A CROSS-CASE ANALYSIS OF TOP-25 U.S. LAW SCHOOLS IN THE *U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT* RANKINGS FROM 1998 - 2012

by

CAROLINE BROOKS SEAY

(Under the Direction of SHEILA SLAUGHTER)

ABSTRACT

For law schools, *U.S. News & World Report'*s annual rankings dominate discussion on how law schools compare to one another. In addition to focusing rivalry, *U.S. News*' ranking criteria has a powerful influence over the management of U.S. legal education. Also, American Bar Association (ABA) accreditation standards require law schools to make expensive investments that reinforce uniformity and increase costs. As a consequence, the prevailing practices of elite, or top-25, law schools are largely undifferentiated and conformity is the norm. At the same time, elite law schools are aggressively seeking to improve their position in the existing hierarchy by displacing one or more higher ranked law schools. The upward spiraling effect of schools pursuing identical strategies has resulted in strategic convergence, eliminating any meaningful distinction between close competitors. However, law schools ranked in the top-25 by *U.S. News* have changed over time.

In this quantitative method study, I will focus on four institutions that have moved significantly in the *U.S. News* top-25 rankings. I will determine what key factors were at play in their movement since 1998 and why these changes have occurred. Finally, my

research design contemplates studying two private schools and two public schools. In doing so, I will examine whether public and private schools are facing similar competitive challenges or whether distinctions appear in this cross-band comparison of law schools.

INDEX WORDS: Law Schools, Legal Education, *U.S. News* Law School Rankings, Law School Competition, Law school operating strategies

A CROSS-CASE ANALYSIS OF TOP-25 U.S. LAW SCHOOLS IN THE *U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT* RANKINGS FROM 1998 - 2012

by

CAROLINE BROOKS SEAY

B.B.A., Oglethorpe University, 1985

J.D., Georgia State University College of Law, 1994

M.B.A., Emory University, 2009

A Dissertation Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of The University of Georgia in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION

ATHENS, GEORGIA

2011

A CROSS-CASE ANALYSIS OF TOP-25 U.S. LAW SCHOOLS IN THE *U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT* RANKINGS FROM 1998 - 2012

by

CAROLINE BROOKS SEAY

Major Professor:	Sheila Slaughter
Committee:	Charles B. Knapp
	Libby R. Morris

Electronic Version Approved:

Maureen Grasso
Dean of the Graduate School
The University of Georgia
December 2011

DEDICATION

As I place the finishing touches on this final academic endeavor, I wish to dedicate this work to my patient partner Jane, since we have completed *together* this terminal degree.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

No paper, even this little one, is a one-woman effort. During the past year I have had the privilege of working with Dr. Sheila Slaughter as I have shaped this research. In her equally brilliant and patient style, Sheila provided her invaluable counsel that challenged my thinking, while reassuring me that I was on the right path. Offering guardrails during particularly trying stretches, Dr. Elisabeth Hughes gently reminded me not to lose my humor as I wrestled through the process. My clever colleagues, Sherman Roberts and John Keyser offered critical support during my never-ending data collection. Putting the "quantitative" into this study, Sherman measured the distance and went above and beyond. He acted as a tireless sounding board and endured endless hours surrounded by my data, charts and tables, for which I will be eternally grateful. My good friend, Lynn Labuda read and reread, raised cogent questions and offered suggestions that greatly improved my narrative. And, despite their very full plates, Dr. Doug Toma, Dean David Partlett and Susan Carter provided hours of encouragement as I pursued this research. I am deeply indebted to each of you and sincerely mean it when I say that I could not have done it without you.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF TABLES

Page

LIST OF CHARTS

Page

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

With market uncertainties, law schools are seeking to compete more effectively. Prospective law students are seeking greater transparency in employment statistics for recent graduates. Legal employers are hiring fewer new law graduates and have laid-off experienced attorneys. It is not clear whether this recent trend is a new reality for legal practice.

Recognizing the confluence of these current market pressures, and to develop an understanding of elite professional legal education, I will briefly outline the market dynamics as well competitive pressures and constraints for law schools today. There is no authoritative source that determines the precise line between elite law schools and other institutions. For purposes of this study, law schools that are ranked by *U.S. News & World Report* (hereinafter, *"U.S. News"*) in the top-25 will be treated and referred to as elite schools.

Rivalry and Competitive Pressures

Rivalry among U.S. law schools is affected by several real and perceived factors. The 206 U.S. American Bar Association (hereinafter, "ABA") approved law schools tend to sort along a continuum with more than half gravitating toward an elite model program and the remainder toward a value-model (low cost) or niche-model (specialized focus).

Lacking consensus on the mix of factors that determine quality in a law school, legal educators argue that law school rankings are inherently flawed (Caron & Gely, 2004). Nonetheless, given consumer appetite for comparative information on law schools, an ever-increasing number of ranking schemes have emerged utilizing different methodology. Through

wide publication, low cost and popularity of its easily understood format, the *U.S. News* rankings have dominated the discussion.[1] As a direct result, every aspect of the *U.S. News* methodology has been subject to detailed analysis and criticism by scholars (American Bar Association, 2010). However, absent other meaningful resources, to understand and assess options for this one-time large ticket investment, many law school applicants rely on the reported reputation and rankings published by *U.S. News*. In response to the power and economic implications of *U.S. News* rankings, law schools are very focused on improving quality perceptions as defined by *U.S. News* methodology.

For the fall class of 2010, the Law School Admission Council (hereinafter, "LSAC") reported more than 87,000 applicants applied for matriculation at one or more U.S. law schools.[2] Of the 87,000 applicants, elite schools matriculated approximately 8,000 students, or 9%, of the total applicant pool. In an effort to build an optimal first year class meeting a school's quality, diversity and revenue requirements, each elite institution will aggressively recruit applicants from a small pool of prospects with high LSAT scores (defined as the 90th percentile or higher) and equally high undergraduate grade point averages (hereinafter, "UGPA"). These highly qualified applicants can anticipate multiple competitive offers that enable him or her to be very price sensitive within certain bands of comparison.

---

[1] Over time, *U.S. News* has established a tiered structure with the most elite institutions occupying the upper end of the top 100 in rank order followed by upper-tier competitors rounding out the top 100. The remaining schools are placed in either tier three or four in alphabetical order. Currently, *U.S. News* does not rely on independent verification of schools' reported data and the weighting favors schools with greater spending per student usually found in the elite model schools.

[2] The Law School Admission Council (hereinafter, LSAC) is a nonprofit corporation that administers the LSAT and provides credential assembly services (hereinafter, CAS). The Law School Admission Test (LSAT) is a half-day, standardized test administered four times each year at designated testing centers throughout the world. All ABA-approved law schools require applicants to take the LSAT as part of their admission process. The CAS service streamlines law school admission by allowing applicants to have all transcripts, recommendations, and evaluations sent only once to LSAC. LSAC summarizes and combines that information with LSAT scores and writing samples into a report, which is sent to an applicant's prospective law schools. Referencing statistics in LSAC table: LSAC Volume Summary retrieved from ***http://www.lsac.org/LSACResources/Data/LSAC-volume-summary.asp***

Revenue Constraints

The typical law school operating model has high fixed costs. While law schools will range in their tuition dependency, most schools will rely on current year tuition revenue to fund 80% of operational expenses. Therefore, each school likely needs to maintain a steady state of enrollment at an optimal capacity, requiring competitive admission practices and scholarship offers. The faculty is the school's most important and expensive resource.[3] Reputational distinctions are significant from top tier schools to those in lower tiers and thus, top tier schools engage in intense competition over high-performing faculty members. Since professors tend to specialize in specific areas of legal practice, specialization narrows the available pool of candidates for appointment. Most highly ranked schools appoint professors that graduated from equally prestigious law schools, creating competition and strong demand for scarce faculty thought to be the key ingredient for a quality program. Typically, attorneys lacking either these academic credentials or nationally regarded expertise in a hot, contemporary market integrated specialty (like intellectual property or health law) will not even be considered for a full-time appointment.

