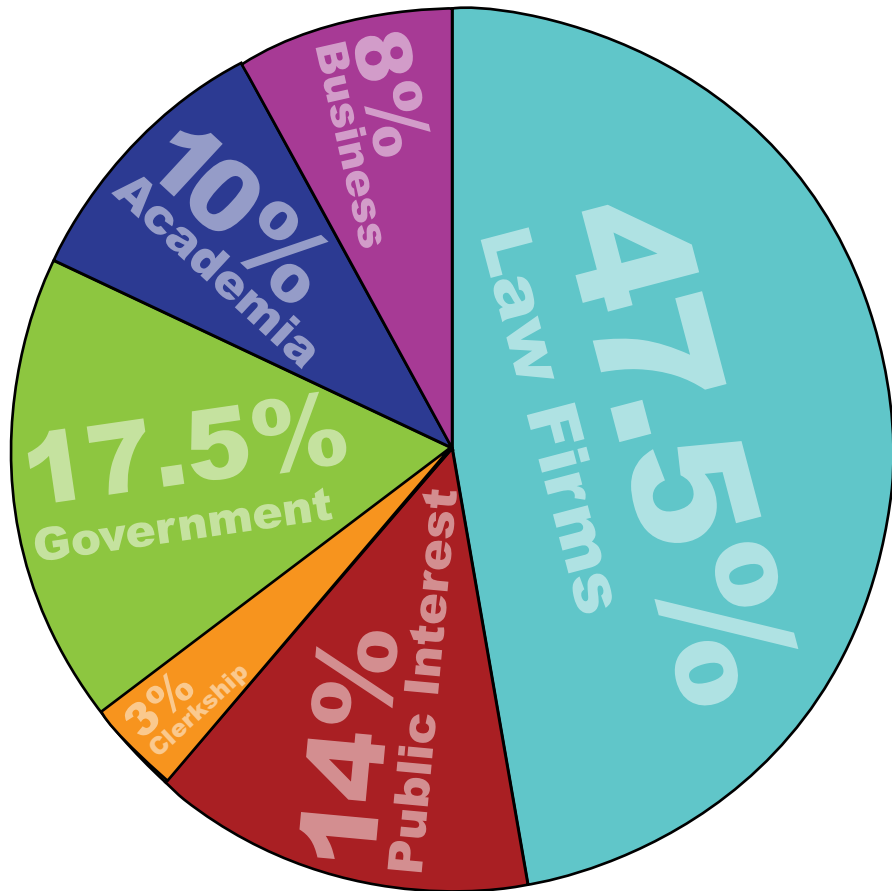


YALE LAW SCHOOL 5th YEAR SURVEY RESULTS Class of 2013

Current employment 5 years after graduation

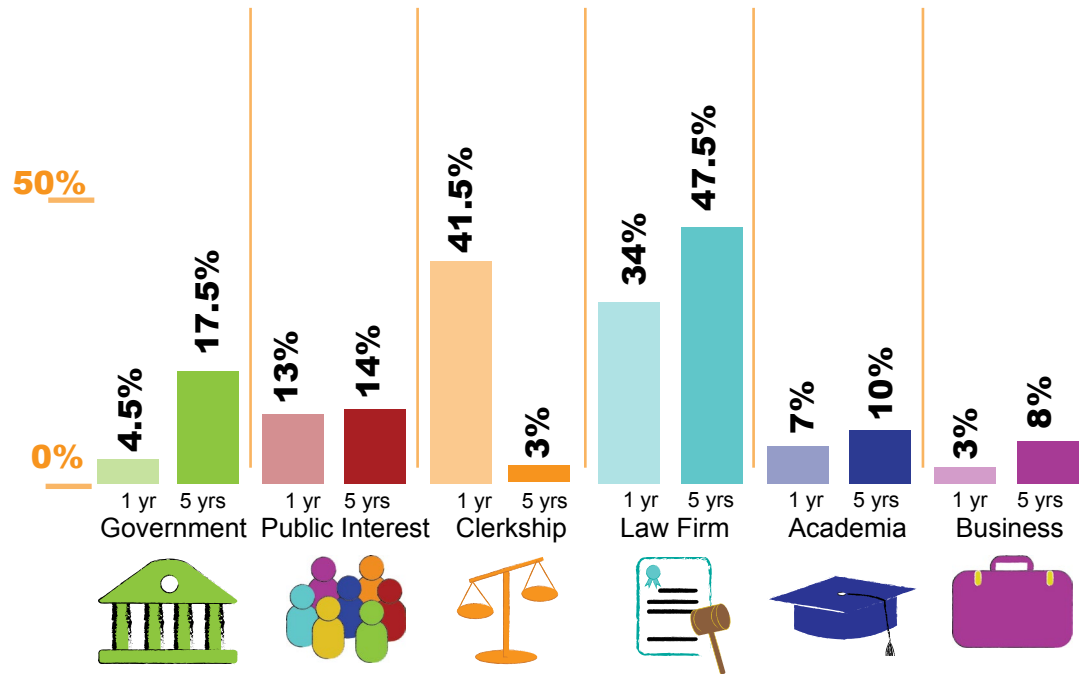
Percentages based on total number of grads for which we collected data on sector



