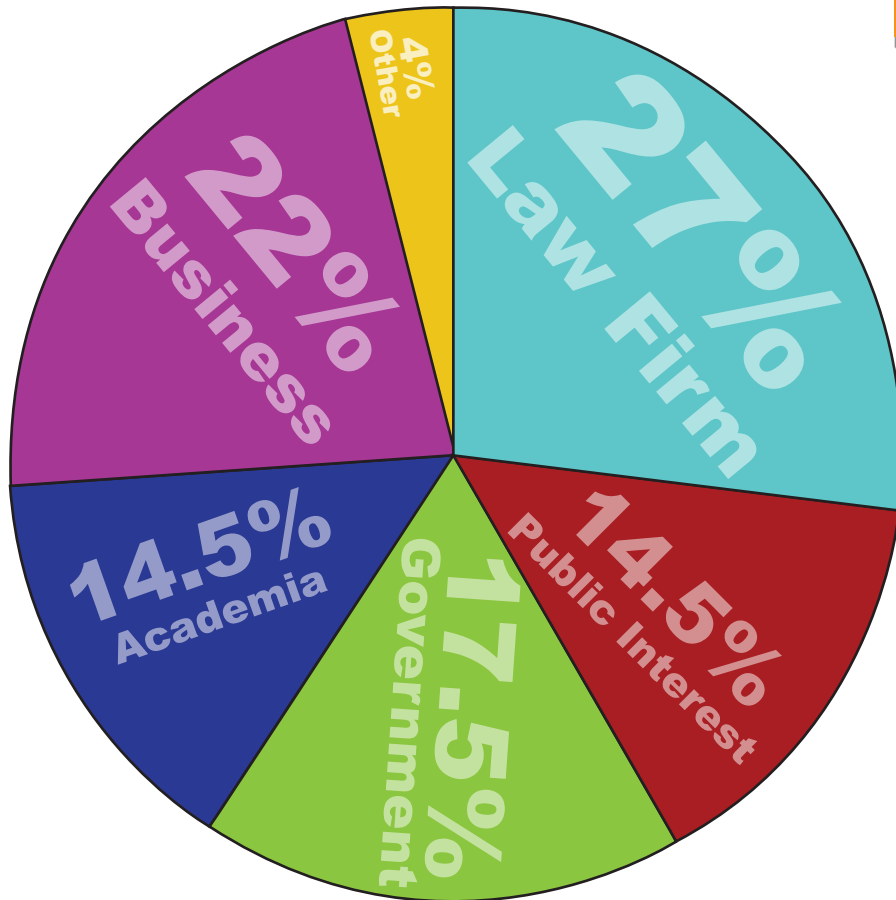


YALE LAW SCHOOL 10th YEAR SURVEY RESULTS Class of 2009

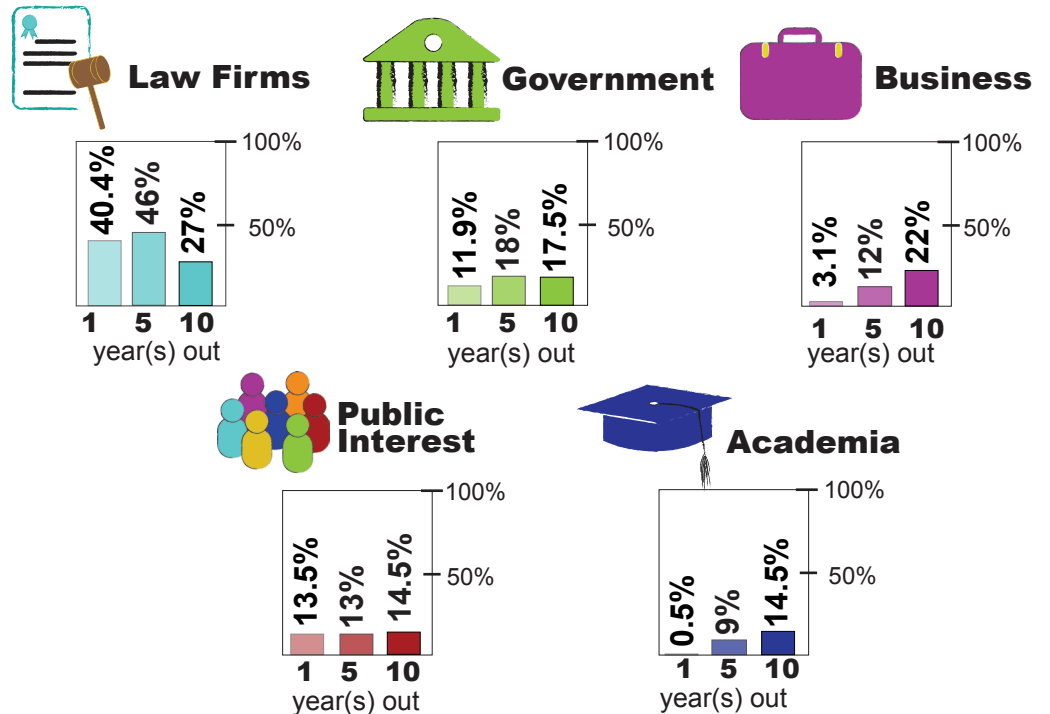
Current employment 10 years after graduation