To remain competitive and control costs, elite law schools must determine what activities not to do and pursue a disciplined use of resources, e.g., eliminating lower valued activities. Many argue that the current preoccupation with reputation compels law schools to allocate all available resources to improve ranking factors (Klein & Hamilton, 1998; see also Stake, 2006; Thies, 2010; Van Zandt, 2010) and consequently, a school's *U.S. News* ranking will determine the value of its specific activities. For example, since clinical or legal skills are not measured by

[3] The majority of law faculties are comprised of attorneys with teaching experience prior to appointment and limited practice experience. There are no substitutes to appointing attorneys as faculty to deliver legal education under the ABA requirements. At most law schools, professors are tenured after about seven years and during the period directly proceeding and after tenure, professors are able to *shop* themselves to other institutions (during visits and research fellowships) without threat of being dismissed.

U.S. News, the reputational race may run counter to the current call by practitioners for greater skills training (Sullivan, Colby, Wegner, Bond, and Shulman, 2007). Indeed, faced with diminished discretionary resources, some law schools may determine that adding more capital-intensive clinics to provide greater skills training, are of lower value, since by design a clinic can serve only a small number of students at any given point in time. However, since elite schools will seek to imitate the programs of other schools and, if a critical mass of competitors adds additional clinical opportunities, then all others will follow suit complicating cost trade-off decisions.

Legal Employment

Over the two years, 2008 - 2010, law firms undertook unprecedented restructuring and downsizing resulting in widely reported attorney and staff lay-offs. The trends in the legal employment market suggest that old operating models are being discarded and new ones are being tried. However, a supply and demand analysis seems to suggest that law schools and legal employers have a dichotomous view of demand for legal services.

The supply of attorneys is growing. Over the ten years, 2000 to 2010, the number of LSATs –administered increased 57%, from 109,000 in 2000 to 171,500 in 2010, and the number of applicants rose 23%, from 71,200 to 87,900 (American Bar Association Take-offs, 2009). The number of ABA accredited law schools has increased to 206 from 183 in 2000 and several new schools are in planning stages.[4] Consequently, with increased applicants and 23 additional law schools, the number of ABA approved graduates has grown to 44,044 from 38,156, or a 14%

[4] Referencing statistics in ABA table: Law school enrollment and degrees awarded 1963 - 2008 Academic Years cross-sourced to the 2010 American Bar Association Confidential Take-offs. While the direct link is not currently available on the ABA website due to unknown website problems, the corresponding table (Enrollment and Degrees Awarded) is publicly available online at: http://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/statistics.html

increase over ten years. [5] In this current ranking-centric environment, employers treat the Juris Doctor (J.D.) as a commodity and thus, many students perceive their law school career as the acquisition of a commodity, and not a time for learning and working with peers and faculty.

The demand for legal services has diminished (Altman Weil, 2010). As recessionary pressures have squeezed profit margins in most industries, legal clients have reduced operating costs and sought greater efficiencies in all areas, including legal representation (Henderson, 2009). Clients have requested alternative billing arrangements and legal departments that have been outsourcing work to law firms are refusing to pay hours billed by new attorneys, assuming that new attorney time is essentially training and not work on their behalf.[6] And of course, clients represented by in-house attorneys are quite knowledgeable about firm apprenticeship programs since that is how they were trained (Efrati, 2007). For law firms, the last ten years have been spent building infrastructure, resulting in dramatic growth in size and administration. As the demand for legal work has diminished, law firms have scaled back their operations by laying-off experienced attorneys and staff, and reducing or eliminating hiring programs for recent law graduates. Coupled with an increase in available attorneys, positions offered at a lower compensation level are highly competitive, and for industries that traditionally use less expensive legal services (particularly non-profits and governmental positions), applicants are numerous despite the much lower pay scale (Henderson, 2010). Consequently, this shift in supply and demand is a much-debated signal by legal educators and commentators. Some literature calls for curricular changes aimed to prepare the most skilled practitioners in both practical and doctrinal skills (Sullivan, Colby, Wegner, Bond, & Shulman, 2007) (Thies, 2010) (Westfhal, 2010). Other

[5] Ibid.

[6] Altman Weil is a well-known consultant to law firms. The firm has conducted a number of surveys on the impact of the economic downturn on firms by size, geography and practice areas. For 2010, Altman's Transition in Law surveys have covered a broad range of topics including: personnel and infrastructure; alternative fees; growth options and associates.

scholars argue that the signal simply suggests market saturation and that fewer law graduates would be the better solution (Jones, 2008) (Lowrey, 2010) (Wegner, 2010).

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

While achievement is relatively easy to measure as it relates to performance against a set of static benchmarks, commercial rankings serve to define public perceptions by looking at how well each school performs relative to its peers on a small number of measures. The literature includes discussion of the *U.S. News* ranking methodology, perceived effects on law school operations and admission, views on gaming the system and studies that attempt to replicate the rankings model. However, the literature does not include qualitative analysis of the context and strategies used by individual institutions.

To frame the context and evaluate the environment in which elite U.S. law schools operate, I have focused my review of literature on relevant higher education trends; strategic behavior, concentrated on differentiation, segmentation, imitation and convergence; and, within legal education literature, the perceived hierarchy of U.S. law schools, regulatory constraints, and annual rankings and methodology.

Part I: Higher Education

The structure of higher education is segmented and operates along a continuum (Zemsky, Shaman, & Ianozzi, 1997). The traditional segment is served by highly selective, branded public and private institutions that deliver a legitimacy badge to graduates at a premium price. Whereas, the non-traditional segment is less selective and offers more competitive net tuition while tailoring services to student needs. Falling in the middle of the higher education continuum are institutions that are straddling the two extremes and thus, have greater difficulty maintaining a consistent brand or image and configuring products in a logical manner (Toma, 2008). To

maximize potential, institutions within each segment seek prestige to improve market power and influence enabling the institution to reach beyond where its human capital and productivity might lead alone.[7] For purposes of this research, the law schools studied will fall into the highly selective, branded segment.

For a highly selective institution, maintaining prestige is a critical aspect of its operating strategy. In pursuit of prestige and improved market position, institutions elect to abandon factors of differentiation. Institutions will mimic the behaviors of leaders in their discipline and typically adopt a generic set of strategies to attract the best faculty and students, provide substantial scholarships and provide the infrastructure necessary to accommodate programs (Burch, 2009) (Toma, 2008). Prestige is such a powerful influence that acquiring significantly more prestige is presumed to lead the institution forward *to the next level* or perhaps beyond, in an upward reinforcing cycle of g*reater* prestige (Toma, 2008).

Higher education is perceived as a commodity (Slaughter & Rhoades, 2004). Institutions will vigorously recruit faculty and students to improve market position and *step up* to a new band of competitors. Concurrent with aggressive recruitment strategies, elite universities will also invest in distinctive new campus infrastructure, including all manner of student accommodations that up until recently were found only at the most exclusive and well-funded institutions. Even modest athletic programs may receive greater resources, such as upgraded facilities, greater attention and ongoing funding, as institutions seek to enhance the school's image and to broaden market appeal.

[7] Prestige is more than an opinion; it is an asset subject to increase or depletion over time. Prestige in the higher education context can be described as the "intangible profit" earned from a school's relative legitimacy, brand equity and competitive advantage as compared to that of its peer and aspirational competitors.

