



August 2025

Results of the Canada Articling Snapshot Survey for the Class of 2024

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Introduction

For the past 21 years, NALP has surveyed Canadian law schools about the employment and articling outcomes for each graduating class. This Class of 2024 report includes data submitted by 17 Canadian law schools, representing 2,943 graduates.

Overall, 90.8% of the Class of 2024 graduates secured an article or associate position or were enrolled in the Law Society of Ontario's Law Practice Program (LPP). This compares to 89.4% of last year's class. However, among employed graduates, a smaller share of the Class of 2024 worked in private practice (77.5%) compared to the Class of 2023 (80.4%).

In terms of locations of articles, more than half of this year's articles were accepted in Ontario (53.8%), similar to last year's graduating class at 52.4%. Ontario accounted for the highest number of clerkships (30), followed closely by British Columbia (29).

In some cases, law schools could not provide data for some or all their graduates for certain items included within the survey. The footnotes of each table describe the number of schools and students represented. Tables 1-8 include information for the Class of 2024 specifically, and Tables 9-12 provide historical trend information.

Table 1. **Overall Employment Status – Class of 2024**

Employment Status	Percent of Total
Secured articles	84.9%
Secured associate positions	4.9
Enrolled in Law Society of Ontario's LPP	1.0
Subtotal Employed or in LPP	90.8
Seeking articles	1.8
Not seeking articles	1.9
Enrolled in/planning to enroll in an LLM	0.3
Deferring articles to next academic year	0.3
Pursuing non-traditional career	0.6
Other	0.3
Employment Status Unknown	5.5

Note: Figures based on 2,943 graduates at 17 schools. The reason for which graduates were not seeking articles was not specified for 11 graduates. In addition, one additional graduate was reported as "enrolled in/planning to enroll in a National Program" and two additional graduates were reported as "enrolled in/planning to enroll in non-law-related studies."

Table 2. **Employer Types for Graduates with Articles – Class of 2024**

Employer Type	Percent of Total
Private Practice	77.5%
Clerkships	3.2
Public Interest	4.1
Government	11.4
Business	2.3
Other/unknown type	1.5

Note: Figures based on 2,428 known articling placements reported by 16 schools. The clerkship category includes only those clerkships in jurisdictions/courts that fulfill the articling requirement.

Table 3. **Employer Types for Graduates with Articles – Government Detail – Class of 2024**

Articles with government as % of all articles	11.4%
Distribution by Level of Government	Percent of Total
Federal	25.0%
Provincial	67.2
Municipal	7.8

Note: Figures for distribution by level of government are based on 256 placements reported by 15 schools.

Table 4. **Employer Types for Graduates with Articles – Private Practice Detail – Class of 2024**

Articles in private practice as % of all articles	77.5%
Distribution by Type of Practice	Percent of Total
Aboriginal	1.6%
Construction	0.7
Corporate/Commercial (boutique)	6.1
Criminal Defence	5.2
Family	3.4
Full Service/General Practice	59.1
Immigration	1.2
Insurance	1.2
Intellectual Property	1.5
Litigation (boutique)	8.2
Labour and Employment	4.1
Personal Injury	3.5
Real Estate	1.2
Tax	0.8
Wills/Estates	0.8
Other [bankruptcy (1), environment (7); international trade (4); and 11 reported as 'other'.]	1.3

Note: Figures for distribution by type of firm are based on 1,784 placements reported by 15 schools.

Table 5. Location of Graduates with Articles – Class of 2024

Location	Percent of Total
Alberta	15.0%
British Columbia	18.1
Manitoba	3.5
New Brunswick	1.5
Newfoundland	0.6
Northwest Territories	0.1
Nova Scotia	3.2
Ontario	53.8
Prince Edward Island	0.4
Quebec	0.7
Saskatchewan	2.6
Yukon Territory	0.1
New York City	0.3
Other [Boston, MA (1); Los Angeles, CA (1); San Francisco, CA (1); Remote (1)]	0.2

Note: Figures are based on 2,462 locations reported by 16 schools and exclude unknown locations. One job was reported in Nunavut.

Table 6. **Location of Graduates with Articles – City Detail
– Class of 2024**

Location	# of Articles Reported	Location	# of Articles Reported
Alberta	370	Nunavut Territory	1
Calgary	230	Iqaluit	1
Edmonton	116	Rankin Inlet	-
Red Deer	4	Cambridge Bay	-
Other	20	Other	-
British Columbia	446	Ontario	1,325
Vancouver	305	Toronto	905
Greater Vancouver	51	Greater Toronto area	71
Abbotsford/Chilliwack	10	Ottawa	175
Nanaimo	4	London	34
Vancouver Island	5	Hamilton	22
Victoria	31	Kitchener-Waterloo	15
Kamloops	9	Kingston	8
Kelowna	8	Windsor	22
Prince George	1	Northern Ontario	12
Other	15	Eastern Ontario	9
Manitoba	85	Other	51
Winnipeg	75	Prince Edward Island	9
Other	10	Charlottetown	9
New Brunswick	37	Other	-
Fredericton	22	Quebec	17
Saint John	11	Montreal	13

