

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY

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Website : <http://law.slu.edu/>**EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR 2016 GRADUATES**

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	FULL TIME LONG TERM	FULL TIME SHORT TERM	PART TIME LONG TERM	PART TIME SHORT TERM	NUMBER
Employed - Bar Passage Required	94	4	1	0	99
Employed - J.D. Advantage	25	1	1	0	27
Employed - Professional Position	4	0	0	1	5
Employed - Non-Professional Position	0	2	0	0	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					0
Unemployed - Not Seeking					0
Unemployed - Seeking					8
Employment Status Unknown					0
Total Graduates					142

FULL TIME LONG TERM	FULL TIME SHORT TERM	PART TIME LONG TERM	PART TIME SHORT TERM	NUMBER
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Law Firms

EMPLOYMENT LOCATION	STATE	NUMBER
State - Largest Employment	Missouri	95
State - 2nd Largest Employment	Illinois	16
State - 3rd Largest Employment	District Of Columbia	6

i Employed Æ 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.

i Employed Æ 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.

i Employed Æ 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.

i Employed Æ Non-Professional Position.

A position in this category is one that does not require any special professional skills or training.