Overall Job Satisfaction



First and Fifth Year Employment



41% have worked in the Public Interest at some point since graduation (not including judicial clerkships)

53% have clerked for a judge at some point in the 5 years since graduation

5th Year Career Development Report Class of 2013 January 2018

Each spring the Career Development Office collects information about our graduates five years after their law school graduation through our 5th Year Career Development Report. The purpose of this report is to provide a snapshot of the career experiences of the members of the Class of 2013 (“the Class”) in their first five years since graduating from YLS.

*Compilation of Data*¹

The data for this report has been compiled from multiple sources. First employment information was provided from members of the Class to CDO nine months after their graduation.² Information about first non-clerkship jobs incorporates independent research and the results of CDO’s Post-Clerkship Employment Survey sent to all graduates who clerked immediately after graduation.³ Information regarding employment type and geographic location five years after graduation is based on survey responses to CDO’s 5th Year Career Development Survey (“5th Year Survey”), sent to all members of the Class in May 2018,⁴ as well as independent research by CDO.⁵ Information regarding debt burden at graduation was provided by the YLS Financial Aid Office. The remainder of the information provided in this report is based solely on the 5th Year Survey results.

First Employment: Employer Type

Judicial clerkships and law firms were the most popular first job choices of the Class, and together comprised over 75% of the total first employers for members of the Class. Smaller percentages commenced their careers in public interest, government, academia, or business. As so many of our graduates clerk, the chart below also includes information about the first non-clerkship job choices of those who clerked immediately upon graduation. As shown below, law firms constituted the first non-clerkship job choice for over half of the Class.

Class of 2013	First Job Immediately After Graduation⁶	First Non-Clerkship Job of Clerks	First Non-Clerkship Job Choice of Class
Law Firms	34%	55%	57%
Judicial Clerkship	41.5%	--	--
Public Interest	13%	29%	24.5%
Government	4.5%	12%	9.5%
Academia⁷	3%	--	3.5%

¹ Due to rounding, totals may not equal 100%.

² 93% of the Class responded.

³ 98% of the Class is represented.

⁴ 54% of the Class responded, although not every respondent answered every question.

⁵ Through independent research, CDO obtained employment information from an additional 33% of the Class beyond the 54% who responded to the 5th Year Survey.

⁶ As reported to the ABA, this data reflects first job choices (9 months after graduation) for graduates known to be employed. We have reflected this data exactly as reported by the ABA – rounded to the nearest tenth. 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.

Business	3%	4%	5.5%
Other	--	--	--

Gender Differences in Employer Type⁸

When looking at gender and first employment choices, a higher percentage of men than women commenced their careers in law firms; five years later, a higher percentage of men than women respondents reported continuing to work at law firms. More women than men worked in public interest organizations immediately after graduation five years later there are more men than women. The percentage of men and women working in academia was equal at graduation to what was reported by respondents five years out the percentage of women increased.

Gender Differences in Employer Type at Graduation

Class of 2013	Women	Men
Law Firms	31%	37%
Judicial Clerkship	39.5%	43.5%
Public Interest	19%	7%
Government	4%	5.5%
Academia	3%	3.5%
Business	3%	3.5%

Gender Differences in Employer Type - Five Years after Graduation

Class of 2013	Women	Men
Law Firms	43.5%	46%
Judicial Clerkship	5.5%	6%
Public Interest	11.5%	14%
Government	20.5%	22%
Academia	11.5%	4%
Business	7.5%	8%

⁸ As the number of members of the Class who have reported that they do not identify as male or female is quite small, responses from these Class members is not included within gender-based discussions within this report, so as not to reveal personal or identifiable information about any particular individuals.

