

## December 2017 Future Plans Survey All Respondents: Overview

This overview report presents findings from all graduating seniors participating in the December 2017 Future Plans Survey. Additional reports on the survey methods, response rate, college results, and departmental summaries, as well as a copy of the questionnaire, are available on the [OIRP website](#).

### Plans Following Graduation

As of the time they completed the survey, 82 percent of students graduating in December 2017 said they would exclusively be employed or pursuing employment after graduation (81.9%), and over half said they had already secured some type of employment (55.1%). Thirty-six percent of respondents indicated that they had accepted a position that would begin after graduation, while 15 percent said they would be continuing to work in a job they had prior to graduation (12.9%) or starting their own business (2.2%). Four percent said they would be working as an intern (2.6%), doing paid volunteer work (0.8%), or serving in the military (0.6%).

Twenty-seven percent of graduates said they were actively seeking employment but had not yet found a position (23.8%), or had not yet begun their search but were planning to seek employment within the coming year (3.0%).

Finally, about 15 percent of respondents indicated that they were planning on going to graduate/professional school as their primary activity in the year after their graduation (9.4%) or going to graduate/professional school and working (5.3%).

**Table 1: Plans Following Graduation**

	N	%
Have accepted position that will begin after graduation	260	36.0
Will continue working in job I had prior to graduation	93	12.9
Have started/will be starting my own business	16	2.2
Will be working as an intern	19	2.6
Currently seeking employment	172	23.8
Have not begun to seek employment, will begin within year	22	3.0
Going to grad/prof school within the year	68	9.4
Going to grad/prof school and working	38	5.3
Taking additional undergraduate coursework	6	0.8
Military service	4	0.6
Volunteer activity	6	0.8
Starting/raising a family	2	0.3
Don't know yet	11	1.5
Other	6	0.8

## Post-Graduation Employment

This section of the report provides detailed information specifically on those students who indicated they had obtained full-time employment, 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 be doing so in the coming year.

### Full-Time Employment

The vast majority of respondents who said they had secured employment after graduation indicated they would be working full-time (89.8%).

**Table 2: Full- or Part-Time Employment (among those securing any type of employment)**

	N	%
Full-time	368	89.8
Part-time	42	10.2

#### *Number of Job Interviews and Job Offers*

Forty-six percent of students securing full-time employment said they had been on interviews for one (20.9%) or two (25.2%) different positions during their most recent job search, and 46 percent indicated having gone on interviews for three or more positions (45.5%), with nearly one-fifth having gone on interviews for five or more positions before accepting an offer (18.8%). Eight percent of graduates obtaining a full-time position indicated they did not go on any interviews in their most recent job search (8.4%).

Just over half of the students having obtained full-time employment indicated that the position they accepted had been their only job offer (52.2%), while 40 percent of respondents said that they had received one (27.0%) or two job offers (12.9%) in addition to the one they accepted. The remaining eight percent of respondents reported that they had three or more additional job offers from which to choose (7.9%).

Additional analysis (not shown here) reveals that among the students securing full-time employment, about two-thirds of those who said they went on interviews for three or more positions reported receiving more than one job offer (67.6%) and about half of those going on interviews for five or more positions indicated receiving three or more job offers (48.4%).

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

	N	%
None	29	8.4
One	72	20.9
Two	87	25.2
Three	58	16.8
Four	34	9.9
Five or more	65	18.8

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

	N	%
Only job offer	178	52.2
One additional job offer	92	27.0
Two additional job offers	44	12.9
Three or more additional job offers	27	7.9

### 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 graduates were NC State University, MetLife, and SAS.

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

### Industry and Occupation

Eighty percent of the graduates with full-time employment indicated that they would be working in a private, for profit business or organization (79.9%), with an additional 14 percent reporting they would be working for the *federal, state, or local government* (9.2%) or in *academia* (4.7%). The remaining six percent reported that they will be working in a *private, non-profit business or organization* (3.3%) or were *self-employed* (2.8%).

**Table 5: Type of Employment (full-time employees only)**

	N	%
Academia	17	4.7
Federal, state, or local government	33	9.2
Private, for profit business or organization	287	79.9
Private, not for profit business or organization	12	3.3
Self-employed	10	2.8

Students having obtained full-time employment were asked to select the type of industry and the job function of the position in which they would be working from a list of industries and job functions. Although the graduates are heading into a wide range of industries, the most common industries in which graduates report they will be working are *engineering* (12.9%), *computer software/hardware* (7.1%), and *accounting* (4.9%). Those finding full-time employment were most likely to say they would have a job function or occupational classification related to *engineering* (21.5%), followed by *software development* (8.7%) and *analysis* (6.1%).

**Table 6: Industry (full-time employees only)**

	N	%
Accounting	18	4.9
Advertising	4	1.1
Aerospace	1	0.3
Agriculture	13	3.6
Architecture/Urban Planning	1	0.3
Arts & Entertainment	2	0.5

**Table 6: Industry (full-time employees only), continued**

	N	%
Automotive	6	1.6
Banking	8	2.2
Biotechnology	2	0.5
Business Services	7	1.9
Chemicals	1	0.3
Communications	2	0.5
Computer Software/Hardware	26	7.1
Construction	15	4.1
Consulting	17	4.7
Consumer Products	3	0.8
Design	5	1.4
Education	10	2.7
Electronics	3	0.8
Energy	5	1.4
Engineering	47	12.9
Entrepreneurial/Venture Capital	4	1.1
Environment/Sustainability	3	0.8
Fashion	1	0.3
Financial Services	9	2.5
Food Science	1	0.3
Government	4	1.1
Health Care	6	1.6
Hotel, Restaurant, Hospitality	2	0.5
Insurance	8	2.2
International Affairs & Development	1	0.3
Law Enforcement/Security/Corrections	1	0.3
Manufacturing	16	4.4
Marketing	3	0.8
Media	1	0.3
Military & Defense	12	3.3
Natural Resources	2	0.5
Non-Profit/Philanthropy	3	0.8
Pharmaceutical	10	2.7
Public Policy	1	0.3
Public Relations	1	0.3
Real Estate	6	1.6
Recreation & Sports	2	0.5
Research	10	2.7
Retail/Merchandising	10	2.7

