555-1234		TIMES AVAILABLE 8 AM 6 PM		ALTERNATE TELEPHONE NUMBER 803-555-1235	TIMES AVAILABLE AM PM 6-10
HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF OR PLEAD GUILTY OR NO CONTEST TO ANY CRIME OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC VIOLATION? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO				IF YES, PLEASE EXPLAIN	
GIVE NAMES OF ANY RELATIVES, INCLUDING THOSE BY MARRIAGE, EMPLOYED BY SCANA OR ITS COMPANIES					
LAST	FIRST		RELATIONSHIP		DEPARTMENT
NA					
ARE YOU LEGALLY AUTHORIZED TO WORK IN THE U.S.? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO					
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT DESIRED: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FULL TIME <input type="checkbox"/> PART TIME <input type="checkbox"/> TEMP <input type="checkbox"/> SUMMER <input type="checkbox"/> CO-OP/INTERN <input type="checkbox"/> STUDENT					
YEARS OF EXPERIENCE 0			SALARY EXPECTED Negotiable		DATE AVAILABLE 8/15/01
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION PREFERENCE, IF ANY Columbia, SC				IF UNDER 18, GIVE DATE OF BIRTH NA	
HAVE YOU EVER APPLIED TO SCANA OR ITS COMPANIES BEFORE? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		IF YES, WHERE AND WHAT POSITION? NA			APPROXIMATE DATE NA
HAVE YOU EVER BEEN EMPLOYED BY SCANA OR ITS COMPANIES? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		IF YES, WHICH DEPARTMENT OR COMPANY? NA		LOCATION NA	DATES OF EMPLOYMENT NA
HIGH SCHOOL Dreher High School		NAME AS LISTED ON SCHOOL RECORDS Anita Goode Job		GRADUATED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	IF NO, LAST GRADE COMPLETED NA
HIGH SCHOOL ADDRESS 701 Adger Road				DID YOU RECEIVE GED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO NA	
NAME AND LOCATION OF COLLEGE/TRADE SCHOOL NA		DATE ATTENDED FROM MONTH/YR TO MONTH/YR	COURSE OF STUDY/MAJOR		DEGREE GRADUATION DATE
ANY SPECIAL DEGREES/CERTIFICATES/HONORS NOT LISTED ABOVE National Honor Society 2000-2001				IF YOU DID NOT GRADUATE FROM ANY OF THE ABOVE, DO YOU PLAN TO RETURN? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO NA	
PLEASE INDICATE ANY PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION/LICENSES					
TYPE		LICENSE NUMBER		EXPIRATION DATE	STATE ISSUED
NA					
LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH (SPOKEN, READ, WRITTEN) None					
ORGANIZATION/SOCIETY NAME		HIGHEST OFFICE HELD	FROM	TO	COMMENTS
DECA		Member	8/2000	5/2001	

SAMPLE — APPLICATIONS

COMPLETE IF APPLICABLE FOR POSITION DESIRED		TYPING WPM	DICTIONATION WPM	OFFICE MACHINES OPERATED	
NA		NA	NA		
COMPUTER EXPERIENCE			SOFTWARE		
Business Computer Skills Class, Dreher High School			Microsoft Office		
COMPUTER LANGUAGES			OTHER RELATED INFORMATION		
None			NA		
CERTIFIED WELDER	TYPE OF CERTIFICATION	HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	OTHER MACHINERY/OTHER SKILLS		
<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	NA		
SUPV/MGMT EXPERIENCE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO			IF YES, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED		
			NA		

BEGINNING WITH LAST POSITION, OR PRESENT IF NOW EMPLOYED, LIST ALL EMPLOYERS AND SELF-EMPLOYED PERIODS. MAY WE CONTACT YOUR EMPLOYERS LISTED BELOW? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO IF NO, INDICATE WHICH EMPLOYERS YOU DO NOT WANT US TO CONTACT.					
1. NAME OF EMPLOYER	DATE HIRED	DATE LEFT	SUPERVISOR	TELEPHONE NUMBER	
Custom Screen Printing	8/2000	-	Roxanne Altman	803 779-XXXX	
ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	<input type="checkbox"/> FULL TIME <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PART TIME	
1801 Main Street	Columbia	SC	29205		
POSITION	REASON FOR LEAVING		SALARY <input type="checkbox"/> YR. <input type="checkbox"/> HR.		
Customer Service Assistant	NA		\$8.00		
DUTIES					
Pick up and deliver print jobs to clients, take customer calls, schedule appointments					
2. NAME OF EMPLOYER	DATE HIRED	DATE LEFT	SUPERVISOR	TELEPHONE NUMBER	
Commercial Maintenance Service	5/2000	9/2000	Jim Sanderson	803 254-XXXX	
ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	<input type="checkbox"/> FULL TIME <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PART TIME	
1524 Green Street	Columbia	SC	29205		
POSITION	REASON FOR LEAVING		SALARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YR. <input type="checkbox"/> HR.		
Customer Service Assistant	Summer help only		\$6.75		
DUTIES					
Took incoming calls from clients and dispatched maintenance crews					
3. NAME OF EMPLOYER	DATE HIRED	DATE LEFT	SUPERVISOR	TELEPHONE NUMBER ()	
ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	<input type="checkbox"/> FULL TIME <input type="checkbox"/> PART TIME	
POSITION	REASON FOR LEAVING		SALARY <input type="checkbox"/> YR. <input type="checkbox"/> HR.		
DUTIES					
4. NAME OF EMPLOYER	DATE HIRED	DATE LEFT	SUPERVISOR	TELEPHONE NUMBER ()	
ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	<input type="checkbox"/> FULL TIME <input type="checkbox"/> PART TIME	
POSITION	REASON FOR LEAVING		SALARY <input type="checkbox"/> YR. <input type="checkbox"/> HR.		
DUTIES					

MILITARY RECORD: COMPLETE THIS SECTION IF APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/> NA	BRANCH OF SERVICE	DATES OF DUTY FROM: TO:	RANK AT SEPARATION
PRIMARY MILITARY OCCUPATION		SPECIAL TRAINING	
DUTIES			

