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Welcome Students:

On behalf of the entire staff of the Engineering Career Resource Center (ECRC), I want to welcome Michigan Engineering and Computer Science students to our center. The ECRC continues to evolve in our efforts to provide a variety of services to assist you with your career planning. I encourage each of you to take full advantage of the services we have to offer.

The 2016-2017 recruiting season begins with renewed recruiting energy. We have seen an increase in the number of opportunities for engineers and computer scientists and we expect that trend to continue. Whether you are seeking employment or information about furthering your education, we are available to assist you. We utilize the online Career Services Management System ENGEnius.Jobs, which provides you with exclusive access to job listings and campus interviews. ENGEnius.Jobs is comprehensive, easy to use and your best link to the career services’ employment information for Michigan engineers and computer scientists.

Now is the best time to learn more about the many areas you can explore with your engineering and/or computer science education. We will help you make contact with those already working in the field and the numerous employers that seek Michigan engineers and computer scientists. Internship and cooperative education positions are also available to help you gain valuable experience before you graduate.

We look forward to working with you and hope you will take the time to give us feedback through email to ecrc-info@umich.edu or by visiting our office.

Sincerely,

Kerri Boivin
Director
Hey Wolverines, take a leap of innovation

If you’re passionate about creating what’s next, our Technology Development Programs can put you at the forefront of innovation. You’ll push everything you’ve learned at the University of Michigan to the limit, gaining the experience you need to build a lifelong career. With opportunities available in a range of technology areas, this is your chance to break new ground and transform the way we do business.

Be the future at att.jobs/UMICH or text ATT UMICH to 33733

MAX 12 msgs per month. Txt ATT STOP to 33733 to stop, HELP for help. Msg & Data rates may apply.

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Student Services

The Engineering Career Resource Center (ECRC) manages ENGenius.Jobs, a password-protected, online system designed to connect students with companies for employment opportunities. ENGenius.Jobs is a job posting and interview scheduling system powered by NACElink/Symplicity. Employers use the system to post jobs, set up campus interviews, and collect resumes from interested candidates. Students can use ENGenius.Jobs to apply to jobs, schedule interviews, research careers, conduct mock interviews, and schedule career advising appointments with the ECRC.

Career Advising
Professional staff and peer advisors are available in the ECRC to assist you with resume writing, interview skills, job search techniques, negotiating offers, and navigating ENGenius.Jobs. Be sure to make use of their expertise. Career advising appointments can be scheduled on ENGenius.Jobs. One-on-one resume critiques and mock interviews are some of the most sought after services offered by our Career Advisors. The ECRC also maintains career resources in the form of books, handouts, and other reference materials for your use.

Workshops and Employer Presentations
Workshops are routinely offered by the ECRC on topics including Job Search Strategies, Resume Writing, Interview Skills, and Career Fair Preparation. Employer representatives may also visit campus and conduct presentations on engineering careers and career development topics. Check the calendar on the ECRC website and ENGenius.Jobs for information on upcoming events.

Cooperative Education Program
The Cooperative Education Program (Co-op) is for students who wish to gain significant work experience before they graduate. A co-op is similar to an internship, but is typically longer in duration. Often, a student in the Cooperative Education Program will alternate work semesters with school semesters. You can apply to co-op positions on ENGenius.Jobs. You can also discuss your co-op job search with a Career Advisor.

Internships
Summer internships provide an opportunity to learn more about what engineers do on the job, gain meaningful experience, and earn money in the process. Many of the companies that come on campus to interview are seeking interns to fill summer positions. The earlier you begin looking for an internship, the better. It is not unusual for some companies to fill internship positions in the fall semester for the following summer.

On-Campus Recruiting
Hundreds of companies visit the College of Engineering every year to interview engineering and computer science students. The interviewing season is typically early-September through November, and January through March. Use ENGenius.Jobs to apply to positions and sign up for interviews if you are selected. If you are graduating in April, keep in mind most interviews for permanent positions take place in the fall. It is not uncommon for students to know by December or January where they will be working after graduation.

ECRC Services – Students Share Advice They Received

**The Career Advisor taught me valuable skills in preparing for my interview and how to market myself to employers.**

— Kristen, BSE ChE ’17

**The advice helped me weigh my options between different job offers, negotiate the offers, and make a final decision regarding my summer internship.**

— Dmitry, BSE CSE ’15

**The various workshops (interview strategy, resume writing) helped me grasp the big picture of how to find an internship and helped me get started to prepare the materials.**

— Yang, PhD NAME ’16

Job Search Code of Ethics

The Job Search Code of Ethics states the policy for use of ENGenius.Jobs, our online recruiting system powered by NACElink/Symplicity, and participation in on-campus interviews. By using ENGenius.Jobs, you are indicating your acceptance of the terms of the Job Search Code of Ethics. To view the most up-to-date version of the Job Search Code of Ethics, please visit career.engin.umich.edu/studentpolicy.

Offers and Acceptances of Employment

We strongly encourage students to inform the ECRC of offers and acceptances of employment. Once an offer has been accepted, discontinue campus interviews and cancel any remaining interviews in accordance with the cancellation policy defined in the Job Search Code of Ethics. You should also make every effort to avoid reneging on an accepted offer. Gather information, ask plenty of questions, and meet with an ECRC advisor, all in attempt to make an informed decision regarding an offer of employment. Once that commitment is made, reneging on an offer has a very negative impact. It tarnishes your reputation and damages the reputation of Michigan Engineers. Take your offers seriously and plan to honor your commitments. For additional information please visit the Offers and Acceptances Policy at career.engin.umich.edu/employmentoffers.
Create Your Story ➤ Build Your Brand

The Job Search Process

A job search is a dynamic process. The tools you use in your search will be modified and shaped over time as you continue to grow and develop as a student, a professional and a life-long learner.

To be most effective in the job search process, you’ll want to take time for self-reflection. Understanding “you”—your unique strengths, natural abilities, passions, and successes—will help you develop and articulate your value to others in your network and to potential employers.

What do we recommend? **START EARLY.** Seek out opportunities to develop and demonstrate transferable skills. Capture your accomplishments in writing as you experience them. While this may not always be practical, we suggest that you minimally summarize each experience at its culmination. Waiting too long may cause you to lose some of the detail and the results you achieved.

As you gather information, focus on telling your story, i.e., who you are, what you are capable of, and how your efforts impacted the group, organization or activity you supported. You’ll want to communicate these results in clear, concise, relevant messaging about you (also known as your BRAND). Simply stated, this is what you can offer the employer. Understanding your value and expressing it confidently allows you to shine in every interaction you have, whether in person or in writing. Ultimately, it is the demonstration of your strengths and their relevance to your target role/career that will lead to a successful search.

Guide to the ECRC—Through the Years

Below are recommendations on how to utilize the ECRC’s resources during your time as a University of Michigan student. While the timeline has been designed with the undergraduate student in mind, graduate students can also use this timeline—think of the “freshman” activities as things to do when you first come to campus and aspire to move up to the “senior” activities before you graduate.

### The Job Search – Shared Advice

*My advice for students seeking employment would be to learn your strengths and weakness and use them to tailor your resume and interviews. Also, think back on your experience throughout your education or previous internships and determine what you could have done better in each scenario. This will help you understand what you need to do in the future to be the best you can be.*

—Dylan, BSE MSE ’15

*Preparation is key. Prepare yourself by knowing information about your target companies and also by being able to clearly articulate your accomplishments to recruiters.*

—Michael, Whirlpool
The Engineering Career Resource Center (ECRC) manages ENGenius.Jobs, our web-based recruiting program. Students and alumni of the University of Michigan - Ann Arbor College of Engineering, as well as the LS&A Computer Science program, are eligible to use the system.

Setting up Your Account
• An email from ECRC containing your username and password was sent to every eligible student’s UMICH.EDU email account. If you did not receive this information, please email ecrc-info@umich.edu.
• Go to engineering-umich-csm.symphlicity.com/students or use the quick-link on the ECRC homepage to log in.
• Click My Account and Skills Profile on the left side of the page, then review and update any editable information under the Personal, Academic/Skills Profile, and Privacy sections.
• Be sure to read the policies listed under the Personal and Privacy sections, and then place a check mark in the appropriate Policy Affirmation boxes to indicate your acceptance of these policies.
• Click My Documents on the left of the page and then upload a resume(s). You will need to upload a resume in your account to begin applying for jobs.

Main Menu Tabs
Profile
Once you apply to a job through ENGenius.Jobs or choose to have your default resume included within the resume book, employers may then have access to view information included under the Academic/Skills Profile section of your Profile, in addition to any documents you submit to them directly. Aside from degree/major you are responsible for keeping all information under the Academic/Skills Profile section accurate and up to date.
• Continue to keep your personal information updated (address, phone number, etc.).
• Check out options such as e-newsletter and text message alerts for upcoming interviews and workshops.

Documents
• Upload and manage up to 30 documents.
• Use the Resource Library under Resources to find helpful documents like the Student User Guide and Job Search Code of Ethics, and research careers using the Career Explorer.

Job Postings
Under this tab, you can access two job posting databases: ENGenius.Jobs and NACElink Network, as well as view submitted applications.

ENGenius.Jobs is the database of opportunities available specifically to University of Michigan CoE/LS&A Computer Science students and alumni.
• Search for full-time, internship and co-op opportunities.
• Search by geographic location, position type, and many other criteria. Try using the Saved Searches option, which can save you time during frequently used searches and allow you to receive notifications of new opportunities.
• Follow the instructions in the How to Apply section of each individual job posting. The employer may ask that you submit your resume through both ENGenius.Jobs and their website. Failure to follow instructions may lead to elimination from consideration.
• To withdraw an application or update attached documents for a non-OCR job you have previously applied to, go to the My Job Applications tab within Job Postings.

NACElink Network connects you to a national database of job opportunities.
• Search based on keyword or location.
• You may also search specifically for international opportunities.

Employers
• Search for companies of interest, save your favorites, and keep track of key contacts.
• Search by name, location, and industry.

Interviews
• You can accept and decline employer invitations for interviews.
• This is also where you would cancel or reschedule interviews.

Calendar
• View personal events, ECRC workshops and sponsored events, and career advising appointments.
• Sign up to meet with our Career Advisors by selecting Request a Career Advising Appointment on the right side of your home page. You will be sent an email upon appointment confirmation.

Did you know?
You can use ENGenius.Jobs to:
• Sign up for a career advising appointment
• Register to attend ECRC workshops
• Apply to full-time, internship, and co-op opportunities
• Conduct a virtual mock interview
• Schedule on-campus interviews when selected
Take your first step on a management career path. Our Professional Development Programs put you on the fast track for professional and leadership opportunities throughout Bosch. Within 24 months you will complete four rotations, one of which is international. You will be partnered with an executive mentor for professional coaching and gain leadership exposure through structured networking events. You’ll get to know the company inside and out, make independent contributions and cultivate your skill set. Start your career with Bosch’s Professional Development Training Program for Bachelor’s-level candidates or the Junior Managers Program for Master’s graduates.

What should you bring to the table? An innovative mindset, flexibility, results-oriented spirit and, of course, leadership potential. Think you’ve got it? Join Bosch and begin your exciting career today.

Apply now. Discover your potential with our Professional Development Programs.

www.boschcampus.com
Resume Writing for Impact

How Do I Write a Resume That Captures Employers’ Attention?
Before we answer this question, it’s helpful to point out that a resume is not a comprehensive composition of your life experiences. It is made up of key experiences, described in concise, action-oriented, achievement statements that demonstrate your skills and motivation to perform the job.

How Do I Convey That I am the Ideal Candidate?
You present yourself as the obvious choice by articulating your value proposition. Describe your skills, knowledge and abilities that satisfy the posted requirements. Then, explain how you have achieved successful results. You need to be clear about the problems you’ve solved and the impact you have made.

