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Ranking Law Schools, 2015: Student Aptitude, Employment Outcome, and Law Review Citations

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Alfred L. Brophy[1]

Abstract

This essay builds on a paper released last year that ranked law schools on three variables: the median LSAT of entering students of the most recent class, the most recently available employment outcome for each school's graduates, and citations to each school's main law reviews over the past eight years. This paper updates that study with LSAT median data for the class entering in fall 2014, employment data for the class graduating in 2014 ten months after graduation, and the most recent law review citation data for 2007 through 2014. It studies 195 ABA approved law schools.

In addition to using more recent data, this study changes the method of combining those data. Where the last paper used simple ranks for each variable and averaged them, this study has a more granular approach to the data. It converts each school's median LSAT score and the percentage of students employed in full-time, permanent, JD-required jobs ten months after graduation (excluding school-funded positions and solo practitioners) to standard scores. In addition, given the dramatic differences in nuimber of law review citations among schools, it employs a common log transformation of law review citations and then converts the transformed scores to standard scores. The paper combines the first two scores to provide a two-variable ranking, and then combines all three variables to provide a three-variable ranking. The paper reports average scores for the three-variable ranking, thus permitting examination of how close schools are to each other. It also ranks the 195 ABA-approved law schools in the United States (excluding the three schools in Puerto Rico) that *U.S. News* included in its rankings released in March 2015. And it compares the new, two- and three- variable rankings to the *U.S. News* provided ranks in March 2015. It identifies the schools that improve and decline the most with the new rankings.

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Nearly five years into the decline in law school applicants, there continues to be extraordinary concern among prospective students, legal educators, and the practicing bar about the state of legal education. These questions about the quality and content of education are occurring alongside long-term changes in the market for and delivery of legal services.

People considering attending law school are understandably focused on costs and employment prospects. Moreover, as the market for entry-level lawyers has continued to be poor, students want competitive edges. Common advice to prospective students is to attend well-regarded law schools. As competition increases to recruit students, schools are responding to prospective student preferences. The legal academic world is seeking the best students they can find and having the best job outcomes they can.

U.S. News & World Report rankings include a number of factors. *U.S. News* weights especially heavily peer and lawyer/judge assessment; it also includes student quality as measured by LSAT scores of entering students, student selectivity as measured by percentage of applicants accepted, expenditures per student, bar pass rate, job outcome data, and even library resources.[2] In response to the increasingly detailed job data that the ABA is collecting, *U.S. News* now includes employment outcomes as part of its ranking.[3]

While *U.S. News*' rankings include many variables, there is reason to focus attention on student quality and student outcome.[4] The former is of concern to students because so much of the law school experience relates to interactions that students have with each other that the quality of other students ought to be an important factor for prospective students to consider. This paper uses the median LSAT scores of students entering in fall 2014, as reported by schools to the ABA, as its measure of

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[2] *See* Sam Flanigan and Robert Morse, *Methodology: 2016 Best Law Schools Rankings*, available at: http://www.usnews.com/education/best-graduate-schools/articles/law-schools-methodology (reporting that "The *U.S. News* rankings of 198 law schools fully accredited by the American Bar Association are based on a weighted average of the 12 measures of quality described below. Data were collected in fall 2014 and early 2015.").

[3] The placement success counted for 20% of the U.S. News 2016 rankings. *See id.* That included 14% for placement success of the class of 2013 at graduation and 4% for the placement success of the class of 2013 after nine months, as well as a small percentage, apparently, for a school's bar passage. It remains unclear how exactly *U.S. News* weighted "the number of grads employed in 43 of these different types of post-J.D. jobs, employment statuses and durations." *Id.* at page2 But we know that they gave full weight to full-time, long term employment in JD-required jobs unless those jobs were school-funded, in which case those were given less weight. It remains unclear how much less weight those jobs received.

[4] *See, e.g.,* Laura Santoski, *Another Law School Ranking System: Any Good?*, available at http://blueprintprep.com/lsatblog/law-school-2/another-law-school-ranking-system-any-good/

student quality. The median LSAT tells about the revealed preferences of applicants; it also tells a great deal about the quality of the educational experience.

Employment outcome is of primary concern to prospective students and thus is central to the choice of a law school. There is an extensive literature on how to measure student employment outcomes.[5] The literature addresses whether it is appropriate to include school-funded jobs and whether to include "JD advantaged" jobs in measuring employment outcome.[6] To be sure, school funded positions can assist with the transition to practice. And many schools provide funding for such "bridge" positions. Table 1 lists the schools who employed 5% or more of their 2014 graduating class in full-time, long-term J.D.-required positions. Prospective students comparing law schools may want to consider the assistance that those schools have provided to students in making the transition to practice. Nevertheless, there is also a good rationale for excluding those positions, because they may not always reflect the kinds of desirable jobs that are on par with full-time JD required jobs with law firms, public interest organizations, and government employers. Therefore, this paper settled on long-term, full-time JD-required jobs (omitting school-funded and solo practice) as the best single measure.[7]

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[5] *See, e.g.,* Bernard A. Burk, *What's New About the New Normal: The Evolving Market for New Lawyers in the 21st Century,* 41 FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW 541-608 (2014) (discussing measures of employment outcomes, including "JD advantaged" positions).

[6] Law School Transparency provides extended discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of various measures of outcome. Their "employment score" measure is similar to one employed here, except that they exclude positions are solo practitioners. They also have a separate underemployment measure. http://www.lstscorereports.com/guides/Methodology/

[7] There are problems with using a single variable as a measure of employment outcome, to be sure. The percentage of graduates employed in long-term, JD required jobs "does not in any way offer a complete picture of the choices available to graduates of Yale Law School, nor of the decisions they make. As a law school, we seek out and support students with extremely varied backgrounds and interests." Kelly Voight, *Pulling Back the Curtain on the Latest US News Rankings*, available at http://www.law.yale.edu/studentlife/cdoprospectivestudentsemploystatsusnews.htm
Dean Voight explains further:

We provide tools to enable our students to pursue a multidisciplinary course of study and engage in intellectual pursuits of interest to them. It comes as no surprise to us, therefore, when many of our graduates turn down traditional legal employment for different types of opportunities. For example, several of our graduating students each year forego employment altogether to pursue advanced degrees, most often with the goal of being hired as a scholar by a law school. Seven graduates in the Class of 2013 (3.4% of the Class) took that route. These graduates will undoubtedly secure meaningful employment upon completion of their degree programs. Additionally, several of our graduates each year choose professional positions, often involving policy, research or teaching, for which bar passage is not required and which do not

The third and final variable used in this paper is citations to a law school's main law review over the period 2007-2014. This is designed to tell something about the intellectual orientation and culture of the school and to reveal something about the school's standing in the legal education community.[8] *U.S. News* weights heavily reputation of law schools among other law faculty and among judges and lawyers.[9] In place of those notoriously static and proprietary variables, this paper turns to citations to each school's main law review as a proxy for academic reputation. Previous research has shown that there is a high correlation between the *U.S. News* peer assessment scores and citations to schools' main law reviews.[10] While many anonymous commentators criticized the inclusion of the scholarly output of a law school as a significant factor in ranking in the previous paper,[11] citations offer one gauge that reflects the scholarly output and aspirations of a school. Moreover, that is not proprietary as *U.S.*

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fit squarely in the ABA's definition of "JD Advantage." Six graduates in the Class of 2013 (3% of the Class) accepted these types of positions. All of these graduates are fulfilling their professional goals and personal aspirations, just not within the strictures of the US News definition of "employed."

More importantly, beyond the data depicted on the ranked list of schools, this year US News is "discounting" the value of jobs funded by law schools and in some undisclosed way incorporating this "discount" into their overall ranking formula. We are extremely concerned that "discounting" year-long law school funded public interest fellowships will discourage law schools from offering these valuable opportunities to their graduates in future years.

Id. This is certainly a good explanation for why Yale Law performs less well than many of the schools that most of us would think are less good than Yale in student outcomes. However, there is reason to doubt whether such an explanation works for many schools beyond Yale.

[8] *See* Alfred L. Brophy, *The Emerging Importance of Law Review Rankings for Law School Rankings, 2003-2007*, 78 U. COLO. L. REV. 35 (2007).

[9] *U.S. News* weights peer assessment as 25% of its ranking and lawyer/judge assessment as 15%, for a total of 40% for what it calls the "quality assessment" scores. *See* Flanigan and Morse, *supra* note 2.

[10] Brophy, *supra* note 8.