(continued)

Location	# of Articles Reported	Location	# of Articles Reported
Moncton	1	Quebec City	1
Other	3	Other	3
Newfoundland	14	Saskatchewan	65
St. Johns	10	Regina	21
Other	4	Saskatoon	33
Northwest Territories	2	Other	11
Yellowknife	2	Yukon Territory	2
Other	-	Whitehorse	2
Nova Scotia	79	Other	-
Halifax	67		
Other	12		

Note: Not all schools provided detailed information on locations of placements. Because of this, certain city details shown do not sum to their province/territory total.

Table 7. Clerkship Locations Reported – Class of 2024

Province/Type of Court	# of Clerkships
Alberta	20
Provincial Court	5
Court of King's Bench	7
Court of Appeal	8
British Columbia	29
Supreme Court	21
Court of Appeal	8
New Brunswick	2
Court of Appeal	2
Nova Scotia	1
Court of Appeal	1
Nunavut	0
Court of Justice	-
Ontario	30
Superior Court of Justice	19
Superior Court of Justice — Divisional Court	3
Court of Appeal	8
Quebec	0
Court of Appeal	-
Saskatchewan	8
Provincial Court	2
Court of King's Bench	4
Court of Appeal	2
Federal	28
Federal Court	14
Federal Court of Appeal	5
Tax Court of Canada	7
Supreme Court of Canada	2

Note: In total, 118 clerkships were reported by 16 schools.

Table 8. **Graduates Not Seeking Articles – Class of 2024**

Not Seeking Article Status	Percent of Total
Deferring articles to next academic year	17.4%
Graduates enrolled in/planning to enroll in an LLM	17.4
Enrolled in/planning to enroll in a National Program	2.2
Graduates enrolled in/planning to enroll in non-law-related studies	4.3
Pursuing non-traditional career	39.1
Other	19.6

Note: Figures are based on 46 graduates reported by 16 schools.

Table 9. Overall Employment Status Trends (in percentages)
– Classes of 2004-2024

	Obtained Articles	Seeking Articles	Not Seeking Articles	Pursuing LLM	Status Unknown	# of Students
2024	84.9%	1.8%	1.9%	0.3%	5.5%	2,943
2023	86.4	2.5	2.1	0.3	5.9	2,786
2022	84.4	1.6	2.3	0.4	9.4	2,725
2021	87.9	2.8	2.4	0.6	5.7	2,922
2020	88.7	3.2	2.7	0.7	3.8	2,863
2019	88.2	3.3	3.3	0.6	4.0	2,749
2018	87.5	2.9	3.1	0.5	4.2	2,751
2017	86.2	3.0	3.2	1.2	4.4	2,581
2016	82.7	2.6	3.6	1.1	6.4	2,498
2015	82.3	7.7	4.1	0.5	5.3	2,600
2014	83.2	6.1	3.1	1.0	6.5	2,673
2013	85.4	6.6	2.1	0.7	5.2	2,462
2012	80.0	8.8	3.3	0.9	7.0	2,099
2011	78.2	8.8	1.4	0.8	10.8	1,788
2009	75.9	5.5	1.6	1.0	16.0	1,950
2008	78.3	5.2	1.4	1.1	14.0	1,930
2007	83.5	4.5	1.8	1.0	9.2	2,003
2006	77.9	7.6	2.8	1.6	10.1	1,838
2005	79.5	6.3	3.0	2.4	8.8	2,109
2004	77.4	5.5	2.1	2.2	12.9	1,994

Note: Data was not collected for 2010. Graduates participating in the Law Society of Ontario's Law Practice Program were tallied separately starting in 2016 and accounted for 1.0% of 2024 graduates. In 2014 and 2015 they were included in the "not seeking" category. This information was not collected prior to 2014.

Prior to 2016, articles may have included a small number of associate positions that do not count towards the articling requirement. Beginning in 2016 such associates were tallied separately and in 2024 accounted for 4.9% of graduates. Starting with 2016, the "not seeking" category includes the LLM figure, thus these LLM figures are counted in both columns. Due to the changes implemented since 2016 and the addition of new categories — all of which are not shown — percentages shown do not add up to 100% from 2016-2024.

