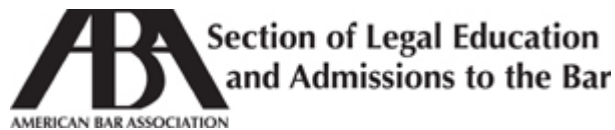


CONNECTICUT, UNIVERSITY OF

55 Elizabeth Street

Phone : 860-570-5127

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Website : <http://www.law.uconn.edu>**EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR 2015 GRADUATES**

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	FULL TIME LONG TERM	FULL TIME SHORT TERM	PART TIME LONG TERM	PART TIME SHORT TERM	NUMBER
Employed - Bar Passage Required	90	0	0	2	92
Employed - J.D. Advantage	32	1	0	1	34
Employed - Professional Position	9	0	0	1	10
Employed - Non-Professional Position	0	1	0	1	2
Employed - Law School/University Funded	0	0	0	0	0
Employed - Undeterminable	0	0	0	0	0
Pursuing Graduate Degree Full Time					1
Unemployed - Start Date Deferred					1
Unemployed - Not Seeking					2
Unemployed - Seeking					7
Employment Status Unknown					3
Total Graduates					152

EMPLOYMENT TYPE	FULL TIME LONG TERM	FULL TIME SHORT TERM	PART TIME LONG TERM	PART TIME SHORT TERM	NUMBER
Law Firms					
Solo	0	0	0	0	0
2 - 10	17	0	0	0	17
11 - 25	9	0	0	0	9
26 - 50	7	0	0	0	7
51 - 100	10	0	0	0	10
101 - 250	11	0	0	0	11
251 - 500	1	0	0	0	1
501 +	4	0	0	0	4
Unknown Size	0	0	0	0	0
Business & Industry	28	1	0	5	34
Government	19	1	0	0	20
Pub. Int.	7	0	0	0	7
Clerkships - Federal	4	0	0	0	4
Clerkships - State & Local	14	0	0	0	14
Clerkships - Other	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0
Employer Type Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	131	2	0	5	138

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	103
State - 2nd Largest Employment	New York	11
State - 3rd Largest Employment	Massachusetts	8
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 2015

GRADUATE DISTRIBUTION¹

(149 of 152 graduates responded)

Employed	92.6%
Start Date Deferred	0.7%
Advanced Degree	0.7%
Not Seeking	1.3%
Seeking.....	4.7%

JOB TYPE DISTRIBUTION²

Bar Admission Required	66.7%
JD Advantage	24.6%
Other Professional Position	7.3%
Non-Professional Position.....	1.4%

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

New England.....	81.2%
Middle Atlantic	10.1%
East North Central.....	0.0%
West North Central	0.0%
South Atlantic.....	5.8%
East South Central.....	0.7%
West South Central	0.0%
Mountain	0.0%
Pacific.....	1.4%
International	0.7%

SELECTED STATE DISTRIBUTION

Our graduates accepted positions in 11 different states or U.S. Territories, including the District of Columbia. This year’s most popular locations were:

Connecticut	74.6%
New York.....	8.0%
Massachusetts.....	5.8%
DC Metro Area.....	3.6%

EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION

Academic.....	0.0%
Business.....	24.6%
Government.....	14.5%
Federal	1.4%
State	10.1%
Local.....	2.9%
Judicial Clerkship.....	13.0%
Federal.....	2.9%
State.....	10.1%
Private Practice	42.8%
Solo Practice	0.0%
1-10 Attorneys.....	12.3%
11-25 Attorneys.....	6.5%
26-50 Attorneys.....	5.1%
51-100 Attorneys.....	7.2%
100-250 Attorneys.....	8.0%
251-500 Attorneys.....	0.7%
501+ Attorneys.....	2.9%
Public Interest	5.1%

JOB SOURCE DISTRIBUTION

Direct Contact or Networking.....	18.1%
On-Campus Recruiting Programs	11.6%
Job Fairs and Consortia.....	5.1%
Job Posting or Advertisement	31.2%
Referral	11.6%
Returned to Prior Employer	7.2%
Started Own Practice/Business	0.0%
Temporary Legal Placement Agency.....	1.4%
Other/Unknown.....	13.8%

JOB TIMING DISTRIBUTION

Before Graduation.....	58.7%
After Graduation	41.3%

Reported as of March 15, 2016. 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, 3.6% are part-time and 5.1% are short-term. 14.5% 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, 2016.

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 2015

	<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	30,000	200,000	75,000	81,494	24/34 70.6%
GOVERNMENT	36,418	100,000	43,500	54,669	18/20 90.0%
JUDICIAL CLERKSHIP	47,000	65,048	60,000	57,930	17/18 94.4%
PRIVATE PRACTICE					
1-10 Attorneys	30,000	100,000	48,000	51,000	15/17 88.2%
11-25 Attorneys	60,000	126,000	72,500	80,125	8/9 88.9%
26-50 Attorneys	57,000	150,000	85,000	89,857	7/7 100%
51-100 Attorneys	45,000	160,000	95,000	99,750	8/10 80.0%
101-250 Attorneys	100,000	160,000	115,000	124,500	10/11 90.9%
251-500 Attorneys	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1/1 100%
501+ Attorneys	100,000	160,000	160,000	145,000	4/4 100%
PUBLIC INTEREST	15,000	50,000	45,625	41,208	6/7 85.7%
TOTAL SURVEYED	15,000	200,000	65,000	75,453	118/133 88.7%

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	78,918	82/90 91.1%
JD ADVANTAGE	15,000	200,000	57,000	67,452	27/33 81.8%
OTHER PROFESSIONAL	50,000	95,000	71,000	72,625	8/9 88.9%
NON-PROFESSIONAL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1/2 50.0%

SALARY DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHY

	<u>LOW</u>	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>MEDIAN</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u># AND % RESPONDING</u>
NEW ENGLAND	15,000	200,000	65,000	73,799	97/112 86.6%
Connecticut	15,000	200,000	64,500	72,392	88/103 85.4%
Massachusetts	35,000	160,000	75,000	94,000	8/8 100%
MID-ATLANTIC	42,000	160,000	74,250	88,712	14/14 100%
New York	42,000	160,000	82,500	98,905	11/11 100%
SOUTH ATLANTIC	41,000	145,000	60,000	75,500	6/8 75.0%
Metro DC	55,000	145,000	102,000	100,667	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 2015 should be available by May 2016.