GIVE NAMES OF TWO PERSONS TO WHOM YOU ARE NOT RELATED AND BY WHOM YOU HAVE NOT BEEN EMPLOYED. THESE PERSONS SHOULD HAVE KNOWN YOU SEVERAL YEARS.					
NAME				YEARS KNOWN	
Wayne Anderson				9	
ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE		
1802 Devine Street	Columbia	SC	29205		
OCCUPATION			TELEPHONE NUMBER		
Owner, Palmetto State Advertising			803 779-XXXX		
NAME				YEARS KNOWN	
Ellen Hanson				4	
ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE		
701 Adger Road	Columbia	SC	29205		
OCCUPATION			TELEPHONE NUMBER		
Guidance Counselor, Dreher High School			803 254-XXXX		

Greg Bulmash was only a few years out of college and struggling to make it as a writer. Looking for steady employment in the meantime, he became frustrated with the job-seeking process and wrote a satirical piece illustrating how he would like to fill out a job application as opposed to how he should. The following application answers are from the full piece posted by Bulmash on his self-published Internet humor column in April 1997.

NAME: Greg Bulmash.

DESIRED POSITION: Company's President or Vice President. But seriously, whatever's available. If I was in a position to be picky, I wouldn't be applying here in the first place.

DESIRED SALARY: \$185,000 a year plus stock options and a Michael Ovitz severance package. If that's not possible, make an offer and we can haggle.

EDUCATION: Yes.

LAST POSITION HELD: Target for middle management hostility.

SALARY: Less than I'm worth.

MOST NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT: My incredible collection of stolen pens and post-it notes.

REASON FOR LEAVING: It sucked.

HOURS AVAILABLE TO WORK: Any.

PREFERRED HOURS: 1:30-3:30 p.m., Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

DO YOU HAVE ANY SPECIAL SKILLS?: Yes, but they're better suited to a more intimate environment.

MAY WE CONTACT YOUR CURRENT EMPLOYER?: If I had one, wouldn't I be there?

DO YOU HAVE ANY PHYSICAL CONDITIONS THAT WOULD PROHIBIT YOU FROM LIFTING UP TO 50 LBS.?:
Of what?

DO YOU HAVE A CAR?: I think the more appropriate question here would be "Do you have a car that runs?"

HAVE YOU RECEIVED ANY SPECIAL AWARDS OR RECOGNITION?: I may already be a winner of the Publishers Clearing House Sweepstakes.

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE DOING IN FIVE YEARS?: Living in the Bahamas with a fabulously wealthy dumb sexy blonde supermodel who thinks I'm the greatest thing since sliced bread. Actually, I'd like to be doing that now.

DO YOU CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS TRUE AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE?:
Yes. Absolutely.



SECTION 4: THE JOB INTERVIEW

The job interview is a critical step in finding a job. It is your opportunity to prove to the employer in person that you are right for the job. You will be judged on your appearance, your ability to communicate, job skills and goals, work ethic and much more. This section is designed to help you interview with success and includes information on:

PREPARING FOR A JOB INTERVIEW

DRESSING FOR SUCCESS

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

INTERVIEW TIPS

FOLLOW-UP

PREPARING FOR A JOB INTERVIEW

DO YOUR HOMEWORK

The first step towards a successful job interview is to make sure you are prepared. Being prepared means not only making sure you are able to talk effectively about your skills and career interest, but also that you are knowledgeable about the position you are seeking as well as the company itself.

Take time to carefully review the job description and requirements. Research the prospective company by talking with current and former employees, reviewing the company's website, press releases, annual report and other publications. Look up recent articles about the company and research industry trends online. Being able to say, "I just read an article about that while I was researching your company," is very powerful in an interview. It shows that you have a genuine interest in the company and that you are prepared and willing to go above and beyond what is expected.

The company profile outline below provides a good guide for collecting and organizing company research.

COMPANY PROFILE

Company Name: _____

Location: _____

Interview Time: _____

Company Contact: Interviewer Name and Title: _____

Company Description: What does the company do? _____

Company Mission Statement: _____

Company Life: How long has the company been in business? _____

How was it started? _____

Company Size: How many employees does the company have? How many people does it serve?

Company Location: How many offices/locations and where?

Company Stock Exchange Listing (if applicable): _____

What is its current stock value? _____

Recent Company News and Industry Trends: _____

PREPARING FOR A JOB INTERVIEW

OVERCOMING INTERVIEW ANXIETY

It is normal to be a bit nervous before an interview. Being organized and prepared is the best way to overcome interview anxiety. Below are a few more tips to help you feel more comfortable and confident before an interview.

- Make sure that you eat at least two hours before an interview. If you are hungry or if you have just eaten, your body will only make you more nervous.
- Before you go to the interview site, breathe deeply several times. Breathe in slowly for as long as you can and hold your breath for five seconds. Exhale slowly. Repeat several times.
- Try on your interview clothes the week before the interview. Make sure they fit well and do not need alterations. Practice good posture while sitting properly at a table or desk.
- Prepare yourself the night before. Make sure your clothes are clean and wrinkle-free. Put copies of your resume, reference list, work samples as well as a notepad together so that you do not panic to find them before you leave.
- Rehearse introducing yourself, answering interview questions, asking interview questions and talking about yourself and your resume.
- Get at least eight hours of sleep the night before your interview.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE HANDSHAKE

The handshake is the first impression someone gets of you (after your dress). Here are some tips for getting the handshake right followed by three examples of getting it wrong.

- Handshake should be firm with good eye contact.
- Speak clearly and state your name, if applicable.
- Include a greeting such as, “It’s nice to meet you.”
- NO informal handshakes such as fist-bumps, high fives, etc.
- NO two-handed shakes; these are very personal and sometimes patronizing.
- “LIMP FISH” – puny, too delicate
- “BONE CRUSHER” – too hard, hurts the hand
- “SHAKER” – shakes too much

DRESSING FOR SUCCESS

Research shows that within the first four to nine minutes of an interview, the recruiter decides whether or not to seriously consider you for the position. Your appearance is vitally important in any interview, regardless of the nature of the job for which you are applying. If you present yourself in a professional manner, you will be treated as a professional and given consideration for the job as a professional.