Hiring Managers and HR Representatives expect to see results on your resume. Demonstrating your impact in this way allows them to see connections between what you have done previously and what you can do for them. In addition, clearly stating your contributions demonstrates your awareness of the value you bring. You’ve shown that you understand that organizations hire people who will solve their challenges, ease their burden, and improve operations. You will make their lives easier if they hire right.

You have probably heard this many times before. Employers don’t read resumes; they quickly scan them, spending roughly 30-60 seconds looking for evidence of skills, abilities and achievements related to their needs. If they have to spend too much time figuring out what you’ve done, they are likely to pass you by! Show them why you’re the best candidate for them. Create a visual representation of your story through words. Understand what they are looking for, and then match your achievements to their needs.

Recognize that many employers seek common traits. Top among them are teamwork, motivation, work ethic, communication (verbal and written), analytical abilities, problem-solving skills, and initiative. As you craft your final resume, choose words and phrases that allow you to demonstrate evidence of these skills.

While many students may be tempted to omit “unrelated” (non-engineering) work experience from their resumes, these experiences convey character traits, skills and motivation that are extremely important to employers. As you analyze your experiences, draw out things that distinguish you from other candidates. Be sure to highlight what is unique about you—relative to what the employers are looking for.

How Do You Uncover Your Impact?
For each of your main accomplishments ask:
• What was different or better when you finished?
• What got in your way as you performed this role? How did you get around it?
• How did you improve yourself in this process? (Did you increase your technical skills or creativity? Learn from others? Improve your interpersonal skills? Remember—think transferable skills!)

Formula for Success:
Impact Statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bullet Point Format</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Action: What did you do? (Use power verb)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Context: How did you do it? (Define skills, complexity or environment)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Result: Why did you do it? (Explain the purpose of your effort)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples of Impact Statements

Summer Camp Counselor
Before
Planned activities for summer youth camp.
Supervised junior counselors.

After
Developed and implemented orientation program for new volunteers to ensure safety and learning goals were achieved for all campers.
Recruited and trained additional volunteers to improve camp operations and expand scope of offerings.
Power Verbs for Your Resume

accelerated  accommodated  accomplished  achieved  acquired  acted  activated  adapted  added  addressed  adjusted  administered  admitted  advanced  advised  aided  alleviated  allocated  allowed  altered  ameliorated  amended  analyzed  appointed  apportioned  appraised  apportioned  approved  approximated  arbitrated  arranged  ascertained  assembled  assessed  assigned  assisted  attained  attested  audited  augmented  authored  authorized  balanced  bolstered  boosted  brainstormed  budgeted  built  calculated  catalogued  centralized  certified  chaired  charted  clarified  classified  coached  collaborated  collected  commissioned  committed  communicable  compared  compiled  composed  computed  conceptualized  concluded  confirmed  consented  consolidated  constructed  contracted  contributed  convicted  convinced  cooperated  coordinated  correlated  corresponded  counseled  created  critiqued  customized  debugged  deciphered  dedicated  delegated  deliberated  demonstrated  designated  designed  determined  devaluated  developed  devised  diagnosed  directed  disbursed  dispatched  displayed  drafted  eased  eclipsed  edited  educated  elevated  elicited  employed  empowered  enabled  encouraged  endorsed  engineer  enhanced  enlarged  enlisted  enriched  enumerated  envisioned  established  estimated  evaluated  examined  executed  exercised  expanded  expedited  explained  explained  extended  extracted  fabricated  facilitated  familiarized  fashioned  figured  finalized  forecasted  formulated  fostered  founded  fulfilled  generated  grew  guaranteed  guided  hired  identified  illustrated  implemented  improved  improvised  increased  indexed  indicated  inferred  influenced  informed  initiated  innovated  inspected  inspired  instituted  instructed  integrated  interceded  interpreted  interviewed  introduced  invented  investigated  involved  issued  judged  justified  launched  lectured  led  licensed  lightened  linked  maintained  marketed  measured  mediated  minimized  mobilized  modeled  moderated  modernized  modified  multiplied  negotiated  officiated  operated  orchestrated  organized  originated  overhauled  performed  persuaded  pioneered  planned  polished  prepared  prescribed  prioritized  processed  procured  produced  programmed  projected  promoted  publicized  purchased  queried  questioned  raised  rated  realized  recommended  reconciled  recorded  recruited  refined  rectified  reduced (losses)  refined  referred  reformed  regarded  regulated  rehabilitated  reinforced  rejuvenated  related  relieved  remedied  remodeled  repaired  reported  represented  researched  reserved  resolved  (problems)  restored  retrieved  revamped  reviewed  revised  revitalized  revived  sanctioned  satisfied  scheduled  screened  scrutinized  secured  served  set goals  settled  shaped  smoothed  solicited  solved  sought  spearheaded  specified  spoke  stimulated  streamlined  strengthened  studied  submitted  substantiated  suggested  summarized  supervised  supplemented  surveyed  sustained  synthesized  systematized  tabulated  tailored  traced  trained  transacted  transformed  translated  transmitted  updated  upgraded  validated  valued  verified  visualized  wrote

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

A resume is your opportunity to explain to an organization why you are the ideal candidate for a position. The following tips will assist you in putting your best foot forward!

Grammar
- Be consistent with your punctuation.
- Do not switch verb tenses within a job. Write in the present tense for duties you are currently performing.
- Spell-out numbers between one and nine. Use numerals for numbers 10 and above unless it appears at the beginning of a sentence.
- Capitalize all proper nouns.
- Perform spell check on your finished document to avoid misspellings.

Word Choice
- Limit technical terms to ensure a general audience will understand your achievements.
- Use a variety of action verbs to start descriptions of jobs and/or tasks (e.g., designed, increased, developed).

Verify
- Dates of all prior employment.
- Your address, phone number, and email addresses (use a professional email address).

Design
- Use appropriate margins (0.5 - 1 inch).
- Place name, address, phone number, and email address at the top.
- Use one, easy-to-read, and professional font (no less than 11 point).
- Apply highlighting techniques (bold, italics, underline) consistently throughout.
- Do not over-use capitalization, italics, underlines, or other emphasizing features.
- Use one bullet style throughout your resume.
- Ensure consistent alignment of bullet points and headings (same indentation for each category throughout).
- List experiences in reverse chronological order within each section.

What to Include
- Educational information including degree, graduation date, and GPA if over a 3.0 (see detail below).
- Technical skills.
- Previous work experiences.
- Engineering course projects.
- Student organizations or other activities.

GPA
Most employers are going to want to know your GPA eventually. If your GPA is above a 3.0 on a 4.0 GPA scale, you should list it on your resume. It may be a good idea to list it even if it is under a 3.0. Please contact the ECRC to speak with a career advisor about your personal GPA to receive the best advice for your situation.

Omit
- Personal information such as a photo, gender, race, age, sexual orientation, religion, political affiliation, marital status, number of children (see “potentially sensitive information” below).
- “References Available Upon Request”—The employer will assume they are available.

Carefully Consider
- Your subheadings—How do you want to classify your experiences to be most effective?
- Potentially sensitive information—Not all employers will share the same opinion as you about specific groups, organizations, and/or lifestyles in which you are a member or in which you participate. If you are involved in a group and have gained applicable skills through the group, it is appropriate to identify it on your resume. However, you should carefully consider whether it is worth listing.
- Medical/Health information—Although it could justify specific things in your resume (time gap, GPA), an employer may become concerned that your health problems will affect your job performance.

Walk-in Undergrad Resume Critiques

Our Peer Advisors are available to provide feedback on undergrad resumes at various times throughout the week. Check the schedule posted at the ECRC (230 Chrysler Center) or contact us at 734-647-7160 or ecrc-info@umich.edu for details.

Bring your resume in during Walk-in Hours and ask to meet with one of our Peer Advisors. Our PAs can help you polish your resume so that it stands out to employers!

Learn to:
- Organize your experiences to capture and hold employers’ interest
- Describe your accomplishments with strong impact statements
- Include content that provides a well-rounded picture of who you are

http://career.engin.umich.edu/
Want to develop software that helps over 6 million kids become better readers? How about working in all stages of the development process, from front end to big data?

Learning A-Z software engineers deliver award-winning software to nearly half the school districts in the country and over 155 countries worldwide using a fast-paced, iterative development process that puts new features and curriculum materials into the hands of our customers every month.

APPLY TODAY AT LEARNINGA-Z.COM/CAREERS
The Curriculum Vitae

What Is It?
A curriculum vitae, also called a CV, is a job search document that gives extensive information on the applicant’s qualifications and background. Whereas a resume should be limited to one to two pages, a CV can be many pages in length.

Who Needs One?
A CV is used most often by PhD students who are applying for either positions in academia or research positions in industry. For most bachelor’s and master’s degree students, a resume is more appropriate than a CV.

What to Include?
All CVs should begin with your contact information. What follows will depend on your background and the type of position you are seeking. Here are some common sections to include in a CV:

Education
List your degrees in reverse chronological order. Include:
- Degree
- Institution and location

Experience
This section is one of the most important on your CV. Include:
- Title of position
- Name of organization and location
- Dates
- Description of your responsibilities (this can be in a bullet point format)
- Research experience can go in this section
- Tip: You can also include unpaid experiences under your experience section. Just because you didn’t get paid for it, doesn’t mean it isn’t valuable experience!

Teaching Experience
This is an especially valuable section if you are interested in a career in academia.

Publications and Presentations
Depending on how many presentations or publications you have, you may want to list the most relevant ones first or divide this section into categories.

Activities
In addition to extracurricular activities, be sure to include membership in any professional associations.

Skills
Highlight your technical skills and language skills in this section.

References
References should be included on the final page of your CV.

Do not feel as if you need to include every section listed above. Also, feel free to add additional sections that make sense given your experiences and the positions you are applying to. For example, you may consider adding a Leadership section or an Academic Projects section. Finally, be sure to schedule an appointment with an ECRC Career Advisor for a professional review of your CV.
Seeking the right balance? Let’s make it work!

At Evonik, we empower our employees to strike the right balance between their professional and personal life. Be a part of our international team. Learn more about the countless opportunities at: evonik.com/careers

Exploring opportunities. Growing together.

Evonik. Power to create.
DAWN POWERS
2121 Bonisteel Blvd.
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
email@umich.edu

OBJECTIVE
Seeking a summer 2017 environmental engineering internship with Siemens with a focus in water waste management.