Institutions are engaged in all methods of inquiry to realize new sources of sustainable revenue. Revenues are down in all institutions. State revenues have decreased over the last few years resulting in reduced state subsidies for public institutions. Following the 2008 economic downturn, endowment values dropped dramatically resulting in decreased operating revenue, particularly for private institutions that were heavily dependent on endowment distributions to fund operations. For elite institutions, institutional efforts to trim expenses must be carefully weighed and counterbalanced against necessary investments in campus infrastructure, academic programs and reputation.

Public institutions have responded by increasing the size of their student census at their main campus while adding satellite campuses where demand is strong. Private institutions have admitted larger classes to increase tuition revenue at the expense of student-faculty ratios. All institutions have sought to streamline operations through tighter control over required costs and elimination of discretionary or low priority spending. Teaching resources realigned to more contract and adjunct faculty appointments. Alternative teaching resources are becoming permanent part of staffing plans and might signal a move away from tenure as the principal model for teaching appointments. If so, this trend will likely weaken faculty governance and heighten the importance of administrative leadership and management of the institution. Faced with constrained resources and conflicting priorities, administrations must determine whether to cannibalize programs or activities that do not offer short-term opportunities to increase revenue or reputation, at the expense of the long-term institutional aspirations.

Part II: Strategic Management

Strategic management and in particular, differentiation, is not widely discussed in higher education. Legal education is a mature industry and mature industries present challenging

environments for strategy formulation and implementation. Most stable positions in mature industries are cost advantage (scale or experience-driven) or differentiation advantage (brand loyalty-driven) (Faulkner & Campbell, 2003) (Grant, 2010). What actors consider to be different will depend in large part on what they consider to be the existing norm. In higher education, conspicuous competition is driven by the existence of a comparative metric, such as *U.S. News* rankings because the granularity invites comparison for consumers**.** Moon (2010) argues that preoccupation with competitors and reflexive one-upmanship leads to a self-defeating, zero-sum cycle of competition. Whereas, breaking away from the pack likely calls for departing from industry norms and systems of belief (Caron & Gely, 2004) (Moon, 2010) (Toma, 2008).

Segmentation

Differentiation and segmentation are not the same concept. Differentiation addresses how a school competes, while segmentation addresses where the school competes. Segmentation is a way to subdivide the market by applicant characteristics or demand, e.g., targeting certain applicant groups, geographic areas or degree types (Grant, 2010). By merely existing in a particular segment, a school does not differentiate itself from competitors.

The existing *U.S. News* ranking regime rests on a flawed assumption that law schools compete in a single, unified market (Gely, 2006). Under this single-rank system, all law schools are treated as competing with one another and all students as interested in every law school. However, there is segmentation in the legal education market and thus, a segmented rankings system would be more informative (Gely, 2006). In finding clear market segmentation, Gely points to Henderson and Morriss' (2006) modeling of factors leading to improvement in median LSAT scores for some law schools, but not for other schools. In finding that high LSAT

students migrated in particular patterns to *U.S. News* top-50 schools as opposed to all other law schools, Henderson and Morriss concluded that there is a clear distinction in top-tier and non-top tier markets. Relying on those observations, Gely concludes that not all applicants are interested in every school. He suggests that segmented rankings using the Carnegie classification system; LSAC overlap application cohorts; or national versus regional segments, would better inform consumers.[8]

In comparing business school ranking schemes to law school rankings, Sauder and Espeland (2006) state that it is counterproductive to force a robust and varied market into a narrow single ranking scheme. In their view, multiple ranking systems reduce the disproportionate effect of small changes or differences that occur when rankings are determined under a single ranking scheme. They point to the ambiguity of multiple ranking signals for business schools (subject to five to six rankings) and conclude that different rankings or quality measures provide more information for consumers to analyze and therefore, reduce the influence of one single method of measurement.

Imitation and Herding

Since schools work harder to improve their relative position in the established hierarchy, why does their performance improve either slowly, or not at all (Hamel & Prahalad, 1994) (Senge, 2007)? Introduced by biologist van Valen (1973), the *Red Queen Effect* describes intense competition of rivals through continuous and escalating activity in which participants seek to maintain their relative position (Derfus, Maggitti, Grimm, & Smith, 2008; see also Baumol,

[8] *U.S. News* collapses nine of the Carnegie classification categories into four distinct groups: National Universities, National Liberal Arts Colleges, Regional Universities and Regional Colleges. The schools in the Regional Universities and Regional Colleges categories are placed into one of four geographic regions: North, South, Midwest, and West. Last retrieved from: ***http://www.usnewsuniversitydirectory.com/undergraduate-colleges/methodology-definitions.aspx***

2004; Voelpel, Leibold, Tekie, & von Krogh, 2005). The concept is based on the conversation between the Red Queen and Alice in Lewis Carroll's Through the Looking Glass. In the story, Alice is running as fast as possible and remaining in place (Carroll, 1960). The Red Queen responds that:

> It takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that! (Carroll, p. 345).[9]

Red Queen competition narrows the competitive options within an industry, escalates rivalry and likely creates short-term benefits for all. For an elite law school, a response is required just to *stand still* relative to their peer schools. One school's actions may improve performance, but as rivals observe these actions, they will respond with like actions, in turn, neutralizing the value of the initiating school's advantage. Some organizations imitate and some innovate, but as the cycle repeats, rivals struggle to maintain their profit margins and market share. Consequences of Red Queen evolution may be both positive and negative. Barnett and McKendrick (2002) found that organizational aspirations increase as a result of comparisons with peers, however where actions utilize greater resources, costs would rise.

Part III: Legal Education

I have narrowed the scope of the legal education literature discussed to resources addressing ABA regulation and accreditation (as a constraint for elite law schools) and to resources addressing the *U.S. News* rankings and the tension created by law rankings (or, how to be distinctive when *U.S. News* methodology rewards conformity).

Accreditation and the American Bar Association

The ABA (1878) has enjoyed a virtual monopoly on legal education.[10] This control can be traced back to widespread adoption of its published 1921 standards for legal education. In

[9] Carroll's *Through the Looking Glass* was published originally in 1871.

1920, the ABA lobbied states to conform to ABA standards and to require that lawyers hold a degree from an ABA-accredited school before admission to the state's bar (American Bar Association, 2010). Owing to the ABA's political influence, the majority of states agreed to mandate that their law schools would conform to ABA standards, which as a practical matter accorded the ABA with oversight of virtually all U.S. law schools (Salzer, 2004) (Shepherd & Shepherd, 1998).

Some legal scholars argue that the legal education market is not a competitive market. Shepherd and Shepherd (1998) describe the ABA accreditation system as a cartel of legal professors, whose preferences drive up the costs of legal education unnecessarily (p. 2091). By way of example, they cite the ABA limits on use of adjunct faculty through its standard for student-faculty ratios and a definition of "faculty" that includes only full-time faculty. In a later publication, Shepherd (2003) comments that, "[t]he ABA forces one style of law training, at Rolls-Royce prices." Similarly, Morriss (2005) argues that the lack of competition gives every appearance of being a cartel and by its very nature a cartel restricts output, reduces efficiency, resists innovation and creates unfairness. While the ABA offers rational justifications for individual ABA accreditation rules with concerns about professionalism and educational quality, it is difficult to justify ABA standards that require law schools to make a substantial investment in hard-copy volumes for their libraries when the majority of research is performed electronically (American Bar Association, 2010). Along that line of reasoning, Moran (2006) agrees that the accreditation process has regulated legal education with the intent that students receive a quality education and that clients are to be represented by able and competent lawyers. However,

---

[10] The ABA has been recognized since 1952 by the U.S. Department of Education as the governing body for accreditation of American Law Schools. The ABA has been criticized for having too much control over the accreditation process, as well as controlling whom law schools will hire and how their curriculum is to be designed. *See* George B. Shepherd & William G. Shepherd, (1998), Scholarly Restraints? ABA Accreditation and Legal Education, *Cardozo Law Review*, 19, p. 2094.

pointing to the ABA framework of comprehensive rules and regulations, she finds that accreditation has set norms of uniformity and standardization that constrain law schools' ability to compete against one another without jeopardizing accreditation and reputation.

