



INTERVIEW HANDBOOK

Interview Confirmation

Candidate: _____ Date: _____.

Your interview is confirmed for: _____ at _____ .

This booklet will provide you with valuable interviewing tips that can give you a winning edge over other, less prepared, candidates. Review it thoroughly and prepare your responses and questions from the suggestions contained in this packet. As always, please feel free to call us if you have any questions or concerns.

Good Luck!!



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This RSI booklet credits contributions from the following sources:

The Interview; A Guide to Obtaining a Job Offer

By Chuck Rusell & Associates, Management Consultants, Houston Texas

Courier Journal & Times article: "Careers"

By Joyce Lain Kennedy

Win the Interview – Win the Job

By Theodore Pettus

Thank You Letter from:

Objective of the Interview

An interviewer has just one objective: to decide whether or not to make you a job offer. While the interviewer will examine your work history and educational background, your strengths and accomplishments will also be important criterion. He or she is also interested in evaluating your level of motivation, values, attitude and personality. In other words, to find out if you're the right person for the job, what your potential is for promotion and whether or not you will fit into the company environment.

An interviewer has just one objective: to decide whether or not to make you a job offer.

While it's true that an interview is an important screening tool for companies, it also allows you to learn those things you need to know about the position and the company so that you can make an intelligent decision about the job. Always approach an interview focused on your objective: getting a job offer.

As with many situations, preparation is the key to success. The job market is very competitive and you probably will not be the only qualified candidate for a position. The deciding factor may simply be the way you present your skills and qualifications relevant to the position and how well you conduct yourself during the interview.

This booklet has been made available for your use by RSI-BEST Group Management Consultants. It will help you prepare for and succeed at the interview. Take the time to review the material in this booklet. The tips and techniques outlined herein have been tested, and they work! They will improve your chances of receiving a job offer. Should you have any questions about your upcoming interview, the company, the opportunity, or the suggestions printed in this booklet, consult your RSI-BEST Group Executive Recruiter.

Overview: Preparation

1. Know Yourself

- Can you honestly visualize resigning from your current position? (See "Dealing With Counteroffers").
- What are your strengths? What are your weaknesses?
- What are your short and long-term goals?
- Evaluate yourself in terms of the position you seek?
- Formulate responses by asking the question: "Why should they hire me?"
- Remember that you're there to sell yourself and secure a job offer.

2. Research the Company

- Utilize the Internet to review annual reports, trade magazines and newspaper articles.
- The Internet offers a wealth of company information and industry statistics.
- Know the company's products and services.
- Be prepared to tell the interviewer why their company is attractive to you.

Overview: Preparation *(continued)*

3. Items to Bring to the Interview

References:

- Use three former supervisors who are familiar with your work.
- If you have extensive work experience, adding a colleague and possibly a client is also valuable to your interview
- Include their name and company as well as home and work phone numbers and also your business relationship to them.
- Always consult with references for their approval and to ensure that their remarks are positive.

Resume: (see Sample Resume on page 28)

- Review your resume thoroughly and be prepared to discuss all points.
- Always bring a resume copy identical to the one supplied to the interviewer.
- Bring along samples of your work, if possible. Never discuss or show proprietary information.
- Any projects you have worked, bring a list of projects showing what the project was, your role, any reports to you, budget and the results. This information should be supplemental to your resume.

Other items:

- Bring a folder and pen to the interview to jot down notes.
- Prepare and review your questions as well as specific responses.
- Bring directions to the interview location as well as the interviewer's phone number in case you're running late.
- Bring along your recruiter's phone number to give immediate feedback after the interview.

4. Arrival at the Interview.

- Arrive no earlier than ten minutes before the interview (but **no** later than five minutes prior to the interview).
- Allow adequate time for traffic, parking, and a last minute appearance check. If possible, scout out the location the day before the interview to avoid any last minute problems.
- Review your notes and go in with confidence.
- If asked, complete an application. Complete the application in full and leave no blanks. Do not write "see resume" as a response to any application question. Respond to "expected salary" questions as "open" and "current salary" questions

truthfully. List references if requested. Your recruiter's name should be your response to any "referred by" questions.

Appearance: Men

Male Candidates:

- Fingernails should be short and clean; manicured if possible.
- Hair should be clean, well groomed and freshly trimmed. Use a dandruff shampoo, if necessary, and always comb hair with your jacket off.
- A navy blue or dark gray suit is appropriate for most positions. Be sure it's cleaned and pressed. Men with stout builds should avoid three-piece suits.
- Shirts should be white, freshly laundered and well pressed.
- A quiet tie with a subtle design and a hint of red is suitable for a first interview. Avoid loud colors and busy designs.
- Jewelry should be kept minimal. A watch and wedding or class ring are acceptable. Don't wear jewelry or pins that indicate membership in religious or service organizations.
- Use deodorant and avoid colognes or fragrances completely.
- Shoes that are black and freshly polished (including the heels) are a safe choice for an interview. Socks should be black or blue and worn over the calf.
- For good posture cross legs at the ankles, not at the knees.
- Maintain good eye contact.
- *Don't take cell phones or pagers into an interview.*

Appearance: Women

Female Candidates

- Fingernails should be clean; manicured if possible. Choose subtle low-key colors over bright fashion colors for nail polishes.
- Wear a suit or tailored dress in basic navy or gray. Blouses should also be tailored and color coordinated. Don't wear big bows, ties or scarves.
- Avoid exotic hairstyles and excessive makeup. Hair should be neat, clean and brushed with your jacket off. Makeup should be light and natural looking.
- Use deodorant and avoid colognes or fragrances.
- Jewelry should be limited and subtle. Don't wear jewelry or pins that indicate membership in religious or service organizations.
- A closed toe pump that is color coordinated with your outfit is appropriate for an interview. Avoid open-toed shoes, sling-backs or sandals.
- For good posture cross legs at the ankles, not at the knees.
- Maintain good eye contact.
- *Do not take cell phones or pagers into an interview.*

The Interview Itself

A typical sequence of events are:

- Interview with personnel (general questions, review of the company and their benefits.)
- Interview with the immediate supervisor and peers.
- Interview with the hiring authority (manager, etc.)
- Shake hands firmly and maintain eye contact with the interviewer.
- Maintain a high energy level. Sit up with back straight. No coffee (to spill) no smoking (even on breaks!).
- It is to your advantage if a subject of mutual interest arises, but do not fake knowledge. Be yourself. Poise, confidence, and self-respect are of great importance.