MEN:

- **Suit** – well-fitted, wool or wool blend in navy or dark grey
- **Shirt** – long-sleeve, white or pale blue, solid or with thin stripes
- **Tie** – classic width of 3 to 3 ¼ inches in silk or a silk/wool blend, solid, with neat stripes or a conservative pattern
- **Belt** – leather in either black or brown
- **Socks** – over the calf, either nylon or thin cotton in black or navy
- **Shoes** – conservative leather slip-ons or lace-ups in black or brown
- **Briefcase, leather portfolio or notebook** -- black, brown or burgundy
- **Hair** – Neat and conservative
- **Jewelry** – very minimal, NO earrings or other visible piercings (nose rings, tongue piercings, etc)
- Be well-groomed with nails neatly cut and manicured, teeth freshly brushed and face clean shaven with unscented or very limited to no aftershave.
- Don't mix and match suit jackets and pants.
- Don't look disheveled, too casual or inappropriate. No jeans, turtlenecks or corduroys.



DRESSING FOR SUCCESS

WOMEN:

- **Suit** – well-fitted, conservative pant or skirt with jacket in black, navy or dark grey
- **Skirt** – suit skirt should be long enough so you can sit down comfortably
- **Shirt** – coordinating blouse in a solid color or with a conservative pattern, cotton blend or silk with a simple cut and no excess frills
- **Hosiery** – neutral-toned, sheer, no seams
- **Shoes** – conservative, plain leather pumps in a dark or neutral color
- **Hair** – neat and conservative, styled away from your face
- **Jewelry/Accessories** – simple and conservative, minimal amount to complete the outfit. No bangle bracelets or plastic belts. No visible piercings (nose rings, tongue piercings, etc.) except for simple earrings.
- **Purse** – leather in same color as shoes, only use if not using a briefcase
- **Briefcase, leather portfolio or notebook** – in black, brown or burgundy
- Be well-groomed with nails neatly cut and manicured and teeth freshly brushed.
- Make-up should be simple and sparse
- Little or no perfume or scented lotion
- Keep colors and patterns simple and understated. Don't wear clothing with patterns that are too "busy" or colors that are too "loud."
- Don't look disheveled, too casual or inappropriate. No jeans, turtlenecks, corduroys, textured tights, corduroy blazers or skirts, cowl-neck sweaters, low-cut necklines or clothing that is too tight.



INTERVIEW CLOTHES: A WORTHWHILE INVESTMENT

Students starting out may wish to have two suits and several coordinating shirts and ties or blouses and scarves. Select the best quality clothing you can afford. If you do not already have one, take the time to purchase a quality suit. Don't pick anything too flashy or trendy. Stay conservative, picking attire that you will use for years to come.

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

As with anything, preparation is the key to interview success. Before your job interview, spend time reviewing possible interview questions and rehearsing your answers. As you practice, think about the purpose behind each question. What kind of information is the interviewer trying to obtain? How might the question allow you to show your qualifications and interest in the position? Practice over and over until you believe your answers are good and you feel comfortable in your delivery.

COMMON INTERVIEW QUESTIONS AND TIPS

Below are some commonly asked interview questions as well as tips for effective answers.

TELL ME ABOUT YOURSELF.

This is the number one statement by interviewers, and while it may seem simple, its broadness may make it difficult to answer. With this query, keep in mind that the interviewer is interested in learning about you professionally, not personally. Pick a few key points about yourself to emphasize such as your work experience, job skills and career goals. Conclude by expressing your interest in the position and the company. A thoughtful and well-delivered answer will help direct the conversation and allow you to elaborate on your skills and qualifications.

WHY SHOULD WE HIRE YOU?

This question offers a great chance to really sell yourself. Briefly and succinctly outline your strengths and qualifications, describing how each relates to the job position. Be careful not to answer this question too generically. Nearly everyone says they are hardworking and motivated. Discuss what distinguishes you from your peers. Set yourself apart with qualities that are unique to you.

WHY DO YOU WANT TO WORK HERE?

This question is the interviewer's way of seeing if you've done your homework. Before a job interview, you should always make sure you know about the company, its direction and industry. If you've done your research, this question gives you the opportunity to show initiative and demonstrate how your experience and qualifications match the company's needs.

WHAT ARE YOUR GREATEST WEAKNESSES?

The key to answering this question is being honest about a weakness but demonstrating how you have turned it into a strength. For example, if you had a problem with organization in the past, demonstrate the steps you took to more effectively keep yourself on track. This will show that you have the ability to recognize aspects of yourself that need improvement and the initiative to make yourself better.

WHY DID YOU LEAVE YOUR LAST JOB?

Even if your last job ended badly, be careful about being negative in answering this question. Be diplomatic and professional. If you do point out negative aspects of your last job, find some positives to mention as well. Complaining endlessly will not say much for your attitude.

DESCRIBE A PROBLEM SITUATION AND HOW YOU RESOLVED IT?

As a recent high school or college graduate with little job experience, it may be difficult to think of an appropriate response to this question. The interviewer wants to know if you can think critically and

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

develop solutions, regardless of what kind of issues you faced. Even if your problem was not having enough time to study, describe steps you took to prioritize your schedule. This will demonstrate that you are responsible and can think through situations on your own.

WHAT IS AN ACCOMPLISHMENT OF WHICH YOU ARE MOST PROUD?

The key to answering this question successfully is to be specific and select an accomplishment that relates to the position. Even if your greatest accomplishment is being on a championship high school basketball team, opt for a more professionally relevant accomplishment. Think of the qualities the company is looking for and develop an example that demonstrates how you can meet the company's needs.

WHAT ARE YOUR SALARY EXPECTATIONS?

This is one of the hardest questions to answer, particularly if you are a recent graduate with little work experience. Before going to your interview, research the salary range in your field to get an idea of what you should be making. Note that ranges may differ according to geographic location. Steer clear of discussing salary specifics before receiving a job offer. Let the interviewer know you will be open to discussing fair compensation when the time comes. If pressed for a more specific answer, always give a range, rather than a specific number.

