

# Search

Job Openings and Companies



## Find a Job and Evaluate a Job Offer

It takes some people a great deal of time and effort to find a job they enjoy. Others may walk right into an ideal employment situation. Do not be discouraged if

you have to pursue many leads. Friends, neighbors, teachers, and counselors may know of available jobs in your field of interest. Read the classified ads. Consult State employment service offices and consider private employment agencies. You also may contact employers directly.

Where to learn about job openings:

- Personal contacts
- School career planning and placement offices
- Employers
- Classified ads
  - National and local newspapers
  - Professional journals
  - Trade magazines
- Internet networks and resources
- State employment service offices
- Federal Government
- Professional associations
- Labor unions
- Private employment agencies and career consultants
- Community agencies

### Job search methods

#### Personal contacts.

Your family, friends, and acquaintances may offer one of the most effective ways to find a job. They may help you directly or put you in touch with someone else who can. Such networking can lead to information about specific job openings, many of which may not be publicly posted.

#### School career planning and placement offices.

High school and college placement offices help their students and alumni find jobs. They set up appointments and allow recruiters to use their facilities for interviews. Placement offices usually have a list of part-time, temporary, and summer jobs offered on campus. They also may have lists of jobs for regional, nonprofit, and government organizations. Students can receive career counseling and testing and job search advice. At career resource libraries, they may attend

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*“...networking can lead to information about specific job openings...”*

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workshops on such topics as job search strategy, resume writing, letter writing, and effective interviewing; critique drafts of resumes and watch videotapes of mock interviews; explore files of resumes and references; and attend job fairs conducted by the placement office.

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## Employers.

Through your library and Internet research, develop a list of potential employers in your desired career field. Employer Web sites often contain lists of job openings. Websites and business directories can provide you with information on how to apply for a position or whom to contact. Even if no open positions are posted, do not hesitate to contact the employer and the relevant department. Set up an interview with someone working in the same area in which you wish to work. Ask them how they got started, what they enjoy or dislike about the work, what type of qualifications are necessary for the job, and what type of personality succeeds in that position. Even if they don't have a position available, they may be able to put you in contact with other people who might hire you, and they can keep you in mind if a position opens up. Make sure to send them your resume and a cover letter. If you are able to obtain an interview, be sure to send a thank you note. Directly contacting employers is one of the most successful means of job hunting.

## Classified ads.

The “Help Wanted” ads in newspapers list numerous jobs. You should realize, however, that many other job openings are not listed, and that the classified ads sometimes do not give all of the important information. They may offer little or no description of the job, working conditions, or pay. Some ads do not identify the employer. They may simply give a post office box to which you can mail your resume, making followup inquiries very difficult. Some ads offer out-of-town jobs; others advertise employment agencies rather than actual employment opportunities.

When using classified ads, keep the following in mind:

- Do not rely solely on the classifieds to find a job; follow other leads as well.
- Answer ads promptly, because openings may be filled quickly, even before the ad stops appearing in the paper.
- Read the ads every day, particularly the Sunday edition, which usually includes the most listings.
- Beware of “no experience necessary” ads. These ads often signal low wages, poor working conditions, or commission work.
- Keep a record of all ads to which you have responded, including the specific skills, educational background, and personal qualifications required for the position.

## Internet networks and resources.

The Internet provides a variety of information, including job listings and job search resources and techniques. However, no single Web site or resource will contain all of the information available on employment or career opportunities, so be prepared to search for what you need. Remember that job listings may be posted by field or discipline, so begin your search using keywords. Some Web sites provide national or local classified listings and allow jobseekers to post their resumes online. Other sites offer advice on how to search for a job, prepare for an interview, or write your resume. When searching employment databases on the Internet, it usually is possible to send your resume to an employer by e-mail or to post it online.

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*“Some Web sites provide national or local classified listings...”*

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### State employment service offices.

The State employment service, sometimes called the Job Service, operates in coordination with the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. Local offices, found nationwide, help jobseekers to find jobs and help employers to find qualified workers at no cost to either. To find the office nearest you, look in the State government telephone listings under "Job Service" or "Employment."

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*"At the State employment service office, an interviewer will determine if you are job ready..."*

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### Job matching and referral.

At the State employment service office, an interviewer will determine if you are "job ready" or if you need help from counseling and testing services to assess your occupational aptitudes and interests and to help you choose and prepare for a career.

