

December 2018 Undergraduate Future Plans Survey All Respondents: Overview

This overview report presents findings from all graduating seniors participating in the December 2018 Undergraduate 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, more than three-fourths of students graduating in December 2018 said they would exclusively be employed or pursuing employment after graduation (79.8%), and over half said they had already secured some type of employment (54.8%). Thirty-eight percent of respondents indicated they had accepted a position that would begin after graduation, while 14 percent said they would be continuing to work in a job they had prior to graduation (13.2%) or would be starting their own business (0.9%). Three percent said they would be working as an intern (0.9%), serving in the military (0.9%), or doing paid volunteer work (1.2%).

One-fourth of graduates said they were actively seeking employment but had not yet found a position (22.2%), or had not yet begun to search for employment but planned to do so within the coming year (2.8%).

Finally, about one-fifth of respondents indicated that they were planning on going to graduate/professional school as their primary activity in the year after their graduation (12.0%), or going to graduate/professional school and working (7.0%).

Table 1: Plans Following Graduation

	N	%
Have accepted position that will begin after graduation	260	37.7
Will continue working in job I had prior to graduation	91	13.2
Have started/will be starting my own business	6	0.9
Will be working as an intern	6	0.9
Currently seeking employment	153	22.2
Have not begun to seek employment, will begin within year	19	2.8
Going to grad/prof school within the year	83	12.0
Going to grad/prof school and working	48	7.0
Taking additional undergraduate coursework	1	0.1
Military service	6	0.9
Volunteer activity	8	1.2
Starting/raising a family	1	0.1
Don't know yet	3	0.4
Other	4	0.6

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 (93.1%).

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

	N	%
Full-time	367	93.1
Part-time	27	6.9

Number of Job Interviews and Job Offers

Forty-four percent of students securing full-time employment said they had been on interviews for one (22.9%) or two (21.1%) different positions during their most recent job search, and 46 percent indicated having gone on interviews for three or more positions (45.5%), with 14 percent having gone on interviews for five or more positions prior to accepting an offer (13.5%). Eleven percent of graduates obtaining a full-time position indicated they did not go on any interviews prior to receiving the offer for the position in which they would be working (10.6%). The large majority of this small group of students indicated in the survey that that they were continuing in a job they had prior to graduation or that previous work experience or personal or professional connections within the company had been helpful resources in obtaining their position.

Just over half of the students securing full-time employment indicated that the position they accepted had been their only job offer (51.8%), while 42 percent of respondents said that they had received one (27.7%) or two job offers (14.5%) in addition to the one they accepted. The remaining six percent of respondents reported that they had received three or more additional job offers from which to choose (6.0%).

Additional analysis (not shown here) reveals that among the students securing full-time employment, the large majority of those who said they went on interviews for three or more positions reported receiving more than one job offer (74.0%) and over half of those going on interviews for five or more positions reported receiving three or more job offers (56.5%).

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

	N	%
None	36	10.6
One	78	22.9
Two	72	21.1
Three	79	23.2
Four	30	8.8
Five or more	46	13.5

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

	N	%
Only job offer	172	51.8
One additional job offer	92	27.7
Two additional job offers	48	14.5
Three or more additional job offers	20	6.0

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 more than 250 different companies and organizations, those hiring the greatest number of NC State December graduates were SAS Institute, NC State University, and IBM.

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 graduates with full-time employment indicated that they would be working in a *private, for profit business or organization* (79.7%), with an additional 14 percent working for the *federal, state, or local government* (9.6%) or in *academia* (4.1%). The remaining seven percent reported that they will be working in a *private, non-profit business or organization* (4.7%) or were *self-employed* (1.9%).

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

	N	%
Academic	15	4.1
Federal, state, or local government	35	9.6
Private, for profit business or organization	290	79.7
Private, not for profit business or organization	17	4.7
Self-employed	7	1.9

Students securing 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 graduates are heading into a wide range of industries, the most common industries in which graduates report they will be working are *engineering* (15.2%), *computer software/hardware* (5.8%), and *technology* (5.8%). Those finding full-time employment were most likely to say they would have a job function related to *engineering* (16.3%), followed by *software development* (7.4%), and *design - engineering* (5.8%).

Table 6: Industry (full-time employees only)

	N	%
Accounting	5	1.4
Advertising	1	0.3
Aerospace	2	0.6
Agriculture	7	1.9
Architecture/Urban Planning	1	0.3
Automotive	3	0.8

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

	N	%
Banking	6	1.7
Biotechnology	4	1.1
Business Services	1	0.3
Chemicals	3	0.8
Communications	2	0.6
Computer Software/Hardware	21	5.8
Construction	18	5.0
Consulting	10	2.8
Consumer Products	8	2.2
Design	1	0.3
Education	16	4.4
Electronics	4	1.1
Energy	7	1.9
Engineering	55	15.2
Environment/Sustainability	10	2.8
Fashion	2	0.6
Financial Services	12	3.3
Food Science	2	0.6
Government	6	1.7
Health Care	7	1.9
Hotel, Restaurant, Hospitality	8	2.2
Insurance	4	1.1
International Affairs & Development	2	0.6
Landscape Architecture	1	0.3
Legal	1	0.3
Manufacturing	14	3.9
Marketing	5	1.4
Media	2	0.6
Military & Defense	11	3.0
Museums & Libraries	1	0.3
Natural Resources	2	0.6
Non-Profit/Philanthropy	5	1.4
Pharmaceutical	7	1.9
Public Relations	1	0.3
Real Estate	2	0.6
Recreation & Sports	5	1.4
Research	7	1.9
Retail/Merchandising	4	1.1
Staffing & Executive Search	4	1.1

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

	N	%
Start-up	4	1.1
Technology	21	5.8
Telecommunications	4	1.1
Trade	1	0.3
Transportation	5	1.4
Travel & Tourism	1	0.3
Utilities (Public & Private)	3	0.8
Veterinary	6	1.7
Wood Products	2	0.6
Other	12	3.3
Not sure	4	1.1