[11] See, e.g., Comment of Anon, June 20, 2014 at 10:17 AM, to *Ranking Law Schools Based on LSAT, Employment Outcome, and Citations*, available at: http://www.thefacultylounge.org/2014/06/ranking-law-schools-based-on-lsat-employment-outcome-and-citations.html ("I'm still not sold on law school citations as a relevant proxy for a number of reasons.").

News' peer and lawyer/judge assessment scores are; and citations are not as susceptible to manipulation as are the *U.S. News* peer and lawyer/judge assessment scores. Citations, moreover, are one popular tool for ranking – often, as in the work of Brian Leiter[12] and Gregory Sisk,[13] the citations are to the work of law faculty members.[14] The present paper focuses on citations to recent issues of schools' main law reviews as a measure of school quality.[15]

1. Describing the Variables: Median LSAT, Employment Outcome, and Law Review Citations

This paper responds to several criticisms of the *U.S. News* law school rankings. First, there is the criticism that *U.S. News* uses too many different variables, some of which are irrelevant or distracting. The second criticism is that *U.S. News* focuses insufficient attention on employment outcomes. The third criticism is that *U.S. News* focuses too much on the largely static peer assessments that may poorly reflect the current quality of schools. In response to these criticisms, this paper turns to three variables. The first is a measure of student quality: median LSAT score of first year students entering in the fall of 2014. This was taken from data reported by law schools to the ABA and posted to their website.[16] The second measure is outcome for graduates: the employment data for the class that graduated in spring 2014 that was reported to

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[12] *See* Brian Leiter, *How to Rank Law Schools*, 81 IND. L.J. 47 (2006); Brian Leiter, Top 25 Law Faculties in Scholarly Impact, 2005-2009, http://www.leiterrankings.com/new/2010_scholarlyimpact.shtml

[13] *See* Gregory Sisk, Valerie Aggerbeck, Debby Hackerson, and Mary Wells, *Scholarly Impact of Law School Faculties in 2012: Applying Leiter Scores to Rank the Top Third*, 9 U. ST. THOMAS L.J. 838 (2013), available at http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2109815 Gregory Sisk et al., *Scholarly Impact of Law School Faculties: Extending the Leiter Rankings to the Top 70* (2010), available at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1674764

[14] Theodore Eisenberg & Martin T. Wells, *Ranking and Explaining the Scholarly Impact of Law Schools*, 27 J. L. STUD. 373 (1998); Theodore Eisenberg & Martin T. Wells, *Ranking Law Journals and the Limits of Journal Citation Reports*, available at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2084169

[15] *See, e.g.,* Ronen Perry, *The Relative Value of American Law Reviews: Refinement and Implementation*, 39 CONN. L. REV. 1-41 (2006); Ronen Perry, *The Relative Value of American Law Reviews: A Critical Appraisal of Ranking Methods*, 11 VA J. L. & TECH. 1 (2006).

[16] Fall 2014 1L Enrollment, available at: http://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/statistics.html

the ABA and posted to their website.[17] I use the percentage of graduates from the class of 2014 who were employed ten months after graduation in full-time, permanent JD required jobs, excluding school-funded and solo practitioners.[18] Finally, this paper uses citations to each school's primary law review from 2007 through 2014, which are provided by John Doyle of Washington and Lee's law library.[19]

The analysis here uses standardized scores for each of those three variables. The student input (median LSAT for class entering in fall 2014) and output (percentage of the class employed at full-time, JD-required jobs ten months after graduation, excluding solo practitioners and school-funded positions), the raw scores were transformed to standard scores with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10. The data for law review citations were very skewed at the upper end; therefore, the raw scores were adjusted using a common log transformation and then were transformed to a standard score, with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10. Table 2 presents the raw data on those three

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[17] Complete Employment Data for 2014 is available at:
http://employmentsummary.abaquestionnaire.org/

The instructions regarding reporting employment status for the class of 2014 are in ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, 2015 Employment Questionnaire (For 2014 Graduates) Definitions & Instructions, available at:
http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/legal_education_and_admissions_to_the_bar/Questionnaires/2015_employment_questionnaire_definitionsandinstructions.authcheckdam.pdf

[18] http://employmentsummary.abaquestionnaire.org/

[19] Law Journals: Submissions and Ranking, 2007 - 2014, released in March 2015, which is available at:
http://lawlib.wlu.edu/LJ/index.aspx

For six schools -- Atlanta's John Marshall, Arizona Summit, Charlotte, Drexel, Elon, the University of California-Irvine -- whose law reviews were published for less than the full period under study, I assumed that their remaining years would generate the same number of citations per year that they had, on average, generated to this point. Northeastern University, which has no law review, was assigned a rank at the median of law reviews for the other 194 schools.

For Widener University this paper uses citations to the *Delaware Journal of Corporate Law* rather than the *Widener Law Review*. The former is older and more heavily cited than the latter and it seemed in this case fairer to Widener Law School to give the school credit for the journal's performance. *See* The Delaware Journal of Coporate Law, available at: http://www.djcl.org/; History of Widener Law Review, available at http://widenerlawreview.org/about-wlr/ There appear to be no other school where a "speciality" law review is more heavily cited than the "main" law review. I have also combined data on LSAT and employment for the two Widener campuses in this study, so that there is only one ranking for Widener. Given the recent installation of separate deans for the Widener Delaware and Harrisburg campuses future studies – if any – will likely rank the two schools separately.

I assigned the median law review citations to Northeastern University, which does not publish a law review.

variables; it also presents the standard scores and schools' ranks on the combined scores on (a) LSAT and employment, and (b) the combined scores on LSAT, employment, and law review citations.

I also analyze the 153 schools that were ranked by *U.S. News* in its March 2015 analysis.[20] For those 153 schools this paper provides the difference between the new ranks on the two and three variable ranks and the *U.S. News* rank. Throughout this paper I refer to the *U.S. News* overall ranks as a benchmark to gauge the new rankings developed here. This is because *U.S. News* is the leading current method for ranking law schools and I want to see how the new rankings here compare to the benchmark that most people use. This is not meant as an endorsement of *U.S. News*; in fact, one of my hopes is that this paper will add to the growing interest in alternative measures.

Perhaps a competitor ranking scheme for *U.S News* should include other variables. In fact, I have previously suggested that other factors be added to the *U.S. News* ranking equation, including the percentage of African American students fsat each law school.[21] I continue to believe that measures including the diversity of students and faculty – and other measures like faculty quality – are important. In future years I hope to include some more of those kinds of data in rankings. However, this particular exploration of a relatively simple ranking focuses on only three factors.

2. LSAT and Employment: The Two-Variable Rankings

One simple way of ranking employs student quality and employment outcomes. Table 3 provides standard scores for schools' median LSAT for the class entering in 2014 and the percentage of the class who graduated in 2014 who were employed at full-time, long-term JD-required jobs ten months after graduation, excluding school-funded and solo practitioner positions. The table lists schools ranked according to their performance on the two-variable standard score average. For the sake of comparison with *U.S. News*, the fifth column presents each school's *U.S. News* ranking for the 153 schools ranked by *U.S. News*. The sixth and final column subtracts the new rank from the *U.S. News* overall rank. That shows how much the new two-variable rank compares to the *U.S. News* rank.

The two-variable scores correlate highly with *U.S. News*' peer assessment scores (.92). And, examining the 153 ranked schools, there is also a high correlation between two-variable scores and *U.S. News* ranks (.90). Table 4 lists the schools that improved the most in the two- variable rank in comparison with their *U.S. News* rankings. Those are institutions whose entering students and employment outcomes suggest they are substantially better than their U.S. News rankings would suggest. For at least some of the largest outliers this seems to be due to their strong job performance. For instance, Drexel and the University of Montana each places 40 spots ahead of its *U.S. News* rank.

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[20] There were another 42 schools that were listed by *U.S. News* as unranked. While those schools are included in this paper, they are excluded from the analysis involving change from *U.S. News* rank to the new rank here.

[21] Alfred L. Brophy, *African American Student Enrollment and Law School Ranking*, 27 ST. JOHN'S J. CIV. RIGHTS & ECON. DEVELOPMENT 15 (2013).

Graduates of both schools have better employment outcomes than their *U.S. News* rank would predict.

Table 5, by contrast, lists the schools that declined the most in the two-variable in comparison with their *U.S. News* rankings. As with the schools that improved the most, employment rank seems to be the cause. These numbers suggest that prospective students should look very carefully at placement outcomes and that following the overall *U.S. News* rankings by themselves may lead students astray.

