

THE EMERGING IMPORTANCE OF LAW REVIEW RANKINGS FOR LAW SCHOOL RANKINGS, 2003-2007

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The release of the 2007 U.S. News rankings of law schools has set off another round of speculation on the meanings of the rankings and what, if anything, schools can do to improve the quality of the education they provide, as well as their rankings. Drawing upon earlier evidence that there is a close connection between the citation rankings of law reviews and the ranking of their law schools, this paper looks to changes in both the U.S. News rankings and law journal rankings over the past few years. This paper tests and finds some support for a hypothesis that as law schools improve (or decline), there is a corresponding change in the quality of their main law journals (as measured by citations in other journals). Thus, it suggests that if one wants to know where a law school is heading, in addition to the glossy material that the school sends out to announce new hires, student successes, faculty publications, and talks sponsored by the school, one should spend some time studying the scholarship its primary law review publishes. A final table ranks the primary law journals of 173 law schools, according to journal citations.

This essay follows up on a previous study, which examined the correlations between law review citations and law school rankings. Its conclusion was important, even if unsurprising: especially for the *U.S. News* top fifty schools, there is a high correlation (.88) between citations to the schools' main law reviews, as measured by citations in other journals, and the *U.S. News* peer reputation rank. The previous paper explored correlations between a number of additional measures, such as citations of main law reviews by courts and the *U.S. News* overall score.¹ This

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1. See Alfred L. Brophy, *The Relationship Between Law Review Citations and Law School Rankings*, 39 CONN. L. REV. 43 (2006), available at http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=868541. Table 9 in this article shows data analyzed in that article and other data in a form that facilitates inspection for all law schools

paper extends that analysis by looking at changes in rankings of law journals based on citations in other journals during the two partially overlapping eight-year periods from 1995 to 2002 and 1998 to 2005, provided by John Doyle of the Washington and Lee Law Library,² and correlating those changes with changes in *U.S. News* peer assessment rankings from those released in April 2002 and April 2006 (nominally the 2003 and 2007 rankings). This paper thus suggests the importance of law review citation data as a way of gauging the quality of law schools. It then explores some of the implications of these findings for future rankings. A concluding section provides some suggestions for how law schools can work towards improving their law reviews and, thus, the quality of legal scholarship.

and all law reviews.

Ronen Perry conducted a similar analysis, but he focused on rankings theory and methodology. Hence, he did not discuss the implications of law journal citations for law school rankings. See Ronen Perry, *The Relative Value of American Law Reviews: A Critical Appraisal of Ranking Methods*, 11 VA. J.L. & TECH. 1 (2006), http://www.vjolt.net/vol11/issue1/v11i1_a1-Perry.pdf. In fact, Professor Perry's most recent work suggests that there is relatively little difference among journals outside the top tier. See Ronen Perry, *The Relative Value of American Law Reviews: Refinement and Implementation*, 39 CONN. L. REV. (forthcoming 2006), http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/Delivery.cfm/SSRN_ID897063_code364528.pdf?abstractid=897063&mirid=1.

2. See Wash. & Lee L. Sch., Law Journals: Submissions and Rankings, <http://lawlib.wlu.edu/LJ/index.aspx> (last visited Oct. 2, 2006). Doyle's study uses the Westlaw journals and law review database to study the number of times that each journal is cited. He provides a detailed explanation of his methodology. Wash. & Lee L. Sch., Law Journals: Submissions and Rankings, Ranking Methodology, <http://lawlib.wlu.edu/LJ/method.asp#methodology> (last visited Oct. 2, 2006). There is, however, an important limitation, due to the nature of the Westlaw search: it counts only the number of documents that cite a journal. Thus, no matter how many times a law review is cited in each article, the search method only credits the law review for one citation. Thus, if four articles from the *DePaul Law Review* are cited in an article in the *Buffalo Law Review*, the *DePaul Law Review* gets credit for only one citation. Doyle describes the process in this way:

The search results give only the number of citing documents, and do not show where a citing article or case cites to two or more articles in a cited legal periodical. Sources for the citation counts are limited to documents in Westlaw's JLR database (primarily U.S. articles), and in Westlaw's ALLCASES database (U.S. federal/state cases). The searches conducted in those databases generally use the Bluebook format in use in the U.S. (volume journal [page] year), any citations utilizing a non-U.S. legal citation format (year volume journal) would generally not have been counted. Thus it is important to realize that this survey is primarily intended to be a ranking from the perspective of U.S. legal scholarship.

Id.

I. RECENT SCHOLARSHIP BRINGING PRECISION TO LAW SCHOOL RANKINGS

The obsession with law school rankings by current and prospective law school students, law school administrators and faculty, and alumni is continuing unabated.³ Since *U.S. News* began its survey of law school quality in 1987, it has become—for better or worse—the most popular ranking. By way of background, *U.S. News* ranks schools based on a series of factors, including peer assessment, lawyer and judge assessment, the LSAT scores of the 25th and 75th percentiles of the class, the graduates' bar pass rate, the student-faculty ratio, and expenditures per student.⁴ There is increasing evidence that law schools have bent their practices of admission, expenditures, hiring, and even their modes of reporting to the ABA in response to the *U.S. News* rankings. The *New York Times*, for instance, reported in August 2005 about an effort by the University of Illinois Law School to improve its ranking on student expenditures by counting at their full value the LexisNexis and Westlaw services provided to its students at a discounted rate.⁵ Such actions are, of course, understandable as schools scramble for ways to improve their rankings, which influence recruitment of prospective students and alumni dollars. Students and alumni both want to be on winning teams; schools that are improving in the rankings are the winners in this business. Thus, the *U.S. News* rankings have become a self-fulfilling prophecy.⁶ Much recent scholarship has thus focused on the nature of *U.S. News* rankings

3. See, e.g., Posting of Dan Filler to Concurring Opinion, http://www.concurringopinions.com/archives/2006/04/us_news_law_sch.html (Apr. 3, 2006, 01:00); Posting of Bill Henderson to Conglomerate, http://www.theconglomerate.org/2006/04/variation_in_us.html (Apr. 4, 2006); Posting of Dave Hoffman to Concurring Opinions, http://www.concurringopinions.com/archives/2006/04/if_not_scholars_1.html (Apr. 5, 2006, 00:01).

4. The peer assessment score, which is one of the key scores under review here, nominally accounts for 25% of a school's ranking, but due to weighting and scaling, the precise contribution is altered somewhat. For methodology, see Robert J. Morse & Samuel Flanigan, *The Ranking Methodology*, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REP. (2006), http://www.usnews.com/usnews/edu/grad/rankings/about/07method_brief.php. Professor Tom Bell has provided extensive investigation of *U.S. News*'s methodology. See Posting of Tom W. Bell to Moneylaw <http://money-law.blogspot.com/2006/08/reforming-usnwr-law-school-rankings.html> (Aug. 9, 2006, 19:46).

5. See Alex Wellen, *The \$8.78 Million Maneuver*, N.Y. TIMES, July 31, 2005, at 18.

6. See, e.g., Michael Sauder & Ryon Lancaster, *Do Rankings Matter? The Effects of U.S. News & World Report Rankings on the Admissions Process of Law Schools*, 40 LAW & SOC'Y REV. 105 (2006) (finding that applicants and matriculants are influenced by *U.S. News* rankings).

and the extent of the gravitational pull that the rankings exert on the students and schools.⁷

At the same time, there are increasing efforts to bring more precision to rankings. Paul Caron's and Rafael Gely's instant classic, *What Law Schools Can Learn from Billy Beane and the Oakland Athletics*, began the serious task of quantitatively assessing who makes good faculty and then moving in the direction of hiring those people.⁸ Caron and a group of other scholars, including Bernard Black, Jeffrey Stake, and William Henderson, have created a genre of legal scholarship that focuses on refining quantitative measurements of law schools.⁹ The recent *Indiana Law Journal* symposium on the "next generation of law school rankings" provides a comprehensive set of papers evaluating the state of the field.¹⁰ There remains much skepticism about the rankings mission¹¹ and particularly about the methods that *U.S. News* uses.¹² As a result, scholars like those named above, as well as J. Gordon Hylton, have proposed al-

7. See, e.g., Jeffrey Evans Stake, *The Interplay Between Law School Rankings, Reputations, and Resource Allocation: Ways Rankings Mislead*, 81 IND. L.J. 229 (2006).

8. See Paul L. Caron & Rafael Gely, *What Law Schools Can Learn from Billy Beane and the Oakland Athletics*, 82 TEX. L. REV. 1483 (2004) (using MICHAEL LEWIS, *MONEYBALL: THE ART OF WINNING AN UNFAIR GAME* (2003) as the starting-point of an essay on how to quantify faculty performance).

9. See, e.g., Bernard S. Black & Paul L. Caron, *Ranking Law Schools: Using SSRN to Measure Scholarly Performance*, 81 IND. L.J. 83 (2006); Lawrence A. Cunningham, *Scholarly Profit Margins and the Legal Scholarship Network: Reflections on the Web*, 81 IND. L.J. 271 (2006); Theodore Eisenberg, *Assessing the SSRN-Based Law School Rankings*, 81 IND. L.J. 285 (2006).

10. Paul L. Caron & Rafael Gely, *Dead Poets and Academic Progenitors: The Next Generation of Law School Rankings*, 81 IND. L.J. 1 (2006).

11. Alex M. Johnson, Jr., *The Destruction of the Holistic Approach to Admissions: The Pernicious Effects of Rankings*, 81 IND. L.J. 309 (2006); Rachel F. Moran, *Of Rankings and Regulation: Are the U.S. News & World Report Rankings Really a Subversive Force in Legal Education?*, 81 IND. L.J. 383 (2006).

12. See, e.g., Brian Leiter, *How to Rank Law Schools*, 81 IND. L.J. 47 (2006). Professor Brian Leiter has worked tirelessly to bring precision to measuring the quality of law school faculty. See, e.g., Brian Leiter, *Measuring the Academic Distinction of Law Faculties*, 29 J. LEGAL STUD. 451, 468-75 (2000) (measuring scholarly impact by citations). For extensive postings on his research, see Leiter's Law School Rankings, <http://www.leiterrankings.com/> (last visited Oct. 10, 2006).