EDUCATION
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI
Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Civil and Environmental Engineering
GPA: 3.2/4.0
April 2018

Technische Universität Berlin
Berlin, Germany
Study Abroad
May 2015-August 2015
• Completed classes in environmental engineering and German language
• Participated in cultural and industrial excursions to understand intricacies of German culture and business
• Volunteered in local elementary school, gaining cross-cultural and teamwork skills

EXPERIENCE
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI
Research Assistant – Love Biotechnology Research Lab
September 2016-Present
• Assess the efficacy of using urine and urine derived product (struvite) as agricultural fertilizers
• Evaluate the fate of nutrients and biological contaminants after storage and once products are land applied
• Develop methods of testing concentrations of nitrogen, ammonia and phosphorous to be implemented after receiving sample runoff from the test site

Midland Community Center
Midland, MI
Camp Counselor
May 2016-August 2016
• Led summer programs and camps for children age five through thirteen
• Designed lesson plans and activities to enhance each child’s experience based on age, gender and interests
• Worked collaboratively with counselors, supervisors and parents to provide a fun and safe environment for all

PROJECT EXPERIENCE
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI
Analysis of Solar Power
January 2016-April 2016
• Researched use of solar power in residential areas to determine economic feasibility
• Compared costs of diverse solar cells, taking into consideration tax refunds and divergent energy outputs
• Compiled results in formal report and presented findings to company CEO and leadership team for further study

Water Remediation
September 2015-December 2015
• Analyzed potential high pollution areas in local water systems following heavy storms
• Presented plans to ensure pollution spill prevention for the future
• Recommended cleanup implementation procedures for second phase of project

LEADERSHIP
Hopps Research Scholars Program
Ann Arbor, MI
Vice President
September 2015-April 2016
• Developed corporate partnerships to establish first private corporate scholarship and secured $25K in funds
• Improved program efficiency by leveraging best practices across similar campus groups nationwide

COMPUTER SKILLS
Languages: C++, Matlab, Fortran
Applications: Microsoft Office, AutoCad, RISA 3D

ACTIVITIES
Civil and Environmental Engineers Student Advisory Council
Society of Women Engineers
September 2014-Present
Sample Resume

JUSTIN TIME
2121 Bonisteel Blvd., Ann Arbor, MI 48109
e-mail@umich.edu • (xxx) xxx-xxxx

EDUCATION
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI
Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Industrial & Operations Engineering May 2018
Minor in Entrepreneurship, Engineering Honors Program GPA: 3.89/4.00

EXPERIENCE
Engineering Advising Center & Career Resource Center, Ann Arbor, MI
Peer Advisor May 2015 – Apr 2016
• Led 1,300+ first year engineering students through summer orientation to ensure smooth transition to college
• Facilitated both large group discussions and individual advising, and lead students through a variety of activities to create a welcoming, friendly, and professional environment
• Provided academic and career support including class planning, registration, and resume critiques to the undergraduate engineering student body, co-presented LinkedIn workshop series to promote students’ career success

PROJECT EXPERIENCE
University of Michigan, Ross School of Business, Ann Arbor, MI
• Brainstormed and finalized the idea of introducing Tetherbit, a location tracking bracelet for child safety monitoring and a software bundle for supervisors
• Conducted research utilizing online and personal resources on the design of our product solution, costs, market for wearable technology, as well as competitors to determine optimal pricing and launching strategy
• Created a five-year financial projection in MS Excel, formulated a business plan to pitch in the final presentation to potential investors

University of Michigan, College of Engineering, Ann Arbor, MI
• Assessed the effects of various training tools on horse’s gait height using self-developed housing and sensors aiming to improve horses’ performance in competitions
• Performed a series of on-site tests and executed data analysis using software including Matlab, MS Excel, and Kinovea to deduce final conclusion

LEADERSHIP
Michigan Chapter of Triangle Fraternity, Ann Arbor, MI
Leadership Development Chair Dec 2014 – Dec 2015
• Organized a series of personal development events, including the Strength Finder Workshop and the Culture Presentation to develop and foster leadership qualities within each of the 50 members
• Informed and encouraged members to become involved with leadership opportunities within the Michigan community and national organization to maximize the overall impact of the fraternity

SKILLS
Computer: C++, Matlab, MS Excel, Minitab, AMPL, SolidWorks, Kinove
Languages: German and French

ACTIVITIES
Global Scholars Residence Program Sept 2015 – Present
Acoustic Guitar Club Sept 2014 – Present
Michigan Hybrid Racing Team Sept 2014 – Dec 2014
Sample Resume

Annie Arbor

(XXX) XXX-XXXX • email@umich.edu • 2121 Bonisteel Blvd. • Ann Arbor, MI 48109

SUMMARY
Experienced in electrical engineering and communications applications. Graduate concentration in communications. Primary strengths include biosystems, mobile satellite systems, data imaging, and high frequency circuits.

EDUCATION
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI
Master of Science in Engineering in Electrical Engineering Systems April 2017
GPA 3.64/4.00

Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, VA
Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering April 2015
GPA 3.81/4.00
Coursework: Microprocessor System Design, High-frequency Circuit Design Automatic Control

EXPERIENCE
University of Michigan Biomedical Ultrasonics Lab
Ann Arbor, MI
Graduate Research Assistant September 2016-Present
• Develop real-time DSP algorithms for motion tracking
• Write simulation programs using C/C++ for ultrasonic imaging systems
• Develop VXI memory board using Altera FPGAs to capture real-time RF data from ultrasound scanners and interface to workstations
• Support Windows system administration and lab website maintenance

General Electric Medical Systems (GEMS)
Waukesha, WI
Safety & Regulatory Engineering Intern April 2016-August 2016
• Performed electromagnetic compatibility testing (EMC) on X-Ray, Ultrasound, MR, Nuclear, CT and IIS devices to ensure proper functionality
• Eliminated or reduced RF emissions of medical equipment
• Assisted with setup of equipment in an Open Air Test Site

RESEARCH PROJECTS
Iterative Decoding of Product Codes: Simulated performance of a sub-optimal iterative receiver for product codes and compared it to the theoretical upper bound

Implementation of the Generic Viterbi Algorithm: Implemented generic Viterbi Algorithm in C and used it for the performance evaluation of soft and hard decision decoding of convolution codes over AWGN channels

COMPUTER SKILLS
Platforms: Windows Vista/7, Mac OS, UNIX: Solaris, HP-UX
Languages: C/C++, MATLAB, Assembly (incl. Real-time DSP), HTML, JavaScript, Perl, Java, Visual Basic, Shell Scripts, LabView, x86/8051/8098
Applications: Microsoft Office, Altera MAX+PLUS II, Spice, Protel, SPSS

AWARDS
University of Michigan, EECS Department Summer Fellowship, 2015
Virginia Commonwealth University, Russell Scholar, 2013-2015

LANGUAGES
Fluent in German and Spanish
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Cover Letter Format

**General:** Cover letters should not exceed one page in length and should be written for a specific position. Utilizing a generic cover letter to apply to multiple positions is not recommended.

**When emailing:** Insert your cover letter as page one of your resume and identify this in your brief email. Your email can simply state that you are interested in a specific position, you appreciate their consideration, and attached is your resume and cover letter.

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**Your name and address as they appear on your resume**

Date

Contact Person, Title
Company Name
Address
City, State Zip

Dear Mr./Ms./Dr./Hiring Representative (Contact Person):

**First Paragraph—Introduction**
Establishes the purpose of your letter, explains why you are interested in the position, and why the employer should be interested in you for the position (interests, previous experience).

- State why you are writing by naming the specific position or larger career aspirations.
- Explain how you heard about the position/employer and why you are interested in working with their group in this role.
- Insert a brief sentence that gives your degree, major, college affiliation and graduation date.
- Mention the contact person from who you learned about the position (if applicable).

**Middle Paragraph(s)—Body (1-2 paragraphs depending on background)**
Generate interest with content that demonstrates you have researched the company, and that you are able to align your skills and interests with the company as well as its offered position.

- Indicate how you can help the employer achieve organizational goals in your specialty. Focus on what you can do for them rather than why you want the position.
- Highlight your most significant accomplishments, abilities and experiences that are specifically relevant to the employer and job requirements.
- **DO NOT SIMPLY RESTATE YOUR RESUME.** Rather, elaborate and explain important experiences and personal qualities that cannot be indicated on a resume.

**Final Paragraph—Closing**
State your commitment to action.

- Take the initiative to make clear what happens next. For example, indicate that you will be contacting them to ensure that they received your resume and/or to clarify any additional questions.
- Indicate that you are grateful for their consideration, and look forward to hearing back from him or her.

Sincerely,

Your name

Enclosure(s)
Sample Cover Letter

JACKSON BARBER
xxx-xxx-xxxx
email@umich.edu
2121 Bonisteel Blvd.
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

September 24, 2016

Ms. Brenda Jones
New Computer World
77 College Blvd.
San Francisco, CA 94132

Dear Ms. Jones:

I am writing to apply for the Systems Engineer position available at New Computer World. As a student at the University of Michigan College of Engineering, I recently had the opportunity to hear recruiter, Jose Cabrere, describe NCW’s exciting developments during a recent corporate information session on campus; and I am very interested in working with you to deliver innovative computing platforms to your global clients. I am currently pursuing a Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Electrical Engineering; and I plan to graduate in April 2015. I am confident that my background in electrical engineering, including three relevant internships, makes me particularly well suited for this opportunity.

My thorough electrical engineering coursework and previous industry experience will provide a solid foundation for the work of a Systems Engineer. I have experience developing, implementing, and testing code in both assembly languages and C/C++ during my internships at Hewlett-Packard and Advanced Micro Devices. In each case, I was recognized by the project leads for my ability to quickly troubleshoot and resolve issues without impacting the implementation timeline. I also successfully led a reliability verification process on a McKinley microprocessor, and designed a 32 adder on a K8 microprocessor.

In addition to my strong technical skills, I possess excellent communication skills, as evidenced by my leadership roles in the National Society of Black Engineers (NSBE). I supervised the activities of four teammates; completing projects on-time and submitting comprehensive, accurate technical reports. As the New Programs Chair for NSBE, I tasked each of four committee chairs with the goal of finding and implementing a meaningful service opportunity for our members. This involved creating a timeline, reviewing proposals and budgets, and scheduling meetings to check each group’s progress. During my tenure, I was able to effectively launch three new programs aimed at connecting our members to over 200 high school students.

I believe my unique combination of skills and experience makes me a great fit for New Computer World. I look forward to discussing my qualifications with you further during an upcoming on-campus interview.

Sincerely,

Jackson Barber

Jackson Barber
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Hoping to Gain Valuable Industry Experience? Consider Doing a Co-op

When considering how to obtain real-world experience while in college, many students immediately think of internships. While internships are valuable and fit easily around students’ class schedules, co-op positions offer the opportunity to become more deeply involved in an organization, do more substantive work, and gain work experience that may make one more employable after graduation.

Co-op experiences typically involve multiple and/or longer work terms. For example, a co-op student may work for a company from May until December, and then return to school in January for the winter semester. Typically, students participating in a co-op will not be taking classes and will instead be gaining real-world experience by working full-time for a company during the length of the co-op. Participating in a co-op may delay your graduation date. Before committing to a co-op, you should create an academic plan with your academic advisor that details which courses you plan to take each semester to make sure you are on track to graduate.

Consider how a co-op will fit into your schedule, but don’t miss the opportunity to participate just because you are in a rush to graduate. Co-op opportunities are a great way to learn more about your field and translate what you have learned in the classroom into work assignments. While on co-op, you may learn about a new area of interest that will influence what courses you will take in the future. Co-op experience will also make you more attractive to companies when you begin to apply for full-time opportunities. Many companies understand that co-ops typically involve more learning and hands-on experience than internships, and so value candidates with co-op experience accordingly. Furthermore, taking a co-op position will allow you to earn money that could help to defray college expenses. Most co-op positions pay very well!

Before accepting a co-op position, make sure to formally apply to the ECRC’s Co-op Program so that you can retain your student status while you are away from the university on a co-op. To learn more about co-op, including how to find co-op opportunities, schedule an appointment with an ECRC Career Advisor.

Have additional questions about pursuing a co-op opportunity? Email ecrc-coop@umich.edu.

Tips for International Students

- International students have much to offer employers including cross-cultural skills, diversity, a global perspective, perseverance and language/communication skills. There are many employers who will (and do) hire international employees.

- Just like any job search, networking is essential. Many, if not most, jobs are found this way. Make sure you develop networking skills, take advantage of networking opportunities and understand how your cultural norms may impact your utilization of these skills. In the U.S., self-promotion in communication is considered a strength, and is often necessary when networking.

- Language barriers, real or perceived, and/or other concerns about communication skills may exist. For assistance, go to the University of Michigan’s English Language Institute website (www.lsa.umich.edu/eli), and amongst other resources, look at “Conversation Circles” and “English Learning Links.”

- Pursue professional experiences that demonstrate an immersion into U.S. culture as well as daily use of the English language. Some experiences include intramural sports, residence hall activities, student organizations and leadership positions.

- Use a diverse approach when looking for opportunities. Include companies with international locations, and seek out occupations where international employees may be needed. Try to gain experience in internships and co-ops.

- Because some employers may be less knowledgeable of international hiring practices, you must be the expert. Having thorough and complete knowledge of CPT, OPT, AT and visa status will help you as well as the employer.

