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The Relationship between Law Review Citations and Law School Rankings

Daniel M. Filler
Drexel University - Thomas R. Kline School of Law, daniel.m.filler@drexel.edu

Alfred L. Brophy
University of Alabama - School of Law, abrophy@law.ua.edu

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SCHOOL OF LAW

The Relationship Between Law Review
Citations and Law School Rankings

Alfred L. Brophy

Working Paper

The Relationship Between Law Review Citations and Law School Rankings

Alfred L. Brophy[1]

Scholarly commentary continues to grow on rankings of law schools. We are now

realizing that rankings, particularly the *US New and World Report* rankings, have extraordinary

importance in the life of schools.[2] Recent studies disclose the powerful gravitational pull that

rankings exert on prospective students.[3] They also describe how schools have altered their

student recruitment practices, increased spending on students and faculty, and altered the

curriculum to improve their rankings. The results are sometimes disturbing; schools appear to be

making significant changes–some not necessarily related to the quality of education and service

they provide–in an effort to boost their *US News* Rankings.[4]

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[1] Professor of Law, University of Alabama. J.D., Columbia University; Ph.D., Harvard University. The author is faculty advisor to the *Alabama Law Review* and Book Reviews Editor of *Law and History Review*.
   I would like to thank Paul Caron, Joseph Colquitt, Dedi Felman, Daniel M. Filler, William D. Henderson, Justin Levinson, and Michael Herz, for their comments on this paper.
   Contact the author at abrophy@law.ua.edu or 205.348.0841
   Some corrections for the *Washington and Lee Law Review* were reported by John Doyle subsequent to the preparation of this manuscript and they have been incorporated in the discussion (for example, in commenting on overvalued law reviews). However, because the corrections were reported close to the posting of this manuscript, it was not feasible to re-run the statistical analyses and scatterplots.

[2] Alex Wellen, *The $8.78 Million Maneuver*, NEW YORK TIMES (July 31, 2005); Rick Casey, *U.S. News skews rank of UH Law*, HOUSTON CHRONICLE (April 18, 2006) (attributing resignation of dean of University of Houston Law School in part to decline in *US News* rankings).

[3] *See, e.g.,* William D. Henderson and Andrew P. Morriss, *Student Quality as Measured by LSAT Scores: Migration Patterns in the U.S. News Rankings Era*, 81 INDIANA LAW JOURNAL 163 (2006).

[4] Jeffrey Stake provides a guide to a number of actions law school might take to increase their *US News* rankings. Stake's guide is designed to show the irrationality of the rankings. *See*

One large component of a school's ranking by *US News* is its peer assessment score. The

peer assessment accounts for approximately 25% of a law school's overall score.[5] It is compiled

by surveying the dean, academic dean, head of the hiring committee, and most recently tenured

faculty member at every ABA accredited law school (and, apparently some other people as well)[6]

about their assessment of the quality of every ABA accredited law school on a scale of 1

(marginal) to 5 (outstanding).[7] *US News* provides little guidance on what raters should take into

account in scoring a school.[8]

Jeffrey Evans Stake, *The Interplay Between Law School Rankings, Reputations, and Resource Allocation: Ways Rankings Mislead*, 229 (2006). *See also* Bernard J. Hibbets, *Last Writes? Reassessing the Law Review in the Age of Cyberspace*, 71 N.Y.U. L. REV. 615 (1996); Dan Hunter, *Walled Gardens*, 62 WASH. & LEE L. REV. 607 (2005); Roger C. Crampton, *"The Most Remarkable Institution,"* 36 J. LEGAL ED. 1 (1986); Richard A. Posner, *The Future of the Student-Edited Law Review*, 47 STAN. L. REV. 1131 (1995).

[5] The score nominally accounts for 25%, but due to weighting and scaling, the precise contribution is altered somewhat. For methodology, see http://www.usnews.com/usnews/edu/grad/rankings/about/06law_meth_brief.php

[6] I, for instance, received the poll in 2005, even though I fall into none of the categories. It is unclear to me whether US News has begun soliciting other faculty members whom they may believe to have additional reasons to have knowledge of other schools.

[7] *See* Law Methodology, available at: http://www.usnews.com/usnews/edu/grad/rankings/about/06law_meth_brief.php

[8] The most recent survey provides, in relevant part:
1. Review the entire list of law schools **before** rating individual programs.
2. Identify the law schools you are familiar with, and then rate the academic quality of their J.D. program at each of these schools. Consider **all** factors that contribute to or give evidence of the excellent of the school's J.D. program, for example, curriculum, record of scholarship, quality of faculty and graduates.
3. Rate schools on a scale of outstanding (5) to marginal (1) by marking the corresponding box. If you are not familiar with a school's program, mark the box labeled "Don't Know."
U.S. New & World Report, America's Best Graduate Schools Annual Assessment of Law Schools (undated; mailed September 29, 2005) (bold in original).

Although reputations of law schools seem rather inelastic,[9] schools try to influence those

assessments. According to common anecdotes, attempts to raise the peer assessment scores have

led to such mundane actions as increased spending on promotional literature and to substantially

more significant actions such as a focus on hiring faculty who will boost the peer assessment

through scholarship or media commentary.

Amidst discussion of what accounts for the reputation scores, there is also criticism of the

peer assessments. Professor Brian Leiter of the University of Texas Law School, one particularly

vocal critic of the rankings, has conducted another survey of law faculty, which seeks to improve

on the *US News* peer rankings. He hand-selected faculty who ought to have better-than-average

insight into scholarship and thus may be in a better position than the US New peer evaluators to

assess the quality of law faculties.[10] Professor Leiter has also used a citation study to measure

law faculty quality.[11]

At the same time that people are focusing on law school rankings, there is increasing

focus on rankings of law journals, too.[12] The Washington and Lee Law Library website provides

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[9] *See* Richard Schmalbeck, *The Durability of Law School Reputations*, 48 J. LEGAL ED. 568 (1998). Professor Stake discusses possibilities that reputations are changing in response to *US News*. *See* Stake, *supra* note 4, at 19-22.

[10] http://www.utexas.edu/law/faculty/bleiter/rankings/rankings03.html
Leiter also ranks schools by citation per capita to faculty.
http://www.utexas.edu/law/faculty/bleiter/rankings/scholarly_impact.html

[11] *See* Brian Leiter, *Measuring the Academic Distinction of Law Faculties*, 29 J. LEGAL STUDIES 451, 468-75 (2000) (measuring scholarly impact by citations).

[12] *See, e.g.,* Fred R. Shapiro, *The Most-Cited Law Review Articles Revisited*, 71 CHICAGO-KENT LAW 751 (1996); Tracey E. George and Chris Guthrie, *An Empirical Evaluation of Specialized Law Reviews*, 26 FLA. STATE U. L. REV. 813 (1999); Russell Korobkin, *Ranking Journals: Some Thoughts on Theory and Methodology*, 26 FLA. STATE U. L. REV. 851 (1999);

the most comprehensive and recent citation survey currently available. The website provides

data on number of articles and courts citing works that have appeared in each journal over the

past seven years (1997-2004). Moreover, journals can be sorted along an array of those criteria,

so that one can obtain a ranking of journals, as well as citation data. Scaled rankings, based on

citations per article, are also available.[13]

The obsession about ranking, then, leads to a question: what is the relationship between

law review quality, as measured by citations, and law school reputation? Faculty commonly use

the rank of the law school associated with the review as a proxy for the review's quality.[14]

Amidst the writing on rankings, however, there been little examination of the relationship

between law reviews and school reputations.[15] This study looks at the relationship between law

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Joanna L. Grossman, *Feminist Law Journals and the Rankings Conundrum*, 12 COLUM. J. GENDER & L. 522 (2003); Fred R. Shapiro, *The Most-Cited Law Reviews*, 29 J. LEGAL STUDIES 389 (2000); James Lindgren & Daniel Seltzer, *The Most Prolific Law Professors and Faculties*, 71 CHICAGO-KENT L. REV. 781, 787, 789 (1996) (ranking top forty law journals based on citations in Shepards and Social Science Citation Index).