U.S. News's methods of ranking have come under significant scrutiny. They use a combination of factors, including peer assessments, lawyer and judge assessments, student quality as measured by LSAT score, bar pass rate, and student-faculty ratio. See *supra* note 4. Jeffrey Stake provides recent commentary on the *U.S. News* peer assessment process. See Jeffrey Evans Stake, *The Interplay Between Law School Rankings, Reputations, and Resource Allocation: Ways Rankings Mislead*, 81 IND. L.J. 229 (2006); Jeffrey Evans Stake & Michael Alexeev, *Who Responds to U.S. News & World Report's Law School Rankings?* (Ind. U. Sch. of Law, Legal Studies Research Paper Series, Research Paper No. 55, 2006), available at http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=913427.

ternative ratings methods.¹³ One factor that those papers did not address, however, is the utility of law review rankings to law school rankings.

II. CONTINUED IMPORTANCE OF LAW REVIEW CITATION RANKINGS AND LAW SCHOOL RANKINGS

As previous research has shown, there is a high correlation between citations to a school's main law review and the institution's ranking by *U.S. News*.¹⁴ This is particularly true for the top 50 schools in the 2007 *U.S. News* rankings. As Table 1 shows, there is a high (.87) correlation between rank of journals based on citations and the 2007 *U.S. News* peer assessment scores.¹⁵ The relationship is also strong (.81) between ranks of journals based on impact and overall school rank by *U.S. News*. Impact measures the number of times items in journals—articles, essays, notes, and book reviews—are cited divided by the number of items published by the journal. Impact helps to correct for the number of times journals publish as an influence on their total citations. The measure of impact used by the Washington and Lee Law Library counts multiple citations made by one article to items in a given law review as only one citation, even though the cited items are in different issues or volumes of the law review. There is also a high correlation (.78) between journal citation rank and the school's *U.S. News* rank. Those correlations remain significant for the top 99 schools.¹⁶ Table 2 discloses a correlation of .90

13. See, e.g., J. Gordon Hylton, *The US News and World Report Rankings Without the Clutter*, http://www.elsblog.org/the_empirical_legal_studi/files/the_us_news_and_world_report_rankings_without_the_clutter.pdf (last visited Oct. 10, 2006).

14. See Brophy, *supra* note 1; Perry, *supra* note 1.

15. The peer assessment score 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 about their assessment of the quality of every ABA accredited law school on a scale of 1 (marginal) to 5 (outstanding). *U.S. News* provides little guidance on what raters should take into account in scoring a school. The most recent survey provides, in relevant part:

Review the entire list of law schools *before* rating individual programs.

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.

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."

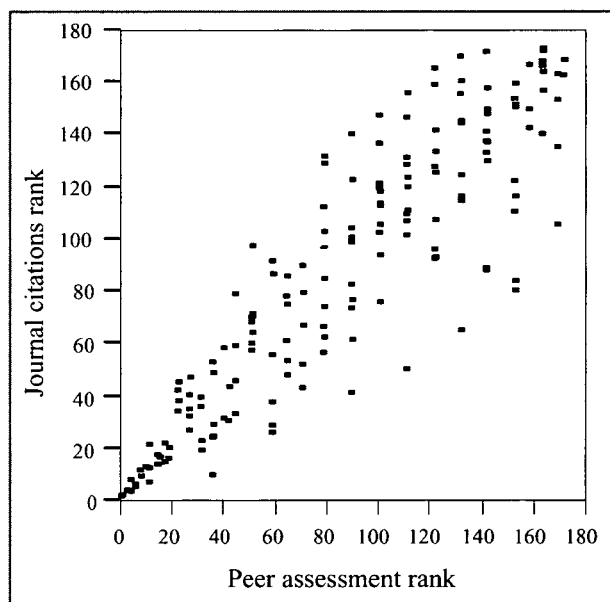
U.S. News & World Report, *America's Best Graduate Schools Annual Assessment of Law Schools* (undated; mailed Sept. 29, 2005).

16. This study included all 173 ABA accredited law schools that had a law review in operation as of 1995. It used the *U.S. News* data published in April 2002 and April 2006 (nominally the 2003 and 2007 data, respectively) and the law review citation data available on the Washington and Lee Law Library website, <http://lawlib.wlu.edu/LJ/index.aspx>. Because

between journal citations and institutional peer assessment scores. However, the correlation is not as strong for schools ranked 51 to 99. As Table 3 shows, there is a statistically significant, though weaker, correlation between journal citations and *U.S. News* peer assessment scores (.49) and between journal citations and *U.S. News* overall scores (-.45) for schools in the *U.S. News* 51 to 99 range.

As has occurred in the past, correlations between journal citation and *U.S. News* rankings are not as significant for schools outside the *U.S. News* Top 100. Table 4 shows that, for schools in *U.S. News* third and fourth tiers, the relationship between journal citations and peer assessment is similar to that of schools in the 51-99 range (.52). When all schools ranked by *U.S. News* are examined, there is a very high correlation (.90) between the school's peer rating and journal citations, and a slightly higher correlation (.92) between journal impact and the institution's peer rating (Table 5). Figure 1 provides a graphic representation of the relationship between journal rank and peer assessment rank.

Figure 1: *Journal Rank and Peer Assessment Rank, 173 schools*



$r = .90$ ($N = 173$, $p < .0001$)

Northeastern does not have a law review, it was excluded from this analysis; similarly, UNLV, Chapman, Florida Coastal, and Franklin Pierce, whose law reviews were not published during the entire period under study here, were excluded.

III. CHANGES IN LAW REVIEW CITATION RANKINGS, 2002-2005

The study also considers changes in journal citation rankings from 2002 to 2005.¹⁷ Table 6 compares the Washington and Lee Law Library study of citations for 1995–2002 with its 1998–2005 study. Over that period, of the 173 law reviews studied, the largest increase in rank was 54 places; the largest drop in rank was 42. The mean difference was zero, and the standard deviation was 14.95. One hundred thirty eight law reviews (80%) changed 15 or fewer ranking spots (Table 6). This data discloses more fluidity in law review rankings than in law school rankings.¹⁸

The schools are ranked in Table 6 by change in journal citation rank. It displays a surprisingly static list, which seems to suggest (as does the high correlation between citations and law school reputation) that journal quality is fairly consistent over time. Some factors apparently continue to be important in placing articles that garner many (or few) citations in the same set of law journals—or at least in helping high-performing journals to continue to perform well, and vice versa.

Some law reviews have made great strides in recent years in increasing the number of times they have been cited by other journals. By employing Table 6, one can identify 15 journals whose rank in citations by other journals improved at least twenty places between 2002 and 2005. The leader is the *Michigan State Law Review* (formerly the *Detroit College of Law Review*), which improved 54 places in four years.¹⁹ The *Lewis and Clark Law Review*, which began publication in the 1990s, improved 49 places;²⁰ the *William Mitchell Law Review*, which also per-

17. The tables also report data on changes in citations to journals by courts, but the present article makes little use of that data. As is apparent from Tables 1 to 5, correlations that involve citations to journals by courts are consistently smaller than correlations that involve citations to journals by other journals. Reasons for those differences may warrant consideration at a later time.

18. By comparison, the standard deviation of the difference between 2003 and 2007 *U.S. News* peer assessment ranks is 6.79 (with a mean of 0), suggesting that about two-thirds of the schools changed their peer assessment rank by about 7 places or less. In fact, 149 schools, or 86% of the total, had a change in rank of 7 or less (Table 6).

19. *Michigan State Law Review* has published strong symposia, such as one on takings. See, e.g., James W. Ely, Thomas Cooley, "Public Use," and *New Directions in Takings Jurisprudence*, 2004 MICH. ST. L. REV. 845; Lee Anne Fennell, *Taking Eminent Domain Apart*, 2004 MICH. ST. L. REV. 957.

20. *Lewis and Clark Law Review*, ranked 100, is now performing closer to where one would expect, given its *U.S. News* ranking (77). It has come on strong with articles by leading scholars. See, e.g., Eric R. Claeys, Raich and *Judicial Construction At the Close of the Rehnquist Court*, 9 LEWIS & CLARK L. REV. 791 (2005); Carol M. Rose, *Environmental Law Grows Up (More or Less)*, and *What Science Can Do to Help*, 9 LEWIS & CLARK L. REV. 273 (2005). Given its strong publication record, look for its ranking to continue to climb.

forms dramatically better than its institutional rank would predict (it is in *U.S. News's* fourth tier), improved by more than 40 places. Three reviews of major state schools—the *George Mason Law Review*, the *Alabama Law Review*, and the *Florida Law Review*—also improved dramatically.²¹ All three have benefited from strong hiring in recent years and the improvement in citation rank of their respective law reviews is probably indicative of the heightened profile of their parent institutions.²² All three reviews are still performing somewhat behind their school's *U.S. News* rank, but one reasonably expects that in the next several years those reviews will be ranked at or above their school's *U.S. News* ranking.²³ Other significant improvers included the *Boston College Law Review* (24 places), the *Akron Law Review* (28 places), the *Indiana Law Review* (26 places),²⁴ and the *University of Hawaii Law Review* (17 places). These reviews are also associated with schools that are performing well and improving in terms of faculty quality, even if *U.S. News* has not yet recognized the improvements. These schools will likely have higher peer assessment scores in future *U.S. News* evaluations, based on the positive performance of their journals.