Overall Job Satisfaction



Employment 1, 5 & 10 years after graduation *



*This information does not include clerkships, which comprised 30.6% of the Class's first-year post-graduate employment.

43.5%

have worked in the public interest at some point since graduation (not including judicial clerkships)

47.5%

have clerked for a judge at some point since graduation.

69%

of those practicing law are litigators

10th Year Career Development Report Class of 2009 October 2019

In this report, the Career Development Office offers a snapshot of the employment experiences of the members of the Class of 2009 (“the Class”) in their first ten years since graduating from YLS.

The data in this report was compiled from multiple sources.¹ First employment information was provided from members of the Class to CDO nine months after graduation.² Information about first non-clerkship employment incorporates the results of CDO’s Post-Clerkship Employment Survey sent to all graduates who clerked immediately after graduation.³ Information about the Class five years after graduation is based on responses to CDO’s 5th Year Career Development Survey, as well as based upon independent research conducted by CDO.⁴ Information about the Class ten years after graduation is based on responses to CDO’s 10th Year Career Development Survey, as well as independent research by CDO.⁵

First Employer Type

Judicial clerkships and law firms were the most popular first employment choices of the Class. Smaller percentages commenced their careers in public interest (13.5%), government (11.9%), academia (.5%), and business (3.1%). In terms of post-clerkship employment, 56.5% of the Class worked for law firms in their first non-clerkship position, while 37.5% worked in either public interest or government.

Class of 2009	First Job After Graduation ⁶	First Non-Clerkship Job
Law Firms	40.4%	56.5%
Judicial Clerkship	30.6%	--
Public Interest	13.5%	20%
Government	11.9%	17.5%
Academia ⁷	.5%	2.5%
Business	3.1%	3.5%

¹ Due to rounding, totals in the tables within this report may not equal 100%.

² 97% of the Class responded.

³ 99% of clerks responded.

⁴ 60% of the Class responded, although not every respondent answered every question. Through independent research, CDO obtained employment information from an additional 38% of the Class beyond the 60% who responded to the 5th Year Survey.

⁵ 45% of the Class responded, although not every respondent answered every question. Through independent research, CDO obtained information about current employment type and geographic location from an additional 44% of the Class.

⁶ This data reflects first job choices (9 months after graduation) for graduates known to be employed and is rounded to the nearest tenth, as per current ABA requirements. For all other percentages in this report, we have rounded to the nearest half or one.

⁷ Academia includes teaching, research, academic fellowships and academic administration.

Employer Type Progression

In comparing first non-clerkship employment with reported employment five and ten years after graduation, we see a progression away from law firm practice toward academia and business.

Class of 2009	First Non-Clerkship Job	5 Years After Graduation	10 Years After Graduation
Law Firms	56%	46%	27%
Public Interest	20%	13%	14.5%
Government	18%	18%	17.5%
Academia	3%	9%	14.5%
Business	4%	12%	22%
Other	--	2%	4%

Not factoring judicial clerkships, 43.5% of 10th Year Survey respondents have worked for a public service employer (not-for-profit organization or government) at some point in the ten years since graduation. With respect to judicial clerkships, CDO's clerkship tracking informs us that 47.5% of the Class has clerked for a judge at some point in the ten years since graduation.