[13] http://law.wlu.edu/library/mostcited/index.asp

[14] They are increasingly looking to measures of impact, such as downloads of papers from SSRN, as a measure of quality. *See, e.g.,* Bernard S. Black & Paul L. Caron, *Ranking Law Schools: Using SSRN to Measure Scholarly Performance*, 81 INDIANA L. J. 83 (2006); Lawrence A. Cunningham, *Scholarly Profit Margins and the Legal Scholarship Network: Reflections on the Web*, 81 INDIANA L.J. 271 (2006); Theodore Eisenberg, *Assessing the SSRN-Based Law School Rankings*, 81 INDIANA L.J. 285 (2006). Unfortunately, measuring quality by ssrn downloads has become something of a joke. *See* David Bernstein, Please Re-Download "Judicial Power and Civil Rights Reconsidered," available at: http://volokh.com/admin/trackbackdrum.pl?post=1142341153
But perhaps, because Professor Bernstein includes a link to his paper, it was less of a joke than it at first appears.

[15] Ronen Perry has conducted a similar analysis to the one here, but he focuses on rankings theory and methodology. Hence, he does not focus on the implications of law journal citations for law school rankings. *See* Ronen Perry, *The Relative Value of American Law*

review rankings (as measured by citations) and law school rankings, such as the overall *US News* rankings, the *US News* peer assessments, and Professor Leiter's peer assessments. It uses the data published by *US News* in 2005 (nominally the 2006 rankings), along with the Washington and Lee Law Library 2004 citation data (which measures citations of works published from 1997 to 2004 by other journals and by courts).[16] The results reveal a high correlation between law review rankings and law school rankings for those schools in the top tier of *US News*, which demonstrates that law reviews that are frequently cited are associated with well-regarded schools. None of this is surprising, although the findings are important. Given the close connections between law review citations and school reputations, we can say with confidence that for the top law schools, school reputation is related to law review quality, as measured by citations.

I. The Relationship of Law Review Citation Rankings to Law School Rankings[17]

Reviews: A Critical Appraisal of Ranking Methods, available at http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=806144
    This paper is also an attempt to fit into the increasingly sophisticated methods of evaluating the quality of legal knowledge produced by law schools. *See, e.g.,* Paul L. Caron & Rafael Gely, *What Law Schools Can Learn from Billy Bean and the Oakland Athletics*, 82 Tex. L. Rev. 1483 (2004) (using Michael Lewis's *Moneyball: The Art of Winning An Unfair Game* (2003) as the starting point for a quantitative analysis of law school faculty and suggesting ways to improve the predictive quality of hiring).

    [16] After this study was substantially completed, the Washington and Lee Law Library website added citation data for 2005. It makes sense to use the 2004 data, which is still available on the W&L website by ranking according to 2004 data (rather than 2005, which is the default), because that data is most close in time to the US News rankings that are being analyzed here: http://law.wlu.edu/library/mostcited/index.asp

    [17] The main hypothesis of this paper is that quality of law school and quality of law review are related. Thus, two categories of variables are pertinent:
    First, measures of quality of school, including USNews rank, overall score, peer assessment, and lawyer/judge assessment; measures of faculty quality provided by Brian Leiter, which are (a) reputation (as rated by law professors) and (b) citations ("scholarly impact: per capita citations to faculty scholarship," as Leiter puts it).

Table 1 reports the results of correlations between US News data (such as a school's overall score and peer assessments) for the *US News* top 100 schools with measures of citations in law journals and by courts.[18] The citations in other journals is also reported in scaled form (called impact), as citations in journals divided by the number of pieces published by the journal over the period under study. That later measure corrects for some of the bias introduced by the number of articles printed.[19] For the top 100 schools, the correlation between peer assessments and citations in law journals is .89, between peer assessments and impact is .90, and between peer assessments and case citations is noticeably weaker (.66). In short, peer assessment is very highly correlated with citations.

Figure 1 presents another way of viewing the data in table 1; it presents an overlay plot of the journal rank of the top 100 schools with the school rank. For the top schools, there is little variance in the journal rank; there is, conversely, substantial variance of the journal rank for the less well-ranked schools in the top 100. The overall trend, however, is also apparent in figure 1.
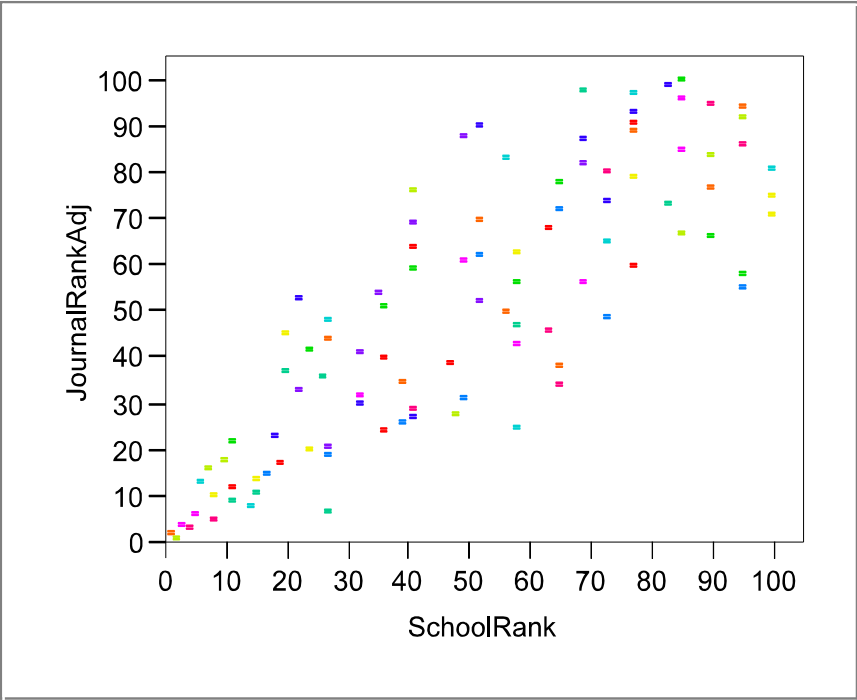
Figure 1: Journal Rank and School Rank, Top 100 Schools

Second, measures of quality of law reviews: numbers of citations in journals and cases, impact, and (maybe) immediacy.

To analyze that data one can correlate (a) the two categories of variable (to test your hypothesis) and (b) variables within each category (to examine similarity of the various measures). Analyses of variance of, for example, the citations (number, impact, immediacy) by tier is helpful here as well.

[18] Due to ties, the top tier includes 102 schools. However, two schools have been omitted from analysis here–Northeastern, because it does not have a law journal, and UNLV, because its law journal has not been in existence throughout the entire period under study and thus complete data is not yet available.

