

Methodological Notes on Regional Charts:

1. **Sources.** Calculations are based on data from the ABA-LSAC Official Guide to Law Schools (2008 Ed.), which contains employment outcomes for the class of 2005, and the 2005 National Law Journal Law School Survey. Data for the class of 2005 are the most recent available.

2. **Markets.** Schools are grouped by the ten largest markets for corporate law employment, which are New York City, Washington DC, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Dallas, Houston, Boston, Philadelphia, and Atlanta. A school is included in a major market if one of three conditions is met:

(a) it is located in the same state as a major market;

(b) its primary bar jurisdiction as listed in the ABA-LSAC Official Guide is a state with a major market; or

(c) it is located in an adjacent state but still within the metropolitan areas of a major market (e.g., Newark, New Jersey is part of metropolitan New York City; Camden, New Jersey is part of metropolitan Philadelphia).

Los Angeles and San Francisco are combined into a single California chart. Dallas and Houston are combined into a single Texas chart.

3. **Calculations.** We assume the most recent available data are the best way to compare law schools by employment outcomes, including academic attrition. The numerators for each percentage were based on counts for the class of 2005, nine months after graduation, with the following qualifications:

(a) "Pursuing graduate degrees" and "Employed in academia" were combined into a single category;

(b) "Unemployed seeking employment", "Unemployed not seeking employment", and "Unemployed studying for the bar" were combined into a single unemployed category;

(c) "NLJ 250 employment" for 2005 was based on counts supplied by the National Law Journal;

(d) "% other Firm Jobs" was calculated by subtracting the school's number of NLJ 250 jobs from the total count for "employed in law firms";

(e) "Transferred (net outflow)" is calculated by subtracting total "transfers in" from total "transfers out" (from the 2005-2006 academic year), and converting negative numbers, which reflect a net inflow of transfers, to zero;

(f) "1L Academic Attrition" is calculated based on counts for students who discontinued their studies for academic reasons during the Oct. 1, 2005 to Oct. 2, 2006 time period.

The denominator for each percentage is calculated based on total number of employment outcomes (including unknown) in 2005 plus the counts for 1L Academic Attrition and "Transferred (net outflow)." If Transferred (net outflow) is negative, it is dropped from the calculation of the denominator. In all cases, the sum of these eleven outcome categories equals 100%.