

EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR 2012 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	0	3	3	114 / 57.29 %
Employed - J.D. Advantage	32	1	1	2	36 / 18.09 %
Employed - Professional Position	13	0	3	1	17 / 8.54 %
Employed - Non-Professional Position	1	0	0	1	2 / 1.01 %
Employed - Undeterminable	0	0	0	0	0 / 0.00 %
Pursuing Graduate Degree Full Time					5 / 2.51 %
Unemployed - Start Date Deferred					0 / 0.00 %
Unemployed - Not Seeking					5 / 2.51 %
Unemployed - Seeking					15 / 7.54 %
Employment Status Unknown					5 / 2.51 %
Total Graduates					199 / 100 %

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	1	1
Employed - J.D. Advantage	1	0	0	0	1
Employed - Professional Position	0	0	0	0	0
Employed - Non-Professional Position	0	0	0	0	0
Total Employed by Law School/University	1	0	0	1	2

EMPLOYMENT TYPE	FULL TIME LONG TERM	FULL TIME SHORT TERM	PART TIME LONG TERM	PART TIME SHORT TERM	NUMBER
Law Firms					
Solo	3	0	0	0	3
2 - 10	27	0	1	1	29
11 - 25	11	0	1	0	12
26 - 50	4	0	0	0	4
51 - 100	10	0	0	0	10
101 - 250	10	0	0	0	10
251 - 500	1	0	0	0	1
501 +	4	0	0	0	4
Unknown Size	0	0	0	0	0
Business & Industry	32	0	4	2	38
Government	25	0	1	2	28
Pub. Int. (inc. Pub. Def.)	10	1	0	1	12
Clerkships - Federal	1	0	0	0	1
Clerkships - State & Local	12	0	0	0	12
Clerkships - Other	1	0	0	0	1
Education	3	0	0	1	4
Employer Type Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	154	1	7	7	169

EMPLOYMENT LOCATION	STATE	NUMBER
State - Largest Employment	Connecticut	118
State - 2nd Largest Employment	Massachusetts	16
State - 3rd Largest Employment	New York	11

Employed in Foreign Countries	1
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- **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 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.
- **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 2012

GRADUATE DISTRIBUTION¹

(194 of 199 graduates responded)

Employed	87.1%
Advanced Degree	2.6%
Not Seeking	2.6%
Seeking.....	7.7%

JOB TYPE DISTRIBUTION²

Bar Admission Required	67.5%
JD Preferred	21.3%
Other Professional Position	10.1%
Non-Professional Position.....	1.2%

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

New England.....	80.5%
Middle Atlantic	7.1%
East North Central.....	1.2%
West North Central	0.0%
South Atlantic.....	4.7%
East South Central.....	0.0%
West South Central	1.2%
Mountain	0.0%
Pacific.....	4.7%
International, including Puerto Rico	0.6%

SELECTED STATE DISTRIBUTION

Our graduates accepted positions in 17 different states and the District of Columbia. The most popular locations this year were:

Connecticut	69.8%
Massachusetts.....	9.5%
New York.....	6.5%
California	4.1%
DC Metro Area.....	3.6%

EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION

Academic.....	2.4%
Business.....	22.5%
Government.....	14.8%
Federal	1.8%
State	13.0%
Judicial Clerkship.....	8.3%
Federal	0.6%
State	7.1%
Tribal	0.6%
Military	1.8%
Private Practice	43.2%
Solo Practice.....	1.8%
2-10 Attorneys.....	17.2%
11-25 Attorneys.....	7.1%
26-50 Attorneys.....	2.4%
51-100 Attorneys.....	5.9%
100-250 Attorneys.....	5.9%
251-500 Attorneys.....	0.6%
501+ Attorneys.....	2.4%
Public Interest	7.1%

JOB SOURCE DISTRIBUTION

Direct Contact or Networking.....	27.8%
On-Campus Recruiting Programs	14.8%
Job Fairs and Consortia.....	2.4%
Job Posting or Advertisement	16.0%
Referral	19.5%
Returned to Prior Employer	13.0%
Started Own Practice/Business	4.1%
Other	2.4%

JOB TIMING DISTRIBUTION

Before Graduation.....	68.1%
After Graduation	31.9%

Reported as of February 15, 2013. Percent error = +/- 0.1%

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, 8.3% are part-time and 4.7% are short-term. 29.6% of employed graduates report that they are still seeking other positions. The “Not Seeking” category includes graduates who have accepted job offers with start dates after February 15, 2013.

² “Bar Admission” includes positions in which bar admission is required or anticipated, including judicial clerks. “JD Preferred” includes positions in which a JD provides a demonstrable advantage in obtaining or performing the job, but which does 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 2012

	<u>LOW</u>	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>MEDIAN</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u># AND % RESPONDING</u>
ACADEMIC	60,000	85,000	72,500	72,500	3/4 75.0%
BUSINESS	48,000	120,000	78,000	78,389	19/38 50.0%
GOVERNMENT	33,670	75,000	50,500	48,372	20/25 80.0%
JUDICIAL CLERKSHIP	50,000	60,000	56,376	56,263	14/14 100%
MILITARY	50,000	75,000	n/a	73,000	3/3 100%
PRIVATE PRACTICE					
2-10 Attorneys	31,000	90,000	60,000	62,122	18/29 62.1%
11-25 Attorneys	50,000	120,000	65,000	70,286	7/12 58.3%
26-50 Attorneys	30,000	90,000	47,000	55,667	3/4 75.0%
51-100 Attorneys	70,000	120,000	95,750	96,950	10/10 100%
101-250 Attorneys	80,000	160,000	120,000	120,000	10/10 100%
251-500 Attorneys	130,000	130,000	n/a	130,000	1/1 100%
501+ Attorneys	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	4/4 100%
PUBLIC INTEREST	42,000	75,000	57,000	56,833	6/12 50.0%
TOTAL SURVEYED	30,000	160,000	65,000	73,879	118/169 69.8%

SALARY DISTRIBUTION BY JOB TYPE

	<u>LOW</u>	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>MEDIAN</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u># AND % RESPONDING</u>
BAR ADMISSION REQ.	30,000	160,000	65,000	77,664	85/108 78.7%
JD ADVANTAGE	33,670	120,000	61,000	59,603	22/33 66.7%
OTHER PROFESSIONAL	50,000	100,000	74,000	73,800	10/13 76.9%
NON-PROFESSIONAL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1/1 100%

SALARY DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHY

	<u>LOW</u>	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>MEDIAN</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u># AND % RESPONDING</u>
NEW ENGLAND	31,000	160,000	65,400	74,351	99/136 72.8%
Connecticut	31,000	160,000	62,500	69,716	88/118 74.6%
Massachusetts	52,600	160,000	127,500	112,170	10/16 62.5%
MID-ATLANTIC	50,000	110,000	60,000	65,286	7/12 58.3%
New York	50,000	110,000	57,500	66,167	6/11 54.5%
SOUTH ATLANTIC	42,000	75,000	57,500	58,000	4/8 50.0%
PACIFIC	48,000	130,000	70,000	79,600	5/8 62.5%

** 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 2012 should be posted by June 2013.