

Summer 2017 Activities Report November 2017

The data from this report was compiled from the 2017 Summer Activities Survey, which was administered by the Office of Career Strategy (OCS) in the fall of 2017. The survey was sent to 4,310 returning students and was completed by 3,630 students resulting in an 84.2% response rate. Because of this survey, OCS also released a summer 2017 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 4,601 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 2018 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 2017 activities 54.8% of the activities reported were paid jobs or internships, while 20.3% were academic or language studies. Slightly less than ten percent of the activities reported were research in a laboratory.

Activity	Respondents
Internship, paid	27.5%
Internship, unpaid	14.3%
Paid job (e.g. camp counselor)	13.0%
Academic Study other than language	11.7%
Research in a laboratory	9.5%
Language Study	8.6%
Other (includes military training, athletic training, and traveling)	6.1%
Field research	3.5%
Volunteer work	2.9%
Research in a library	1.7%
Performance (theater, music, dance)	1.3%

Activities by Class Year

Students having completed their second year and returning as juniors reported the largest number of activities. It is interesting to note more than 20% 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
Total	1208	1219	1215
Internship, paid	48.3%	35.8%	20.0%

Activity	Returning Seniors	Returning Juniors	Returning Sophomores
Internship, unpaid	17.3%	21.9%	15.0%
Paid job (e.g. camp counselor)	11.5%	14.3%	23.0%
Language Study	2.2%	8.9%	21.2%
Research in a laboratory	11.8%	14.0%	10.0%
Academic Study other than language	9.7%	16.1%	18.5%
Other	6.5%	7.1%	9.5%
Volunteer work	2.1%	4.1%	7.1%
Field research	6.4%	3.1%	1.6%
Performance (theater, music, dance, etc.)	1.5%	2.1%	3.0%
Research in a library	2.2%	2.0%	0.9%

Length of Activity

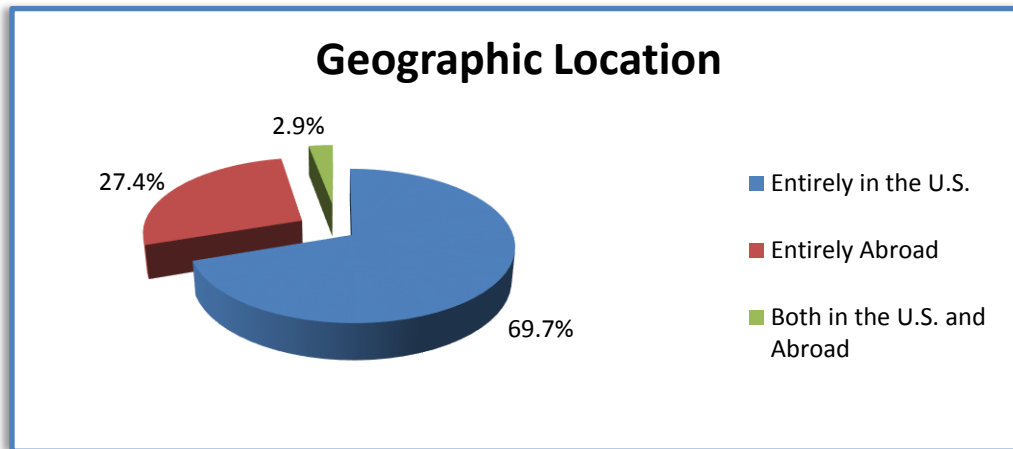
Slightly more than a quarter (28.2%) of the activities reported were part-time while 71.8% were full-time, defined as 30 hours or more per week. More than sixty percent of the activities reported (62.2%) were eight weeks or longer in duration. Among the activities reported as less than two weeks included job shadowing and performances.

Number of Weeks	Respondents
Less than two weeks	2.0%
2 Weeks	2.6%
3 Weeks	3.5%
4 Weeks	5.9%
5 Weeks	9.6%
6 Weeks	9.9%
7 Weeks	4.3%
8 Weeks	18.9%
9 Weeks or longer	43.3%

Summer Locations

Approximately one-third (30.3%) of the activities reported were completely or partially outside the U.S. The top countries of choice for the summer were United Kingdom, France, China, Spain, Italy, and Germany.

Of the activities reported in the United States, more than 70% (70.6%) were in one of five states: Connecticut, New York, California, Massachusetts, and Washington, D.C.



Relationship to Academic Field of Study

When asked about the relationship of their summer activity to their academic field of study, 78.6% 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	33.9%
Related to field(s) of study	25.3%
Slightly related to field(s) of study	19.4%
Not related to field(s) of study	21.4%

Funding

Students were asked how they funded their summer activities, more than a quarter (27.9%) reported receiving funding through Yale in the form of a fellowship, grant, or the International Summer Award (ISA).