3. LSAT, Employment, and Law Review Citations: The Three-Variable Ranking

While some observers of law school rankings believe that the two key factors are LSAT and employment, there is good reason to add another measure to gauge reputation of an institution. *U.S. News* does this primarily through their reputation scores, which collectively account for 40% of their ranking.[22] Because those numbers are proprietary, are notoriously static, and are perhaps subject to gaming by schools, I sought another variable that might provide a measure of law school reputation and quality. Citations to law schools' main law reviews are highly correlated with *U.S. News*' peer assessment scores, so they provide a free, close proxy.[23] But there are also independent reasons to suggest that recent citations may provide a good measure: they reflect citations to work published recently and thus may represent the intellectual orientation of the best students at a school. Moreover, because the journals that are perceived as better will likely have a better selection of articles there is something of a feedback loop. Reviews that are perceived as best have the opportunity to publish what they believe to be the best work. There are reasons to be skeptical of these assumptions, of course. Not the least one of them is that we know that the journals associated with the most prestigious schools do not always publish the most-cited work.[24] Nevertheless, I have chosen to use citations as a third variable to help bring some other precision related to prestige and intellectual culture of the schools to the ranking process. Citations offer a measure of the success of the law school's academic project.

Table 6 reports standard scores for 195 the number of citations to each school's main law review from 2007 through 2014 in addition to the standard scores for the two-variable ranks. It also reports the mean of those three ranks for each school and it orders the schools based on those three variables. Finally, it reports the school's *U.S. News* ranking in spring 2015 and the difference between the new rank and the *U.S. News* rank.

This paper uses standard scores for each of the three variables and then averages those scores
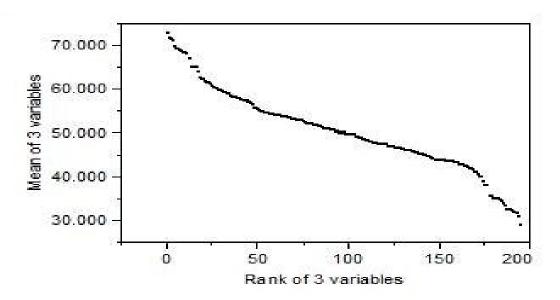
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[22] Flanigan and Morse, *supra* note 2.

[23] *See* Alfred L. Brophy, *The Relationship Between Law Review Citations and Law School Reputation*, 39 CONN. L. REV. 43, 50 (2006); Brophy, *supra* note 8.

[24] *See, e.g.,* Alfred L. Brophy, *The Signaling Value of Law Reviews: An Exploration of Citations and Prestige*, 36 FLA. STATE U. L. REV. 229 (2009).

to preserve as much data as possible.[25] The use of standard scores allows for measuring finer distinctions about the differences between schools than ranks. The mean of the three variable average scores for all 195 schools is 50; the standard deviation is 9.25. Harvard has the highest average standard score (72.5); Texas Tech is at the median, with an average standard score of 49.69; Charlotte School of Law is the lowest, with an average standard score of 28.68. Figure 1 displays the relationship between schools' average standard scores by plotting standard scores against schools' ranks. It is apparent that the most highly ranked schools have average scores substantially larger than almost all others; many schools in the middle are within a fairly narrow band of average standard scores, and average standard scores decline noticeably towards the bottom of the rank. One implication of this is that for mid-range schools, other factors, such as tuition, scholarships, location, and special aspects of the curriculum may be particularly important in school choice.

Figure 1. Ranks of Law Schools Plotted Against Average Standard Scores on Three-Variable Rank (LSAT, Employment, and Citations).

Some schools have a notable difference between their new ranking and the *U.S. News* ranking. Table 7 lists those schools whose new rank improves by at least twenty places in comparison to their *U.S. News* ranking. That is, the three-variable ranking suggests that the schools are substantially better than *U.S. News* suggests. Some schools that did particularly well in the previous version of this study

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[25]   The last iteration of this paper used ranks on those three variables and averaged those ranks. *See* Alfred L. Brophy, *Ranking Law Schools with LSATs, Employment Outcomes, and Law Review Citations*, *forthcoming* 91 INDIANA LAW JOURNAL SUPPLEMENT ___ (2015).

have, unsurprisingly, found this ranking method superior to *U.S. News'* method.[26] By contrast, table 8 lists the schools whose new rank is significantly worse in comparison to their *U.S. News* ranking. That is, the schools listed in table 8 perform less well on the new rank than on *U.S. News*. Those schools have relatively poorer job placement, LSAT medians, and/or law review citations than their *U.S. News* rank would predict.

The three-variable score and *U.S. News* peer assessments are highly correlated (.94). (Table 9) Focusing just on *U.S. News'* 153 ranked law schools, the correlation between *U.S. News* rank and the three-variable rank is -.91. The upshot of this is that the three-variable ranks are quite close approximations of *U.S. News*. In some ways this is good news; the substitute rankings, which rely on readily available data, are confirmed by *U.S. News*.

Conclusions

There are several conclusions from this initial exploration. First, one can largely replicate the *U.S. News* rankings with a small number of easily available data. While *U.S. News* has received extraordinary attention, their rankings are quite similar to a simple compilation of a few key variables – basic LSAT data, basic employment data, and basic citation data. However, and second, there are some schools that are rather significantly either under-ranked (or over-ranked) by *U.S. News* when we focus on several critical factors. That is, when we focus on student quality, employment outcome, and citations to a school's law review, some schools appear to be significantly better (and in some cases significantly worse) than their *U.S. News* ranking. Just as we are hearing about personalized medicine, we should try to match prospective students to schools that meet their needs. Prospective students should use general rankings measures like those of *U.S. News* and those presented here as a starting point. But they should also look at how well schools meet their needs for affordability, job outcomes, educational quality, their own family situation, and vocational goals. Prospective students should examine closely at those factors that matter to them, rather than just focusing on overall *U.S. News* ranking.

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[26] *See* Chuck Crumbo, *USC Law School Dean: $80M Building a Launching Point*, COLUMBIA REGIONAL BUSINESS REPORT (September 1, 2014) http://www.columbiabusinessreport.com/news/52380-usc-law-school-dean-80m-building-a-launching-point (quoting University of South Carolina Law Dean Wilcox who noted that a previous version of this study, which ranked South Carolina Law 56, may be a better ranking method than *U.S. News*); *Boyd School of Law Ranked 53 on Law Schools List Based on LSATs, Employment and Citations* available at: http://unlvlawblog.blogspot.com/2014/06/boyd-school-of-law-ranked-53-on-law.html (nothing the UNLV's William S. Boyd School of law is ranked 53 in last year's version of this study).

Table 1

**Schools with Largest Percentage of School-funded,
JD-Required, Full-time Long-term Positions**

School	Percentage of Class of 2014 In School-Funded, Full-Time, Long-Term JD-Required Positions
Emory	19.4
USC	14.3
George Washington	13.4
Notre Dame	12.3
Vanderbilt	11.3
UC-Davis	11.2
UC-Irvine	10.8
Georgetown	10.2
American	9.6
Virginia	9.5
UCLA	9.2
William & Mary	8.8
Michigan	8.5
Illinois	8.1
BYU	8.0
NYU	7.5
UC-Berkeley	7.0
Columbia	6.6
Texas	6.6
Arizona	6.3
Cornell	5.8
Washington (St. Louis)	5.4
Stanford	5.3
Chicago	5.2

Table 2
Law School Ranks with Combined Standard Scores
of LSAT and Employment and LSAT, Employment, and Law Review Citations

