

December 2015 Future Plans Survey All Respondents: Overview

This overview report presents findings from all graduating seniors participating in the December 2015 Future Plans Survey. Additional reports on the survey methods and analysis, college results, and departmental summaries, as well as a copy of the questionnaire, can be found [online](#).

Plans Following Graduation

As of the time they completed the survey, over half of students graduating in December 2015 reported that they had secured some type of employment. One-third of all respondents indicated that they had accepted a position that would begin after graduation (33.6%), while 12 percent said they would continue working in a job they had prior to graduation (12.3%), and about six percent said they would either be working as an intern (3.9%), serving in the military (1.0%), starting their own business (1.0%), or doing paid volunteer work (0.3%).

One-fourth of the graduates said they were actively seeking employment but had not yet found a position (26.0%). Less than five percent said they were planning on seeking employment within the year, but had not yet begun their search (3.5%). Finally, 16 percent of respondents indicated that they would be going to graduate/professional school as their primary activity in the year after their graduation (9.7%) or going to graduate/professional school and working (5.9%).

Table 1: Plans Following Graduation

	N	%
Have accepted position that will begin after graduation	238	33.6
Will continue working in job I had prior to graduation	87	12.3
Have started/will be starting my own business	7	1.0
Will be working as an intern	28	3.9
Currently seeking employment	184	26.0
Have not begun to seek employment, will begin within year	25	3.5
Going to grad/prof school within the year	69	9.7
Going to grad/prof school and working	42	5.9
Taking additional undergraduate coursework	6	0.8
Military service	7	1.0
Volunteer activity	2	0.3
Starting/raising a family	2	0.3
Don't know yet	5	0.7
Other	7	1.0

Post-Graduation Employment

This section of the report provides detailed information specifically on those students who indicated they had obtained a full-time position. This is followed by information provided by those who said they were actively seeking employment but had not yet found a position. Finally, this section contains a brief look at those few respondents who said they had not yet begun their job search but would do so in the coming year.

Full-Time Employment

The majority of respondents who said they had secured employment after graduation indicated they would be working full-time (92.4%).

Table 2: Full- or Part-Time Employment (full-time employees only)

	N	%
Full-time	353	92.4
Part-time	29	7.6

Number of Job Interviews and Job Offers

About half of the students having secured a full-time position reported that they had been on interviews for one (23.7%) or two (26.9%) positions during their most recent job search, with another quarter having interviews for three (15.3%) or four (9.6%) positions, and an additional 16 percent having gone on interviews for five or more positions before accepting an offer (15.6%). Nine percent of graduates obtaining a full-time position did not go on any interviews in their most recent job search.

A little less than half of the students having secured a full-time position indicated that the position had been their only job offer (48.1%), while about 40 percent of respondents said that they had one (25.9%) or two additional job offers (15.7%). Ten percent of respondents indicated that they had three or more job offers from which to choose (10.2%).

Table 3: Number of Positions Interviewed for (full-time employees only)

	N	%
None	30	9.0
One	79	23.7
Two	90	26.9
Three	51	15.3
Four	32	9.6
Five or more	52	15.6

Table 4: Number of Job Offers (full-time employees only)

	N	%
Only job offer	156	48.1
One other job offer	84	25.9
Two other job offers	51	15.7
Three or more other offers	33	10.2

Employers

Graduates securing full-time employment were asked the name of the organization for which they would be working after graduation. Although NC State graduates accepted jobs in many different companies and organizations, those hiring the greatest number of NC State December 2015 graduates were Fidelity Investments, SAS, Deloitte, Cisco, Duke Energy, IBM, and NC State University.

A complete list of the companies/organizations where graduates will be working full-time can be found in Appendix A.

Industry and Occupation

Students having obtained full-time employment were asked to select the type of industry and the occupational classification of the job in which they would be working from a list of industries and occupations. Although the graduates are heading into a wide range of industries, the most common industries in which they report they will be working are *engineering* (15.9%) and *computer software/hardware* (6.6%). Those finding full-time employment were most likely to say they would have a job function related to *engineering* (21.8%), followed by *accounting* (5.8%), *sales* (5.5%) and *software development* (5.5%).

Table 5: Industry (full-time employees only)

	N	%
Accounting	14	4.0
Advertising	1	0.3
Aerospace	3	0.9
Agriculture	9	2.6
Architecture/Urban Planning	3	0.9
Arts & Entertainment	1	0.3
Automotive	3	0.9
Banking	4	1.2
Biotechnology	5	1.4
Business Services	7	2.0
Chemicals	4	1.2
Communications	1	0.3
Computer Software/Hardware	23	6.6
Construction	6	1.7
Consulting	15	4.3
Consumer Products	2	0.6
Counseling	1	0.3
Design	1	0.3
Education	8	2.3
Electronics	2	0.6
Energy	6	1.7
Engineering	55	15.9
Environment/Sustainability	3	0.9

Table 5: Industry (full-time employees only), continued

	N	%
Faith Based	1	0.3
Fashion	3	0.9
Financial Services	12	3.5
Food Science	2	0.6
Government	7	2.0
Health Care	9	2.6
Hotel, Restaurant, Hospitality	4	1.2
Human/Social Services	2	0.6
Insurance	6	1.7
Law Enforcement/Security/Corrections	1	0.3
Legal	1	0.3
Manufacturing	13	3.7
Marketing	4	1.2
Materials - Plastics, Metals, Ceramics	1	0.3
Military & Defense	10	2.9
Natural Resources	5	1.4
Non-Profit/Philanthropy	2	0.6
Pharmaceutical	10	2.9
Print & Publishing	1	0.3
Public Policy	2	0.6
Public Relations	1	0.3
Real Estate	5	1.4
Recreation & Sports	5	1.4
Research	10	2.9
Retail/Merchandising	8	2.3
Technology	13	3.7
Telecommunications	2	0.6
Trade	1	0.3
Transportation	1	0.3
Travel & Tourism	1	0.3
Utilities (Public & Private)	2	0.6
Veterinary	2	0.6
Wood Products	2	0.6
Not sure	3	0.9
Other	18	5.2

Table 6: Job Function (full-time employees only)