**Table 6: Industry (full-time employees only), continued**

	N	%
Staffing & Executive Search	2	0.5
Technology	17	4.7
Telecommunications	2	0.5
Trade	1	0.3
Transportation	5	1.4
Utilities (Public & Private)	5	1.4
Veterinary	2	0.5
Wood Products	6	1.6
Other	7	1.9
Not sure	4	1.1

**Table 7: Job Function (full-time employees only)**

	N	%
Account Management	5	1.4
Accounting	19	5.3
Actuarial/Statistical & Data Analysis	3	0.8
Administrative	8	2.2
Advertising	1	0.3
Agricultural Business/Economics	2	0.6
Agronomy/Plant/Crop Science	4	1.1
Analyst	22	6.1
Animal/Veterinary	6	1.7
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	1	0.3
Bio/Ag Engineering	1	0.3
Buying/Purchasing	2	0.6
Construction	6	1.7
Consulting	18	5.0
Counseling - School/Agency/College	1	0.3
Creative Design/Graphic Arts	6	1.7
Customer Service	5	1.4
Database Management	3	0.8
Education/Teaching/Curriculum Development	7	2.0
Engineering	77	21.5
Environmental/Conservation	2	0.6
Film/Video	1	0.3
Finance	5	1.4
Food Science/Nutrition	1	0.3
Fundraising/Development	1	0.3
Government	3	0.8
Horticulture/Turfgrass	1	0.3

**Table 7: Job Function (full-time employees only), continued**

	N	%
Human Health/Medical	5	1.4
Human Resources	4	1.1
Human/Social Services	1	0.3
Information Technology/Systems	11	3.1
Laboratory Science	2	0.6
Legal/Corrections/Criminology	2	0.6
Management	14	3.9
Manufacturing/Production/Development	5	1.4
Marketing	5	1.4
Non Profit	3	0.8
Operations	3	0.8
Product Development/Management	5	1.4
Project Management	8	2.2
Public Relations	2	0.6
Quality Assurance	1	0.3
Research & Development	6	1.7
Sales	9	2.5
Science - Life/Physical Science	2	0.6
Software Development	31	8.7
Soil/Environmental Science	1	0.3
Supply Chain Management/Logistics	5	1.4
Training & Development	1	0.3
Web Design/Development	2	0.6
Writing/Editing/Translation	1	0.3
Other	14	3.9
Not sure	4	1.1

***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 (68.1%), while just six percent said it was “not at all related” (6.1%). The vast majority of those obtaining full-time employment said they were “very satisfied” (58.4%) or “satisfied” (34.3%) with the job in which they will be working. Those who said they will be working in a position “directly related” to their major were more likely to indicate being “very satisfied” with their job (63.0%), in comparison to those who said their job was only “somewhat related” or “not all related” to their major (47.3% and 54.5%, respectively).

**Table 8: Relationship of Job to Major and Satisfaction with Job (full-time employees only)**

	All	Satisfaction w/ job					All
		Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	
Directly related	246	63.0%	33.7%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	68.1%
Somewhat related	93	47.3%	36.6%	14.0%	2.2%	0.0%	25.8%
Not at all related	22	54.5%	31.8%	9.1%	0.0%	4.5%	6.1%
All	361	58.4%	34.3%	6.4%	0.6%	0.3%	100.0%

### Job Location

While NC State graduates will be employed across the nation, in addition to a few working in other countries, 81 percent of those students having accepted a full-time job say they will be staying in North Carolina (80.7%), with over half (59.0%) working in the Research Triangle area (e.g., Raleigh, Durham, Chapel Hill).

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

**Table 9: Job Location (Top Four States of Employment; full-time employees only)**

	N	%
North Carolina	284	80.7
Maryland	8	2.3
South Carolina	7	2.0
Virginia	7	2.0

**Table 10: Job Location (In or Out of the Triangle; full-time employees only)\***

	N	%
Triangle	203	59.0
Other N.C.	73	21.2
In U.S. outside N.C.	64	18.6
Outside U.S.	4	1.2

\*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. A large majority of respondents said they would be getting paid a salary (75.8%) and a significant portion said their income would include hourly wages (20.7%) and/or performance bonuses (15.8%). Eight percent of respondents said their compensation would include commissions (7.3%) and/or tips/gratuities (0.8%).

Further analysis shows that graduates are being compensated through a variety of methods. For example, while more than half of respondents said they would be receiving only a salary (58.6%) and 17 percent said they would be exclusively receiving hourly wages (16.6%), 18 percent reported receiving a salary in combination with one or more other forms of compensation (i.e., performance bonuses, commission, and/or hourly wages; 17.6%).

**Table 11: Type of Compensation (full-time employees only)\***

	N	%
Salary	279	75.8
Hourly	76	20.7
Performance Bonuses	58	15.8
Commission	27	7.3
Tips/Gratuity	3	0.8
Other	7	1.9

\*Respondents could indicate more than one type of compensation.

**Table 12: Type of Compensation, Combined (full-time employees only)**

	N	%
Salary only	212	58.6
Hourly only	60	16.6
Salary plus perf. bonuses	42	11.6
Commission only	9	2.5
Salary plus comm plus perf bonus	8	2.2
Salary plus commission	7	1.9
Salary plus hourly	7	1.9
Hourly plus perf. bonuses	3	0.8
Hourly plus tips	2	0.6
Performance bonuses only	1	0.3
Hourly plus comm plus perf bonus	1	0.3
Hourly plus commission	1	0.3
Other comp. only	4	1.1
Other combinations	5	1.4

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 \$53,251 (median = \$56,250).

