

## Summer 2013 Activities Report November 2013

The data from this report was compiled from the 2013 Summer Activities Survey, which was administered by Undergraduate Career Services (UCS) in the fall of 2013. The survey was sent to 4,225 returning students and was completed by 2,598 students resulting in a 61.5% response rate. As a result of this survey, UCS released a summer 2013 Peer Networking List, which will be converted into a password protected searchable evaluation database for students in the spring of 2014.

It is important to note that a significant number of respondents reported more than one activity during the summer; therefore an individual respondent may be counted twice in some of the below analysis. For example, a student that split his or her summer between a paid internship and laboratory research would be counted in each of those categories of activities. In total 3,176 summer activities were reported. For the purposes of this report students are referred to by the class year in which they are returning after the summer experience. For example, a returning senior in this report is a student in the Class of 2014 who has completed a summer experience after his or her junior year. Finally, it is important to note that not every respondent answered every question.

### Summer Activities

When respondents were asked about their summer 2013 activities 53.6% of the activities reported were paid jobs or internships, while 21.3% were academic or language studies. More than ten percent of the activities reported were research in a laboratory.

Activity	Respondents
Internship, paid	24.9%
Internship, unpaid	17.1%
Paid job (e.g. camp counselor)	11.6%
Research in a laboratory	11.3%
Academic Study other than language	10.9%
Language Study	10.4%
Other, please describe below	4.2%
Volunteer work	3.9%
Field research	3.0%
Performance (theater, music, dance, etc.)	2.2%
Research in a library	0.6%

### Activities by Class Year

Students having completed their sophomore year and returning as juniors reported the largest number of activities. It is interesting to note that 18.1% of returning sophomores completed summer language study programs, while more returning juniors and seniors completed internships during their summer experiences.

Activity	Returning Seniors	Returning Juniors	Returning Sophomores
Internship, paid	34.9%	24.1%	15.8%
Internship, unpaid	17.6%	18.2%	14.1%

Activity	Returning Seniors	Returning Juniors	Returning Sophomores
Research in a laboratory	11.5%	11.0%	11.3%
Academic Study (other than language)	7.8%	14.1%	10.8%
Paid job (e.g. camp counselor)	9.9%	9.5%	15.1%
Language Study	3.5%	10.6%	18.1%
Volunteer work	2.5%	3.4%	6.0%
Field research	5.4%	2.7%	1.0%
Performance (theater, music, dance, etc.)	2.0%	1.6%	3.2%
Research in a library	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%
Other, please describe below	4.2%	4.0%	4.5%

### Length of Activity

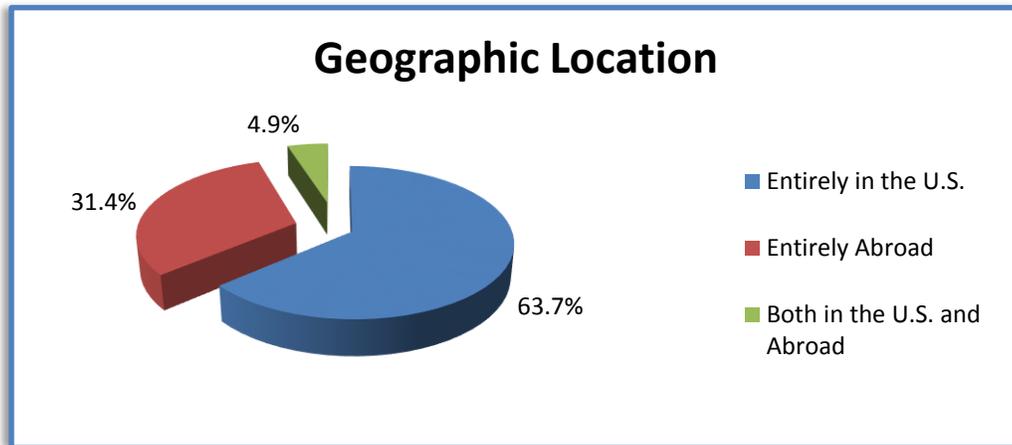
Less than a quarter (23%) of the activities reported were part-time while 77% were full-time, defined as 30 hours or more per week. Approximately two-thirds of the activities reported (66.6%) were eight weeks or longer in duration. Among the activities reported as less than two weeks included job shadowing and performances.