Rankings and Legitimacy

In 1987, *U.S. News* first ranked what it determined were the top-25 law schools at the time. In 1990, *U.S. News* began its annual law rankings and over time, *U.S. News* expanded the rankings from the top-25 schools to all accredited law schools arranged by rank in multiple tiers. In 1990, the AALS issued a statement before the release of the first *U.S. News* annual rankings asserting the rankings "would be meaningless or grossly misleading." (Statement Regarding Law School Rankings, 1990). [11] The AALS statement was adopted by the ABA, as well as LSAC and NALP. Surveying the literature since 1990, this sentiment prevails with few exceptions.

U.S. News' annual law school rankings continue to dominate discussion on how law schools compare to one another. Beyond traditional sources such as law journals and magazines, there is a growing trend to discuss law rankings through self-published blogs and websites: Chapman Law Professor Tom Bell posts extensively on Agoraphilia; Chicago Law Professor Brian Leiter has created the Law School Reports; Indiana Law Professor Jeffrey Stake has created The Law School Ranking Game; and, *U.S. News* data research director, Robert Morse has The Morse Code. With the exception of Morse's commercial blog, throughout the blogs, the

[11] The American Association of Law Schools (AALS) is a non-profit educational association of 171 law schools representing over 10,000 law faculty members in the United States. The AALS serves as the academic society for law teachers with an Annual Meeting that constitutes the largest gathering of law faculty in the world. The AALS is legal education's principal representative to the federal government and to other national higher education organizations. The National Association for Law Placement (NALP) is a non-profit educational association established in 1971 to meet the needs of all participants in the legal employment process (career planning, recruitment and hiring, and professional development of law students and lawyers) for information, coordination and standards. NALP's membership includes virtually every ABA-approved law school in the US, Canadian law schools and hundreds of legal employers from both the public and private sectors.

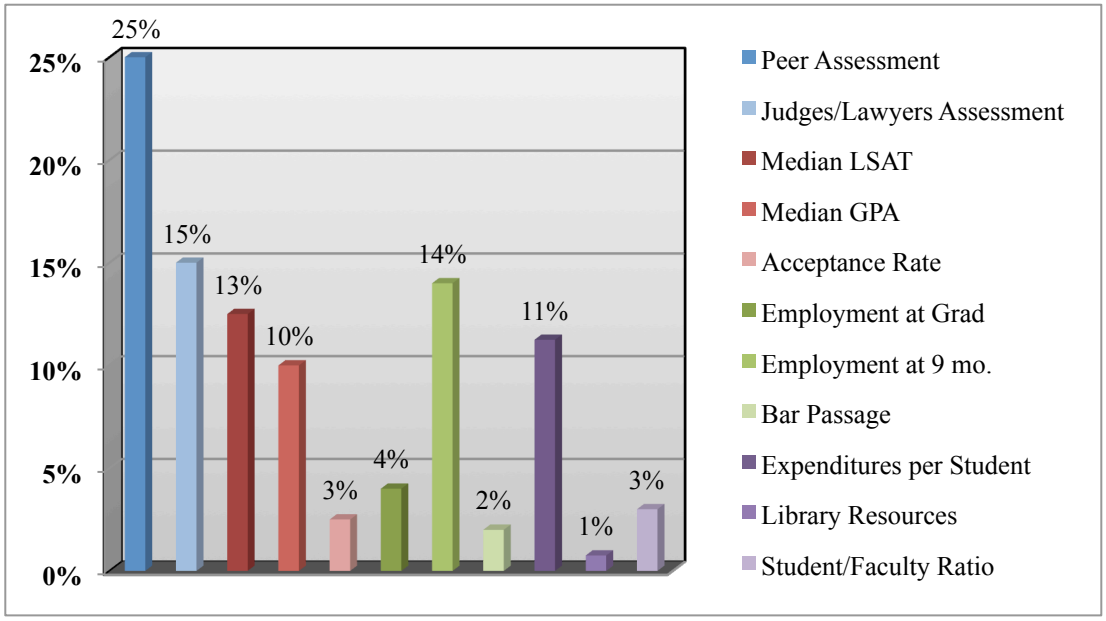
common perception is that prospective students choose law schools based on the rankings rather than a real understanding of differences among schools, and therefore, do not attend the best school for them.

Description of Methodology

The *U.S. News* ranking methodology emphasizes a small number of factors in order to rank all U.S. law schools. A law school's *U.S. News* rank is based on twelve factors, each counting for a certain percentage of a law school's total score. To develop comparable measures for each school, *U.S. News* calculates z-scores, or statistical measures of relative performance, for each of the twelve factors for each school, multiplies those z-scores by various percentages, and sums each school's weighted, itemized z-scores to generate an overall score for the school (Bell, 2009). *U.S. News* then scales the scores to run from 100 to zero and ranks law schools accordingly.

The Z-scores represent the critical step to calculating each law school's overall score. In some sense, the z-scores matter far more than the raw data about each school's reputation, LSATs and other factors that are measured. The current methodology heavily weights the reputation ranking of law schools determined through surveys of academics, and lawyers and judges; the median LSAT score of entering JD candidates; the median undergraduate grade point average (UGPA); the dollar expenditures per student; and graduate employment data. However, due to the clustering effects of convergent strategies, variability may be greater in dimensions that are weighted less by U.S. News (Bell, 2009) (Henderson & Morriss, 2006). Therefore, *U.S. News*' methodology may quantify and thus, amplify statistical distinctions that make little, to no, difference in quality but produce changes in ordinal ranking year over year.

Chart 2-1: 2010 *U.S. News* Ranking Methodology for Law Schools



Over the twenty-one years that *U.S. News* rankings have been published, numerous concerns have been raised regarding its' rankings and I have restricted inquiry to a subset of five areas most relevant for this research: description of the *U.S. News* methodology; general critique; alternate value of rankings; views on gaming the system; and alternative rankings.

One of the most common criticisms of the methodology is that *U.S. News* fails to consider attributes that constitute a quality law school (Klein & Hamilton, 1998) (Sauder & Lancaster, 2006). The best example of this opinion is the previously referenced letter of protest written by LSAC and signed by the majority of law school deans. Since 1997, this letter has been sent annually to all students who register for the LSAT. The LSAC letter questions the quality of information provided by *U S. News*, alleging that the rankings cannot take each student's "special needs and circumstances into account," and that *U.S. News* fails to measure many factors that students state are important, including teacher quality and accessibility, faculty scholarship, and racial and gender diversity within the faculty and student body. In their study of

U.S. News ranking methodology, Klein and Hamilton (1998) found that important aspects of law school quality are not assessed; the accuracy of data used is questionable; and material biases exist due to multiple interpretations of the survey questions. They raise concerns about the weighting of the twelve factors (APPENDIX A) since they found that 90% of rank differences could be explained by two factors, median LSAT and academic reputation, with the other ten factors having virtually no effect on the rankings.

To better understand *U.S. News* methodology both Seto and Bell have attempted to replicate prior rankings by building an analytical ranking model. In his study, Seto (2007) reported the 2006 data that he analyzed was subject to significant random error and that the measurements were of questionable validity. While short of suggesting how to *game the system*, Seto explained ways that schools could manage their rankings using advanced statistical methodology. Similarly, Tom Bell (2009) has created annual models of the rankings to explain *U.S. News*' use of the statistical method of z-scores to rank how well each school performs relative to its peers.