**Table 13: Annual Starting Salary (full-time employees only)**

	N	%
Less than \$30,000	31	9.2
\$30,000 - \$39,999	47	13.9
\$40,000 - \$49,999	50	14.8
\$50,000 - \$59,999	61	18.1
\$60,000 - \$69,999	81	24.0
\$70,000 - \$79,999	46	13.6
\$80,000 or more	12	3.6
Would prefer not answer	3	0.9
Not sure	6	1.8



**One-Time Compensation: Signing Bonuses and Relocation Packages**

One-fourth of respondents with full-time employment said they had received a signing bonus (25.6%). Close to half of those receiving a bonus said it was for \$5,000 or more (48.2%), with 14 percent saying it was for \$10,000 or more (14.1%).

**Table 14: Signing Bonus (full-time employees only)**

	N	%
Yes	85	25.6
No	247	74.4

**Table 15: Amount of Signing Bonus (among full-time employees receiving a signing bonus)**

	N	%
Less than \$500	0	0.0
\$500 to \$999	2	2.4
\$1,000 to \$1,999	11	12.9
\$2,000 to \$2,999	12	14.1
\$3,000 to \$3,999	8	9.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999	7	8.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999	21	24.7
\$6,000 to \$6,999	7	8.2
\$7,000 to \$7,999	0	0.0
\$8,000 to \$8,999	1	1.2
\$9,000 to \$9,999	0	0.0
\$10,000 or more	12	14.1
Would prefer not answer	4	4.7
Not sure	0	0.0

When asked if they were offered a relocation package, just over 40 percent of the students with full-time jobs said that such a package was “not applicable” (42.5%). However, 17 percent of those with full-time employment said they were offered a relocation package (17.4%). Offers of relocation packages, not surprisingly, were related to whether or not the employee would be working in North Carolina – the majority of those who said they were working outside of North Carolina received a relocation package (62.5%), whereas just 18 percent of those who said they would be working in North Carolina but outside of the Triangle received a relocation package (18.1%).

**Table 16: Relationship of Relocation Package and Region of Job (full-time employees only)**

	All	Offered relocation package			All
		Yes	No	Not applicable	
Triangle	203	3.0%	39.4%	57.6%	59.9%
Other NC	72	18.1%	48.6%	33.3%	21.2%
Outside NC	64	62.5%	32.8%	4.7%	18.9%
All	339	17.4%	40.1%	42.5%	100.0%

### The Job Search

About half of those with full-time employment reported starting their job search six months or more before graduation (52.8%), while just nine percent of those with full-time employment started looking for work less than three months before graduation (9.2%).

**Table 17: When Started Looking for a Job (full-time employees only)**

	N	%
12 or more months before graduation	70	20.3
9-11 months before graduation	21	6.1
6-8 months before graduation	91	26.4
3-5 months before graduation	131	38.0
1-2 months before graduation	26	7.5
Less than one month before graduation	6	1.7

Students were asked to indicate what resources had proven to be helpful in their job search. Almost half of graduates with full-time employment said that an *internship/externship* had been helpful (47.3%) in their job search, and one-third said *attending a career fair at NC State* had been helpful (32.6%). 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., student teaching experience).

**Table 18: Helpful Resources (full-time employees only)\***

	N	%
Internship/externship	174	47.3
Career fair at NC State	120	32.6
Applied for job via ePACK	89	24.2
Personal connection(s) within the company	74	20.1
Campus or college career center	69	18.8
On-campus interviewing	69	18.8
Family/friends/classmates/co-workers	68	18.5
Internet: LinkedIn	56	15.2
Co-op experience	42	11.4
Internet: Other	37	10.1
Faculty member or found job listing in an NC State dept	27	7.3
Employer information session on campus	26	7.1
Consultation with Career Counselor/Coach at NC State	21	5.7
Employer found resume via ePACK	14	3.8
Professional society	14	3.8
Student teaching experience	9	2.4
Staffing agency	8	2.2
Career fair off-campus	6	1.6
Other	38	10.3

\*Respondents could select more than one resource.

## Seeking Employment

About one-fourth of the December 2017 graduates responding to the Future Plans Survey indicated that as of the time they completed the survey they were *currently seeking employment* (23.8%) and a small number (3.0%) indicated they *have not yet begun to seek employment, but plan to do so within a year after graduation* (Table 1). This section of the report first looks at those who said they were actively seeking a job, and then briefly at those who had not yet begun their job search.

### *The Job Search*

Eighty-five percent of the 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 began looking for a job less than six months before graduation (84.8%). Just over 40 percent said they started their job search less than three months prior to graduation (43.0%), with one-in-seven of those who said they were seeking employment waiting until the month prior to graduation to begin their search.

**Table 19: When Started Looking for a Job (among those seeking but not yet securing a job)**

	N	%
12 or more months before graduation	3	1.8
9-11 months before graduation	4	2.4
6-8 months before graduation	18	10.9
3-5 months before graduation	69	41.8
1-2 months before graduation	47	28.5
Less than one month before graduation	24	14.5

Two-thirds 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 (67.9%), with one-fourth reporting that they had gone on interviews for three or more positions (25.8%) at the time of the survey.

Notably, a sizeable number of those who had gone on interviews had in fact received at least one job offer. Those who went on interviews for more positions were, unsurprisingly, more likely than those who went on interviews for fewer positions to have received at least one job offer. One-third of those having gone on interviews for three or more positions said they had received at least one job offer (34.1%), compared to one-fourth of those having gone on interviews for just one position saying they had received a job offer.

These students were asked to indicate why the job offer(s) they had received had not worked out. The most common reasons given for not accepting a job offer include the job not being a good fit for their interests or career goals, dissatisfaction with the proposed compensation (e.g., salary too low), or currently being in the process of negotiating or considering one or more offers.