It is to your advantage if a subject of mutual interest arises, but do not fake knowledge

If there is interest on both parties:

- Testing (physical drug test, written test, and proof of employment eligibility).
- Offer.

Personnel will usually provide company information and available benefits. Thorough review and questions concerning benefits should be addressed after the interview. Remember, the interviewers are trying to see how you can contribute to the company.

Conduct yourself with confidence and determination to get the job. You have the options, of course, and your interviewer knows this, but wants to think that you want a job with this company. Don't play coy. Sell yourself. This is your first meeting and the position, as well as future promotions, may depend on your presentation. Are you going to sell them on the idea of hiring you, or will they sell you on the idea that this job is not for you? You must present a positive attitude to the prospective employer. You must **NOT** seem disinterested or appear to be job shopping.

The interview should be a two-way conversation. Ask questions of the interviewers. This shows your interest in the company and the position, and enables you to gather the right information to make an intelligent decision afterwards. The questions you have prepared can be asked to the different people you see.

Remember, the objective of the interview is to obtain an offer. During the interview, you must gather enough information concerning the position to make a decision.

Typical Interview Questions & Responses

You should give complete but brief and relaxed answers to questions. When possible use questions as a basis for developing information that you want to make sure is presented. Continue to sell yourself in a positive way.

- Describe jobs in terms of duties and give indicators of good performance such as raises, sales volume, and promotions.
- Include short stories involving problems or challenges and how you were able to solve or overcome them. Describe the results you achieved (see FAB worksheet on pages 17-19).

A. Exploring your Background Questions

Tell me about yourself.

- Answer these questions in terms of the qualifications required of the position.
- Keep responses concise and brief and avoid being derogatory or negative about previous jobs and bosses.
- “Tell-me-about-yourself” means, “Tell me about your qualifications.” Prepare a one to two minute discussion of your qualifications. Start with education and discuss your experiences. Describe your performance (in raises, promotions, innovative designs, sales volumes, increased profits, etc.)

What are your greatest strengths?

- Interviewers like to hear abstract qualities. Loyalty, willingness to work hard, eagerness, fast-learner, technical skills, politeness, and promptness, expressed in concrete terms are good examples. Avoid the simple generalization “I like people”. It’s not a good answer.

What are your greatest weaknesses?

- Don’t be intimidated. The interviewer probably wants reassurance that hiring you won’t be a mistake. This is not the time to confess all your imperfections. (Do not state “not being able to go work on Mondays”, or “coming in late”, etc.). Present your weaknesses as professional strengths, (i.e., “Sometimes work too hard to make sure things are done accurately”).

B. Personality Questions

What do you do in your spare time?

- Workaholics are not always the best employees. Present yourself as a well-rounded person. Your answer gives you dimension. Name some hobbies.

C. Motive Questions

Answer motive questions enthusiastically. Show the interviewer that you are interested in the position and that you really want the job. Remember to maintain eye contact and be sincere.

How can you contribute to this company?

- Be positive and sell! Bringing strong technical skills, enthusiasm, and desire to complete projects correctly and efficiently are good responses.

Why should I hire you for this position?

- Explain your qualifications and how they “fit” the available position. Address your interest in the job and the field and why it’s work that you enjoy. Emphasize your ability to successfully perform the duties required.

Why do you want to work for our firm?

- Make a compliment about what the company does, its location, or its people. Other positive remarks might be about the company’s product or service, content of the position or possibilities for growth or advancement. Research about the company is important here.

Where do you hope to be in five years?

- Use conservative growth positions that clearly show you plan to be there in five years, and that their investment in you will pay. Be sure that you know what you can and cannot be achieved by the ideal candidate in this position. Never tell the interviewer that you feel you’ll be more successful than they are. But do show a strong desire for promotions.

What interests you most about this position?

- Teasing the interviewer with a truthful one or two-word answer such as, “the challenge” or “the opportunity”, will force them to ask you to explain. Here again, you have the chance to demonstrate your knowledge of the company.

How long do you plan to be with company?

- As with marriage, most employers expect a till-death-do-us-part attitude, but they can be equally attracted to the candidate with ambition and candor. “AS long as I continue to learn and grow in my field”, is a reasonable response.

What are your career goals?

Your answer should depend on a specific time frame:

- Short term – “I want to be the best in my current position, while learning additional responsibilities. This, in itself, will assure my commitment to the firm and raise me to the next level of responsibility and promotion. I see myself wanting to stay technical but learn the necessary skills to lead people and projects.”
- Long term – “After proving my abilities, I see myself in a firm with the possibility of moving into a level of management allows me to keep my skills sharp.

What are you doing to achieve your goals?

- I look at continued learning as the key to success. I continue my education, as you can see from my resume, by taking company educational courses, when offered, and college courses. I also read trade publications and magazines to keep me informed about the current and future directions in my field. When possible, I participate in professional organizations in my field.

C. Job Satisfaction Questions

Why did you leave your previous employer?

- NEVER speak poorly about a former employer. Be pleasant, be positive and be honest. Your answer will probably be checked. Mention your desire to work for a more progressive company that offers more growth opportunities and recognition.

What did you like least about your previous job?

- An employer can evaluate the type of worker you will be by the items you choose. Cite specifics. You are also providing clues about the environment you seek. What you liked most can include a strong teamwork atmosphere, high-level of creativity, attainable deadlines. What you liked least should include any situations that you are unlikely to encounter in your new position.

Why are you looking for another job?

