

EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES AS OF APRIL 2019 (CLASS OF 2018 GRADUATES)

(Updated May 6th 2019)

	CLASS OF 2018	CLASS OF 2017	Change
Total Graduates	34,221	34,922	-701 (-2.0%)

	CLASS OF 2018		CLASS OF 2017		Change in %age point
	Total	%age of Total Grads	Total	%age of Total Grads	
Employment Status Known	33,719	98.5%	34,432	98.6%	-0.1%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, EMPLOYMENT TYPE <i>definitions on next page</i>	CLASS OF 2018		CLASS OF 2017		Change	
	Total	%age of Total Grads	Total	%age of Total Grads	%age point	yr to yr
Bar Passage Required	23,995	70.1%	24,008	68.7%	+1.4	-0.1%
Long-Term/Full-Time	23,401	68.4%	23,114	66.2%	+2.2	+1.2%
Long-Term/Part-Time	216	0.6%	455	1.3%	-0.7	-52.5%
Short-Term/Full-Time	274	0.8%	281	0.8%	—	-2.5%
Short-Term/Part-Time	104	0.3%	156	0.4%	-0.1	-33.3%
JD Advantage	4,105	12.0%	4,108	11.8%	+0.2	-0.1%
Long-Term/Full-Time	3,200	9.4%	3,179	9.1%	+0.3	+0.7%
Long-Term/Part-Time	344	1.0%	324	0.9%	+0.1	+6.2%
Short-Term/Full-Time	325	0.9%	358	1.0%	-0.1	-9.2%
Short-Term/Part-Time	234	0.7%	247	0.7%	—	-5.3%
Unemployed/Seeking	2,486	7.3%	2,755	7.9%	-0.6	-9.8%
Law School Funded Positions	517	1.5%	608	1.7%	-0.2	-15.0%
Solo Practitioners	379	1.1%	443	1.3%	-0.2	-14.4%
Law Firm Positions (2-500+ Lawyers)	16,047	46.9%	16,021	45.9%	+1.0	0.2%
Business & Industry	3,918	11.4%	4,252	12.2%	-0.8	-7.9%
Government	4,141	12.1%	4,204	12.0%	+0.1	-1.5%
Public Interest	1,684	4.9%	1,625	4.7%	+0.2	+3.6%
Clerkships (Federal, State, Other)	3,361	9.8%	3,263	9.3%	+0.5	+3.0%
Education	471	1.4%	493	1.4%	—	-4.5%

This data was compiled in April 2019 and 2018 from school reports on, respectively, class of 2018 and 2017 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.** The position in fact requires or, from the perspective of the employer does or will require, the graduate to pass a bar exam and be licensed in one or more jurisdictions. Positions that require a graduate to pass a bar exam and be licensed after beginning employment in order to retain the position are included in this category.

Examples of positions presumed to be Bar Passage Required include public defender, district attorney, judge advocate general (JAG), judicial law clerk, lawyer/attorney, and associate attorney.

- **Employed – J.D. Advantage.** The position is one in which the possession of a J.D. by the graduate was sought by the employer, required by the employer, or provided a demonstrable advantage in either obtaining or performing the duties of the position from the perspective of the employer.

The duties of the position do not require passage of the bar exam or an active law license or involve practicing law. Examples of positions presumed to be J.D. Advantage include landman, tax associate, regulatory analyst, patent agent, FBI agent, paralegal/legal assistant, and compliance manager/specialist.

- **Employed – Professional Position.** The position requires professional skills or training, managerial or supervisory responsibilities, or the regular use of professional judgment. The possession of a J.D. was neither required nor a demonstrable advantage in obtaining or performing the role from the perspective of the employer. Examples of positions presumed to be Professional Position include bailiff, police officer, nurse, doctor, teacher, or probation officer.

- **Employed – Non-Professional Position.**

The position does not require any special professional skills or training from the perspective of the employer. Examples of positions presumed to be Non-Professional include barista, receptionist/administrative assistant/secretary, restaurant server, and retail sales person.

- **Employed – Law School/University Funded.** The position has a salary that is funded directly or indirectly by the school or its parent institution; in whole or in part by the school or its parent institution; or through donations solicited by or on behalf of the school or its parent institution. Any position meeting this definition is included in this category; the position is not counted in any of the other categories.

- **Note:** A Law School/University Funded position is not counted as such if the following three requirements are met: 1) From the perspective of the law school or university, the position is expected to last for a term of one year or more; 2) the salary the graduate receives is equal to or exceeds \$40,000 per year; and 3) the position, and its funding, are open to qualified graduates from all ABA-approved law schools.

- **Long-Term vs. Short Term.** The position is Long-Term if, from the perspective of the employer, it is expected to last for one year or more from the Start Date. The position is Short-Term if, from the perspective of the employer, it has a definite term of less than one year from the Start Date or an indefinite length and the employer does not reasonably expect that the position will last for one year or more from the first date of employment.

- **Note:** For a Law School/University Funded position to be Long-Term, the following two requirements must be met: 1) the law school or university expects the position to last one year or more, and 2) the graduate is paid at least \$40,000 per year.

- **Full-Time vs. Part-Time.** The position is full-time if it is one in which the graduate typically works a minimum of 35 hours per week and part-time if it is one in which the graduate typically works less than 35 hours per week.