**Table 20: Status of Having Received Any Job Offers by Number of Positions Interviewed For (among those seeking but not yet securing a job)**

	N	Received any job offers		%
		Yes	No	
Did not interview for a position	51	7.8%	92.2%	32.1%
One position	36	25.0%	75.0%	22.6%
Two positions	31	25.8%	74.2%	19.5%
Three or more positions	41	34.1%	65.9%	25.8%
All	159	22.0%	78.0%	100.0%

*Type of Work Seeking*

Ninety percent of current job seekers said they were looking for full-time work (90.1%), with most of the remainder indicating they were looking for either full- or part-time work (8.7%). Almost all of those seeking employment said they were looking for a job either “directly related” (35.5%) or “somewhat related” (57.0%) to their major. The most common job functions job seekers were hoping to be employed doing were related to *engineering* (13.9%), *marketing* (8.2%), and *software development* (7.6%).

**Table 21: Seeking Full- or Part-Time Employment**

	N	%
Full-time	155	90.1
Part-time	2	1.2
Either	15	8.7

**Table 22: Relationship of Job Seeking to Major**

	N	%
Looking for position directly related to my major	61	35.5
Looking for position somewhat related to my major	98	57.0
Looking for position unrelated to my major	4	2.3
How closely position is related to major is irrelevant	9	5.2

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

	N	%
Accounting	2	1.3
Actuarial/Statistical & Data Analysis	2	1.3
Administrative	1	0.6
Advertising	2	1.3
Agricultural Business/Economics	2	1.3
Agronomy/Plant/Crop Science	3	1.9
Analyst	7	4.4
Animal/Veterinary	2	1.3
Arts/Performing Arts/Music	1	0.6
Bio/Ag Engineering	1	0.6
Buying/Purchasing	1	0.6
Consulting	2	1.3

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

	N	%
Creative Design/Graphic Arts	7	4.4
Customer Service	2	1.3
Economics	1	0.6
Education/Teaching/Curriculum Development	2	1.3
Engineering	22	13.9
Environmental/Conservation	7	4.4
Film/Video	3	1.9
Finance	1	0.6
Food Science/Nutrition	1	0.6
Government	2	1.3
Horticulture/Turfgrass	1	0.6
Human Health/Medical	4	2.5
Human Resources	5	3.2
Human/Social Services	2	1.3
Information Technology/Systems	2	1.3
Laboratory Science	4	2.5
Management	2	1.3
Manufacturing/Production/Development	2	1.3
Marketing	13	8.2
Non Profit	2	1.3
Political Organizations/Advocacy	2	1.3
Product Development/Management	3	1.9
Project Management	2	1.3
Public Relations	2	1.3
Recreation/Sports	2	1.3
Research & Development	2	1.3
Sales	3	1.9
Science - Life/Physical Science	3	1.9
Software Development	12	7.6
Soil/Environmental Science	1	0.6
Supply Chain Management/Logistics	2	1.3
Travel/Tourism/Hospitality	2	1.3
Writing/Editing/Translation	1	0.6
Other	4	2.5
Not sure	6	3.8

### Location of Job Seeking

Just over 40 percent of those still looking for a job at the time of the survey said they were only looking for employment in North Carolina (42.9%). A similar percentage said they were looking for a job somewhere in the U.S. including, but not limited, to North Carolina (40.6%), with a small number limiting their search to U.S. states excluding North Carolina (4.1%). The remaining 12 percent of job seekers indicated they were looking both inside and outside of the U.S. for employment (12.4%).

**Table 24: Looking for Employment Inside or Outside the N.C.**

	N	%
Only N.C.	73	42.9
In N.C. and other U.S. states	69	40.6
In U.S., but outside N.C.	7	4.1
Inside and outside the U.S.	21	12.4
Outside U.S. only	0	0.0

### Future Job Seekers

Three percent of December 2017 graduates said that while they had not yet begun their search for employment, their primary activity after graduation would be to find a job (3.0%; Table 1). When this small group of seniors were asked when they planned to begin their job search, most of the respondents who had not yet begun their job search said they would begin within one month of graduation.

**Table 25: When Will Begin Job Search**

	N	%
Within the next couple of weeks	8	38.1
Within a month after graduation	8	38.1
Within 2-3 months after graduation	3	14.3
Within 4-6 months after graduation	0	0.0
Within 6-12 months after graduation	2	9.5
Not for at least a year	0	0.0

### Further Education

This section of the report provides detailed information on further education being pursued by NC State December graduates. About 15 percent of the 723 graduates who submitted the Future Plans Survey said they planned on going to graduate or professional school in the coming year (N=106; 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* (70.9%), *be able to earn a higher salary with an advanced degree* (59.2%), and that *the chosen career field requires graduate/professional school* (57.3%). Just five percent indicated that being *unable to find a job* was a reason for attending graduate/professional school (4.9%).

**Table 26: Reasons for Attending Graduate/Professional School\***

	N	%
I want to enhance my knowledge in a particular subject area	73	70.9
I will be able to earn a higher salary with an advanced degree	61	59.2
My chosen career field requires graduate/professional school	59	57.3
I want to improve my marketability	54	52.4
I have been unable to find a job	5	4.9
My employer is encouraging me to attend	5	4.9
Other	10	9.7

\*Respondents could select more than one reason.

### *Current Status for Graduate/Professional School Attendance*

Of the December 2017 graduates planning on attending graduate/professional school, one-third said they *have been accepted and know where they will be going* (34.0%) and an additional five percent reported that they *have been accepted but are still undecided* on whether or not or where they will actually attend (4.9%). Over one-third said they *have applied, but have not yet been accepted* (36.9%). Finally, about one-fourth indicated that they *have not yet applied, but plan to do so within the next year* (24.3%).

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	35	34.0
Have been accepted, but currently undecided	5	4.9
Have applied, but not yet been accepted	38	36.9
Have not applied but plan to do so within the next year	25	24.3

### *School Attending*

The vast majority of graduates who at the time of the survey knew where they would be attending graduate/professional school said they will be staying in North Carolina (88.6%), with three-fourths attending NC State University (73.5%). All respondents who indicated that they will be those going on to graduate/professional school said they will be attending their first-choice school.