[19] In some ways the raw number of citations are important because they relate to how frequently a reader is likely to see citations to the journal.
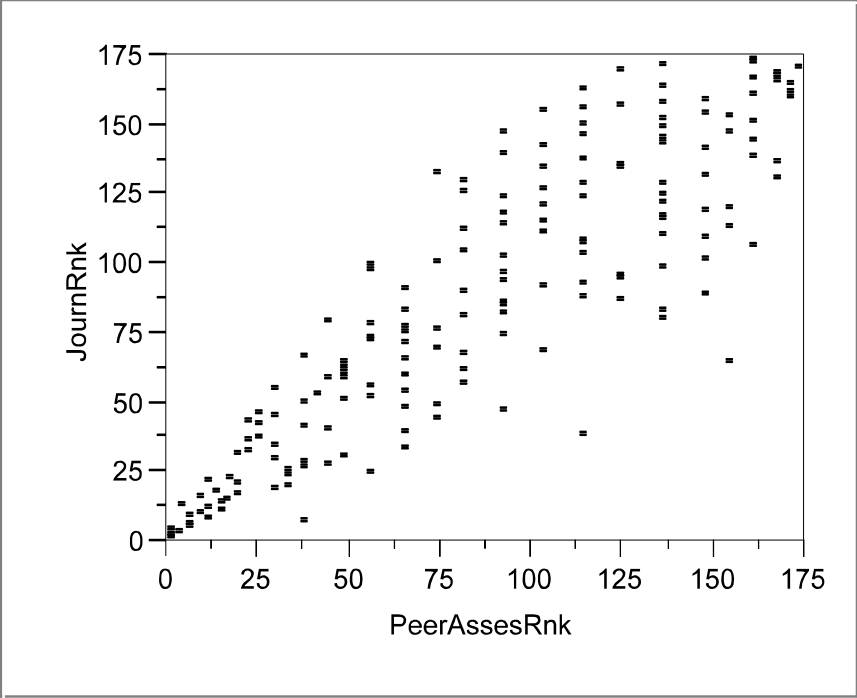
Tables 2 to 4 present other sets of similar correlations. Tables 2 and 3 break down the

data for the top 51 schools and schools 52-100, respectively. For the top 51 schools (table 2), the

correlation between peer assessment and citations by journals (.88) and between peer assessment

and impact (.85) continues strong, while for schools 52-100 (table 3), the correlations are weaker for citations by other journals (.57) and impact (.56). Another way of looking at this data appears in table 4, which looks at the correlations between the top 100 main law journals in terms of citations and *US News* data. Where the first three tables look at top schools as ranked by *US News*, table 4 looks to top journals. It finds a similarly high correlation between peer assessment and journal citations (.86) and a similar correlation between peer assessment and case citations (.65). As table 5 reports, there is a further loosening of correlation between journal rank and peer assessment for the schools in the *US News* third and fourth tiers (.43) and between peer assessment and case citations (.25). The connection is even looser for impact (.20). Table 6 reports the correlations for all schools. The correlations between peer assessment and citations by journals (.89) and impact (.90) are both high.

Figure 2 presents another way of looking at the data anlyzed in table 6. It plots the rank of all 174 journals analyzed here against their schools' peer assessment rank. There is a general trend, but especially at the less-well-ranked schools, there is substantial variance between journal rank and peer assessment rank.

Figure 2: Journal and Peer Assessment Rank, 174 Schools

What accounts for the differences in correlations among *US News* tiers? Why is there a

smaller correlation between peer assessments and journal citations for *US News* tiers 3 & 4 than

for the *US News* top 50 schools? Perhaps several things are going on. First, at several points

there is a bunching in terms of citations, so a few additional citations may move a journal up or

down in rank dramatically. Thus, there is likely a certain randomness introduced by which pieces

a journal prints and how those pieces affect its citations. Second, the quantity and quality of

articles that journals publish are likely subject to greater control by the faculty than is peer

assessment. Thus, a particular focus on the part of a faculty may result in better rank than the

peer assessment suggests. Finally, the peer assessment scores for third and fourth tier schools

may, in fact, be wrong. What, I am led to ask, does the head of the hiring committee at, say, the

University of Alabama know about the quality of Thomas Jefferson School of Law? Well,

perhaps, quite a bit given the growing literature that schools send out to announce their hires.[20]

There are, however, some indications that citations are good predictors of school

reputation.[21] For the top 50 schools, as reported in table 2, law review citations and lawyer and

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[20] Still, raters might not be familiar with Thomas Jefferson's strong hiring patterns of recent years, which has included such strong scholars as Julie Cromer, Devan Desai, Kevin Greene, Linda Keller, Sandra Rierson, and Kaimipono Wenger. That pattern of outstanding hiring has been repeated at many schools that I have some familiarity with, such as Chapman University, Marquette University, Cumberland Law School, Texas Wesleyan, Western New England, and Oklahoma City University. One is reminded of the Ford Company's commercial of 2003, "If you haven't looked at Ford lately, look again." *See* Mark Truby, *Ford spends $20 million on 'Idol': Automaker returns as show sponsor to entice young buyers*, DETROIT NEWS (January 19, 2003) (reporting roll-out of slogan at January 28 trade show). That advice applies to a great many law schools in recent years. Indeed, one of the most important (and underappreciated in my experience) stories in the legal academy is been the wide-spread distribution of talent. There are terrific scholars and–more importantly for students--teachers throughout the ranks of the legal academy. The distribution of talent is very wide, indeed.

judge assessment has a similarly high correlation (.86) as the correlation between peer

assessment and journal citations (.83), which suggests that law review rankings are associated

with much of the other data that *US News* adds to its ranking equation.

By comparison with the correlation between peer assessment and citations by other

journals, citations by courts and less closely connected with peer assessments across the *US News*

top 100 schools (.66), then the *US News* top 50 schools (.66), and the *US News* 52-100 (.12), and

for the *US News* third and fourth tier (.25). This may be due to the relatively infrequent citations

by courts to law journals. Court citations are not as reliable an indicator of the perceived quality

of the law school associated with the cited journal as are citations in journals.

The Leiter data provide further confirmation of the connections between faculty quality

and law journal citations. Table 7 reports the correlations between Professor Brian Leiter's study

of the reputation ranking of forty-five top law schools with the citation data for their schools'

main law journals. Table 7 shows a number of important relationships. First, there is a high

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[21] As the following table illustrates, the numbers of citations of law reviews by journals differed significantly by law-school tier; using the Welch ANOVA for unequal variances, $F(3, 90.8) = 52.56$, $p < .0001$. There was a monotonic decrease in the number of citations as the tier designation increased.

Means and Standard Deviations of Citations by Journals, by School Tier

Tier	N	M	SD
1	51	2232.45	1263.63
2	49	831.82	324.57
3	33	498.64	266.88
4	41	354.27	223.63

Welch ANOVA with unequal variances

F Ratio	DFNum	DFDen	Prob > F
52.5560	3	90.853	<.0001

correlation between Leiter's ranks and the *US News* peer assessments (.88). Second, there is a

high correlation (.77) between Leiter's ranks and citations by journals and an even higher

correlation (.83) between Leiter's assessment scores and journal citations.