Rank 2 var	Rank 3 var	School	Standard scores			Raw scores		
			LSAT	Emp%	Cites	LSAT	Emp%	Cites
1	1	Harvard	75.93	70.55	71.03	173	85.49	6506
2	2	Columbia	74.45	71.73	68.29	172	87.18	4900
3	4	Pennsylvania	70.00	74.67	68.19	169	91.37	4849
4	3	Stanford	74.45	70.22	68.76	172	85.03	5148
5	8	Chicago	71.48	71.37	63.28	170	86.67	2917
6	5	NYU	71.48	70.91	65.56	170	86.01	3696
7	6	Duke	70.00	72.24	64.70	169	87.91	3380
8	9	Cornell	67.04	73.75	64.54	167	90.05	3325
9	7	Virginia	70.00	70.07	66.69	169	84.81	4155
10	12	UC-Berkeley	67.04	70.21	66.01	167	85.02	3870
11	11	Michigan	68.52	67.95	67.40	168	81.79	4472
12	10	Yale	75.93	59.37	69.12	173	69.57	5344
13	13	Northwestern	68.52	65.29	66.52	168	78.01	4080
14	17	Vanderbilt	67.04	62.64	64.08	167	74.23	3170
15	15	Texas	67.04	60.53	66.62	167	71.23	4123
16	16	UCLA	67.04	60.47	66.57	167	71.13	4101
17	21	Washington (St. Louis)	65.56	61.69	58.35	166	72.87	1752
18	14	Georgetown	67.04	59.31	67.97	167	69.49	4743
19	18	Minnesota	62.60	61.76	66.32	164	72.97	3996
20	22	Boston College	59.63	62.73	62.14	162	74.36	2593
21	26	USC	65.56	56.15	59.28	166	64.98	1928
22	19	Iowa	56.67	64.78	65.03	160	77.27	3496
23	33	Georgia	61.11	60.12	55.15	163	70.64	1258
24	25	George Washington	64.08	56.45	61.90	165	65.41	2530
25	31	Alabama	61.11	59.38	57.36	163	69.59	1581
26	23	Boston University	61.11	58.19	63.87	163	67.89	3102
27	20	Fordham	61.11	58.10	66.62	163	67.76	4124
28	29	Emory	64.08	54.80	59.49	165	63.06	1971
29	24	Notre Dame	61.11	57.20	64.75	163	66.48	3399
30	44	Arizona State	59.63	58.04	53.20	162	67.68	1028
31	37	BYU	59.63	57.84	55.95	162	67.39	1366
32	28	North Carolina	58.15	58.78	62.06	161	68.72	2571
33	60	UC-Irvine	62.60	54.31	43.74	164	62.37	386
34	30	UC-Davis	59.63	57.06	61.31	162	66.27	2381
35	36	Ohio State	55.19	61.01	57.58	159	71.90	1617
36	27	William & Mary	61.11	54.94	64.00	163	63.26	3145

37	35	Washington (Seattle)	62.60	53.36	59.58	164	61.00	1989
38	50	Kentucky	49.26	66.58	48.85	155	79.84	655
39	45	SMU	58.15	57.52	53.96	161	66.93	1112
40	39	Wake Forest	58.15	57.46	57.49	161	66.84	1603
41	43	Colorado	58.15	57.33	55.64	161	66.67	1324
42	38	Arizona	58.15	56.36	58.73	161	65.28	1822
43	32	Illinois	58.15	55.69	62.99	161	64.32	2831
44	41	Washington & Lee	58.15	55.31	59.05	161	63.78	1884
45	42	Wisconsin	58.15	55.15	58.17	161	63.56	1720
46	34	Indiana (Bloomington)	58.15	55.12	62.32	161	63.51	2642
47	74	Baylor	55.19	57.50	44.62	159	66.91	423
48	58	Georgia State	53.71	58.75	49.05	158	68.69	669
49	40	Florida	53.71	58.47	60.56	158	68.28	2203
50	48	Florida State	55.19	56.90	53.72	159	66.04	1085
51	83	New Mexico	46.30	65.55	41.93	153	78.38	320
52	51	Seton Hall	50.74	60.78	52.68	156	71.58	974
53	47	Tulane	58.15	53.01	57.18	161	60.50	1552
54	56	Kansas	53.71	56.55	52.20	158	65.55	927
55	53	Penn State	53.71	56.00	53.30	158	64.77	1039
56	54	Miami	52.23	57.39	53.15	157	66.75	1023
57	79	Oklahoma	52.23	57.17	45.30	157	66.43	454
58	62	Temple	56.67	52.71	51.05	160	60.08	823
59	59	UNLV	53.71	55.48	51.93	158	64.03	901
60	49	Houston	55.19	53.86	56.50	159	61.72	1447
61	68	Villanova	52.23	56.16	50.89	157	65.00	809
62	52	Utah	53.71	54.48	55.19	158	62.60	1263
63	69	Nebraska	50.74	57.33	50.26	156	66.67	758
64	55	Missouri (Columbia)	52.23	55.77	54.71	157	64.44	1202
65	71	LSU	49.26	58.56	50.23	155	68.42	756
66	66	Richmond	56.67	49.64	53.73	160	55.70	1086
67	65	Loyola (Los Angeles)	55.19	50.95	53.95	159	57.58	1111
68	64	Maryland	55.19	50.61	54.30	159	57.09	1152
69	77	St. John's	52.23	53.15	49.64	157	60.70	711
70	70	South Carolina	49.26	56.06	52.93	155	64.85	1000
71	57	George Mason	58.15	47.16	56.44	161	52.17	1437
72	46	Cardozo	55.19	49.93	63.80	159	56.12	3081
73	110	Montana	47.78	57.04	39.23	154	66.25	242
74	76	Rutgers (Newark)	50.74	53.83	50.96	156	61.67	815
75	87	Tulsa	47.78	56.38	47.49	154	65.31	569
76	82	Northeastern	58.15	45.96	50.24	161	50.46	757
77	119	New Hampshire	49.26	54.55	37.72	155	62.70	207
78	75	Case Western	55.19	48.56	52.51	159	54.17	957
79	78	Tennessee	53.71	49.12	52.18	158	54.97	925
80	73	St. Louis	49.26	53.39	54.89	155	61.05	1224
81	89	Mercer	44.82	57.66	48.80	152	67.13	652
82	132	Florida International	50.74	51.56	35.53	156	58.44	165

83	102	Rutgers (Camden)	49.26	52.99	46.14	155	60.47	495
84	72	Cincinnati	49.26	52.65	55.76	155	60.00	1340
85	94	Louisville	46.30	55.03	48.92	153	63.39	660
86	85	Loyola (Chicago)	52.23	48.85	51.89	157	54.58	898
87	113	Drexel	47.78	52.85	42.54	154	60.28	341
88	67	Lewis & Clark	53.71	46.83	58.75	158	51.71	1825
89	80	SUNY (Buffalo)	47.78	52.43	54.47	154	59.69	1172
90	100	Syracuse	49.26	50.79	48.61	155	57.35	639
91	81	Pepperdine	56.67	43.15	54.65	160	46.46	1195
92	96	Drake	44.82	54.81	49.68	152	63.08	714
93	86	Denver	50.74	48.80	53.27	156	54.51	1035
94	61	UC-Hastings	53.71	45.81	60.94	158	50.25	2291
95	138	Hawaii	50.74	48.70	36.63	156	54.37	185
96	98	Texas Tech	47.78	51.40	49.89	154	58.22	730
97	63	Connecticut	52.23	46.95	61.02	157	51.87	2310
98	114	Idaho	43.34	55.62	43.74	151	64.23	386
99	103	West Virginia	47.78	50.80	49.69	154	57.36	715
100	90	San Diego	55.19	43.28	52.47	159	46.64	953
101	99	Washburn	43.34	55.03	50.31	151	63.39	762
102	106	Pittsburgh	52.23	46.11	47.54	157	50.68	572
103	84	Brooklyn	50.74	47.29	54.96	156	52.36	1234
104	117	Stetson	49.26	48.72	43.89	155	54.40	392
105	88	Chicago-Kent	52.23	45.64	53.47	157	50.00	1057
106	108	Creighton	44.82	52.76	47.57	152	60.15	574
107	101	Missouri (Kansas City)	44.82	52.75	50.97	152	60.14	816
108	93	Albany	43.34	53.89	53.12	151	61.76	1020
109	97	Indiana (Indianapolis)	44.82	51.80	52.48	152	58.78	954
110	115	Wayne State	50.74	45.84	45.96	156	50.30	486
111	128	South Dakota	38.89	57.33	42.98	148	66.67	357
112	130	Campbell	44.82	51.10	42.82	152	57.79	351
113	109	Mississippi	49.26	46.22	49.12	155	50.84	674
114	121	Arkansas (Fayetteville)	47.78	47.54	45.98	154	52.71	487
115	95	Hofstra	44.82	49.95	54.60	152	56.15	1188
116	122	Willamette	43.34	51.39	45.66	151	58.20	471
117	127	Duquesne	44.82	49.76	44.73	152	55.88	428
118	104	Oregon	52.23	42.20	51.99	157	45.11	907
119	91	DePaul	46.30	48.09	56.18	153	53.50	1399
120	131	Chapman	50.74	43.60	43.79	156	47.10	388
121	129	Gonzaga	46.30	47.80	44.91	153	53.09	436
122	124	Memphis	46.30	47.51	46.20	153	52.67	498
123	105	William Mitchell	44.82	48.32	53.28	152	53.82	1036
124	92	American	50.74	42.13	57.66	156	45.00	1631
125	152	Northern Illinois	41.86	50.95	38.04	150	57.58	214
126	134	South Texas	43.34	49.41	44.51	151	55.38	418
127	139	North Dakota	41.86	50.25	43.25	150	56.58	367
128	118	Catholic	49.26	42.69	49.77	155	45.81	721