### Finding a Job and Evaluating a Job Offer

After you are "job ready," you may examine available job listings and select openings that interest you. A staff member can then describe the job openings in detail and arrange for interviews with prospective employer. *America's Job Bank*, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor, is an Internet site that allows you to search through a database of more than 1 million jobs nationwide, create and post your resume online, and set up an automated job search. The database contains a wide range of mostly full-time private sector jobs that are available all over the country. Jobseekers can access America's Job Bank at: <http://www.ajb.org>. Computers with access to the Internet are available to the public in any local public employ-

ment service office, school, library, or military installation.

*Using Internet Resources to Plan your Future*, a U.S. Department of Labor publication, offers advice on organizing your Internet job search. It is primarily intended to provide instruction for jobseekers on how to use the Internet to their best advantage, but recruiters and other career service industry professionals will find information here to help them also. How to Use the Internet in your Job Search; The Job Search Process; and the Career-Related Pages, other U.S. Department of Labor Internet publications, each discusses specific steps that jobseekers can follow to identify employment opportunities. Included are daily tips and hints, plus a large database of links and job search engines. Many Department of Labor and other publications for jobseekers are available at:

<http://safetynet.doleta.gov/netsourc.htm>. Check with your State employment service office, or order a copy of these and other publications from the U.S. Government Printing Office's Superintendent of Documents. Telephone: (202) 512-1800. Internet: <http://bookstore.gpo.gov> or <http://www.doleta.gov>.

### Services for special groups.

By law, veterans are entitled to priority for job placement at State employment service centers. If you are a veteran, a veterans' employment representative can inform you of available assistance and help you to deal with problems. State employment service offices refer people to opportunities available under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998. WIA reforms Federal employment, adult education, and vocational rehabilitation programs to create an integrated, "one-stop" system of workforce investment and education activities for adults and youths. Services are provided to employers and jobseekers, including adults, dislocated workers, and youths. WIA's primary purpose is to increase the employment, retention, skills, and

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earnings of participants. These programs help to prepare people to participate in the State's workforce, increase their employment and earnings potential, improve their educational and occupational skills, and reduce their dependency on welfare, which will improve the quality of the workforce and enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the Nation's economy.

## **Federal Government.**

Information on obtaining a position with the Federal Government is available from the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) through a telephone-based system. Consult your telephone directory under U.S. Government for a local number or call the Federal Relay Service for the hearing impaired (800) 877-8339. The first number is not toll-free, and charges may result. Information also is available from the OPM Internet site at: <http://www.usajobs.opm.gov>.

## **Professional associations.**

Many professions have associations that offer employment information, including career planning, educational programs, job listings, and job placement. To use these services, associations usually require that you be a member; information can be obtained directly from an association through the Internet, by telephone, or by mail.

## **Labor unions.**

Labor unions provide various employment services to members, including apprenticeship programs that teach a specific trade or skill. Contact the appropriate labor union or State apprenticeship council for more information.

## **Private employment agencies and career consultants.**

These agencies can be helpful, but they are in business to make money. Most operate on a commission basis, with the fee dependent upon a

percentage of the salary paid to a successful applicant. You or the hiring company will pay the fee. Find out the exact cost and who is responsible for paying associated fees before using the service. Although employment agencies can help you save time and contact employers who otherwise might be difficult to locate, the costs may outweigh the benefits if you are responsible for the fee. Contacting employers directly often will generate the same type of leads that a private employment agency will provide. Consider any guarantees that the agency offers when determining if the service is worth the cost.

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## **Community agencies.**

Many nonprofit organizations, including religious institutions and vocational rehabilitation agencies, offer counseling, career development, and job placement services, generally targeted to a particular group, such as women, youths, minorities, ex-offenders, or older workers.

## **Applying for a job**

### **Resumes and application forms.**

Resumes and application forms are two ways to provide employers with written evidence of your qualifications and skills. Generally, the same information appears on both the resume and the application form, but the way in which it is presented differs. Some employers prefer a resume and others require an application form. The accompanying box presents the basic information you should include in your resume. There are many ways of organizing a resume. Depending on the job, you should choose the format that best highlights your skills, training, and experience.

## What Usually Goes Into a Resume:

- Name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number.
- Employment objective. State the type of work or specific job you are seeking.
- Education, including school name and address, dates of attendance, curriculum, and highest grade completed or degree awarded. Consider including any courses or areas of focus that might be relevant to the position.
- Experience, paid and volunteer. For each job, include the job title, name and location of employer, and dates of employment. Briefly describe your job duties.
- Special skills, computer skills, proficiency in foreign languages, achievements, and membership in organizations.
- Keep it short; only one page for less experienced applicants.
- Avoid long paragraphs; use bullets to highlight key skills and accomplishments.
- Have a friend review your resume for spelling or grammatical errors.
- Print your resume on high quality paper.
- When you fill out an application form, make sure you fill it out completely and follow all instructions. Do not omit any requested information and make sure that the information you provide is correct.