- The UM International Center regularly sponsors workshops for international students on finding internships and full-time jobs in the U.S. For more information, see their website at www.internationalcenter.umich.edu.
International Students and the Job Search

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

The following is an overview of the issues most relevant to international students in developing a job search strategy. Additional information about the employment process and related topics can be found through your career center and on the internet.

Bureau of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Regulations

As an international student, you should only obtain employment-related information from an experienced immigration attorney or your campus USCIS representative. Advice from any other resource may be inaccurate. Once you have decided to remain in the United States to work, contact the international student services office or the office of human resources on your campus and make an appointment with your USCIS representative. In addition to helping you fill out necessary forms, the USCIS representative will inform you of the costs associated with working in the United States.

Importance of Skills and Career Field

Find out if your degree and skills-set are currently in demand in the U.S. job market. An advanced degree, highly marketable skills or extensive experience will all make your job search easier. Find out what region of the United States holds the majority of the jobs in your field; you may need to relocate in order to find the job you want. Learn all you can about your targeted career field by attending professional meetings and regional conferences.

Role of Employers

It is the employer’s responsibility to find the right people for his or her company—not to help you find a job. The interview is successful when both of you see a match between the employer’s needs and your interest and ability to do the job.

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

- College recruiting
- Campus or community job fairs
- Posting jobs on the company website or on national job posting sites on the internet
- Posting jobs in major newspapers or trade publications
- Posting jobs with professional associations
- Resume searches on national online services
- Employee referrals
- Regional and national conferences
- Employment agencies (“headhunters”)

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

Strong Communication Skills

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

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

It’s important to be able to positively promote yourself and talk with confidence about your education, relevant skills and related experiences. Self-promotion is rarely easy for anyone. But, it can be especially difficult for individuals from cultures where talking about yourself is considered inappropriate. When interviewing in the United States, however, you are expected to be able to explain your credentials and why you are suitable for the position.

Be sensitive to the interviewer’s verbal and nonverbal cues. Some international students may not realize when their accent is causing them to be misunderstood. Interviewers are sometimes too embarrassed or impatient to ask for clarification, so be on the lookout for nonverbal clues, such as follow-up questions that don’t match your responses or sudden disinterest on the part of the interviewer. Also, make sure you express proper nonverbal communication; always look directly at the employer and make an appointment with your USCIS representative. In addition to helping you fill out necessary forms, the USCIS representative will inform you of the costs associated with working in the United States.

Career Center

The career center can be a valuable resource in your job search. Be aware, however, that some employers using the career center won’t interview students who are not U.S. citizens. Though this may limit your ability to participate in some campus interviews, there are numerous ways to benefit from the campus career center:

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

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

Written by Rosita Smith.
Job Search Strategies and Networking

It is never too early to begin looking for potential employment opportunities. Even if you are not interested in enrolling in an internship, co-op or full-time job in the near future, you should take the proper steps to ensure success when you are active in the job market. Begin by reading job postings, attending career fairs and speaking with peers, professors and professionals about your area of study. This will not only help you narrow your job search, but it will also assist in the development of your network. As a University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, College of Engineering student or declared computer science major in the College of LS&A, your access to ENGenius.Jobs can be a great asset to you when searching for positions and reaching out to members in your profession.

Top Five Tips for Securing Employment

1. **Utilize a Diverse Approach**—Visit corporate, research, educational, government as well as other employing organizations’ websites in your area(s) of interest. The key is to use a variety of resources and means to find positions. While ENGenius.Jobs is a valuable resource, keep your search broad and use other resources as well.

2. **Network, Network, Network!**—Many jobs are found through personal connections. Connect with faculty, staff, family associates, friends and former colleagues for the chance to learn more about hiring practices, trends and opportunities in your field. LinkedIn is one of the most widely used online networking resources. Additional networking resources include student groups and professional associations.

3. **Do Your Research**—Research the organization where you would like to work. Make sure you know their competitors, challenges, financial outlook, mission and values. Review their website and look for them in the news. If possible, schedule an informational interview with someone employed with a company where you would like to work.

4. **Effectively Communicate with Employers**—Well-constructed resumes, cover letters, letters of inquiry and thank-you notes are key tools. Ask mentors and friends for feedback about your written communication. Additionally, face-to-face communication at events and interviews is also essential. Be thoroughly prepared and portray confidence in every interaction.

5. **Keep Your Search Organized**—Keeping track of your job search is essential. Try keeping a job log where you organize company names, dates of application submissions, contact information, interview dates/times and when you followed up.

**Consider International Opportunities**

An international internship is a work experience located outside of the United States. The work is usually within a company, government entity, research group or other organization that provides hands-on experience in your major or area of interest. There are many ways to find international internships, including searching in ENGenius.Jobs. Organizations like AIESEC and Cultural Vistas can help students find international internships, though they do charge a fee.

**Benefits of an international internship**
- Develop cross-cultural skills
- Enhance your language skills
- Develop your network
- Gain professional experience
- Experience personal enrichment and fun!

For more information about international opportunities, take a look at the CoE Work Abroad page: workabroad.engin.umich.edu.

**The Informational Interview—A Great Way to Network**

**What Is It?**

The informational interview is a great way for job seekers and students exploring career options to obtain information from professionals working in their fields of interest. In an informational interview you are the interviewer, asking the professional several questions about what they do, the industry they are in, the strengths and challenges in their jobs as well as industry trends. The interviewee may also have excellent information to share on the job market in their industry, and what geographic areas to target.

**Sample Questions**

Questions to Ask
- Where did you start your career?
- What does a typical work day look like for you?
- What do you like most about your job?
- What do you like least about your job?
- What advice do you have for job seekers interested in this field?
- What are the trends in this field, and where do you think this industry is headed?
- What are some current challenges you encounter in the work you do?
- Who can I contact to learn more about this field?

Questions Not to Ask
- Do you have a job for me?
- Do you have an internship for me?
- How much do you make?
How to Stand Apart From the Crowd

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

What Makes You Special?
Your roommate may have the exact same major and GPA as you do, but those factors are only superficial. More importantly: everyone has his or her own set of life experiences that influence personal growth and skill development. Maybe you’ve traveled around the world, speak several languages, or were born in another country. Or perhaps you’ve worked your way through high school and college to help support your family. Numbers only tell part of the story. When an employer is evaluating you for a job, you have to make sure your unique experiences come through on your resume and cover letter so that you have the opportunity to elaborate on the details during the interview.

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

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

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

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

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

Do’s and Don’ts
• DO dress the part. Even employers with casual dress codes expect interviewees to be dressed in professional business attire.
• DON’T chew gum, wear too much cologne/perfume or smoke before the interview.
• DO look your interviewer in the eye and offer a firm handshake.
• DON’T try too hard to please and appear loud or cocky.
• DO emphasize your skills and accomplishments.
• DON’T make excuses for failures or lack of experience. Instead, take responsibility for your mistakes and change the subject to something positive.

Written by Jennifer Bobrow Burns, MBA Recruiter/Business School Relationship Manager at MetLife, Global Leadership Development Program.
Career Fairs

What Is a Career Fair?
A career fair provides an opportunity for employers and job candidates to meet one another and determine whether there may be a suitable job match in the near or long term. Attending a career fair is often the first step to finding an internship, co-op, or full-time position. There are two large engineering fairs held at the University of Michigan: one in the fall semester and the other in the winter semester. Each fair spans several buildings in the center of North Campus and draws hundreds of companies and thousands of students. Typically, each company sets up a recruiting display including banners, brochures, and giveaways to vie for students’ attention. Students decide who they would like to meet and spend a few minutes talking with company representatives to learn about each organization and their job opportunities. Employers will often collect student resumes at this event and send interview invitations after the fair to students who leave a positive impression and meet their needs. To optimize your career fair experience, it would be wise to plan your strategy ahead of time—expect long lines and be patient!

Top 10 Tips
1. Make sure you research the companies attending the fair. Researching will help you form your strategy, demonstrate preparedness and ensure that you make a positive first impression. You do not want to spend your time walking up to every table saying, “What does your company do?”
2. Form your strategy based on those companies you really want to see. Make sure you start with the companies at the top of your list.
3. Recruiters are impressed with students who demonstrate familiarity with their organization, ask intelligent questions and explore fit. Use these guidelines to form your strategy.
4. Having a well-written resume is critical for any career fair. Ensure that you have a concise and clear objective under the resume header so companies know what kind of opportunities you are looking for.
5. Planning what to wear to the career fair is essential. We recommend professional attire. For men: Clean dress pants, button-down shirt, tie and suit jacket. For women: Clean dress pants/skirt, blouse and suit jacket. Remember to look polished!
6. When you introduce yourself to a recruiter, you will almost always start with a handshake. Practice your handshake with a friend. A firm (but not painful!) and relaxed shake is best.
7. Preparing and executing your pitch is vital to career fair success. For more information on perfecting your pitch, refer to our Elevator Pitch information (right).
8. Prepare questions to ask the recruiters. Asking good questions shows genuine interest.
9. When you are at the fair, do not monopolize a company’s time. Not only will you frustrate your fellow students, but you will also damage your reputation with the employer.
10. Follow-up with a thank-you note via email to the recruiters you conversed with. Reiterate your enthusiasm for specific positions or general interest in the company.

Dos And Don’ts
Do
• Maintain a positive attitude
• Use eye contact and active listening
• Allow enough time to fulfill your schedule
• Be patient and expect long lines
• Ask for recruiters’ business cards

Don’t
• Go with your friends
• Arrive towards the end of the fair
• Respond to employers you are willing to do “anything”

The Elevator Pitch
An elevator pitch is a short (30 second), concise and memorable introduction. It highlights your strengths and what distinguishes you from others. It provides employers with quality information about who you are, and what you can offer them. When creating your pitch, think carefully about what you want each individual employer to know about you, and how you can help them. After you formulate your pitch, practice it often. The goal is to sound confident, sincere and engaging, without sounding rehearsed.
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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN FALL CAREER EXPO DAY 2
Thursday, September 29th 10:30am - 3:30 pm
Michigan Union

INFO SESSION & TRADING COMPETITION
Thursday, September 29th at 7:00 pm
Parker Room @ the Michigan Union
*Prizes will be awarded & refreshments served*

ON CAMPUS INTERVIEWS
Thursday, October 6th
Apply online via Handshake
APPLICATION DEADLINE: Sunday, October 2nd

FLOW. WE DARE YOU.
A Few Thoughts on Email Correspondence With Employers

Correspondence with employers can be intimidating, but it’s an integral part of the job search process. Whether you are following up after career fair or thanking an employer after an interview, it is important to be courteous and professional in all of your interactions. This section contains some samples of professional correspondence emails.

Hello Mr. Grant,

I enjoyed meeting you at the Michigan Engineering Career Fair last week. I appreciate you taking the time to speak with me about potential career opportunities with Cyberdyne Systems. I was very interested to hear about your work involving the rehabilitation of natural streams and have applied to the available environmental engineering internship position online as you suggested.

I wanted to reaffirm my interest in working for your company. As we discussed, I am confident that my experience in teamwork and creative problem solving gained while working on the Living Building project with BLUELab at the University of Michigan would allow me to contribute significantly to your team.

Thank you again for your time and consideration. I look forward to hearing from Cyberdyne Systems.

Sincerely,
Jane Student

Hello Ms. Patel,

Thank you for taking the time to speak with me yesterday about the production engineer position with Cyberdyne Systems. I enjoyed meeting you and learning more about the role and the company.

After speaking with you, I am confident that my skills and past experiences would make me a good match for this opportunity. As we discussed, I believe my ability to quickly learn how to operate unfamiliar software as well as my past design experience would be great assets in estimating costs and monitoring production.