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

	N	%
Account Management	2	0.6
Accounting	6	1.7
Actuarial/Statistical & Data Analysis	4	1.1
Administrative	6	1.7
Agricultural Business/Economics	1	0.3
Analyst	16	4.4
Animal/Veterinary	7	1.9
Architecture	1	0.3
Bio/Ag Engineering	2	0.6
Buying/Purchasing	3	0.8
Construction	12	3.3
Consulting	16	4.4
Creative Design/Graphic Arts	1	0.3
Customer Service	6	1.7
Database Management	1	0.3
Design - Creative	4	1.1
Design - Engineering	21	5.8
Education/Teaching/Curriculum Development	12	3.3
Engineering	59	16.3
Environmental/Conservation	9	2.5
Extension/Education	3	0.8
Finance	7	1.9
Food Science/Nutrition	1	0.3
Government	4	1.1
Human Health/Medical	3	0.8
Human Resources	4	1.1

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

	N	%
Information Technology/Systems	9	2.5
Laboratory Science	1	0.3
Landscape Architecture	1	0.3
Legal/Corrections/Criminology	1	0.3
Management	8	2.2
Manufacturing/Production/Development	4	1.1
Marketing	7	1.9
Media/Journalism	1	0.3
Non Profit	2	0.6
Operations	6	1.7
Political Organizations/Advocacy	1	0.3
Product Development/Management	5	1.4
Project Management	7	1.9
Public Relations	1	0.3
Quality Assurance	1	0.3
Recreation/Sports	3	0.8
Religion/Ministry	1	0.3
Research & Development	2	0.6
Sales/Technical Sales	17	4.7
Scientific Research	3	0.8
Software Development	27	7.4
Soil/Environmental Science	1	0.3
Supply Chain Management/Logistics	8	2.2
Training & Development	3	0.8
Travel/Tourism/Hospitality	2	0.6
Veterinary	2	0.6
Web Design/Development	1	0.3
Writing/Editing/Translation	3	0.8
Other	22	6.1
Not sure	2	0.6

Relationship of Job to Academic Major and Satisfaction with Job

Nearly two-thirds of respondents with full-time employment indicated that their job was “directly related” to their academic major (63.3%). Twelve percent of those with full-time employment said the position was not at all related to their major (9.1% “by choice” and 2.5% “not by choice”). Ninety-one percent of those with full-time employment said they were “very satisfied” (60.8%) or “satisfied” (30.4%) with the job in which they will be working.

Graduates with full-time employment who said their position was “directly related” to their major were more likely to indicate being “very satisfied” with their job (65.1%), in comparison to those who said their job was only “somewhat related” to their major (56.0%). Over half of the relatively few respondents who said that their position was unrelated to their major “by choice” report being “very

satisfied” with their job (57.6%). In contrast, only one of the nine respondents who said the position was unrelated to their major “not by choice” reported being “very satisfied” with their job (11.1%).

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	229	65.1%	31.4%	3.1%	0.4%	0.0%	63.3%
Somewhat related	91	56.0%	30.8%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%	25.1%
Not at all related (by choice)	33	57.6%	27.3%	15.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%
Not at all related (not by choice)	9	11.1%	11.1%	66.7%	0.0%	11.1%	2.5%
All	362	60.8%	30.4%	8.3%	0.3%	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, over three-fourths of students who accepted a full-time job reported that they will be working in North Carolina (77.5%), with over half (56.0%) working in the Research Triangle area (e.g., Raleigh, Durham, Chapel Hill). Two percent of graduates with full-time employment reported that they will be working outside the U.S., in seven different countries (1.7%).

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

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

	N	%
North Carolina	275	77.5
Georgia	8	2.3
Tennessee	8	2.3
Virginia	7	2.0
Texas	5	1.4

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

	N	%
Triangle	192	56.0
Other N.C.	74	21.6
In U.S. outside N.C.	71	20.7
Outside U.S.	6	1.7

*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 (77.1%), while about one-fourth will be receiving hourly wages (22.6%) and 17 percent will be receiving performance bonuses (17.2%). Thirteen percent said their compensation would include commissions (7.1%), a stipend (3.5%), and/or tips/gratuities (2.2%). Two percent of respondents indicated that they will not receive compensation (e.g., such as in an unpaid internship; 1.6%).

Further analysis shows that graduates are receiving compensation through a variety of methods. For example, while more than half of respondents said they would be receiving only a salary (53.7%) and 15 percent said they would be exclusively receiving hourly wages (15.2%), about one-fifth reported receiving a salary in combination with one or more other forms of compensation (i.e., performance bonuses, commission, and/or hourly wages; 18.3%).

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

	N	%
Salary	283	77.1
Hourly	83	22.6
Performance Bonuses	63	17.2
Commission	26	7.1
Stipend	13	3.5
Tips/Gratuities	8	2.2
Other	15	4.1
Unpaid	6	1.6

*Respondents could indicate more than one type of compensation.

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

	N	%
Salary only	194	53.7
Hourly only	55	15.2
Salary plus performance bonuses	40	11.1
Salary plus commission	13	3.6
Salary plus hourly	13	3.6
Stipend only	4	1.1
Other combinations	42	11.6

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 \$53,474 (median = \$56,250).

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

	N	%
Less than \$30,000	41	11.8
\$30,000 - \$39,999	51	14.7
\$40,000 - \$49,999	41	11.8
\$50,000 - \$59,999	61	17.6
\$60,000 - \$69,999	75	21.6
\$70,000 - \$79,999	52	15.0
\$80,000 or more	19	5.5
Would prefer not answer	5	1.4
Not sure	2	0.6

One-Time Compensation: Job Offer Incentives

All respondents with full-time employment were asked about one-time incentives, including signing bonuses and company shares, they received as a part of accepting the offer for the position in which they will be employed after graduation. *Responses from those who said they “would prefer not to answer” or that they were “not sure” of the amounts have been excluded from analyses presented in the tables, but are noted in the table footnotes below.*

About one-fifth of respondents with full-time employment said they had received a signing bonus (22.1%). Of those who provided the amount they received, half reported receiving \$5,000 or more, with 19 percent receiving \$10,000 or more (18.7%).