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES OF SOME OF THE MOST COMMONLY ASKED INTERVIEW QUESTIONS ARE:

- Why are you interested in this position?
- Are you willing to travel if needed?
- What kind of people do you find difficult to work with?
- Are you willing to work overtime if needed?
- Why did you choose this area of work?
- Where do you see yourself in five years?
- What did you like most or least in your recent job?
- How do you work under pressure?
Give an example.
- When are you available to start?
- What are your short and long-range goals?
- Assuming you could do anything you wanted, what would it be?
- Do you have plans for college or continued study?
- What failures have you experienced?
What have you learned from your mistakes?

INAPPROPRIATE QUESTIONS

The US Equal Employment Opportunity Act includes guidelines employers must follow when conducting job interviews. Criteria requires that questions must be job-related, and the answer must be necessary to judge an applicant's competence for the job in question.

Questions should NOT be used to find out personal information, as the answers could have a disparate effect. In a nutshell, employers should not ask about any of the following, because to not hire an applicant because of any of this information is to discriminate.

- Ancestry, national origin, race or color
- Gender
- Age (except to establish that an applicant meets minimum age requirements by law)
- Marital and family status
- Religious or political affiliation
- Disability

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS TO ASK

In addition to being asked questions, you should be prepared to ask a few questions yourself. After all, you need to make sure that this job, at this company, is right for you. Below are some sample questions, but you will also want to develop some of your own questions that are specific to you and the company where you interview.

- Why is the position open? Promotion, company expansion, or did someone leave the company?
- What are the day-to-day responsibilities of the position?
- What do you expect the responsibilities to be six months to a year from now?
- Does the position provide the opportunity to work on special projects? If so, what are recent ones?
- What computer software and other technology skills are required for the position?
- How many people work in this department/office? What is the management structure?
- How long have you (the interviewer) been with the company?
- What is the most challenging aspect of your work?
- What is the work environment like? Do employees work well together or as a team?
- Is there travel associated with this position?
- In your opinion, what type of person is successful in the company (team player, self-starter, etc.)

QUESTIONS NOT TO ASK

While you want to make sure you find out as much as possible about the position and the company to be able to make an informed decision, there are some questions that are inappropriate for you to ask in a first job interview with the company. Also, do not ask any questions that are answered in the job posting, position description, company website or literature.

- What is the salary? What types of benefits will I receive?
- Can I take off time for vacation?
- Is this job hard?
- Will I have to work overtime? Will you pay me more?
- Do people hate their jobs here?
- Did I get the job?

It is important to end the interview on the right note. Leave the interview just as you entered it — smiling and enthusiastic.

Before the interview is over, be sure you ask if there is anything about your background that needs to be clarified. This is important because it allows you the opportunity to resolve any concerns before you walk out the door. Ask the interviewer for a business card. This will be extremely helpful when you write the thank-you note following the interview.

Remember to thank the interviewer for his or her time and the opportunity to meet. If you are interested, tell the interviewer you are interested in the position and that you look forward to continuing the process. If you feel comfortable, ask what the next step is in the job application process.

This section includes a great deal of important information for interview success. The following Interview Dos and Don'ts will help you review what you have learned and make sure you're ready to ace your next job interview.

DO

- Be on time. This is rule #1. If you show up late for an interview, you should just turn around and go back home. You just lost the job! Never be more than 15 minutes early; arrive on time.
- Dress appropriately. Wear conservative clothing, sensible shoes and be sure your entire outfit is clean and pressed. Dress for the job you want. While a suit is usually the best choice for a job interview, it is not always necessary. You can ask to be sure.
- Be pleasant and professional. Smile and be positive and respectful. Be prepared. Bring all necessary items organized neatly inside a briefcase or leather notebook or portfolio. Use the "Interview Checklist" on page 50 to make sure you have everything you need.
- Speak clearly. Look the interviewer in the eye when answering or asking questions.
- Do your homework. Spend time researching the company as well as preparing and practicing your responses to common interview questions.
- Be honest. A lie will eventually catch up with you. Even if you get the job initially, you may very well be fired in the end.
- Show your interest. Ask questions about the job and the company and convey your interest in the position and in working for the company.
- Show appreciation. Always thank the interviewer for his or her time and consideration. Ask for a business card and send a follow-up thank-you note within a day or two of the interview.

DON'T

- Forget to turn your cell phone off or to silent. Never take a call or text while in an interview.
- Chew gum.
- Swear, use vulgar language or slang terminology.
- Bring your iPod, coffee or soft drink.

INTERVIEW TIPS

INTERVIEW CHECKLIST

Use the following checklist as a way to make sure you bring the following items, neatly organized in a briefcase or professional leather notebook or portfolio.

- name, title and contact information of the person(s) with whom you are interviewing
- company name, company profile sheet as well as the company's recruiting literature
- job title as well as the job posting and position description, if available
- two working pens (in case one runs out), no pencils
- any notes you have prepared to help you during the interview
- fact sheet that includes important information such as prior work experience, educational history, etc., especially if you may be required to complete an application onsite as part of the interview process
- Three copies of the resume you sent to the employer
- Three copies of the cover letter you sent to the employer
- reference list
- questions to ask the interviewer
- work samples or portfolio, if appropriate

Each year CareerBuilder releases a list of the strangest job interview blunders compiled as a result of a Harris Interactive survey of more than 2,600 hiring managers and 3,900 workers nationwide. We've included some of these outlandish interview mistakes below as clear and humorous examples of what NOT to do on your next job interview.