A number of journals perform markedly better (or worse) than their *US News* rankings

would predict. Figure 3 provides a plot of the differences between journal ranks and *US News*

peer assessment rankings, plotted along the x axis of peer assessment rankings. One sees that the

differences tend to increase as the peer assessment rank increases. That is, the less well-regarded

schools tend to have more variance (in terms of either better or worse law journal performance)
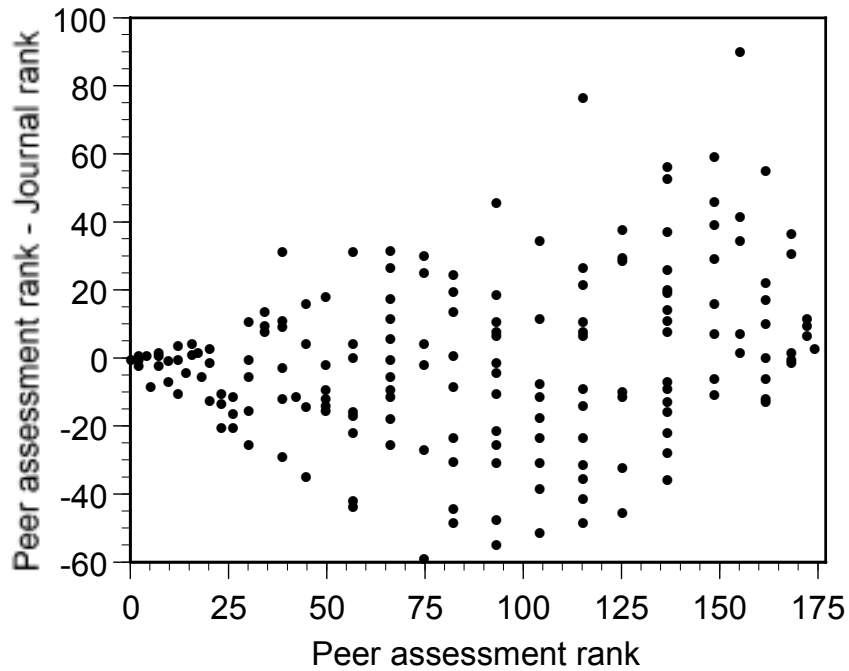
than the better-performing schools.

Figure 3: Difference of Peer Assessment and Journal Rank, 174 Schools

Tables 8 through 11 detail some of more marked anomalies between *US News* ranking and citations by journals. Table 8 lists the journals in the top 100 (as measured by citations in other journals) that ranked substantially better than one would predict given their overall *US News* rank. It lists journals in the top 100 that ranked at least twenty places higher in citations by other journals than their school's *US News* ranking. Those 14 journals are all performing better than one would predict based on the ranking of their law schools (and hence are listed as under-valued). Most noticeable among those journals are the *Fordham Law Review,* which is the seventh most-cited journal. Other strong performers include the *Cardozo Law Review,* the *Houston Law Review,* the *University of Miami Law Review,* and the *University of Colorado Law Review.* Such strong performances may be the result of schools paying particular attention to their law reviews. A quick survey of several of the well-performing reviews suggests that such is

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the case. The *Albany Law Review* and the *DePaul Law Review*, for instance, frequently publish

symposia, which have distinguished contributors; the *Chicago-Kent Law Review* has moved to an

all-symposium format. Those schools whose law reviews are doing particularly well in citations

may have developed a stronger intellectual culture than their ranking suggests. The stronger-

than-predicted performances may also indicate that those faculties are particularly scholarly.

Cardozo, Fordham, and Miami, for example, are all contenders for inclusion on a list of the most

exciting faculties in the country. Perhaps stronger-than-predicted performance is an indication

that a school is on the move.

Table 9 presents the other side of the coin: journals of the top 100 schools that are ranked

lower in terms of citations than one would predict given the overall *US News* rank of their

schools. It lists journals whose citation rank by journals is at least twenty places lower than one

would expect given their overall *US News* rank. In several cases, such as the *George Washington

University Law Review* and the *Washington University Law Quarterly*, the schools are so highly

regarded that it is difficult to have a similarly high citation rank. Those journals may, moreover,

consistently select articles in developing areas or in esoteric areas, which may not garner

citations. And the fewer citations may have no relationship to the scholarship's quality. In legal

history, the area of scholarship I know best, there are many excellent articles that receive few

citations, largely because relatively few people work in the area of legal history and, thus, there

are few opportunities for citations.

Tables 10-11 address the journals that rank substantially differently in terms of citations

by courts than one would predict based on their *US News* rankings. There are some dramatic

differences between *US News* ranking and court citations. For example, *St. Mary's Law Journal*

ranks third in citations by judicial opinions since 1996, behind only the *Harvard Law Review* and

the *Columbia Law Review*, even though St. Mary's University is a fourth-tier law school.

However, 111 of the 136 citations are to one article.[22] The *Houston Law Review* ranks fourth on

judicial citations, which is substantially higher than one would predict; 103 of the 135 citations to

the *Houston Law Review* are to one article.[23] The trick to doing well in citations by courts seems

to be to have an article in a broad area like standards of review or evidence. Table 10 lists those

reviews at *US News* top 100 schools that are doing better than predicted in citations by courts.

The *Louisiana Law Review*, for example, ranks 14th in citations by courts, 75 places better than

its *US News* ranking.

There are differences between the correlations of all schools' peer assessments with

journal citations (.89) and with court citations (.71) (table 6); and as discussed above, the

correlation between peer assessment and court citations is substantially weaker when we look at

segments of the *US News* rankings (such as schools 52-102 and tiers 3 and 4). There is, simply, a

looser fit between court citations and peer assessment than between journal assessments and peer

assessment. The reasons for this probably relate to the fact that articles that are of use to judges

are not necessarily those that are of most importance to academics.[24] Or, phrased more harshly,

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[22] W. Wendell Hall, *Standards of Review in Texas*, 29 ST. MARY'S L.J. 351, 452 (1998).
On this point, see Deborah J. Merritt & Melanie Putnam, *Judges and Scholars: Do Courts and
Scholarly Journals Cite the Same Law Review Articles?*, 71 CHICAGO-KENT L. REV. 871 (1996).

[23]   Hon. David Hittner & Lynne Liberato, *Summary Judgments in Texas*, 34 HOUS. L.
REV. 1303, 1356 (1998).

[24] One example of this that I have recently come across is Roy Lucas, *Federal
Constitutional Limitations on the Enforcement and Administration of State Abortion Statutes*, 46
NORTH CAROLINA LAW REVIEW 730 (1968), which is believed by many to have been of central
importance in leading to *Roe v. Wade*. *See* N.E.H. HULL, WILLIAMJAMES HOFFER, & PETER

because of the growing disjunction between legal scholarship and the scholarship that judges need.[25] Table 11 reports on the journals at *US News* top 100 schools that are doing less well in citation by courts than would be predicted by their schools' peer assessment scores. Given the relative un-importance of citation by courts, it is less helpful for purposes of gauging the quality of schools than citations by journals.

II. The Meaning of the Citations for Schools and for Future Rankings

The findings suggest that law reviews are schools' ambassadors to the rest of the legal academy. Much of what people at other schools know about a school's academic orientation may come from the articles and notes published in the school's law journals. Thus, those schools seeking to advance in reputation may want to pay attention to their law reviews. Of course, correlations do not prove causation. Obviously, just because a law review receives increased citation will not necessarily result in an increase in its schools rankings. Nor does an increase in a school's ranking necessarily led to increased citations. Each probably influences the other; as reputation increases, law reviews are able to have a greater choice of articles. And as citations increase, as faculty see articles cited more frequently, they may have increasing respect for the schools associated with them. The arrows of influence probably point both ways. So schools on the move may want to pay increasing attention to their reviews.

The findings may have implications beyond a prescription for schools. One important

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HOFFER THE ABORTION RIGHTS CONTROVERSY 94 (2004) (calling Lucas' article a "vital source of ideas for the frontal attack on criminal abortion statutes"). Yet it has been rarely cited.