- Again, be positive. I have to say that I have really enjoyed my years at _____ Corporation. There are a lot of good people over there. But I am looking for a more progressive organization with greater opportunities for growth, and recognition. I am looking for a team to join where I can make real contributions and advance my career.

What do you think your employers obligations are to you?

- Interviewers listen for employees who want a positive, enthusiastic, company atmosphere, with the opportunity to advance. Such a person, they surmise, has motivation and staying power.

Are you applying for any other jobs?

- In your answer, show that your search is geared for similar positions. This demonstrates a well-defined, focused objective. Make it known that your talents are applicable to other businesses and that you have explored ways to maximize your potential and are serious about finding the perfect opportunity. Don't give an indication that you are just shopping.

D. Past Performance Questions

(To determine behavior based on past examples)

What kind of decisions are most difficult for you?

- Again, be truthful and admit not everything comes easily. Be careful what you do admit so as not to instantly disqualify yourself. Explain that you try to gather as much information and advice as you can to make the best decision possible.

What causes you to lose your temper?

- Everybody has a low boiling point on some particular issue. Pick one of yours; something safe and reasonable. People who are late to meetings, blame shifting, broken appointments

and office “back-stabbing” are suitable responses. Don’t say that you never fly off the handle. You won’t be believed.

D. Past Performance Questions (Continued)

(To determine behavior based on past examples)

What are your greatest accomplishments?

- Be ready to recant one or two stories that demonstrate strong capabilities or achievements that will make you attractive to your new employer. A special project that you pioneered at your previous job, cutting department expenses, increasing productivity or receiving frequent promotions.

How do you feel about a younger male/female boss?

- A question like this usually means that your boss will either be younger or of the opposite sex or both. Be certain that if you register any concern, you will probably not be hired. Explain that their age or sex is of no importance to you. You are only interested in their capability and what you can learn from them.

What kind of worker are you?

- Again, no one is perfect. Showing that you tackle every assignment with all of your energy and talents is admirable but mention that you also learn from your mistakes.

E. Salary Questions

Salary discussions should be avoided, if possible.

What type of salary do you have in mind?

- Do not state a starting figure. A suitable reply: “I am looking for the right opportunity and I am confident that if you find me the best candidate for this position, you will extend to me your best and most fair offer.”

What is your current salary?

- Answer truthfully. Remember that “**salary**” includes base, bonuses, commissions, benefits, and vacations as well as sick days and personal days. Also, if you are due a raise in the next three months, state the approximate percentage you expect.

F. Other questions you should be prepared to answer truthfully:

- **Are you willing to relocate**
- **May we check your references?**
- **May we verify your income?**
- **We require drug screening. Is that a problem?**

Answer a question to the best of your ability and then relax. If there is a period of silence before the interviewer asks the next question, stay calm. Interviewers often use silence to see if you can handle stress and maintain poise.

Questions for You to Ask

Your interviews, however, should be two-way conversation. You must ask questions and take an active role in the interview. This demonstrates the importance you place on your work and your career. Asking questions gives you a chance to demonstrate your depth of knowledge in the field as well as to establish an easy flow of conversation and relaxed atmosphere between you and the interviewer. Building this kind of rapport is always a plus in an interview.

Remember, you are not just there for the interviewer to determine if you are right for the position but your questions can help you determine if this position is right for you. Some of your questions should evolve from research you've done on the company in preparing for the interview. Following are some guidelines for your questions as well as some examples.

- Don't cross examine the employer.
- Ask questions requiring an explanation. Questions which can be answered with a "yes" or "no" are conversation stoppers.
- Don't interrupt when the employer is answering YOUR question.
- Ask job-relevant questions. Focus on the job-the company, products, services, people.
- Prior to the interview, write your list of Interest Questions and take them with you.
- Ask about your potential peers, subordinates, and superiors. Take notes.
- Ask the employer how he/she got where they are today.

Your questions can help establish a smooth flow of conversation between you and the interviewer.

A. Interest Questions

Why do you want someone for this job?

- Force the interviewer to explain why this job can't be done by one of the current employees. The answer may give you a valuable job description.

B. Job Satisfaction Questions

Ask questions that relate to the responsibilities, importance and authority of the position as well as those investigating the rewards for a job well done and the long range career opportunities.

C. Past Performance Questions

Why isn't this position being filled from within the company?

- You may discover that nobody in this organization would accept it or that your future fellow employees are a weak lot.

How many people have held this job in the last five years?

Were they promoted or did they leave company?

- If the turnover has been high, you a right to suspect that the job may leave something to be desired. Or it could mean that you can expect to be promoted quickly.

How did you get started in the company?

- A good way to get to know the interviewer better and gain insight into the promotional path the company follows.

What are examples of the best results produced by people in this job?

- Here you may discover you are overqualified or in a position to ask for considerably more money.

D. Additional Questions

- **What would my responsibilities and duties be?**
- **What are the most difficult aspects of the position?**
- **Describe a typical day on the job.**
- **Describe the department's/company's growth in the next 2 years.**
- **What is the philosophy on training and development here?**
- **Has there been downsizing within the company? How is it handled?**
- **What projects would I be involved in now? In the future?**
- **Who would I be working for and with?**
- **What is the person doing who used to hold this position?**
- **When would you need me to start?**
- **May I see my work area?**
- **May I meet some of my future co-workers?**

Telephone Interviewing Tips

How to pass a screening interview when it's conducted over the phone.

By: Calvin E. Bruce & Paula W. Moore

Perhaps you're a pro at selling yourself face-to-face. How comfortable, though, are you at interviewing over the phone?

Telephone screening interviews are becoming more commonplace as companies seek to cut hiring costs and streamline the selection process. A hiring manager can spend an hour and a half screening three candidates over the phone, then invite the most impressive one to the company for a lengthier interview.

John Young, president of First American Rehab, a health care company based in Athens, Georgia, personally interviews as many as 50 candidates a week over the phone. "Telephone prescreening is extremely cost effective," he says, "because 75% to 80% of the people you talk to can be easily eliminated." Mr. Young believes more companies will make use of phone interviewing for this reason.