129	120	Pace	43.34	48.38	49.64	151	53.92	711
130	137	St. Thomas (Minneapolis)	47.78	43.92	44.41	154	47.55	414
131	151	Samford	43.34	48.22	39.31	151	53.68	244
132	157	CUNY	47.78	43.76	38.31	154	47.33	220
133	145	Wyoming	46.30	45.14	41.59	153	49.30	309
134	147	Nova Southeastern	38.89	52.40	39.96	148	59.64	261
135	123	Howard	43.34	47.81	48.93	151	53.10	661
136	143	Baltimore	44.82	46.08	42.93	152	50.64	355
137	111	Akron	46.30	44.52	52.98	153	48.41	1005
138	107	Michigan State	49.26	41.50	54.75	155	44.11	1207
139	141	Southern Illinois	37.41	53.32	44.15	147	60.95	403
140	150	Texas A&M	47.78	42.91	40.18	154	46.12	267
141	144	Loyola (New Orleans)	46.30	44.03	43.28	153	47.71	368
142	158	Oklahoma City	38.89	51.27	39.58	148	58.02	251
143	153	Arkansas (Little Rock)	41.86	48.16	40.70	150	53.60	282
144	116	Marquette	44.82	44.98	52.42	152	49.07	948
145	112	Seattle	47.78	41.95	53.99	154	44.75	1115
146	133	Cleveland State	46.30	43.08	47.89	153	46.36	593
147	125	Vermont	44.82	44.56	50.42	152	48.46	771
148	142	Maine	46.30	43.05	45.15	153	46.32	447
149	135	John Marshall (Chicago)	40.38	48.90	47.77	149	54.65	586
150	154	St. Mary's	41.86	45.96	42.57	150	50.46	342
151	126	Santa Clara	52.23	35.28	52.08	157	35.25	915
152	159	Regent	44.82	42.18	42.25	152	45.08	331
153	149	Quinnipiac	46.30	39.73	45.15	153	41.59	447
154	161	Hamline	43.34	42.58	42.87	151	45.64	353
155	160	Touro	35.93	49.22	43.91	146	55.10	393
156	136	New York Law School	43.34	40.82	52.13	151	43.13	920
157	169	Dayton	38.89	45.13	40.21	148	49.29	268
158	163	Charleston	38.89	45.11	43.43	148	49.25	374
159	166	California Western	41.86	41.95	42.25	150	44.75	331
160	148	Ohio Northern	41.86	41.90	47.49	150	44.68	569
161	140	Widener (both campuses)	40.38	43.32	51.23	149	46.70	838
162	146	McGeorge	43.34	40.19	48.92	151	42.25	660
163	176	Liberty	43.34	39.17	30.97	151	40.79	103
164	168	Northern Kentucky	41.86	40.24	42.60	150	42.31	343
165	174	Mississippi College	37.41	43.83	37.72	147	47.43	207
166	171	St. Thomas (Miami)	38.89	41.41	41.80	148	43.98	316
167	170	Roger Williams	38.89	41.38	42.08	148	43.93	325
168	156	Toledo	43.34	36.79	49.80	151	37.40	723
169	165	New England	41.86	37.77	46.96	150	38.80	539
170	172	Detroit	44.82	34.70	41.46	152	34.43	305
171	155	San Francisco	46.30	32.99	50.81	153	31.98	803
172	162	Suffolk	35.93	42.86	48.98	146	46.04	664
173	164	Southwestern	43.34	35.43	48.11	151	35.46	607
174	167	Valparaiso	34.45	41.96	48.92	145	44.77	660

175	187	Elon	38.89	36.86	23.39	148	37.50	47
176	182	John Marshall (Atlanta)	38.89	36.40	28.53	148	36.84	80
177	177	Barry	35.93	38.75	38.52	146	40.19	225
178	173	Capital	38.89	35.11	45.56	148	35.00	466
179	175	Western New England	35.93	36.32	43.81	146	36.73	389
180	192	Faulkner	34.45	36.76	24.18	145	37.35	51
181	181	Western State	40.38	30.19	33.44	149	28.00	133
182	184	North Carolina Central	32.97	36.74	33.59	144	37.32	135
183	180	Arizona Summit	32.97	36.38	34.73	144	36.81	152
184	194	Florida A&M	35.93	33.13	22.53	146	32.18	43
185	178	Golden Gate	40.38	27.42	38.22	149	24.04	218
186	190	District of Columbia	38.89	27.58	30.29	148	24.27	96
187	188	Appalachian	32.97	33.44	30.59	144	32.63	99
188	179	Ave Maria	31.49	34.79	39.19	143	34.55	241
189	185	Florida Coastal	31.49	33.89	37.19	143	33.26	196
190	183	Whittier	35.93	28.63	39.23	146	25.77	242
191	193	Texas Southern	34.45	29.29	30.19	145	26.70	95
192	186	Thomas Jefferson	34.45	28.99	37.53	145	26.28	203
193	191	WMU Thomas M. Cooley	34.45	28.75	33.00	145	25.95	127
194	189	Southern Univ Law Center	32.97	29.68	34.21	144	27.27	144
195	195	Charlotte	30.01	30.77	25.26	142	28.81	57

Table 3
Law Schools Rank on Two Variables:
LSAT Median and Employment Rankings Compared to *U.S. News* 2016 Rankings

Rank based on 2 variables (LSAT and employment), with standard scores for LSAT and employment, plus U.S. News rank and difference between new rank and U.S. News rank

Rank (2 var)	School	Standard score LSAT	Employment	USN Rank	Difference between USN rank & New Rank
1	Harvard	75.93	70.55	2	1
2	Columbia	74.45	71.73	4	2
3	Pennsylvania	70.00	74.67	7	4
4	Stanford	74.45	70.22	2	-2
5	Chicago	71.48	71.37	4	-1
6	NYU	71.48	70.91	6	0
7	Duke	70.00	72.24	8	1
8	Cornell	67.04	73.75	13	5
9	Virginia	70.00	70.07	8	-1
10	UC-Berkeley	67.04	70.21	8	-2
11	Michigan	68.52	67.95	11	0
12	Yale	75.93	59.37	1	-11
13	Northwestern	68.52	65.29	12	-1
14	Vanderbilt	67.04	62.64	17	3
15	Texas	67.04	60.53	15	0
16	UCLA	67.04	60.47	16	0
17	Washington (St. Louis)	65.56	61.69	18	1
18	Georgetown	67.04	59.31	14	-4
19	Minnesota	62.60	61.76	20	1
20	Boston College	59.63	62.73	34	14
21	USC	65.56	56.15	20	-1
22	Iowa	56.67	64.78	22	0
23	Georgia	61.11	60.12	31	8
24	George Washington	64.08	56.45	22	-2
25	Alabama	61.11	59.38	22	-3
26	Boston University	61.11	58.19	26	0
27	Fordham	61.11	58.10	34	7
28	Emory	64.08	54.80	19	-9
29	Notre Dame	61.11	57.20	22	-7
30	Arizona State	59.63	58.04	26	-4
31	BYU	59.63	57.84	34	3
32	North Carolina	58.15	58.78	34	2
33	UC-Irvine	62.60	54.31	30	-3
34	UC-Davis	59.63	57.06	31	-3
35	Ohio State	55.19	61.01	34	-1