**Table 28: Location of School Attending**

	N	%
North Carolina	31	88.6
Alabama	1	2.9
Pennsylvania	1	2.9
Wisconsin	1	2.9
Outside United States	1	2.9

**Table 29: Name of School Attending**

	N	%
NC State University	25	73.5
Auburn University	1	2.9
Carnegie Mellon University	1	2.9
Duke University	1	2.9
East Carolina University	1	2.9
Johnston Community College	1	2.9
UNC Greensboro	1	2.9
UNC Pembroke	1	2.9
University of Aberdeen	1	2.9
University of Wisconsin Madison	1	2.9

**Table 30: Attending First Choice School?**

	N	%
Yes	35	100.0
No	0	0.0

***Degree Seeking***

Students attending a specific graduate/professional school in the coming year were asked in what degree program they will be enrolled. The majority of students said they would be in a said they would be in a Master's program (85.7%). A small number of students indicated that they would be enrolled in a different type of degree program. Two said they would be pursuing a Doctorate of Philosophy, one said they would be pursuing a Doctorate of Veterinary Medicine, and two said they would be pursuing some other type of degree.

**Table 31: Type of Degree Program Enrolled In\***

	N	%
Master's	30	85.7
Doctoral	2	5.7
Professional	1	2.9
Other	2	5.7

\*Respondents could select more than one degree.

**Table 32: Master's Degree Programs Enrolled in**

	N	%
MS	10	33.3
ME	7	23.3
MAC	3	10.0
MSME	2	6.7
MBA	2	6.7
MQM	1	3.3
CPE	1	3.3
MAEd	1	3.3
MSA	1	3.3



**Table 32: Master's Degree Programs Enrolled in, *continued***

	N	%
MSE	1	3.3
MCRP	1	3.3

**Table 33: Doctoral Degree Programs Enrolled In**

	N	%
PhD	2	100.0

**Table 34: Professional Degree Programs Enrolled In**

	N	%
DVM	1	100.0

**Table 35: Other Degree Programs Enrolled In**

	N	%
ADN	1	100.0

### *Graduate/Professional School Funding/Awards Received*

Fifteen of the 35 undergraduates who said they had been accepted to graduate/professional school and knew where they would be going indicated that they had received funding and/or awards as part of their acceptance. The most commonly awarded type of funding was research assistantships.

**Table 36: Graduate/Professional School Funding/Awards**

	N	%
Research Assistantship	7	20.0
Scholarship	4	11.4
Fellowship	3	8.6
Teaching Assistantship	2	5.7
Honors/Award	1	2.9
Other assistantship	2	5.7

\*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 an activity, and whether or not it was helpful in securing a job offer. About two-thirds of the students reported having had an *internship/externship or job in their field of study* (65.1%). About one-fifth of students reported *participating in a class project specifically designed to work with a company/organization outside of NC State* (23.0%), and/or on a *research project with a faculty member* (19.5%).

A sizeable number of graduates reported having long-term work-related experiences through *research with faculty* and *internships/externships or jobs related to major*, with such experiences

taking place for three or more semesters/summers (37.3% and 36.9% respectively). While just 11 percent of students had a *co-op* experience (11.4%), such experiences were most likely to be long-term, with 46 percent of those having done a *co-op* doing so for three or more semesters (45.7%). Most likely to be short-term experiences were *practicums*, *class projects*, and *student teaching*.

**Table 37: Participation in Work-Related Experiences\***

	Had Experience		# of Semesters/Summers				
	N	%	Less than one	1	2	3	4+
Co-op	81	11.4%	0.0%	28.4%	25.9%	39.5%	6.2%
Internship/externship or job in field	461	65.1%	2.0%	33.8%	27.3%	19.1%	17.8%
Practicum	26	3.7%	0.0%	88.5%	7.7%	0.0%	3.8%
Student teaching	56	7.9%	5.4%	48.2%	17.9%	19.6%	8.9%
Research w/ faculty	138	19.5%	3.6%	32.8%	26.3%	23.4%	13.9%
Class project	163	23.0%	3.7%	54.6%	33.7%	6.1%	1.8%

\*Respondents could select more than one experience.

For the most part, regardless of the type of work-related experience, students who had obtained employment or were seeking employment were very positive about the helpfulness of the experience(s) they had in securing a job offer. *Internships/jobs related to major* and *co-ops* were most likely to be viewed as “very helpful” (64.8% and 59.5%, respectively). Although the majority viewed it as a helpful experience, *student teaching* was more likely than other work-related experiences to be viewed as “not very helpful” or “not at all helpful” in securing employment (37.0%).

**Table 38: Helpfulness of Work Experiences in Securing Employment (among those having had the experience and having looked for employment)\***

	Very helpful	Somewhat helpful	Not very helpful	Not at all helpful	N
Co-op	59.5%	31.6%	3.8%	5.1%	79
Internship/externship or job in field	64.8%	26.2%	7.1%	1.8%	435
Practicum	19.0%	52.4%	19.0%	9.5%	21
Student teaching	38.9%	24.1%	25.9%	11.1%	54
Research w/ faculty	34.4%	36.9%	21.3%	7.4%	122
Class project	21.5%	46.3%	19.5%	12.8%	149

\*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. Responses of “not applicable” have been excluded.

### 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 each one and how they would rate the services provided. Among respondents overall, 41 percent of graduates reported having never used any of the career centers asked about (40.8%). 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 85 percent having gone to at least one of the centers asked about (84.8%). In contrast, 55 percent of students in the College of Natural Resources who had participated in the survey reported that they had *never* used one of the listed campus or college career centers.