Debt

Based on information reported to the Financial Aid office at graduation, of those graduates who borrowed money (80%), 51.5% reported a total debt burden that fell between \$100,000 and \$174,999, and 68.5% reported a total debt burden of \$100,000 or more. Thirty-eight and a half percent of 5th Year Survey respondents reported that their debt burden focused their employment options on higher-paying field

Total Debt Burden at Graduation	Class of 2013
less than \$5,000	--
\$5,000 - 24,999	7.5%
\$25,000 - 74,999	14.5%
\$75,000 - 99,999	9%
\$100,000 - 124,999	16.5%
\$125,000 - 149,999	27%
\$150,000 - 174,999	8%
\$175,000 - 199,999	6.5%
\$200,000 and over	10.5%
Respondents who said, five years out, that their debt burden focused their employment options on higher-paying fields.	38.5%

Employment Five Years after YLS Graduation: Employer Type

When comparing first non-clerkship job choices with where the Class is working five years after graduation, fewer graduates are now working for law firms and public interest organizations, and more graduates are in government, business, and academia. Nonetheless, only slightly less than half of respondents reported still working at law firms half a decade after graduating from law school.

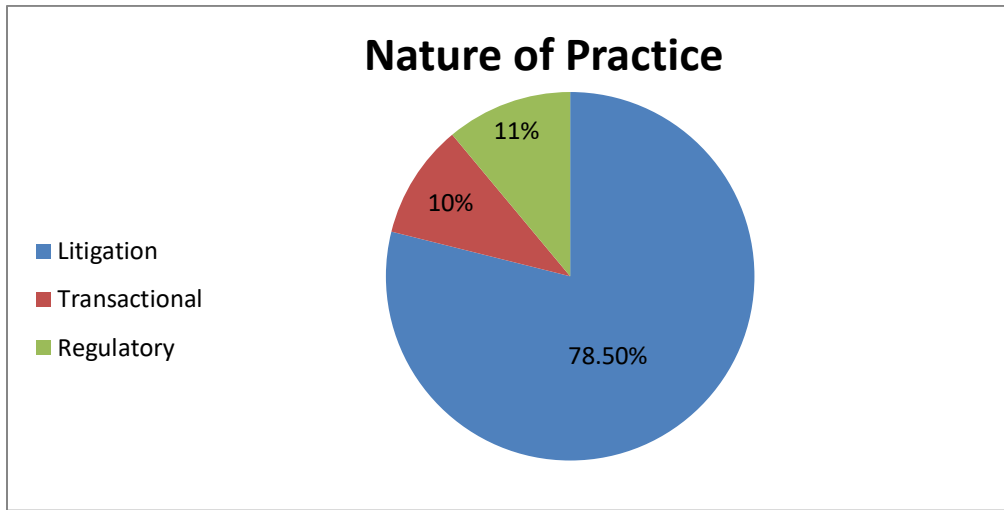
Class of 2013	First Non-Clerkship Job Choice of Class	5 Years After Graduation
Law Firms	57%	47.5%
Public Interest	24.5%	14%
Judicial Clerkship	--	3.5%
Government	9.5%	17.5%
Academia	3.5%	10%
Business	5.5%	8%
Other	--	--

Not factoring judicial clerkships, 41% of 5th Year Survey respondents have worked for a public service

employer (not-for-profit organization or government) at some point in the five years since graduation. With respect to judicial clerkships, CDO’s clerkship tracking informs us that 53% of the Class has clerked for a judge at some point in the five years since graduation.

Nature of practice

Of survey respondents currently practicing law who indicated a practice area specialty, 78.5% characterize their primary focus as litigation. Ten percent have a primarily transactional focus, and 11% a primarily regulatory focus.



Employment Locations

Upon graduation, the employment locations of over half of the Class fell in three locations: New York, Washington, DC, and California (including all cities), with New York being the most popular location. Five years after graduation, more than half of the survey respondents continue to work in New York, Washington, DC or California, with New York continuing to be the most popular location. In fact, given the data five years out, in terms of raw numbers slightly more members of the Class now work in these three cities than upon graduation.