There are, conversely, twelve law reviews that have fallen more than twenty places since 2002; they appear at the end of Table 6. Several of the law reviews that fell the furthest had a particularly strong run in the mid- and late-1990s, especially the *South Texas Law Review*, which did remarkably well in citations: it was ranked 59 in 2002. The *South Texas Law Review* is still ranked well (81), significantly above its school's *U.S. News* ranking. However, high journal rankings are hard to sustain over a long term. There may also be other explanations for some

21. In the case of the *George Mason University Law Review*, it has taken advantage of the school's focus on law and economics, as well as other interdisciplinary scholarship. See, e.g., Ronald A. Cass & Keith N. Hylton, *Preserving Competition: Economic Analysis, Legal Standards, and Microsoft*, 8 GEO. MASON L. REV. 1 (1999); Logan Everett Sawyer, *Jurisdiction, Jurisprudence, and Legal Change: Sociological Jurisprudence and the Road to International Shoe*, 10 GEO. MASON L. REV. 59 (2001).

22. See, e.g., John J. Miller, *A Law School With a Twist: At George Mason University, the Left Doesn't Reign, Believe It or Not*, NAT'L REV., Mar. 2006, at 31 (referring to George Mason University Law School's hiring of strong faculty).

23. Alabama, George Mason, and Florida were all ranked 41 in the 2006 *U.S. News* rankings. In 2007, George Mason was ranked 37; the University of Florida was ranked 41, and the University of Alabama was ranked 43; so their numbers may reflect the growing intellectual culture, as well as the legal education community's sense that those are schools of growing prominence (and hence desirable places to publish). In the case of the *Alabama Law Review*, the review is ranked (54) slightly ahead of the school's peer assessment ranking, although it still lags the University of Alabama's overall *U.S. News* ranking. The *George Mason Law Review* and the *University of Florida Law Review* still rank far behind their schools' peer assessment ranking (52 and 36.5, respectively).

24. The *Indiana Law Review* has not only improved, it is ranked substantially ahead of its parent institution.

of the declining performance of other journals. For instance, the *Montana Law Review* declined 42 places since 2002. Perhaps the explanation is that the *Montana Law Review* is focused largely on Montana law.²⁵ It is difficult to garner citations in other journals with such a focus, but it probably makes sense to develop that niche and likely serves a critical function for the Montana bench and bar.

IV. CHANGING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAW REVIEW CITATION RANKINGS AND LAW SCHOOL RANKINGS

Given the data on changes in law review citations, the next step is to compare the relationship between changes in journal citations and changes in law school rankings. Figure 2 provides a graphic depiction of the changes. It plots changes in peer assessment ranking along the x-axis and changes in law journal citation ranking along the y-axis. The working hypothesis is that—given the close relationship between journal citations and law school rankings—the two change together over time. Thus, one would predict that as schools improved in ranking (schools on the right side of the x-axis) there would be a corresponding increase in law review citation ranking (schools toward the top of the y-axis). One might also predict a decrease in school rankings corresponding to loss of law journal rank. Thus, a preponderance of schools in the upper right and lower left quadrants was expected. In fact, there is a small, though statistically significant correlation (.22, $p = .004$), between changes in law review citation rank and law school rank.²⁶

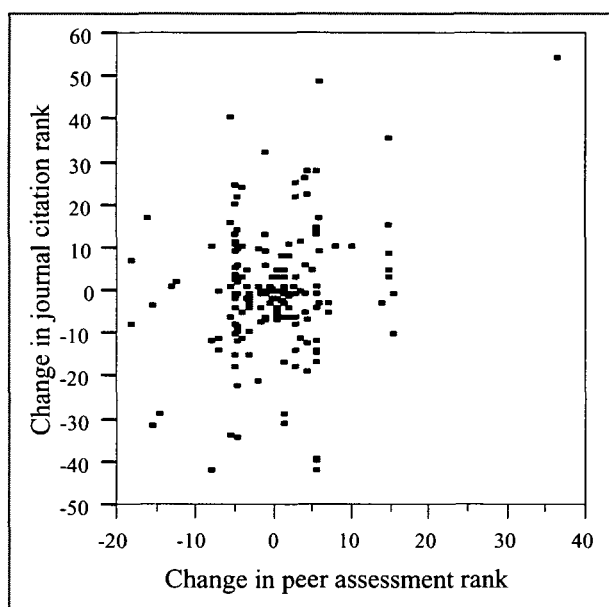
One reason the correlation is not stronger may be due to the relatively narrow time period for changes to appear (2002 to 2005). Perhaps that is not enough time to observe relationships that may be associated with changing quality of law schools and law reviews. Quite simply, those years may not provide enough time to see the connections between changes in a law journal's citations and a school's reputation.

25. As its website states:

The Montana Law Review, a legal periodical published semiannually, is the principal means of communication to the Montana Bar on Montana law. It includes case notes, comments, and recent developments by students and articles by judges, practitioners, and professors. The principal funding for the Law Review is provided by the State Bar of Montana as a service to the members of the Bar and to legal education.

The University of Montana School of Law, Law Reviews, <http://www.umt.edu/Law/lawrevs>.

26. The correlation between difference in ranks for journal citations (1995–2002 vs. 1998–2005) and for peer ratings (2002 vs. 2007) for the *U.S. News* top 99 schools was even smaller (.19) and not statistically significant ($p = .06$). Exclusion of the outlier in the upper right corner of Figure 2 (Michigan State) reduces the correlation to .12 ($N = 172$, $p = .13$).

Figure 2: *Change in Ranks, 173 Schools and Their Reviews*

$r = .22$ ($N = 173$, $p = .004$)

By looking at Table 6, one can gain an appreciation for some of the data. Some schools that are on the move in terms of journal rankings show positive moves in terms of peer assessment as well. Michigan State, Lewis and Clark, George Mason, University of Florida, University of Akron, and Indiana University–Indianapolis are the most prominent here. Then there are other schools whose law reviews are moving upward at a fast rate—the University of Alabama, Boston College, and DePaul—even though those positive changes are not reflected in positive changes in peer assessment (yet). Obviously, the fit between improvements in law reviews and changes in the famously static peer assessments will be imperfect.²⁷ In some cases, like the *Alabama Law Review* and the *Boston College Law Review*, the reviews are catching up in terms of citations to already well-regarded schools. Both journals dramatically increased their rankings, even as the peer assessment rankings of their parent institutions stayed relatively flat. Although reality and perception do not always correspond perfectly, one might optimistically expect that

27. Richard Schmalbeck, *The Durability of Law School Reputations*, 48 J. LEGAL EDUC. 568 (1998).

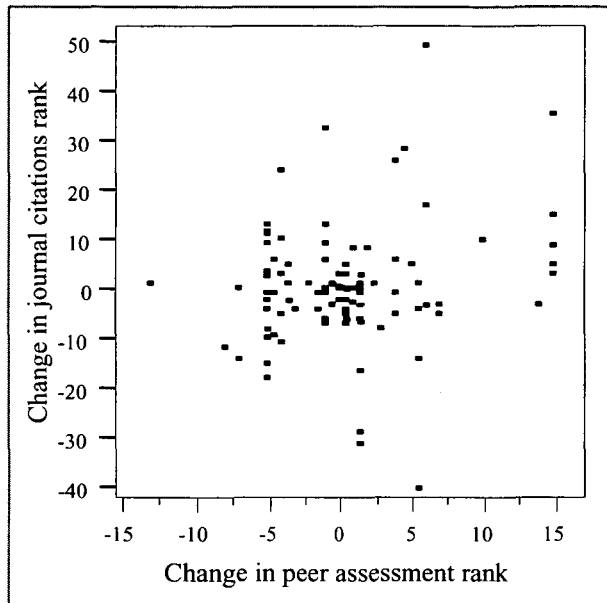
these schools' peer assessment scores will increase as their journals continue to improve in citation ranking.

There are some prominent cases where there is convergence between peer assessment and journal ranking. In some cases this means that peer assessment is increasing even as journal rank is falling. For example, the *Fordham Law Review* was ranked an astronomical 7 in 2002 and has now fallen to 9.5, while Fordham Law School has increased its peer assessment ranking. Similarly, the *Albany Law Review's* rank has fallen 18 places (from 32 to 50), even as Albany Law School's peer assessment rank has increased 3 places (to 112). However, as with the *Fordham Law Review*, the *Albany Law Review* is still performing well ahead of its parent institution. The *University of Illinois Law Review* increased 13 places (to 27), while the school's peer assessment decreased 5 places (to 27); the University of Illinois has attained equilibrium at 27.

In some cases, schools simply do not fit the model at all. In a period when the *Maryland Law Review* fell 31 places (from 48 to 79), the University of Maryland improved its peer assessment rank by 1.5 places (to 45.5); when the *University of Denver Law Review* fell 40 places (to 112), the University of Denver improved its peer assessment rank by 5.5 places (to 79.5). Conversely, several law reviews significantly improved their rankings, even as their parent institutions' peer assessment ranks—which were already behind their law reviews' rankings—decreased. The *William Mitchell Law Review* improved 40.5 places (to 65), while its school's peer assessment decreased by 5.5 places (to 133); the *New England Law Review* improved 14 places to 84, while its school's peer assessment decreased 4.5 places (to 153). Alas, some schools just do not fit the model at all.

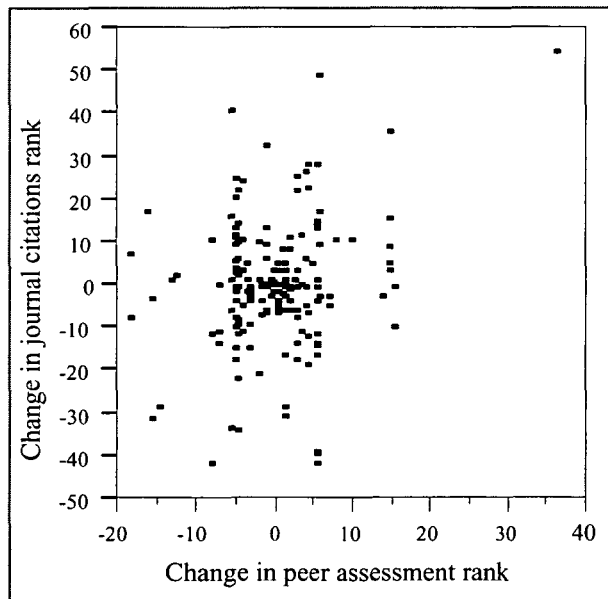
Figures 3 and 4 plot subsets of the data—the relationship between changes in peer assessment ranks and law review citation ranks for schools in the *U.S. News* top 99 and for the remaining 74 schools, which constitute the third and fourth tiers, respectively. One might expect journals at third and fourth tier schools to have a larger variance in citation ranks over the years than journals at top-ranked schools. Journals at lower-ranked schools are particularly susceptible to variations in citation ranks due to access to and selection of articles that are cited heavily. Moreover, because they generally have fewer citations quantitatively than journals at top ranked schools, publishing a few heavily cited articles can cause those journals to move up in the rankings dramatically. For third and fourth tier schools, there is a small, though statistically significant, relationship (.25, $p = .03$) between changes in citations and changes in peer assessment. The relationship essentially disappears when the outlier is excluded ($r = .04$, $N = 73$, $p = .73$).