Not surprisingly, use of the specific career centers was closely related to the college to which a student belonged, with students being more likely to have gone to the career service office in their own college when available. In addition, college career services offices typically attracted few students from outside their own college. Among survey respondents, 82 percent of the students in the College of Textiles reported going to the College of Textiles Career Services office (81.8%) and about two-thirds of those in the Poole College of Management and College of Design and used their own career services offices (66.7% and 65.0%, respectively). In contrast, just 52 percent of students in CALS reported using their own career services office (51.5%). The Career Development Center was most likely to be used by those without such services in their own college, such as in the College of Engineering (57.5%), the College of Sciences (46.2%), and College of Humanities and Social Sciences (46.0%).

**Table 39: Career Service Offices Used; Overall and by College Graduated From\***

	Overall	College/School								
		CALS	Design	CED	COE	CNR	CHASS	COS	COT	PCOM
Career Development Center	43.5%	27.9%	30.0%	50.0%	57.5%	40.0%	46.0%	46.2%	33.3%	28.9%
CALS Career Services	6.4%	51.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.9%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%
College of Textiles Career Services	4.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.8%	0.0%
College of Design Career Services	2.0%	0.0%	65.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Poole COM Career Development Center	13.1%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	1.9%	5.0%	4.4%	2.6%	3.0%	66.7%
None	40.8%	35.3%	25.0%	50.0%	42.5%	55.0%	51.3%	51.3%	15.2%	25.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>114</b>

\*\*Respondents could select more than one career service office.

Among those having ever used a career services office, those going to the career services office in the College of Textiles were by far most likely to go frequently, with about half saying they went “on a regular basis” (28.6%) or that they had gone “many times” (14.3%). Thus, the majority of students in the College of Textiles take advantage of their career services office, and many do so frequently.

**Table 40: 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	1.0%	5.9%	37.1%	56.0%	307
CALS Career Services	2.2%	6.7%	28.9%	62.2%	45
College of Textiles Career Services	28.6%	14.3%	46.4%	10.7%	28
College of Design Career Services	7.1%	7.1%	21.4%	64.3%	14
Poole COM Career Development Center	2.2%	4.3%	36.6%	57.0%	93

Graduating seniors were also asked to evaluate the services provided by the career services offices they had used. Ratings were largely positive—career services offices were most often rated “excellent” or “good.” Close to 90 percent of those who said they had ever used the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences career services office rated the services as “excellent” (44.4%) or “good” (44.4%). In no case did more than a small number of users rate the services of any center as “poor” or “very poor.”

**Table 41: 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	34.7%	47.7%	15.9%	1.0%	0.6%	308
CALS Career Services	44.4%	44.4%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	45
College of Textiles Career Services	71.4%	10.7%	10.7%	3.6%	3.6%	28
College of Design Career Services	42.9%	35.7%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	14
Poole COM Career Development Center	39.8%	44.1%	15.1%	1.1%	0.0%	93

### Career Services and Fairs

Students were asked whether or not they had used 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 (69.9%) and/or that they had *attended a career fair (either on or off campus)* (66.4%). About one-third of graduates said they had *visited NC State's Career Development Center website* (34.9%), *attended employer info sessions* (32.9%), and/or *attended presentations about resume writing, interviewing, and other skills* (32.1%).

Table 42 shows differences in career resources used based on whether a student indicated that they planned on joining the workforce or intended on going to graduate/professional school after graduation. Graduates pursuing employment were more likely than those planning on continuing their education to have *attended career fairs* (68.6% vs. 57.0%), *attended employer information sessions* (34.4% vs. 26.9%), and to have engaged in *on-campus interviewing* (27.3% vs. 12.9%). In contrast, those planning on pursuing graduate/professional school were more likely than those pursuing employment to have *used ePACK* (75.3% vs. 70.2%), *visited the NC State Career Development Center website* (46.2% vs. 33.4%), and to have *spoken with a career counselor/coach* (26.9% vs. 21.0%).

**Table 42: Resources Used at NC State\***

	NCSU	Accepted Job/Seeking Work/Planning to Look for Work	Attending/Planning to Attend Grad School
<i>ePACK</i>	69.9%	70.2%	75.3%
<i>Attended career fair</i>	66.4%	68.6%	57.0%
<i>Visited NC State Career Development Center website</i>	34.9%	33.4%	46.2%
<i>Attended employer info sessions</i>	32.9%	34.4%	26.9%
<i>Presentations on resume writing, interviewing skills, etc</i>	32.1%	32.2%	31.2%
<i>On-campus interviewing</i>	24.7%	27.3%	12.9%
<i>Joined professional society at NCSU related to career field</i>	22.3%	22.7%	22.6%
<i>Spoke w/ Career Counselor/Coach</i>	21.9%	21.0%	26.9%
<i>Mock interviews w/ Career Counselor/Coach</i>	10.5%	11.0%	7.5%
<b>Total (N)</b>	708	590	93

\*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 (66.4%), students were most likely to report attending the *Engineering Career Fair* (48.9%), followed by the *PCOM Career and Internship Fair* (25.1%).

Looking at career fair attendance by the college from which a student graduated is informative. Close

to 90 percent of students in the College of Engineering attended a career fair (87.4%), as well as about 80 percent of students in the Poole College of Management (79.8%) and College of Textiles (78.8%). with over 95 percent those students participating in the career fair affiliated with their own college (i.e., the *Engineering Career*, the *Poole COM Career & Internship Fair*, and the *Textiles Job Forum*, respectively).