Employer Type Progression and Gender

Among 10th Year Survey respondents, ten years after graduation, a higher percentage of women than men are in public interest (24% vs. 8%) and government (24% vs. 16%). Among respondents a larger percentage of men than women are at law firms and in business (law firms are 29% vs. 22% and for business, 31.5% vs. 15%). More men than women reported working in academia (13% vs. 7.5%).

Class of 2009	At Graduation		5 Years After Graduation		10 Years After Graduation	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Law Firms	40.5%	40.5%	34.5%	36.5%	22%	29%
Judicial Clerkship	27.5%	34%	3%	2%	3.5%	--
Public Interest	18%	8.5%	22%	9%	24%	8%
Academia	0%	1%	7%	15%	7.5%	13%
Government	13%	10.5%	10%	15%	24%	16%
Business	1%	5.5%	10%	13%	15%	31.5%
Other	--	--	--	--	3.5%	2.5%

Employment Locations

In their first jobs post-graduation, 64% of the Class worked in three locations: New York City, Washington, DC, and California (including all cities). Based upon survey responses and independent research, ten years after graduation, 79% of the Class works in these three locations. A higher percentage work in California ten years out and slightly less are now in New York and Washington D.C. (22.5% now vs. 10% in California upon graduation; 22.5% now vs. 33% upon graduation in New York; and 20.5% now vs 21% upon graduation in DC).

Top 3 Employment Locations	At Graduation	5 Years After Graduation	10 Years After Graduation
New York	33%	25%	22.5%
Washington, D.C.	21%	26%	20.5%
California (including all cities)	10%	16%	22.5%

Job Satisfaction

In the 5th and 10th Year Career Development Surveys, Class respondents were asked to indicate their overall satisfaction with their current employment. Overall, 83% of 5th Year Survey respondents said they were either satisfied or very satisfied with their current employment. Ten years after graduation, 90% respondents reported being either satisfied or very satisfied.

Among respondents in law firms five years after graduation, 74% had reported being very satisfied or satisfied with their work, compared to 81% who reported being very satisfied or satisfied in law firms ten years after graduation. Very high (between 85% and 100%) percentages of respondents working in government and academia reported being very satisfied or satisfied both five and ten years post-graduation.

While 85% of respondents working in business reported being very satisfied or satisfied with their employment five years after graduation, 95.5% of respondents working in business ten years post-graduation reported being very satisfied or satisfied with their employment.

Class of 2009	Very Satisfied		Satisfied		Somewhat Satisfied		Not Satisfied	
	5 years	10 years	5 years	10 years	5 years	10 years	5 years	10 years
Overall Satisfaction	47%	49%	36%	41%	13%	9%	4%	1%
Law Firms	27%	52.5%	47%	28.5%	22%	19%	4%	0%
Public Interest	50%	50%	44%	31%	--	19%	6%	--
Government	63%	57%	25%	43%	13%	--	--	--
Academia	100%	50%	--	50%	--	--	--	--
Business	54%	41%	31%	54.5%	8%	--	8%	4.5%
Other	--	66.5%	--	33.5%	--	--	--	--

Hours Spent Working

Overall, alumni survey respondents from the Class of 2009 seem to be working similar hours ten years after graduation as compared to five years after graduation. While 76.5% of the Class reported working 2,000 or more hours five years after graduation, 67% of the Class reported working that many hours ten years after graduation. The most commonly reported range of work hours for both 5th and 10th Year Career Development Survey respondents was 2,000-2,500 hours per year (58% and 51.5% respectively). The fields in which the highest percentage of respondents reported working the longest hours ten years post-graduation were government and law firms, with 78% and 75% of respondents in these sectors of reporting that they worked over 2,000 hours, respectively.

