

2016 LAW GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT DATA

	CLASS OF 2016	CLASS OF 2015	Change
Total Graduates	37,124	39,984	-2,860 (-7.15%)

	CLASS OF 2016		CLASS OF 2015		Ol	
	Total	%age of Total Grads	Total	%age of Total Grads	Change in %age point	
Employment Status Known	35,749	96.3%	39,183	98.0%	-1.7%	

EMPLOYMENT STATUS,	CLASS	OF 2016	CLASS C	OF 2015	Cha	nge
EMPLOYMENT TYPE definitions on next page	Total	%age of Total Grads	Total	%age of Total Grads	%age point	yr to yr
Bar Passage Required	23,928	64.5%	24,961	62.4%	+2.0	-4.1%
Long-Term/Full-Time	22,930	61.8%	23,687	59.2%	+2.6	-3.1%
Long-Term/Part-Time	489	1.3%	490	1.2%	+0.1	-0.2%
Short-Term/Full-Time	331	0.9%	523	1.3%	-0.5	-36.5%
Short-Term/Part-Time	178	0.5%	261	0.7%	-0.2	-31.4%
JD Advantage	5,246	14.1%	5,501	13.8%	+0.3	-4.5%
Long-Term/Full-Time	3,993	10.8%	4,342	10.9%	-0.1	-7.9%
Long-Term/Part-Time	500	1.3%	430	1.1%	+0.2	+16.3%
Short-Term/Full-Time	309	0.8%	472	1.2%	-0.4	-33.7%
Short-Term/Part-Time	444	1.2%	257	0.6%	+0.6	+72.8%
Unemployed/Seeking	3,271	8.8%	3,871	9.7%	-0.9	-15.5%
Law School Funded Positions	760	2.0%	1,037	2.6%	-0.6	-26.7%
Solo Practitioners	538	1.4%	688	1.7%	-0.3	-21.8%
Law Firm Positions (2-500+ Lawyers)	16,403	44.1%	16,282	40.7%	+3.4	+0.7%
Business & Industry	5,024	13.5%	5,854	14.6%	-1.1	-14.2%
Government	4,459	12.0%	4,655	11.6%	+0.4	-4.2%
Public Interest	1,645	4.4%	1,883	4.7%	-0.3	-12.6%
Clerkships (Federal, State, Other)	3,327	8.9%	3,368	8.4%	+0.5	-1.2%
Education	601	1.6%	645	1.6%		-6.8%

This data was compiled in April 2017 and 2016 from school reports on, respectively, class of 2016 and 2015 employment outcomes, as of the required annual reporting cut-off date of March 15, approximately 10 months after spring graduations. Please note, "Law School Funded Jobs," while positive employment outcomes, are reported only in the aggregate on this report and individual school reports. They are not also included in Bar Passage Required and JD Advantage jobs reported.

DEFINITIONS:

- Employed Bar Passage Required. A position in this category requires the graduate to pass a bar exam and to be licensed to practice law in one or more jurisdictions. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any position that is a Law School/ University Funded position as that term is defined below must be classified as "Employed – Law School/University Funded" rather than Employed - Bar Passage Required. The positions that have such a requirement are varied and include, for example, positions in law firms, business, or government. However, not all positions in law firms, business, or government require bar passage; for example, a paralegal position would not. Positions that require the graduate to pass a bar exam and be licensed after beginning employment in order to retain the position are included in this category. Judicial clerkships are also included in this category.
- Employed J.D. Advantage. A position in this category is one for which the employer sought an individual with a J.D., and perhaps even required a J.D., or for which the J.D. provided a demonstrable advantage in obtaining or performing the job, but which does not itself require bar passage or an active law license or involve practicing law. Examples of positions for which a J.D. is an advantage include a corporate contracts administrator, alternative dispute resolution specialist, government regulatory analyst, FBI agent, and accountant. Also included might be jobs in personnel or human resources, jobs with investment banks, jobs with consulting firms, jobs doing compliance work in business and industry, jobs in law firm professional development, and jobs in law school career services offices, admissions offices, or other law school administrative offices. Doctors or nurses who plan to work in a litigation, insurance, or risk management setting, or as expert witnesses, would fall into this category, as would journalists and teachers (in a higher education setting) of law and law related topics. It is an indicator that a position does not fall into this category if a J.D. is uncommon among persons holding such a position.

- Employed Professional Position. A position in this category is one that requires professional skills or training but for which a J.D. is neither required nor a demonstrable advantage. Examples of persons in this category include a math or science teacher, business manager, or performing arts specialist. Other examples include professions such as doctors, nurses, engineers, or architects, if a J.D. was not demonstrably advantageous in obtaining the position or in performing the duties of the position.
- Employed Non-Professional Position. A position in this category is one that does not require any special professional skills or training.
- Short-term. A short-term position is one that has a definite term of less than one year. Thus, a clerkship that has a definite term of one year or more is not a short-term position. It also includes a position that is of an indefinite length if that position is not reasonably expected to last for one year or more.
- Long-term. A long-term position is one that does not have a definite or indefinite term of less than one year. It may have a definite length of time as long as the time is one year or longer. It may also have an indefinite length as long as it is expected to last one year or more. The possibility that a short-term position may evolve into a long-term position does not make the position a long-term position. A position that is envisioned by the graduate and the employer to extend for one year or more is not a short-term position even though it is conditioned on bar passage and licensure. Thus, a long-term position that is conditioned on passing the bar exam by a certain date does not become a short-term position because of the condition.
- Full-time. A full-time position is one in which the graduate works a minimum of 35 hours per week. A full-time position may be either short-term or long-term.
- Part-time. A part-time position is one in which the graduate works less than 35 hours per week. A part-time position may be either short-term or long-term.