



Seton Hall Law School Class of 2010 Summary Report

	Full-time Salaries						
	Number reported	% of Reported	# with Salary	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Mean
Employment Status Known:							
Bar Passage Required	240	75.9	147	42,172	42,712	88,010	70,190
JD Preferred	8	2.5					
Other Professional	16	5.1					
Employed - Job Unknown	10	3.2					
Pursuing Degree FT	3	0.9					
Unemployed- Seeking	37	11.7					
Unemployed - Not Seeking	2	0.6					
Subtotal	316	100					
Total Employed/Degree:							
Pursuing Degree FT	3	0.9					
Employed	274	86.7	148	41,172	44,551	86,505	70,256
Subtotal	277	87.7					
Employment by Sector:							
Private Sector	145	52.9	51	85,000	120,000	160,000	119,696
Public Sector	123	44.9	97	42,172	42,172	42,172	44,261
Subtotal	268	97.8					
FT/PT Jobs:							
Bar Passage Required - FT	230	90.2					
Bar Passage Required - PT	1	0.4					
JD preferred - FT	6	2.4					
Other Professional - FT	11	4.3					
Other Professional - PT	2	0.8					
Subtotal	250	98					

NALP reports an employment rate for Seton Hall Law of **86.7%**, reflecting only the 316 students who reported of the 320 who graduated in 2010. Seton Hall Law chooses to calculate and publish the total employment rate based on the full 320 who graduated, which amounts to **85.6%**.

Data collection for salary is challenging. Like most people, lawyers are uncomfortable disclosing salary information. On one hand, graduates commanding the highest salaries in large firms tend to report, thereby skewing the numbers upward.

On the other hand, because Judicial Clerks work for the state or federal government, their salaries are standard (roughly \$42,000 a year), a matter of public record and tend towards the lower end of the scale. Because such a large percentage of Seton Hall Law graduates pursue clerkships in their first year after graduation, our salary information tends to be weighted accordingly.



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Employment Categories:							
Academic	4	1.5					
Business	32	11.7					
Judicial Clerk	100	36.5	96	42,172	42,172	42,172	44,148
Private Practice	113	41.2	48	88,010	125,000	160,000	122,073
Government	14	5.1					
Public Interest	5	1.8					
Subtotal	268	97.8					
Business Jobs:							
Bar Passage Required	18	56.3					
JD Preferred	6	18.8					
Other Professional	5	15.6					
Employed - Job Type Unknown	3	9.4					
Subtotal	32	100					
Size of Firm:							
2 to 10	40	35.4					
11 to 25	7	6.2					
26 to 50	11	9.7	6	70,000	73,750	75,000	73,750
51 to 100	10	8.8	7	88,010	105,000	115,000	106,217
101 to 250	8	7.1	6	110,000	127,500	130,000	119,167
251 to 500	6	5.3	5	110,000	125,000	135,000	124,000
501+	20	17.7	20	160,000	160,000	160,000	151,125
Unknown Size	5	4.4					
Solo	6	5.3					
Subtotal	113	100					

In 2011, we began tracking where our clerks landed over the past 3 years, after they completed their clerkships. Though difficult data to gather, for the classes of 2007, 2008 and 2009, with information collected from 307 out of 348 former clerks, we found a **98% employment rate**. Of those for whom we have information, 74% ((228) went into private practice after the completion of their clerkships, with 27.6% (63) of those in large firms (101+ attorneys). For more information on post-clerkship employment visit law.shu.edu/themarket.

Of the 35.3% (113 graduates) of the Class of 2010 who went into private practice, 30% (34 graduates) entered large law firms with 101+ attorneys.



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	Number reported	% of Reported	# with Salary	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Mean
Type of Law Firm Job:							
Attorney	96	90.6	46	90,000	127,500	160,000	124,120
Law Clerk	8	7.5					
Paralegal	2	1.9					
Subtotal	106	100.0					
Jobs Taken by Region:							
New England	2	0.8					
Mid-Atlantic	232	94.7	146	42,172	42,442	85,000	69,985
E. North Central	2	0.8					
South Atlantic	1	0.4					
W. South Central	1	0.4					
Mountain	1	0.4					
Pacific	4	1.6					
Foreign	2	0.8					
Subtotal	245	100.0					
Location of Jobs:							
In-State	180	73.5	124	42,172	42,172	55,427	56,393
Out of State	65	26.5	23	160,000	160,000	160,000	144,573
Subtotal	245	100.0					
# States w/Employed Grads:							
	12						
Subtotal	12						
Timing of Job Offer:							
After Bar Results	15	5.7					
Before Graduation	208	78.5					
Before Bar Results	42	15.8					
Subtotal	265	100.0					

Note: Categories with no graduates reported are not shown. Categories for unknown job and employer types are not shown. A minimum of five salaries is required for each salary analysis.