[25] *See, e.g.,* Harry T. Edwards, *The Growing Disjunction Between Legal Education and the Legal Profession*, 91 MICH. L. REV. 34 (1992); Michael D. McClintock, *The Declining Use of Legal Scholarship by Courts: An Empirical Study*, 51 OKLA. L. REV. 659 (1998).

implication of this is that citations are a fairly accurate gauge of reputation (and perhaps quality)

at least for the top 100 schools–and maybe the quality of other schools, too. In fact, at the third

and fourth tier schools, the reason there may be a lower correlation between reputation and

citation may be due in part to the inability of raters to accurately assess those schools. It is, after

all, quite difficult to provide knowledgeable assessments of 174 schools. It is possible that law

review citations may be a good gauge of intellectual engagement at the various schools and may

offer a better assessment of academic quality that peer assessments. At the very least, citations to

law journals offer an objective measure, which we know to be closely associated with peer

assessments at the schools where assessors likely have some knowledge.[26]

If you haven't looked at a school lately, look at its law review's citation ranking.

One implication, then, is that we ought to consider using law review citations as part of a

ranking scheme. Citations may help to refine the assessment of the intellectual orientation of a

school, because they provide an objective (though not perfect) measure of quality. Citations may

measure more a nod to a particular scholar or the movement she represents, than the particular

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[26] Looking at citations as a proxy for law school quality adds another significant data
point. *See, e.g.,* Michael Saunder & Wendy Neslon Esplund, *Strength in Numbers? The
Advantages of Multiple Rankings*, 81 INDIANA L.J. 205 (2006) (emphasizing importance of
multiple rankings to assist in reducing distorting effects of single measures); Sam Kamin, *How
Blogs Saved Law School: Why a Diversity of Voices Will Undermine the US News & World
Report Rankings*, 81 INDIANA L.J. 375 (2006). Michael Solmine gives us an important reminder
of the limits of methods. *Status Seeking and the Allure and Limits of Law School Rankings*, 81
INDIANA L.J. 299 (2006). And law journals are likely to be much more able to affect change than
are law schools. In part, there's more flexibility; there is likely also more room for innovation.
Cf. Nancy Rappaport, *Eating Our Cake and Having It, Too: Why Real Change is So Difficult in
Law Schools*, 81 INDIANA L.J. 359 (2006).

article's usefulness.[27]

As a way of seeing some of the potential implications of using citations as a measure of school quality, table 12 provides a re-ranking of the schools listed in *US News'* third and fourth tiers, according to the citations to their law journals by other journals. If journal citations were the sole criterion for ranking law schools, ten of the schools from the third and fourth tier would be in the top 100.[28] Table 12, thus, provides another way of thinking about the third and fourth tier schools, schools for which the peer assessment may offer a particularly poor guide to the school's quality. Table 12, then, reranks the *US News* third and fourth tier schools according to the citations of their law journals by journals. *US News'* third tier has 33 schools and its fourth tier has 40 schools. The 33 schools whose reviews are most highly cited are placed into the third tier; the remaining 40 are placed into the fourth tier. If citations by journals were the sole criteria for judging those schools, thirteen would enter the third tier, up from the fourth tier. Quality of a law journal may offer some additional ways of gauging the intellectual orientation of a school. And while it is by no means a perfect way of assessing a school's quality, it may provide some clarity on the intellectual orientation of the faculty and students. Table 13 lists all of the law schools in this study, along with their *US News* ranking, their *US News* peer assessment score,

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[27] *See* J.M. Balkin & Sanford Levinson, *How to Win Cites and Influence People*, 71 CHICAGO-KENT L. REV. 843, 866-68 (1996).

[28] The following schools in the US News third and fourth tier have journals in the top 100 (the ranking of their law journals in citations by other journals is listed in parentheses): Albany (38), De Paul (47), South Texas (64.5), William Mitchell (80), John Marshall (83.5), Creighton (87), New England (88), University of San Francisco (92), Drake (95), University of Tulsa (96), and Valparaiso (100). Of those, South Texas, William Mitchell, John Marshall, New England, Drake, University of Tulsa, and Valparaiso are in the fourth tier. Those schools are particularly ripe for re-examination and perhaps inclusion in the top 100 or at least the third tier. Look for Albany and DePaul in the US News top 100 soon.

and the ranking of their main law journal in citations by journals and by courts.

Schools seeking to increase their citations might do several things. First, they could try to recruit good articles. The use of symposia and the printing of lectures by distinguished scholars are both helpful. The former technique has been harnessed with particularly good results at *Chicago-Kent Law Review*, which has moved to an all-symposium format. Its law review is ranked 34 in citations, 31 places ahead of Chicago-Kent Law School's US News peer assessment ranking of 65.[29] Second, they could increase faculty involvement in the review and recruitment of articles, to select articles that are of high quality. Finally, reviews might publish more.[30]

As efforts to focus and refine rankings continue, citation counts by law journals may be a useful contribution to the mix.

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[29] Randy E. Barnett, *The Struggle Between Author and Editor over Control of the Text: Beyond the Moot Law Review: A Short Story with a Happy Ending*, 70 CHI.-KENT. L. REV. 123 (1994). Among the many symposia that one might look to, Paul Finkelman edited a symposium for *Chicago-Kent Law Review* on "The Law of Freedom," which spread across two issues in volume 70. Indeed, many journals have benefitted in recent years from symposia. For example, the *University of Hawaii Law Review* printed an important symposia on contracts in 2004, which had contributions from Robert W. Gordon, *Using History in Teaching Contracts: The Case of Barton-Thompson*, 26 U. HAWAII L. REV. 423 (2004) and Deborah Waire Post, *Outsider Jurisprudence and the "Unthinkable" Tale: Spousal Abuse and the Doctrine of Duress*, 26 U. HAWAII L. REV. 469 (2004).

[30] One of the unfortunate implications may be that they should publish less innovative and original scholarship, especially in esoteric areas like legal history. It would, indeed, be unfortunate for reviews to decline to publish an otherwise meritorious work because the editors believe that it will not be heavily cited. Alas, good scholarship may sometimes be one of the unintended casualties of obedience to citation counts.

Table 1. Correlations Between US News Data and Journals, US News 100 Top Schools

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OverScore	--	-.93	.97	.96	.90	.90	.69
SchoolRnk	-.93	--	-.91	-.88	-.77	-.82	-.57
PeerAsses	.97	-.91	--	.97	.89	.90	.66
LawJAsses	.96	-.88	.97	--	.87	.87	.65
JournCite	.90	-.77	.89	.87	--	.88	.81
Impact	.90	-.82	.90	.87	.88	--	.64
Cases	.69	-.57	.66	.65	.81	.64	--

1   Overall score (US News overall score)
2   School Rank (US News rank)
3   Peer Assessment (US News peer assessment)
4   Lawyer/Judge Assessment (US News lawyer & judge assessment)
5   Journal Cites (citations to school's main journal by other journals)
6   Impact (citations to school's main journal divided by number of articles, essays, notes, and book reviews)
7   Cases (citation to school's main journal by courts)

All correlations are statistically significant at p < .0001.

N = 100
Nevada and Northeastern were excluded from USNews list of top 100 schools, which (because of ties) includes 102 schools. (Nevada's law review is too new; Northeastern does not have a law review.)