	N	%
Account Management	2	0.6
Accounting	20	5.8
Actuarial/Statistical & Data Analysis	1	0.3
Administrative	4	1.2
Advertising	1	0.3
Agricultural Business/Economics	3	0.9
Agronomy/Plant/Crop Science	2	0.6
Analyst	9	2.6
Animal/Veterinary	5	1.5
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	3	0.9
Arts/Performing Arts/Music	2	0.6
Bio/Ag Engineering	1	0.3
Buying/Purchasing	2	0.6
Construction	8	2.3
Consulting	14	4.1
Counseling - School/Agency/College	1	0.3
Customer Service	9	2.6
Database Management	3	0.9
Education/Teaching/Curriculum Development	7	2.0
Engineering	75	21.8
Environmental/Conservation	4	1.2
Finance	8	2.3
Food Science/Nutrition	1	0.3
Government	5	1.5
Human Health/Medical	4	1.2
Human Resources	6	1.7
Human/Social Services	3	0.9
Information Technology/Systems	7	2.0
Laboratory Science	5	1.5
Management	13	3.8
Manufacturing/Production/Development	7	2.0
Marketing	5	1.5
Operations	3	0.9
Product Development/Management	5	1.5
Project Management	9	2.6
Public Administration/Policy	1	0.3
Quality Assurance	4	1.2
Recreation/Sports	1	0.3

Table 6: Job Function (full-time employees only), continued

	N	%
Research & Development	9	2.6
Sales	19	5.5
Science - Life/Physical Science	3	0.9
Software Development	19	5.5
Supply Chain Management/Logistics	6	1.7
Training & Development	1	0.3
Web Design/Development	3	0.9
Writing/Editing/Translation	1	0.3
Not sure	3	0.9
Other	17	4.9

Relationship of Job to Academic Major and Satisfaction with Job

Two-thirds of those with full-time employment said their job was “directly related” to their academic major (67.0%) and only nine percent said it was “not at all related” (9.3%). The vast majority of those obtaining full-time employment said they were satisfied with the job in which they will be working. However, those who said they will be working in a position directly related to their major were more likely to be “very satisfied” than those in jobs not directly related to their major (66.7% vs 50.0%).

Table 7: Relationship of Job to Major and Satisfaction with Job (full-time employees only)

	All	Satisfaction w/ job				All
		Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	
Directly related	231	66.7%	27.7%	5.6%	.	67.0%
Somewhat related	82	50.0%	35.4%	12.2%	2.4%	23.8%
Not at all related	32	50.0%	28.1%	21.9%	.	9.3%
All	345	61.2%	29.6%	8.7%	0.6%	100.0%

Job Location

While NC State graduates will be employed across the nation, 79 percent of those students having accepted a full-time job say they will be staying in North Carolina (79.1%), with over half (54.6%) working in the Research Triangle area (e.g., Raleigh, Durham, Chapel Hill).

A complete list of the countries and states where graduates will be working can be found in Appendix B.

Table 8: Job Location (Top Six States of Employment; full-time employees only)

	N	%
North Carolina	269	79.1
Georgia	10	2.9
Virginia	7	2.1
District of Columbia	6	1.8
Florida	5	1.5
South Carolina	5	1.5

Table 9: Job Location (In or Out of the Triangle; full-time employees only)*

	N	%
Triangle	189	54.6
Other NC	79	22.8
Outside NC	78	22.5

*Some respondents did not provide the name of the city in which they would be working and therefore region could not be determined.

Compensation

Students with full-time positions were asked to indicate the different ways in which they would be compensated. While over two-thirds of respondents said they would be getting a salary (71.4%) and one-quarter said their income would include hourly wages (24.9%), results indicate that graduates are being compensated through a variety of methods. For example, more than half of respondents said they would be receiving only a salary (53.3%) and about 20 percent hourly only, while 11 percent indicated they would be compensated via a salary in combination with performance bonuses.

Table 10: Type of Compensation (full-time employees only) *

	N	%
Salary	252	71.4
Hourly	88	24.9
Performance Bonuses	53	15.0
Commission	23	6.5
Tips/Gratuity	5	1.4
Other	16	4.5

*Respondents could indicate more than one type of compensation.

Table 11: Type of Compensation, Combined (full-time employees only)

	N	%
Salary only	184	53.3
Hourly only	70	20.3
Salary plus perf. bonuses	38	11.0
Salary plus hourly	8	2.3
Salary plus commission	7	2.0
Salary plus comm plus perf bonus	7	2.0
Hourly plus commission	4	1.2
Commission only	3	0.9
Hourly plus perf. bonuses	2	0.6
Hourly plus tips	1	0.3
Tips only	1	0.3
Other comp. only	9	2.6
Other combinations	11	3.2

Respondents were asked to indicate their annual starting salary. NC State’s graduates with full-time employment (excluding those working in internships) report an average annual starting salary of \$49,427 (median = \$51,250).

Table 12: Annual Starting Salary (full-time employees only)

<i>(Average = \$49,427, Median \$51,250)</i>	N	%
Less than \$30,000	44	14.1
\$30,000 - \$39,999	50	16.0
\$40,000 - \$49,999	53	17.0
\$50,000 - \$59,999	54	17.3
\$60,000 or more	102	32.7
Would prefer not answer	4	1.3
Not sure	5	1.6

One-Time Compensation: Signing Bonuses and Relocation Packages

Nearly one-fifth of respondents with full-time employment said they had received a signing bonus (19.7%). Half of those receiving a bonus said it was for \$5,000 or more (50.9%), with about seven percent saying it was for more than \$10,000 (6.6%).

Table 13: Signing Bonus (full-time employees only)

	N	%
Yes	62	19.7
No	252	80.3

Table 14: Amount of Signing Bonus (full-time employees only) check response options

	N	%
\$1,000 to \$1,999	7	11.5
\$2,000 to \$2,999	10	16.4
\$3,000 to \$3,999	10	16.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999	22	36.1
\$6,000 to \$6,999	1	1.6
\$7,000 to \$7,999	2	3.3
\$8,000 to \$8,999	2	3.3
\$10,000 or more	4	6.6
Would prefer not answer	3	4.9

When asked if they were offered a relocation package, nearly half of the students with full-time jobs said that such a package was “not applicable” (48.7%). However, 17 percent of those with full-time employment said they were offered a relocation package (16.5%). Offers of relocation packages, not surprisingly, were related to whether or not the future employee would be working in North Carolina – half of those who said they were working outside of North Carolina received a relocation package, whereas just one-fifth of those who said they would be working in North Carolina but outside of the Triangle received a relocation package (20.5%).