Eight percent of graduates reported receiving company shares as part of their job offer (8.2%). Of those who received company shares and who reported the estimated value of the company shares they received at the time of the job offer, just under half reported that the value was less than \$10,000 (45.0%, n=9) while seven respondents reported that the value was \$50,000 or more.

Table 14: Received Job Offer Incentives (full-time employees only)*

	N	%
Received signing bonus	81	22.1
Received company shares	30	8.2

*Respondents could indicate more than one type of incentive.

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

	N	%
Less than \$500	2	2.7
\$500 to \$999	4	5.3
\$1,000 to \$1,999	12	16.0
\$2,000 to \$2,999	11	14.7
\$3,000 to \$3,999	8	10.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999	0	0.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999	12	16.0
\$6,000 to \$6,999	3	4.0
\$7,000 to \$7,999	6	8.0
\$8,000 to \$8,999	2	2.7
\$9,000 to \$9,999	1	1.3
\$10,000 or more	14	18.7

**Responses of 'would prefer not to answer' (n=3) and 'not sure' (n=1) have been excluded from analysis.

Table 16: Value of Company Shares (among full-time employees receiving company shares)

	N	%
Less than \$10,000	9	45.0
\$10,000 to 29,999	2	10.0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	2	10.0
\$50,000 or more	7	35.0

**Responses of 'would prefer not to answer' (n=4) and 'not sure' (n=6) have been excluded from analysis.

When asked if they were offered a relocation package, just under half of the students with full-time jobs said that such a package was “not applicable” (47.6%). However, about one-fifth of respondents with full-time employment reported receiving a relocation package (21.8%). Offers of relocation packages, not surprisingly, were related to whether or not the employee would be working in North Carolina. Over half of those who said they were working outside of North Carolina received a relocation package (59.2%), whereas just 24 percent of those who said they would be working in North Carolina but outside of the Triangle received a relocation package (24.3%).

Table 17: Relocation Package and Region of Job (full-time employees only)

	All	Offered relocation package			All
		Yes	No	Not applicable	
Triangle	190	5.8%	25.3%	68.9%	55.9%
Other NC	74	24.3%	44.6%	31.1%	21.8%
Outside NC	76	59.2%	30.3%	10.5%	22.4%
All	340	21.8%	30.6%	47.6%	100.0%

Among respondents who said they would be continuing to work in a job that they had prior to graduation (13.2% of all respondents; Table 1), about half indicated they would receive some sort of job promotion contingent upon receiving their degree (49.3%). One-third said they would receive both a salary increase and a promotion/title change upon graduation (32.0%). Sixteen percent said that they would receive only a salary increase, and one percent said they would receive only a promotion/title change (1.3%).

Table 18: Job Promotion (full-time employees continuing in a job had prior to graduation)

	N	%
Salary increase	12	16.0
Promotion/title change	1	1.3
Both a salary increase and promotion/title change	24	32.0
None of the above	38	50.7

The Job Search

Just over half of those securing full-time employment said they started their most recent job search six months or more prior to graduation (51.7%). Thirty-nine percent indicated beginning their search three to five months before graduation. The remaining 10 percent of those with full-time employment said they started looking for work in the two months leading up to graduation (9.5%).

Sixteen percent of students obtaining a full-time position said they received the job offer for the position in which they will be working six or more months prior to graduation (15.6%). Close to one-third obtained the job offer three to five months prior to graduation (30.6%), with an additional 35 percent receiving the offer one or two months before graduation. The remaining 18 percent said they received their job offer within one month of graduation (18.4%).

Additional analysis (not shown here) reveals that, while the majority of students obtain their job offer less than three months prior to graduation, those who start their job search early typically secure their post-graduate employment well in advance of graduation. For example, 64 percent of those beginning their search six to eight months prior to graduation received their job offer three or more months before graduation (64.4%), while just one-fourth of those who started their search in the three to five month window prior to graduation said the same (27.3%).

Table 19: When Started Looking for a Job (full-time employees only)

	N	%
12 or more months before graduation	69	20.4
9-11 months before graduation	16	4.7
6-8 months before graduation	90	26.6
3-5 months before graduation	131	38.8
1-2 months before graduation	25	7.4
Less than one month before graduation	7	2.1

Table 20: When Received Offer for Position Accepted (full-time employees only)

	N	%
12 or more months before graduation	18	5.3
9-11 months before graduation	4	1.2
6-8 months before graduation	31	9.2
3-5 months before graduation	103	30.6
1-2 months before graduation	119	35.3
Less than one month before graduation	62	18.4

Students were asked to indicate what resources had proven to be helpful in their job search. Forty-six percent of graduates with full-time employment said that an *internship/externship* had been helpful in their job search (45.5%) and about one-fourth reported that *personal connections within the company* (25.6%) and *family/friends/classmates/co-workers* had been helpful (23.2%). 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 21: Helpful Resources (full-time employees only)*

	N	%
Internship/externship	167	45.5
Personal connection(s) within the company	94	25.6
Family/friends/classmates/co-workers	85	23.2
Career fair at NC State	73	19.9
Applied for job via ePACK	61	16.6
Internet: LinkedIn	60	16.3
Campus or college career center	56	15.3
On-campus interviewing	38	10.4
Co-op experience	37	10.1
Internet: Other than LinkedIn	34	9.3
Consultation with Career Counselor/Coach at NC State	25	6.8
Employer information session on campus	22	6.0
Faculty member or found job listing in an NC State dept	19	5.2
Professional society	18	4.9
Employer found resume via ePACK	14	3.8
Volunteer work	13	3.5
Student teaching experience	10	2.7
Staffing agency	8	2.2
Career fair off-campus	4	1.1
Other	23	6.3
None of the above	33	9.0

*Respondents could select more than one resource.

Seeking Employment

About one-fourth of the December 2018 graduates responding to the Undergraduate Future Plans Survey indicated that as of the time they completed the survey they were *currently seeking employment* (22.2%) and a small number (2.8%) 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

Over 80 percent of the graduates who indicated 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 (83.2%). Nearly half said they started their search less than three months prior to graduation (46.3%), with 16 percent waiting until the month prior to graduation to begin their search (16.1%).