Table 2. Correlations Between US News Data and Journals, US News 50 Top Schools

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SchoolRnk	--	-.95	-.93	-.94	-.79	-.62	-.81
OverScore	-.95	--	.96	.95	.88	.69	.86
PeerAsses	-.93	.96	--	.97	.86	.66	.85
LawJAsses	-.94	.95	.97	--	.83	.66	.81
JournCite	-.79	.88	.86	.83	--	.84	.83
Cases	-.62	.69	.66	.66	.84	--	.61
Impact	-.81	.86	.85	.81	.83	.61	--

1   School Rank
2   Overall score
3   PeerAssessment
4   Lawyer/JudgeAssess
5   Journal Cites
6   Cases
7   Impact

(N=51 rather than 50 because of 3-way tie for 49th place)

Table 3. Correlations between US News Data and Journals, US News Schools 52 to 100

```
              1      2      3      4      5      6      7
SchoolRnk    ---   1.00   -.63   -.36   -.42   -.16   -.47
OverScore  -1.00    --     .64    .36    .42    .18    .48
PeerAsses   -.63    .64    --     .41    .57    .12    .56
LawJAsses   -.36    .36    .41    --     .11   -.11    .34
JournCite   -.42    .42    .57    .11    --     .30    .65
Cases -.16   .18    .12   -.11    .30    --     .12
Impact      -.47    .48    .56    .34    .65    .12    --
```

```
1      School Rank
2      Overall score
3      PeerAssessment
4      Lawyer/JudgeAssess
5      Journal Cites
6      Cases
7      Impact
```

N = 49

Table 4. Correlations Between US News Data and 100 Law Reviews with Most Journal Citations

```
             PeerAsses    LawJAsses    JourCites   Cases Impact
PeerAsses      --           .97           .86        .65        .90
LawJAsses     .97           --            .85        .65        .87
JournCite     .86          .85            --         .82        .87
Cases         .65          .65           .82         --         .64
Impact        .90          .87           .87         .64        --
 N = 100
```

All correlations are statistically significant at p < .0001

5 are from Tier 3 schools
7 are from Tier 4 schools

Table 5. Correlations between US News Data and Journals, US News Tiers 3 and 4


```
                 1      2      3      4      5
PeerAsses      1.00    .74    .41    .25    .27
LJAssess        .74   1.00    .34    .22    .20
JournCite       .41    .34   1.00    .44    .68
CasesCite       .25    .22    .44   1.00    .36
Impact          .27    .20    .68    .36   1.00
```

```
1      PeerAssessment
2      Lawyer/JudgeAssess
3      Journal Cites
4      Cases
5      Impact
```
Chapman, Florida Coastal, and Franklin Pierce were excluded because their law reviews are too new.

N = 74

For n = 74, correlation coefficients of .229, .298, and .375 are significant at the .05, .01, and .001 levels, respectively.

```
Significance of above correlations:
Variable    by Variable       r     Signif Prob
LJAssess    PeerAsses        .7385    .0000
JournCite   PeerAsses        .4075    .0003
JournCite   LJAssess         .3370    .0033
CasesCite   PeerAsses        .2548    .0284
CasesCite   LJAssess         .2230    .0561
CasesCite   JournCite        .4407    .0001
Impact      PeerAsses        .2701    .0199
Impact      LJAssess         .2004    .0869
Impact      JournCite        .6842    .0000
Impact      CasesCite        .3637    .0014
```

Table 6. Correlations between US News Data and Journal Citations, All Schools

```
              1       2       3       4       5       6       7       8
Tier         --     -.85    -.84    -.66     .83    -.53     .73    -.72
PeerAsses   -.85     --      .96     .89    -.85     .71    -.76     .90
LawJAsses   -.84     .96     --      .86    -.83     .69    -.74     .87
JournCite   -.66     .89     .86     --     -.82     .83    -.71     .91
JournRnk     .83    -.85    -.83    -.82     --     -.65     .82    -.84
CaseCite    -.53     .71     .69     .83    -.65     --     -.80     .71
CasesRnk     .73    -.76    -.74    -.71     .82    -.80     --     -.71
Impact      -.72     .90     .87     .91    -.84     .71    -.71     --
```

```
1     Tier (1 through 4)
2     Peer Assessment
3     Lawyer/Judge Assessment
4     Journal Cites
5     Journal Cites Rank (1 through 174)
6     Cases Cites
7     Cases Cites Rank (1 through 174)
8     Impact
```

N = 174
JournRnk and CasesRnk were each ranked from 1 to 174 for the included law reviews.

All correlations are statistically significant at p < .0001

Table 7. Correlations of Leiter Data and Journals, Leiter's Top Schools

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SchoolRank	--	-.93	-.91	-.93	-.72	-.58	-.79	.82	-.80	-.80
Overall score	-.93	--	.97	.96	.86	.69	.87	-.90	.92	.91
PeerAsses	-.91	.97	--	.98	.84	.68	.85	-.88	.91	.90
LawJudgAsses	-.93	.96	.98	--	.80	.66	.80	-.86	.87	.86
Journals97-04	-.72	.86	.84	.80	--	.86	.81	-.77	.83	.81
Cases97-04	-.58	.69	.68	.66	.86	--	.62	-.62	.68	.67
Impact97-04	-.79	.87	.85	.80	.81	.62	--	-.76	.79	.76
LeiterRank	.82	-.90	-.88	-.86	-.77	-.62	-.76	--	-.98	-.96
LeiterMean	-.80	.92	.91	.87	.83	.68	.79	-.98	--	.98
LeiterMedian	-.80	.91	.90	.86	.81	.67	.76	-.96	.98	--

  N = 45

1   SchoolRank (USNews, 2006 rankings)
2   Overall score (USNews, 2006 rankings)
3   PeerAsses (USNews, 2006 rankings)
4   LawJudgAsses (USNews, 2006 rankings)
5   Journals97-04
6   Impact97-04
7   Cases97-04
8   LeiterRank (Leiter, Faculty quality, 2003-04)
9   LeiterMean (Leiter, Faculty quality, 2003-04)
10   LeiterMedian (Leiter, Faculty quality, 2003-04)

All correlations are significant at p < .0001

Table 8
Most Under-Valued Law Reviews in Top 100 Journals (Based on Journal Citations)
        This table reports journals with a difference between law review
citation ranking and US New school ranking of more than 20. Number in
parentheses is the difference.

Albany Law Review (64+)
DePaul Law Review (55+)
Hofstra Law Review (38)
Indiana Law Review (35)
South Texas Law Review (34.5+)
Cardozo Law Review (33)
Chicago-Kent Law Review (31)
Marquette Law Review (26)
Houston Law Review (24)
University of Miami (22)
University of Kansas Law Review (22)

For schools in the US News third and fourth tier, I assigned them a rank of
103 for purposes of this table. For the schools in the fourth tier, which
have journals in the top 100, South Texas, William Mitchell, John Marshall,
New England, Drake, University of Tulsa, and Valparaiso, that likely
substantially over-estimates the schools' ranking. If one assumes that all
fourth tiers are ranked no higher than 136 (behind the 102 schools in US News'
Top 100 and behind the 33 schools in the third tier), then the *William
Mitchell Law Review*, *John Marshall Law Review*, *New England Law Review*, *Drake
Law Review*, *University of Tulsa Law Journal*, and *Valparaiso Law Review* would
all be on this list, in addition to *South Texas Law Review*.

Table 9
Most Over-Valued Law Reviews in Top 100 Journals (Based on Journal Citations)
        This table reports journals with a difference between school overall
rank and law review citation ranking more than 20. Number in parentheses is
the difference.

Utah Law Review (51)
Maryland Law Review (38)
Florida Law Review (36)
Kentucky Law Review (35)
George Mason Law Review (31)
Missouri Law Review (29)
George Washington Law Review (27)
Washington Law Review (24)
Washington and Lee Law Review (22)
Brigham Young University Law Review (21)
Washington University Law Quarterly (21)

Table 10
Most Under-Valued Law Reviews of Top 100 Journals(Based on Court Citations).
        This table reports the difference between ranking of law review citation
by courts and US New school ranking more than 20. Number in parentheses is
the difference.