Table 15: Relationship of Relocation Package and Region of Job (full-time employees only)

	All	Offered relocation package			All
		Yes	No	Not applicable	
Triangle	189	1.1%	30.7%	68.3%	54.8%
Other NC	78	20.5%	42.3%	37.2%	22.6%
Outside NC	78	50.0%	37.2%	12.8%	22.6%
All	345	16.5%	34.8%	48.7%	100.0%

The Job Search

A little over half of those with full-time employment reporting starting their job search six or more months before graduation (52.6%), while about 14 percent of those with full-time employment started looking for work less than three months before graduation (13.9%).

Table 16: When Started Looking for a Job (full-time employees only)

	N	%
12 or more months before graduation	74	22.5
9-11 months before graduation	27	8.2
6-8 months before graduation	72	21.9
3-5 months before graduation	110	33.4
1-2 months before graduation	37	11.2
Less than one month before graduation	9	2.7

Students were asked to indicate what resources had proven to be helpful in their job search. Those graduates with full-time employment were most likely to say that an *internship/externship* had been helpful (41.1%), followed by *attending a career fair at NC State* (29.2%), *applying for a job via ePACK* (24.9%), *family/friends/classmates/co-workers* (22.7%), *personal connections within the company* (21.8%), and *going to a campus or college career center* (21.0%). Note that some resources may have in fact been helpful for those who used them, but have a smaller frequency overall because fewer students used that particular resource (e.g., staffing agency).

Table 17: Helpful Resources (full-time employees only)*

	N	%
Internship/externship	145	41.1
Career fair at NC State	103	29.2
Applied for job via ePACK	88	24.9
Family/friends/classmates/co-workers	80	22.7
Personal connection(s) within the company	77	21.8
Campus or college career center	74	21.0
On-campus interviewing	55	15.6
Internet	46	13.0
Co-op experience	32	9.1
Employer found resume via ePACK	29	8.2
Faculty member or found job listing in an NC State dept	27	7.6
Consultation with Career Counselor/Coach at NC State	24	6.8
Professional society	21	5.9

Table 17: Helpful Resources (full-time employees only)*, continued

	N	%
Employer information session on campus	18	5.1
Staffing agency	11	3.1
Student teaching experience	7	2.0
Career fair off-campus	2	0.6
Other	37	10.5

*Respondents could select more than one resource.

Seeking Employment

About one-fourth of the December 2015 graduates responding to the Future Plans Survey indicated that as of the time they completed the survey they were *currently seeking employment* (26.0%) and a small number (3.5%) reported they *have not yet begun to seek employment, but planned to do so within a year after graduation* (Table 1). This section of the report first looks at those who were actively seeking a job, and then briefly at those who had not yet begun their job search.

The Job Search

Over three-fourths of students who said they were looking but had not yet found a job as of the time they completed the survey—typically within two weeks before or after graduation—said they first started looking for a job less than six months before their graduation (81.6%). Of these respondents, one-third said they started looking for a job three to five months before graduation (35.2%) and nearly one-third said they started looking one to two months prior to graduation (31.3%). Fifteen percent without a job said they began their search less than one month prior to graduation (15.1%).

Nearly 70 percent of graduates who said that they were currently seeking employment reported that they had an interview for at least one position during their most recent job search (69.3%), with one-quarter reporting having gone on interviews for three or more positions (24.5%).

Table 18: When Started Looking for a Job (among those seeking but not yet securing a job)

	N	%
12 or more months before graduation	3	1.7
9-11 months before graduation	5	2.8
6-8 months before graduation	25	14.0
3-5 months before graduation	63	35.2
1-2 months before graduation	56	31.3
Less than one month before graduation	27	15.1

Table 19: Number of Positions Interviewed for (among those seeking but not yet securing a job)

	N	%
None	54	30.7
One	44	25.0
Two	35	19.9
Three	20	11.4
Four	9	5.1
Five or more	14	8.0

Notably, a number of December graduates who had been seeking but not yet found employment indicated that it was not due to a lack of offers. One-fifth (19.5%) said that they had received at least one job offer, with about five percent having received two or more offers (4.6%). These students were asked to briefly describe why the job offer(s) they had received had not worked out. The most common reasons given for not accepting a job offer included the job not being a good fit for their interests or career goals (e.g., not in their field of study), currently being in the process of negotiating or considering one or more job offers, or compensation (e.g., salary too low).

Table 20: Received Any Job Offers (among those seeking but not yet securing a job)

	N	%
No	140	80.5
Yes: one	26	14.9
Yes: two	5	2.9
Yes: three or more	3	1.7

Type of Work Seeking

The vast majority of job-seekers said they were looking for full-time work (88.5%), with most of the remainder indicating they were looking for either full- or part-time work (10.4%). Almost all of those seeking employment said they were looking for a job either “somewhat related” (50.0%) or “directly related” (40.2%) to their major. The most common job functions students were hoping to be employed doing were related to *engineering* (10.4%), *environmental/conservation work* (8.6%) and *software development* (5.5%).

Table 21: Looking for Full-time or Part-time Work

	N	%
Full-time	161	88.5
Part-time	2	1.1
Either	19	10.4

Table 22: Relationship of Job Seeking to Major

	N	%
Looking for position directly related to my major	74	40.2
Looking for position somewhat related to my major	92	50.0
Looking for position unrelated to my major	6	3.3
How closely position is related to major is irrelevant	12	6.5

Table 23: Job Function of Job Seeking

	N	%
Account Management	1	0.6
Accounting	2	1.2
Actuarial/Statistical & Data Analysis	2	1.2
Administrative	1	0.6
Advertising	3	1.8
Agricultural Business/Economics	2	1.2
Analyst	4	2.5
Animal/Veterinary	2	1.2