Class of 2009	Less than 1,700 hours		1,700-1,999 hours		2,000-2,499 hours		2,500-2,999 hours		More than 3,000 hours	
	5 years	10 years	5 years	10 years	5 years	10 years	5 years	10 years	5 years	10 years
Overall	7.5%	7%	16.5%	26%	58%	51.5%	18.5%	12.5%	N/A	3%
Law Firms	--	4%	10%	21%	69.5%	50%	20.5%	21%	--	4%
Public Interest	11.5%	20%	23.5%	33.5%	59%	46.5%	6%	--	--	--
Government	--	--	27%	21.5%	54%	56.5%	19%	13%	--	8.5%
Academia	9%	--	9%	27%	72.5%	54.5%	9%	18%	--	--
Business	23%	0%	23%	33.5%	46%	57%	7.5%	9.5%	--	--

Annual Salaries

The 5th and 10th Year Career Development Surveys for the Class of 2009 provided different salary range options, making comparisons difficult. What we can report is that:

- Five years after graduation, 86% of those in law firms reported salaries over \$150,000; ten years after graduation, 85% of those in law firms reported earning \$250,000 or more.
- Five years after graduation, 88% of respondents working for public interest organizations reported salaries of \$30,000-\$149,999, and 29.5% reported salaries between \$75,000-149,999. Ten years after graduation, 94% reported salaries of \$60,000 or above, and 44% reported salaries ranging between \$100,000-250,000.
- Five years after graduation, 100% of respondents in government jobs reported earning between \$75,000-149,999; ten years after graduation, 100% of respondents reported salaries ranging between \$100,000-250,000.
- Five years after graduation, 25% of those in academia earned between \$75,000-149,999; ten years after graduation, 54.5% of respondents in academia report earning \$100,000 or more.
- Five years after graduation, 69% of those in business reported salaries over \$150,000; ten years after graduation, 50% of respondents reported earning \$250,000 or more.

Pro Bono

Comparing information provided by respondents to the 10th Year and 5th Year Surveys, a smaller percentage of Class members in private sector employment reported doing pro bono work ten years post-graduation as opposed to five years after graduation (at ten years out, 67% reported doing at least some pro bono work, while at five years out 80% reported doing at least some pro bono work). The percentage of respondents who reported doing more than 100 hours of pro bono work per year ten years post-graduation also decreased from the percentage of those who reported doing more than 100 hours of pro bono work five years post-graduation, moving from 30% to 20.5%.

Class of 2009	5 Years After Graduation	10 Years After Graduation
over 100 hours	30%	20.5%
51 - 100 hours	25%	4%
26 - 50 hours	12%	12%
1 - 25 hours	13%	30.5%
0 hours	19%	32.5%

Number of Years with Current Employer

Forty-four and a half percent of respondents to the 10th Year Career Development Survey results reported having been with their current employers for more than five years. Another 13% reported having been with their current employers between 3-5 years, while 28.5% reported that they had been at their currently employers for 1-3 years, and 14% for less than one year.

Number of Job Changes Since Graduation

Sixty-six and one-half percent of respondents to the 10th Year Career Development Survey have had two or three employers since graduation (not including judicial clerkships); 19.5% have had four or more employers since graduation; and 13.5% of respondents have had only one non-clerkship employer since graduation.

Plans to Stay with Current Employer

With regard to how long respondents plan to stay with their current employers, 33.5% responded that they plan to stay with their current employers for over five more years. Twenty-four and a half percent plan on staying 3-5 more years and 30% plan to stay 1-3 more years. Only 12% plan on leaving within the year.

Retrospective

The 10th Year Career Development Survey asked, “When you graduated from YLS, in what area(s) did you envision working ten years after you graduated?” Respondents were able to select one or more choices. Forty-five and a half percent selected government, 39.5% selected public interest, 27.5% selected law firm practice, 21% selected academia, and 15% selected business.

According to data collected both through 10th Year Survey respondents and independent CDO research, ten years post-graduation 17.5% of the Class is working in government; 14.5% in public interest; 27% at law firms; 14.5% in academic; and 22% in business.

Class of 2009	Where did you envision working 10 years after graduation? (Select as many as apply)	Actual employment 10 years after graduation
Law Firm	27.5%	27%
Government	45.5%	17.5%
Public Interest	39.5%	14.5%
Academia	21%	14.5%
Business	15%	22%
Other	N/A	4%
No Idea	10.5%	--

Use of CDO Alumni Resources

Nineteen percent of 10th Year Survey respondents reported using the CDO website to assist with their post-graduation career searches, and 14.5% reported having sought advice from CDO regarding career issues since graduation.