1. Said he was so well qualified [that] if he didn't get the job, it would prove that the company's management was incompetent.
2. Stretched out on the floor to fill out the job application.
3. Brought her large dog to the interview.
4. Chewed bubble gum and constantly blew bubbles.
5. Wore an iPod and said she could listen to the music and me at the same time.
6. Balding candidate abruptly excused himself. Returned to office a few minutes later, wearing a hairpiece.
7. Applicant challenged interviewer to arm wrestle.
8. Asked to see interviewer's resume to see if the personnel executive was qualified to judge the candidate.
9. Announced she hadn't had lunch and proceeded to eat a hamburger and french fries in the interviewer's office.
10. Wore jogging suit to interview for position as financial vice president.
11. Said if he were hired, he would demonstrate his loyalty by having the corporate logo tattooed on his forearm.
12. Wouldn't get out of the chair until I would hire him. I had to call the police.
13. When I asked him about his hobbies, he stood up and started tap dancing around my office.
14. Had a little pinball game and challenged me to play with him.
15. Bounced up and down on my carpet and told me I must be highly thought of by the company because I was given such a thick carpet.
16. Pulled out a digital camera and snapped a flash picture of me. Said he collected photos of everyone who interviewed him.
17. Called in sick to her current employer during the interview, faking an illness.
18. Referred to himself in the third person.
19. A telephone call came in for the job applicant. It was from his wife. His side of the conversation went like this: "Which company? When do I start? What's the salary?" I said, "I assume you're not interested in conducting the interview any further." He promptly responded, "I am as long as you'll pay me more." I didn't hire him, but later found out there was no other job offer. It was a scam to get a higher offer.

FOLLOW-UP

Throughout your job search it is important that you maintain careful records, using a system to keep your contacts with potential employers including such information as date, person, result, current status and next action. After each job interview, it is important that you take time to review the position and company, send a thank-you note within 24 hours and that you follow through on any requests for additional information or directions to call back at a specific time.

POSITION AND COMPANY REVIEW

Following an interview, use the questions below to review the position and company. This will help you organize and remember important information that, should you be offered the job, you will need to consider as you determine if the company and position are right for you. The review can also help collect your thoughts as you prepare a thank-you letter to send to the interviewer.

The Position: _____

The Company: _____

Your Potential Supervisor: _____

THE POSITION

- Why is it available?
- How long has it been open?
- What would be your specific responsibilities?
- Are the goals set for the position realistic and attainable?
- Can you successfully perform the responsibilities of the position?
- What is your growth potential in this position?
- How does the position fit into your long-term and short-term career goals?
- Do the daily work activities appeal to you?
- Are your salary and benefit requirements satisfied?
- Is there opportunity for advancement?
- Will you be developing new skills and expanding your experience?
- Are the demands of the job compatible with your lifestyle?
- Can you manage the stress associated with changing jobs/relocating?
- Are the values of the organization compatible with your own?
- Is this employment opportunity a mutually beneficial relationship?

THE COMPANY

- Is the company growing or downsizing?
- Is the company a result of an acquisition or a planned expansion?
- Has this growth affected its profitability? How will it affect you and your position?
- What is the growth potential of the company's products and/or markets?
- What is the company's market share?
- Who are its competitors?
- How long has the current management been in place?
- Does the management team consist of new hires or people promoted from within?
- Does the company have a high retention rate of employees, or do they have a problem with high employee turnover?

YOUR POTENTIAL SUPERVISOR

- How long has he/she been in this position?
- To whom does he/she report?
- What was his/her previous work experience?
- How does this relate to his/her background?
- What is his/her growth potential?
- Do you think you can work well with this person?

THANK-YOU LETTER

THANK-YOU LETTER

It is essential that following an interview you write a thank-you letter to the interviewer to acknowledge the meeting and to remind him or her of you after you have gone. This letter shows your organizational skills and professionalism and offers you the opportunity to reemphasize your qualifications and interest in the company and position. To be effective, a thank-you note should be:

Individually written. Even if you interviewed with more than one person, you should send a thank-you letter to each person with whom you interviewed. Make sure to modify your message so that each interviewer receives a unique note.

Typed or handwritten neatly using simple, professional stationery. If typed, use stationery and format consistent with your resume. If handwritten, use blue or black ink, your very best handwriting and cream or bright white note cards.

Be less than one page.

Timely. Mail your thank-you letter within 24 hours of the interview.

Specific. Mention the names of the people you met at the interview and reference specific points that were discussed. Your thank-you note should show that you:

- paid attention to what was being said
- understood the importance of the interviewer's comments
- are excited about the job, can do it and want it
- can contribute

IS IT OKAY TO SEND A THANK-YOU NOTE BY EMAIL?

At times, yes. Especially if a quick hiring decision is expected and time is of the essence, email is appropriate because it allows you to follow-up and express your thanks the same day as the interview. Still, even after sending a thank-you email, you should send a traditional thank-you letter by mail as well. Even in today's high-tech, fast-paced world, many employers say they still appreciate receiving a handwritten thank-you letter. It shows that you are conscientious and professional and it may help set you apart from and above other candidates.

QUICK CLICK:

For more job interview tips and resources, visit

www.mebasc.com/job-interviews

SAMPLE THANK-YOU LETTER

123 Career Avenue
Columbia, SC 29205
June 20, 2013

Ms. Deborah Albright
Executive Director
B & B Enterprises, Inc.
PO Box 211039
Columbia, SC 29221

Dear Ms. Albright:

Thank you for taking the time to meet with me this morning. I enjoyed talking with you and learning more about B & B Enterprises, Inc., and the manager trainee position. Meeting with you today confirmed my interest in the position and the company.

As we discussed this morning, I would love the opportunity to work at B & B Enterprises. I believe my past experience and future career goals are well suited for the position, and I would work hard to prove myself as a valuable employee. I will look forward to contacting you next week about the available position. Please also feel free to contact me anytime at 555-1234.

Sincerely,

Anita Job



SECTION 5: EMAIL AND SOCIAL NETWORKING PROTOCOL

In every region and in every industry, widespread and increasing use of the Internet, computers and automated systems greatly impacts the way we do business. Daily advances in technology mean there are always new products and new methods, new solutions and new problems. Although you may already know how to and do use smart phones, apps, social media, iPads and other tablet devices, it is important for you to understand the role such technology can play in building your career. This section is designed to help you use technology safely and appropriately and includes information on:

EMAIL ETIQUETTE

SOCIAL NETWORKING

EMAIL ETIQUETTE

Email as a form of communication is integral to most every industry and job. It is essential that you understand how to use email appropriately in the workplace. The following guidelines for email etiquette can not only help you land a job, but also keep one.