I am very enthusiastic about this exciting opportunity to join your company. Please do not hesitate to contact me at 555-555-5555 or student@umich.edu if you have any questions or concerns or need any further information.

Again, thank you so much for your consideration. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
John Student
We all have a digital fingerprint. What we share, post and engage with online creates a digital profile that paints a picture of who we are. Friends, family, recruiters and employers have access to your online activity. When it comes to your professional reputation, there are simple things you can do to make sure your digital identity is an asset, not a risk.

1. Assess Your Existing Online Identity
   - The best place to start is Google. Search for your full name, text and image search, and open all of the results on the first page. Is there anything that you would not want a future boss to see?
     - If the answer is yes, find the source and remove it.
   - Set up a Google Alert for yourself and any companies that you are interested in. Posts about you, even if not written by you (e.g. posted by friends, co-workers, etc.), are still a part of your online identity, and these alerts will make you aware of the information that exists about you online.
   - Outdated information and profiles can imply that you do not follow through on projects; if you have any profiles/blogs/websites that you do not use, remove them.
   - Examine your social media profiles.
     - Choose a professional profile photo for LinkedIn and an appropriate profile photo for all other online profiles. In addition, remove any profile pictures that are inappropriate.
     - Check your privacy settings and make them as secure as possible.
     - Look for any posts or photos that include:
       - Inappropriate, offensive, discriminatory, or politically incorrect information
       - Negative language, off color humor, poor grammar and spelling
       - References to alcohol or drugs
       - Negative comments about an employer, or posts occurring when you were at work

The goal of this exercise is not to completely remove any trace of your online activity, but to remove information that could harm your job search, and make your online identity more attractive to potential employers. Additionally, social media plays a large part in employer branding, marketing, and recruiting initiatives. Therefore, organizations often want to see social media experience, and using it effectively and professionally can be an asset in your job search.

2. Manage Your Professional Profile
   **Do**
   - Re-read your content to check for spelling and grammatical errors (spell check doesn’t catch everything!).
   - Treat interactions in a professional and formal manner; even though online interactions feel like an informal space, networking rules still apply.
   - Leverage LinkedIn. Join the official CoE group for Alumni, Students and Faculty [http://umicheng.in/LinkedInCoE](http://umicheng.in/LinkedInCoE). Use this and other groups related to your profession to engage in conversations and network. LinkedIn is the best way to find alumni and others within your field.

   **Don’t**
   - Discuss your place of work and co-workers/supervisors online, especially if the objective is to complain.
   - Engage in discussions about controversial topics through social media.
   - Include inappropriate posts or photos (e.g. those including drugs/alcohol).

3. Know Your Privacy Settings
   Remember, no matter how secure your privacy settings are, strangers can see your profile picture, username, what you like, and what you follow. Online profiles give employers access to information that they should not be asking for (such as age, physical characteristics, religious or political views, sexual orientation, etc.); consider this as you decide what to include. When adjusting your privacy settings, consider how you use each profile. Generally, LinkedIn is used for professional networking, therefore it is beneficial to have a more open profile, whereas Facebook is a more personal forum and should have stronger settings.

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**Top LinkedIn Tips**

1. **Photo**—No pets, cropped-out friends, casual clothes, or distracting backgrounds.
2. Use the summary paragraph as an elevator pitch—2 or 3 sentences that tell who you are and what you can do or plan to do for a living.
3. **Connections**—A 1st connection is someone you know, a 2nd connection is a friend-of-a-friend, and a 3rd connection is a friend of a 2nd connection.
4. Search for companies that interest you to find out how you are connected to people who work there. Follow the company: You may receive alerts about job postings.
5. While researching your interviewers can be beneficial, be sure to adjust your privacy settings and make yourself “invisible” before looking at their profile.
LinkedIn Profile Checklist

- **PHOTO:** Professional photographer not required. Take a clear and focused picture in front of a plain background wearing a nice shirt or blouse. Be sure to smile. No selfies!

- **HEADLINE:** Announce “what you are” and “what you hope to be.” Add credibility by highlighting key achievements such as leadership roles or technical skills.

- **SUMMARY:** A strong summary will include your strengths, skills and interests as they relate to your chosen industry.

- **EDUCATION:** Starting with college, list your educational experiences, including study abroad and summer programs. Remove your high school education after one year of college.

- **EXPERIENCE:** List your past and current jobs, even if they were part-time, along with what you accomplished at each. You can also include images and videos of your work.

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

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

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

Skills & Expertise: Add your key skills so that your connections can endorse you for the things you do well. Be selective in what you display—only display skills that enhance your brand.

Honors & Awards: If you earned an award in or out of school, don’t be shy. Let the world know about it!

Courses: List the classes that demonstrate your most relevant skills, interests and areas of specialization.

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

Want more LinkedIn tips for students? Check out students.linkedin.com
Network Your Way to a Job

Many people use the classified ads as their sole job search technique. Unfortunately, statistics show that only 10% to 20% of jobs are ever published—which means that 80% to 90% of jobs remain hidden in the job market. For this reason, networking remains the number one job search strategy.

Networking Defined

A network is an interconnected group of supporters who serve as resources for your job search and ultimately for your career. Some great network contacts might include people you meet at business and social meetings who provide you with career information and advice. Students often hesitate to network because they feel awkward asking for help, but it should be an integral part of any job search. Though you might feel nervous when approaching a potential contact, networking is a skill that develops with practice, so don’t give up. Most people love to talk about themselves and their jobs and are willing to give realistic—and free—advice.

Eight Keys to Networking

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

   Second, know yourself—your education, experience and skills. Practice a concise, one-minute presentation of yourself so that people will know the kinds of areas in which you are interested. Your networking meeting should include the following elements: introduction, self-overview, Q&A, obtaining referrals and closing.

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

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

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

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

6. **Be Referral-Centered** The person you are networking with may not have a job opening, but he or she may know someone who is hiring. The key is to exchange information and then expand your network by obtaining additional referrals each time you meet someone new. Be sure to mention the person who referred you.

7. **Be Proactive** Stay organized and track your networking meetings. Keep a list of your contacts and update it frequently with the names of any leads given to you. Send a thank-you note or email if appropriate. Ask if you can follow up the conversation with a phone call, or even better, with a more in-depth meeting in the near future.

8. **Be Dedicated to Networking** Most importantly, networking should be ongoing. You will want to stay in touch with contacts over the long haul—not just when you need something. Make networking part of your long-term career plan.

**Questions to Ask at Networking Meetings**

- What do you like most (least) about your work?
- Can you describe a typical workday or week?
- What type of education and experience do you need to remain successful in this field?
- What are the future career opportunities in this field?
- What are the challenges in balancing work and personal life?
- Why do people enter/leave this field or company?
- Which companies have the best track record for promoting minorities?
- What advice would you give to someone trying to break into this field?
- With whom would you recommend I speak? When I call, may I use your name?

**Do’s & Don’ts of Networking**

- Do keep one hand free from a briefcase or purse so you can shake hands when necessary.
- Do bring copies of your resume.
- Don’t tell them your life story; you are dealing with busy people, so get right to the point.
- Don’t be shy or afraid to ask for what you need.
- Don’t pass up opportunities to network.

Written by Thomas J. Denham, managing partner and career counselor of Careers in Transition LLC.
10 Best Ways to Go Online... And Get the Job

Almost 40% of HR managers predict resumes will soon be replaced by social-networking profiles. Even today, to get the attention of recruiters, grads have to establish a highly visible online presence. Most students are comfortable using technology to connect with family and friends, but unsure about how to use it in a professional context.

1. Check Out Major Job Boards
   
   Technology is great, so as a job seeker it might seem like a no-brainer to go job hunting on the internet. “Digital job search is attractive to young people because they’re tech savvy,” said J.T. O’Donnell of CareerHMO.com. But after months of trolling job boards with no response, they wonder “What’s wrong with me?”

   Nothing, according to O’Donnell. Estimates are that only 4% to 10% of the people who look for jobs online ever find one. It’s a long-shot. The “underbelly of the job posting world,” she says, “is that many listings are already filled, were just fishing expeditions, or are outright scams.”

2. Online Job Search Engines
   
   A better bet is a search engine that delivers job listings directly to you. O’Donnell recommends linkup.com. “They focus on company websites so there are fewer duplicate, stale or fishy listings. You can also set up alerts to contact you if one of their 22,000+ companies posts a new opening.”

   It may be that Google is now becoming the #1 (unofficial) job search engine. Job hunters can search (or set up automatic alerts) for job titles, companies, cities, states, and get lists of postings that match their terms.

3. Compare Company Cultures Online
   
   Want to get the real scoop on what’s like to work at your own dream company? Check out Glassdoor.com, which rates companies similar to how Yelp rates consumer services. “They accept anonymous information on companies,” says O’Donnell, “They post salary ranges for jobs, feedback ratings on leadership and information on the interview process.”

4. Write Your Resume in Digital Format
   
   “Eighty percent of all companies are using ATS [applicant-tracking system] that scans and digitizes, so key words are key,” says O’Donnell. “As recent grads don’t have a lot of professional experience, they probably won’t get selected for an interview.”

   There’s a way to get around that. Reverse-engineer several job descriptions. First highlight the repeating keywords (“Microsoft Office Suite,” not “Motivated, self-starter”), then plug them into your resume. Presto…an ATS software-friendly, search-engine-optimized resume!

5. Embrace LinkedIn
   
   Think of LinkedIn as your resume…on steroids. Fill out your profile completely, but don’t stop there. Use LinkedIn to reach specific individuals—the people most likely to hire you or help you get hired. “Search the database just like recruiters do, by job titles, companies and professions. Search for people who are in jobs one, two, or three levels above your target job,” says Martin Yate, author of Knock ‘em Dead, the Ultimate Job Search Guide.

6. Tweet, Tweet
   
   Twitter is a favorite method for recruiters to get a quick look at who you are and how you think. It’s fairly easy to micro-blog, too. Share your career-related news or retweet nuggets of interest to people in your field.

   O’Donnell says Twitter is one of her favorite ways to contact hard-to-meet people. “Username, I’d really like to connect with you on Twitter,” she’ll ask. “And they’re likely to do it because it’s only a 140-character commitment. Later, you can tweet, ‘would you mind if I connect with you on LinkedIn?’ It’s low-risk for them so you’ll see a high rate of return.”

7. Email Etiquette
   
   Most job seekers go through two to six exchanges with recruiters between the time they email “We got your resume” and when they sit in the interview chair, according to Tim Sanders, author of Love is the Killer App: How to Win Business and Influence Friends. Stalking a recruiter with too frequent emails should be avoided. Don’t text a recruiter either, he warns. Texting a recruiter might come across as overly familiar or even creepy.

8. Broadcast on Facebook
   
   Even though Facebook is usually thought of as a purely social platform, it can be useful during a job search. “I’d do a post to my network of friends, family and other contacts,” says Sanders, rather than contacting strangers.” For instance: I am on the hunt to find a job at [company] because of X. Does anyone know anybody at [company]?

   It’s good to repost a variation of that request every few days. (You’re reaching only about 10% of your friends’ feeds at any time, Sanders says.)

9. A Picture Is Worth a Thousand Words
   
   Your digital footprint often precedes you, so it’s a good idea to periodically review your online identity. Enlist another set of eyes, too, for another perspective.

   “Helped my niece with her profile,” says Peggy Klaus, author of BRAG! The Art of Tooting Your Own Horn Without Blowing It. “I opened up her Facebook page and see her in a picture with a hookah. She said, ‘Aunt Peg, it’s only tobacco!’ And I said, ‘I don’t care! To people of my generation, a hookah means pot.’” Klaus recommends a professional pose, conservative attire, possibly taken by a studio photographer.

10. Polish Your Online Image
    
    “Don’t show or say anything online that you wouldn’t want your mother or boss to see,” she warns. “Clean up your email address and privacy settings. Even then be careful what you share. You don’t know who’s standing around looking over your shoulder, or what will be forwarded and sent around.”