Table 22: When Started Looking for a Job (among those seeking but not yet securing a job)

	N	%
12 or more months before graduation	4	2.7
9-11 months before graduation	4	2.7
6-8 months before graduation	17	11.4
3-5 months before graduation	55	36.9
1-2 months before graduation	45	30.2
Less than one month before graduation	24	16.1

Sixty-three percent of graduates who reported that they were currently seeking employment said they had gone on an interview for at least one position during their most recent job search (62.9%), with over one-fourth reporting that they had gone on interviews for three or more positions (28.5%) as of the time of the survey.

Notably, a sizeable number of those who had gone on interviews had received at least one job offer (19.2%). 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. Thirty-seven percent of those who had gone on interviews for three or more positions said they had received at least one job offer (37.2%), compared to just 15 percent of those who went on interviews for only one position (15.4%).

Graduates 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, or currently being in the process of negotiating or considering one or more offers.

Table 23: Status of Having Received Any Job Offers by Number of Positions Interviewed For (among those seeking but not yet securing a job)

	All	Received any job offers		All
		Yes	No	
Did not interview for a position	56	5.4%	94.6%	37.1%
One position	26	15.4%	84.6%	17.2%
Two positions	26	23.1%	76.9%	17.2%
Three or more positions	43	37.2%	62.8%	28.5%
All	151	19.2%	80.8%	100.0%

Type of Work Seeking

Ninety-three percent of current job seekers said they were looking for full-time work (92.8%), with most of the remainder indicating they were looking for either full- or part-time work (6.6%). Almost all of those seeking employment said they were looking for a job either “directly related” (44.1%) or “somewhat related” (50.0%) to their major. The most common job functions job seekers were hoping to be employed doing were related to *engineering* (16.3%), *environmental/conservation work* (5.0%), *laboratory science* (5.0%), *marketing* (5.0%), and *software development* (5.0%).

Table 24: Seeking Full- or Part-Time Employment

	N	%
Full-time	141	92.8
Part-time	1	0.7
Either	10	6.6

Table 25: Relationship of Job Seeking to Major

	N	%
Looking for position directly related to my major	67	44.1
Looking for position somewhat related to my major	76	50.0
Looking for position unrelated to my major	2	1.3
How closely position is related to major is irrelevant	7	4.6

Table 26: Job Function of Job Seeking

	N	%
Accounting	2	1.4
Actuarial/Statistical & Data Analysis	1	0.7
Administrative	1	0.7
Agricultural Business/Economics	1	0.7
Analyst	5	3.5
Animal/Veterinary	3	2.1
Animation and Gaming	1	0.7
Architecture	1	0.7
Bio/Ag Engineering	1	0.7
Buying/Purchasing	2	1.4
Construction	1	0.7
Consulting	2	1.4

Table 26: Job Function of Job Seeking, *continued*

	N	%
Creative Design/Graphic Arts	2	1.4
Design - Creative	2	1.4
Design - Engineering	1	0.7
Education/Teaching/Curriculum Development	3	2.1
Engineering	23	16.3
Environmental/Conservation	7	5.0
Film/Video	2	1.4
Finance	1	0.7
Food Science/Nutrition	2	1.4
Government	2	1.4
Graphic Arts	1	0.7
Horticulture/Turfgrass	1	0.7
Human Health/Medical	2	1.4
Human Resources	1	0.7
Human/Social Services	3	2.1
Illustration	2	1.4
Information Technology/Systems	3	2.1
Laboratory Science	7	5.0
Legal/Corrections/Criminology	3	2.1
Manufacturing/Production/Development	3	2.1
Marketing	7	5.0
Media/Journalism	2	1.4
Non Profit	1	0.7
Operations	1	0.7
Product Development/Management	2	1.4
Project Management	1	0.7
Public Administration/Policy	2	1.4
Public Relations	1	0.7
Publishing/Print	3	2.1
Quality Assurance	1	0.7
Recreation/Sports	2	1.4
Research & Development	5	3.5
Science - Life/Physical Science	1	0.7
Software Development	7	5.0
Supply Chain Management/Logistics	1	0.7
Travel/Tourism/Hospitality	2	1.4
Web Design/Development	1	0.7
Other	5	3.5
Not sure	4	2.8

Location of Job Seeking

Over one-third of those still looking for a job as of the time of the survey said they were looking for employment somewhere in the U.S. including, but not limited, to North Carolina (37.7%). Thirty-six percent of respondents said they were looking for employment only in North Carolina (35.8%), with a small number limiting their search to U.S. states excluding North Carolina (5.3%). One-fifth of job seekers indicated they were looking both inside and outside of the U.S. for employment (20.5%) and one person indicated that they were searching exclusively outside of the U.S. (0.7%).

Table 27: Looking for Employment Inside or Outside the N.C.

	N	%
Only N.C.	54	35.8
In N.C. and other U.S. states	57	37.7
In U.S., but outside N.C.	8	5.3
Inside and outside the U.S.	31	20.5
Outside U.S. only	1	0.7

Future Job Seekers

Three percent of December 2018 graduates said that while they had not yet begun their search for employment, their primary activity after graduation would be to find a job (2.8%; Table 1). When this small group of seniors were asked when they planned to begin their job search, about three-fourths said they would begin searching for employment within three months after graduation.

Table 28: When Will Begin Job Search

	N	%
Within the next couple of weeks	4	22.2
Within a month after graduation	5	27.8
Within 2-3 months after graduation	5	27.8
Within 4-6 months after graduation	3	16.7
Within 6-12 months after graduation	1	5.6
Not for at least a year	0	0.0

Further Education

This section of the report provides detailed information on the further education being pursued by NC State December graduates. Nineteen percent of the 689 graduates who submitted the December 2018 Undergraduate Future Plans Survey said they planned on going to graduate or professional school in the coming year (n=131; Table 1).

Students planning to attend 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* (67.7%), that the *chosen career field requires graduate/professional school* (59.2%), and *to be able to earn a higher salary with an advanced degree* (56.2%). Just three percent indicated that being *unable to find a job* was a reason for attending graduate/professional school (3.1%).