In addition, to focus on methodological inaccuracies, negative opinions center on the precision of the rankings and amplification of small and otherwise immaterial distinctions in law schools. Sauder and Lancaster (2006) found that there is a notable fluctuation in the ranks of schools due to very small and statistically insignificant changes in their scores or the scores of the schools near them in the rankings. For schools ranked in the top 50, they found that *U.S. News* makes very fine distinctions even though the quality measures of these schools "form a continuous normal distribution." (pp. 112-114). Therefore, they argue that very small changes in scores can have a disproportionate effect on the rank of schools in this cohort.

While the literature reflects debate about the methodology, validity, and appropriateness of ranking law schools (Klein & Hamilton, 1998), there have been few studies that have attempted to determine whether or not these rankings actually affect applicant decision or the behavior of the ranked schools. Sauder and Lancaster (2006) apply signaling theory to argue that *U.S. News* rankings are a signal, whether the rankings are accurate or not, and students use them to make application and matriculation decisions. They find that increases in a school's rank have an upward spiraling effect, creating greater demand and confidence in the school. Stake (2006) argues that, "…law school rankings are not presentations of data or other facts. Law school rankings are opinions." (p. 231). In his view, *U.S. News* has chosen which factors are to be measured and has arbitrarily determined how each factor is to be weighted in judging what makes a quality law school. He argues that in addition to signaling applicants, employers and schools, *U.S. News* rankings serve to reinforce an *echo effect* wherein people believe that the best law schools as those that *U.S. News* have determined are best.

In assessing the impact on law schools and perhaps, the alternate value of the rankings, Caron and Gely (2004) apply Billy Beane's Moneyball model to law schools to advocate objective standards for measuring a faculty member's value and then consider whether Coach Billy Beane might be a prototypical law dean for the future.[12] Rapoport (2006) believes that

[12] Moneyball focuses on the strategies of major league baseball coach, Billy Beane. Billy failed as a professional player despite extraordinary physical gifts but later enjoyed great success starting in 1997, as coach of the small-market team, Oakland Athletics. In fact, it is his personal story that led him to discard old routines in order to compete. He jettisoned traditional subjective measurements of players for objective methods drawn from statistics aggregated by MBAs. At the time, all teams used scouts to appraise player potential in combination with *Triple Crown* statistics (batting average, home runs, and RBIs). To select his prospects, Billy replaced the scouts' appraisals and the Triple Crown statistics with two measures - on base percentage and slugging percentage. He believed that baseball teams categorized talent inefficiently and had a very poor grasp of strategy. First, he was able to acquire unknown players that would play for lower compensation serving to leverage his payroll more effectively. Further, in exploiting what he called market failings, he took great pains to implement strategy around the players that he fielded. Billy's small market team was highly competitive following these principles. During the

rankings serve as change agents (or not) in law school strategic planning and faculty governance. She identifies three options for school planning –make changes that advances the school's ranking; maintain the status quo; or establish innovative new programs ignoring the impact on rankings in the short term, but with the possibility of improving the school's rank in the long term.

Throughout the literature, there is open disdain for law schools that are *gaming the system*. Leiter (2003) outlines the factors that are used by *U S. News* to rank law schools and then discusses if and to what extent, factors can be manipulated. While still accurate on most factors, it is important to note that the *US. News* methodology has been altered somewhat since his 2003 posting affecting the validity of his analysis. Caron (2010) published observations that law schools were failing to report the at-graduation employment data because the *U.S. News'* estimate of non-reported data would produce a more favorable survey result. In direct response, Morse of *U.S. News* (2010) announced changes to the 2010 *U.S. News* methodology to prevent schools from *gaming* employment figures at graduation.

U.S. News rankings dominate the rankings discussion, however, other alternatives have been introduced. Widely criticized and viewed as an alternative with the sole purpose of ranking Cooley Law School highly, "Judging the Law Schools" by Thomas Cooley School of Law founding Dean Brennan provides for a composite method. (Brennan & LeDuc, 2008). Stake's website allows prospective applicants to customize composite rankings by weighting factors that reflect their interests (The Law Ranking Game, 2010). Other alternatives[13] offer rank on a single

---

same period, other teams with star players and significant financial resources were unable to execute as well.

[13] In addition to explaining the limitations of *U.S. News* rankings, Leiter computes a number of single variable rankings: Ranking of Top 40 Law Schools by Student Quality (numerical); The Top 15 Schools from Which the Most "Prestigious" Law Firms Hire New Lawyers; and, Top 25 Law Faculties in Scholarly Impact.

variable such as ranking of law journals and faculty scholarly performance. Leiter (2000) argues that his *Top 50 Academic Distinction of Faculties* is more reliable than *U.S. News* rankings since it relies on objective measures of per capita publication of articles and books and the per capita rate of citation for the top quarter of each school's faculty. O'Day and Kuh (2006) contend that using the Law School Survey of Student Engagement (hereinafter, LSSSE) instead of the *U.S. News* rankings is a better measure of quality because it measures how students benefit from their law school experience. Measuring quality along a different dimension, LSSSE obtains data directly from students and evaluates law school activities from the student's perspective (O'Day & Kuh, 2006).

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Ironically, elite U.S. law schools do not wish to stand out as an outlier and thus, most schools do not boldly embrace different operating strategies to gain competitive advantage over peer or aspirant institutions. However, elite law schools might be distinguished by the blend and timing of common strategies that each school pursues and the resulting impact that those strategies may produce over time in the *U.S. News* rankings.

In this research, I planned initially a mixed method case-based analysis. My methodology called for personal interviews with officials at the four schools selected due to their ranking movement, as well as quantitative analysis of all public and private law schools in a distinct band of ranked schools, as defined by *U. S. News* Rankings, that have been ranked in the top-25 law schools once or more from 1990 to 2012. However, I encountered a number of obstacles, and was unable to secure an adequate number of key administrator interviews at each law school necessary to retain the qualitative aspects of my study. Therefore, I revised my study to utilize only quantitative methods focused on *U.S. News'* rankings methodology to analyze rankings for all public and private law schools that have been ranked in the top-25 law schools once or more from 1990 to 2012.

Description of the Settings, Data and Evidence

The U.S law schools that I selected are outliers in elite legal education and have been included in this multiple site case analysis due to their movement within the rankings over the fifteen-year period from 1998 to 2012. My process for targeting four cases involved the

following steps: first, review and chart the *U. S. News* top-25 law schools over the fifteen year period; and, second, review rank movement analytically (those schools up, down or bouncing). I anticipated that there might be important, observable differences in public law school performance that may be traced and accounted for by fluctuations in governmental funding sources; therefore, I thought it important to select two public and two private law schools for study. Consequently, I selected two law schools that have risen in rank, one public and one private, and I selected two law schools that have either slipped (or bounced significantly) in rank, one public and one private.

Record storage and confidentiality

With regard to record retention during this study, all resulting reports in whatever form, paper or digital, were held and available only to the researcher, dissertation chair and faculty committee assigned to this study. I rely heavily on confidential American Bar Association data resources, in building my simulation models and researching the relevant law schools, that are available only to subscribing law school administrators and faculty. Specifically, the 1997 – 2011 *ABA Take-offs* contain key information that *U.S. News* relied upon for their 1998 – 2012 rankings but did not disclose when publishing those annual rankings. While I do publish the results of my modeling, I am not disclosing the underlying raw numbers in my analyses or in the appendices to this dissertation, unless the information has been made publicly available.