36	William & Mary	61.11	54.94	29	-7
37	Washington (Seattle)	62.60	53.36	28	-9
38	Kentucky	49.26	66.58	63	25
39	SMU	58.15	57.52	46	7
40	Wake Forest	58.15	57.46	47	7
41	Colorado	58.15	57.33	40	-1
42	Arizona	58.15	56.36	42	0
43	Illinois	58.15	55.69	41	-2
44	Washington & Lee	58.15	55.31	42	-2
45	Wisconsin	58.15	55.15	31	-14
46	Indiana (Bloomington)	58.15	55.12	34	-12
47	Baylor	55.19	57.50	56	9
48	Georgia State	53.71	58.75	56	8
49	Florida	53.71	58.47	47	-2
50	Florida State	55.19	56.90	50	0
51	New Mexico	46.30	65.55	71	20
52	Seton Hall	50.74	60.78	63	11
53	Tulane	58.15	53.01	50	-3
54	Kansas	53.71	56.55	67	13
55	Penn State	53.71	56.00	71	16
56	Miami	52.23	57.39	63	7
57	Oklahoma	52.23	57.17	67	10
58	Temple	56.67	52.71	52	-6
59	UNLV	53.71	55.48	67	8
60	Houston	55.19	53.86	59	-1
61	Villanova	52.23	56.16	87	26
62	Utah	53.71	54.48	42	-20
63	Nebraska	50.74	57.33	56	-7
64	Missouri (Columbia)	52.23	55.77	59	-5
65	LSU	49.26	58.56	94	29
66	Richmond	56.67	49.64	52	-14
67	Loyola (Los Angeles)	55.19	50.95	75	8
68	Maryland	55.19	50.61	47	-21
69	St. John's	52.23	53.15	82	13
70	South Carolina	49.26	56.06	94	24
71	George Mason	58.15	47.16	42	-29
72	Cardozo	55.19	49.93	75	3
73	Montana	47.78	57.04	113	40
74	Rutgers (Newark)	50.74	53.83	87	13
75	Tulsa	47.78	56.38	82	7
76	Northeastern	58.15	45.96	87	11
77	New Hampshire	49.26	54.55	87	10
78	Case Western	55.19	48.56	59	-19
79	Tennessee	53.71	49.12	52	-27
80	St. Louis	49.26	53.39	87	7
81	Mercer	44.82	57.66	118	37

82	Florida International	50.74	51.56	102	20
83	Rutgers (Camden)	49.26	52.99	102	19
84	Cincinnati	49.26	52.65	82	-2
85	Louisville	46.30	55.03	94	9
86	Loyola (Chicago)	52.23	48.85	78	-8
87	Drexel	47.78	52.85	127	40
88	Lewis & Clark	53.71	46.83	94	6
89	SUNY (Buffalo)	47.78	52.43	87	-2
90	Syracuse	49.26	50.79	87	-3
91	Pepperdine	56.67	43.15	52	-39
92	Drake	44.82	54.81	113	21
93	Denver	50.74	48.80	67	-26
94	UC-Hastings	53.71	45.81	59	-35
95	Hawaii	50.74	48.70	82	-13
96	Texas Tech	47.78	51.40	118	22
97	Connecticut	52.23	46.95	63	-34
98	Idaho	43.34	55.62	127	29
99	West Virginia	47.78	50.80	94	-5
100	San Diego	55.19	43.28	71	-29
101	Washburn	43.34	55.03	122	21
102	Pittsburgh	52.23	46.11	78	-24
103	Brooklyn	50.74	47.29	78	-25
104	Stetson	49.26	48.72	105	1
105	Chicago-Kent	52.23	45.64	78	-27
106	Creighton	44.82	52.76	113	7
107	Missouri (Kansas City)	44.82	52.75	127	20
108	Albany	43.34	53.89	138	30
109	Indiana (Indianapolis)	44.82	51.80	102	-7
110	Wayne State	50.74	45.84	105	-5
111	South Dakota	38.89	57.33	145	34
112	Campbell	44.82	51.10	.	.
113	Mississippi	49.26	46.22	94	-19
114	Arkansas (Fayetteville)	47.78	47.54	75	-39
115	Hofstra	44.82	49.95	122	7
116	Willamette	43.34	51.39	118	2
117	Duquesne	44.82	49.76	118	1
118	Oregon	52.23	42.20	82	-36
119	DePaul	46.30	48.09	122	3
120	Chapman	50.74	43.60	127	7
121	Gonzaga	46.30	47.80	110	-11
122	Memphis	46.30	47.51	142	20
123	William Mitchell	44.82	48.32	142	19
124	American	50.74	42.13	71	-53
125	Northern Illinois	41.86	50.95	.	.
126	South Texas	43.34	49.41	149	23
127	North Dakota	41.86	50.25	138	11

128	Catholic	49.26	42.69	108	-20
129	Pace	43.34	48.38	138	9
130	St. Thomas (Minneapolis)	47.78	43.92	135	5
131	Samford	43.34	48.22	149	18
132	CUNY	47.78	43.76	113	-19
133	Wyoming	46.30	45.14	108	-25
134	Nova Southeastern	38.89	52.40	.	.
135	Howard	43.34	47.81	110	-25
136	Baltimore	44.82	46.08	122	-14
137	Akron	46.30	44.52	127	-10
138	Michigan State	49.26	41.50	94	-44
139	Southern Illinois	37.41	53.32	149	10
140	Texas A&M	47.78	42.91	149	9
141	Loyola (New Orleans)	46.30	44.03	135	-6
142	Oklahoma City	38.89	51.27	149	7
143	Arkansas (Little Rock)	41.86	48.16	135	-8
144	Marquette	44.82	44.98	105	-39
145	Seattle	47.78	41.95	113	-32
146	Cleveland State	46.30	43.08	127	-19
147	Vermont	44.82	44.56	122	-25
148	Maine	46.30	43.05	110	-38
149	John Marshall (Chicago)	40.38	48.90	.	.
150	St. Mary's	41.86	45.96	.	.
151	Santa Clara	52.23	35.28	94	-57
152	Regent	44.82	42.18	.	.
153	Quinnipiac	46.30	39.73	127	-26
154	Hamline	43.34	42.58	145	-9
155	Touro	35.93	49.22	.	.
156	New York Law School	43.34	40.82	127	-29
157	Dayton	38.89	45.13	145	-12
158	Charleston	38.89	45.11	.	.
159	California Western	41.86	41.95	.	.
160	Ohio Northern	41.86	41.90	145	-15
161	Widener (both campuses)	40.38	43.32	.	.
162	McGeorge	43.34	40.19	.	.
163	Liberty	43.34	39.17	.	.
164	Northern Kentucky	41.86	40.24	.	.
165	Mississippi College	37.41	43.83	.	.
166	St. Thomas (Miami)	38.89	41.41	.	.
167	Roger Williams	38.89	41.38	.	.
168	Toledo	43.34	36.79	142	-26
169	New England	41.86	37.77	.	.
170	Detroit Mercy	44.82	34.70	.	.
171	San Francisco	46.30	32.99	138	-33
172	Suffolk	35.93	42.86	.	.
173	Southwestern	43.34	35.43	.	.

174	Valparaiso	34.45	41.96	.	.
175	Elon	38.89	36.86	.	.
176	John Marshall (Atlanta)	38.89	36.40	.	.
177	Barry	35.93	38.75	.	.
178	Capital	38.89	35.11	.	.
179	Western New England	35.93	36.32	.	.
180	Faulkner	34.45	36.76	.	.
181	Western State	40.38	30.19	.	.
182	North Carolina Central	32.97	36.74	.	.
183	Arizona Summit	32.97	36.38	.	.
184	Florida A&M	35.93	33.13	.	.
185	Golden Gate	40.38	27.42	.	.
186	District of Columbia	38.89	27.58	.	.
187	Appalachian	32.97	33.44	.	.
188	Ave Maria	31.49	34.79	.	.
189	Florida Coastal	31.49	33.89	.	.
190	Whittier	35.93	28.63	.	.
191	Texas Southern	34.45	29.29	.	.
192	Thomas Jefferson	34.45	28.99	.	.
193	WMU Thomas M. Cooley	34.45	28.75	.	.
194	Southern Univ Law Center	32.97	29.68	.	.
195	Charlotte	30.01	30.77	.	.

Table 4
Schools with Largest Improvement in the LSAT and Employment Rankings
over *U.S. News* Ranking (20 places or more)

School Improvement in Rank

Campbell	42*
Drexel	40
Montana	40
Mercer	37
South Dakota	34
Albany	30
Idaho	29
LSU	29
Northern Illinois	29*
Villanova	26
Kentucky	25
South Carolina	24
South Texas	23
Texas Tech	22
Drake	21
Washburn	21
Florida International	20
Kansas	20
Memphtis	20
Missouri (Kansas City)	20
New Mexico	20
Nova Southeastern	20*

* Campbell, Northern Illinois, and Nova Southeastern are each unranked by *U.S. News*, so they have been assigned a *U.S. News* rank of 154 for purposes of determining the difference between the *U.S. News* rank and the two variable new rank.