    Watch your grammar and spelling, don’t be silly or edgy, and stay away from political commentary (unless that’s appropriate for the job or industry), Klaus advises. Employers value good written communication skills.

Written by Jebra Turner, a former human resources manager, who writes about career issues, and other business topics. She lives in Portland, Ore., and can be reached at www.jebra.com.
Dealing With Stress in the Job Search

Searching for a job after college can be an extremely stressful endeavor. All of the elements of the job search—researching employers, perfecting and targeting your resume, writing cover letters, preparing for interviews—take time. And as a soon-to-be college graduate finishing up your last year of school, time is not something you have a lot of. Every student and every job search is different. However, no matter your major, degree, or employment aspirations, there are steps that you can take to make the necessary task of finding a job less stressful.

Put Your Job Search in Perspective

College seniors about to enter the job market can be broadly placed into two camps: 1) Those who know exactly what they want to do after college, 2) and those who have no clue. Both types of students often bring added pressure to the job search process that is, for the most part, self-inflicted. Students from the first camp set their sights high during the job search. They know what their dream job is, and anything less will be a disappointment. However, very rarely will a student fresh out of college be able to step into a position that fits their definition of an ideal job.

Occasionally, students are able to move into their idea of a perfect job right out of college, but students must be careful not to feel frustrated if that’s not the case. Often, they will have to work up the career ladder a few rungs until they arrive at the job they truly want. Just accepting this fact will take away some of the pressure.

For students who are vague on what career to pursue after college, the idea of looking for a job can be even more stressful. Not knowing what type of job or career to pursue is a common anxiety among recent college graduates. Keep in mind that the process of looking for a job will probably alleviate this concern.

Make Sure You Are Ready

Many students approaching college graduation simply are not ready to enter the job market. Instead, these students may decide to travel, do volunteer work, or simply take time off to decompress before pursuing a full-time career. Other students may decide to seek a graduate degree or even a second bachelor’s degree before entering the job market. There is nothing wrong with delaying your job search as long as you do it for the right reasons.

But escaping the job search by entering into the process of applying to graduate schools when this is not really what you want to do is one of the biggest mistakes students can make. Once you’ve made a decision to pursue employment, don’t hesitate to do so. However, students who legitimately decide to delay their job search should keep in mind that they might lose advantages, such as college job fairs, college career services, on-campus interviews, and other services that colleges and universities provide. If you’re ready to start your career, this is the time to do it.

Get Moving and Keep Moving

Most college students are well acquainted with procrastination. Pulling an “all nighter” to cram for a test or write a term paper has almost become a college rite of passage. When it comes time to look for work students tend to procrastinate for various reasons: fear of failure (“what if nobody hires me?”), perfectionism (“I need to find the perfect job.”), lack of information (“where do I start?”), distractions (“I need time to go out with my friends.”), and the sheer size of the task before them (“I’ll never find the time to get this all done!”)

Looking for a job is a big task, and while you may have been able to learn a semester’s worth of chemistry the night before a final, you’re not going to be able to cram the job search into the week before graduation. The single best thing you can do to relieve job-search stress is to simply get started. Procrastination is the worst thing you can do in terms of creating stress during the job search.

Additionally, students need to think of looking for a job as a process; something they need to work on every week if not every day. Don’t apply for one job at a time and await the result. This is a recipe for disaster. Keep actively pursuing a job until you actually accept an offer.

Have Reachable Goals

Since finding and securing a job is such a large process, students need to break it up into attainable goals. Make sure you write the goals down and know when they’ve been accomplished. Having goals can reduce job search stress in two ways: First, it breaks a large process down into smaller, manageable chunks; and second, reaching goals provides the job seeker with a sense of accomplishment. As you move forward in the job search, you’ll find the stress replaced by a feeling of accomplishment.

Deal With Interview Anxiety

For many students, going on a job interview is the most stressful part of the entire job search process. The best way to alleviate some of this stress is simply to prepare. Make sure you know everything you can about the employer and the position, and make sure that you know exactly what skills, experience, and ideas you can bring to that employer. Prepare answers to all the common questions that employers ask (such lists can be found online or in your career office), as well as other questions that are related specifically to your field of study and the position for which you are applying.

Also, make sure that you prepare a list of questions to ask the employer during the interview. Intelligent questions show that you have done your homework and that you have seriously thought about the position you are interviewing for. Lastly, make sure you go through a “mock interview.” By practicing your interview answers in front of a friend or a career counselor, you will be able to hone your interview skills and get rid of the pre-interview jitters.

Last Words of Advice

Think positively. Also, remember that a little stress can be a good thing if it doesn’t paralyze you. It can keep you motivated, and keep you reaching toward your goals. But when you feel your stress level getting out of hand, take a break. Walking the dog, working out at the gym, going for a swim—any type of physical activity—is a great way to relieve stress. And if your stress level continues to rise, just take a break from the search. A few days not thinking or worrying about it can do wonders for your stress level. You can then re-enter the job search process refreshed and ready to land the job you want.

Written by Chris Enstrom, a freelance writer from Nashville, Ind., from interviews with career center directors Dr. Jeff Garis (Pennsylvania State University) and Deidre Sepp (Marist College).
The Interview Gets You the Job

This saying in career services is popular, and more importantly, largely true. If you have reached the interview stage, congratulations! It means your resume is working. Still, much of the hard work is just beginning as you start interview preparation.

Sometimes It Is More Than What You Say
Nonverbal communication has the ability to convey a stronger message than verbal communication.
- Stand tall
- Sit up straight
- Use a firm handshake
- Keep eye contact
- Smile

Arrive Early
Being on time to your interview means arriving 15 minutes early. This gives you time to relax, and also shows the employer you are serious about the position.

Top 5 Tips
1. Schedule a mock interview at the ECRC and have one of our Career Advisors evaluate your performance through practice and feedback.
2. Avoid the use of verbal filler words when you answer questions. Words such as “um,” “ah,” “like,” “you know” and “I think” should be avoided.
3. Spend time reviewing your experiences, formulating responses to typical interview questions, and highlighting your unique educational and professional background.
4. It is necessary for you to come prepared with several questions to ask the employer. The absence of questions demonstrates a lack of preparedness and interest.
5. After your interview, remember to send a thank-you email within 24 hours. Use the email to reiterate your enthusiasm for the position, skills you neglected to mention and your strong fit for the position.

Questions to Ask Employers
During the interview process, be sure to ask the employer specific questions about the job and organization. This allows the employer to see the research you have conducted on their company, as well as your enthusiasm for the position. Below are some examples you can use during the interview process. However, in addition to these, it is very important that you formulate your own questions based on your research of the company!

- What are the daily responsibilities of this position?
- What type of employees fit well within the organization?
- What type of work could I expect to do within my first year?
- Who is your ideal candidate?
- What is the organizational structure of this company?
- What is your role within the company?
- What are the next steps in your hiring process?

What the Employers Are Saying

Students should…
- Research the company that they are interviewing with by visiting their website, connecting with alumni who work at the organization and reading about recent industry developments.
- Provide compelling reasons why they want to work for the company.
- Be able to prove fit, and reflect on how their desires and skills match the needs of the company.
- Be prepared to answer interview questions with specific examples that highlight your skills and accomplishments.
- Include examples demonstrating leadership, initiative, innovation and problem-solving skills
- Bring all requested materials such as transcripts, resumes and necessary job forms/applications.

Recruiter Tips

The students who stand out the most are those who take the time to think through the answer to the question “Why Ford?” Just saying “my dad worked there” or “it’s close to my home” are not great answers. Your response should give us a clue as to what you can bring to our company and convince us why we should consider hiring you.

—Jodie, Ford Motor Company

Students who are successful in our first round interviews come in prepared and confident—but not overly so. Knowing what style of interview to expect is crucial (is this a job fit? case?). Also, introducing yourself, having some humility and adding personality is essential to helping an interviewer get to know you. Interviewers and recruiters are human, too!

—Jenny, Capital One

Be prepared to draw on your work or academic or life experience. Give different examples for different questions, rather than going back to the same example.

—Jawahar, Deutsche Bank
Types of Interviews

The Behavioral Interview

What Is It?
The behavioral interview is a common interview format used by many employers. This is because the behavioral interview assesses how past behavior predicts future behavior. It is assumed that you will address a situation in the future similarly to how you dealt with it in the past. Remember, you have to give specific examples from your past.

Strategies for Success
- Responses in behavioral interviews must be specific and detailed. In fact, employers often indicate students are not specific enough in describing their answers. Be sure to address all aspects of the STAR formula in your response. (An example of a STAR response can be found on page 37.)
- Make sure you identify a variety of examples from past experiences—the more recent, the better. Be sure you use a diverse selection of examples and do not forget to have positive and negative situations to share.

Sample Questions
- Give me a specific example of when you used good judgment and logic to solve a problem.
- Describe a situation where you used persuasion to successfully convince someone to see things your way.
- Tell me about a time when you needed to be resourceful to finish a project on time.

The Technical Interview

What Is It?
In the engineering world the technical interview is quite common because it enables employers to assess your technical skills through a demonstration of how you solve problems, reach conclusions and whether you incorporate novel thinking into your approach. Some technical interviews are general, meaning you may be asked to solve math problems or brain teasers. Others may be specific based on the type of work you will be doing with the company.

Technically Speaking
1. When answering technical interview questions, make sure to think out loud.
2. Pay attention to the information that the interviewer provides to you throughout the process. In many instances the interviewer will provide clues and direction to help you find the answer.
3. Do not be afraid to ask questions in the technical interview. If you are stuck or need more information to determine the answer, ask!
4. If they provide tools like a whiteboard, use them. Show them visually how you are conceptualizing your answer.

Sample Questions
- Why are manhole covers round?
- Name five ways to retrieve a needle from a haystack.
- Please explain the concept of polymorphism in object oriented development.
- Why do we need to do PCC?
- What is Petrol Calorific Value?

The Case Interview

What Is It?
In a case interview you are asked to analyze a business question or case. However, unlike most other interview formats, the case interview is an interactive process. Case interviews are most often used by consulting companies. In a case interview, the interviewer is assessing your thought process—both analytical and creative—in answering the question(s) posed. Typically, the more specific and quantitative your process is, the better!

Tips
1. Many consulting firms have interview preparation sections on their Careers webpage.
2. Connect with alumni who may be employed with the company where you are interviewing. Check the Professional Network in ENGenius.Jobs or the UM Alumni Association to find a Michigan graduate who is working where you plan to interview.
3. Because the case interview is designed to be interactive, be sure to listen carefully and ask for clarification.
4. When working through the case, make sure you let the interviewer know how you are conceptualizing the problem, what evidence you are weighing (or missing) when formulating recommendations, and the recommendations themselves.

Sample Questions
- Give me a specific example of when you used good judgment and logic to solve a problem.
- Describe a situation where you used persuasion to successfully convince someone to see things your way.
- Tell me about a time when you needed to be resourceful to finish a project on time.
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- Vibration Testing & Analysis
- Fracture Mechanics
- Residual Stress Detection & Analysis
- Forensic Failure Analysis
- Damage Assessment
- Non-Destructive Engineering
- Specialized Services for Nuclear
- Metallurgy & Materials
- Corrosion, Fatigue & Creep Analysis
- Microbiological Influenced Corrosion
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- Residual Stress Detection & Analysis
- Forensic Failure Analysis
- Damage Assessment
- Non-Destructive Engineering
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A Closer Look at Responding to Interview Questions

How to Present Your Best Self

Know What You Want to Convey

Carefully craft answers to frequently asked questions and practice them so they will come across naturally in the course of your conversation with the interviewer(s).

Be Proactive

You’ve examined the job description; you know your strengths (and areas of development) relative to the job requirements. Enter the interview prepared to highlight the match between your strengths and their needs, and candidly address your areas of development. When you discuss the latter, be sure to focus on the conscious steps you’ve taken to overcome the weakness so that it no longer interferes with your progress.