Data Analysis

I created simulation models for each of twenty-two years, 1990 - 2012. I utilized three primary resources to build these simulation models: published *U.S. News* data; confidential *ABA Take-off* data; and published *NALP Guide* data. *U.S. News* did not publish LSAT or UGPA medians until 2006 and does not disclose the underlying data for expenditures per student. I

retrieved the median data from 1998- 2010 *NALP Guides* and the direct, indirect and financial aid expenditures from the ABA Take-offs. I determined that the correlations between the published *U.S. News* rankings and my simulation model were too weak for the years, 1990 through 1997 and thus, I revised my study to the fifteen years, 1998 to 2012. [14]

There are multiple explanations that may explain these weak correlations from my 1990-1997 simulations and the published rankings. Most notably, *U.S. News* did not use Z-scores in their ranking model until 2000. Second, *U.S. News* used an ordinal system in their reputational surveys calling for respondents to literally rank order law schools. For example, in 1999, U.S. News asked respondents to the reputational surveys to rank order law schools from 1 - 180. In addition, there are a number of other data inconsistencies prior to 2000 including: 1) the student faculty ratio factor was assessed on a scale of 1-180; and, 2) the % employment at graduation was not published in 1998 and 1999. Third, each school may not have reported the same data to the ABA and to *U.S. News* resulting in a discrepancy between the data I relied upon and the data that *U.S. News* relied upon for its modeling. Therefore, it is my conclusion that an aggregation of the preceding issues created data variations that produced slightly differing ranking outcomes and thus, reduced the correlation from the published rankings to my simulated rankings.

While my correlations were quite high from 1999 to 2012, I found numerous instances of obvious errors in reviewing the *ABA Take-offs* and given the absurdities of some numbers, I could assume that these errors were likely clerical error and not intentional. Of course, where possible, I used other sources such as NALP, the ABA and AALS to triangulate the raw data and make corrections. However, it is important to note that whether errors are intentional or not, *U.S. News* alone has the information necessary to verify that the data law schools have reported to the

[14] For the years, 1990 – 1998, the correlations for my simulation model to the *U.S. News* published ranking ranged from 75% to 88%. For the years, 1999 through 2012, the correlations ranged from 98.3% to 99.3%, with the exception of the year 1998 at 93.9%.

ABA corresponds to the data that law schools provide to *U.S. News* for their rankings. Prior to building explanatory tables and charts from my simulation models, I ranked ordered all schools by simulated overall score. I also created ordinal and weighted z-score rankings by factor by year for each school ranked by *U.S. News* (APPENDIX B).

After concluding the data collection and modeling, I examined the relative differences illustrated by Z-scores to discern strategies, patterns of behavior and tactics of this subset of elite U.S. law schools. I observed similar behaviors in clusters of schools, or bands, and analyzed the collective trends and outliers in each band. As a part of my four school case analysis, I analyzed how these specific law schools may have successfully or unsuccessfully modified their strategies resulting in movement upward to climb into the top-25 or alternatively, to fall from the top-25 law schools. As I sought to develop generalizations based on the case studies as to attributes of *movers*, I was able to form general conclusions that may apply to other institutions that are assessing the appropriate blend of reputational, recruitment and programming strategies as each administration seeks to improve its law school's position in the *U. S. News* rankings. I answer the following research questions:

1. To evaluate the differences in mission and to tease out distinctive practices found at top law schools, I will identify for study law schools ranked in the top-25 by *U.S. News* that reflect significant movement upward or downward in the rankings from 1998 through 2012.

2. By constructing and analyzing *U.S. News* simulation models for top-25 law schools, I will discover whether, and to what extent these select schools have pursued strategic directions both in the short and long term that have led to meaningful differences in *U. S. News* annual rankings.

CHAPTER 4

DECONSTRUCTING COMPONENTS OF THE OVERALL SCORE

U.S. News law school rankings are based on twelve factors that are intended to determine the quality of a law school. The twelve factors are subdivided into four dimensions: quality assessment (40%), selectivity (25%), placement success (20%), and faculty resources (15%). Over the fifteen years from 1997 to 2011, these four dimensions have remained unchanged. However, during the same period, *U.S. News* statisticians changed prescribed calculation methods for some factors, and in 2007 altered the weight placed on two placement success factors: employed at graduation and employed at 9 months.

Table 4-1: U.S. News Ranking Methodology Changes, 1998 - 2012

	1998	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Schools included:	179	174	181	174	174	175	177	177	177	180	184	184	184	188	190
Key Attributes															
Quality Assessment	**40%**	**40%**	**40%**	**40%**	**40%**	**40%**	**40%**	**40%**	**40%**	**40%**	**40%**	**40%**	**40%**	**40%**	**40%**
Survey of law deans & faculty	*25%*	*25%*	*25%*	*25%*	*25%*	*25%*	*25%*	*25%*	*25%*	*25%*	*25%*	*25%*	*25%*	*25%*	*25%*
Survey of lawyers & judges	*15%*	*15%*	*15%*	*15%*	*15%*	*15%*	*15%*	*15%*	*15%*	*15%*	*15%*	*15%*	*15%*	*15%*	*15%*
Selectivity	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**
Median LSAT score	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*
Undergraduate GPA	*40%*	*40%*	*40%*	*40%*	*40%*	*40%*	*40%*	*40%*	*40%*	*40%*	*40%*	*40%*	*40%*	*40%*	*40%*
Acceptance rates	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*
Placement Success	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**
% employed at graduation	*30%*	*30%*	*30%*	*30%*	*30%*	*30%*	*30%*	*30%*	*30%*	*30%*	***20%***	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*
% employed at 3 or 9 months	*60%*	*60%*	*60%*	*60%*	*60%*	*60%*	*60%*	*60%*	*60%*	*60%*	***70%***	*70%*	*70%*	*70%*	*70%*
Bar pass rate	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	***10%***	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*
Faculty Resources	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**
Spending per student	*65%*	*65%*	*65%*	*65%*	*65%*	*65%*	*65%*	*65%*	*65%*	*65%*	*65%*	*65%*	*65%*	*65%*	*65%*
Financial Aid and Indirect costs	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*
Library volume	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*	*50%*
Faculty/student ratio	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*

In the following discussion I will describe *U.S. News'* methodology and relevant changes over this fifteen year time period. In addition, I will raise factor and dimension controversies and, where practical, review relevant data to evaluate those criticisms or concerns.

To analyze trends in the four dimensions and the twelve factors clustered within those dimensions, I will examine my simulation model by ranking year for each year from 1997 to 2011. To organize my review, I have chosen to evaluate the model beginning with the dimension of the greatest weight and then consider each weighted and standardized factor within each dimension. In working through this analysis, I have made special notations of all schools that have been ranked in the top-25 schools at any time during the fifteen-year time period.

The Overall Score

To compute the rankings, *U.S. News* uses twelve input variables that are standardized, weighted and totaled. The resulting raw combined scores are rescaled so the top school receives a 100 score and all other schools receive a percentage of the top score (Morse, 2011). *U.S. News* defines the final score to the nearest integer - the overall score - and places the top 150 schools in rank order. Law schools that have identical overall scores are reported as tied for the highest rank for which they qualified. Thus, schools like the University of California – Berkeley and the University of Virginia, which tied and shared the 9th and 10th rank in 2012, were reported as tied for 9th place. [15]

Since *U.S. News* uses z-scores to measure how well each school performs relative to its peers, I developed a simulation model for each year from 1998 to 2012. To simulate the *U.S. News* rankings model, I weighted these z-scores by multiplying the z-score for each school, in each category of data, by the percentage that category impacts a school's overall score in the

[15] This data can be viewed in printed form in *2012 America's Best Graduate Schools* paper guide or accessible in digital form from the *U.S. News* website.

rankings. This method of presenting z-scores highlights which scores have the greatest impact.

To illustrate, examine the 2012 weighted z-scores for Yale (.60) and Harvard (.63) under the "PeerRep" category in Table 3. The scores swamp the effect of other factors measuring those schools' program quality. The schools' "Exp$/Student" scores, .45 for Yale and .29 for Harvard, follow second and have twice the impact of the peer reputation scores of schools ranked as close as 20th from the top.