St. Mary's Law Review (100+)
Louisiana Law Review (75.5)
William Mitchell Law Review (78+)
Drake Law Review (79+)
Houston Law Review (61)

South Carolina Law Review (55.5)
Indiana Law Review (54)
University of Memphis Law Review (47+)
Marquette Law Review (40)
Baylor Law Review (40)
Seton Hall Law Review (35)
Seattle University Law Review (33)
University of Arkansas Law Review (34.5+)
Hofstra Law Review (29.5)
Albany Law Review (30.7+)
Florida State Law Review (24.5)
DePaul Law Review (22)
Alabama Law Review (21.5)

For schools in the US News third and fourth tier, I assigned them a rank of 103 for purposes of this table. For the schools in the fourth tier, which have journals in the top 100, St. Mary's, William Mitchell, and Drake, that likely substantially over-estimates the schools' ranking.

Table 11
Most Over-Valued Law Reviews in Journals at Top 100 Schools (Based on Court Citations)
This table reports the difference between US News school overall rank (for schools in US News Top 100) and law journal citation by courts of more than 20. Number in parentheses is the difference.

Case Western Reserve Law Review (75.5)
Utah Law Review (68.5)
Southern California Law Review (60)
U.C. Davis Law Review (59.5)
Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review (51.5)
George Mason Law Review (46.5)
Hastings Law Journal (41.5)
San Diego Law Review (42.5)
Florida Law Review (41)
University of Pittsburgh Law Review (39.5)
Boston College Law Review (37.5)
Northwestern University Law Review (38)
California Law Review (37)
St. Louis University Law Review (36.5)
Buffalo Law Review (35.5)
Washington and Lee Law Review (33)
Catholic University Law Review (32.5)
University of Richmond Law Review (32.5)
Brigham Young University Law Review (29)
Maryland Law Review (27.5)
Rutgers Law Review (27)
George Washington Law Review (25.5)
Washington University Law Quarterly (21)

Table 12: Re-ranking Tiers 3 and 4

US News Tier 3 & 4 schools, sorted by Number of Citations in Journals
  (schools in bold climbed to third tier from fourth tier)

Top 33 journals of the US News Tier 3 & 4 schools, Based on Citations in
Journals

School	Peer Assess	Journal citations
Albany Law School-Union University (NY)	2.1	1519
DePaul University (IL)	2.3	1293
South Texas College of Law	1.7	987
William Mitchell College of Law (MN)	1.9	764
Santa Clara University (CA)	2.4	756
John Marshall Law School (IL)	1.9	735
Creighton University (NE)	2	717
New England School of Law (MA)	1.8	684
University of San Francisco	2.2	658
Drake University (IA)	2	640
University of Tulsa (OK)	2	638
Valparaiso University (IN)	1.9	613
University of Akron (OH)	1.8	573
University of Missouri-Kansas City	2.3	572
Willamette University (Collins) (OR)	2.1	566
Whittier Law School (CA)	1.6	562
Stetson University (FL)	2.1	557
University of Arkansas-Little Rock (Bowen)	2.1	553
St. Mary's University (TX)	1.8	548
Texas Tech University	1.9	544
Capital University (OH)	1.7	524
Washburn University (KS)	1.9	495
University of Dayton (OH)	1.9	473
Vermont Law School	2.3	469
Widener University (DE)	1.8	467
California Western School of Law	1.7	459
Samford University (Cumberland) (AL)	1.9	430
University of Arkansas-Fayetteville	2.3	426
New York Law School	2.1	426
Southern Illinois University-Carbondale	1.9	405
Wayne State University (MI)	2.4	400
Michigan State University	2.1	392
University of Toledo (OH)	1.9	392

  Final Forty Journals of the US News Tier 3 & 4 schools, Based on Citations
in Journals

Tier 4 Journals Based on Citations in Other Journals
  (schools in bold dropped to fourth tier from third tier)

School	Peer Assess	Journal citations
St. Thomas University (FL)	1.5	389
University of Memphis (Humphreys)	1.8	377
Suffolk University (MA)	2	373
University of Wyoming	2.2	373
University of Idaho	2	370
University of Detroit Mercy	1.5	369
Gonzaga University (WA)	2.1	366

