

Summer 2016 Activities Report
November 2016

The data from this report was compiled from the 2016 Summer Activities Survey, which was administered by the Office of Career Strategy (OCS) in the fall of 2016. The survey was sent to 4,190 returning students and was completed by 3,394 students resulting in an 80.1% response rate. As a result of this survey, OCS also released a summer 2016 Peer Networking List.

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 analysis. For example, a student who split his or her summer between a paid internship and laboratory research would be counted in each of those categories. In total 4,201 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 is a student in the Class of 2017 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 2016 activities 57.3% of the activities reported were paid jobs or internships, while 20.4% were academic or language studies. Slightly less than ten percent of the activities reported were research in a laboratory.

Activity	Respondents
Internship, paid	28.9%
Internship, unpaid	14.9%
Paid job (e.g. camp counselor)	13.5%
Academic Study other than language	11.5%
Research in a laboratory	9.5%
Language Study	8.9%
Other (includes military training, athletic training, and traveling)	4.1%
Field research	2.8%
Volunteer work	2.8%
Research in a library	1.6%
Performance (theater, music, dance)	1.5%

Activities by Class Year

Students having completed their first year and returning as sophomores reported the largest number of activities. It is interesting to note that 22.1% of returning sophomores completed summer language study programs, which is more than returning juniors and seniors combined in those programs. More returning juniors and seniors completed internships during their summer experiences.

Activity	Returning Seniors	Returning Juniors	Returning Sophomores
Internship, paid	46.9%	36.0%	20.2%
Internship, unpaid	18.1%	19.9%	17.3%

Activity	Returning Seniors	Returning Juniors	Returning Sophomores
Paid job (e.g. camp counselor)	10.2%	15.2%	23.9%
Language Study	3.1%	8.2%	22.1%
Research in a laboratory	11.1%	11.9%	12.3%
Academic Study other than language	7.3%	18.4%	15.9%
Other	8.8%	7.9%	7.5%
Volunteer work	2.5%	2.6%	5.0%
Field research	5.6%	3.4%	1.0%
Performance (theater, music, dance, etc.)	1.9%	1.3%	1.9%
Research in a library	2.6%	1.9%	0.7%

Length of Activity

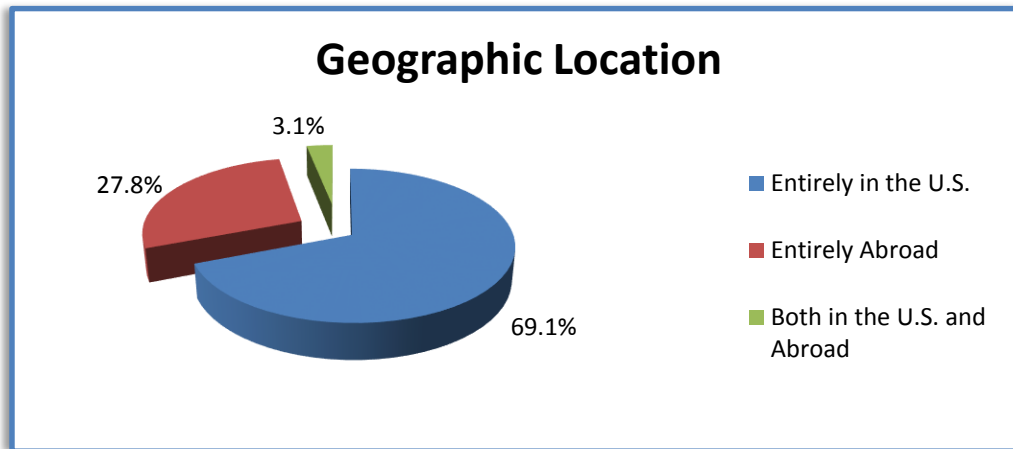
Slightly more than a quarter (26.0%) of the activities reported were part-time while 74.0% were full-time, defined as 30 hours or more per week. More than two-thirds of the activities reported (64.8%) were eight weeks or longer in duration. Among the activities reported as less than two weeks included job shadowing and performances.

Number of Weeks	Respondents
Less than two weeks	2.1%
2 Weeks	2.4%
3 Weeks	3.6%
4 Weeks	6.0%
5 Weeks	8.2%
6 Weeks	9.6%
7 Weeks	3.3%
8 Weeks	19.2%
9 Weeks or longer	45.5%

Summer Locations

Approximately one-third (30.9%) of the activities reported were completely or partially outside the U.S. The top countries of choice for the summer were United Kingdom, China, France, Spain, Italy, and Germany.

Of the activities reported in the United States, almost 70% (69.0%) were in one of five states: Connecticut, New York, California, Washington, D.C., and Massachusetts.



Relationship to Academic Field of Study

When asked about the relationship of their summer activity to their academic field of study, 77.7% of respondents stated that their activity was related to their undergraduate field of study.

Was this summer activity related to your undergraduate field(s) of study?	Respondents
Highly related to field(s) of study	33.5%
Related to field(s) of study	25.0%
Slightly related to field(s) of study	19.1%
Not related to field(s) of study	22.3%

Funding

Students were asked how they funded their summer activities, more than a quarter (27.8%) 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 were language study, laboratory research, academic study, other than language, and unpaid internships.

How was this experience funded?	Respondents
Paid job or internship	39.9%
Self-funded	27.5%
Funded by Yale - fellowship, grant, etc.	20.5%
Funded by Yale - International Summer Award (ISA)	7.3%
Funded by an organization other than Yale	4.8%

Summer Employment: Function (Role), Industry and Sector

Focusing more specifically on summer employment, OCS educates students about the difference between career function, industry and sector, and how to think about their career options in these terms. In particular, OCS 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 2016 employment choices in each of these ways.