Table 29: Reasons for Attending Graduate/Professional School*

	N	%
I want to enhance my knowledge in a particular subject area	88	67.7
My chosen career field requires graduate/professional school	77	59.2
I will be able to earn a higher salary with an advanced degree	73	56.2
I want to improve my marketability	55	42.3
My employer is encouraging me to attend	5	3.8
I have been unable to find a job	4	3.1
Other	9	6.9

*Respondents could select more than one reason.

Current Status for Graduate/Professional School Attendance

Of the December 2018 graduates planning on attending graduate/professional school who responded to the survey, just over one-third said they *have been accepted and know where they will be going* (36.2%), with an additional eight percent reporting that they *have been accepted but are still undecided* on whether or not or where they will actually attend (8.5%). Thirty-two percent said they *have applied, but have not yet been accepted* (32.3%). Finally, about one-fourth indicated that they *have not yet applied, but plan to do so within the next year* (23.1%).

The remainder of this section reports on only those who indicated they have been accepted to graduate/professional school and definitely know where they will be going (n=47).

Table 30: Current Status for Graduate/Professional School Attendance

	N	%
Have been accepted and know where I'm going	47	36.2
Have been accepted but undecided	11	8.5
Have applied, but not yet been accepted	42	32.3
Have not applied but plan to do so within the next year	30	23.1

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 (78.7%), with over 60 percent attending NC State University (63.0%). Over 90 percent of respondents who indicated that they will be going on to graduate/professional school said they will be attending their first-choice school (93.6%).

A complete list of the graduate and professional schools students will be attending can be found in Appendix C.

Table 31: Location of School Attending

	N	%
North Carolina	37	78.7
Outside United States	3	6.4
District of Columbia	1	2.1
Georgia	1	2.1
Illinois	1	2.1
Ohio	1	2.1

Table 31: Location of School Attending, continued

	N	%
Tennessee	1	2.1
Virginia	1	2.1
Washington	1	2.1

Table 32: Name of School Attending (top 3 most commonly mentioned)

	N	%
NC State University	29	63.0
Duke University	2	4.3
UNC Chapel Hill	2	4.3

Table 33: Attending First Choice School

	N	%
Yes	44	93.6
No	3	6.4

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 enrolled in a master's program (76.6%) and 11 percent said they would be pursuing a professional degree. A small number of students indicated that they would be enrolled in a different type of degree program.

NC State graduates reported seeking a wide range of master's degrees, but most commonly an MS or MAC. The two respondents enrolling in a doctoral program will be pursuing a PhD. The professional degrees NC State graduates reported seeking were a DO, DDS, OD, PharmD, and DVM.

A complete list of the specific types of degree programs in which students will be enrolled can be found in Appendix D.

Table 34: Type of Degree Program Enrolled In*

	N	%
Master's	36	76.6
Professional	5	10.6
Doctoral	2	4.3
Other	3	6.4

*Respondents could select more than one degree.

*Some respondents skipped this question.

Table 35: Master's Degree Programs Enrolled In (Top 3 mentioned)

	N	%
MS	10	27.8
MAC	6	16.7
ME	3	8.3

Table 36: Doctoral Degree Programs Enrolled In

	N	%
PhD	2	100.0

Table 37: Professional Degree Programs Enrolled In

	N	%
DO	1	20.0
DDS	1	20.0
OD	1	20.0
PharmD	1	20.0
DVM	1	20.0

Table 38: Other Degree Programs Enrolled In

	N	%
ABSN	2	66.7
Dietetics	1	33.3

Graduate/Professional School Funding/Awards Received

Thirty-six percent of students 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 (36.2%). The most commonly awarded type of funding was *scholarships*, followed by *research assistantships*.

Table 39: Graduate/Professional School Funding/Awards*

	N	%
Scholarship	8	17.0
Research Assistantship	6	12.8
Fellowship	2	4.3
Teaching Assistantship	2	4.3
Honors/Award	0	0.0
Other assistantship	0	0.0
None	30	63.8

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

NC State Experiences and Resources

All graduating seniors participating in the December 2018 Undergraduate Future Plans Survey were asked about their participation in work-related experiences, as well as about 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, whether or not the experience was helpful in securing a job offer. The most commonly reported work-related experience was an *internship* (65.7%). Over one-fifth of graduates reported having a *job in their field of study* (22.6%), and/or having participated in a *class project* (21.2%), *volunteer work in their field of study* (21.0%), or *research with faculty* (20.9%).

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, having a job in one's field of study, and co-ops* were most likely to be viewed as “very helpful” (63.0%, 59.4%, and 57.9%, respectively). *Externships* were more likely than other work-related experiences to be viewed as “not very helpful” or “not at all helpful” in securing employment by the small number of students having had such an experience and having obtained or sought employment.

Table 40: Helpfulness of Work Experiences in Securing Employment (among those having had the experience and having looked for employment)*

	Had Experience		Helpfulness of Experience in Securing Employment**			
	N	%	Very helpful	Somewhat helpful	Not very helpful	Not at all helpful
Co-op	84	12.4%	57.9%	28.9%	11.8%	1.3%
Internship	444	65.7%	63.0%	26.3%	8.5%	2.3%
Externship	10	1.5%	12.5%	25.0%	37.5%	25.0%
Job in field of study	153	22.6%	59.4%	31.2%	8.0%	1.4%
Practicum	27	4.0%	20.8%	62.5%	12.5%	4.2%
Student teaching	48	7.1%	35.0%	47.5%	10.0%	7.5%
Research w/ faculty	141	20.9%	32.4%	41.4%	21.6%	4.5%
Class project	143	21.2%	17.2%	39.8%	32.0%	10.9%
Volunteer work related to field of study	142	21.0%	24.8%	57.0%	14.9%	3.3%

*Respondents could select more than one experience.

**Those who were not pursuing 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(s) they had in securing employment. Responses of “not applicable” have been excluded from the table.

Career Service Offices

Graduating seniors were asked if they had ever used the different career service offices on campus, and, if so, how often they had used each one and how they would rate the services provided. Additional analysis (not shown here) revealed that 49 percent of respondents reported having never used any career services office at NC State. Use of career centers, however, varied widely by college. For example, those in the College of Design were most likely to report having used a career center, with 69 percent having gone to at least one of the centers asked about (68.7%). In contrast, 72 percent of survey respondents in the College of Natural Resources reported that they had never gone to a career services office at NC State.

