

# Informational Interviews

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Do you already know your perfect career but need information on how to reach your goal? Are you aware of professionals that utilize the knowledge and skills that interest you? Would you like to speak with them about their positions? Then consider conducting an informational interview. Below you'll find practical information necessary to complete an effective informational interview.

## Seven Steps to Informational Interviewing

### 1. Identify sources of information.

Two ways of identifying sources of information are through personal referrals and direct contacts. Personal referrals are obtained by using your current network of friends, family, neighbors, co-workers, professors, etc., to obtain names of individuals they know who are using the knowledge, skills, interests, and/or talents that you enjoy or are interested in developing. A direct contact is a source you identify by reading newspapers, magazines, professional journals, and Web sites, or by researching professional associations related to your areas of interest.

• **HOT TIP:** Read magazines from your field of interest and contact a professional who was profiled for an informational interview. Mention that you read the article and were interested and impressed. This will flatter the person and will likely increase the professional's willingness to help you. Each method of identifying sources has benefits. Personal referrals can save you time by eliminating some of the research required for seeking direct contacts. Obtaining a personal referral can increase the chance that your request for information will be warmly received. Direct contacts, however, are likely to have more rapid access to the type of information you are pursuing. Utilizing direct contacts also allows you to practice being assertive. In summary, it may be beneficial to use a combination of personal referrals or direct contacts when personal referrals are not an option.

### 2. Make an initial contact with your source.

Initial contact may be made either by e-mail, phone, or mail. Regardless of how you make contact with your source, be sure to identify who you are, the purpose of your contact, and what type of information you seek. Your source should have a clear understanding that your sole purpose is to gain information of the particular career field that you consider as a possibility for yourself. It is best not to call it an informational interview. Instead, you might want to call it something like "career development research." Interviews, to employers, translate into job search. **Your source should be assured that you simply want information, not a job.** If your source is the result of a personal referral, mention the name of the person who referred you; however, be certain to have that person's permission first. Finally, if you are writing, indicate when you will call your source to arrange for a meeting.

### 3. Arrange the details of your interview.

When speaking with your potential source, ask for 15 to 20 minutes of time to visit and learn more about his or her position and career area. If possible, arrange to meet at the workplace. Otherwise, scheduling a telephone interview may be necessary. If your potential information source is not able to assist you, ask for a referral of someone who might be able to provide the information you seek. Be sure to ask if your source would mind your using his or her name when contacting other contacts.



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## 4. Prepare interview questions.

Before your meeting, develop a list of relevant questions to help you obtain the information you desire. When preparing for the interview, thoroughly research the company. Remember that an informational interview is designed to obtain a “real world” perspective and information not readily available from other sources; therefore, ask questions that can't be answered by common reference materials. Questions should be open-ended, not "yes/no" questions, since open-ended questions provoke a more detailed response. A list of possible questions is provided at the end of this document.

## 5. Interview your source.

On the day of your scheduled interview, respect your source's time by being punctual and staying only as long as you originally specified. Realize that conducting an effective informational interview involves more than simply asking questions. Active listening and observation are keys to gaining useful information your source has to provide. Allow the interview to progress on a natural course, and you will likely obtain more information than you were initially seeking. Pay attention to your source's attitude and feelings about his or her job and organization. Take brief notes throughout the interview in order not to forget valuable information. Some sources may also allow you to tape the conversation, but remember to ask permission in advance. **Remember, at no time during the interview should you ask for a job!** If you're talking about careers, your source will know you want a job and, if appropriate, he or she most likely will mention it without your asking.

## 6. Ask for additional referrals.

As part of the career area you are considering, your source undoubtedly knows other professionals in that same career field. Remember to ask for names of others who would be valuable to you in obtaining information about this career option.

## 7. Send a thank-you note to your source.

You should always follow up your contacts promptly with a brief thank-you note. Thank-you notes allow you to express your appreciation for the time and useful information provided. In addition, a note will leave a favorable impression and may contribute to a good future relationship. An example of a thank you note is provided at the end of this document.

## Things to Remember...

### *Your Primary Purpose in Conducting an Informational Interview:*

1. To gather information to make an informed major or career choice.
2. To make valuable contacts in your field of interest for future opportunities.
3. To be remembered and referred on later, because 80% of the currently available opportunities are in the “hidden job market.” Remember the saying, “it's not so much what you know, but who you know.”

### *Building a Network of contacts is the best way to find an internship or job:*

When setting up an informational interview, the first thing to say is that you are not looking for an internship or job but are seeking information about the field. This contact may lead to future opportunities, but your first contact is to gather information only.

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Washburn University Career Services  
Morgan 123 --- (785) 670-1450  
[www.washburn.edu/services/career](http://www.washburn.edu/services/career)

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## Create an Interview Data Sheet for EVERY interview conducted:

Name of person interviewed:

Title:

Organization:

Address:

Date of Interview:

1. What part of this person's work particularly interested me?
2. What skills used by this person do I have?
3. What skills used by this person could I develop?
4. How should I prepare myself to enter this field?
5. What other types of careers are related to this field?
6. What about this kind of work is attractive to me?
7. What negative impressions do I have?
8. Did any other possible interview contacts come up? (list name and contact information)

## Example of Thank You Note following an Informational Interview:

Date ??, 20xx

John Doe  
Publisher  
Vertiform Digest  
Topeka, KS 66621

Dear Mr. Doe:

Thank you for taking time from your busy schedule to answer my questions about a possible career in the publishing profession. You gave me a wealth of information that I would not have been able to learn in a class or find in a textbook.

Based on what I learned from you, I feel that I am definitely on the right course. I certainly appreciate your insight and advice and look forward to meeting with Mr. X and Mr. Y as you suggested. I will keep you informed of my progress as I refine my career search.

Sincerely,

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## What Should You Take From the Interview?

After the interview, make a careful record of the results. Determine what you have learned and how it might effect your major and career decisions. Be sure to write down:

- Names, titles, addresses, and phone numbers
- What you talked about
- Reflect on the interview and write down any hard questions that came up that threw you
- Try to think of things you can change to improve your approach in the future

## Possible Questions to Ask:

- What type of skills, knowledge, and academic preparation does one need to perform this job?
- How did you get into this line of work?
- What are some specific advantages and disadvantages of this type of work?
- Can you describe a typical workday for me?
- What are the rewards of this type of work?
- What are the frustrations of this type of work?
- How much flexibility do you have regarding dress, hours of work, vacation schedules, or place of residence?
- What types of advancement opportunities are available?
- To what professional organizations do you belong? Should I join now?
- If you were starting out again in this field of work, what might you do differently?
- What is the future outlook of this line of work?
- What areas do you feel promise the most growth?
- What are some typical job titles in this field?
- Who hires individuals to do this type of work?
- How would I best acquire the necessary skills to perform this job?
- Would you recommend graduate or professional school directly after completing undergraduate work, sometime in the future, or not at all?
- What do you think are the most critical factors in hiring someone into this line of work?
- How would you advise me to look for an entry level job in this area?
- What might be the best way to approach prospective employers?
- How did you go about finding this job?
- If you were to leave your current position and line of work, what other kind of work would attract you and why?