Figure 3: *Change in Ranks, Top 99 Schools and Their Reviews*



$r = .19$ ($N = 99$, $p = .06$)

**Figure 4:
*Change in Ranks, Schools in Tiers 3 and 4 and Their Reviews***



$r = .25$ ($N = 74$, $p = .03$)

V. THE NEAR-TERM FUTURE OF LAW REVIEW CITATIONS AND LAW SCHOOL RANKINGS

In some cases—like the *DePaul Law Review*, the *Albany Law Review*, the *Houston Law Review*, and the *South Texas Law Review*—law reviews are performing well ahead of their parent institutions in their respective rankings. We may, therefore, see some convergence between the peer assessment and the law journal ranking. For instance, DePaul was just ranked 80, up from the third tier in the 2006 *U.S. News* ranking, perhaps in part due to the *DePaul Law Review*'s continued success in citations. The *DePaul Law Review* is now ranked 41 in citations by other journals. One might expect schools whose journals are listed in Table 7, the most under-valued law journals in the Top 100 journals, to be ripe for further re-examination toward an improvement in ranking. In particular, Albany and Hofstra are ripe for movement to the Top 100. One might also look for Catholic and Marquette in the *U.S. News* Top 100 soon. Both Catholic's and Marquette's peer assessments already place them in the Top 100 law schools, while their reviews are ranked 66 and 73, respectively. Other schools already in the Top 100 that seem to be ripe for an improvement in their rankings are DePaul, the University of Houston, the University of South Carolina, Chicago-Kent, Cardozo, and Fordham. Michigan State certainly ought to climb from the fourth tier; its peer assessment rating already places it 112 and its law review is ranked 109. One might also look for both William Mitchell and South Texas to rise from the fourth tier. Even though William Mitchell's peer assessment rank is 133 (which places it on the cusp of the fourth tier—the lowest forty schools), its law review is ranked 65. South Texas's peer assessment rank is 153 (well into the fourth tier), but its law review is ranked 81. One hopes that the hard work of the *William Mitchell Law Review* and the *South Texas Law Review* will be rewarded with increases in their schools' peer assessment scores.

Table 8 shows the law reviews whose citation rank are noticeably below their parent institutions' *U.S. News* overall ranks. Of course, in several of those cases (Washington and Lee University, George Washington University, and Washington University in St. Louis) the parent institutions are ranked so highly—precisely because of their vibrant intellectual cultures—that one would not expect a similarly high law journal ranking. Particularly in those cases, citations are an imperfect measure of law review quality.

Table 9 brings together the most recent pertinent data on all 173 law schools and law reviews in a form designed to facilitate inspection and comparison.

VI. IMPLICATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS

There is a continuing connection between law review rankings and law school rankings. But what should schools, *U.S. News*, and other evaluators make of these results? First, those compiling future law school rankings might begin to look more seriously at the citation rankings of law reviews. Detailed information on the intellectual culture of an institution is not readily available for schools in the third and fourth tiers; citation data, which is closely correlated with rankings of first tier schools, might be profitably used to fill out an incomplete picture. That, of course, relies on the assumption—which may or may not be correct—that the citations to law reviews at third and fourth tier schools have a similar correlation to the institutional quality as that exhibited by first tier schools. It is at least plausible that the quality of a law review correlates with the intellectual environment at that review's parent institution. In turn, citations provide an objective, even if imperfect, measure of the quality of the review. Thus, citation rankings offer an aid in gauging the quality of schools—particularly in the third and fourth tier—where reliable data on the intellectual culture of a school may be difficult to obtain.²⁸

Second, schools ought to pay close attention to what their law reviews are publishing. Law reviews serve as ambassadors to the rest of the legal academic community. Given the close connections between law review rank and law school peer assessment scores, schools should be mindful that their law reviews contribute to the legal community's perception of their institution and that their schools are likely to be judged on the basis of their reviews. A good law review, particularly one whose quality is increasing, can bring positive attention to a school. A law review can serve its function of producing and disseminating legal knowledge better if it is publishing better work. One particularly successful way to accomplish this is to hold symposia and publish the papers delivered there. The *William Mitchell Law Review*, which has improved mightily in citations in the last three years, has used symposia very successfully, as have the *Albany Law Review*, the *Cardozo Law Review*, the *Chicago-Kent Law Review*, the *DePaul Law Review*, and the *Fordham Law Review*, to name some of the reviews that have significantly outperformed their schools' *U.S. News* ranking.

28. This paper is, thus, part of an attempt to help refine rankings. Cf. Caron & Gely, *supra* note 10; Stephen P. Klein & Laura Hamilton, The Validity of the U.S. News and World Report Ranking of ABA Law Schools, Feb. 18, 1998, <http://www.aals.org/reports/validity.html>.

Third, those selecting articles should realize that citations are not the only measure of quality. Thus, reviews should carefully select articles for quality. Almost certainly the most influential article that the *Alabama Law Review* ever published (and a contender for inclusion on a short list of the most influential law review articles published anywhere in recent memory) is Susan Hamill's argument for a Christian-centered tax reform.²⁹ The article, which recounts a detailed empirical study of the effect of state property taxes, played a central role in the (unsuccessful) effort to pass a state constitutional amendment to alter property taxes. During the campaign, the article was reprinted as a book, which sold thousands of copies throughout the state. Additionally, it was front-page news in the *Wall Street Journal*, the subject of numerous *New York Times* stories and, ultimately, named by the *New York Times Magazine* one of the best ideas of 2002. Measuring its citations in law journals does not begin to capture its influence.³⁰

It is difficult to evaluate the quality of an article. Students (or faculty who are reading in matters outside of their areas of expertise) have only limited ability to evaluate the quality of questions being asked, let alone the way they are answered. In turn, student reviews are increasingly turning toward faculty members who are experts in the area for assistance. Anecdotal evidence suggests that students often use the author's institutional affiliation as a proxy for the quality of an article.

But smart and active evaluators can ask some basic questions that may help them evaluate an article. Some key questions that evaluators should ask include: Does the article say something important and new? Does it offer a thorough exploration of its topic?³¹ Or is it only a partial analysis of cases or statutes? Does it fairly and completely address com-

29. Susan Pace Hamill, *An Argument for Tax Reform Based on Judeo-Christian Ethics*, 54 ALA. L. REV. 1 (2002).

30. See, e.g., Adam Cohen, Editorial, *What Would Jesus Do? Sock It to Alabama's Corporate Landowners*, N.Y. TIMES, June 10, 2003, at A28; Shailagh Murray, *Divinity School Article Debates Morality of Alabama Tax-Code*, WALL ST. J., Feb. 12, 2003, at 1.

On contenders for the most influential law review articles, see Posting of Daniel J. Solove to Concurring Opinions, http://www.concurringopinions.com/archives/2005/11/law_review_arti.html (Nov. 27, 2005, 17:37) and Posting of Hillel Levin to PrawfsBlawg, http://prawfsblawg.blogs.com/prawfsblawg/2005/04/most_important_.html (Apr. 20, 2005, 14:59).

31. Articles that are beginning an exploration of a new topic may be good, even though the field has not yet developed to the stage where the work can be comprehensive. That work may in turn invite further analysis. For example, Eric Posner and Adrian Vermeule published a suggestive, even if, in the opinion of two responders, incomplete, analysis of reparations. See *Reparations for Slavery and Other Historical Injustice*, 103 COLUM. L. REV. 689 (2003). Several responses suggest other lines of analysis that are missing from the article. See Roy Brooks, *Getting Reparations Right: A Response to Posner and Vermeule*, 80 NOTRE DAME L. REV. 251 (2004); Alfred L. Brophy, *Reconsidering Reparations*, 81 IND. L.J. 813 (2006).

peting views? Does it respond with new evidence to an important debate in the literature?³² Will it be useful to judges, policy makers, or practicing lawyers? Does it help to bridge a gap between theory and practice? Does it answer an important or difficult question, even if very few people will be interested in that question?

At the same time, editors should look for the hallmarks of poorer scholarship, and should ask questions such as: Does the work re-tread on ground previous scholars have already explored? Does it identify any significant number of new ideas or new data—or have we heard this story (perhaps in better form) somewhere else? Does the article read like the ranting of someone who's spent too much time watching the O'Reilly Factor? Editors ought to be able to answer with some specificity: why would someone want to read the article?

Part of this involves getting a "feel" for the article—what we might call the "academic hunch."³³ Editors may also take advice from an unlikely but important source: John Muir's classic *How to Keep Your Volkswagen Alive*. He gives advice on how to buy a VW, which may not be that different from deciding which articles to accept:

First, look at it. Does it sag and look beat? Walk all around it looking for rough spots, wrinkles and bumps. Has it rusted out under the doors? Do the doors open and close well? Does it look like it has been hit? Do the compartment doors open and close? Do the windows work? Check all the lights—brake, signal, head and interior.

....