Class of 2010 - Seton Hall Law School Employer Detail

		Number Reported	% of Reported
Academic	Other higher ed	1	25
	Other academic	3	75
	Category total	4	100
Business	Accounting	3	9.4
	Banking/finance	7	21.9
	Entertainment/sports management	1	3.1
	Insurance	1	3.1
	Publishing/newspaper	3	9.4
	Technology/e-commerce	1	3.1
	Legal temp agency	3	9.4
	Other business	13	40.6
	Category total	32	100
Judicial clerkship	Federal court	3	3
	State court	97	97
	Category total	100	100
Law firm	Branch office	5	4.5
	Head office	107	95.5
	Category total	112	100
Government	Federal gov't other	3	21.4
	State gov't other	3	21.4
	Local prosecutor/DA	1	7.2
	Local gov't other	3	21.4
	Military	1	7.2
	All other gov't jobs	3	21.4
Category total	14	100	
Public Interest	Policy/advocacy	1	20
	Public defender	1	20
	Legal services	2	40
	Other public interest	1	20
	Category total	5	100

10% of our graduates went into "Corporate/Business:" 18 in positions in which Bar exam passage was required, 6 in positions where a JD is preferred, 5 in positions typed as "professional." Three graduates reported as employed within this category but did not designate job type. Employers include Prudential, UBS, Citibank, Deloitte Tax, Daiwa, Hewlett-Packard, Noveda Technologies, KPMG, Novartis, Bristol-Myers Squibb, JP Morgan, American Express, Random House Publishing, McGraw Hill and Major League Baseball.

5.9%, or 19 graduates, went into "Government Service/Public Interest," including positions in the U.S. Attorney General's Office, Interpol, U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, U.S. Treasury Dept., JAG, County Prosecutors and Public Defenders' Offices, The Community Health Law Project, and The Elie Wiesel Foundation for Humanity.

Note: Percentages are calculated per employment category. The last column shows the total number of employed graduates for each detailed and general employment category.

Table data prepared by NALP, June 2011



Seton Hall Law School Source of Job by Employer

Source of Job by Employer Type	Academic		Business		Judicial Clerkship		Law firms of 50 or fewer	
	Number Reported	% of Reported	Number Reported	% of Reported	Number Reported	% of Reported	Number Reported	% of Reported
Fall OCI	0	0.0%	3	10.0%	0	0.0%	5	8.2%
Job listing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	19.2%	3	4.9%
Pre-law school employers	1	25.0%	7	23.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
referral from friend	2	50.0%	2	6.7%	2	2.0%	7	11.5%
Letter/self-initiated	1	25.0%	12	40.0%	78	78.8%	39	63.9%
All other	0	0.0%	6	20.0%	0	0.0%	7	11.5%
TOTAL	4	100.0%	30	100.0%	99	100.0%	61	100.0%

Source of Job by Employer Type	Law firms of 51 or more		Government		Public Interest		All Employer Types	
	Number Reported	% of Reported	Number Reported	% of Reported	Number Reported	% of Reported	Number Reported	% of Reported
Fall OCI	27	61.4%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	36	14.1%
Job listing	3	6.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	25	9.8%
Pre-law school employers	0	0.0%	4	28.6%	0	0.0%	12	4.7%
referral from friend	1	2.3%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	16	6.3%
Letter/self-initiated	13	29.5%	7	50.0%	4	100.0%	154	60.2%
All other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	5.1%
TOTAL	44	100.0%	14	100.0%	4	100.0%	256	100.0%

Excludes jobs for which a source, employer type, or firm size was not reported. "Other" also includes job fairs, spring OCI, commercial websites, and the self-employed.

Table data prepared by NALP, June 2011



Seton Hall Law School Number of Jobs Reported Taken by State

Region	State	# of Jobs	% of Jobs
New England	Massachusetts	2	0.8%
		2	0.8%
Mid Atlantic	New Jersey	180	73.5%
	New York	49	20.0%
	Pennsylvania	3	1.2%
		232	94.7%
E. North Central	Illinois	1	0.4%
	Indiana	1	0.4%
		2	0.8%
South Atlantic	Virginia	1	0.4%
		1	0.4%
W. South Central	Texas	1	0.4%
		1	0.4%
Mountain	New Mexico	1	0.4%
		1	0.4%
Pacific	Alaska	1	0.4%
	California	2	0.8%
	Washington	1	0.4%
Non U.S. locations		4	1.6%
	Non US locations	2	0.8%
Total		2	0.8%
		245	100.0%

Seton Hall Law students come from all over the U.S., but often stay after graduation, choosing to stay in the New York Metropolitan area - one of the foremost business and legal capitals in the

Excludes employed graduates for whom job location was not reported.

Table data prepared by NALP, June 2011



Seton Hall Law School Duration of Job by Employer Type

Duration of Job by Employer Type	Permanent		Temporary		All	
	Number Reported	% of Reported	Number Reported	% of Reported	Number Reported	% of Reported
Academic	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	100.0%
Business	26	83.9%	5	16.1%	31	100.0%
Judicial clerkship	0	0.0%	100	100.0%	100	100.0%
Law firm	102	91.1%	10	8.9%	112	100.0%
Government	12	85.7%	2	14.3%	14	100.0%
Public Interest	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	5	100.0%
Unknown employer type	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%

Excludes jobs for which duration was not reported.

Table data prepared by NALP, June 2011

Though clerkships are classified as "temporary," these year-long assignments offer significant advantages over the course of a legal career. For more information on post-clerkship employment visit law.shu.edu/themarket.



Seton Hall Law School Full and Part-time Jobs by Employer Type

Duration of Job by Employer Type	Full Time		Part Time		All	
	Number Reported	% of Reported	Number Reported	% of Reported	Number Reported	% of Reported
Academic	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	100.0%
Business	27	100.0%	0	0.0%	27	100.0%
Judicial clerkship	100	100.0%	0	0.0%	100	100.0%
Law firm	104	99.0%	1	1.0%	105	100.0%
Government	12	100.0%	0	0.0%	12	100.0%
Public Interest	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%
Unknown employer type	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%

This table excludes jobs for which full or part-time information was not reported.

Table data prepared by NALP, June 2011