Given this trend, your job search may involve more telephone interviewing. Whether you are talking to headhunters or company recruiters, the more convincingly you make your case over the phone will determine further interest in you as a job candidate.

Phone interviewing is unique. You can't count on visual stimuli such as good looks or power suits, eye contact or body language, to aid your presentation. Neither can you rely on visual signals to interpret the interviewer's response. In this context, faceless conversation takes on an

added dimension of importance. Both strengths and weaknesses, as conveyed by voice, are magnified through the phone. Your voice personifies everything about you.

Headhunters, in particular, listen for a relaxed style that communicates confidence, enthusiasm and intelligence. This is reflected in a smooth conversation flow devoid of clichés or verbal catchalls to stall for time as well as other negatives.

The following techniques will help you prepare for and handle any phone interview situations, especially with company officials:

Preparation is Key

The success of a telephone interview begins with mental preparation and setting the stage with the interviewer. The first order of business is to establish a clear time frame for the conversation. By mutual agreement, this should be at least thirty minutes when both parties can be free of interruptions and distractions.

If you're currently employed, arrange for a phone interview in the evening rather than during the workday. Confidentiality and discretion may be at risk if you interview during working hours; you never know who might barge into your office unannounced or overhear something by accident. In the privacy of your home, you can be more at ease and in control of your surroundings.

Being clear on the interview format gives you an edge in preparation. Before the actual interview, it will help to know the topics to be covered, objectives to attain and the basic information regarding the position to be discussed. It helps to rehearse: Try to think as the employer, what key information is the interviewer looking for? What questions is he likely to ask? What things do you hope he doesn't ask?

George Walther, president of TelExcel in Seattle, Washington, is a consultant and speaker on the subject on improving telephone interviewing effectiveness. "From my experience, I would say that 98% of business executives can assess the candidate's personality after thirteen seconds, with no visual information," he says. "Furthermore, initial voice impression tends to be reinforced by the content of continued conversation." In other words, you need to sound like a winner quickly to sustain the listener's interest in you.

It's also advisable to prepare for possible scenarios that might unfold. Hypothesize a bit; suppose the interviewer asks questions that make you feel uncomfortable. How do you handle that? Suppose he rambles, is easily sidetracked and doesn't allow you to sell yourself. How do you subtly take control of the conversation and target pertinent issues? As a worst-case scenario; suppose the interviewer doesn't call at the agreed time. If it's an evening interview, and you have other engagements, how long should you wait by the phone? If it's a daytime interview, should assume the interviewer "forgot" and call him directly? Or do you await his call at some other, unspecified time?

Finally, clear a work area near the phone and keep the following tools handy to aid your fact gathering and information sharing.

- A copy of the version of the resume you sent to the interviewer.
- A note pad and pen.

- Five or six carefully worded questions you'll want to ask.
- Company literature with pertinent sections highlighted.
- A calendar.
- A watch or clock.

Preparation will increase your confidence and ability to focus on the conversation during the interview as well as enabling you to make a favorable impression.

Phone Personality

The need to make a good impression on the phone cannot be overemphasized. The telephone screening interview is a make-or-break proposition, your one chance to convince the interviewer that you are worth serious consideration. The interviewer will be carefully listening carefully to determine three factors: your sincere interest in the job, how you verbalize your qualifications and how aggressively you pursue the position.

Voice reflects personality. A well-modulated, controlled voice communicates authority and heightens the verbal impact you want to make. The quality, pitch and tempo of your speech convey a certain attitude, energy level and enthusiasm. "Enthusiasm and excitement are the biggest selling points of candidates talking on the phone," says Mr. Young of First American rehab. "This translates directly over to their performance and work ethic."

Here are some practical tips to enhance your phone "personality" and overall presentation:

Talk directly into the mouthpiece. Hold the receiver approximately three inches from the mouth, not below your chin or above your nose. Speak in a relaxed, conversational style as though the other person were in the same room, not on the other side of the plant.

Avoid sitting in a hunched position, grasping the phone in a vise-like grip. This will add a note on stress, and your voice will communicate that uneasiness. Try standing, it opens your diaphragm to a smoother air flow and imparts a feeling of liveliness. Getting up and moving around introduces an element of action, which instills a relaxed, conversational manner and reduces fatigue. A longer cord or cordless phone will maximum mobility.

Pay attention to the interviewer's voice patterns; does he speak slowly or rapidly? Try to match the cadence so that the conversation flows smoothly. According to Mr. Walther, at TelExcel, the average person speaks at a rate of 160 minutes per minute. Adjust your speaking rate, voice volume and phrasing to be more in rhythm with the interviewer.

Sound upbeat. If you had a lousy day and came home to find your spouse and kids arguing, put it out of your mind. Genuine enthusiasm is contagious. Smile to show a sense of humor. After all, the interviewer may have had a bad day too.

Be a conversationalist. Listen carefully to get the big picture and to avoid saying something that indicates any momentary mental distraction. Allow the interviewer to complete questions without you finishing his train of thought or blurting out answers prematurely.

Handle any trick questions in stride. The interviewer may throw in several to test your alertness or mental keenness. Showing verbal adeptness is a sign of how quickly you can "think

on your feet.” Be cautious: the interviewer may say something that puzzles you or that you firmly disagree with. Show enough respect to voice your thoughts in a professional manner. A defensive posture or argumentative tone is the surest way to alienate the interviewer and eliminate your candidacy.

The Telephone Interview

Establishing a rapport at the beginning of the phone conversation sets a favorable tone. During the first few minutes, mention something that shows commonality of interest or similarity in background. This helps both parties feel more comfortable as the conversation progresses.

Get to know the person behind the voice. Does he show a sense of humor? Is she direct and forthright in supplying information? Does his speech sound “canned”, or does it exhibit freshness of thought and expression? Just as importantly, does she listen to you, or merely wait for the chance to ask her next question? The interviewer may be a personnel officer or a hiring manager. If the individual is someone with whom you will be working, pay all the more attention to her explanation of the job and what potential it offers.

