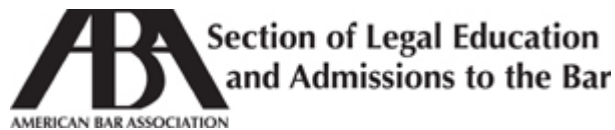


CONNECTICUT, UNIVERSITY OF

55 Elizabeth Street

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Website : <http://www.law.uconn.edu>**EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR 2016 GRADUATES**

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	FULL TIME LONG TERM	FULL TIME SHORT TERM	PART TIME LONG TERM	PART TIME SHORT TERM	NUMBER
Employed - Bar Passage Required	108	2	0	1	111
Employed - J.D. Advantage	14	0	1	1	16
Employed - Professional Position	6	0	0	0	6
Employed - Non-Professional Position	4	0	0	0	4
Employed - Law School/University Funded	0	0	0	0	0
Employed - Undeterminable	0	0	0	0	0
Pursuing Graduate Degree Full Time					2
Unemployed - Start Date Deferred					1
Unemployed - Not Seeking					0
Unemployed - Seeking					6
Employment Status Unknown					5
Total Graduates					151

EMPLOYMENT TYPE	FULL TIME LONG TERM	FULL TIME SHORT TERM	PART TIME LONG TERM	PART TIME SHORT TERM	NUMBER
Law Firms					
Solo	1	0	0	0	1
2 - 10	14	0	0	1	15
11 - 25	13	0	0	0	13
26 - 50	7	0	0	0	7
51 - 100	4	0	0	0	4
101 - 250	11	0	0	0	11
251 - 500	3	0	0	0	3
501 +	7	0	0	0	7
Unknown Size	0	0	0	0	0
Business & Industry	26	2	0	1	29
Government	19	0	0	0	19
Pub. Int.	5	0	1	0	6
Clerkships - Federal	2	0	0	0	2
Clerkships - State & Local	19	0	0	0	19
Clerkships - Other	1	0	0	0	1
Education	0	0	0	0	0
Employer Type Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	132	2	1	2	137

LAW SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY FUNDED POSITIONS	FULL TIME LONG TERM	FULL TIME SHORT TERM	PART TIME LONG TERM	PART TIME SHORT TERM	NUMBER
Employed - Bar Passage Required	0	0	0	0	0
Employed - J.D. Advantage	0	0	0	0	0
Employed - Professional Position	0	0	0	0	0
Employed - Non-Professional Position	0	0	0	0	0
Total Employed by Law School/University	0	0	0	0	0

EMPLOYMENT LOCATION	STATE	NUMBER
State - Largest Employment	Connecticut	91
State - 2nd Largest Employment	Massachusetts	17
State - 3rd Largest Employment	New York	12
Employed in Foreign Countries		1

- **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. 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.

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.

- **Long-term.** A long-term position is one that the employer expects to last one year or more. A law school/university funded position that the law school expects to last one year or more may be considered long-term for purposes of this definition only if the graduate is paid at least \$40,000 per year. The possibility that a short-term position may evolve into a long-term position does not make the position a long-term position.

- **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.

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UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT SCHOOL OF LAW

GRADUATE REPORT – CLASS OF 2016

GRADUATE DISTRIBUTION¹

(146 of 151 graduates responded)

Employed	93.8%
Start Date Deferred	0.7%
Advanced Degree	1.4%
Not Seeking	0.0%
Seeking.....	4.1%

JOB TYPE DISTRIBUTION²

Bar Admission Required	81.0%
JD Advantage	11.7%
Other Professional Position	4.4%
Non-Professional Position.....	2.9%

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

New England.....	81.8%
Middle Atlantic	10.2%
East North Central.....	0.7%
West North Central	0.7%
South Atlantic.....	5.1%
East South Central.....	0.0%
West South Central	0.0%
Mountain	0.0%
Pacific.....	0.7%
International	0.7%

SELECTED STATE DISTRIBUTION

Our graduates accepted positions in 16 different states or U.S. Territories, including the District of Columbia. This year’s most popular locations were:

Connecticut	66.4%
Massachusetts.....	12.4%
New York.....	8.8%
DC Metro Area.....	3.6%