Number of Weeks	Respondents
Less than two weeks	2.5%
2 Weeks	2.8%
3 Weeks	2.8%
4 Weeks	4.8%
5 Weeks	8.5%
6 Weeks	8.1%
7 Weeks	3.8%
8 Weeks	20.8%
9 Weeks or longer	45.8%

### Summer Locations

More than one-third (36.3%) of the activities reported were completely or partially outside the U.S. The top countries of choice for the summer were China, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, and Spain.

Of the activities reported in the United States, almost three-quarters (72.3%) were in one of five states: Connecticut, New York, California, Washington, D.C., and Massachusetts.



### Relationship to Academic and Career Goals

When asked about the relationship of their summer activity to their academic and career goals, 74.9% of respondents stated that their activity was very or somewhat related to their academic goals. Approximately eighty percent of respondents stated that their activity was very or somewhat related to their career goals.

Was this summer activity related to your academic goals?	Respondents
Yes, very related	38.4%
Yes, somewhat related	36.5%
Not really	25.1%

Was this activity related to your career goals?	Respondents
Yes, very related	39.8%
Yes, somewhat related	40.0%
Not really	20.2%

### Funding

Students were asked how they funded their summer activities, and more than one-third (35.0%) reported receiving funding through Yale in the form of a fellowship, grant, or the International Summer Award (ISA). Of those activities funded through Yale, the highest percentage of funded activities was language study (23.5%), laboratory research (23.4%), internships (17.2%) and academic study, other than language (14.2%).

How was this experience funded?	Respondents
Paid job or internship	31.9%
Self-funded	28.0%
Funded by Yale - other fellowship, grant, etc.	24.6%
Funded by Yale - International Summer Award (ISA)	10.4%
Funded by an organization other than Yale	5.1%

## Summer Employment: Function (Role) and Industry

Focusing more specifically on summer employment, UCS strives to educate students about the difference between function and industry and how to think about their career options in these terms. In particular, UCS encourages students to think about the functional area first, which is the actual job of interest, and next consider the industry in which they pursue that job (a micro to macro level approach). The following analysis looks at the summer 2013 employment choices in each of these ways.

### *Employment Choices by Function (Role)*

Research tops the list of functional areas with 17.3%. It is notable that there is no single function that attracts Yale students as a critical mass. This is consistent with the liberal arts education provided at Yale College through which students gain valuable transferable skills attractive to every role. The below chart represents the 20 functional areas with the most respondents.

<b>Employment by Function (Role)</b>	<b>Respondents</b>
Research	17.3%
Administrative / Support Services	8.9%
Writing / Editing	7.6%
Teaching / Education	7.0%
Finance	6.0%
Project Management	5.7%
Camp Counselor	4.9%
Consulting	4.4%
Marketing / Product Management	3.9%
Advertising / Public Relations	3.6%
Programming / Software Development	3.3%
Law	3.1%
Political Organization / Campaigns	3.1%
Business Development	2.5%
Engineering	2.3%
Health Services / Healthcare	2.2%
Sales	2.1%
Sustainability / Social Responsibility	2.0%
Web Development	1.8%
Accounting / Auditing	1.5%