Open the engine compartment. Is it clean? Remember that this is an air-cooled car and the cooling air comes through the engine compartment. If the engine and its compartment are filthy, the loss in cooling efficiency will soon cause repairs. . . . Look at the bottom of the engine. Is it oily and dirty? Be cold! Be objective! You are macroscopically examining a possible new member of your family and the choice is really yours.

....

If you were lucky you were able to do all this without the owner or salesperson fast-talking you; if not, tell them you want a little time with the car alone, then do it. . . .

. . . [L]et your mind and feelings go over the car and the idea of the car. What has its Karma been? Can you live with the car? Walk

32. Eugene Volokh has provided an excellent introduction to creating (and evaluating) student work in *Writing a Student Article*, 48 J. LEGAL EDUC. 247 (1998). He expands those insights in EUGENE VOLOKH, *ACADEMIC LEGAL WRITING: LAW REVIEW ARTICLES, STUDENT NOTES, AND SEMINAR PAPERS* (2003). Students on the *Alabama Law Review*, and I suspect a great many other journals, are required to read Volokh's article.

33. Cf. Joseph C. Hutchinson, Jr., *The Judgment Intuitive: The Function of the "Hunch" in Judicial Decisions*, 14 CORNELL L.Q. 275 (1928).

around or find a quiet place, assume the good old Lotus and let the car be the thing.³⁴

Think of the VW as a metaphor for the article under consideration. The upshot is to think seriously about whether the quality of research, writing, and general argument are such that the journal will be proud to have in its stable of articles. Will it reflect well on the journal and the school? There is a limit to how much you want to rely on hunches, however. Sometimes when students select articles without vetting them they end up with real train wrecks. Some years ago the *Wayne Law Review* published an article that purported to (but did not) take down the Coase theorem.³⁵ To their credit, when the editors and faculty at Wayne State realized what they had done, they published an extensive symposium that both rebutted the article and explored the problems with student-edited law reviews.³⁶ There was some possibility that the *Wayne Law Review* symposium might mark a turning point in student-edited reviews because of the resulting dialogue which considered the problems with student selection of articles. Alas, the process of reform takes much longer. One reform that seems to be emerging is the increasing faculty involvement in law reviews. Given that law schools provide the funding for the reviews and that the reviews reflect on the schools, law schools have great institutional interests in the quality of their law reviews. Law review accountability will likely be an increasing topic at many schools in the near future.

Those who have the power to select articles ought to learn what successful legal scholarship looks like. There are some really terrific models out there of works that ask interesting questions and answer them with rich, thoughtful analysis, as well as ones that handle complex doctrine in thoughtful and useful ways. Think about articles that have been assigned in classes or excerpted in casebooks.³⁷ Ask faculty to recom-

34. JOHN MUIR & TOSH GREG, HOW TO KEEP YOUR VOLKSWAGEN ALIVE 21–22 (1969).

35. Daniel Q. Posin, *The Coase Theorem: If Pigs Could Fly*, 37 WAYNE L. REV. 89 (1990).

36. See, e.g., Lloyd R. Cohen, *On Judging Whether to Publish Articles that Claim to Refute the Coase Theorem: Analogies to Bayesian Methods*, 38 WAYNE L. REV. 15 (1991); Barry Currier & Jeffrey Harrison, *Pigs with Wings: A Comment on Posin's 'Refutation' of the Coase Theorem*, 38 WAYNE L. REV. 21 (1991); Thomas S. Ulen, *Flogging a Dead Pig: Professor Posin on the Coase Theorem*, 38 WAYNE L. REV. 91 (1991); Stewart J. Schwab, *Coase, Rents, and Opportunity Costs*, 38 WAYNE L. REV. 55, 55–74 (1991). Professor Posin had a response. See Daniel Q. Posin, *Bringing Home the Bacon: A Response to Critics*, 38 WAYNE L. REV. 107 (1991).

37. Because my areas of teaching and scholarship include property and wills, my examples come from those areas. One might want to look for the next article along the lines of Susanah Blumenthal, *The Deviance of the Will: Policing the Bounds of Testamentary Freedom*

mend successful models. Ask what articles were helpful to students in writing their notes. Walk through the law library and pull off some recent volumes of leading law journals and ask: What questions are authors addressing in the the *Harvard Law Review*, the *Columbia Law Review*, and the *Yale Law Journal*? What about the *Texas Law Review*, the *Vanderbilt Law Review*, the *Boston University Law Review*, and the *Indiana Law Journal*? What do articles in journals that have been successful in recent years in gaining market share look like? What, for instance, are the law journals at Michigan State, Lewis and Clark, William Mitchell, Alabama, and Florida publishing?

Perhaps the article is on an esoteric subject and it looks as though there will be relatively few citations; that is not reason to pass it by. For we should not be rigidly bound by concern over citations; the goal, after all, is the promulgation of good scholarship. Some outstanding specialized scholarship has difficulty finding a home but is a major credit to those journals that ultimately accept it. Even if an article does not immediately garner many citations, an excellent article (or book review) may garner attention for decades and build good will for the journal. In the area I know well, legal history, some works continue to gain attention decades later. Some are legendary, like Morton Horwitz's essay review *The Conservative Tradition in American Legal Historiography*, which appeared in 1973 in the *American Journal of Legal History*.³⁸ The focus

in *Nineteenth Century America*, 119 HARV. L. REV. 959 (2006); Charles J. Donahue, *What Causes Fundamental Legal Ideas? Marital Property in England and France in the Thirteenth Century*, 78 MICH. L. REV. 59 (1979); Thomas P. Gallanis, *The Rule Against Perpetuities and the Law Commissioner's Flawed Philosophy*, 59 CAMBRIDGE L.J. 284 (2000); Patty Gerstenblith, *Identity and Cultural Property: The Protection of Cultural Property in the United States*, 75 B.U. L. REV. 559 (1995); Richard H. Helmholz, *Realism and Formalism in the Severance of Joint Tenancies*, 77 NEB. L. REV. 1 (1998); Stewart Sterk, *Neighbors in American Land Law*, 87 COLUM. L. REV. 55 (1987); William M. Treanor, *The Original Understanding of the Takings Clause and the Political Process*, 95 COLUM. L. REV. 782 (1995); Joan Williams, *The Rhetoric of Property*, 83 IOWA L. REV. 277 (1998).

38. 17 AM. J. LEGAL HIST. 275 (1973). There are many other gems that do not garner the hundreds of citations they probably would if they were in more popular areas, rather than an area like legal history, which has few adherents. However, those articles continue to be cited and discussed in some circles for years. See, e.g., Christine Desan, *The Constitutional Commitment to Legislative Adjudication in the Early American Tradition*, 111 HARV. L. REV. 1383 (1998); William W. Fisher, *Ideology, Religion, and the Constitutional Protection of Private Property, 1760-1860*, 39 EMORY L. J. 65 (1990); Tony A. Freyer, *Reassessing The Impact Of Eminent Domain In Early American Economic Development*, 1981 WIS. L. REV. 1263, J. Gordon Hylton, *The African-American Lawyer, The First Generation: Virginia as a Case Study*, 56 U. PITT. L. REV. 107 (1994); Robert Kaczorowski, *Common Law Background of 19th Century Tort Law*, 51 OHIO ST. L.J. 1127 (1990); Mari J. Matsuda, *Law and Culture in the District Court of Honolulu, 1844-1845: A Case Study of the Rise of Legal Consciousness*, 32 AM. J. LEGAL HIST. 16 (1988); Stephen A. Siegel, *The Marshall Court and Republicanism*, 67 TEX. L. REV. 903 (1988) (reviewing G. EDWARD WHITE, HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES: THE MARSHALL COURT AND CULTURAL CHANGE, 1815-35

should be on the quality of the argument and the research, and citations will, in many cases, follow. A journal that acquires a reputation for printing thoughtful, well-researched articles will be a credit to the review's school and will provide a valuable service to the legal academic community.

EPILOGUE: FOCUSING ON THE STUDENT-EDITED LAW REVIEW

I hope that an increased focus on law review citations—and what law reviews are publishing—will cause faculty to take their reviews more seriously. Ideally, with more faculty input, the quality of the reviews will increase, which will in turn benefit the school as a whole—if my hypothesis is correct and trends continue—by helping to improve the stature of the parent institution as judged by fellow members of the legal community. Perhaps the experience of editors on law reviews will also be better because they will have more interaction with faculty. Additionally, I hope those schools that have picked articles in a thoughtful fashion will be rewarded with an increase in their ranking. Perhaps in focusing students and faculty on what a school's review is publishing, the school will become a community that is more oriented towards scholarship.

There are numerous complaints about law reviews in the academy. However, there seems to be little done to reform the system.³⁹ Faculty attack reviews,⁴⁰ yet students and recent graduates who have been successful at the law review game defend it.⁴¹ A few faculty take their marbles and go to play elsewhere in leading peer-reviewed journals—like the *Journal of Legal Studies*, *Journal of Law and Economics*, *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*, *Journal of Legal Education*, *Law and History Review*, *Law and Society Review*, *Law and Social Inquiry*, and *Legal Theory*—which may be where the legal academy is heading. But at the very least, it seems that law reviews will be with us for a very long time.

(1988)). Then, every once in a while, legal history pieces get the citations they deserve, even in the short term. See, e.g., Adrienne D. Davis, *The Private Law of Race and Sex: An Antebellum Perspective*, 51 STAN. L. REV. 221, 221–288 (1999); Kenneth W. Mack, *Rethinking Civil Rights Lawyering and Politics in the Era Before Brown*, 115 YALE L. J. 256 (2005).

39. Professor Lindgren has provided useful counsel on avenues to reform. See James Lindgren, *Reforming the American Law Review*, 47 STAN. L. REV. 1123 (1995).

40. See, e.g., James A. Lindgren, *An Author's Manifesto*, 61 U. CHI. L. REV. 527 (1994); Richard A. Posner, *The Future of the Student-Edited Law Review*, 47 STAN. L. REV. 1131 (1995). Judge Posner has recently made his case through the pages of *Legal Affairs*. See Richard A. Posner, *Against the Law Reviews*, LEGAL AFF., Nov.–Dec. 2004, available at http://www.legalaffairs.org/issues/November-December-2004/review_posner_novdec04.msp.