Table 23: Job Function of Job Seeking, *continued*

	N	%
Arts/Performing Arts/Music	3	1.8
Creative Design/Graphic Arts	4	2.5
Customer Service	1	0.6
Database Management	2	1.2
Education/Teaching/Curriculum Development	4	2.5
Engineering	17	10.4
Environmental/Conservation	14	8.6
Film/Video	1	0.6
Finance	4	2.5
Food Science/Nutrition	1	0.6
Government	4	2.5
Human Health/Medical	3	1.8
Human Resources	3	1.8
Human/Social Services	5	3.1
International/NGO	1	0.6
Laboratory Science	7	4.3
Legal/Corrections/Criminology	6	3.7
Management	1	0.6
Manufacturing/Production/Development	1	0.6
Marketing	8	4.9
Media/Journalism	3	1.8
Non Profit	2	1.2
Political Organizations/Advocacy	1	0.6
Product Development/Management	2	1.2
Project Management	3	1.8
Public Relations	1	0.6
Quality Assurance	1	0.6
Recreation/Sports	3	1.8
Research & Development	4	2.5
Sales	5	3.1
Science - Life/Physical Science	5	3.1
Software Development	9	5.5
Supply Chain Management/Logistics	4	2.5
Writing/Editing/Translation	1	0.6
Not sure	7	4.3
Other	5	3.1

Location of Job Seeking

One-third of those still looking for a job at the time of the survey said they were only looking for employment in North Carolina (33.0%). A larger portion said they were looking for a job anywhere in the U.S. (41.2%), while a small number were looking anywhere in the U.S. except North Carolina (7.1%). Eighteen percent of the job-seekers indicated they were looking at jobs both inside and outside of the U.S. (17.6%).

Table 24: Looking for Employment Inside or Outside the U.S.

	N	%
Only N.C.	60	33.0
In N.C. and other U.S. states	75	41.2
In U.S., but outside N.C.	13	7.1
Inside and outside the U.S.	32	17.6
Outside U.S. only	2	1.1

Future Job Seekers

A very small number of December 2015 graduates (3.5%) said that while they had not yet begun their search for employment, their primary activity after graduation would be to find a job (Table 1). In response to a question asking those respondents when they planned to start looking, 60 percent said they would begin within one month after graduation.

Table 25: When Will Begin Job Search

	N	%
Within the next couple of weeks	7	28.0
Within a month after graduation	8	32.0
Within 2-3 months after graduation	6	24.0
Within 4-6 months after graduation	2	8.0
Within 6-12 months after graduation	2	8.0

Further Education

This section of the report provides detailed information on further education being pursued by NC State December graduates. About 16 percent of the 709 graduates who submitted the Future Plans Survey said they planned on going to graduate or professional school in the coming year (see Table 1).

Students planning on attending graduate/professional school were asked to indicate from a list of options the reasons why they had decided to pursue post-graduate education. The most common reasons cited were *to enhance professional knowledge in a particular subject area* (67.3%) and that their *chosen career field requires graduate/professional school* (63.6%). Other reasons cited include *wanting to be able to earn a higher salary with an advanced degree* (58.2%) and that they *wanted to improve their marketability* (40.0%). Just four percent indicated that being *unable to find a job* was a reason for attending graduate/professional school (4.5%).

Table 26: Reasons for Attending Graduate/Professional School*

	N	%
I want to enhance my knowledge in a particular subject area	74	67.3
My chosen career field requires graduate/professional school	70	63.6
I will be able to earn a higher salary with an advanced degree	64	58.2
I want to improve my marketability	44	40.0
I have been unable to find a job	5	4.5
My employer is encouraging me to attend	2	1.8
Other	9	8.2

*Respondents could select more than one reason.

Current Status for Graduate/Professional School Attendance

Of the December 2015 graduates planning on attending graduate/professional school, close to one-third said they *have been accepted and know where they will be going* (30.0%) and about three percent of graduates planning on attending graduate/professional school said they *have been accepted but are still undecided* on whether or not or where they will actually attend (2.7%). About 30 percent said they *had applied, but had not yet been accepted* (29.1%) and over one-third responded that they *have not yet applied, but plan to do so within the next year* (38.2%).

The remainder of this section reports on only those who indicated they have been accepted and definitely know where they will be attending graduate/professional school.

Table 27: Current Status for Graduate/Professional School Attendance

	N	%
Have been accepted and know where I'm going	33	30.0
Have been accepted but undecided	3	2.7
Have applied, but not yet been accepted	32	29.1
Have not applied but plan to do so within the next year	42	38.2

School Attending

A majority of the respondents who at the time of the survey knew where they would be attending graduate/professional school said they will be staying in North Carolina (69.7%), with 60 percent attending NC State University (59.4%). The large majority of those going on to graduate/professional school say they will be attending their first-choice school (90.9%).

Table 28: State of School Attending

	N	%
North Carolina	23	69.7
Georgia	3	9.1
Virginia	2	6.1
Florida	1	3.0
Iowa	1	3.0
New York	1	3.0
South Carolina	1	3.0
Tennessee	1	3.0

Table 29: Name of School Attending

	N	%
NC State University	19	59.4
Georgia Tech	2	6.3
Clemson University	1	3.1
East Carolina University	1	3.1
Embry Riddle Aeronautical University	1	3.1
George Mason University	1	3.1
Lenoir-Rhyne University	1	3.1
Lincoln Memorial University	1	3.1
Palmer College of Chiropractic	1	3.1
Syracuse University	1	3.1
UGA	1	3.1
UNC Chapel Hill	1	3.1
VT	1	3.1

Table 30: Attending First Choice School?

	N	%
Yes	30	90.9
No	3	9.1

Degree Seeking

Students committed to attending a specific graduate/professional school in the coming year were asked in what degree program they will be enrolled. Over three-quarters of students said they would be in a Master's program (78.8%), about 15 percent in a Professional program (23.3%), and 9 percent in a Doctoral program (9.1%). Note that students may have selected multiple programs in Table 31, which would likely indicate they would be enrolled in dual programs (e.g. Master's and Professional degree programs).

NC State graduates were seeking a wide range of Master's degrees, but most commonly an MS. The three survey respondents enrolling in a Doctoral program will all be pursuing a PhD. The Professional Degrees NC State graduates report seeking are a DDS, JD, DVM, and DC.

Table 31: Degree Program Enrolled In

	N	%
Master's	26	78.8
Professional	5	15.2
Doctoral	3	9.1
Other	0	0.0

*Respondents could select more than one degree.

*Some respondents who indicated they had been accepted and knew where they would be attending graduate/professional school did not provide information on their degree program.

