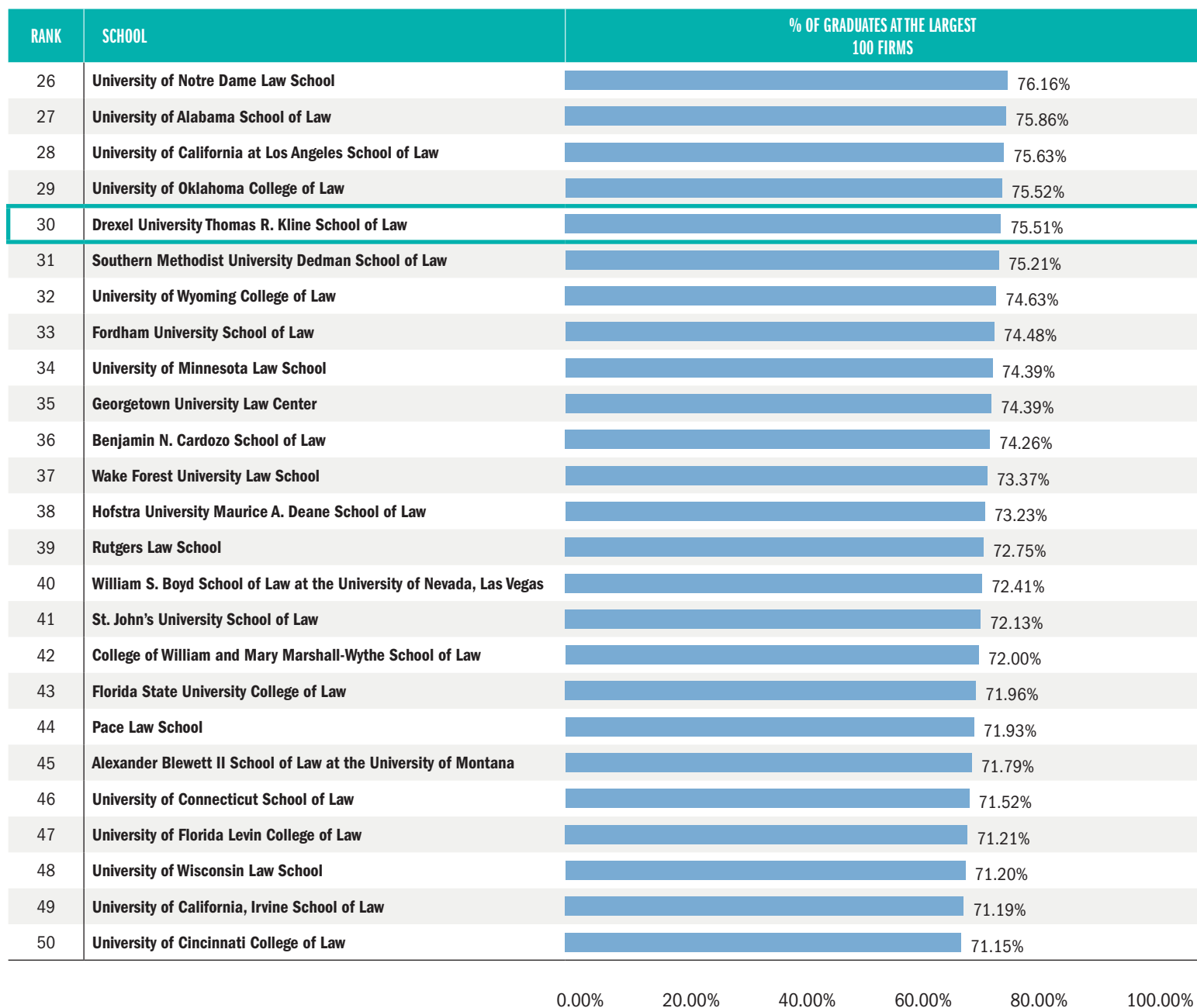


## WHERE THE LAW JOBS ARE: THE 2016 EDITION

### THE TOP 50 LAW SCHOOLS

These 50 law schools placed the highest percentage of their 2016 graduates in full-time, long-term jobs that require bar passage and were not funded by the schools themselves—the gold standard for lawyer jobs.



RANK	SCHOOL	% OF GRADUATES AT THE LARGEST 100 FIRMS
1	University of Chicago School of Law	93.49%
2	Duke Law School	92.41%
3	Columbia Law School	91.52%
4	University of Michigan Law School	91.13%
5	Cornell Law School	90.22%
6	Stanford Law School	89.62%
7	University of Pennsylvania Law School	89.15%
8	University of Virginia School of Law	88.79%
9	New York University School of Law	88.66%
10	Harvard Law School	87.96%
11	Vanderbilt University Law School	86.26%
12	University of California, Berkeley School of Law	84.24%
13	Pennsylvania State University Dickinson School of Law	82.35%
14	Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law	81.53%
15	Seton Hall University School of Law	80.75%
16	Boston College Law School	80.62%
17	Washington University in St. Louis School of Law	80.09%
18	University of Texas School of Law	79.83%
19	University of Illinois College of Law	78.92%
20	Yale Law School	78.33%
21	University of Georgia School of Law	78.28%
22	Baylor University School of Law	77.22%
23	Washington and Lee University School of Law	76.84%
24	Ohio State University Michael E. Moritz College of Law	76.54%
25	Lincoln Memorial University Duncan School of Law	76.47%

The American Bar Association has released detailed data on the employment of the law school class of 2016, and there's both good and bad news.

First the good news: A larger percentage of 2016 law graduates landed full-time, long-term jobs that require a law degree and were not funded by the schools themselves within 10 months of leaving campus. Nearly 62 percent of 2016 graduates secured those jobs, up from 59 percent in 2015.

However, the actual number of those jobs—widely considered the most desirable for new law grads—declined by 4 percent, or 1,033 fewer jobs. The only factor propping up the overall

employment rate is that 2,860 fewer law graduates were in the entry-level job market last year, a decline of more than 7 percent.

We've delved into the ABA's trove of jobs data to determine which schools had the highest percentage of graduates in law jobs, which sent the highest percentage of students into federal clerkships, and which had the highest unemployment rates. We've also collected data on Big Law hiring, government and public interest jobs, and state clerkships. The charts are based on data submitted to the ABA by the law schools.

—KAREN SLOAN