Employment Choices by Function (Role)

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 functional areas with more than 10 respondents.

Employment by Function (Role)	Respondents
Finance	12.5%
Administrative / Support Services	10.5%
Teaching/Curriculum Development	9.9%
Writing / Editing	7.6%
Consulting	6.8%
Project Management	5.1%
Health Services / Healthcare	4.6%
Law	4.3%
Marketing / Product Management	4.2%
Engineering	3.9%
Programming / Software Development	3.8%
Sales	3.4%
Laboratory Research	3.4%
Outdoor Education	3.3%
Business Development	3.2%
Advertising / Public Relations	2.8%
Sustainability / Social Responsibility	2.1%
Film/TV Production	2.0%
Human Resources	1.4%
Library Science	1.0%
Accounting / Auditing	0.9%
Architecture	0.8%
Performance - Theater	0.6%
IT Technical Support	0.6%
Graphic Design	0.6%

Employment Choices by Industry

Looking at choices by industry, it is again evident that students pursue many areas and there is no one industry that attracts Yale students as a critical mass.

Employment by Industry	Respondents
Education (including University research positions)	15.1%
Financial Services	13.5%
Healthcare/Medical/Pharmaceutical	8.7%
Technology	7.7%

Employment by Industry	Respondents
Government (including local, state federal and military service)	6.4%
Community/Social Services	5.9%
Consulting	4.7%
Law/Legal Services	4.6%
Consumer Products/Retail	4.2%
Fine or Performing Arts	4.1%
Communications/Marketing/Advertising/PR	3.8%
Publishing/Media/Journalism	3.3%
Entertainment/Film/Television	2.8%
Environment	2.8%
Engineering	2.1%
Social Enterprise/Economic Development	1.8%
Think Tanks	1.7%
Architecture/Design/Urban Planning	1.5%
Energy/Oil and Gas/Power	1.4%
Professional Sports	1.3%
Political Campaigns	1.3%
Industrial/Manufacturing	0.9%
Religious Institution	0.4%

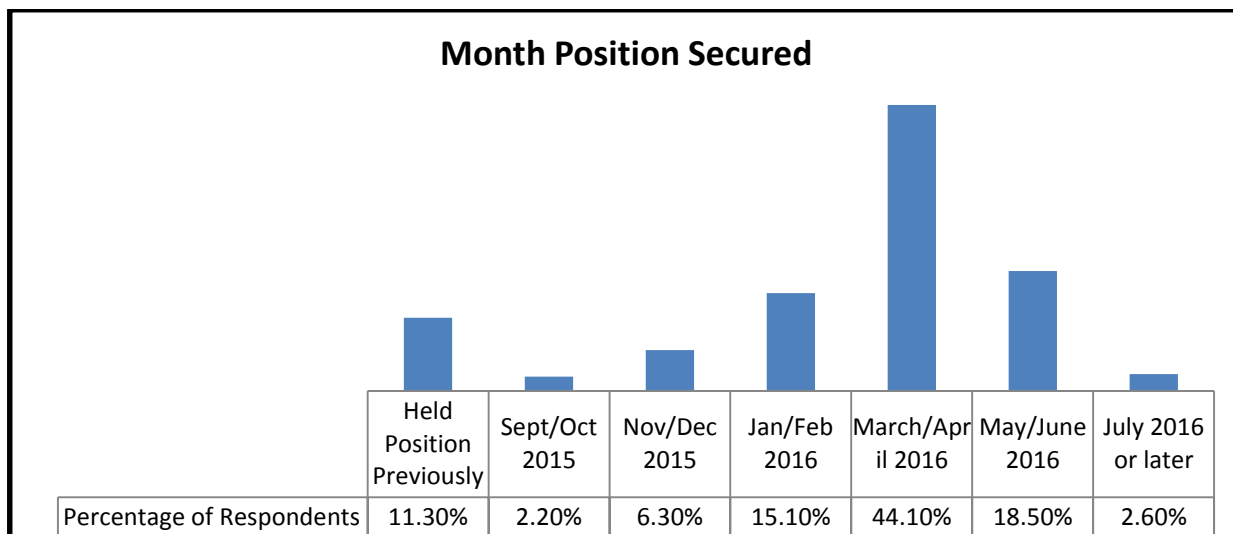
Employment Choices by Sector

Slightly more than half (50.4%) of respondents worked at a for-profit company, while almost half (49.6%) worked with a non-profit organization, NGO, government or other public agency.

Employment by Sector	Respondents
For-profit corporation/company	50.4%
Non-profit organization, institution or NGO (e.g., arts, human services, private universities and campaigns)	36.1%
Government or other public institution (including public schools and public universities)	13.5%

Time of Year Secured Employment

More than 80% of respondents secured their summer employment during the spring semester or later, and almost half of the respondents (44.1%) secured their position in March or April.



Source of Employment Opportunity

When respondents were asked how they found their summer employment position, the most frequent resources cited were personal contacts, direct applications through an employer’s website, and resources available through the Office of Career Strategy.

Source of Position	Respondents
Personal Contact or Family Friend	36.2%
Direct Application through Employer’s Website	23.2%
Office of Career Strategy Job Posting, Internship Program or Employer Database	15.0%
Other Yale Resource (e.g. Student Organization, Yale Centers)	8.9%
Networking with Yale Alumni or Peer at Yale (including Yale Career Network, Yale Summer Events in DC, NY and SF)	5.5%
Non-Yale Database (e.g. idealist.org or usajobs.gov)	4.8%
Faculty Referral	3.4%
On-Campus Interview Program (including positions secured in a prior year)	2.1%
Yale Career Fair or Industry/Networking Event	0.9%