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

**Table 43: Career Fair Attended; Overall and by College Graduated From (among those having attended any type of career fair)\***

	College/School									
	Overall	CALS	Design	CED	COE	CNR	CHASS	COS	COT	PCOM
Attended career fair	66.4%	52.9%	60.0%	37.5%	87.4%	56.7%	38.9%	47.4%	78.8%	79.8%
Career Fair Attended (among those having attended a career fair)										
CHASS Career Fair	6.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	61.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
College of Design Networking Fair	1.5%	0.0%	58.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
College of Education Job Fair	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Engineering Career Fair	48.9%	2.8%	8.3%	100.0%	99.5%	38.2%	18.2%	24.3%	23.1%	3.3%
Poole COM Career & Internship Fair	25.1%	8.3%	25.0%	0.0%	2.7%	8.8%	18.2%	10.8%	19.2%	95.6%
Textiles Job Forum	5.7%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	96.2%	0.0%
STEAM <sup>2</sup> Career Expo**	16.6%	83.3%	8.3%	0.0%	1.1%	50.0%	2.3%	64.9%	3.8%	2.2%
Grad School Career Fair at NC State	1.7%	2.8%	0.0%	33.3%	0.5%	2.9%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Law School Fair	1.3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Health Career Expo	2.1%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	2.3%	18.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Other fair at NC State	11.3%	13.9%	25.0%	0.0%	9.1%	26.5%	6.8%	16.2%	3.8%	9.9%
Career fair at other university	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%
Career fair unaffiliated w/ university	1.9%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	5.9%	6.8%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Don't know/don't remember	4.3%	5.6%	8.3%	0.0%	1.1%	11.8%	15.9%	5.4%	0.0%	2.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>91</b>

\*Respondents could select more than one career fair.

\*\*The option to select 'STEAM<sup>2</sup> Career Expo' was added while the December Future Plans Survey was live and replaces the CALS Career Expo and the Sciences, Sustainability, & Environmental 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 2017 graduates said they were either “very satisfied” (26.8%) or “satisfied” (39.8%) with the career guidance they received from their academic department/college. While one-fourth said they were “neutral” about the guidance they received (26.0%), just seven percent said they were either “dissatisfied” (6.0%) or “very dissatisfied” (1.4%) with the career guidance they received.

Overall, the graduates are excited about their futures. When asked which statement comes closest to how they were feeling about their future, 81 percent of respondents said that they were either “very

excited” (48.9%) or “excited” (32.1%). A smaller percentage of respondents chose “a bit confused/uncertain - I'm not really sure what I want to do at this time” (16.5%), and just three percent selected the last option of “very confused/uncertain - I don't know what I want to do at this time” (2.6%).

Most December 2017 graduates also feel prepared for their futures. When asked about how prepared they felt for their future career paths, 91 percent of respondents said that they felt either “very prepared” (45.7%) or “somewhat prepared” (45.5%) for their future career paths. Just three percent of respondents said they felt “very unprepared” (2.6%).

**Table 44: Satisfaction with Career Guidance from Academic Department/College**

	N	%
Very Satisfied	189	26.8
Satisfied	280	39.8
Neutral	183	26.0
Dissatisfied	42	6.0
Very Dissatisfied	10	1.4

**Table 45: Feelings about Future Career Path**

	N	%
Very excited - Confident that this is what I want to do at this time	344	48.9
Excited - Fairly sure this is what I want to do at this time	226	32.1
A bit confused/uncertain - Not really sure what I want to do at this time	116	16.5
Very confused/uncertain - Don't know what I want to do at this time	18	2.6

**Table 46: Feelings of Preparation for Future Career Path**

	N	%
Very prepared	322	45.7
Somewhat prepared	320	45.5
Somewhat unprepared	44	6.3
Very unprepared	18	2.6

**For more information about the Future Plans Survey contact:**

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# December 2017 Future Plans Survey

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

Table 1: Company Name

	N
ABB Inc.	1
AECOM	2
AHC Logistics	1
Accenture	3
Adrenaline Autosound	1
Advance Auto Parts	1
Aerotek	1
AgData	1
Agropur	1
Allied Telesis	1
Aloysius Butler & Clark	1
Alston Spruill Farms	1
Altec Industries	3
Amazon	2
AmeriCorps	1
American Buildings Company	1
American Tower Corporation	1
Andritz	1
Antea Group	1
Anthropologie	1
Apex Systems	2
Arauco	1
Arete Engineers	1
Arlington Catholic Diocese School System	1
Ashton Woods	1
Asteelflash	1
Atlantic Construction Sales	1
BASF	1
BB&T	1
BN/AFit	1
Baker Roofing	1
Bandwidth	1
Bank of America	2
Bassett & Associates, P.A	1
Bethesda Game Studios	2



**Table 1: Company Name, continued**

	N
Biogen	1
Black & Veatch	2
Blackbaud	1
Blue Cross Blue Sheild	1
Brasfield & Gorrie	1
Bridgestone	1
CALYX Engineers + Consultants	1
CLA	1
CRB Consulting Engineers	1
Cabin Creek Farms	1
Calibre CPA	1
Camp Bow Wow	1
Campus Enterprises	1
Capital One	1
Carbon	1
Carly Owens Embroidery	1
Carolina Hurricanes	1
Carolina Solar Services	1
Carter's	1
Carteret Heating and Cooling	1
Cascades	1
Caterpillar	1
Cato	1
ChannelAdvisor	1
Cherry Bekaert LLP	1
Cisco	4
Citrix	2
Clinipace Worldwide	1
CoGen Coworking	1
CohnReznick	1
Coleman Research Group	1
Colony Park Animal Hospital	1
Complete Communications Inc	1
Congressman Kevin McCarthy	1
Corning, Inc.	1
Crabtree Special Police	1
Credit Suisse	3
Cree	2
Cru	1



**Table 1: Company Name, continued**

	N
Cummins	1
Cumulus Networks	1
D. P. Dough	1
DAVENPORT	1
DENSO Manufacturing	1
David's Bridal	1
DecorBox	1
Deep South Entertainment	1
Delaware Fish & Wildlife	1
Dell	1
Deloitte	6
Dental office	1
Digital Turbine Media	1
Disney	1
Dixon Hughes Goodman	2
Domtar	1
Drainage Solutions LLC	1
DuPont	1
Duke Energy	6
Duke Raleigh Hospital	1
Durham Police Department	1
EY	1
Edward Jones	1
Eli Lilly and Company	1
Enrigos Italian Bistro	1
Environmental Services Inc.	2
Ernst and Young	1
Etix	1
Etsy Store	1
Fidelity Investments	4
First Analytical Labs	1
First Citizens Bank	2
Fortive	1
Freese & Nichols	1
Fujifilm	1
GE	1
GE Aviation	1
Georgia-Pacific	2
Goldsboro milling company	1