Table 10. Trends in Employer Types for Graduates with Articles (in percentages) – Classes of 2004-2024

	Private Practice	Clerkships	Public Interest*	Government	Business/ Other	# of Positions
2024	77.5%	3.2%	4.1%	11.4%	3.8%	2,428
2023	80.4	2.9	4.1	10.0	2.6	2,459
2022	82.0	2.5	3.2	9.7	2.7	2,343
2021	81.7	2.5	3.1	10.1	2.7	2,480
2020	81.9	3.1	2.1	10.3	2.6	2,539
2019	81.4	2.9	2.4	9.9	3.5	2,426
2018	78.8	2.7	4.0	10.5	4.0	2,407
2017	76.0	3.5	4.2	8.9	7.4	2,259
2016	79.3	3.3	4.3	9.8	3.2	2,092
2015	79.0	3.7	4.0	10.0	3.2	2,140
2014	78.7	3.3	3.2	9.8	5.0	2,225
2013	79.0	2.7	3.8	10.0	4.5	2,104
2012	82.4	3.4	2.8	9.9	1.5	1,674
2011	80.6	6.2	2.9	9.9	0.4	1,399
2009	79.5	7.6	3.0	9.3	0.6	1,479
2008	82.5	5.6	2.3	8.4	1.2	1,511
2007	82.2	6.6	2.5	7.2	1.5	1,672
2006	83.5	5.5	2.0	7.5	1.5	1,432
2005	81.6	7.2	2.1	8.0	1.1	1,676
2004	83.2	5.2	1.7	8.5	1.4	1,515

Note: Data was not collected for 2010. Starting in 2012, the survey included a category for ‘unknown’ employer type. These figures are included within “business/other” in this table. Clerkship figures prior to 2012 may include clerkships that did not fulfill the articling requirement. Distribution percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Starting in 2016, the count of associate jobs was explicitly reported as its own category. Prior to that, they may have been included in private practice. In this table, figures for 2016 and onward generally do not include associate positions, although a few associate jobs may have been reported.

*Includes non-profits, boards, commissions, or clinics.

Table 11. **Graduates with Articles – Government Detail Trends (in percentages) – Classes of 2004-2024**

	Federal	Provincial	Municipal	# of Articles
2024	25.0%	67.2%	7.8%	256
2023	26.9	62.4	10.6	245
2022	23.3	68.7	7.9	227
2021	27.2	62.8	10.0	250
2020	30.0	62.4	7.6	263
2019	26.4	64.0	9.6	239
2018	31.9	59.8	8.3	254
2017	19.0	70.5	10.5	200
2016	20.9	69.4	9.7	206
2015	22.4	68.1	9.5	215
2014	17.0	74.7	17.0	182
2013	28.4	63.9	7.7	194
2012	26.4	63.5	10.1	148
2011	37.4	51.8	10.8	139
2009	36.8	52.8	10.4	106
2008	35.8	58.3	5.8	120
2007	26.4	62.0	11.6	121
2006	33.8	50.7	15.5	71
2005	23.2	68.8	8.0	125
2004	24.0	64.6	11.4	96

Note: Data was not collected for 2010. Percentages are based on articles for which level of government was reported. Distribution percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 12. **Graduates with Articles – Private Practice Trends (in percentages) – Classes of 2004-2024**

	Full-service	IP & Litigation	Criminal & Human Rights	Other	# of Articles
2024	59.1%	9.7%	5.2%	26.0%	1,784
2023	61.4	7.8	4.1	26.7	1,862
2022	66.4	6.9	4.5	22.2	1,763
2021	63.7	7.2	4.3	24.8	1,921
2020	63.0	8.6	4.9	23.5	1,968
2019	64.4	8.1	5.6	21.9	1,863
2018	61.5	8.8	5.6	24.1	1,897
2017	61.3	8.7	6.4	23.6	1,623
2016	65.6	7.2	6.8	20.4	1,476
2015	67.6	14.4	5.9	12.1	1,690
2014	69.1	12.2	5.7	13.0	1,425
2013	71.1	14.6	5.2	14.3	1,382
2012	73.4	13.4	4.6	8.6	1,058
2011	73.7	12.3	6.6	7.4	741
2009	77.0	6.9	5.8	10.3	669
2008	81.5	6.7	4.3	7.5	940
2007	81.3	6.6	4.6	7.5	1,205
2006	79.0	6.9	6.4	7.7	987
2005	68.8	23.2	8.0	8.9	999
2004	80.7	6.5	6.2	6.6	963

Note: Data was not collected for 2010. Percentages are based on articles for which private practice area was reported. “Human rights” was not tracked separately after 2011; subsequent figures are for “criminal” only. Additional categories tracked starting in 2016 are included in “Other” for purposes of this table.

Schools Participating in Survey for the Class of 2024, and Number of Students (including those for whom information is unknown)

Law School	# of Graduates
U. of British Columbia	193
Osgoode	312
U. of Calgary	138
U. of Ottawa	357
U. of Toronto	211
U. of Windsor	222
Western	182
U. of New Brunswick	89
Queen's	210
U. of Alberta	171
U. of Manitoba	107
Thompson Rivers University	122
Dalhousie	163
U. of Saskatchewan	116
U. of Victoria	144
Toronto Metro University	147
LakeHead University/Bora Laskins	59
Total	2,943



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