Table 5
Schools with Largest Decline in the LSAT and Employment Rankings
over *U.S. News* Ranking (20 places or more)

School	Change in Rank
Santa Clara	-57
American	-53
Michigan State	-44
Arkansas-Fayetteville	-39
Pepperdine	-39
Marquette	-39
Oregon	-36
UC-Hastings	-35
Connecticut	-34
San Francisco	-33
Seattle	-32
San Diego	-29
George Mason	-29
New York Law School	-29
Chicago-Kent	-27
Tennessee	-27
Denver	-26
Quinnipiac	-26
Toledo	-26
Brooklyn	-25
Howard	-25
Wyoming	-25
Vermont	-25
Pittsburgh	-24
Utah	-20

Table 6
Law Schools Ranked by Mean of
LSAT, Employment, and Citations Rankings

Rank based on 3 variables (LSAT, employment, and citations), with standard score for each variable plus U.S. News rank and difference between new rank and U.S. News rank

Rank 3var	School	Mean 3var	LSAT std	Emp std	Cites std	USN rank	USN rank - new rank
1	Harvard	72.50	75.93	70.55	71.03	2	1
2	Columbia	71.49	74.45	71.73	68.29	4	2
3	Stanford	71.14	74.45	70.22	68.76	2	-1
4	Pennsylvania	70.95	70.00	74.67	68.19	7	3
5	NYU	69.32	71.48	70.91	65.56	6	1
6	Duke	68.98	70.00	72.24	64.70	8	2
7	Virginia	68.92	70.00	70.07	66.69	8	1
8	Chicago	68.71	71.48	71.37	63.28	4	-4
9	Cornell	68.44	67.04	73.75	64.54	13	4
10	Yale	68.14	75.93	59.37	69.12	1	-9
11	Michigan	67.96	68.52	67.95	67.40	11	0
12	UC-Berkeley	67.75	67.04	70.21	66.01	8	-4
13	Northwestern	66.78	68.52	65.29	66.52	12	-1
14	Georgetown	64.77	67.04	59.31	67.97	14	0
15	Texas	64.73	67.04	60.53	66.62	15	0
16	UCLA	64.69	67.04	60.47	66.57	16	0
17	Vanderbilt	64.59	67.04	62.64	64.08	17	0
18	Minnesota	63.56	62.60	61.76	66.32	20	2
19	Iowa	62.16	56.67	64.78	65.03	22	3
20	Fordham	61.94	61.11	58.10	66.62	34	14
21	Washington (St. Louis)	61.86	65.56	61.69	58.35	18	-3
22	Boston College	61.50	59.63	62.73	62.14	34	12
23	Boston University	61.06	61.11	58.19	63.87	26	3
24	Notre Dame	61.02	61.11	57.20	64.75	22	-2
25	George Washington	60.81	64.08	56.45	61.90	22	-3
26	USC	60.33	65.56	56.15	59.28	20	-6
27	William & Mary	60.02	61.11	54.94	64.00	29	2
28	North Carolina	59.66	58.15	58.78	62.06	34	6
29	Emory	59.46	64.08	54.80	59.49	19	-10
30	UC-Davis	59.33	59.63	57.06	61.31	31	1
31	Alabama	59.29	61.11	59.38	57.36	22	-9
32	Illinois	58.94	58.15	55.69	62.99	41	9
33	Georgia	58.79	61.11	60.12	55.15	31	-2
34	Indiana (Bloomington)	58.53	58.15	55.12	62.32	34	0

35	Washington (Seattle)	58.51	62.60	53.36	59.58	28	-7
36	Ohio State	57.92	55.19	61.01	57.58	34	-2
37	BYU	57.81	59.63	57.84	55.95	34	-3
38	Arizona	57.75	58.15	56.36	58.73	42	4
39	Wake Forest	57.70	58.15	57.46	57.49	47	8
40	Florida	57.58	53.71	58.47	60.56	47	7
41	Washington & Lee	57.50	58.15	55.31	59.05	42	1
42	Wisconsin	57.16	58.15	55.15	58.17	31	-11
43	Colorado	57.04	58.15	57.33	55.64	40	-3
44	Arizona State	56.96	59.63	58.04	53.20	26	-18
45	SMU	56.54	58.15	57.52	53.96	46	1
46	Cardozo	56.31	55.19	49.93	63.80	75	29
47	Tulane	56.11	58.15	53.01	57.18	50	3
48	Florida State	55.27	55.19	56.90	53.72	50	2
49	Houston	55.18	55.19	53.86	56.50	59	10
50	Kentucky	54.90	49.26	66.58	48.85	63	13
51	Seton Hall	54.73	50.74	60.78	52.68	63	12
52	Utah	54.46	53.71	54.48	55.19	42	-10
53	Penn State	54.34	53.71	56.00	53.30	71	18
54	Miami	54.26	52.23	57.39	53.15	63	9
55	Missouri (Columbia)	54.24	52.23	55.77	54.71	59	4
56	Kansas	54.15	53.71	56.55	52.20	67	11
57	George Mason	53.92	58.15	47.16	56.44	42	-15
58	Georgia State	53.84	53.71	58.75	49.05	56	-2
59	UNLV	53.70	53.71	55.48	51.93	67	8
60	UC-Irvine	53.55	62.60	54.31	43.74	30	-30
61	UC-Hastings	53.49	53.71	45.81	60.94	59	-2
62	Temple	53.48	56.67	52.71	51.05	52	-10
63	Connecticut	53.40	52.23	46.95	61.02	63	0
64	Maryland	53.37	55.19	50.61	54.30	47	-17
65	Loyola (Los Angeles)	53.36	55.19	50.95	53.95	75	10
66	Richmond	53.35	56.67	49.64	53.73	52	-14
67	Lewis & Clark	53.10	53.71	46.83	58.75	94	27
68	Villanova	53.09	52.23	56.16	50.89	87	19
69	Nebraska	52.78	50.74	57.33	50.26	56	-13
70	South Carolina	52.75	49.26	56.06	52.93	94	24
71	LSU	52.69	49.26	58.56	50.23	94	23
72	Cincinnati	52.56	49.26	52.65	55.76	82	10
73	St. Louis	52.51	49.26	53.39	54.89	87	14
74	Baylor	52.44	55.19	57.50	44.62	56	-18
75	Case Western	52.09	55.19	48.56	52.51	59	-16
76	Rutgers (Newark)	51.84	50.74	53.83	50.96	87	11
77	St. John's	51.67	52.23	53.15	49.64	82	5
78	Tennessee	51.67	53.71	49.12	52.18	52	-26
79	Oklahoma	51.57	52.23	57.17	45.30	67	-12
80	SUNY (Buffalo)	51.56	47.78	52.43	54.47	87	7

81	Pepperdine	51.49	56.67	43.15	54.65	52	-29
82	Northeastern	51.45	58.15	45.96	50.24	87	5
83	New Mexico	51.26	46.30	65.55	41.93	71	-12
84	Brooklyn	51.00	50.74	47.29	54.96	78	-6
85	Loyola (Chicago)	50.99	52.23	48.85	51.89	78	-7
86	Denver	50.94	50.74	48.80	53.27	67	-19
87	Tulsa	50.55	47.78	56.38	47.49	82	-5
88	Chicago-Kent	50.44	52.23	45.64	53.47	78	-10
89	Mercer	50.43	44.82	57.66	48.80	118	29
90	San Diego	50.31	55.19	43.28	52.47	71	-19
91	DePaul	50.19	46.30	48.09	56.18	122	31
92	American	50.18	50.74	42.13	57.66	71	-21
93	Albany	50.12	43.34	53.89	53.12	138	45
94	Louisville	50.08	46.30	55.03	48.92	94	0
95	Hofstra	49.79	44.82	49.95	54.60	122	27
96	Drake	49.77	44.82	54.81	49.68	113	17
97	Indiana (Indianapolis)	49.70	44.82	51.80	52.48	102	5
98	Texas Tech	49.69	47.78	51.40	49.89	118	20
99	Washburn	49.56	43.34	55.03	50.31	122	23
100	Syracuse	49.55	49.26	50.79	48.61	87	-13
101	Missouri (Kansas City)	49.51	44.82	52.75	50.97	127	26
102	Rutgers (Camden)	49.46	49.26	52.99	46.14	102	0
103	West Virginia	49.43	47.78	50.80	49.69	94	-9
104	Oregon	48.81	52.23	42.20	51.99	82	-22
105	William Mitchell	48.80	44.82	48.32	53.28	142	37
106	Pittsburgh	48.62	52.23	46.11	47.54	78	-28
107	Michigan State	48.50	49.26	41.50	54.75	94	-13
108	Creighton	48.38	44.82	52.76	47.57	113	5
109	Mississippi	48.20	49.26	46.22	49.12	94	-15
110	Montana	48.02	47.78	57.04	39.23	113	3
111	Akron	47.93	46.30	44.52	52.98	127	16
112	Seattle	47.90	47.78	41.95	53.99	113	1
113	Drexel	47.72	47.78	52.85	42.54	127	14
114	Idaho	47.57	43.34	55.62	43.74	127	13
115	Wayne State	47.52	50.74	45.84	45.96	105	-10
116	Marquette	47.41	44.82	44.98	52.42	105	-11
117	Stetson	47.29	49.26	48.72	43.89	105	-12
118	Catholic	47.24	49.26	42.69	49.77	108	-10
119	New Hampshire	47.18	49.26	54.55	37.72	87	-32
120	Pace	47.12	43.34	48.38	49.64	138	18
121	Arkansas (Fayetteville)	47.10	47.78	47.54	45.98	75	-46
122	Willamette	46.80	43.34	51.39	45.66	118	-4
123	Howard	46.69	43.34	47.81	48.93	110	-13
124	Memphis	46.67	46.30	47.51	46.20	142	18
125	Vermont	46.60	44.82	44.56	50.42	122	-3
126	Santa Clara	46.53	52.23	35.28	52.08	94	-32