**Table 1: Company Name, continued**

	N
Government	1
Grant Thornton, LLP	1
Green Hope High School	1
Gregory Poole Equipment	1
HNTB	1
Habitat for Humanity	1
Hendrick Automotive Group	1
Henkel Corporation	1
Hipp Engineering & Consulting	1
Hope Tyler Home Team	1
Huntington Ingalls	1
IBM	2
IMEX Management	1
INC Research	1
IQVIA	2
ITRE	1
Infosys	2
Ingersoll Rand	1
International Paper	5
Ipreo	2
JB Martin	1
JBS-USA	1
JDS Consulting and Design	1
JLL	1
James S. Ogburn CPA	1
John Deere	2
Johnson Lambert	1
Jones & Cossen Engineering	1
Jordan Lumber & Supply Inc	1
KPMG	1
Kane Residential	1
Ketchum	1
Kimley-Horn	2
Kinexo	1
Kioti Tractor	1
Lenovo	1
Lowe's Inc	1
Lynch Mykins Structural Engineers	1
MADISON	1

**Table 1: Company Name, continued**

	N
MAGID	1
MapAnyThing	1
McKim&Creed	1
Merck	1
Messer Construction	1
MetLife	10
Metrocon	1
Michael Page	1
Michelin	1
Mid-Atlantic Crane	1
Mohawk Industries	2
Moore Regional Hospital	1
Movement Mortgage	1
N/A	1
NAVAIR	1
NC State University	11
NCDOT	4
NSA	1
National Institute of Environmental and Health Sciences	1
Naval Air Systems Command	1
Newell Brands	1
Newport News Shipbuilding	1
NextLot Inc.	1
North Carolina Counterdrug Program	1
North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	1
North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services	1
North Carolina Extension	1
Northrop Grumman	1
Northwestern Mutual	1
Northwood Animal Hospital	1
Nutanix	2
Nuventra	2
Otter Branch Organics	1
PNC Bank	1
Parker Construction Group	1
Peace Corps	2
Polar Ice House	1
Power Grid Engineering, LLC	1
Power plant	1

**Table 1: Company Name, continued**

	N
Precision Medical Group, LLC	1
PrecisionLender	1
Premise	1
Prestage Farms	1
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP	1
ProVantage Corporate Solutions	1
Prometheus Group	1
Pureflow Inc.	1
QuintilesIMS	1
RE Mason Company	1
RIoT	1
ROI Revolution	1
RS&H	1
RSM US LLP	1
RTI International	1
Raytheon	1
Real Estate Agent	1
Red Hat	1
Ruppert Landscape	1
S&ME	1
SAS	9
SEPI Engineering and Construction	1
SPX Transformer Solutions	1
Samet Corporation	1
Samsung	1
Sanford Contractors	1
School	1
Sciome	1
Scott Farms	1
Sensus, A Xylem Brand	1
Serge	1
Siemens	2
Skanska USA	1
SmallHD	1
Special Olympics North Carolina	1
Stalite	1
Stantec Consulting, Ltd.	1
SunTrust Robinson Humphrey	1
Synteract	1

**Table 1: Company Name, continued**

	N
TIAA	1
Teach for America	1
Techtronic Industries Power Equipment	1
Texas Rangers Baseball Organization	1
The Preiss Company	1
The Scion Group LLC	1
Thorburn Associates	1
Timmons Group	1
Tom James	1
Tommy Bahama	1
Tonic Design	1
Tower Engineering Professionals	1
Triangle Academic Coach	1
Troxler Electronic Laboratories Inc.	1
Turner Asphalt	1
Tyson Foods	1
US Air Force	1
US Forest Service	1
US Marine Corps	1
US Navy	4
USDA	1
Under Armour	1
Unfelon	1
United Animal Health	1
VF Jeanswear	1
VHB	2
Valassis Digital	1
Visa Inc.	1
VisionLTC	1
Volvo Trucks	1
W.K. Dickson & Co., Inc.	1
WEP Clinical	2
Wake County	1
Weatherby Healthcare	1
Wesleyan College	1
Weyerhaeuser	1
WillowTree	1
Withers Ravenel	1
Worldwide Protective Products	1

**Table 1: Company Name, *continued***

	N
Xpo Logistics	1
Yeung's Lotus Express	1
Zoetis	1
bevello	1

**December 2017 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
Dominican Republic	1
South Korea	1
Spain	1
United States	358
Not sure	1

**Table 2: State Will Be Working In**

	N
California	2
Colorado	1
Delaware	2
District of Columbia	2
Florida	5
Georgia	5
Illinois	5
Indiana	4
Kentucky	1
Louisiana	2
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	1
Mississippi	1
New York	1
North Carolina	284
Ohio	2
Pennsylvania	1
South Carolina	7
Tennessee	1
Texas	2
Virginia	7
Wisconsin	4
Not sure	10

**December 2017 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
Auburn University	1
Carnegie Mellon University	1
Duke University	1
East Carolina University	1
Johnston Community College	1
NC State University	25
UNC Greensboro	1
UNC Pembroke	1
University of Aberdeen	1
University of Wisconsin Madison	1



**December 2017 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
CPE	1
MAC	3
MAEd	1
MBA	2
MCRP	1
ME	7
MQM	1
MS	10
MSA	1
MSE	1
MSME	2

**Table 2: Doctoral Degree Program Enrolled In**

	N
PhD	2

**Table 3: Professional Degree Program Enrolled In**

	N
DVM	1

**Table 4: Other Degree Program Enrolled In**

	N
ADN	1