## Cover letters.

A cover letter is sent with a resume or application form, as a way of introducing yourself to prospective employers. It should capture the employer's attention, follow a business

letter format, and usually should include the following information:

- The name and address of the specific person to whom the letter is addressed.
- Your main qualifications for the position.
- Request for an interview.
- Your home and work telephone numbers.

## Interviewing.

An interview gives you the opportunity to showcase your qualifications to an employer, so it pays to be well prepared. The information in the accompanying box provides some helpful hints.

## Job interview tips

### Preparation:

Learn about the organization and have a specific job or jobs in mind. Review your qualifications for the job or jobs you are

interested in. Prepare answers to broad questions about yourself and review your resume. You may want to practice an interview with a friend or relative. Also, arrive before the scheduled time of your interview.

### Personal appearance:

Be well groomed and dress appropriately. Do not chew gum or smoke.

### The interview:

Relax and answer each question concisely and respond promptly.

Use good manners. Learn the name of your interviewer and shake hands as you meet. Use proper English and avoid using slang. Be coopera-

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# Press releases, company newsletters or magazines, and recruitment brochures also can be useful.

tive and enthusiastic. Ask questions about the position and the organization. Thank the interviewer when you leave and, as a followup, in writing.

## Test (if employer gives one):

Listen closely to instructions. Read each question carefully and write legibly and clearly. Budget your time wisely and don't dwell on one question.

## Information to bring to an interview:

- Social Security card.
- Government-issued identification (driver's license).
- Resume. Although not all employers require applicants to bring a resume, you should be able to furnish the interviewer information about your education, training, and previous employment.
- References. Employers typically require three references. Get permission before using anyone as a reference. Make sure that they will give you a good reference. You should avoid using relatives as references.

## Evaluating a job offer

Once you receive a job offer, you are faced with a difficult decision and must evaluate the offer carefully. Fortunately, most organizations will not expect you to accept or reject an offer immediately. There are many issues to consider when assessing a job offer. Will the organization be a good place to work? Will the job be interesting? Are there opportunities for advancement? Is the salary fair? Does the employer offer good benefits? If you have not already figured out exactly what you want, the following discussion may help you to develop a set of criteria for judging job offers, whether you are starting a career, re-entering the labor force after a long absence, or planning a career change.

## The organization.

Background information on an organization can help you to decide whether it is a good place for you to work. Factors to consider include the organization's business or activity, financial condition, age, size, and location.

You generally can get background information on an organization, particularly a large organization, on its Internet site or by telephoning its public relations office. A public company's annual report to the stockholders tells about its corporate philosophy, history, products or services, goals, and financial status. Most government agencies can furnish reports that describe their programs and missions. Press releases, company newsletters or magazines, and recruitment brochures also can be useful. Ask the

organization for any other items that might interest a prospective employee. If possible, speak to current or former employees of the organization. Background information on the organization may be available at your public or school library. If you cannot get an annual report, check the library for reference

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directories that may provide basic facts about the company, such as earnings, products and services, and number of employees. Some directories widely available in libraries include:

- *Dun & Bradstreet's Million Dollar Directory*
- *Standard and Poor's Register of Corporations*
- *Moody's Industrial Manual*
- *Thomas Register of American Manufacturers*
- *Wards Business Directory*

Stories about an organization in magazines and newspapers can tell a great deal about its successes, failures, and plans for the future. You can identify articles on a company by looking under its name in periodical or computerized indexes in libraries. However, it probably will not be useful to look back more than two or three years. The library also may have government publications that present projections of growth for the industry in which the organization is classified. Long-term projections of employment and output for detailed industries, covering the entire U.S. economy, are developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and revised every 2 years—see the February 2004 Monthly Labor Review for the most recent projections, covering the 2002-12 period, on the Internet at: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/mlrhome.htm>.

Trade magazines also may include articles on the trends for specific industries. Career centers at colleges and universities often have information on employers that is not available in libraries. Ask a career-center representative how to find out about a particular organization.

**Does the organization's business or activity match your own interests and beliefs?**

It is easier to apply yourself to the work if you are enthusiastic about what the organization does.

**How will the size of the organization affect you?**

Large firms generally offer a greater variety of training programs and career paths, more managerial levels for advancement, and better employee benefits than do small firms. Large employers also may have more advanced tech-

nologies. However, many jobs in large firms tend to be highly specialized. Jobs in small firms may offer broader authority and responsibility, a closer working relationship with top management, and a chance to clearly see your contribution to the success of the organization.