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Oklahoma City University                              1.6    361
Nova Southeastern University (Broad) (FL)             1.8    353
Howard University (DC)                                2.2    349
Duquesne University (PA)                              1.9    344
Northern Kentucky University (Chase)                 1.6    338
Hamline University (MN)                               1.9    337
Loyola University New Orleans                         2.1    335
Golden Gate University (CA)                           1.7    333
University of Maine                                   2.3    333
University of North Dakota                            1.9    331
West Virginia University                             2.1    329
Ohio Northern University (Pettit)                    1.6    324
Southwestern University School of Law (CA)           1.9    317
Roger Williams University (Papitto) (RI)             1.7    307
Northern Illinois University                          1.8    278
Cleveland State Univ. (Cleveland-Marshall)           2.1    273
Pace University (NY)                                  2      269
University of South Dakota                            1.9    261
Touro College (Jacob D. Fuchsberg) (NY)              1.8    255
Regent University (VA)                                1.4    247
Western New England College (MA)                     1.6    233
Thomas M. Cooley Law School (MI)                     1.4    222
University of Montana                                2.1    215
Quinnipiac University (CT)                            1.9    213
Campbell University (Wiggins) (NC)                   1.4    210
Thomas Jefferson School of Law (CA)                  1.5    191
Texas Wesleyan University                             1.6    129
Southern University (LA)                              1.5    105
Mississippi College                                   1.5    90
University of Baltimore                               2      86
Western State University (CA)                         1.3    74
CUNY-Queens College                                   1.9    42
Texas Southern University (Thurgood Marshall)        1.6    37
North Carolina Central University                     1.6    5
```

Table 13. Schools Sorted by Journal Rank (According to Citations in Other Journals)

US News Rank	School	Peer assess	Journals rank	Cases rank
2	Harvard University	4.8	1	1
1	Yale University	4.8	2	5
4	Columbia University	4.7	3	2
3	Stanford University	4.8	4	19.5
8	University of Michigan Ann Arbor	4.5	5	14.5
5	New York University	4.5	6	7.5
27	Fordham University	3.1	7	10
14	Georgetown University	4.2	8	7.5
11	University of California Berkeley	4.5	9	48
8	University of Virginia	4.3	10	21.5
15	University of Texas Austin	4	11	9
11	Cornell University	4.2	12	13
6	University of Chicago	4.6	13	6
15	University of California Los Angeles	4	14	28
17	Vanderbilt University	3.8	15	11
7	University of Pennsylvania	4.3	16	17
19	University of Minnesota Twin Cities	3.6	17	26
10	Northwestern University	4.1	18	48
27	College of William and Mary	3.3	19	29
24	University of Notre Dame	3.2	20	16
27	University of North Carolina Chapel Hill	3.6	21	23
11	Duke University	4.2	22	18
18	University of Southern California	3.7	23	78
36	Indiana University Bloomington	3.2	24	37.5
58	Cardozo-Yeshiva University	2.7	25	53
39	Ohio State University (Moritz)	3.2	26	43.5
41	University of Arizona (Rogers)	3.1	27	36
48	University of Colorado Boulder	2.9	28	56.5
41	Tulane University	3.1	29	21.5
32	Emory University	3.3	30	41
49	University of Connecticut	2.8	31	31.5
32	University of Wisconsin Madison	3.6	32	43.5
22	University of Iowa	3.5	33	27
65	Ill. Institute of Tech.(Chicago-Kent)	2.6	34	82
39	University of California (Hastings)	3.3	35	72.5
26	University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign	3.5	36	41
20	Boston University	3.4	37	34.5
Tier3	Albany Law School-Union University (NY)	2.1	38	72.5
65	University of Houston	2.6	39	4
47	American University	2.9	40	62
36	Wake Forest University	3.1	41	33
32	University of California Davis	3.4	42	91.5
24	Washington University in St. Louis	3.5	43	39
22	Washington and Lee University	4.3	44	56.5
58	University of Cincinnati	2.5	45	75
27	Boston College	3.3	46	65.5
20	George Washington University	3.4	47	45.5
Tier3	DePaul University (IL)	2.3	48	45.5
63	Villanova University	2.6	49	78
58	Loyola Law School (CA)	2.5	50	109.5
27	University of Washington	3.1	51	30

73	University of Miami	2.8	52	55.3
56	Florida State University	2.7	53	31.5
36	University of Georgia	3	54	37.5
52	Southern Methodist University	2.6	55	59
35	Brigham Young University	2.7	56	64
95	Hofstra University	2.4	57	65.5
58	Arizona State University	2.9	58.5	78
69	University of Oregon	2.8	58.5	105.5
95	Indiana University Indianapolis	2.6	60	41
41	University of Alabama Tuscaloosa	2.8	61	19.5
77	University at Buffalo SUNY	2.4	62	112.5
49	Case Western Reserve University	2.8	63	124.5
Tier4	South Texas College of Law	1.7	64.5	96
52	University of Pittsburgh	2.8	64.5	91.5
58	Brooklyn Law School	2.6	66	53
41	University of Florida (Levin)	3.1	67	82
73	St. Louis University	2.4	68	109.5
90	University of South Carolina	2.2	69	34.5
85	Catholic University of America	2.5	70	117.5
63	University of San Diego	2.6	71	105.5
41	George Mason University	2.7	72	87.5
52	University of Tennessee Knoxville	2.7	73	62
100	Marquette University	2.3	74	60
65	Temple University (Beasley)	2.6	75	50.5
83	Seton Hall University	2.5	76	48
73	Rutgers State University Newark	2.6	77	100
100	University of Kansas	2.7	78	96
41	University of Maryland	2.9	79	68.5
Tier4	William Mitchell College of Law (MN)	1.9	80	25
Tier3	Santa Clara University (CA)	2.4	81	85
90	Louisiana State University Baton Rouge	2.3	82	14.5
Tier4	John Marshall Law School (IL)	1.9	83.5	117.5
65	Rutgers State University Camden	2.6	83.5	87.5
77	St. John's University	2.3	85	72.5
73	University of Richmond	2.3	86	105.5
Tier3	Creighton University (NE)	2	87	82
100	Mercer University	2.1	88	68.5
Tier4	New England School of Law (MA)	1.8	89	150
69	Loyola University Chicago	2.4	90	72.5
56	University of Kentucky	2.6	91	53
Tier3	University of San Francisco	2.2	92	142.5
90	University of the Pacific (McGeorge)	2.1	93	117.5
85	Georgia State University	2.3	94	91.5
Tier4	Drake University (IA)	2	95	24
Tier4	University of Tulsa (OK)	2	96	109.5
95	University of Denver (Sturm)	2.3	97	105.5
69	University of Missouri Columbia	2.7	98	68.5
Tier4	Valparaiso University (IN)	1.9	99	87.5
49	University of Utah (S.J. Quinney)	2.7	100	117.5
77	University of Nebraska Lincoln	2.5	101	82
Tier3	University of Akron (OH)	1.8	102	131
Tier3	University of Missouri–Kansas City	2.3	103	96
Tier3	Willamette University (Collins) (OR)	2.1	104	124.5
52	Baylor University	2.4	105	12
Tier4	Whittier Law School (CA)	1.6	106	146
Tier3	Stetson University (FL)	2.1	107	117.5
Tier3	University of Arkansas-Little Rock	2.1	108	117.5
Tier4	St. Mary's University (TX)	1.8	109	3
Tier3	Texas Tech University	1.9	110	50.5

77	Pepperdine University (McConnell)	2.2	111	131
95	Syracuse University	2.4	112	100
Tier4	Capital University (OH)	1.7	113	167.5
77	Lewis and Clark College (Northwestern)	2.3	114	155.5
95	Seattle University	2.2	115	62
Tier3	Washburn University (KS)	1.9	116	136.5
Tier4	University of Dayton (OH)	1.9	117	162
Tier3	Vermont Law School	2.3	118	146
Tier4	Widener University (DE)	1.8	119	91.5
Tier4	California Western School of Law	1.7	120	171
90	Penn State U (Dickinson School of Law)	2.2	121	96
Tier3	Samford University (Cumberland) (AL)	1.9	122	82
Tier3	New York Law School	2.1	123.5	124.5
Tier3	University of Arkansas–Fayetteville	2.3	123.5	68.5
Tier3	Southern Illinois University–Carbondale	1.9	125	150
Tier3	Wayne State University (MI)	2.4	126	117.5
85	University of Louisville (Brandeis)	2.2	127	124.5
Tier3	Michigan State University	2.1	128.5	146
Tier3	University of Toledo (OH)	1.9	128.5	142.5
77	University of Oklahoma	2.4	130	109.5
Tier4	St. Thomas University (FL)	1.5	131	131
Tier3	University of Memphis (Humphreys)	1.8	132	56.5
69	University of New Mexico	2.5	133	124.5
Tier4	Suffolk University (MA)	2	134.5	96
Tier3	University of Wyoming	2.2	134.5	100
Tier3	University of Idaho	2	136	142.5
Tier4	University of Detroit Mercy	1.5	137	157
Tier3	Gonzaga University (WA)	2.1	138	150
Tier4	Oklahoma City University	1.6	139	117.5
83	University of Hawaii (Richardson)	2.3	140	112.5
Tier4	Nova Southeastern University (FL)	1.8	141	153.5
Tier3	Howard University (DC)	2.2	142	173.5
Tier3	Duquesne University (PA)	1.9	143	136.5
Tier4	Northern Kentucky University (Chase)	1.6	144	142.5
Tier4	Hamline University (MN)	1.9	145	159
Tier3	Loyola University New Orleans	2.1	146	131
Tier4	Golden Gate University (CA)	1.7	147.5	162
Tier3	University of Maine	2.3	147.5	124.5
Tier3	University of North Dakota	1.9	149	102.5
Tier3	West Virginia University	2.1	150	87.5
Tier4	Ohio Northern University (Pettit)	1.6	151	159
Tier3	Southwestern University (CA)	1.9	152	139.5
Tier4	Roger Williams University (Papitto) (RI)	1.7	153	155.5
Tier4	Northern Illinois University	1.8	154	136.5
85	University of Mississippi	2.2	155	76
Tier3	Cleveland State University	2.1	156	159
Tier4	Pace University (NY)	2	157	131
Tier4	University of South Dakota	1.9	158	131
Tier4	Touro College (Jacob D. Fuchsberg) (NY)	1.8	159	102.5
Tier4	Regent University (VA)	1.4	160	165
Tier4	Western New England College (MA)	1.6	161	136.5
Tier4	Thomas M. Cooley Law School (MI)	1.4	162	165
Tier3	University of Montana	2.1	163	131
Tier4	Quinnipiac University (CT)	1.9	164	150
Tier4	Campbell University (Wiggins) (NC)	1.4	165	150
Tier4	Thomas Jefferson School of Law (CA)	1.5	166	162
Tier4	Texas Wesleyan University	1.6	167	153.5
Tier4	Southern University (LA)	1.5	168	171
Tier4	Mississippi College	1.5	169	167.5

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Tier4 University of Baltimore                    2      170    139.5
Tier4 Western State University (CA)             1.3     171    165
Tier4 CUNY-Queens College                       1.9     172    171
Tier4 Texas Southern University                 1.6     173    169
Tier4 North Carolina Central University         1.6     174    173.5
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