Your prepared list of questions will indicate that you have given careful thought to the prospect of joining the firm. Even though you don’t know everything about the position at this point, convey the impression that it’s something you are interested in and competent at handling.

Only in a face-to-face interview can you totally sell yourself. The purpose of the phone interview is to identify areas of mutual interest that warrant further investigation. In other words, whet their curiosity and give them good reasons for wanting to invite you to the company location.

Basically, what the interviewer needs to hear and conclude is that you can get the job done. Mentally, he is making the connection between the company’s problems and you as a problem solver. Don’t overwhelm him with facts and figures; he’s only going to remember so much.

You can best make your point by reciting memorable stories that document your ability to analyze a dilemma, weigh alternative responses and choose the appropriate action. By selectively highlighting turnaround situations you spearheaded, you are communicating a willingness to tackle similar problems for his company.

As you glance over your notes and keep an eye on the clock, there may be additional important points to cover in the pre-allotted time frame. Tactfully take control and introduce the subject matter that needs to be discussed or further elaborated. Example: “That’s a good point. Can we come back to it a little later? I have some additional thoughts on the subject we were discussing a moment ago.”

As the conversation winds down, become less talkative and give more thought to what you say. Your final words will generally have greater impact and be remembered longer. Careful word choice and voice inflection will under-score the significance of your remarks. By contrast, a machine-gun volley of words will likely put the listener on the defensive or turn him off altogether.

The Home Stretch

After 30 minutes, both parties should know how much of a “fit” there is. Provided the job interests you, express your desire to proceed to the next step: a company visit.

The interviewer may extend an invitation at that point. With calendar nearby, suggest several available days and times that agree with your agenda. Should the phone interview go well but end without a specific invitation to visit the company, state your desire to investigate the opportunity further.

Example: “I’d be very interested in such a challenging position. I would be available to come in for a personal interview and discuss my abilities in greater detail on (day).”

He may then mention the likelihood of an onsite interview once he confers with other officials. Your assertiveness will be remembered. If you hear nothing within 48 hours, follow up with a call.

A final concern: the interviewer may ask a salary range that you’re expecting (don’t introduce the issue yourself). It’s best to mention that at this point you are not altogether certain what the job is really worth. Example: “I would feel more comfortable discussing a salary figure after meeting the key people I would be working with and knowing more about the position.” If the interviewer continues to pressure you for a figure, specifically ask, “What salary range are you working within?” Chances are 50/50 that he will tell you.

Respond by indicating that your desired salary is in that range (if that is correct). If the dollars are a little low, don’t despair or defend what you feel you are worth. For an absolutely sterling candidate, most companies can flex the purse strings and make a very attractive offer.

On the phone, your job is to entice the buyer, not to close a sale. Salary negotiation will fall into place at the right time.

End the conversation on a positive note. Thank the interviewer for the information shared, Let her know again that you look forward to visiting the company. After all, if the position discussed is not the ideal job for you, something else might be.

Improved telephone interviewing techniques can really give you a competitive edge.

Interview Conclusion

If you are sincerely interested in the position and are satisfied with the answers given, you should ask the interviewer if he/she feels you are qualified for the position. Ask if they are concerned with any of your experience. This gives you another chance to review points that may need clarification. Illustrate confidence in your abilities and convince the interviewer that you are capable of handling the position successfully.

Ask for the job. Make a positive statement about the position. Emphasize that this is exactly the type of opportunity you've been looking for and would like to be offered the position. Ask when you should expect an answer. A typical conclusion might be:

"Thank you for this meeting, _____. I like what I've heard today and I'd like to join your team. I know I'd be an asset to you/your department because you need someone who can _____, and _____. As you know, I have (match your qualifications with the employer's "hot buttons"). Before I leave, do you have any more questions about my background or qualifications or can I supply you with any more information? What are the next steps?" The farewell should also include a smile, direct eye contact, a firm but gentle handshake.

Follow-Up and Thank You Letter

Immediately following the interview, call your employment recruiter. It is very important to convey your impressions of the position and the company. Let the recruiter know whether you are interested in the position or not and if there were questions you forgot to ask at the interview, express them at this time. Only after we get your feedback about the interview and the company do we contact the employer for theirs.

It is always a good idea to send a short note of appreciation to thank the employer or interviewer for their time. Reiterate your interest in the position and the company as well as your ability to do the job. Be sure to mail your correspondence the following day. This is a good way to keep your name current in the interviewer's mind. Following is a sample thank-you letter that you can adapt to fit your specifics:

1. Address Line

The full company name and address (no abbreviations) as well as the full name of the interviewer and his/her complete title.

2. Subject Line

"Re: Interview for the Position of (title) on (date)." This illustrates the content of the letter.

3. Greeting

"Dear Mr./Ms. (last name):"

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“Miss” or “Mrs.” Should not be used unless you are sure that person does so. Do not use a first name in the greeting unless you have established a strong rapport.

Follow-Up and Thank You Letter (con't)

4. Opening

- a.) “It was a pleasure meeting with you (day) to discuss the opening in (department) with (company).”
 - b.) “I appreciated meeting with (name) and yourself in your office on (day) to discuss the (title) position with (company).”
 - c.) “Thanks for taking the time to see me regarding the opening in (department).”
- Again, comment or add something discussed during the interview that will allow you to restate your qualifications and confidence in performing the job.

5. Body

- a.) “From our discussion, and the fine reputation of your organization appears that the (title) position would enable me to fully use my background in _____.”
- b.) “I was particularly impressed with the professionalism evident throughout my visit. (Company) appears to have the kind of environment I have been seeking.”
- c.) “The atmosphere at (company) seems to strongly favor individual involvement, and I would undoubtedly be able to contribute significantly to its goals.”

6. Closing

- a.) “While I have been considering other opportunities, I have deferred a decision until I hear from you. Therefore, your prompt reply would be greatly appreciated.”
- b.) “It’s an exciting opportunity, and I look forward to hearing your decision very soon.”
- c.) “The (title) position and (company) are exactly what I have been seeking, and I hope to hear from you within the next week.”