41. See, e.g., Natalie C. Cotton, *The Competence of Students as Editors of Law Reviews: A Response to Judge Posner*, 154 U. PA. L. REV. 951 (2006); James W. Harper, *Why Student-Run Law Reviews?*, 82 MINN. L. REV. 1261 (1998); Jonathan Mermin, *Remaking Law Review*, 56 RUTGERS L. REV. 603 (2004).

Indeed, I suspect that the Bluebook and law reviews will survive for eons. They will be what some future archaeologists look back upon to gain a sense of our culture. And if we can't beat them, we might as well join them—and then try to assist them in making the very best decisions possible.

Appendix of Tables

Table 1: U.S. News 2007 Data, 50 Top-Ranked Schools

	School rank	Overall score	Peer rating	Lawyer/Judge rating	Journal citations	Case citations	Impact
School rank	1.00	-.94	-.93	-.91	-.78	-.60	-.81
Overall score	-.94	1.00	.96	.94	.88	.68	.86
Peer rating	-.93	.96	1.00	.96	.87	.66	.87
Lawyer/Judge rating	-.91	.94	.96	1.00	.84	.65	.82
Journal citations	-.78	.88	.87	.84	1.00	.86	.82
Case citations	-.60	.68	.66	.65	.86	1.00	.59
Impact	-.81	.86	.87	.82	.82	.59	1.00

N = 50

All correlations are statistically significant at $p < .0001$

Table 2: U.S. News 2007 Data, 99 Top-Ranked Schools

	School rank	Overall score	Peer rating	Lawyer/Judge rating	Journal citations	Case citations	Impact
School rank	1.00	-.93	-.93	-.87	-.78	-.58	-.83
Overall score	-.93	1.00	.97	.94	.90	.69	.91
Peer rating	-.93	.97	1.00	.94	.90	.68	.91
Lawyer/Judge rating	-.87	.94	.94	1.00	.85	.64	.87
Journal citations	-.78	.90	.90	.85	1.00	.83	.89
Case citations	-.58	.69	.68	.64	.83	1.00	.65
Impact	-.83	.91	.91	.87	.89	.65	1.00

N = 99

(Largest rank is 99, not 100, because Northeastern, which was tied for rank 87, was excluded, and ranks were recalculated for the remaining 99 schools.)

All correlations are statistically significant at $p < .0001$

Table 3: U.S. News 2007 Data, Schools Ranked 51-99

	School rank	Overall score	Peer rating	Lawyer/Judge rating	Journal citations	Case citations	Impact
School rank	1.00	-.99	-.77	-.14	-.45	-.12	-.47
Overall score	-.99	1.00	.74	.14	.44	.13	.44
Peer rating	-.77	.74	1.00	.14	.49	.11	.53
Lawyer/Judge rating	-.14	.14	.14	1.00	-.15	-.22	.03
Journal citations	-.45	.44	.49	-.15	1.00	.35	.67
Case citations	-.12	.13	.11	-.22	.35	1.00	.19
Impact	-.47	.44	.53	.03	.67	.19	1.00

N = 49

For n = 49, $|r| = .28$ is statistically significant at .05 level.**Table 4: U.S. News 2007 Data, 74 Tier 3 and Tier 4 Schools**

	Peer rating	Lawyer/Judge rating	Journal Citations	Case citations	Impact
Peer rating	1.00	.73	.52	.23	.38
Lawyer/Judge rating	.73	1.00	.36	.27	.26
Journal citations	.52	.36	1.00	.41	.66
Case citations	.23	.27	.41	1.00	.29
Impact	.38	.26	.66	.29	1.00

N = 74

For n = 74, $|r| = .23$ is statistically significant at .05 level.**Table 5: U.S. News 2007 Data, 173 Schools**

	Peer rating	Lawyer/Judge rating	Journal Citations	Case citations	Impact
Peer rating	1.00	.94	.90	.71	.92
Lawyer/Judge rating	.94	1.00	.83	.68	.85
Journal citations	.90	.83	1.00	.82	.91
Case citation	.71	.68	.82	1.00	.70
Impact	.92	.85	.91	.70	1.00

N = 173

All correlations are statistically significant at $p < .0001$

Table 6: *Schools Arranged by Change in Journal Citation Rank, with 2007 U.S. News School Rank, Change in Peer Assessment Rank, and Journal Citation Rank for 1998-2005*

	U.S. News rank	School	Change in rank		Journal citations rank
			Journal citations	Peer assess	
1	Tier 4	Michigan State University	54	36.5	109
2	77	Lewis and Clark College (OR)	49	6	100
3	Tier 4	William Mitchell College of Law (MN)	40.5	-5.5	65
4	37	George Mason University (VA)	35.5	15	70
5	43	University of Alabama-Tuscaloosa	32.5	-1	55
6	Tier 3	University of Akron (OH)	28	5.5	88
7	41	University of Florida (Levin)	28	4.5	53
8	77	Indiana University-Indianapolis	26	4	51.5
9	Tier 3	University of Arkansas-Little Rock (Bowen)	25	3	101
10	Tier 3	University of Louisville (Brandeis) (KY)	24.5	-5	119
11	27	Boston College	24	-4	36
12	Tier 3	Drake University (IA)	22.5	4.5	95.5
13	Tier 4	Capital University (OH)	22	-4.5	110
14	Tier 3	Loyola University New Orleans	22	3	128
15	Tier 3	University of Missouri-Kansas City	20	-5	102
16	93	University of Hawaii (Richardson)	17	6	139.5
17	Tier 3	University of Maine	17	-16	136
18	Tier 3	Washburn University (KS)	15.5	-5.5	115
19	80	St. John's University (NY)	15	15	77
20	Tier 4	Widener University (DE)	14.5	5.5	149.5
21	Tier 4	New England School of Law (MA)	14	-4.5	84
22	Tier 3	Syracuse University (NY)	14	5.5	103
23	Tier 3	Hofstra University (NY)	13	5.5	56
24	60	Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago-Kent)	13	-1	28
25	27	University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign	13	-5	27
26	97	University of Mississippi	11.5	-5	147
27	Tier 4	Regent University (VA)	11.5	3.5	153.5
28	Tier 4	California Western School of Law	11	2	122
29	80	DePaul University (IL)	11	-5	41
30	Tier 3	University of Idaho	10	-8	127
31	70	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	10	-4	97
32	80	University of Oklahoma	10	-4	129
33	Tier 4	Roger Williams University (Papitto) (RI)	10	8	151
34	Tier 4	University of Tulsa (OK)	10	-8	93
35	60	Villanova University (PA)	10	10	48
36	Tier 4	Hamline University (MN)	9.5	-4.5	137.5

	U.S. News rank	School	<u>Change in rank</u> Journal citations	Peer assess	Journal citations rank
37	Tier 4	Whittier Law School (CA)	9.5	-2	105.5
38	34	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	9	-5	57
39	Tier 3	Marquette University (WI)	9	6	73
40	60	University of Missouri-Columbia	9	-1	91
41	97	University of South Carolina	9	-5	62
42	87	Louisiana State University-Baton Rouge	8.5	15	82.5
43	4	New York University	8	2	6
44	Tier 4	Oklahoma City University	8	2	143
45	43	Tulane University (LA)	8	1	29
46	Tier 4	West Virginia University	7	-18	134
47	53	University of Cincinnati	6	-4.5	43
48	70	University of Houston	6	-1	37
49	65	Rutgers State University-Camden (NJ)	6	4	80
50	Tier 3	Wayne State University (MI)	5.5	-5	123
51	34	University of California-Davis	5	0.5	40
52	19	George Washington University (DC)	5	5	42
53	97	Georgia State University	5	15	99
54	39	Ohio State University (Moritz)	5	-3.5	25
55	65	University of San Diego	5	15	71
56	Tier 4	Thomas Jefferson School of Law (CA)	5	1.5	163
57	87	Pepperdine University (McConnell) (CA)	3.5	-5	105.5
58	Tier 3	University of Arkansas-Fayetteville	3	-5	121
59	6	University of Chicago	3	0	8
60	26	Emory University (GA)	3	0.5	32
61	53	Florida State University	3	15	60
62	77	University of New Mexico	3	-4	132
63	Tier 3	New York Law School	3	3	124
64	27	College of William and Mary (VA)	3	1.5	19
65	70	Loyola University Chicago	2.5	-5	82.5
66	Tier 4	CUNY-Queens College	2	-4.5	171
67	Tier 3	Catholic University of America (DC)	2	-12.5	66
68	Tier 4	University of Baltimore	1	-5.5	170
69	8	University of California-Berkeley	1	-2	11
70	13	Cornell University (NY)	1	1.5	12
71	70	University of Kansas	1	-13	78
72	19	University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	1	-0.5	16
73	27	University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill	1	2.5	20
74	80	St. Louis University	1	5.5	63
75	27	University of Washington	1	-3.5	49
76	17	Vanderbilt University (TN)	1	-0.5	15