Not surprisingly, use of the specific career centers was closely related to the college from which a student graduated, with students being more likely to have gone to the career services office in their own college when available. In addition, college career services offices typically attracted few students from outside their own college. Sixty percent of the respondents in the Wilson College of Textiles and Poole College of Management reported going to the career services office in their respective colleges. Similarly, more than half of students in the College of Design reported using the College of Design career services office (56.3%). In contrast, less than 40 percent of respondents in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences reported using the career service office in their college (37.9%). 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 (55.4%) and the College of Sciences (49.2%).

Table 41: Career Service Offices Used; Overall and by College*

Career office used	Overall	College/School								
		CALS	Design	CED	COE	CNR	HSS	COS	WCOT	PCOM
Career Development Center	40.4%	19.7%	18.8%	41.7%	55.4%	20.8%	40.5%	49.2%	5.0%	41.2%
CALS Career Services	4.1%	37.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	1.2%
Wilson College of Textiles Career Services	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	1.2%
College of Design Career Services	1.3%	0.0%	56.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Poole COM Career Development Center	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.4%	1.5%	3.3%	0.0%	60.0%
Other career office at NC State	1.9%	1.5%	0.0%	8.3%	0.9%	5.6%	1.5%	1.6%	0.0%	2.4%
Total	676	66	16	12	213	72	131	61	20	85

*Respondents could select more than one career service office.

Among students having ever used a career services office, those going to the career services office in the Wilson College of Textiles were by far most likely to do so frequently, with over one-fifth saying they went “on a regular basis” (7.1%) or that they had gone “many times” (21.4%). Thus, the majority of students in the Wilson College of Textiles take advantage of their career services office, and many do so frequently.

Table 42: Frequency of Use of Career Service Offices (among those ever having used the office)

	On a regular basis	Many times	Several times	Just once or twice	N
Career Development Center	1.5%	5.1%	34.6%	58.8%	272
CALS Career Services	0.0%	7.1%	32.1%	60.7%	28
Wilson College of Textiles Career Services	7.1%	21.4%	42.9%	28.6%	14
College of Design Career Services	11.1%	11.1%	22.2%	55.6%	9
Poole COM Career Development Center	0.0%	15.8%	47.4%	36.8%	57

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.” Over 95 percent of those who said they had ever used the Poole COM Career Development Center rated the services as “excellent” (47.4%) or “good” (49.1%). In no case did more than a small number of users rate the services of any center as “poor” or “very poor.”

Table 43: Rating of Career Offices' Services (among those ever having used the office)

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	N
Career Development Center	35.3%	47.8%	14.3%	2.2%	0.4%	272
CALS Career Services	42.9%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	28
Wilson College of Textiles Career Services	28.6%	64.3%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	14
College of Design Career Services	44.4%	22.2%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	9
Poole COM Career Development Center	47.4%	49.1%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	57

Career Services and Fairs

Students were asked whether or not they had used specific career-related services while at NC State. Overall, a majority of students indicated that they had *attended a career fair* (63.5%), and/or that they had used *ePACK*, the Career Development Center’s online tool for connecting students with potential employers (63.3%). About one-third of respondents reported that they had *visited NC State’s Career Development Center website* (32.8%), and over one-fourth had *attended presentations about resume*

writing, interviewing, and other skills (29.0%) and/or attended employer information sessions (26.6%).

Table 44 shows differences in career resources used based on whether a student indicated that they planned to join the workforce or intended to go to graduate/professional school after graduation. While differences were generally not large, graduates pursuing employment were more likely than those planning to continue their education to have used any of the career-related services asked about (86.7% vs. 77.5%, respectively), and were more likely than those planning to continue their education to say they had *attended a career fair* (65.8% vs. 52.3%), *visited the NC State Career Development Center website* (34.0% vs. 27.9%), and *attended presentations on resume writing, interviewing, and other skills* (30.0% vs. 24.3%). The only career-related resource that students planning to pursue graduate/professional school were slightly more likely to have done than those pursuing employment was *joining a professional society at NC State related to their career field* (20.5% vs. 25.2%, respectively).

Table 44: Career-Related Resources Used at NC State*

	NCSU	Accepted Job/Seeking Work/Planning to Look for Work	Attending/Planning to Attend Grad School
Attended career fair	63.5%	65.8%	52.3%
ePACK	63.3%	63.3%	62.2%
Visited NC State Career Development Center website	32.8%	34.0%	27.9%
Presentations on resume writing, interviewing skills, etc	29.0%	30.0%	24.3%
Attended employer info sessions	26.6%	26.4%	27.9%
On-campus interviewing	22.8%	22.8%	22.5%
Spoke w/ Career Counselor/Coach	22.3%	22.5%	19.8%
Joined professional society at NCSU related to career field	21.2%	20.5%	25.2%
Mock interviews w/ Career Counselor/Coach	12.6%	13.1%	9.9%
None of the above	14.6%	13.3%	22.5%
Total (N)	676	556	111

*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 respondents who said they had attended a career fair, either on or off campus (63.5%), students were most likely to report attending the *Engineering Career Fair* (51.5%), followed by the *PCOM Career and Internship Fair* (23.1%).

Looking at career fair attendance by the college from which a student graduated is informative. Students were especially likely to attend career fair events affiliated with their own college. Four different colleges had over 85 percent of their students report attending the career fair event held in their own college: the College of Engineering (*Engineering Career Fair*, 97.7%), the Poole College of Management (*Poole College of Management Career & Internship Fair*, 95.8%), the Wilson College of Textiles (*Textiles Job Forum*, 93.3%), and the College of Design (*College of Design Career Expo or Spring Interview Days*; 88.9%).

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 had the most number of students taking advantage of the broadest range of career fairs.