Table 32: Master's Degree Programs (among those enrolling in a Master's program)

	N	%
MS	14	56.0
ME	2	8.0
MPH	1	4.0
MS EPSE	1	4.0
MAC	1	4.0
MLA	1	4.0
MT	1	4.0
Physiology	1	4.0
CNE	1	4.0
MBA	1	4.0
MSAT	1	4.0

Table 33: Doctoral Degree Programs (among those enrolling in a Doctoral degree program)

	N	%
PhD	3	100.0

Table 34: Professional Degree Programs (among those enrolling in a Professional degree program)

	N	%
DDS	2	40.0
JD	1	20.0
DVM	1	20.0
DC	1	20.0

Graduate/Professional School Funding/Awards Received

About half of NC State undergraduates going on to graduate/professional school received funding and/or awards as part of their acceptance into their program of study (48.5%). The most commonly awarded type of funding were research assistantships (21.2%), followed by scholarships (18.2%) and teaching assistantships (12.1%).

Table 35: Graduate/Professional School Funding/Awards

	N	%
Research Assistantship	7	21.2
Scholarship	6	18.2
Teaching Assistantship	4	12.1
Honors/Award	1	3.0
Fellowship	1	3.0
Other assistantship	1	3.0

*Respondents could select more than one type of funding/award.

NC State Experiences and Resources

All graduating seniors participating in the Future Plans Survey were asked about their participation in various work-related experiences, as well as about various career-related resources they might have used while at NC State. This section of the report summarizes the information they shared about these experiences.

Work-Related Experiences

Respondents were asked whether or not they had participated in various work-related experiences while a student at NC State, and if so, for how many semesters/summers they did it, and whether or not it was helpful in securing a job offer. Sixty-five percent of the students reported having had an *internship/externship or job in their field of study* (64.6%). A significant number of students also reported *participating in a class project specifically designed to work with a company/organization outside of NC State* (22.1%), and/or on a *research project with a faculty member* (14.7%).

Not only did a sizeable number of graduates have such experiences, they often had them for extended periods of time. Participation in *research with faculty* and *internships/externships or job in field* in particular tended to be relatively long-term, with such experiences taking place three or more semesters/summers (39.8% and 37.4% respectively). While relatively fewer students had a co-op experience, such experiences were more likely than others to be long-term. Over 60 percent of those having done a co-op did so for three or more semesters (62.1%). Most likely to be short-term experiences were *practicums*, *student teaching*, and *class projects*.

Table 36: Participation in Work-Related Experiences*

	Had Experience		# of Semesters/Summers				
	N	%	Less than one	1	2	3	4+
Co-op	58	8.3%	0.0%	15.5%	22.4%	48.3%	13.8%
Internship/externship or job in field	453	64.6%	3.3%	31.2%	28.1%	19.0%	18.4%
Practicum	30	4.3%	3.6%	92.9%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Student teaching	41	5.8%	2.4%	48.8%	29.3%	9.8%	9.8%
Research w/ faculty	103	14.7%	8.7%	30.1%	21.4%	22.3%	17.5%
Class project	155	22.1%	5.8%	60.4%	26.0%	3.2%	4.5%

*Respondents could select more than one experience.

For the most part, regardless of the type of work-related experience, students who were interested in finding employment were very positive about the helpfulness of the experience in securing a job offer. *Co-ops* and *internships/jobs in field* were most likely to be viewed as “very helpful” (74.5% and 60.0% respectively). Although the majority viewed it as a helpful experience, *class projects* working with outside companies/organizations were more likely than other work-related experiences to be viewed as “not very helpful” (16.9%) or “not at all helpful” (8.8%) in securing employment. Those who were not seeking employment (e.g., because they were continuing their education or have some other plans following graduation) were given the option to select “not applicable” when asked about the helpfulness of the work-related experience. In Table 36, “not applicable” responses have been excluded.

Table 37: Helpfulness of Work Experiences in Securing Employment (among those having had the experience and having looked for employment)

	Mean	4: Very helpful	3: Somewhat helpful	2: Not very helpful	1: Not at all helpful	N
Co-op	3.73	74.5%	23.6%	1.8%	0.0%	55
Internship/externship or job in field	3.52	60.0%	33.3%	5.2%	1.4%	420
Practicum	3.26	37.0%	51.9%	11.1%	0.0%	27
Student teaching	3.17	30.6%	61.1%	2.8%	5.6%	36
Research w/ faculty	3.14	36.8%	42.5%	18.4%	2.3%	87
Class project	2.91	25.7%	48.5%	16.9%	8.8%	136

Career Service Offices

Graduating seniors were asked if they had ever used the different career service offices on campus, and if so, how frequently they had used them and how they would rate the services provided. Among respondents overall, a little over 40 percent of graduates reported having never used any of the career centers asked about (42.8%). Use of career centers asked about, however, varied widely by college. For example, those in the College of Textiles were by far the most likely to report having used a career center, with 84 percent having gone to at least one of the centers asked about (83.9%). In comparison, just 30 percent of those in the College of Education had ever used one of the career centers asked about (30.0%).

Not surprisingly, use of the specific career centers was strongly related to students' college, with students being most likely to have gone to the career service office in their own college when available. In addition, college career services offices typically attracted very few students from outside their own college. Among survey respondents, three-fourths of the students in the College of Textiles reported going to the College of Textiles Career Services office (77.4%). Over 60 percent of those in the Poole College of Management used their own career offices (63.2%) and a significant portion of students in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the College of Design used their own career offices (50.8% and 45.5%, respectively). The Career Development Center was most likely to be used by those without such services in their own college, such as in the colleges of Engineering (55.5%), Humanities and Social Sciences (52.3%), and College of Sciences (51.3%), and by the small number of graduates from the Division of Academic and Student Affairs (77.8%).

Table 38: Career Service Offices Used; Overall and by College Graduated From*

	Overall	College/School									
		CALS	Design	CED	COE	CNR	CHASS	COS	COT	PCOM	DASA
Career Development Center	45.4%	18.6%	18.2%	30.0%	55.5%	42.5%	52.3%	51.3%	35.5%	33.7%	77.8%
CALS Career Services	6.3%	50.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.7%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
College of Textiles Career Services	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	77.4%	1.1%	0.0%
College of Design Career Services	0.7%	0.0%	45.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Poole COM Career Development Center	10.6%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	4.1%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	63.2%	0.0%
None	42.8%	44.1%	45.5%	70.0%	44.5%	54.8%	46.4%	43.6%	16.1%	30.5%	22.2%
Total	701	59	11	10	182	73	153	78	31	95	9

*Respondents could select more than one experience.