Table 4-2: 2012 U.S. News Law Rankings

USN&WR Rank	2012 Law School Ranking (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.60	0.33	0.20	0.29	0.22	0.45	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.01
2	Harvard University (MA)	96	96	0.63	0.36	0.23	0.29	0.21	0.29	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.04
3	Stanford University (CA)	94	94	0.60	0.33	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.34	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.03	-0.01
4	Columbia University (NY)	92	92	0.57	0.31	0.24	0.27	0.10	0.25	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01
5	University of Chicago	90	90	0.53	0.31	0.27	0.24	0.14	0.23	0.06	0.04	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
6	New York University	89	89	0.50	0.26	0.21	0.27	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.01
7	University of Pennsylvania	86	86	0.46	0.28	0.23	0.21	0.18	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	86	85	0.50	0.28	0.19	0.18	0.10	0.19	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
9	University of Virginia	85	86	0.46	0.31	0.24	0.21	0.18	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00
9	University of California–Berkeley	85	84	0.50	0.26	0.17	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.00
11	Duke University (NC)	83	83	0.39	0.26	0.16	0.21	0.15	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.00
12	Northwestern University (IL)	82	80	0.33	0.23	0.15	0.21	0.15	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.00
13	Cornell University (NY)	80	82	0.39	0.23	0.22	0.15	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
14	Georgetown University (DC)	77	77	0.39	0.23	0.07	0.21	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.01
14	University of Texas–Austin	77	77	0.36	0.23	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01
16	University of California–Los Angeles	76	76	0.33	0.13	0.09	0.15	0.13	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	76	76	0.26	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.10	0.06	0.06	-0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00
18	Washington University in St. Louis	73	73	0.22	0.13	0.17	0.12	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	73	73	0.22	0.05	0.10	0.12	0.04	0.16	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.02	-0.01
20	George Washington University (DC)	71	71	0.16	0.10	0.23	0.12	0.14	-0.04	0.06	-0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	71	70	0.19	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01
22	Boston University	68	68	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.09	0.10	-0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
23	University of California–Davis	67	67	0.12	0.05	0.18	0.01	0.08	-0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	-0.01
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	67	66	0.16	0.08	-0.12	0.12	0.15	-0.01	0.03	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.00
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	67	65	0.09	0.05	-0.02	0.04	0.14	-0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
23	University of Notre Dame	67	63	0.09	0.08	-0.20	0.12	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.00
27	Boston College	65	66	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.01
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	65	65	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.08	-0.06	0.03	-0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.01
27	University of Iowa	65	64	0.16	0.10	0.05	-0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.02	-0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.01
30	Washington and Lee University (VA)	64	64	0.09	0.13	-0.02	0.09	-0.09	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.01	-0.01	0.02	-0.01
30	Emory University (GA)	64	64	0.16	0.13	-0.09	0.09	-0.02	0.05	-0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.02	-0.01
30	Fordham University (NY)	64	64	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
30	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	64	64	0.19	0.15	0.02	0.01	-0.05	-0.04	-0.02	-0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
30	University of Washington	64	63	0.05	0.08	-0.02	0.01	0.06	-0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.02	0.00
35	Ohio State University (Moritz)	62	62	0.09	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.06	-0.02	0.03	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00
35	University of Wisconsin–Madison	62	62	0.16	0.08	-0.01	0.01	0.04	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0.02	-0.01	-0.02	0.00
35	University of Georgia	62	62	-0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.08	-0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	University of Alabama	62	60	-0.01	-0.03	-0.09	0.07	0.15	-0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.00
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	61	61	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.04	-0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.01
40	George Mason University (VA)	60	62	-0.08	0.00	0.18	0.04	0.10	-0.04	0.04	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
40	Arizona State University (O'Connor)	60	59	-0.01	-0.05	-0.01	-0.05	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.01
42	University of California (Hastings)	59	59	0.09	0.10	-0.16	0.04	0.02	0.00	-0.07	-0.03	0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.00
42	University of Maryland	59	59	-0.01	-0.08	0.13	-0.05	-0.05	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.00
42	University of Utah (Quinney)	59	59	-0.08	-0.05	0.08	-0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01
42	University of Arizona (Rogers)	59	58	0.02	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	-0.03	0.00	0.04	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	59	57	-0.08	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.12	-0.05	0.01	-0.07	0.00	-0.22	0.01	0.00
47	University of Florida (Levin)	56	56	0.02	0.02	-0.10	-0.02	0.06	-0.12	-0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.00
47	Tulane University (LA)	56	56	0.02	0.02	-0.06	-0.02	-0.05	-0.09	-0.05	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.00
47	University of Colorado–Boulder	56	56	0.02	-0.03	-0.30	0.04	0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
50	Southern Methodist University (Dedman) (TX)	54	55	-0.15	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.06	-0.09	-0.02	-0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00
50	Yeshiva University (Cardozo) (NY)	54	54	-0.05	-0.11	-0.12	0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
50	Florida State University	54	53	-0.05	-0.13	0.03	-0.02	-0.04	-0.06	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.00
50	American University (Washington) (DC)	54	50	-0.01	-0.03	-0.26	0.01	-0.12	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00
	Maximum			0.63	0.36	0.27	0.29	0.22	0.45	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04
	Minimum			-0.15	-0.13	-0.30	-0.05	-0.12	-0.12	-0.07	-0.07	-0.03	-0.22	-0.02	-0.01
	Median			0.12	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Mean			0.19	0.11	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
	Standard Deviation			0.21	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01

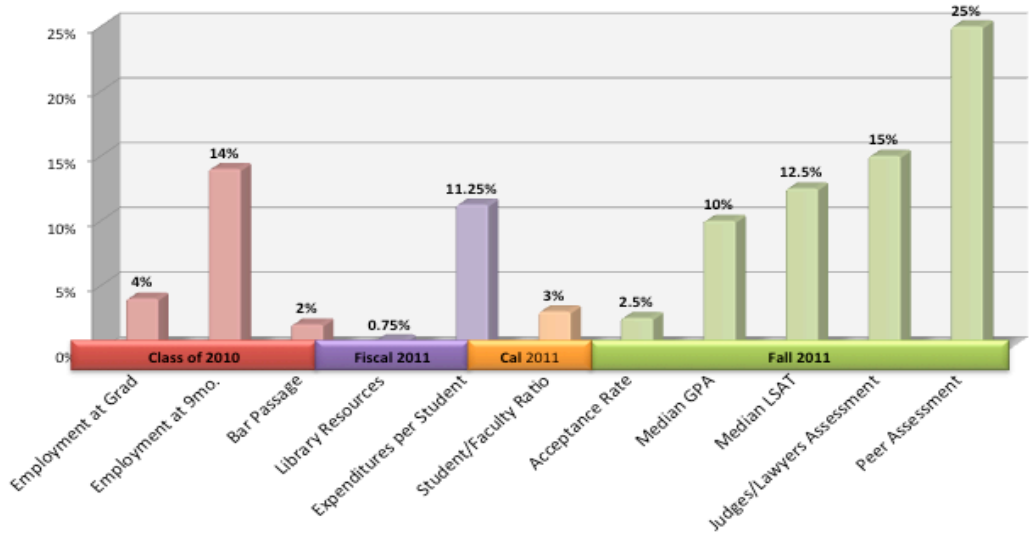
Weighted z-scores illustrate very clearly how little influence some factors *U.S. News* measures have on its rankings. Consider, for instance, the weighted z-scores for bar pass rates among these top-20 schools vary between .06 and -.02. As a pure outcome of program quality, bar pass rates are likely very important to students and legal employers but have little effect in *U.S. News* rankings (Bell, 2010). Therefore, in reviewing the twelve factors, I will examine the attributes that are measured in their standardized and weighted form.

While the overall score is a composite ranking based on a weighted aggregation of factors for each institution, there is no clear agreement that *U.S. News* selects the best indicators or proxies of quality. If it is conceded that quality is measured in some part by the *U.S. News* rankings, then how the factors are computed and the precision with which the factors are compiled is of critical importance. It then logically follows that the *U.S. News* ranking methodology defines and demonstrates *quality* by its weighting of factors.