Table 45: Career Fair Attended; Overall and by College Graduated From (among those having attended any type of career fair)*

	College/School									
	NCSU	CALS	Design	CED	COE	CNR	HSS	COS	WCOT	PCOM
Attended career fair	63.5%	45.5%	56.3%	50.0%	83.1%	52.8%	38.9%	52.5%	75.0%	83.5%
Career Fair Attended (among those having attended a career fair)										
College of Humanities and Social Sciences Career Fair	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
College of Design Career Expo or Spring Interview Days	1.9%	0.0%	88.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
College of Education Career Fair	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Engineering Career Fair	51.5%	13.3%	11.1%	66.7%	97.7%	42.1%	17.6%	9.4%	13.3%	12.7%
Poole College of Management Career & Internship Fair	23.1%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	13.2%	25.5%	12.5%	6.7%	95.8%
STEAM ² Career Expo	12.6%	56.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	28.9%	3.9%	68.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Textiles Job Forum	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.3%	1.4%
Graduate School Career Fair at NC State	1.2%	6.7%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Law School Fair	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Health Career Expo	2.6%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Other career fair at NC State	12.1%	26.7%	11.1%	0.0%	11.3%	39.5%	2.0%	3.1%	6.7%	7.0%
Career fair at another college/university	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Career fair not affiliated with a college/university (e.g., specific employer, city wide)	2.1%	3.3%	22.2%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Don't know/Don't remember which one	3.0%	6.7%	11.1%	0.0%	1.1%	13.2%	3.9%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	429	30	9	6	177	38	51	32	15	71

*Respondents could select more than one career fair.

Closing Comments

The Undergraduate 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.

Eighty-seven percent of December 2018 graduates said they were “very satisfied” (41.9%) or “satisfied” (45.5%) with their undergraduate program as a whole. About two-thirds of graduates said they were either “very satisfied” (23.9%) or “satisfied” (40.3%) with the career guidance they received from their academic department/college.

Overall, the graduates are excited about their futures. When asked which statement comes closest to how they were feeling about their future, 96 percent of respondents said that they were either “very excited” (63.5%) or “fairly excited” (33.1%). Similarly, the vast majority of December 2018 graduates also feel prepared for their futures. When asked about how prepared they felt about their future career paths, 95 percent of respondents said that they felt either “very prepared” (50.9%) or “somewhat prepared” (44.4%) for their future career paths.

Table 46: Satisfaction with Undergraduate Program Overall

	N	%
Very Satisfied	282	41.9
Satisfied	306	45.5
Neutral	63	9.4
Dissatisfied	16	2.4
Very Dissatisfied	6	0.9

Table 47: Satisfaction with Career Guidance from Academic Department/College

	N	%
Very Satisfied	161	23.9
Satisfied	271	40.3
Neutral	183	27.2
Dissatisfied	49	7.3
Very Dissatisfied	9	1.3

Table 48: Feelings about Future Career Path

	N	%
Very excited about what I will be doing	428	63.5
Fairly excited about what I will be doing	223	33.1
Not very excited about what I will be doing	17	2.5
Not at all excited about what I will be doing	6	0.9

Table 49: Feelings of Preparation for Future Career Path

	N	%
Very prepared	343	50.9
Somewhat prepared	299	44.4
Somewhat unprepared	27	4.0
Very unprepared	5	0.7

For more information about the Undergraduate Future Plans Survey contact:

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Posted: March, 2019

December 2018 Undergraduate Future Plans Survey

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

Table 1: Company Name

	N
9miles Media	1
A10 Clinical Solutions	1
AECOM	1
AKG of America	1
AT&T	1
Accenture	3
Advanced Energy	1
Advanced Micro Devices	1
Aerotek	1
Aeva Labs	1
Alight Solutions	2
Alliance Careers	1
Allscripts	1
Amadas Industries	1
Amazon	4
Amedisys	1
AmeriCorps	2
American Tower	1
Anderson Hunt Farms LLC	1
Andre Johnson Architect	1
Andritz	2
Apex Tool Group	1
Atkins	1
Au pair	1
Axonsource	1
BDO USA, LLP	1
BK Hill Photography	1
BMC Inc.	1
BWE	1
Bald Head Island Conservancy	1
Balfour Beatty Construction	1
Banfield	1
Bank of America	2
Barrington James	1
Barry Wehmiller Design Group	1

Table 1: Company Name, continued

	N
Bartaco	1
Bayer Crop Science	1
BioAgilytix Labs	1
Bland landscape	1
Blo	1
Blue Cross and Blue Shield North Carolina	1
BlueTent Online	1
Booth and Associates	1
Brasfield & Gorrie	1
Brilliant Earth	1
Brock Solutions	1
Brown and Caldwell	1
Campus Enterprises	1
Campus Outreach	1
Capital One	1
Carroll Construction	1
Carteret County Government	1
Cassaday Farms LLC	1
Caterpillar	2
Chambers Engineering	1
Charah Solutions	1
Charles River Laboratories	1
Chick-fil-A	1
Cisco	4
Citrix	1
City of Raleigh	1
Cohen Veterans Clinic	1
Coleman Research Group	1
Corning Incorporated	1
Cummins, Inc	1
DPR Construction	2
Davidson County Schools	2
Davie County Schools	1
Davis Schweizer PLLC	1
Deer Creek Animal Hospital	1
Deloitte	3
Domtar	3
Dr. Simonds Weight Loss	1
Dragados-USA	1

Table 1: Company Name, continued

	N
DuPont	1
Duke Energy	2
Duke University Athletics	1
Duke University Hospital	1
E-Emphasys	1
EPA	1
ETS	1
Eagle Point Golf Club	1
Eaton Corporation	1
Edgecombe-Martin County EMC	1
Elster/Honeywell through EASi Engineering	1
Engine Systems Inc.	1
Engineering Tech Associates	1
Epic	1
Ernst & Young	1
Eurofins Lancaster Laboratories	1
ExxonMobil	1
Facebook	2
Ferguson Enterprises	1
Fidelity Investments	4
Ford	1
Fort Caswell	1
Gates County Animal Clinic	1
Geico	1
Genworth Mortgage Insurance	1
Georgia-Pacific	2
Gloria English School	1
HCL America	1
HCL Technologies	1
HNTB	1
HYDAC	1
Habitat for Humanity	1
Hallam ICS	1
Hilti	1
Holocene Clean Energy	1
Honda Aircraft	1
Honeywell	1
Hughes	1
IBM	5