	U.S. News rank	School	<u>Change in rank</u>		Journal citations rank
			Journal citations	Peer assess	
77	8	University of Virginia	0.5	0	9.5
78	4	Columbia University (NY)	0	0	3
79	3	Harvard University (MA)	0	0.5	1
80	37	Indiana University-Bloomington	0	1	24
81	8	University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	0	0	5
82	12	Northwestern University (IL)	0	-1	18
83	22	University of Notre Dame (IN)	0	1.5	23
84	43	Southern Methodist University (TX)	0	-7	54
85	Tier 4	Southern University (LA)	0	-1.5	169
86	2	Stanford University (CA)	0	-1	4
87	Tier 4	Texas Southern University (Marshall)	0	3.5	172
88	1	Yale University (CT)	0	0.5	2
89	53	Cardozo-Yeshiva University (NY)	-1	-1	26
90	11	Duke University (NC)	-1	-1.5	21
91	14	Georgetown University (DC)	-1	1.5	7
92	65	University of Kentucky	-1	-4.5	90
93	Tier 4	Mississippi College	-1	-3	168
94	Tier 3	Quinnipiac University (CT)	-1	5.5	161
95	80	University of Richmond (VA)	-1	-5	76
96	93	University of San Francisco	-1	4	94
97	Tier 3	Southern Illinois University-Carbondale	-1	15.5	126
98	Tier 4	Texas Wesleyan University	-1	2	167
99	Tier 3	Willamette University (Collins) (OR)	-1	3	120
100	Tier 4	Touro College (Fuchsberg) (NY)	-1.5	2	160
101	22	Boston University	-2	0.5	35
102	87	Pennsylvania State University (Dickinson)	-2	-5	114
103	15	University of California-Los Angeles	-2	0	17
104	Tier 4	Western New England College (MA)	-2	-3	164
105	32	University of Wisconsin-Madison	-2	-3.5	38
106	32	Fordham University (NY)	-2.5	1	9.5
107	53	Arizona State University	-3	7	59
108	22	University of Iowa	-3	-0.5	34
109	Tier 4	North Carolina Central University	-3	-3	173
110	93	Seattle University	-3	14	113
111	17	University of Southern California (Gould)	-3	1.5	22
112	22	Washington and Lee University (VA)	-3	6	47
113	Tier 4	University of South Dakota	-3.5	-15.5	158
114	43	University of Arizona (Rogers)	-4	-3	31
115	43	University of Colorado-Boulder	-4	-1.5	30
116	65	University of Miami (FL)	-4	-5	69

			<u>Change in rank</u>		<u>Journal</u>
	<u>U.S. News</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Journal</u>	<u>Peer</u>	<u>citations</u>
	<u>rank</u>		<u>citations</u>	<u>assess</u>	<u>rank</u>
117	Tier 3	Northern Illinois University	-4	2	152
118	7	University of Pennsylvania	-4	0.5	13
119	87	Santa Clara University (CA)	-4	5.5	74
120	43	University of California (Hastings)	-5	-4	39
121	50	University of Connecticut	-5	7	33
122	60	University of Pittsburgh	-5	0.5	72
123	80	University at Buffalo-SUNY	-5	4	67
124	58	Brooklyn Law School (NY)	-6	1.5	61
125	Tier 3	Gonzaga University (WA)	-6	3	146
126	Tier 4	Northern Kentucky University (Chase)	-6	2	149.5
127	Tier 4	Suffolk University (MA)	-6	-5.5	144
128	16	University of Texas-Austin	-6	-1	14
129	39	Wake Forest University (NC)	-6	0.5	44
130	19	Washington University in St. Louis	-6.5	1.5	45.5
131	Tier 3	Cleveland State University	-7	4.5	159
132	34	University of Georgia	-7	0.5	58
133	60	University of Tennessee-Knoxville	-7	-1	87
134	Tier 4	Thomas M. Cooley Law School (MI)	-7.5	-1.5	162
135	97	University of the Pacific (McGeorge) (CA)	-8	3	107
136	57	University of Utah (S.J. Quinney)	-8	-5	98
137	Tier 4	University of Wyoming	-8	-18	142
138	Tier 4	Golden Gate University (CA)	-8.5	-4.5	153.5
139	Tier 4	Campbell University (Wiggins) (NC)	-9.5	-3	166
140	65	Loyola Law School (CA)	-9.5	-4.5	51.5
141	51	Baylor University (TX)	-10	-5	104
142	Tier 3	Pace University (NY)	-10	15.5	156
143	Tier 3	Vermont Law School	-10	-5	118
144	Tier 4	University of Detroit Mercy	-11	3.5	139.5
145	Tier 3	Howard University (DC)	-11	-7	131
146	70	Seton Hall University (NJ)	-11	-4	85
147	Tier 4	John Marshall Law School (IL)	-11.5	-4.5	89
148	87	Mercer University (GA)	-11.5	-8	95.5
149	Tier 3	Southwestern University School of Law (CA)	-12	5.5	148
150	Tier 3	Texas Tech University	-12.5	4.5	108
151	80	Rutgers State University-Newark (NJ)	-14	-7	75
152	Tier 3	Stetson University (FL)	-14	3	111
153	93	University of Toledo (OH)	-14	5.5	125
154	Tier 3	University of North Dakota	-14.5	5.5	145
155	51	Case Western Reserve University (OH)	-15	-5	68
156	Tier 4	Ohio Northern University (Pettit)	-15	-3	157

	U.S. News rank	School	<u>Change in rank</u>		Journal citations rank
			Journal citations	Peer assess	
157	43	American University (DC)	-16.5	1.5	45.5
158	Tier 4	Nova Southeastern University (Broad) (FL)	-16.5	5.5	137.5
159	Tier 3	Albany Law School-Union University (NY)	-18	3	50
160	70	University of Oregon	-18	-5	64
161	Tier 3	Creighton University (NE)	-19	4.5	92
162	Tier 4	St. Thomas University (FL)	-21	-2	135
163	Tier 4	South Texas College of Law	-22	-4.5	81
164	Tier 4	St. Mary's University (TX)	-29	-14.5	116.5
165	58	Temple University (Beasley) (PA)	-29	1.5	86
166	42	University of Maryland	-31	1.5	79
167	Tier 3	Duquesne University (PA)	-31.5	-15.5	133
168	Tier 4	Valparaiso University (IN)	-33.5	-5.5	116.5
169	Tier 3	Samford University (Cumberland) (AL)	-34.5	-4.5	130
170	Tier 3	University of Memphis (Humphreys)	-39.5	5.5	141
171	70	University of Denver (Sturm)	-40	5.5	112
172	Tier 4	University of Dayton (OH)	-42	5.5	155
173	Tier 3	University of Montana	-42	-8	165

**Table 7: *Most Under-Valued Law Reviews of Top 100 Journals*
(*Difference of more than 20 between law review citation rank and U.S. News rank*)**

Albany Law Review	50+
Hofstra Law Review	44+
DePaul Law Review	39
South Carolina Law Review	35
William Mitchell Law Review	35+
Catholic University Law Review	34+
Houston Law Review	33
Chicago-Kent Law Review	32
Cardozo Law Review	27
Marquette Law Review	27+
Indiana Law Review	25.5
Fordham Law Review	22.5

(Schools outside of the top 100 have been assigned a rank of 100 for purposes of computation of differences between law review citation rank and U.S. News rank. As a consequence, the differences for Albany, Hofstra, Catholic, and Marquette are likely even greater than reported; hence the “+” added after their difference.)

**Table 8: *Most Over-Valued Law Reviews of Top 99 Schools*
(Difference of more than 20 between U.S. News rank and law review
citation rank)**

New Mexico Law Review	55
Baylor Law Review	53
Mississippi Law Journal	50
Oklahoma Law Review	49
University of Hawaii Law Review	46.5
Denver University Law Review	42
Utah Law Review	41
Maryland Law Review	37
George Mason Law Review	33
The University of Toledo Law Review	32
Missouri Law Review	31
Temple Law Review	28
Penn State Law Review	27
Nebraska Law Review	27
Tennessee Law Review	27
Washington University Law Quarterly	26.5
Kentucky Law Journal	25
Washington & Lee Law Review	25
Georgia Law Review	24
Brigham Young University Law Review	23
The George Washington Law Review	23
Lewis & Clark Law Review	23
Washington Law Review	22
Seattle University Law Review	20

Table 9: Schools Arranged by Number of Journal Citations to a School's Primary Law Review, with U.S. News Rank, Peer Assessment Ratings, Court Citations Rank

U.S. News rank	School	Peer		Journal Citations		Court Citations
		raw	rank	rank	raw	
3	Harvard University (MA)	4.9	1.5	1	6832	274
1	Yale University (CT)	4.9	1.5	2	5443	125
4	Columbia University (NY)	4.7	4.5	3	4842	169
2	Stanford University (CA)	4.8	3	4	4545	86
8	University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	4.6	6.5	5	3778	93
4	New York University	4.6	6.5	6	3655	128
14	Georgetown University (DC)	4.2	12	7	3412	127
6	University of Chicago	4.7	4.5	8	3389	107
32	Fordham University (NY)	3.2	36.5	9.5	3369	123
8	University of Virginia	4.5	8.5	9.5	3369	77
8	University of California-Berkeley	4.5	8.5	11	3350	43
13	Cornell University (NY)	4.2	12	12	3251	107
7	University of Pennsylvania	4.4	10	13	3213	99
16	University of Texas-Austin	4.1	14.5	14	3141	119
17	Vanderbilt University (TN)	3.8	17.5	15	3022	120
19	University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	3.6	19.5	16	2836	66
15	University of California-Los Angeles	4	16	17	2804	53
12	Northwestern University (IL)	4.1	14.5	18	2509	38
27	College of William and Mary (VA)	3.3	31.5	19	2361	59
27	University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill	3.6	19.5	20	2254	66
11	Duke University (NC)	4.2	12	21	2181	78
17	University of Southern California (Gould)	3.8	17.5	22	2077	30
22	University of Notre Dame (IN)	3.3	31.5	23	2060	95
37	Indiana University-Bloomington	3.2	36.5	24	1946	59
39	Ohio State University (Moritz)	3.2	36.5	25	1914	54
53	Cardozo-Yeshiva University (NY)	2.7	59.5	26	1903	36
27	University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign	3.4	27	27	1744	38
60	Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago-Kent)	2.7	59.5	28	1674	31
43	Tulane University (LA)	3.2	36.5	29	1665	64
43	University of Colorado-Boulder	3	42.5	30	1644	43
43	University of Arizona (Rogers)	3.1	40.5	31	1643	48
26	Emory University (GA)	3.4	27	32	1631	46
50	University of Connecticut	2.9	45.5	33	1617	44
22	University of Iowa	3.5	22.5	34	1600	63