KNOW YOUR AUDIENCE

Possibly the most important thing to know is who your email is going to and to whom it could be forwarded. If you send a casual message to your friend about something in your company, and for some reason, it is forwarded again and eventually seen by someone in a senior position, you could be reprimanded and/or terminated. Companies can be liable for damaging statements you make if your email falls into the wrong hands. You never know the lifespan of an email or who may see a copy. A good rule of thumb to follow is to never put anything in an email that you wouldn't want to be printed on the front page of the newspaper.

STANDARD GRAMMAR RULES APPLY

Standard grammar rules including proper capitalization, punctuation, etc. always apply in a professional setting, including email.

USE PROFESSIONAL EMAIL NAME AND ADDRESS

Use a basic email address that is a version of your name. This will help identify your email in the recipient's inbox. Using loverboy@email.com or sweetbabe@email.com as your email address will likely cause a prospective employer to view you as immature and not as a mature professional.

SALUTATIONS

Use standard formalities, such as Dear Mr. Smith, as if you were writing a professional letter.

SIGNATURES

Use standard formalities and include your name, title, company name and email address in your signature line.

"SUBJECT" LINE

Always include a pertinent subject title for the message so the reader is able to quickly and easily locate the message as well as determine its importance.

LANGUAGE

All communication should be professional and concise. Never use profanity, off-color or sexually explicit jokes or stories, prejudicial references or slander. You should also limit the use of all uppercase words to only those times when you are trying to make a very important point. Use of all uppercase words is the equivalent of shouting in someone's ear.

FORMAT

Keep the format simple. Don't use fancy fonts, colors or backgrounds, as some servers cannot handle messages in these formats.

ABBREVIATIONS

Only use abbreviations that are common to the English language (e.g. FYI), otherwise, you may confuse your recipient.

SMILIES

Since emails do not contain visual or auditory cues, users have come up with smilies and emoticons to convey the writer's emotions. These can be distracting and appear unprofessional so use sparingly.

PRIVACY

There is no such thing as a private email. With some systems, email administrators have the ability to read any and all email messages. Some companies monitor employee email. Somewhere in the world a person (usually a hacker) is able to read your email as well. Again, a good rule to follow is to never send anything by email that you wouldn't want to see printed on the front page of the newspaper or posted on the company bulletin board.

PROTECT INFORMATION AND PRIVACY

There will always be individuals (often hackers) who seek to retrieve information that does not belong to them using both legal and illegal techniques. If you are using a distribution list, protect the privacy of the recipients by entering their email address in the "BCC" or Blind Carbon Copy line. This will ensure the email addresses remain private even if the email is forwarded.

If you need to forward content of an email but want to ensure the privacy of a distribution list, create a new email and cut and paste the appropriate text to send the email without sharing someone's contact information and without risking exposure of any other confidential information.

FORWARDING

When forwarding an email, delete the list of previous email addresses as a courtesy to the reader and for the privacy of the previous recipients. Do not forward emails such as jokes, warnings, and other items unrelated to the job. In addition, such emails may often be hoaxes or contain unwanted tracking software or viruses dangerous to your computer.

DELIVERY CONFIRMATION

In some instances, it is important to know whether the intended recipient received your email or not. To confirm receipt you can use a delivery confirmation option that is common to most email operating systems. A phone call may also be appropriate if there is a need to converse with the recipient. You can also ask the recipient to reply to confirm receiving the email.

COMMUNICATE THE OLD FASHIONED WAY... BY PHONE

At some times and for some situations, communication should be over the phone. For example, if you are discussing confidential information with a client and they most likely would not want the discussion in print, simply give the client a call. If the issue is confrontational, it might be best to discuss the matter in person or over the phone. Always keep in mind email is meant to make things more convenient, not to completely replace person-to-person conversations.

FOLLOW COMPANY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Many companies have established policies regarding the use of electronic communications as well as procedures to prevent viruses and potential "hackers." Software such as VPN (Virtual Private Network) may be added to company networks to combat unauthorized access. Always make sure you are knowledgeable of and comply with company policies and procedures.

SOCIAL NETWORKING

Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, YouTube, Instagram, MySpace. The odds are pretty good that you currently use one or more (or all) of these social networks to interact online with friends and other network members by sharing messages, posting photographs, etc. Nearly 70% of all online American adults ages 18 and above use one or more social networks regularly. We expect that number as well as social networking options to continue to grow.

A common trend for today's employers is to seek out a candidate's personal information on search engines such as Google as well as their social networking profile on sites such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, MySpace and more. You should be aware that what you do online now, including how and what you share on various social networks, can impact your future career path. As you work to become job ready and to join the workforce, consider the following tips.

Your online character is different from your professional character, so why not use a different email address? Most email service providers allow you to create more than one email address, so you may want to create a professional email address to use only for job searching and a personal email address for social networking. Using a nickname as well as a personal email address can help prevent employers from finding your online personal profiles.

Google yourself! Make sure there are no surprises which may hinder your success in a job search. Personal blogs, photographs and references to inappropriate behavior will make an employer think twice about considering your job application.

Check your privacy settings. Make sure your privacy settings are set to "My friends only" and not public. This should include settings that control who can view posts, photos and comments other people may make on your profile.

Keep your profile picture in good taste. It and other photos on your profile may be viewable to others whether your profile is set to private or not. Keep in mind that even if you have set your photos to private and viewable only by friends, it is possible for photos in which you are tagged and that are uploaded via another person's profile may be viewable based on that person's privacy settings, not yours.

Monitor interactions and clean up your profile. Make sure your settings limit who can view posted comments or photos to only your friends and/or that your review and approval are required before such items can appear on your profile. Review your profile to make sure it is appropriate, deleting crass or tasteless comments, photos and videos.

Think before you tweet. Be careful what you tweet because you never know who might read it. Just do a Twitter search for "I hate my job" to see how easily what you post can be viewed. Keep in mind that potential employers, bosses, hiring managers, etc. use Twitter and other social networks too, and tweets can also show up in a Google search.