7. Salutation

- a.) “Sincerely,”
- b.) “Very truly yours,”
- c.) “Best regards,”

Negotiating Salary

- Salaries are lower than 2 years ago. It is a buyer's market and employers know that. People need to work but that doesn't mean you have to sell yourself short. Know what your target salary is and know what your minimum is. Have flexibility in between there. The experience you can gain while working for a little less than your target salary will be far more valuable in the long run.
- Benefits are becoming less "negotiable" than ever unless you are at the high level executive stage for several reasons. One is that the more standard a benefit package is the lower the cost. Also companies are afraid to be seen as discriminatory so they provide a "one size fits all" package.
- Usually in negotiations someone leaves money on the table but for new graduates that is normally not true. The company should at least offer a living wage for the area and if they don't, asking for several thousand more is advisable but clearly understand that without experience you do not have any bargaining strength.
- Don't start negotiating until you have the company "in love" with you.....then you have more leverage. If you are one of three they are talking to and start negotiating, you may 'price' yourself out of a job. But, if you're the one they've "fallen in love with", you have a better position to negotiate.
- Leave the negotiation to your experienced recruiter. Absolutely do not discuss it as part of an initial interview.
- Today, when companies say they will not pay more than "X" it's usually fact!

No Job & Feeling Hopeless

- Start to think out of the box regarding your qualifications and where they can apply
- Help the recruiter help you by researching organizations that you feel you can add value
- Begin to think like an entrepreneur
- If someone feels hopeless and depressed about the job search, it will show in an interview. RED FLAG if the candidate acts bitter or depressed in the interview, how will they act on the job?
- Stay positive and optimistic. It's difficult for sure, but it shows more confidence and resilience to do so even when times are tough.
- Never give up, the market changes daily. You never know what is going to strike your interest and where the job is found. Could be where you went to school, grew up, etc.
- Continue to interact and go to lunch with folks that are working. It is very easy to get caught up in a helpless, do nothing mode. Treat looking for a job as a job. Get up, get dressed, keep business hours. Stay focused. Stay aware. It will NOT happen if you are not active.
- IT graduates need to look beyond the US if they have a spirit of adventure. If not they need to understand that all of these economic turns are simply cycle that pass.

- Use the time wisely; take additional courses, perhaps language specific courses even from a Community college. Get Oracle or SAP certified...any certifications.
- Do volunteer work, especially if you can do it in your field. Do a volunteer internship at a local school or perhaps the local government. If you can afford to work for nothing for a while some companies may take you as an unpaid intern. Any experience is good experience.

Resignation Letter

Informing your current employer of your resignation takes tact and discretion. If they inquire as to whom you new job is with, it is best to tell them that you cannot disclose that information until your new employer announces it within his/her own organization. The following sample letter is suitable correspondence to announce your resignation.

(Date)

Dear _____:

Please accept this letter as my formal resignation as (Title) for (Company) to become effective as of (Date). I have accepted a position in (Location).

I believe this position will offer me more challenge and opportunity for advancement as well as allow me to broaden my own experience and knowledge.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your time and efforts in my training and advancement during the past (Time). The support and concern shown by you and the rest of the management team has been deeply appreciated.

I leave (Company) with no animosity or ill will and wish you and your company continued success.

My decision is irrevocable and any counter offers extended by you and/or (Company) will be rejected.

Sincerely,

(Your Name)

Dealing with Counteroffers

Quitting a job is never easy. Career changes are tough enough and the anxieties of leaving a comfortable job, friends and environment for an unknown opportunity can easily cloud anyone's judgment. But what should you do when your current employer "muddies the waters" even more by asking you to stay.

A counter offer is an inducement from your current employer to get you to stay after you've announced your intentions to accept another job elsewhere. Counteroffers have practically become the norm.

If you are considering a counteroffer, remain focused on your primary objectives. Why were you looking for another job to begin with? If an employee is happy with their current job, employer and/or salary, they're usually not paving the roads with resumes. So, often times a counter offer that promises more money never really remedies the real reasons for wanting to move on in the first place.

Apart from a short-term bandage on the problem, nothing will change the company and when the dust settles you can find yourself back in the same old rut. Recruiters report that more than 80% of those who accept counteroffers leave, begin looking for another job, or are "let go" within six to twelve months after announcing their intentions.

Counteroffers are certainly flattering and make an employee question their initial decision to leave. But often times they are merely stall tactics used by bosses and companies to alleviate an upheaval a departing employee can cause. High turnover also brings a boss's management skills into question. His reaction is to do what's necessary until he's better prepared to replace you.

The things they'll say:

- "You can't leave, the department really needs you."
- "We were just about to give you a raise."
- "I didn't know you were unhappy. Why didn't you come to me sooner? What can we do to make things better?"

Again, stay focused on your decision and your opportunities.

You need to ask yourself:

- What kind of company do you work for if you have to threaten to resign before they pay you what you're worth?
- Where did the money for the counteroffer come from? Is it your next raise or promotion just given early? Are future opportunities limited now? Will you have to threaten to leave again for another raise or promotion?

You've demonstrated your unhappiness and will be viewed as having committed blackmail in order to get a raise. Your loyalty will also be questioned come promotion time.

If you do consider being “bought back”, obtain the details of the offer in writing, as well as a one-year “no cut” contract from the employer. If they refuse, as two-thirds of counteroffering employers do, your decision to leave is made.

Look at your current job and the new position as if you were unemployed, then make your decision based on which holds the *real* potential. It’s probably the new job or you wouldn’t have accepted it in the first place.

Pre-Employment Physical

The use of drug testing as part of a pre-employment physical examination is becoming more prevalent. It most certainly has become one more standard for getting a job.

Some over-the-counter products can produce positive drug-test results. Among them: Alka-Seltzer Plus, Allerest, Bronkaid, Contact, Donnagel, Nyquil, Primatene, Promlamine capsules, Sinutab, Sudafed and Triaminic are just a few that may cause positive drug results.