Among those using a career services office, those going to the one in the College of Textiles were by far most likely to go frequently, with over 40 percent saying they went “on a regular basis” (32.0%) or that they had gone “many times” (12.0%). Thus, most students in the College of Textiles take advantage of their career services office, and many do so frequently.

Table 39: Frequency of Use of Career Service Offices (among those ever having used the office)

	4: On a regular basis	3: Many times	2: Several times	1: Just once or twice	N
Career Development Center	3.8%	6.6%	39.6%	50.0%	318
CALS Career Services	0.0%	2.3%	36.4%	61.4%	44
College of Textiles Career Services	32.0%	12.0%	32.0%	24.0%	25
College of Design Career Services	0.0%	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	5
Poole COM Career Development Center	4.1%	12.2%	36.5%	47.3%	74

Graduating seniors were also asked to evaluate the services provided by the career offices they had used. Ratings were largely positive—career services offices were most often rated “excellent” or “good.” The five respondents reporting having ever used the College of Design career service office all rated the services provided as “excellent.” Similarly, 100 percent of all those rating the College of Textiles career services office rated the services as “excellent” (76.0%) or “good” (24.0%). In no case did more than a small number of users rate the services of any given center as “poor”, and no career center was given a rating of “very poor.”

Table 40: Rating of Career Offices' Services (among those ever having used the office)

	5: Excellent	4: Good	3: Fair	2: Poor	1: Very Poor	N
Career Development Center	37.7%	47.2%	13.8%	1.3%	0.0%	318
CALS Career Services	34.1%	54.5%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	44
College of Textiles Career Services	76.0%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25
College of Design Career Services	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
Poole COM Career Development Center	44.6%	40.5%	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%	74

Career Services and Fairs

Students were asked whether or not they had used various specific career-related services. Overall, a majority of students indicated that they had taken advantage of *ePACK*, the Career Development Center’s online tool for connecting students with potential employers (70.9%) or that they had *attended a career fair (either on or off campus)* (66.8%). About one-third said they had *visited the NC State Career Development Center website* (33.2%), *attended presentations about resume writing, interviewing, and other skills* (31.0%), or *attended employer information sessions* (30.2%).

Table 40 shows differences in career resources used based on whether a student indicated that they planned on joining the workforce or going on to graduate/professional school after graduation. Nearly three-quarters of students who had either accepted a job, were looking or planning to look for employment had used *ePack* (72.4%), while about 60 percent of those planning on attending graduate/professional school reported having done the same (62.2%). Those planning on employment were also more likely than those planning on continuing their education to have *attended career fairs* (68.6% vs. 62.2%), *attend employer info sessions* (31.9% vs. 20.4%), participated in *on-campus interviews* (24.5% vs. 12.2%), and participated in *mock interviews with a career counselor/coach* (13.4% vs. 7.1%). In contrast, those planning on continuing their education were slightly more likely than those planning on entering the workforce to have *joined a professional society at NCSU related to their career field* (27.6% vs. 24.4%).

Table 41: Resources Used at NC State*

	NCSU	Accepted Job/Seeking Work/Planning to Look for Work	Attending/Planning to Attend Grad School
ePACK	70.9%	72.4%	62.2%
Attended career fair	66.8%	68.6%	62.2%
Visited NC State Career Development Center website	33.2%	33.3%	32.7%
Presentations on resume writing, interviewing skills, etc.	31.0%	31.0%	28.6%
Attended employer info sessions	30.2%	31.9%	20.4%
Joined professional society at NCSU related to career field	24.8%	24.4%	27.6%
Spoke w/ Career Counselor/Coach	24.1%	24.4%	23.5%
On-campus interviewing	22.4%	24.5%	12.2%
Mock interviews w/ Career Counselor/Coach	12.4%	13.4%	7.1%
Total (N)	701	583	98

*Respondents could select more than one resource.

Students who said they had attended a career fair were asked which career fair(s) they had attended. Among the two-thirds of respondents who said they had attended a career fair, either on or off campus, students were most likely to report attending the *Engineering Career Fair* (44.2%), followed by the *PCOM Career and Internship Fair* (20.3%).

Looking at career fair attendance by the college from which a student graduated is informative. Over 90 percent of COT students attended a career fair (90.3%), with almost all of those participating in the Textiles Job Forum (92.9%). Similarly, over 80 percent of those in the College of Engineering and the Poole College of Management attended a career fair, and most of those students went to the career fairs organized by their own colleges (98.7% and 96.1%, respectively). In contrast, while the majority of COS respondents had gone to a career fair (59.0%), a little less than half of those said they went to their own college fair (41.3%), while 50 percent they went to the CALS Career Expo. While less than half of CHASS students attended a fair (47.7%), the majority of those who had indicated going to their own college fair (72.6%).

Overall, the Engineering Career fair attracted the widest breadth of students (i.e., many students from different colleges). Students in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, College of Sciences, and College of Agriculture and Life Sciences had the most number of students taking advantage of the broadest range of career fairs.

Table 42: Career Fair Attended; Overall and by College Graduated From (among those having attended any type of career fair)*

	Overall	College/School								
		CALS	Design	CED	COE	CNR	CHASS	COS	COT	PCOM
Attended career fair	66.8%	66.1%	27.3%	30.0%	84.1%	53.4%	47.7%	59.0%	90.3%	81.1%
Career Fair Attended (among those attending a career fair)										
CALS Career Expo	14.7%	87.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	11.0%	50.0%	0.0%	1.3%
CHASS Career Fair	12.4%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	2.6%	72.6%	4.3%	0.0%	1.3%
College of Design Networking Fair	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Engineering Career Fair	44.2%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	98.7%	23.1%	13.7%	21.7%	17.9%	11.7%
Poole COM Career & Internship Fair	20.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	15.4%	11.0%	2.2%	7.1%	96.1%
College of Sciences Career Fair	10.3%	2.6%	33.3%	0.0%	0.7%	43.6%	2.7%	41.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Textiles Job Forum	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.9%	1.3%
Grad School Career Fair at NC State	4.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	5.1%	13.7%	8.7%	3.6%	1.3%
Law School Fair	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Health Career Expo	3.8%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Other fair at NC State	10.3%	5.1%	0.0%	66.7%	7.2%	33.3%	9.6%	15.2%	3.6%	5.2%
Career fair at other university	1.9%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	5.5%	2.2%	0.0%	2.6%
Career fair unaffiliated w/ university	1.9%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	2.7%	4.3%	0.0%	2.6%
Don't know/don't remember	2.1%	2.6%	66.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	3.6%	2.6%
Total	468	39	3	3	153	39	73	46	28	77

*Respondents could select more than one career fair.