A NOTE ON VOICEMAIL AND RINGTONES

Make sure your outgoing voicemail message is professional while searching for a job. An employer does not want to hear a party in the background when he or she calls to leave a message.

Disable your “ringback” and use standard ringtones when searching for a job. A simple ring is more professional than your favorite song.



SECTION 6: IDENTITY THEFT AND INTERNET SAFETY

Identity theft is a serious crime. It occurs when your personal information is stolen and used without your knowledge to commit fraud or other crimes. Identity theft can cost you time and money, destroy your credit and ruin your good name.

IDENTITY THEFT

INTERNET SAFETY

IDENTITY THEFT

Skilled identity thieves use a variety of methods to steal your personal information such as those listed below. Keep in mind that new methods and techniques are being developed every day, especially online. Always remain wary and vigilant to protect yourself against such theft.

COMMON METHODS OF IDENTITY THEFT

- **Dumpster Diving.** Thieves rummage through trash looking for bills or other paper with your personal information on it.
- **Skimming.** Thieves steal credit/debit card numbers by using special devices when processing your card or even by using special scanners for cards with RFID (Radio Frequency Identification Systems) technology.
- **Phishing.** Thieves pretend to be financial institutions or companies and send spam or pop-up messages to get you to reveal your personal information.
- **Changing Your Address.** Thieves divert your billing statements to another location by completing a “change of address” form.
- **Old-Fashioned Stealing.** Thieves steal wallets and purses; mail, including bank and credit card statements; preapproved credit offers; and new checks or tax information. They steal personnel records from their employers or bribe employees who have access.

PREVENTING IDENTITY THEFT

- Shred financial documents and paperwork with personal information before you discard them.
- Protect your Social Security number. Don't carry your Social Security card in your wallet or write your Social Security number on a check. Give it out only if absolutely necessary or ask to use another identifier.
- Keep your personal information in a secure place at home, especially if you have roommates, employ outside help or are having work done in your house.
- Don't give out personal information on the phone, through the mail or over the Internet unless you know with whom you are dealing.
- Don't respond to email, text or phone messages that ask for personal information. Legitimate companies don't ask for information this way. Delete these messages.
- Never click on links sent in unsolicited emails; instead, type in a web address you know.
- Use firewalls, anti-spyware and antivirus software to protect your computer, iPad and/or other devices and keep up to date. You should set your computer or device's operating system, web browser and security system to update automatically and on a regular basis.
- Don't use obvious passwords like your birth date, your mother's maiden name or the last four digits of your Social Security number. Create passwords that mix letters, numbers and special characters.
- If you shop or bank online, use websites that protect your financial information with encryption. An encrypted site has “https” at the beginning of the web address. The “s” is for secure.
- If you use a public wireless network, do not send information to any website that isn't encrypted.

DETECTING IDENTITY THEFT

Be proactive to detect suspicious activity and possible identity theft.

Review your credit report periodically. You can request a free credit report once every 12 months from each of the nationwide consumer credit report companies: Equifax, Experian and TransUnion. To obtain your free credit report call **1-877-322-8228** or visit www.AnnualCreditReport.com.

Routinely monitor your financial accounts and billing statements. Be alert to signs that require immediate attention:

- Bills that do not arrive as expected
- Unexpected credit cards or account statements
- Denials of credit for no apparent reason
- Calls or letters about purchases you did not make

QUICK CLICK:

The federal government's website is designed to help you be safe, secure and responsible online. It includes lots of great information, tips and resources on avoiding online scams, securing your computer and wireless networks and much more. For more information, visit

www.OnGuardOnline.gov

IDENTITY THEFT

DEFENDING AGAINST IDENTITY THEFT

If you suspect you are the victim of identity theft, you must take action immediately. Place a “Fraud Alert” on your credit reports, and review the reports carefully. The alert tells creditors to follow certain procedures before they open new accounts in your name or make changes to existing accounts. Each of the three nationwide consumer reporting companies have toll-free numbers for placing an initial 90-day fraud alert, but a call to one company is sufficient.

EQUIFAX

1-800-525-6285
www.equifax.com

EXPERIAN

1-800-EXPERIAN (1-800-397-3742)
www.experian.com

TRANSUNION

1-800-680-7289
www.transunion.com

- Close any accounts that have been tampered with or established fraudulently.
- Call the security or fraud departments of each company where an account was opened or changed without your approval. Follow up in writing with copies of supporting documents.
- Use the ID Theft Affidavit at www.ftc.gov/idtheft to support your written statement.
- Ask for verification that the disputed account has been closed and the fraudulent debts discharged.
- Keep copies of documents and records of your conversations about the theft.
- File a report with law enforcement officials to help you with creditors who may want proof of the crime.
- Report theft to the Federal Trade Commission. Your report helps law enforcement officials across the country in their investigations.

IDENTITY THEFT CLEARING HOUSE

Federal Trade Commission
Washington, DC 20580

www.ftc.gov/idtheft

1-877-ID-THEFT or 1-877-438-4338 or TTY 1-866-653-4261

QUICK CLICK:

For great information from the Federal Trade Commission on how to prevent identity theft as well as what to do if you fall victim, visit

www.ftc.gov/idtheft

More and more people are using online job search websites as part of their job hunt. While often a great tool, job seekers must still take proper precautions to make sure in finding a job they don't lose their identity.

Your resume is full of personal information that can be used to steal your identity, so you must protect it. Only upload your resume to websites with a secure server, those with “https” at the beginning of the web address.

Do not include your physical address if posting your resume online. Many reputable job search sites have privacy features including the option to omit your contact information from its searchable database. You may also want to consider using a separate email address specifically for your job search.

Do not include contact information for your references on an online job search portal.

Be careful of job search scams. Scam artists use phony online job opportunities to get job seekers to provide them with sensitive information such as Social Security numbers and birth dates. Reputable and legitimate companies usually won't operate from post office boxes or require that you provide this type of information.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

For more information and tools to help you continue building your career, check out the following resources.

