

## Successfully Completing Job Applications

### Be prepared with the information you need.

- Be sure to bring your resume, social security card, driver's license, etc.
- You probably will also need addresses and phone numbers of previous employers, as well as starting and ending salaries for each previous job.
- It's always better to have too much information than not enough.

### Read and follow instructions carefully.

- Always take a few minutes to review the entire application.
- Some applications ask for information differently – and all have specific spaces in which you are expected to answer questions.
- Think of the application as your first test in following instructions.

### Tailor your answers to the job you are seeking.

- Just as with your resume and cover letter, you want to focus your education and experience to the job at hand.
- Give details of skills and accomplishments, and avoid framing your experiences in terms of mere duties and responsibilities.
- Show why you are more qualified than other applicants for the position. Include experience from all sources, including previous jobs, school, clubs and organizations, and volunteer work.
- Don't leave any blanks. If there are questions that do not apply to you, simply respond with "not applicable," or "N/A."
- Do not write "see resume" when completing the application (but you can certainly attach your resume to the application).

### Don't provide any negative information.

- As with any job search correspondence, never offer negative information.
- Your goal with the application is to get an interview.
- Providing negative information (such as being fired from a job) just gives the employer a reason not to interview you.

### Always answer questions truthfully.

- The fastest way for an application to hit the trashcan is to have a lie on it, but that doesn't mean you need to give complete answers either.
- For example, many applications ask your reason for leaving your last job. If you were fired or downsized, you should try to be as positive as possible and leave longer explanations for the interview; some experts recommend writing "job ended" as the reason you left your last job.

#### **Do not put specific salary requirements.**

- It is way too early in the job-seeking process to allow yourself to be identified by a specific salary request.
- You don't want to give employers too much information too soon. In addition, employers often use this question as a screening device – and you don't want to be eliminated from consideration based on your answer. It's best to say "open" or "negotiable."

#### **Provide references.**

- Employers want to see that there are people who will provide objective information about you to them.
- Pick your references carefully – and make sure you ask if they are willing to be a reference for you before you list them.
- References can include past employers, teachers, and family friends. Most young job seekers have a mix of professional and character references, while more experienced job-seekers focus on professional references who can speak of their skills and accomplishments.

#### **Keep your application consistent with your resume.**

- Make sure all dates, names, titles, etc., on your application coincide with the information on your resume.
- Don't worry if the application is based on chronological employment while you have a functional resume.

#### **Proofread your application before submitting it.**

- Once you've completed the application, sit back and take a moment to thoroughly proofread the document, checking for all errors – especially typos and misspellings.

**For paper applications, complete the application as neatly as possible.**

- Neatness and legibility count; the application is a reflection of you.
- If completing it by hand, be sure to use only a blue or black pen – and consider using an erasable pen or taking some "white-out" to fix minor mistakes.
- Don't fold, bend, or otherwise mar the application.