You should not take any medication 48 hours before your pre-employment physicals, but if you must, be sure to list all drugs taken and advise the examiner.

*Reprinted from Courier Journal & Times
Careers by Joyce Lain Kennedy*

Eleven Reasons for Rejection

- 1. Poor Attitude.** Many candidates come across as arrogant. While employers can afford to be self-centered, candidates cannot.
- 2. Appearance.** Many candidates do not consider their appearance as much as they should. First impressions are quickly made in the first three (3) to five (5) minutes. Review the appearance checklist.
- 3. Lack of Research.** It’s obvious when candidates haven’t learned about the job, company or industry prior to the interview. Visit the library or use the Internet to research the company, then talk with friends, peers and other professionals about the opportunity before each meeting.
- 4. Not having questions to ask.** Asking questions shows your interest in the company and the position. *Prepare a list of intelligent questions in advance.*
- 5. Not readily knowing the answers to interviewers’ questions.** Anticipate and rehearse answers to tough questions about your background, such as a recent termination or an employment gap. Practicing with your spouse or friend before the interview will help you to frame intelligent questions.
- 6. Relying too much on resumes.** Employers hire people, not paper. Although a resume can list qualifications and skills, it’s the interview dialogue that will portray you as a committed, responsive team player.

- 7. Too much humility.** Being conditioned not to brag, candidates are sometimes reluctant to describe their accomplishments. Explaining how you reach difficult or impressive goals helps employers understand what you can do for them.

Eleven Reasons for Rejection *(continued)*

- 8. Not relating skills to employers' needs.** A list of sterling accomplishments means little if you can't relate them to a company's requirements. Reiterate your skills and convince the employer that you can "do the same for them."
- 9. Handling salary issues ineptly.** Candidates often ask about salary and benefit packages too early. If they believe an employer is interested, they may demand inappropriate amounts and price themselves out of the jobs. Candidates who ask for too little undervalue themselves or appear desperate.
- 10. Lack of career direction.** Job hunters who aren't clear about their career goals often can't spot or commit to appropriate opportunities. Not knowing what you want wastes everyone's time.
- 11. Job shopping.** Some applicants, particularly those in certain high-tech, sales, and marketing fields, will admit they're just "shopping" for opportunities and have little intention of changing jobs. This wastes time and leaves a bad impression with employers they may need to contact in the future.

Other Reasons for Rejection

- 1. They're just not that into you.** You're good, but someone else is better qualified. In an employer market place, the employers usually get exactly what they want. You may never even hear that you're "out" in this market, so don't expect it.
- 2. They may be into you, as soon as they get to you.** Companies and recruiters receive so many resumes for open jobs, they don't even have time to contact everyone. It's taking a long time to get response of any kind unless you count the auto response a response.
- 3. They would have been into you if you had followed directions.** If the job listing has the word "must" have experience in X, then you need to tailor your resume to show that. Also, be sure you apply exactly the way the company wants. If you don't, you're likely to end up in spam folders.
- 4. They might be into you if you apply for a more appropriate job.** If you are overqualified, under-qualified, or otherwise just wrong, you will not be contacted and don't assume that the company or recruiter will find the right fit for you. They'll take the resume and if you come up in a query then you'll be contacted.

5. **Your presentation could use some work.** Objective statement on resume for wrong job, spelling mistakes. lack of cover letter, or mass emails where the candidate had no clue what they were applying for.
6. **There isn't any job.** Could be a position is eliminated before it's even filled. Other times, companies post job openings even when there isn't any opening so they try to fill the applicant pool for future openings.

What Happened?

So, your resume is at the company, maybe you even interviewed and you have no idea where you stand. There are a few things you can do.

1. **Contact the company.** If you're sure you are the right person for the job, call the company...even if the ad said "no calls." Rather than calling HR, find out who the hiring manager is for the position. You need to call them! Don't leave a message but instead try calling early morning before an admin person would be in or even after five. You're more likely to reach a manager at those times.
2. **After your interview, don't be a pest.** One or two emails after your interview are OK. Anymore and you'll look desperate. Do NOT call the hiring authority's manager or go over their head to find out what your status is and definitely don't try other ways like sending your resume with a Board member or it will backfire and you'll probably be dropped.
3. **Re-read the job posting.** Did the resume you sent really fit the job requirements? Yes, it's a pain to tailor your resume to each job description but the resume screeners, HR or the hiring manager are looking for those requirements on your resume. If you don't have it, you won't get a call.
4. **Look at your resume.** Have others look at your resume. Is it really who you are? Is it professional? Does it show your FAB tailored to the company and job opening? Does it match your LinkedIn?
5. **Network** You are in a much better position if you've networked your way into a position versus just responding online to a posting.
6. **Ask the Recruiter** Did you interview through a recruiter? Ask the recruiter to let you know what the issue was and ask in a way that you are asking them to help you fix what went wrong. You can't fix what you don't know is broken.

Work on Those FABs

WHAT DOES A FAB DO?

- Tells what you can do for the employer.
- Tells how you can benefit the potential employer.
- Details what you have accomplished in present and past jobs.
- Can highlight your unique accomplishments and experiences.

Definition of F-A-B

F

Facts about yourself.

Example: Supervisor for 8 years. Staff engineering.

B.S. in accounting.

Experiences that are factual and objective.

A

Accomplishments

Significant, specific results you have obtained for present or past employers.

Quantitative and measurable.

Example: Reduced scrap by 15% by doing...

Increased sales by \$200K. Opened 38 new accounts.

B

Benefits

Concrete example of what you can do for NEW employer because of past experiences.

Example: Won't need long training periods.

HOW TO DO A FAB

1. Make several copies of the blank FAB sheet on page 22.
2. Block out time; about 2 to 3 hours.
3. Analyze yourself and what you have done. Single out **FEATURES** that make up your education, years and types of experience, patents, licenses, awards won, special seminars and unique life experience.
4. Prepare a timesheet of your history. List all positions, no matter how small, including all promotions. List all significant **ACCOMPLISHMENTS** for each position. Try to quantify them with specific accomplishments. Numbers talk. Study them over. Identify what you

can do and how you can **BENEFIT** the new employer because of past experience or training. Pick the most compelling reason someone should hire you over someone else.