Be Prepared for Behavioral-Based Questions

Your resume provides a snapshot of what you’ve accomplished, but it doesn’t tell the reader how you’ve done it. Interviewers need to understand “the how” to determine whether your approach is a good match for their environment. They also want to understand the degree to which the desired skill is your strength.

Behavioral questions are based on the assumption that past behavior predicts future performance. Employers are interested in learning how you’ve demonstrated critical skills in the past because they believe this will predict how you will perform similar tasks within their organization. They probe to understand your skills and abilities in order to determine how well you are likely to transition into the position and how much support you may require to perform effectively. In other words, they are examining whether your style resembles the manner in which work gets done within their organization.

Remember, the interview gives you a chance to provide context for your experiences. Choose examples wisely to ensure your scenario matches the need and environment where you would like to work. Hiring managers are looking for evidence of required skills AND the manner in which they were carried out. For example, if you are asked a question about managing conflict with a colleague or team-member, the interviewer is not only interested in hearing about the project result, he or she will want to know if you reached agreement in a collaborative manner that allowed for ongoing partnership.

A STAR Response

Let’s take a look at a sample answer to the following interview question:

Tell me about a time you were engaged in conflict with another individual. How did you resolve it?

Situation/Task (Provide overview of the situation): I was assigned to a team project. Our team met to brainstorm different approaches to the problem. Our team was divided between two solutions. My teammate and I each felt strongly that we held the more viable solution. We found ourselves at a stalemate.

Actions (Describe specific actions you took):

1. I asked my teammate to help me understand his solution, including positive attributes of the plan and potential negative outcomes.
2. I listened carefully and considered his point of view.
3. I shared my recommendation with him in the same way, pointing out both the positives and the potential negatives of the plan.
4. We discussed the pros and cons of each scenario, and then we agreed that my plan offered the greater potential return while minimizing negative impact on the overall project.

Result (Answers the question, how did it turn out?): With full team support we moved forward to carry out the project objectives and earned an A.

What’s the Best Way to Respond?

Provide evidence that you possess the skill they are looking for!

In this example, they want to know that you can work through conflict, while maintaining focus on the goal and moving the process forward. In addition, they probably want to know that you will place team goals above personal objectives. Conversely, employers recognize that getting stuck in conflict can create time delays, cause the project to stall, or detract from team morale. Evidence of behaviors that interfere with progress can cause concern. As you respond to the question, recognize that the interviewer is listening for evidence of your ability to work through conflict collaboratively.

A good answer demonstrates the candidate’s ability to

• Listen and seek to understand another’s point of view.
• Convey one’s own perspective in a diplomatic way.
• Facilitate a healthy discussion and analysis of pros and cons of both sides.
• Collaborate effectively to achieve the project goals.

A poor response demonstrates less desirable behaviors such as the candidate’s propensity to

• Maintain a singular focus on his/her individual solution.
• Demonstrate a lack of respect for team member(s) and/or their ideas.
• Lose sight of the project goal due to his/her inability to resolve the conflict.

What’s in the Result?

Contrary to what you may think, the “result” does not necessarily need to be a successful outcome. Sometimes the experience leads to a learning opportunity. In the case where a result was less than optimum, the interviewer may ask, “What would you do differently if presented with a similar situation in the future?” This gives him or her insight into your willingness to learn and adjust your approach to achieve a more desirable result. This willingness to learn and adapt to meet the needs of a situation is a desirable trait!
A Compelling STAR Response

Preparation is key to all interactions in a job search. Know the company, know the role, know what you want to share about yourself. Many interviews are behavioral, so be prepared to talk through a couple of examples of past experiences using the STAR model.

—Jennifer, Shell

For behavioral interviews, students should give specific examples versus theoretical situations. They should focus on what s/he actually did to resolve the issues.

—Alex, Cummins, Inc.

One recurring response to behavioral questions often comes up: when a single team member wasn’t pulling their weight. This example is old and stale. Students are encouraged to think of other examples of when they had to overcome a challenge.

—Craig, Baxter Healthcare

Describe a time you had a conflict with a teammate on a project. What did you do? What was the outcome?

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>R</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>During my Intro Java class (CS) last semester, we were assigned a partner project at the end of the term, which would serve as our final exam.</td>
<td>We decided to design a multiplayer fantasy football game simulator. Players would determine the plays and interact with opponents remotely.</td>
<td>After losing some time debating our positions, I suggested that we go through each feature one by one, and assign a point value to estimate its impact on our final grade, and then devote time to the features with the greatest impact, working through as many as we could until time ran out.</td>
<td>We presented a 10 minute demonstration to our class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The assignment was open ended. Basically, we were asked to take what we learned in class and create something cool.</td>
<td>The code was very complex and there were a lot of features we wanted to include. Mid-way through, we realized time was running short and we had to prioritize our features.</td>
<td>My partner agreed.</td>
<td>The final game included a player information window with multiple images (photo, logo, etc.) and gave players more play types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The basic parameters required us to incorporate networking (2 computers talking) and a database (place to store data).</td>
<td>We met to discuss our priorities and it became clear that we didn’t agree.</td>
<td>We assumed that the more visually appealing features were likely to have higher value. So we focused first on the team logos and player pictures.</td>
<td>The game was evaluated by our professor and approximately 100 students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We were given one month to complete the assignment, at which time our project would be evaluated by our peers and professor during the final presentation.</td>
<td>My partner wanted to focus on the graphic elements to make the game look really good for a higher peer evaluation.</td>
<td>Then we incorporated more advanced coding to give players more play options.</td>
<td>We received high marks for both the visual appeal and the coding complexity, earning an A on the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wanted to focus on more complex code to demonstrate coding skills for a higher professor evaluation.</td>
<td>After losing some time debating our positions, I suggested that we go through each feature one by one, and assign a point value to estimate its impact on our final grade, and then devote time to the features with the greatest impact, working through as many as we could until time ran out.</td>
<td>Ultimately we were both satisfied with our end product.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://career.engin.umich.edu/
Questions Employers May Ask

Personal
1. Tell me about yourself.
2. What are your hobbies?
3. Why did you choose to interview with our organization?
4. Describe your ideal job.
5. What can you offer us?
6. What do you consider to be your greatest strengths?
7. Can you name some weaknesses?
9. Have you ever had any failures? What did you learn from them?
10. Of which three accomplishments are you most proud?
11. Who are your role models? Why?
12. How does your college education or work experience relate to this job?
13. What motivates you most in a job?
14. Have you had difficulty getting along with a former professor/supervisor/co-worker and how did you handle it?
15. Have you ever spoken before a group of people? How large?
16. Why should we hire you rather than another candidate?
17. What do you know about our organization (products or services)?

18. Where do you want to be in five years? Ten years?
19. Do you plan to return to school for further education?

Education
20. Why did you choose your major?
21. Why did you choose to attend your college or university?
22. Do you think you received a good education? In what ways?
23. In which campus activities did you participate?
24. Which classes in your major did you like best? Least? Why?
25. Which elective classes did you like best? Least? Why?
26. If you were to start over, what would you change about your education?
27. Do your grades accurately reflect your ability? Why or why not?
28. Were you financially responsible for any portion of your college education?

Experience
29. What job-related skills have you developed?
30. Did you work while going to school? In what positions?
31. What did you learn from these work experiences?
32. What did you enjoy most about your last employment? Least?
33. Have you ever quit a job? Why?
34. Give an example of a situation in which you provided a solution to an employer.
35. Give an example of a time in which you worked under deadline pressure.
36. Have you ever done any volunteer work? What kind?
37. How do you think a former supervisor would describe your work?

Career Goals
38. Do you prefer to work under supervision or on your own?
39. What kind of boss do you prefer?
40. Would you be successful working with a team?
41. Do you prefer large or small organizations? Why?
42. What other types of positions are you considering?
43. How do you feel about working in a structured environment?
44. Are you able to work on several assignments at once?
45. How do you feel about working overtime?
46. How do you feel about travel?
47. How do you feel about the possibility of relocating?
48. Are you willing to work flextime?

Before you begin interviewing, think about these questions and possible responses and discuss them with a career advisor. Conduct mock interviews and be sure you are able to communicate clear, unrehearsed answers to interviewers.
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Guide to Appropriate Pre-Employment Inquiries

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<tr>
<th>ACCEPTABLE</th>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>UNACCEPTABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Have you worked for this company under a different name?&quot; &quot;Have you ever been convicted of a crime under another name?&quot;</td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>Former name of applicant whose name has been changed by court order or otherwise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicant’s place of residence How long applicant has been a resident of this state or city</td>
<td>ADDRESS OR DURATION OF RESIDENCE</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIRTHPLACE</td>
<td>Birthplace of applicant Birthplace of applicant’s parents, spouse or other relatives Requirement that applicant submit a birth certificate, naturalization or baptismal record</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Can you, after employment, submit a work permit if under 18?&quot; &quot;Are you over 18 years of age?&quot; &quot;If hired, can you furnish proof of age?&quot; or Statement that hire is subject to verification that applicant’s age meets legal requirements</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>Questions that tend to identify applicants 40 to 64 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIGION</td>
<td>Applicant’s religious denomination or affiliation, church, parish, pastor or religious holidays observed &quot;Do you attend religious services or a house of worship?&quot; Applicant may not be told “This is a Catholic/Protestant/Jewish/atheist organization.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement by employer of regular days, hours or shift to be worked</td>
<td>WORK DAYS AND SHIFTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACE OR ETHNICITY</td>
<td>Complexion, color of skin or other questions directly or indirectly indicating race or ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement that photograph may be required after employment</td>
<td>PHOTOGRAPH</td>
<td>Requirement that applicant affix a photograph to the application form Request applicant, at his/her option, to submit photograph Requirement that photograph after interview but before hiring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement by employer that if hired, applicant may be required to submit proof of authorization to work in the United States</td>
<td>CITIZENSHIP</td>
<td>Whether applicant, parents or spouse are naturalized or native-born U.S. citizens Date when applicant, parents or spouse acquired U.S. citizenship Requirement that applicant produce naturalization papers or first papers Whether applicant’s parents or spouse are citizens of the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages applicant reads, speaks or writes fluently</td>
<td>NATIONAL ORIGIN OR ANCESTRY</td>
<td>Applicant’s nationality, lineage, ancestry, national origin, descent or parentage Date of arrival in United States or port of entry; how long a resident Nationality of applicant’s parents or spouse; maiden name of applicant’s wife or mother Language commonly used by applicant, “What is your mother tongue?” How applicant acquired ability to read, write or speak a foreign language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicant’s academic, vocational or professional education; schools attended</td>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>Date last attended high school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicant’s work experience Applicant’s military experience in armed forces of United States, in a state militia (U.S.) or in a particular branch of U.S. armed forces</td>
<td>EXPERIENCE</td>
<td>Applicant’s military experience (general) Type of military discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Have you ever been convicted of any crime? If so, when, where and what was the disposition of case?&quot;</td>
<td>CHARACTER</td>
<td>“Have you ever been arrested?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Names of applicant’s relatives already employed by this company Name and address of parent or guardian if applicant is a minor</td>
<td>RELATIVES</td>
<td>Marital status or number of dependents Name or address of relative, spouse or children of adult applicant “With whom do you reside?” “Do you live with your parents?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and address of person to be notified in case of accident or emergency</td>
<td>NOTICE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY</td>
<td>Name and address of relative to be notified in case of emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizations, clubs, professional societies or other associations of which applicant is a member, excluding any names the character of which indicate the race, religious creed, color, national origin or ancestry of its members</td>
<td>ORGANIZATIONS</td>
<td>List all organizations, clubs, societies and lodges to which you belong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;By whom were you referred for a position here?&quot;</td>
<td>REFERENCES</td>
<td>Requirement of submission of a religious reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Can you perform all of the duties outlined in the job description?&quot; Statement by employer that all job offers are contingent on passing a physical examination</td>
<td>PHYSICAL CONDITION</td>
<td>“Do you have any physical disabilities?” Questions on general medical condition Inquiries as to receipt of workers’ compensation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Company Culture—Finding a Good Fit

As a savvy candidate, you’ve perfected your resume, received an invitation for an on-site interview with a great company; and you are ready to sell yourself as the ideal candidate. While you should feel great about your progress, you still have some work to do!