U.S. News rank	School	Peer		Journal Citations		Court Citations
		raw	rank	rank	raw	
22	Boston University	3.4	27	35	1591	51
27	Boston College	3.3	31.5	36	1526	32
70	University of Houston	2.7	59.5	37	1519	142
32	University of Wisconsin-Madison	3.5	22.5	38	1496	58
43	University of California (Hastings)	3.3	31.5	39	1451	35
34	University of California-Davis	3.4	27	40	1434	24
80	DePaul University (IL)	2.3	90	41	1432	55
19	George Washington University (DC)	3.5	22.5	42	1406	44
53	University of Cincinnati	2.5	71.5	43	1347	30
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	3	42.5	44	1333	47
43	American University. (DC)	2.9	45.5	45.5	1319	37
19	Washington University in St. Louis	3.5	22.5	45.5	1319	53
22	Washington and Lee University (VA)	3.4	27	47	1303	48
60	Villanova University (PA)	2.6	65.5	48	1255	25
27	University of Washington	3.2	36.5	49	1244	58
Tier 3	Albany Law School-Union University (NY)	2.1	112	50	1214	26
77	Indiana University-Indianapolis	2.5	71.5	51.5	1203	65
65	Loyola Law School (CA)	2.5	71.5	51.5	1203	24
41	University of Florida (Levin)	3.2	36.5	53	1143	28
43	Southern Methodist University (TX)	2.6	65.5	54	1125	46
43	University of Alabama-Tuscaloosa	2.7	59.5	55	1118	58
Tier 3	Hofstra University (NY)	2.4	79.5	56	1078	35
34	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	2.8	52	57	1050	30
34	University of Georgia	3.1	40.5	58	1046	52
53	Arizona State University	2.9	45.5	59	1043	33
53	Florida State University	2.8	52	60	1042	50
58	Brooklyn Law School (NY)	2.6	65.5	61	1033	49
97	University of South Carolina	2.3	90	62	1014	57
80	St. Louis University	2.4	79.5	63	991	19
70	University of Oregon	2.8	52	64	980	25
Tier 4	William Mitchell College of Law (MN)	1.9	133	65	921	77
Tier 3	Catholic University of America (DC)	2.4	79.5	66	909	21
80	University at Buffalo-SUNY	2.5	71.5	67	898	15
51	Case Western Reserve University (OH)	2.8	52	68	895	14
65	University of Miami (FL)	2.8	52	69	893	31
37	George Mason University (VA)	2.8	52	70	883	33
65	University of San Diego	2.8	52	71	877	18
60	University of Pittsburgh	2.8	52	72	856	19
Tier 3	Marquette University (WI)	2.3	90	73	829	42
87	Santa Clara University (CA)	2.4	79.5	74	820	33

U.S. News rank	School	Peer		Journal Citations		Court Citations
		raw	rank	rank	raw	
80	Rutgers State University-Newark (NJ)	2.6	65.5	75	814	24
80	University of Richmond (VA)	2.2	101	76	796	33
80	St. John's University (NY)	2.3	90	77	792	25
70	University of Kansas	2.6	65.5	78	765	30
42	University of Maryland	2.9	45.5	79	758	28
65	Rutgers State University-Camden (NJ)	2.5	71.5	80	750	30
Tier 4	South Texas College of Law	1.7	153	81	743	21
87	Louisiana State University-Baton Rouge	2.3	90	82.5	742	93
70	Loyola University Chicago	2.3	90	82.5	742	33
Tier 4	New England School of Law (MA)	1.7	153	84	735	13
70	Seton Hall University (NJ)	2.4	79.5	85	729	42
58	Temple University (Beasley) (PA)	2.6	65.5	86	727	48
60	University of Tennessee-Knoxville	2.7	59.5	87	716	37
Tier 3	University of Akron (OH)	1.8	143	88	714	18
Tier 4	John Marshall Law School (IL)	1.8	143	89	700	18
65	University of Kentucky	2.5	71.5	90	691	38
60	University of Missouri-Columbia	2.7	59.5	91	681	32
Tier 3	Creighton University (NE)	2	123	92	675	31
Tier 4	University of Tulsa (OK)	2	123	93	631	21
93	University of San Francisco	2.2	101	94	621	14
Tier 3	Drake University (IA)	2	123	95.5	615	60
87	Mercer University (GA)	2	123	95.5	615	33
70	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	2.4	79.5	97	612	27
57	University of Utah (S.J. Quinney)	2.8	52	98	593	30
97	Georgia State University	2.3	90	99	578	27
77	Lewis and Clark College (OR)	2.3	90	100	575	9
Tier 3	University of Arkansas-Little Rock (Bowen)	2.1	112	101	574	15
Tier 3	University of Missouri-Kansas City	2.2	101	102	564	16
Tier 3	Syracuse University (NY)	2.4	79.5	103	562	28
51	Baylor University (TX)	2.3	90	104	558	80
87	Pepperdine University (McConnell) (CA)	2.2	101	105.5	554	15
Tier 4	Whittier Law School (CA)	1.4	169.5	105.5	554	11
97	University of the Pacific (McGeorge) (CA)	2.1	112	107	552	15
Tier 3	Texas Tech University	2	123	108	550	46
Tier 4	Michigan State University	2.1	112	109	549	14
Tier 4	Capital University (OH)	1.7	153	110	537	5
Tier 3	Stetson University (FL)	2.1	112	111	534	19
70	University of Denver (Sturm)	2.4	79.5	112	532	20
93	Seattle University	2.2	101	113	514	36
87	Pennsylvania State University (Dickinson)	2.2	101	114	507	26

U.S. News rank	School	Peer		Journal Citations		Court Citations
		raw	rank	rank	raw	
Tier 3	Washburn University (KS)	1.9	133	115	498	17
Tier 4	St. Mary's University (TX)	1.7	153	116.5	484	154
Tier 4	Valparaiso University (IN)	1.9	133	116.5	484	26
Tier 3	Vermont Law School	2.2	101	118	479	9
Tier 3	University of Louisville (Brandeis) (KY)	2.2	101	119	463	18
Tier 3	Willamette University (Collins) (OR)	2.1	112	120	456	22
Tier 3	University of Arkansas-Fayetteville	2.2	101	121	444	28
Tier 4	California Western School of Law	1.7	153	122	443	1
Tier 3	Wayne State University (MI)	2.3	90	123	436	20
Tier 3	New York Law School	2.1	112	124	435	15
93	University of Toledo (OH)	1.9	133	125	434	14
Tier 3	Southern Illinois University-Carbondale	2	123	126	432	12
Tier 3	University of Idaho	2	123	127	409	15
Tier 3	Loyola University New Orleans	2.1	112	128	404	14
80	University of Oklahoma	2.4	79.5	129	403	25
Tier 3	Samford University (Cumberland) (AL)	1.8	143	130	400	22
Tier 3	Howard University (DC)	2.1	112	131	399	2
77	University of New Mexico	2.4	79.5	132	398	19
Tier 3	Duquesne University (PA)	1.8	143	133	387	17
Tier 4	West Virginia University	2	123	134	386	33
Tier 4	St. Thomas University (FL)	1.4	169.5	135	379	9
Tier 3	University of Maine	2.2	101	136	363	15
Tier 4	Hamline University (MN)	1.8	143	137.5	357	10
Tier 4	Nova Southeastern University (Broad) (FL)	1.8	143	137.5	357	8
Tier 4	University of Detroit Mercy	1.5	164	139.5	353	6
93	University of Hawaii (Richardson)	2.3	90	139.5	353	21
Tier 3	University of Memphis (Humphreys)	1.8	143	141	346	33
Tier 4	University of Wyoming	2	123	142	340	22
Tier 4	Oklahoma City University	1.6	159	143	337	16
Tier 4	Suffolk University (MA)	1.9	133	144	334	24
Tier 3	University of North Dakota	1.9	133	145	332	28
Tier 3	Gonzaga University (WA)	2.1	112	146	330	8
97	University of Mississippi	2.2	101	147	328	29
Tier 3	Southwestern University School of Law (CA)	1.8	143	148	316	9
Tier 4	Northern Kentucky University (Chase)	1.6	159	149.5	314	13
Tier 4	Widener University (DE)	1.8	143	149.5	314	0
Tier 4	Roger Williams University (Papitto) (RI)	1.7	153	151	306	8
Tier 3	Northern Illinois University	1.7	153	152	300	14
Tier 4	Golden Gate University (CA)	1.7	153	153.5	294	7
Tier 4	Regent University (VA)	1.4	169.5	153.5	294	4

U.S. News rank	School	Peer		Journal Citations		Court Citations
		raw	rank	rank	raw	
Tier 4	University of Dayton (OH)	1.9	133	155	292	2
Tier 3	Pace University (NY)	2.1	112	156	290	12
Tier 4	Ohio Northern University (Pettit)	1.5	164	157	282	8
Tier 4	University of South Dakota	1.8	143	158	278	15
Tier 3	Cleveland State University	2	123	159	272	9
Tier 4	Touro College (Fuchsberg) (NY)	1.7	153	160	271	19
Tier 3	Quinnipiac University (CT)	1.9	133	161	224	12
Tier 4	Thomas M. Cooley Law School (MI)	1.3	172.5	162	207	6
Tier 4	Thomas Jefferson School of Law (CA)	1.4	169.5	163	201	5
Tier 4	Western New England College (MA)	1.5	164	164	197	15
Tier 3	University of Montana	2	123	165	194	16
Tier 4	Campbell University (Wiggins) (NC)	1.5	164	166	160	6
Tier 4	Texas Wesleyan University	1.6	159	167	142	5
Tier 4	Mississippi College	1.5	164	168	104	3
Tier 4	Southern University (LA)	1.3	172.5	169	86	1
Tier 4	University of Baltimore	1.9	133	170	85	13
Tier 4	CUNY-Queens College	1.8	143	171	63	2
Tier 4	Texas Southern University (Marshall)	1.5	164	172	43	1
Tier 4	North Carolina Central University	1.5	164	173	15	0