Closing Comments

The Future Plans Survey closed by asking respondents to rate their overall satisfaction with the career guidance they had received from their department and/or college while at NC State, and to reflect on how they are feeling about their future. The majority of December 2015 graduates said they were either “satisfied” (42.0%) or “very satisfied” (29.9%) with the career guidance they received from their academic department/college. While one-fourth were neutral about the guidance they received (23.6%), only about four percent said they were either “dissatisfied” (3.7%) or “very dissatisfied” (0.7%) with the career guidance they received.

Overall, the December 2015 graduates are excited about their futures. When asked which statement comes closest to how they were feeling about their future, over 80 percent of respondents said that they were either “very excited” (45.1%) or “pretty excited” (35.5%). A smaller percentage of respondents chose “a bit confused/uncertain - I'm not really sure what I want to do at this time” (16.3%), and very few (3.0%) selected the last option of “very confused/uncertain - I don't know what I want to do at this time.”

Most December 2015 graduates also feel prepared for their futures. Asked about how prepared they felt for their future career paths, over 90 percent of respondents said that they felt either “very prepared” (48.1%) or “somewhat prepared” (44.5%) for their future career paths. Just one percent of respondents said they felt “very unprepared” (0.9%).

Table 43: Satisfaction with Career Guidance from Academic Department/College

	Mean	5: Very Satisfied	4: Satisfied	3: Neutral	2: Dissatisfied	1: Very Dissatisfied	N
Overall Satisfaction	3.97	29.9%	42.0%	23.6%	3.7%	0.7%	698

Table 44: Feelings about Future Career Path

	N	%
Very excited: Confident this is what I want to do and I'm prepared	315	45.1
Pretty excited: Fairly sure this is what I want to do	248	35.5
A bit confused/uncertain: Not really sure what I want to do	114	16.3
Very confused/uncertain: Don't feel ready/prepared to move on	21	3.0

Table 45: Feelings of Preparation for Future Career Path

	N	%
Very prepared	335	48.1
Somewhat prepared	310	44.5
Somewhat unprepared	46	6.6
Very unprepared	6	0.9

For more information about the Future Plans Survey contact:
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 Posted: March, 2016

December 2015 Future Plans Survey

Appendix A: Complete List of Employers (among those accepting full-time employment)

Table 1: Company Name

	N
A Small Miracle Inc.	1
ABB	1
ABG	1
AICPA	1
Able Auto & Cycle Insurance Inc.	1
Academy Sports + Outdoors	1
Accu-Tech USA	1
Admissions	1
AgCarolina	1
Air Force	1
Align Technology	1
Altec Industries	3
Amazon	1
American Residential Services	1
American Tower	1
Anutra Medical	1
Aon	1
Apex Friendship High School	1
Appraisal Nation	1
ArchiveSocial	1
Ascom Wireless Solutions Inc.	1
Atkins Global	1
Atmc	1
Avid Solutions	1
B/E Aerospace	1
BAE Systems	1
BASF	1
BB&T	2
BDO	1
BMW Manufacturing	1
BPM Fabrications, LLC	1
Baker Concrete Construction	1
Bank of America	2
Barry-Wehmiller Design Group	1
Becton Dickinson	1

Table 1: Company Name, continued

	N
Biogen	1
Biologics	1
Black & Veatch	1
BlueLine Associates	1
Bob Evans	1
Booth & Associates	1
Bordeaux Construction Company, Inc.	1
Builders Mutual Insurance Company	1
Byerly Management Group at Southwick Golf Course	1
C & D Events and 214 Martin Street	1
CAPTRUST Financial Advisors	1
COECO	1
CVS Pharmacy	1
Carolina Dance Productions	1
Cempra Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	1
Charah	1
Cherry Bekaert LLP	1
Chick-Fil-a	1
Children's Health of Carolina	1
Cisco	4
Clinton-Sampson Chamber of Commerce	1
Coastal Plain Timber Company	1
Cognizant Technology Solutions	1
Conitex Sonoco	1
Consolidated Asset Recovery Systems	1
Copernicus IRB	1
Corning Inc.	2
Cree	1
Crescent Family Practice	1
Cumberland County Schools	1
DSI Innovations	1
Daisy's Cleaning Solutions	1
DataVentures	1
Davenport	1
DebTeam	1
Deer Valley	1
Deloitte	5
Department of Public Instruction	1
Department of the Air Force - JB Charleston Youth Center	1

Table 1: Company Name, *continued*

	N
Deutsche Bank Global Technology	1
Direct Distributors	1
Doman Engineering	1
DuPont	1
Duke Energy	4
Duke Integrated Pediatric Mental Health	1
Duke Ophthalmology	1
Duke University	2
E&J Gallo Winery	1
EG-GILERO	1
EMC	1
EPA	1
Eastern Technical Associates	1
Eastman Chemical Company	1
Ecolab	1
Eliada Homes	1
Elster Solutions	2
Emco Wheaton	1
Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporations	1
Engineered Tower Solutions	1
Engineering Tech Associates, PA	1
Environmental Protection Agency	1
Enzymatic Deinking Technologies, LLC	1
Ernst & Young	2
Exclusive Jets	1
Expressions by Erica (my business)	1
ExxonMobil	1
Family business	1
Fastenal	1
Fidelity Investments	7
First Citizens Bank	1
Ford Motor Company	1
Forsyth Country Club	1
Gad Consulting Services	1
General Electric	1
Georgia-Pacific	1
Gilbane Building Company	1
Grant Thornton	1
Graphic Packaging International	1