Table 1: Company Name, continued

	N
IQVIA	1
Insight Global	1
InspectionXpert	1
Insteel Wire Product	1
Interloop	1
International Paper	4
JE Dunn Construction Company	2
Jacobs Engineering	1
Jaggaer	1
John Deere	1
Johnson Brothers Mutual Distribution Co	1
Johnston County Schools	1
Junk Removal Authority	1
Jupiter Hills Golf Club	1
KPMG	1
Kemira	1
Kildaire Animal Medical Center	1
Kimley-Horn	2
LEAF Environmental	1
LJB	1
LPW Training Services	1
LRC Indoor Testing and Research	2
Lake Norman High School	1
Lenovo	2
Lockheed Martin	1
Lululemon, Flywheel	1
Lynch Mykins	1
MILB	1
Marriott	1
Martin Marietta	1
Mathnasium	1
Merck	1
MetLife	1
MiND Mag	1
Michael Baker Engineering	1
Microsoft	2
Mile High Pines	1
Modern Artisans	1
Mott MacDonald	2

Table 1: Company Name, continued

	N
Movement Mortgage, LLC	1
Municipal Engineering Services Company	1
N/A	3
NAVAIR	2
NC Child	1
NC State University	6
NV5	1
Nannying	1
New Hanover County Schools	1
Newell Brands	1
Newport News Shipbuilding	1
North Carolina Department of Public Safety	1
North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences	1
North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission	1
Northrop Grumman	1
Northwestern Mutual	1
Novozymes	3
Nutanix	1
Nuventra Inc.	1
OSM Shield	1
Optima Engineering	1
Otis Elevator Co.	1
PCA	1
Packaging Corporation of America	1
Parkway Animal Hospital	1
Patrick McCarthy Construction	1
Peace Corps	2
Pentair Pool and Aquatics	1
Perahealth, Inc.	1
Perfect Fit Industries	1
Personal Training	1
Peter Millar	1
Philadelphia Cricket Club	1
Phononic	1
Phytobiotics	1
Pike Engineering	1
Pilgrims Pride	1
Polo Ralph Lauren	1
Powersecure	1

Table 1: Company Name, continued

	N
Precision Walls	1
Pritech	1
Pure Power Contractors	1
PwC	1
Qorvo	2
REVGEN	1
RGD Project Management	1
RMF Engineering	1
RS&H	2
RTI International	2
Railinc	1
Renaissance Innovations	1
Renaissance Restaurant Group, LLC.	1
Republic Wireless	1
Restoration + Recovery	1
Richmond County Schools	1
RiverWild LLC	1
Robert Bosch GmbH	1
RoviSys	1
S&ME Inc.	1
SAS	8
SOFLETE	1
Salesforce	1
San Antonio Spurs	1
Saxapahaw General Store	1
Schneider Electric	3
Schunk	1
Seasons 52	1
Service Experts	1
Sheetz	1
Shiloh Animal Hospital	1
Siemens	2
Silverton Mortgage	1
Smithfield Foods	1
Sonoco	2
Southern Precision Spring	1
Stantec	1
Starr Electric	1
State Employees Credit Union	1

Table 1: Company Name, continued

	N
Stealth Components	1
Student Conservation Association	1
Sunny Creek Farm	1
Sunrise Technologies	1
Swinerton Renewable Energy	1
Syngenta	1
TEKsystems	1
TGS Engineers	1
TTI Floor Care North America	1
Tanium	1
Tapworks	1
Teach for America	1
Terra Dotta	1
The Calverton School	1
The Dow Chemical Company	1
Three Ships	1
Timmons Group	3
Town of Cary	1
Townie Transportation	1
TrackMan Golf	1
TrackX Technology	1
Trane	1
Triangle Pond Management	1
Triune Electric	1
US Air Force	2
US Army	3
US Department of Defense	2
US Department of the Navy	1
US Dept. of Health and Human Services	1
US Forest Service- Rocky Mountain Research Station	1
US Marine Corps	1
US Navy	2
United Launch Alliance	1
Universal Creative	1
Vanguard	2
Volkert	1
Wake County Cooperative Extension/Food Bank of Central and Eastern NC	1
Wake County Public School System	2

Table 1: Company Name, *continued*

	N
Wake Forest Dermatology	1
Walls Engineering	1
Waste Industries	1
Watson Electrical	1
Weber Shandwick	1
Whiting-Turner Contracting	1
Willis Engineers	1
WillowTree Apps	1
WinMock at Kinderton	1
Xylem	1
Zoetis	1
iContact	1
stayNantahala	1

December 2018 Undergraduate 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
Australia	1
Liechtenstein	1
Senegal	1
Sierra Leone	1
Taiwan	1
Thailand	1
United States	357

Table 2: State Will Be Working In

	N
California	3
Colorado	3
District of Columbia	4
Florida	3
Georgia	8
Idaho	2
Illinois	1
Louisiana	2
Maryland	3
Massachusetts	4
Mississippi	3
New Jersey	2
New York	4
North Carolina	275
Pennsylvania	2
South Carolina	4
Tennessee	8
Texas	5
Virginia	7
Washington	2
Wisconsin	1
Not applicable - Working remotely	3
Not sure	8

**December 2018 Undergraduate 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
Campbell University School of OM	1
College of William and Mary	1
Duke University	2
ECU School of Dental Medicine	1
EMLyon	1
Elon University	1
George Washington University	1
Georgia Institute of Technology	1
Lipscomb	1
Meredith College	1
NC State University	29
Northwestern University	1
The Ohio State University	1
Tokyo Institute of Technology	1
UNC Chapel Hill	2
Washington State University	1

**December 2018 Undergraduate 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
ABM	1
M	1
MA	2
MAC	6
MAT	1
MBA	2
MCRP	2
ME	3
MIE	2
MOP	1
MPA	1
MS	10
MSA	1
MSENE	1
MSME	2

Table 2: Doctoral Degree Program Enrolled In

	N
PhD	2

Table 3: Professional Degree Program Enrolled In

	N
DDS	1
DO	1
DVM	1
OD	1
PharmD	1

Table 4: Other Degree Program Enrolled In

	N
ABSN	2
Dietetics	1