Reported as of March 15, 2017. Percent error = +/- 0.1%

EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION

Academic.....	0.0%
Business.....	21.2%
Government.....	13.9%
Federal	3.6%
State	5.8%
Local.....	4.4%
Judicial Clerkship.....	16.1%
Federal	1.5%
State	13.9%
Tribal	0.7%
Private Practice	44.5%
Solo Practice	0.7%
1-10 Attorneys.....	10.9%
11-25 Attorneys.....	9.5%
26-50 Attorneys.....	5.1%
51-100 Attorneys.....	2.9%
100-250 Attorneys.....	8.0%
251-500 Attorneys.....	2.2%
501+ Attorneys.....	5.1%
Public Interest	4.4%

JOB SOURCE DISTRIBUTION

Direct Contact or Networking.....	21.9%
On-Campus Recruiting Programs	20.4%
Job Fairs and Consortia.....	1.5%
Job Posting or Advertisement	22.6%
Referral	16.1%
Returned to Prior Employer	7.3%
Started Own Practice/Business	1.5%
Temporary Legal Placement Agency.....	1.5%
Other/Unknown.....	7.3%

JOB TIMING DISTRIBUTION

Before Graduation.....	59.1%
After Graduation	40.9%

¹ The “Employed” category includes graduates employed in any capacity (permanent, temporary, full-time, part-time, legal and/or non-legal). Of the jobs reported, 1.5% are part-time and 2.1% are short-term. 19.7% of employed graduates report that they are still seeking other positions. The “Start Date Deferred” category indicates graduates who have accepted jobs with start dates after March 15, 2017.

² “Bar Admission” includes positions in which bar admission is required or anticipated, including judicial clerks. “JD Advantage” includes positions in which a JD provides a demonstrable advantage in obtaining or performing the job, but which do not require bar passage or an active law license. “Other Professional” includes positions in which professional skills and/or training are necessary, but a JD is not.

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT SCHOOL OF LAW

SALARY REPORT – CLASS OF 2016

	<u>LOW</u>	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>MEDIAN</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u># AND % RESPONDING</u>	
ACADEMIC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0/0	0.0%
BUSINESS	40,000	185,000	79,000	87,539	23/29	79.3%
GOVERNMENT	36,418	90,000	60,000	63,884	15/19	78.9%
JUDICIAL CLERKSHIP	50,000	80,000	60,000	59,907	21/22	95.5%
PRIVATE PRACTICE						
1-10 Attorneys	40,000	90,000	55,000	57,583	12/15	80.0%
11-25 Attorneys	55,000	85,000	75,000	70,455	11/13	84.6%
26-50 Attorneys	60,000	85,000	70,000	71,000	5/7	71.4%
51-100 Attorneys	77,000	100,000	89,000	88,750	4/4	100%
101-250 Attorneys	70,000	180,000	110,000	109,091	11/11	100%
251-500 Attorneys	140,000	180,000	160,000	180,000	3/3	100%
501+ Attorneys	122,000	180,000	180,000	171,714	7/7	100%
PUBLIC INTEREST	37,000	65,000	55,000	52,700	5/6	83.3%
TOTAL SURVEYED	36,418	185,000	70,000	81,634	117/137	85.4%

SALARY DISTRIBUTION BY JOB TYPE

	<u>LOW</u>	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>MEDIAN</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u># AND % RESPONDING</u>	
BAR ADMISSION REQ.	37,000	180,000	70,000	82,772	99/111	89.2%
JD ADVANTAGE	36,418	185,000	73,500	78,077	12/16	75.0%
OTHER PROFESSIONAL	40,000	129,900	55,000	69,975	4/6	66.7%
NON-PROFESSIONAL	50,000	90,000	n/a	70,000	2/4	50.0%

SALARY DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHY

	<u>LOW</u>	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>MEDIAN</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u># AND % RESPONDING</u>	
NEW ENGLAND	36,418	185,000	70,000	82,107	97/112	86.6%
Connecticut	36,418	185,000	70,000	78,459	77/91	84.6%
Massachusetts	37,000	180,000	73,500	105,406	16/17	94.1%
MID-ATLANTIC	54,000	180,000	61,250	81,483	12/14	85.7%
New York	58,800	180,000	61,250	85,630	10/12	83.3%
SOUTH ATLANTIC	50,000	90,000	74,522	72,261	4/7	57.1%
Metro DC	50,000	84,044	65,000	66,348	3/5	60.0%

** Note: Salary data is reported for all full-time positions (permanent, temporary, legal and non-legal). Part-time salaries are not included. **

Comparative data regarding graduate employment information from all ABA accredited law schools can be found online at the American Bar Association's website at <http://employmentsummary.abaquestionnaire.org/>. Information for the Class of 2016 should be available by May 2017.