Table 1: Company Name, continued

	N
HMI	1
Hazen and Sawyer	1
Hog Slat	1
Hop Ventures	1
Horizon Forest Products	1
Hospira-Pfizer	1
Hughes Network Systems	1
Human Solutions	1
IBM	4
ITNG	1
Iautomation	1
Institute of Next Generation IT Systems (ITng)	1
Intel	1
Interactive Intelligence	1
International Paper	2
Ipreo	1
Itron	1
Jabil	1
Jiuzhou industrial Holdings Group Co.	1
John Deere	1
Johnston Ambulance	1
Johnston County DSS	1
Jones & Crossen Engineering	1
KB Stephens Company	1
KCI	1
KPMG	1
Kayser-Roth Corporation	1
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.	1
Kingsdown	1
Knowledge Universe	1
Kohl's	3
Kohl's Corporate	1
Lee Construction of the Carolinas	1
Lenovo	2
Life Time Fitness	1
Little Environments PLLC	1
Lockheed Martin	2
MAHLE	1
MC Dean	1

Table 1: Company Name, continued

	N
MSS Solutions	1
Mahoosuc	1
Manhattan Associates	3
Maple Engineering, PLLC	1
Marine Corps	1
Marsh Furniture	1
Material Handling Technologies	1
Mecha, Inc	1
Merck	1
MetLife	2
Microsoft	1
Mid-Atlantic Associates	1
Migration Policy Institute	1
Mint Hill Barber Shop	1
Mulkey Engineers and Consultants	1
Murphy Family Ventures	1
N/A	1
NASA Langley Research Center	1
NAVAIR	1
NAVSEA	1
NC General Assembly	1
NC National Guard	1
NC State University	4
NC Wildlife Resources Commission	1
NCDOT	4
NCSU	1
National Association of State Departments of Agriculture	1
NetApp	1
New City Design Group	1
Nomaco	1
Norfolk Southern	1
Novetta Solutions	1
Novo Nordisk	1
Oro	1
PBM Graphics	1
PMG-Research	1
PNC Bank	1
PRG Real Estate	1
Peace Corps	2

Table 1: Company Name, continued

	N
PepsiCo	1
Pfizer	2
Phillips & Jordan, Inc.	1
Piedmont Land Design	1
Plataine Solutions	1
Premier Hotels LLC	1
Premier Inc.	1
Prestage Farms	1
Preston Animal Hospital	1
PricewaterhouseCoopers	2
Progress Software	1
Prometheus	1
Quintiles	2
RE Mason Company	1
RK&K	1
RMF Engineering	1
RMSource	1
ROI Revolution, Inc.	1
Railinc	1
Raleigh Police	1
Rayonier Advanced Materials	1
Red Hat	1
Red Storm Entertainment	1
RoviSys	1
SAS	6
SECU	1
SPX Transformer Solutions	1
SSI	1
Sales Partnerships, INC	1
Sandoz	1
Schneider Electric	1
ScottMadden Inc.	1
Sealed Air	1
Sensus	2
Seqirus	2
Sequoia Retail Systems, Inc.	1
Shaw Industries	1
Siemens	1
Smith Sinnett Architecture	1

Table 1: Company Name, continued

	N
SoftPro	1
Sonoco	1
South Carolina Department of Natural Resources	1
Southern Wine and Spirits	1
Specline Consulting, Inc.	1
Stanford Health Care	1
Stantec	2
State Farm	1
Strategic Behavioral Health	1
Suite Paws	1
Sweetwater Landscapes	1
Sylvan Learning Center	1
Synechron	1
Syngenta Inc.	1
TE Connectivity	1
TM Engineering INC	1
TRC Environmental	1
TWFG- Voiron Insurance Services	1
Tarpy Lab at NCSU	1
Terracon	1
The Preiss Company	1
Tidewater Agronomics	1
Tower Engineering Professionals	1
Tri-State Turf	1
Trinity Properties	1
True Religion	1
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	1
UNC Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention	1
US Air Force	1
US Marine Corps	2
US Navy	2
Union Academy Charter School	1
United Air Filter Company	1
United HealthCare	1
United Launch Alliance	1
Universal Forest Products	1
University Towers; EdR	1
Vandenberg Air Force Base CYP	1
Varonis	1

Table 1: Company Name, *continued*

	N
Verizon	2
Vermillion Style	1
Veterinary Specialty Hospital	1
Videri Chocolate Factory	1
Visionpoint Marketing	1
WP Valet	1
Wahanda	1
Wake County Public School System	3
Walker Automotive	1
Whole Foods Market	1
Willis Engineers	1
Wilson Law, PA	1
World Wide Express	1
York Properties	1
Young Life	1
Zap Fitness	1
bioMASON	1
inVentiv Health	1

December 2015 Future Plans Survey
Appendix B: Complete List of Countries and States in Which Graduates Will Be Working
(among those accepting full-time employment)

Table 1: Country Will Be Working In

	N
China	1
France	1
Nepal	1
United Arab Emirates	1
United Kingdom	1
United States	343
Zambia	1

Table 2: State Will Be Working In

	N
California	3
Colorado	3
District of Columbia	6
Florida	5
Georgia	10
Illinois	2
Iowa	1
Louisiana	2
Maine	1
Maryland	2
Massachusetts	1
Michigan	1
Minnesota	1
New Jersey	2
New York	3
North Carolina	269
Oregon	1
South Carolina	5
Tennessee	3
Texas	4
Utah	1
Virginia	7
Wisconsin	3
Not sure	4

December 2015 Future Plans Survey
Appendix C: Graduate/Professional Schools Students Will Be Attending
(among those having been accepted and planning on enrolling)

Table 1: Name of School Attending

	N
Clemson University	1
East Carolina university	1
Embry Riddle Aeronautical University	1
George Mason University	1
Georgia Tech	2
Lenoir-Rhyne University	1
Lincoln Memorial University	1
NC State University	19
Palmer College of Chiropractic	1
Syracuse University	1
UGA	1
UNC Chapel Hill	1
VT	1

December 2015 Future Plans Survey
Appendix D: Complete List of Degrees Students are Pursuing
(among those having been accepted and planning on enrolling)

Table 1: Master's Degree Program Enrolled In

	N
CNE	1
MAC	1
MBA	1
ME	2
MLA	1
MPH	1
MS	14
MS EPSE	1
MSAT	1
MT	1
Physiology	1

Table 2: Doctoral Degree Program Enrolled In

	N
PhD	3

Table 3: Professional Degree Program Enrolled In

	N
DC	1
DDS	2
DVM	1
JD	1