127	Duquesne	46.44	44.82	49.76	44.73	118	-9
128	South Dakota	46.40	38.89	57.33	42.98	145	17
129	Gonzaga	46.34	46.30	47.80	44.91	110	-19
130	Campbell	46.25	44.82	51.10	42.82	.	.
131	Chapman	46.04	50.74	43.60	43.79	127	-4
132	Florida International	45.94	50.74	51.56	35.53	102	-30
133	Cleveland State	45.75	46.30	43.08	47.89	127	-6
134	South Texas	45.75	43.34	49.41	44.51	149	15
135	John Marshall (Chicago)	45.68	40.38	48.90	47.77	.	.
136	New York Law School	45.43	43.34	40.82	52.13	127	-9
137	St. Thomas (Minneapolis)	45.37	47.78	43.92	44.41	135	-2
138	Hawaii	45.36	50.74	48.70	36.63	82	-56
139	North Dakota	45.12	41.86	50.25	43.25	138	-1
140	Widener (both campuses)	44.97	40.38	43.32	51.23	.	.
141	Southern Illinois	44.96	37.41	53.32	44.15	149	8
142	Maine	44.83	46.30	43.05	45.15	110	-32
143	Baltimore	44.61	44.82	46.08	42.93	122	-21
144	Loyola (New Orleans)	44.53	46.30	44.03	43.28	135	-9
145	Wyoming	44.34	46.30	45.14	41.59	108	-37
146	McGeorge	44.15	43.34	40.19	48.92	.	.
147	Nova Southeastern	43.75	38.89	52.40	39.96	.	.
148	Ohio Northern	43.75	41.86	41.90	47.49	145	-3
149	Quinnipiac	43.73	46.30	39.73	45.15	127	-22
150	Texas A&M	43.62	47.78	42.91	40.18	149	-1
151	Samford	43.62	43.34	48.22	39.31	149	-2
152	Northern Illinois	43.62	41.86	50.95	38.04	.	.
153	Arkansas (Little Rock)	43.57	41.86	48.16	40.70	135	-18
154	St. Mary's	43.46	41.86	45.96	42.57	.	.
155	San Francisco	43.37	46.30	32.99	50.81	138	-17
156	Toledo	43.31	43.34	36.79	49.80	142	-14
157	CUNY	43.28	47.78	43.76	38.31	113	-44
158	Oklahoma City	43.25	38.89	51.27	39.58	149	-9
159	Regent	43.08	44.82	42.18	42.25	.	.
160	Touro	43.02	35.93	49.22	43.91	.	.
161	Hamline	42.93	43.34	42.58	42.87	145	-16
162	Suffolk	42.59	35.93	42.86	48.98	.	.
163	Charleston	42.48	38.89	45.11	43.43	.	.
164	Southwestern	42.29	43.34	35.43	48.11	.	.
165	New England	42.20	41.86	37.77	46.96	.	.
166	California Western	42.02	41.86	41.95	42.25	.	.
167	Valparaiso	41.78	34.45	41.96	48.92	.	.
168	Northern Kentucky	41.56	41.86	40.24	42.60	.	.
169	Dayton	41.41	38.89	45.13	40.21	145	-24
170	Roger Williams	40.78	38.89	41.38	42.08	.	.
171	St. Thomas (Miami)	40.70	38.89	41.41	41.80	.	.
172	Detroit Mercy	40.33	44.82	34.70	41.46	.	.

173	Capital	39.85	38.89	35.11	45.56	.	.
174	Mississippi College	39.65	37.41	43.83	37.72	.	.
175	Western New England	38.69	35.93	36.32	43.81	.	.
176	Liberty	37.83	43.34	39.17	30.97	.	.
177	Barry	37.73	35.93	38.75	38.52	.	.
178	Golden Gate	35.34	40.38	27.42	38.22	.	.
179	Ave Maria	35.15	31.49	34.79	39.19	.	.
180	Arizona Summit	34.69	32.97	36.38	34.73	.	.
181	Western State	34.67	40.38	30.19	33.44	.	.
182	John Marshall (Atlanta)	34.61	38.89	36.40	28.53	.	.
183	Whittier	34.60	35.93	28.63	39.23	.	.
184	North Carolina Central	34.43	32.97	36.74	33.59	.	.
185	Florida Coastal	34.19	31.49	33.89	37.19	.	.
186	Thomas Jefferson	33.66	34.45	28.99	37.53	.	.
187	Elon	33.05	38.89	36.86	23.39	.	.
188	Appalachian	32.33	32.97	33.44	30.59	.	.
189	Southern Univ Law Center	32.29	32.97	29.68	34.21	.	.
190	District of Columbia	32.26	38.89	27.58	30.29	.	.
191	WMU Thomas M. Cooley	32.07	34.45	28.75	33.00	.	.
192	Faulkner	31.80	34.45	36.76	24.18	.	.
193	Texas Southern	31.31	34.45	29.29	30.19	.	.
194	Florida A&M	30.53	35.93	33.13	22.53	.	.
195	Charlotte	28.68	30.01	30.77	25.26	.	.

Table 7
Schools with Largest Improvement in the New Rankings
(Twenty or more places)

School	Improvement in New Rankings
Albany	45
William Mitchell	37
DePaul	31
Mercer	29
Hofstra	27
Lewis & Clark	27
Missouri-Kansas City	26
Campbell	24*
South Carolina	24
LSU	23
Washburn	23

* Campbell is unranked by *U.S. News*, so it has been assigned a rank of 154 for purposes of determining the difference between its *U.S. News* rank and the three variable new rank.

Table 8
Schools with the Largest Decline in the New Rankings
(Twenty or more places)

School	Decline in New Rankings
Hawaii	-56
Arkansas-Fayetteville	-46
CUNY	-44
Wyoming	-37
Maine	-32
New Hampshire	-32
Santa Clara	-32
UC-Irvine	-30
Florida International	-30
Pepperdine	-29
Pittsburgh	-28
Tennessee	-26
Dayton	-24
Oregon	-22
Quinnipiac	-22
Baltimore	-21

Table 9
Correlations between LSAT Standard Score,
Employed at Ten Months Standard Score, Law Review Citations Standard Score,
Two and Three Variable Scores, *U.S. News* Peer Assessment
195 ABA-Approved Schools

	LSAT std	Emp std	log cites std	sum 2var	sum 3var	*U.S. News* Peer
LSAT std 50,10	--	.78	.84	.94	.95	.95
Emp std 50,10	.78	--	.72	.94	.90	.80
log cites std 50,10	.84	.72	--	.83	.92	.87
Sum 2var	.94	.94	.83	--	.98	.92
Sum 3var	.95	.90	.92	.98	--	.94
U.S. News Peer	.95	.80	.87	.92	.94	--

N = 195

All correlations: $p < .0001$

Table 10
Correlations between LSAT Standard Score,
Employed at Ten Months Standard Score, Law Review Citations Standard Score,
Two and Three Variable Scores, *U.S. News* Peer Assessment and Rank,
for 153 *U.S. News* Ranked Schools

	LSAT std	Emp std	log cites std	sum 2var	sum 3var	Peer	USN rank
LSAT std 50,10	--	.68	.81	.92	.93	.95	-.93
Emp std 50,10	.68	--	.57	.91	.84	.73	-.71
log cites std 50,10	.81	.57	--	.75	.89	.85	-.80
Sum 2var	.92	.91	.75	--	.97	.92	-.90
Sum 3var	.93	.84	.89	.97	--	.95	-.91
Peer	.95	.73	.85	.92	.95	--	-.91
USN rank	-.93	-.71	-.80	-.90	-.91	-.91	--

N = 153

All correlations: $p < .0001$