5. Put the information together on the FAB form. List these Features and the Accomplishments for each feature. Next to it show BENEFITS as result of the Features and Accomplishments.

Try to get as many as possible. There may only be one benefit for numerous accomplishments.

Study them. Have you forgotten anything? Were there more accomplishments or benefits that you overlooked? Can you qualify anything else?

**BASED UPON YOUR FABs,
AS AN EMPLOYER, WOULD YOU WANT TO INTERVIEW THIS PERSON?**

14 Questions To Ask When Doing FABs

1. ***Did you help to increase sales, productivity, efficiency, etc.?*** What was the percentage or dollar contribution? How did you do this? Did you have a unique approach or different results from others?
2. ***Did you save money for the company?*** What were the circumstances? How much more (\$,%) than others? How were your results compared to others?
3. ***Did you institute any new systems or changes?*** What was the situation that led to the change? Who approved? Why was this system selected over others? Did it compete with others? What happened as a result?
4. ***Did you identify any problem that had been overlooked?*** What was the problem? What was the solution? Why was it overlooked?
5. ***Were you ever promoted?*** Why were you promoted? How long between promotions? Did you do something outstanding? How much more responsibility? Did you get to manage people? How many? Were you promoted by more than one party? Were you given significant salary increases or raises?
6. ***Did you train anyone?*** Did you develop training technique? Compare your results to others? Is your technique being used by others? Why is that?
7. ***Did you suggest any new programs?*** What were they about? What are the results? Did they increase efficiency or sales? Were they published or presented at any industry seminars?
8. ***Did you help to establish any new goals or objectives for your company?*** Did you convince management that they should adopt these goals or objectives? Why were they adopted?
9. ***Did you change the nature or scope of your job?*** Why or how did you redefine your position? Have others with similar positions had their positions redefined because of you? Were there responsibility changes because of this? What were they?
10. ***Did you ever undertake a project that was not part of your responsibility*** because you liked the problem? This is proof of job interest as well as the ability to take initiative.
11. ***Did you ever do anything to lighten your job or make it easier?*** (This could result in increased profits or productivity.)
12. ***What special problems were you hired for or brought in to solve?*** What did you do? How did you do it? What were the results?
13. ***Show any areas where you were creative*** (i.e., solutions, products, applications, markets, accounts, etc.)

14. *What would you say would be the most important qualities for the position you seek?* Put yourself in the shoes of your prospective boss. Describe six qualities and look for examples you have for each of them. How do you stack up?

FAB SHEET	Candidate's Name:	Position:	Compensation:
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<u>FEATURE</u> Facts such as education, job titles, etc.	<u>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</u> How well you performed compared with someone in similar position.	<u>BENEFITS</u> Value to prospective employer.

SAMPLE RESUME...FOLLOW SIMILAR STYLE
DO NOT RAMBLE – DO NOT TO EXCEED 2-3 PAGES
Place all Projects in detail on a separate document “Project Sheet”

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DO NOT PUT AN OBJECTIVE!

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY Example below

An effective management executive with a leadership style that provides strategic vision, high level account relationships and personal sales effectiveness. Experience includes successfully meeting the challenges in several key management positions. Strong personal record of profit and sales growth, market-driven product introductions and building high performance sales teams in US operations

CAREER SKILLS/KNOWLEDGE Example Below

Products/Technical Skills/Certifications

- ♦Voice/ Data products/ technologies
- ♦LAN/ WAN/ CRM / ERP / SAP / Oracle
- ♦Wireless & Wire lines Networks, Fiber, Routing, Cable, VOIP, Networking,
- ♦Switching, Transmission, Access, Wireless, OSs and Wireline Products/ Networks
- ♦End-to-end solutions, Requirements, Network designing and Architecture
- ♦Services and emerging/advanced technologies
- ♦SDM, Enterprise Architecture, Business Intelligence, Governance, Culture Shifting
- ♦Business Reengineering, Process, Lean, TOC, PM BOK, TDQM, Agile, SCRUM, XP, RUP
- ♦ITIL, ERP, Services, COBIT, SOA, Oracle, SAP
- ♦MS Project, Excel, Visio, MS Access, Erwin, Rose
- ♦PMP, MCSE, CISSP, CCNA

Management Skills

- ♦Vision, setting objectives, and P&L
- ♦Budgeting/Forecasting, Business Mgt.
- ♦People, team, Customer, Matrix Organizational management
- ♦Managing and heading large organizations
- ♦Customer, Product, Sales, Account, Business, R&D, Professional Services Management
- ♦Enterprise / eCommerce wide project and program office and Operations management
- ♦Strategic & tactical planning and execution
- ♦Strategy, facilitation/leadership/intuitive skills
- ♦Senior executive consulting/coaching/advising

EXPERIENCE

COMPANY

October 1, 2002 to Present

Description of company here...what they do, who they are, etc.

Your Title and dates you worked as this title

- Bullet points of responsibilities, accomplishments, and NUMBERS...sales numbers, people you were in charge of, revenue increases, etc....such as some of the examples listed below
- Coordinate Strategic team in attaining volume goals via new direct major accounts attaining \$568 million in revenue.
- Develop revenue goal of \$750 million US dollars with a margin target set at 18% net within 3 year period.
- Develop and implement new Distribution plan for both Direct and Indirect accounts
- Manage and direct a force of 31 Sales Reps and Managers in both Canada and US.
- Manage operating budget of \$16 million US dollars and ad budget of \$5 million US\$ dollars
- P&L responsibilities of \$125m annually
- **REASON FOR LEAVING**

REPEAT THE ABOVE FOR THE REST OF YOUR EMPLOYERS.

*****Education & Language skills should be at the top until you have numerous years experience**