**Tips for Finding an Unpaid Lab Placement at Stanford from the Office of Science Outreach**

First of all, you, the student should make these arrangements, not your parents. Second, if you are accepted to intern in a Stanford lab, both you and the Principal Investigator (the Stanford faculty member) must complete a number of action items. It’s the PI’s responsibility to download a check list and instructions: [Guidelines and Checklists for Hosting Minors](https://oso.stanford.edu/sites/g/files/sbiybj18016/files/media/file/What%20You%20Need%20to%20Host%20a%20HS%20Intern%205.19.2021.docx) and [Guidelines & Checklist for Hosting Undergraduate from Other Institutions](https://oso.stanford.edu/sites/g/files/sbiybj18016/files/media/file/Hosting%20a%20non%20Stanford%20Undergraduate%2001.22%20%281%29.docx). Finally, the Office of STEM Outreach cannot help individual students find a lab placement.

1. The first step is to peruse Stanford’s website and look for some faculty/labs doing research of interest to you (see note below). Go to [http://stanford.edu/](https://stanford.edu/) and use the search feature in the top right corner. Within the website, you can search generic words such as “plant biology” or more specific topics. Most professors and labs have their own websites that will provide lots of information about the various research projects taking place. You can also gauge the size of the lab by looking to see how many graduate students and post-doctoral fellows work in that lab. Typically, the larger the lab, the more bandwidth a professor might have to host an intern.
2. Compile a list of 6-8 faculty members/labs you’re interested in and note the email address of the professor in charge. If you can’t easily find the professor’s email address on his/her lab page, you can find it here: [http://stanfordwho.stanford.edu/.](https://stanfordwho.stanford.edu/) (Phone calls to professors are not recommended and will probably be ignored.)
3. Next, craft a short but compelling message, addressing it to Professor [LAST NAME]. Your message should:
   * State the type of project you’re looking for (What subject area? What are some possible research questions you’re interested in?).
   * Describe how a research experience aligns with your current course of study.
   * Briefly describe your availability to intern (i.e., approximate start and end dates).
   * State the time period you’re interested in (summer only, part-time during semester or school year, etc.). Many labs/PIs will accept only summer interns unless you are a local high school student enrolled in a research course at your home school.
4. Generally speaking, most labs will not consider an intern for fewer than 6 hours/week or for a period shorter than one quarter or semester. That’s simply not enough time for an intern to learn much or be able to contribute anything to the project.
5. Attach a one-page Curriculum Vitae (similar to a resume) showing contact information, courses completed (with letter grades), overall GPA, any other internships, work experience, summer programs you’ve participated in, hobbies, skills, etc. Instructions and CV samples can be found here: [http://jobsearch.about.com/cs/curriculumvitae/a/curriculumvitae.htm](https://www.thebalancecareers.com/how-to-write-a-curriculum-vitae-cv-2058494)
6. Professors are very busy and they receive a lot of email. It is not uncommon for them to ignore this type of request. But if you send a message to 6-8 professors, you have a good chance that one of them will reply. You may also want to send the email to graduate students in their lab, whose names may be listed on the professor’s lab website. If you don’t hear anything after 2-3 weeks, it’s okay to re-send your message *once*. But after that, if you don’t get a response, move on to other researchers, go back to the first step, and repeat. Persistence is key!