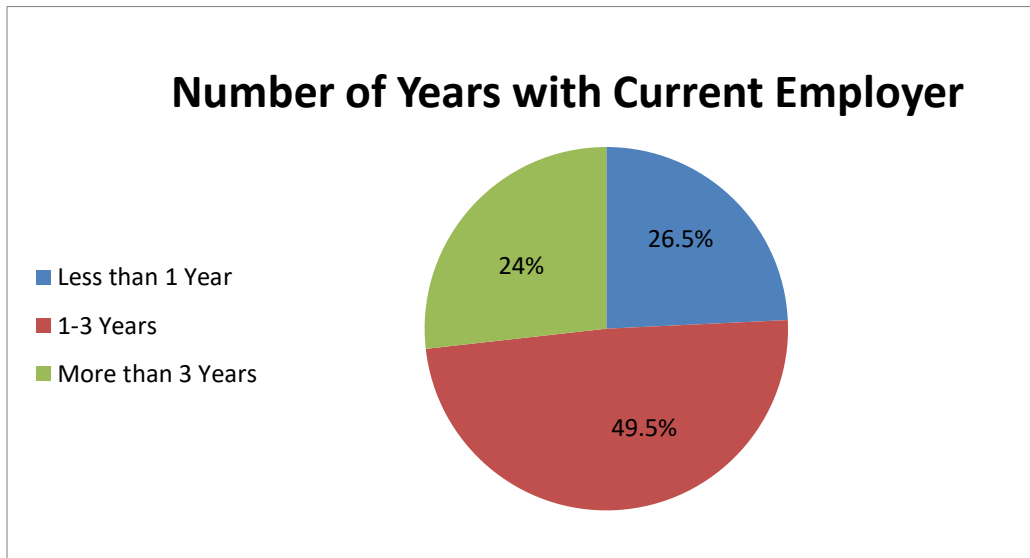
Top Three Employment Locations for Class of 2013	At Graduation	5 Years After Graduation
New York	25%	27%
Washington, D.C.	19%	23%
California (including all cities)	11%	12.5%

Number of Employers Since Graduation

Thirty-six and one half percent of 5th Year Survey respondents are still in their first non-clerkship job, 54% are in their second non-clerkship job, and 9% are in their third, fourth, or fifth non-clerkship job.

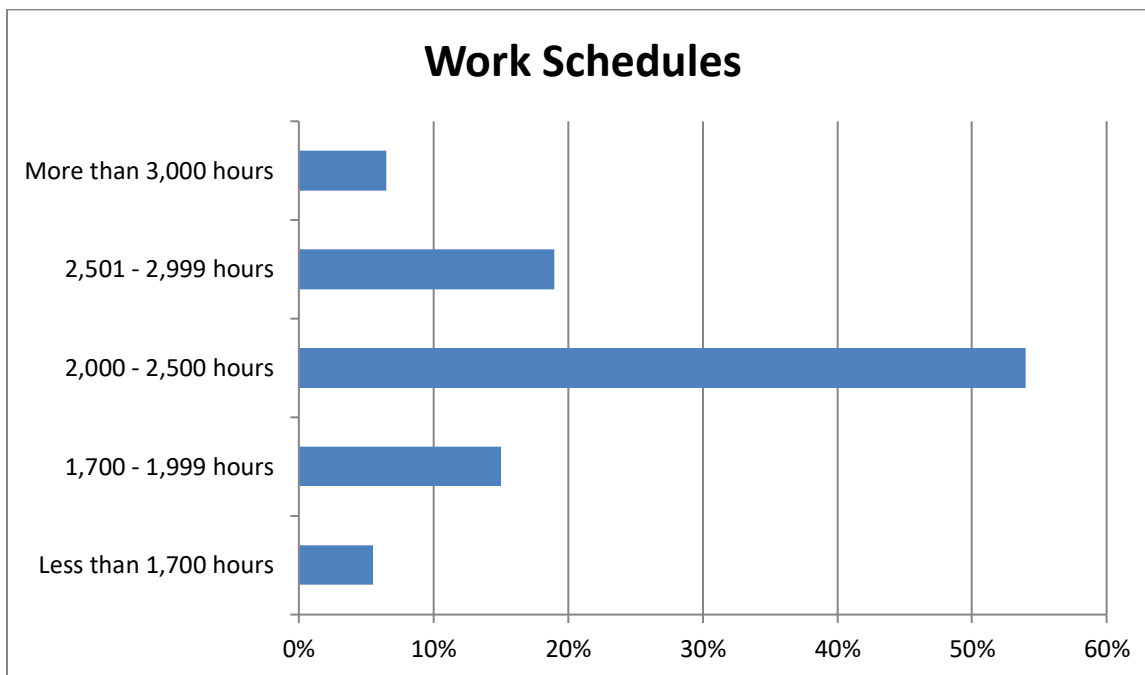
Number of Years with Current Employer

Among survey respondents 76% have been with their current employers for one or more years, and 2.5% have been with their current employers for more than three years.



Work Schedules

Based on 5th Year Survey results, the most commonly reported range of work hours was 2,000-2,500 hours per year, with 54.5% of respondents reporting working hours in that range. Twenty-five percent reported working more than 2,500 hours. Less than one percent of respondents reported having a flexible work arrangement.



Salary

Not surprisingly, law firm and business respondents to the 5th Year Survey report the highest incomes, with 86.5% of those in law firms and 62.5% of those in business reporting salaries over \$149,999.