### *Employment Choices by Industry*

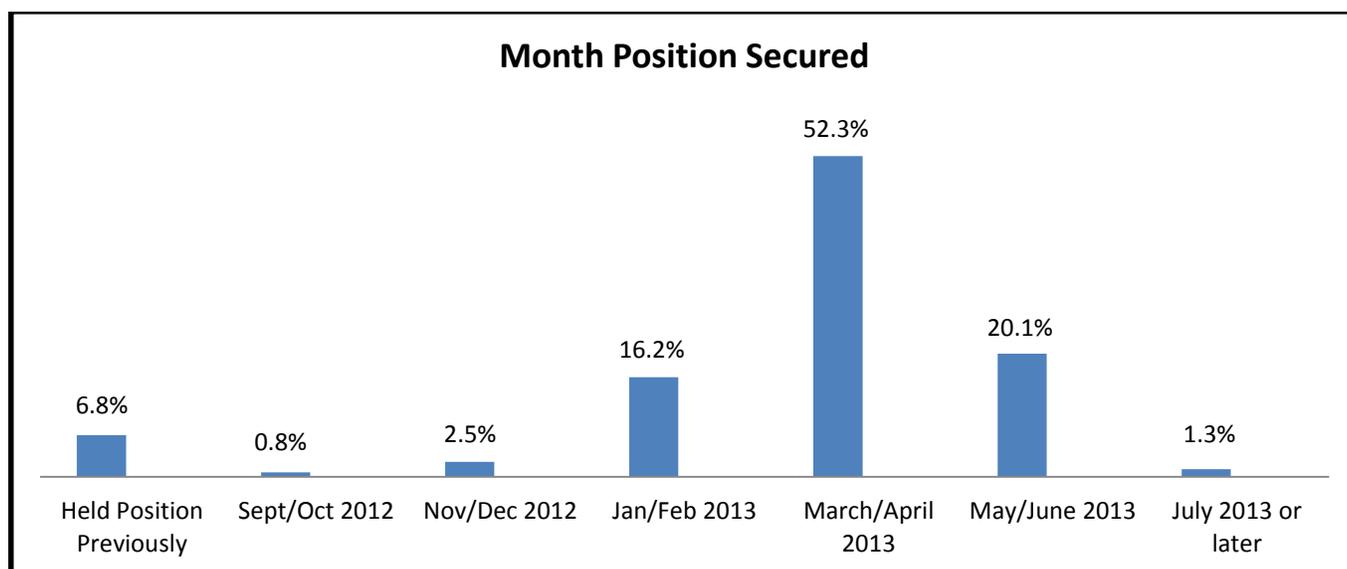
Looking at choices by industry, it is again evident that Yale students pursue many areas and that there is no one industry that attracts Yale students as a critical mass. The following chart represents the 20 industries with the most respondents.

<b>Employment by Industry</b>	<b>Respondents</b>
Education: Pre-K to Grade 12	6.1%
Non-Profit - Community Organizations/Activism	5.0%
Government – Federal	3.1%
Education/Academia	2.9%
Law - Legal Services/Research	2.6%

Employment by Industry	Respondents
Communications/Media – Journalism	2.5%
Consulting - Strategic/Change Management	2.4%
Finance/Banking – Other	2.3%
Non-Profit – Other	2.3%
Communications/Media - Marketing/PR	2.2%
Finance/Banking - Investment Banking	2.2%
Recreation/Parks/Sports	2.2%
Technology – Other	2.2%
Healthcare – Medicine	2.1%
Healthcare - Public Health	2.0%
Community / Social Services (social action, humanitarian, etc.)	1.9%
Technology - Internet/E-commerce	1.8%
Arts & Entertainment - Film/Television	1.7%
Finance/Banking - Asset Management	1.7%

### Time of Year Secured Employment

Almost 90% of respondents secured their summer employment during the spring semester or later, and more than half of the respondents (52.3%) secured their position in March or April.



### Source of Employment Opportunity

When respondents were asked how they found their summer employment position, approximately 40% reported finding their position through a Yale resource, including faculty referrals, Yale alumni or UCS resources. More than 20% found their position through a source not listed. Largest among those sources in the ‘Other’ category were referrals from friends at Yale and direct applications through an organization’s website.

<b>Source of Position</b>	<b>Respondents</b>
Family Friend or Contact	29.5%
Other - please describe below	23.5%
UCS job posting	21.9%
Non-Yale Database (e.g. idealist.org or usajobs.gov)	7.3%
Other Yale Resource	5.8%
Faculty Referral	3.8%
Networking with Yale Alumni	3.3%
On Campus Interview Program	3.2%
Yale Career Fair or Networking Night	1.8%