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**Should you work for a relatively new organization or one that is well established?**

New businesses have a high failure rate, but for many people, the excitement of helping to create a company and the potential for sharing in its success more than offset the risk of job loss. However, it may be just as exciting and rewarding to work for a young firm that already has a foothold on success.

**Does it make a difference if the company is private or public?**

An individual or a family may control a privately owned company and key jobs may be reserved for relatives and friends. A board of directors responsible to the stockholders controls a publicly owned company and key jobs usually are open to anyone.

**Is the organization in an industry with favorable long-term prospects?**

The most successful firms tend to be in industries that are growing rapidly.

**The nature of the job.**

Even if everything else about the job is attractive, you will be unhappy if you dislike the day-to-day work. Determining in advance whether you will like the work may be difficult. However, the more you find out about the job before accepting or rejecting the offer, the more

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likely you are to make the right choice. Actually working in the industry and, if possible, for the company would provide considerable insight. You can gain work experience through part-time, temporary, or summer jobs, or through internship or work-study programs while in school, all of which can lead to permanent job offers.

## Where is the job located?

If the job is in another section of the country, you need to consider the cost of living, the availability of housing and transportation, and the quality of educational and recreational facilities in that section of the country. Even if the job location is in your area, you should consider the time and expense of commuting.

## Does the work match your interests and make good use of your skills?

The duties and responsibilities of the job should be explained in enough detail to answer this question.

## How important is the job in this company?

An explanation of where you fit in the organization and how you are supposed to contribute to its overall objectives should give you an idea of the job's importance.

## Are you comfortable with the hours?

Most jobs involve regular hours—for example, 40 hours a week, during the day, Monday through Friday. Other jobs require night, weekend, or holiday work. In addition, some jobs routinely require overtime to meet deadlines or sales or production goals, or to better serve customers. Consider the effect that the work hours will have on your personal life.

## How long do most people who enter this job stay with the company?

High turnover can mean dissatisfaction with the nature of the work or something else about the job.

## Opportunities offered by employers.

A good job offers you opportunities to learn new skills, increase your earnings, and rise to positions of greater authority, responsibility, and prestige. A lack of opportunities can dampen interest in the work and result in frustration and boredom.

The company should have a training plan for you. What valuable new skills does the company plan to teach you? The employer should give you some idea of promotion possibilities within the organization. What is the next step on the career ladder? If you have to wait for a job to become vacant before you can be promoted, how long does this usually take? When opportunities for advancement do arise, will you compete with

applicants from outside the company? Can you apply for jobs for which you qualify elsewhere within the organization, or is mobility within the firm limited?

## Salaries and benefits.

Wait for the employer to introduce these subjects. Some companies will not talk about pay until they have decided to hire you. In

order to know if their offer is reasonable, you need a rough estimate of what the job should pay. You may have to go to several sources for this information. Try to find family, friends, or acquaintances who recently were hired in similar jobs. Ask your teachers and the staff in placement offices about starting pay for graduates with your qualifications. Help-wanted ads in newspapers sometimes give salary ranges for similar positions. Check the library or your school's career center for salary surveys such as those conducted by the National Association of Colleges and Employers or various professional associations.

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*“What is the next step on the career ladder?”*

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If you are considering the salary and benefits for a job in another geographic area, make allowances for differences in the cost of living, which may be significantly higher in a large metropolitan area than in a smaller city, town, or rural area.

You also should learn the organization's policy regarding overtime. Depending on the job, you may or may not be exempt from laws requiring the employer to compensate you for overtime. Find out how many hours you will be expected to work each week and whether you receive overtime pay or compensatory time off for working more than the specified number of hours in a week. Also take into account that the starting salary is just that — the start. Your salary should be reviewed on a regular basis; many organizations do it every year. How much can you expect to earn after 1, 2, or 3 or more years? An employer cannot be specific about the amount of pay if it includes commissions and bonuses. Benefits also can add a lot to your base pay, but they vary widely. Find out exactly what the benefit package includes and how much of the cost you must bear.

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**...of greater authority, responsibility, and prestige.**

National, State, and metropolitan area data from the Bureau's National Compensation Survey are available from:

Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Office of Compensation Levels and Trends  
2 Massachusetts Ave. NE., Room 4175  
Washington, DC 20212-0001  
Telephone: (202) 691-6199  
Internet: <http://www.bls.gov/ncs>

Data on earnings by detailed occupation from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey are available from:

Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Office of Occupational Statistics and  
Employment Projections  
2 Massachusetts Ave. NE., Room 2135  
Washington, DC 20212-0001  
Telephone: (202) 691-6569  
Internet: <http://www.bls.gov/oes>

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