Remember, an interview is a two-way street; and while you may be the best candidate for the job, you need to make sure it’s the right fit for you. How do you do that? By gathering and assessing information about the job and the culture, and determining whether it matches your needs.

What is Company Culture?
An organization’s culture reflects the values of its leadership and defines what’s important; how work gets done, where the boundaries lie, and what’s expected. Among other factors, it includes the way information is communicated (transparent, closed), how decisions are made (hierarchical, autonomous), employee recognition and rewards (financial incentives, informal feedback, awards) and even physical environment and amenities.

Why is Company Culture Important?
It’s important to understand a company’s culture so that you know what you’re getting into. If your preferred work style and values are compatible with the organization’s offerings, you’re more likely to thrive in the environment. Alternatively, if the cultural norms are incompatible with your preferred work style, it may negatively impact your performance and job satisfaction.

Does the Culture Fit Me?
Step 1—Determine your Ideal Work Environment
You can’t match a workplace until you are clear about your own needs. Based on your previous experiences, describe the conditions under which you work best. Here’s a sample list of dimensions to consider, along with a probe to help determine where you fall.

Work Demands – steady pace vs. frequent deadlines
• Do you work well under pressure or does it cause you anxiety? Do you prefer a steady pace?

Work Style – independent vs. collaborative
• Do you work best alone, or do you prefer to work in close collaboration with others?

Work Space – private office vs. open floor plan
• Do you need quiet to concentrate or do you kick into high gear when the activity and noise level increase?

Supervision – high degree of supervision vs. high degree of autonomy
• Do you prefer to work under close supervision or independently with few limitations provided the goals are achieved?

Feedback – frequent, open feedback vs. feedback limited to formal process
• Is feedback and recognition important to you? Do you prefer to do your thing without drawing attention to yourself?

Career Development – rotational program vs. self-initiated career development
• Do you need to have a defined path for your career development or are you comfortable with ambiguity, i.e. you have an “I can go anywhere mentality”; it’s up to you to make it happen.

Once you identify your preferences, determine which are most important to you (i.e. could be deal breakers if absent). Rate them on a scale from 1-5, with 5 being the highest degree you require for your job satisfaction.
Keep in mind; it’s hard to find a perfect match, because the real world isn’t perfect. But by doing your homework and learning as much as you can about the environment, you’ll be more confident in your decision making process and better prepared for your transition into the organization. You’ll also be less likely to face unexpected surprises.

**Step 2 – Determine the Company Culture**

There are a number of ways to gather information about a company’s culture. To get the most accurate picture, explore a number of sources, look for consistent themes and avoid relying too heavily on any one person’s opinion.

**Be Inquisitive in Your Interviews** – During your on-site interviews, ask questions that will help you understand whether the environment provides the elements that are most important to you. Ask the interviewers to give examples that support their responses. For example, if continuing education is important, ask, “Does the organization support continuing education for its employees?” While the answer “Yes”, may be a good start, it’s not sufficient. Ask next, “What programs are in place to support further education?”

**Talk to Other Employees (Current and Past)** – Talk to people in various positions and across levels of the organization during your visit. Take advantage of formal and informal opportunities to engage others. The receptionist who greets you may have insight to share that’s as valuable as that of your potential boss. In addition, find contacts in your own networks (alumni are a great resource) who would be willing to talk with you. Ask them what it’s really like to work there, making sure you ask about the positive aspects as well as the challenges, so that you get the full picture.

**Pay Attention to Instincts, Observations, and Amenities** – Trust your instincts. Did something rub you the wrong way? Are you receiving conflicting messages about what it’s like to work there? Maybe you’re hearing all the right things, but your observations tell a different story. You’re expecting a collaborative, open environment, but heads are down and backs are turned when you walk through the department. The perceived disconnect may not be a bad thing. There may be a logical explanation for what you’re seeing, but it’s certainly something to ask about, so that you know for sure.

Seemingly small details about office life can be telling about the culture. An on-site cafeteria with free food all day long may be a very generous benefit, yet may also be a sign that work is often conducted through breakfast, lunch and dinner. Similarly, widely publicized games, contests and gatherings may indicate a social, collaborative, competitive environment. Ask about these items to be sure your interpretation is accurate.

**Step 3 – Decision Time - Is it a Fit?**

You know what’s important to you and you understand what the company has to offer. Does the opportunity satisfy your top criteria (4s and 5s)? If so, it sounds like you’re aligned with company culture and it’s likely to be a good fit. If not, and you’re still considering the opportunity, what’s your motivation to accept the job? Sometimes there are compelling reasons to take a job (financial need, get you closer to your next goal, etc.), even if it falls short of your ideal. If this is the case, be sure to focus on the positive aspects of the opportunity, and adjust your expectations and approach to make it work.

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**Pamela R., Associate Project Analyst**

Union Pacific supports diversity in the workplace and is an Equal Opportunity Employer inclusive of protected veterans and individuals with disabilities.
After meticulously preparing your cover letters and resumes, you send them to carefully selected companies that you are sure would like to hire you. You even get a few job interviews. But all of your return correspondence is the same: “Thanks, but no thanks.” Your self-confidence melts and you begin to question your value to an employer.

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

Eight Guidelines to Ward Off Rejection

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Written by Roseanne R. Bensley, Career Services, New Mexico State University.
First, congratulations on your offer! Take some time to think about the offer and perhaps explore the pros and cons of accepting it. Is the compensation what you are looking for? Where is it located, and is this a place you want to live? What kind of work will you be doing, and is it what you want to do? If the offer does not meet one or more of the things you want, consider negotiating. Not every company may be willing to negotiate, but you can certainly try. Companies do not typically revoke offers when candidates negotiate. When negotiating, be positive, polite and reasonable. If you decide to negotiate, plan a strategy after speaking with a Career Advisor and using the tips in this manual.

Always maintain a positive and productive tone in negotiation.

It’s Not Just About the Salary
Other topics you can negotiate include:
• Start date
• Vacation, Paid Time Off (PTO)
• Shorter probationary period
• Professional development opportunities
• Training or certifications
• Moving expenses
• Signing bonuses/annual bonuses
• Stock options/profit sharing
• Retirement plans or contributions

Tips
• Do your homework before entering into a negotiation. Conduct research using ECRC salary data, websites such as Salary.com, cost of living calculators, etc. These tools will help you in determining how much to ask for and why.
• Plan your strategy around your research, your leveraging tools, and who you are communicating with. We recommend negotiating with the company representative you have had the most contact with/are the most comfortable speaking to.
• Make sure to practice before negotiating. Practicing will decrease nervousness and increase your ability to articulate your desires.

Always maintain a positive and productive tone in negotiation.

Accepting an Offer
Accepting an offer of employment, whether verbally or in writing, represents your (good faith) commitment to join the employing organization and to honor the terms of the employment agreement. Once you have accepted an offer, you should discontinue all further interviewing and search activities, including withdrawing from previously scheduled interviews.

The ECRC maintains a strong relationship with many employers, and this relationship is damaged when students retract committed offers. Reneging on offers can also damage your reputation in the industry, as well as the reputations of the University of Michigan, the College of Engineering, and the ECRC. We expect all students to conduct themselves professionally and ethically in their job search. Please see Offers and Acceptance Policy for more detail on the consequences of retracting committed offers. This can be found at career.engin.umich.edu/employmentoffers.
The Cost of Living Index

The following is a selection of cities where many graduating students accept offers. The cost of living index is based on the composite price of groceries, housing, utilities, transportation, health care, clothing and entertainment in each city listed. Use the calculation to compare salaries in different cities. For further information about the data below, please refer to www.bestplaces.net/cost-of-living.

To compare information from other sources, refer to these websites: www.salary.com and www.homefair.com/real-estate/salary-calculator.asp.

### Salary Comparison Equation

City #1 x Salary = $______

City #2

What is the New York City equivalent of a $50,000 salary in Ann Arbor?

New York City 168 x $50,000 = $75,676

Ann Arbor 111

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average City, USA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
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<td>Birmingham</td>
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<td>Montgomery</td>
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Attending graduate school at the masters or PhD level can reap many rewards. Graduate students continue to advance their education, expand their knowledge and experience, and develop specific expertise. If you are interested in developing advanced knowledge in specific subject areas, desire to work in research or envision yourself in leadership roles, graduate school may be a great option for you.

The graduate school admissions process can seem intimidating and difficult, but can be made easier with adequate planning and preparation. First, explore the graduate programs/degrees you are interested in pursuing. Do you want to obtain a masters degree or PhD? What about research, internship or international options? What are the admissions requirements, such as GPA, GRE scores and essays? These questions and others will guide your decision making.

**Top Three Tips**

1. Most graduate school programs require that you take a standardized test as part of the admissions process. The GRE is the most common for engineering programs. Take the test early so you have time to evaluate your scores. If they are low, you may consider taking the test again.

2. An interview may also be a part of the admissions process. Interviewing is a skill. Make sure you practice and use our resources if you need help preparing.

3. Strong recommendation letters can help you achieve admission to graduate programs. To obtain these, try to build strong relationships with faculty in your department.

---

**The Dos and Don’ts of Graduate School Essays**

**Do**

- Be honest and direct. Good essays blend confidence with potential.
- Be personal. Essays, and especially personal statements, enable you to let admissions committees know who you are beyond GPA and test scores.
- Be interesting. Committees read many essays. You want yours to stand out, maintain their attention, and say something meaningful about you.

**Don’t**

- Emphasize the negative. If you have weaknesses to address, do so (such as a bad grade that impacted your GPA). However, make it concise and move on.
- Use gimmicks, vague language, clichés, quotations from notable figures.

**The Personal Statement**

A personal statement is a commonly requested essay used by graduate school admissions committees. A personal statement enables you to elaborate on your background, to explore your personal motivations for attending graduate school and often to highlight your unique life experiences or challenges you have overcome.

**The Statement of Purpose**

The statement of purpose is another very common essay requested by graduate school admissions. The statement of purpose differs from the personal statement, as its major function is in describing how you are prepared, what you hope to accomplish and how graduate school will help you to meet your short- and long-term career goals.
“I want to be a bench. Recycle me.”
DATA SCIENTIST

212-854-5660 datascience.columbia.edu  datascience@columbia.edu

My passion is using data to solve complex, real-world problems. I have had the amazing opportunity to study machine learning, data mining, and advanced statistical theory for my MS in Data Science. Equipped with essential technical skills and extensive hands-on experience, I look forward to harnessing the power of data science to help shape the world around us for the better.

EDUCATION

Columbia University in the City of New York
Master of Science in Data Science 2018
- Algorithms for Data Science
- Probability & Statistical Inference
- Machine Learning for Data Science
- Exploratory Data Analysis & Visualization

University of Michigan College of Engineering
Bachelor of Science 2017

EXPERIENCE

Data Science Capstone Project
A semester-length data science project sponsored by a faculty member or Data Science Institute industry affiliate that synthesizes the statistical, computational, engineering challenges & social issues involved in solving complex real-world problems.

SKILLS

COMPUTER SCIENCE
Python, Java, R, C++

QUANTITATIVE SKILLS
Linear Algebra, Calculus

LEADERSHIP

Columbia Data Science Society

HOBBIES

Networking in New York City, Friends, Music, Meetups, Hackathons

REFERENCES

Available upon request at datascience@columbia.edu

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