How was this experience funded?	Respondents
Paid job or internship	39.9%
Self-funded	27.2%
Funded by Yale - fellowship, grant, etc.	20.6%
Funded by Yale - International Summer Award (ISA)	7.2%
Funded by an organization other than Yale	5.1%

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. 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 2017 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
Administrative / Support Services	11.2%
Finance	11.1%
Teaching/Curriculum Development	9.9%
Writing / Editing	8.3%
Consulting	6.0%
Project Management	5.5%
Programming / Software Development	4.7%
Health Services / Healthcare	4.3%
Law	4.3%
Engineering	4.2%
Sales	4.1%
Marketing / Product Management	4.1%
Laboratory Research	3.6%
Business Development	3.5%
Outdoor Education	3.1%
Advertising / Public Relations	2.1%
Sustainability / Social Responsibility	2.0%
Film/TV Production	1.9%
Human Resources	1.4%
Accounting / Auditing	0.9%
IT Technical Support	0.8%
Graphic Design	0.6%
Architecture	0.5%
Library Science	0.5%
Military Operations	0.5%
Performance - Theater	0.4%

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)	15.8%
Financial Services	13.1%
Technology	8.1%
Healthcare/Medical/Pharmaceutical	8.1%
Community/Social Services	7.3%
Government (including local, state and federal)	6.0%
Law/Legal Services	5.0%
Consumer Products/Retail	4.9%
Consulting	4.7%
Communications/Marketing/Advertising/PR	4.3%
Fine or Performing Arts	3.6%
Engineering	2.6%
Publishing/Media/Journalism	2.5%
Entertainment/Film/Television	2.4%
Environment	2.3%
Social Enterprise/Economic Development	2.0%
Think Tank	1.9%
Architecture/Design/Urban Planning	1.7%
Political Campaigns	1.0%
Energy/Oil and Gas/Power	0.9%
Professional Sports	0.7%
Industrial/Manufacturing	0.6%

Employment Choices by Sector

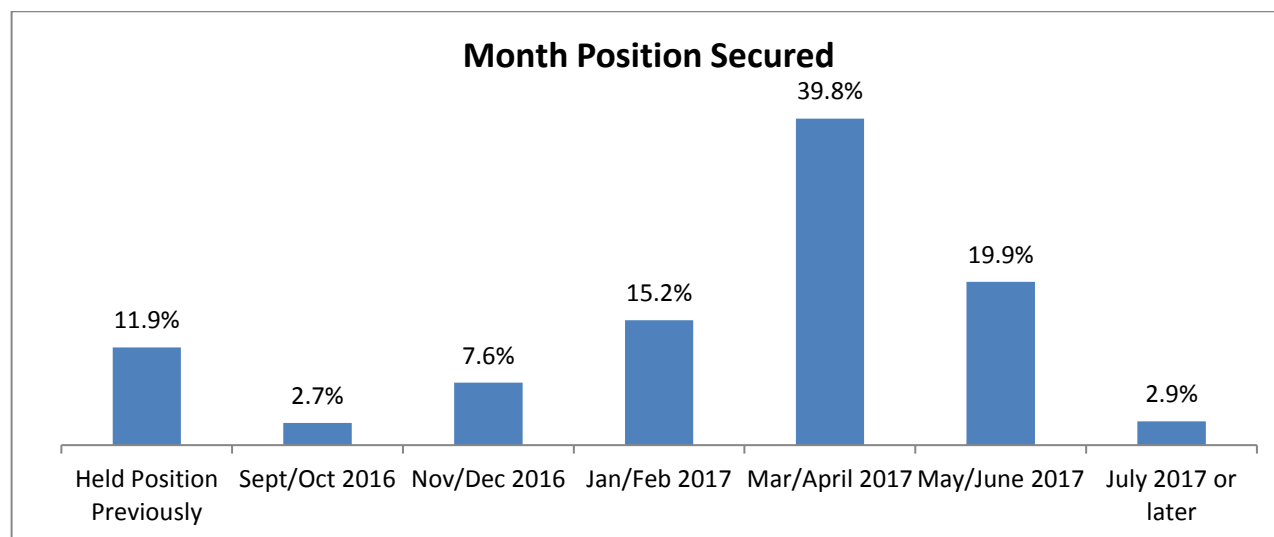
Slightly less than half (49.4%) of respondents worked at a for-profit company, while more than half (50.6%) worked with a non-profit organization, NGO, government or other public agency.

Employment by Sector	Respondents
For-profit corporation/company	49.4%
Non-profit organization, institution or NGO (e.g., arts, human services, private universities and campaigns)	37.3%

Employment by Sector	Respondents
Government or other public institution (including public schools and public universities)	13.3%

Time of Year Secured Employment

More than 75% (77.8%) of respondents secured their summer employment during the spring semester or later, and almost 40% of the respondents (39.8%) 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	34.7%
Direct Application through Employer's Website	22.5%
Office of Career Strategy Job Posting, Internship Program or Employer Database	15.2%
Other Yale Resource (e.g. Student Organization, Yale Centers)	9.9%
Networking with Yale Alumni or Peer at Yale (including Yale Career Network, Yale Summer Events in DC, NY and SF)	5.6%
Non-Yale Database (e.g. idealist.org or usajobs.gov)	4.5%
Faculty Referral	4.1%
On-Campus Interview Program (including positions secured in a prior year)	2.3%
Yale Career Fair or Industry/Networking Event	1.3%