Seventy-five percent of respondents in government report earning between \$75,000 – \$149,999. Among academics, 43% earn over \$74,999.

Class of 2013	< \$30,000	\$30,000 – \$74,999	\$75,000 – \$149,999	\$150,000 – \$300,000	\$300,001 – 499,999	\$500,000 – 999,999	1,000,000 – 1,499,999	1,500,000 – 1,999,999	2,000,000 – 2,999,999	> 3,000,000
Overall Salary	1%	16%	35.5%	35.5%	11%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Law Firms	2%	4.5%	6.5%	64.5%	22%	--	--	--	--	--
Public Interest	--	31%	61.5%	7.5%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Govt.	--	18%	75%	7%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Academia	--	57%	28.5%	--	14%	--	--	--	--	--
Business	--	12.5%	25%	50%	--	--	12.5%	--	--	--

Pro Bono

5th Year Survey respondents were asked to report their average pro bono hours per year in their current employment. Among those in the private sector, 60.5% reported devoting over 50 hours to pro bono per year and 14.5% reported devoting zero hours. This is higher than the Class of 2011 fifth year survey respondents working in the private sector, of whom 49.5% reported devoting over 50 hours of pro bono hours, and the Class of 2010 fifth year survey respondents working in the private section, of whom 43% reported devoting over 50 hours of pro bono hours.

Class of 2013	Private Sector Respondents
over 100 hours	48%
51 - 100 hours	12.5%
26 - 50 hours	14.5%
1 - 25 hours	10.5%
0 hours	14.5%

Respondents were also asked what factors contributed most to their pro bono hours. Eighty-six percent of respondents indicated that “Personal Satisfaction” was a primary factor.

Job Satisfaction

5th Year Survey respondents were asked to indicate their overall satisfaction with their current employment. Forty-six and one-half percent of respondents are “very satisfied” with their current position while thirty-three percent are “satisfied.”

Overall, law firm respondents are less satisfied than their counterparts in public interest, government, academia, and business (26% of those respondents in law firms are “very satisfied” compared to 77% in public interest, 64% in government, 50% in academia, and 50% in business). Law firm respondents from the Class of 2013 expressed lower percentage levels of job satisfaction than their counterparts in the Class of 2012 (69.5% of respondents from the Class of 2013 are “very satisfied” or “satisfied” compared with 84% of respondents from the Class of 2012).

Class of 2013	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Overall Satisfaction	46.5%	33%	18.5%	2%
Law Firms	26%	43.5%	28%	2%
Public Interest	77%	15.5%	7.5%	--
Government	64%	21.5%	14%	--
Academia	50%	25%	12.5%	12.5%
Business	50%	50%	--	--

Men and women expressed the same job satisfaction— 77% of women are either satisfied or very satisfied with their current positions compared to 81.5% of men.

Plans to Stay with Current Employer

With regard to how long respondents plan to stay with their current employer, the most common response was that they plan to stay for 1-3 more years, with 47% of respondents selecting that option. Fifteen percent of respondents plan on leaving their current employers within the next year and 20% plan on staying with their current employers for more than 5 years.

Retrospective

5th Year Survey respondents were asked to indicate why they decided to attend law school. Respondents could select one or more choices. The three most popular choices were to create career options, to engage in the intellectual challenges of law, and to enter a career in public service.

Why did you attend law school? (Select as many as apply)	Class of 2013
To create career options	64%
To engage in the intellectual challenges of law	56%
To enter a career in public service	57%

To establish a lucrative career	15.5%
To defer making a choice about my career	14%
Other	7.5%

The 5th Year Survey asked respondents, “When you began law school, in what area(s) did you envision working when you graduated?” Respondents were able to select one or more choices. 58% of respondents selected government, 52.5% selected public interest, 35% selected law firm practice, 31.5% selected academia, and 10.5% selected business.

According to data collected both through 5th Year Survey respondents and independent CDO research, five years post-graduation 21% of the Class is working in government; 14% in public interest; 47.5% at law firms; 10% in academia; and 8% in business.

Class of 2013	Where did you envision working 5 years after graduation? <i>(Select as many as apply)</i>	Actual employment 5 years after graduation
Law Firm	35%	47.5%
Public Interest	52.5%	14%
Academia	31.5%	10%
Government	58%	21%
Business	10.5%	8%
Other	N/A	--
No Idea	11.5%	N/A

Use of CDO Alumni Resources

Thirty percent of 5th Year Survey respondents reported using the CDO website to assist with their post-graduation career searches, and 12.5% reported having sought advice from CDO regarding career issues since graduation.