INDUSTRY PROFESSIONALS

Kathleen Abraham
Security Federal Bank
1900 Assembly Street
Columbia SC 29201
803-739-5305
kabraham@security
federalbank.com

June Beard
First Community Bank
PO Box 64
Lexington SC 29071
803-951-0548
jbeard@firstcommunitysc.com

Jerry Bellune
Lexington Publishing
Company Inc.
131 Swartz Road
Lexington SC 29072
803-331-6695
jerrybellune@yahoo.com

Laurie Bruce
First Community Bank
PO Box 64
Lexington SC 29071
803-951-0549
lbruce@firstcommunitysc.com

Cory Chambers
UPS
3400 Edmund Highway
West Columbia SC 29170
803-822-6624
coryellischambers@gmail.com

Ryan Coleman
City of Columbia
1201 Main Street
Suite 250
Columbia SC 29201
803-734-2732
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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

CAREER DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES IN THE MIDLANDS

SC WORKS

www.scworks.org

Part of the South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce, SC Works is a statewide career center system with 56 local centers staffed by professionals who provide employment services for job seekers. SC Works also provides workforce resources and labor market information to SC job seekers and employers.

MIDLANDS SC WORKS CENTERS

Columbia Center

700 Taylor St

Columbia, SC 29201

Telephone: (803) 737-JOBS (5627)

Monday – Thursday, 8:00am – 8:00pm

Friday, 8:00am – 5:00pm

Lexington Center

201 Duffie Dr

Lexington, SC 29072

Telephone: (803) 359-6131

Monday – Friday, 8:30am – 5:00pm

Winnsboro Center

414A South Congress St

Winnsboro, SC 29180

Telephone: (803) 635-2292

Monday – Friday, 8:30am – 5:00pm

JOB CENTER AND VIRTUAL CAREER RESOURCES AT RICHLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

www.mycrpl.com/jobcenter

The Job Center at Richland County Public Library offers free classes and personalized service on resume writing, interviewing and job searching with a career specialist as well as access to a copier, printer, scanner and local fax. The Center's online Virtual Career Resources allows users to search current job listings as well as research occupations, create professional resumes, learn interviewing skills and more.

RICHLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

1431 Assembly Street

Columbia, SC 29201

803-929-3401

WORKSC

www.WorkSC.org

WorkSC is a comprehensive job seeker and workforce skill building resource from South Carolina State Library. Use it to connect to SC-specific and national job listing sites along with job search tips and online job training tutorials.

For more information contact Jason Broughton, Workforce Development Trainer, at 803-734-8576 or jbroughton@statelibrary.sc.gov.

THE GOODWILL JOB CONNECTION

SERVICES AVAILABLE:

- Resume & Cover Letter construction, advice and guidelines
- Job Leads and referrals including SC Job Link
- Computers for employment searches and online applications
- Fax machine and telephone for employer communications
- Employer cold calling preparation and interviewing skills
- State Criminal Background Checks (SLEDs)
- Regularly scheduled Job Fairs
- OSHA Forklift Safety Training Classes, Basic Computer Classes
- Retail Training, Food Service & CNA (Certified Nursing Assistant) Programs
- Application assistance

MIDLANDS LOCATIONS

Job Connection White Knoll

118 Knoll Station Drive
Lexington, SC 29072
803-808-0297

Job Connection Garners Ferry

6642 Garners Ferry Road
Columbia, SC 29209
803-783-0323

Job Connection Camden

1670 Springdale Drive
Camden, SC 29020
803-432-1141

Job Connection Irmo

7138 Broad River Rd
Irmo, SC 29063
803-749-6621

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

SCHOLARSHIP TIPS

Start preparing for scholarships early by volunteering, doing community service projects, being involved in school or church activities, etc.

- Be organized
- Be honest
- Follow instructions carefully
- Proofread your application
- Keep copies of everything you send
- Send your application packet by registered mail. For more information visit the SallieMae College Answer website. www.collegeanswer.com/paying/content/pay_scholarship_tips.jsp

You can find answers to myths and frequently asked questions that can help you prepare for applying for college scholarships by going to The Scholarship Workshop website at www.scholarshipworkshop.com

COLLEGE.GOV - WWW.COLLEGE.GOV

This website is designed to motivate high school students with inspirational stories and information about planning, preparing, and paying for college.

FREE HELP COMPLETING THE FAFSA – WWW.FEDERALSTUDENTAID.ED.GOV/COMPLETEFAFSA

This website explains how to complete the FAFSA and the purpose of FAFSA questions.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR'S OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK – WWW.BLS.GOV/OCO

Information on various careers and their earning potential.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

STUDENT AID ON THE WEB WWW.FEDERALSTUDENTAID.ED.GOV

Click on students, parents and counselors to:

- Find information on federal student aid.
- Use “MyFSA” to create a personalized folder to record your interests, career and college searches to help you decide on a career and locate schools offering majors in that field. Track your progress in the college planning and application process by applying to schools online, access other sources to nonfederal aid, and store your personal information to populate fields on FAFSA on the Web.
- Use FAFSA4caster to get an early estimate of your eligibility for federal student aid, and an early start in the financial aid process. When you’re ready to apply for aid, much of the information you enter in FAFSA4caster will populate the FAFSA on the Web.
- Apply online using FAFSA on the Web (the online version of the free application for Federal Student Aid or FAFSA).
- Obtain a Federal Student Aid PIN to sign your FAFSA on the Web.
- Look up the status of your federal student loan.

FREQUENTLY REQUESTED TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Federal Student Aid Information Center (FSAIC) 1-800-433-3243
- TTY users can call 1-800-730-8913
- Callers in locations without access to 1-800 numbers may call 319-337-5665 (this is NOT a toll-free number).

THE FSAIC STAFF CAN ANSWER YOUR FEDERAL STUDENT AID QUESTIONS AND CAN TELL YOU WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW – FREE – INCLUDING:

- Information about federal student aid program
- Help completing the FAFSA
- Help in making corrections to your Student Aid Report (SAR), which contains your application results
- Information about the process of determining financial need and awarding aid
- Information about your federal student loans

For further information please call one of the staff members of the Midlands Education and Business Alliance:

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www.youtube.com/mebaconnects



www.linkedin.com/company/mebasc



www.mebasc.com