There are two key issues around factor measurement periods and factor weighting. First, the overall score is a composite of factors drawn from different periods of time. Absent unpublished modifications, Table 4-3 below illustrates the variables that *U.S. News* will compile for the upcoming 2013 rankings, which are published in 2012.

Table 4-3: 2012 U.S. News Methodology Ranking, in order of recency of corresponding data

Table 4.
2012 US News Law Ranking Methodology
In order of recency of corresponding data



Reviewing the table from left to right, the 2012 placement success data (noted in red) are lagging indicators based on employment statistics and bar passage rates for the 2010 graduating class. The 2012 faculty resources factors (noted in purple and orange) are also lagging indicators that reflect expenditure details for the previous fiscal year including scholarships (academic year 2010-11) and the student/faculty ratio over the prior calendar year data (spring semester 2011 and the fall semester 2011).[16] Both the surveys and selectivity data (noted in green) are leading indicators gathered in the fall prior to publication (fall 2011). The selectivity data is a snapshot of the incoming first year class in fall 2011. Therefore, in any given year, the admission statistics will not match with the scholarship resources necessary to recruit the incoming class, and the

[16] Most higher education institutions operate on a June 30th fiscal year end and thus, for most law schools, expenditure data would be drawn for the fiscal year just ended July 1st – June 30th.

employment data will be over a year old when published and could perhaps be misleading about the current employment market.

U.S. News fails to offer any rationale for the second issue, the weights assigned to the factors. The twelve factors are subdivided into four dimensions: quality assessment (40%), selectivity (25%), placement success (20%), and faculty resources (15%). In addition to the factor issues above, critics have raised several other concerns with the *U.S. News* methodology*:*

- Exclusion of important aspects of quality (Leiter, 2000) (Klein and Hamilton, 1998);
- Inaccuracies in the reported data (Leiter, 2003) (Caron, 2010);
- Effects of multiple interpretations in computations and definitions of key variables (Seto, 2007) (Bell, 2009) and;
- *U.S. News'* method for imputing missing data (Bell, 2006).

While there are important attributes of a law school that may be better proxies of its quality such as student body diversity, clinical opportunities, faculty scholarship output, summer employment opportunities and the like, I will restrict my analysis to the twelve factors that are currently measured.

The Twelve Factors

I. The Quality Assessment Dimension

The Quality Assessment factors are the most heavily weighted accounting for forty percent (40%) of each school's overall score. Until 1998, *U.S. News* law school surveys requested that academic respondents place law schools in quartiles based upon the school's reputation for academic quality, and judges and lawyers place schools in quartiles based on how well graduates from the schools performed. Since 1998, all individuals surveyed are asked to provide ratings for schools on a Likert scale from marginal (1) to outstanding (5). While the

survey methods have changed, the quality assessment factors and weighting have remained unchanged. Referred to as "academic reputation*"* until 2002, this dimension is broken down into two separate factors:

1. The ***peer assessment factor*** is twenty-five percent (25%) of the overall score. In the fall preceding its spring publication of graduate and professional school rankings, *U.S. News* surveys four faculty members at each ABA accredited law school: the law school dean, academic affairs dean, chair of appointment committee, and the most recently tenured faculty member. As indicated above, these academics are asked to provide ratings for schools on a Likert scale from marginal (1) to outstanding (5). The survey advises respondents that are uninformed on a particular institution to mark those schools as "don't know." Therefore, a school's score on this factor is the average of all respondents who rated it, while all "don't know" responses are excluded from a school's score. *U.S. News* (Morse, 2011) indicates that approximately sixty-six percent (66%) of those surveyed returned a response, which included all "don't know" responses. Unfortunately, while I requested the information from *U.S. News*, I was unable to gain access to the historical response rates for the 15 years from 1997 to 2011.
2. The ***judges and lawyers assessment factor*** is fifteen percent (15%) of the overall score. Conducted concurrent with the peer assessment each fall, *U.S. News* surveys hiring partners of law firms, state attorneys general, and selected federal and state judges. Beginning with the fall 2010 survey, *U.S. News* expanded its survey pool and requested surveys from 750 hiring partners and recruiters at law firms, which were ranked in the *2010 Best Law Firms* rankings, published jointly by *U.S. News* and *Best Lawyers*. Legal practitioners were asked to rate law schools on the same five-point scale used in the peer

survey. Per *U.S. News* (Morse, 2011), approximately fourteen percent (14%) of those practitioners surveyed returned a response. Likely as a result of the low response rate, *U.S. News* averages and weights survey responses from the two most recent years to determine this factor.

Issues and Controversies with the Quality Assessment factors

There is a broad range of concerns about these subjective surveys. The most controversial concerns focus on: (1) who is surveyed and the limited sample size; (2) respondent bias and the likelihood of strategic ratings; (3) limited knowledge of some institutions for many respondents; (4) *U.S. News'* nondisclosure of the characteristics for respondents versus non-respondents; and (5) the presence of anchoring and echo effects from prior year rankings.

For the 2012 *U.S. News* rankings (Morse, 2011), only sixty-six percent (66%) of those academics receiving peer surveys responded and only fourteen percent (14%) of those receiving judges and lawyers surveys responded. The lawyers and judges survey methodology provides limited information regarding how the sample is chosen. Unlike the peer survey, this survey consistently reflects a historically low response rate. Applying the reported response rates to the possible sample for fall 2011 respondents, in Table 4-4 below I have attempted to quantify the number of responses that determined these critical measures:

Table 4-4: 2011 *U.S. News* Survey Response Rates

Peer Assessment factor:	
# Of surveys sent to each law school	4
# Schools included	190
# Of total surveys	760
Peer response rate	66%
Presumed maximum # of ratings	501
Judges & Lawyers Assessment factor:	
# Surveys sent to law firms & recruiters	750
# Surveys sent to select federal & state judges	?
# Surveys sent to attorneys general	50
Minimum # of total surveys	800
Judges & lawyers response rate	14%
Presumed minimum # of ratings	112

In 2011, *U.S. News* disclosed it had surveyed 750 hiring partners and recruiters for the ***judges and lawyers assessment.*** These hiring partners hold positions at the *National Law Journal* 250 (hereinafter "NLJ 250") firms. The *NLJ 250* publishes an annual list of the largest 250 law firms in the United States. These firms boast the academic credentials of their attorneys and the strong representation of highly ranked law graduates. Thus, it begs the question, are certain schools and their alumni overrepresented in this group? And if so, would the presence of a higher percentage of *U.S. News* top-25 law school alumni matter in surveys? It may well matter but *U.S. News* is far from transparent by failing to disclose precisely who is surveyed, how many people in each category responded and how the characteristics of the respondents and non-respondents may differ.

On the **peer assessment survey**, Klein and Hamilton (1998) argue that respondents are unlikely to be representative of the nation's law faculty. Aside from the most recently tenured faculty member, academics that serve as deans and chairs of appointment committees are, in many cases, older than the faculty as a whole. As a result, the authors maintain that these senior

faculty impressions likely differ in systematic ways from other faculty members. To evaluate the probability of systematic differences in the professoriate, which might result in bias, I gathered data on age, gender, ethnicity and title of senior faculty. I examined the most recent published reports on faculty available for the academic year 2008-09. The American Bar Association (ABA) reported 238 schools with a total full-time faculty of 22,844, yet *U.S. News* only surveyed 760 faculty members, or 3%, of the total professoriate.

Since the *U.S. News'* data methodology includes surveys of deans and the newest tenured faculty member, I focused on those particular discrete categories anticipating that deans and newly tenured faculty members would vary most in age, as opposed to chairs of appointment committees and vice deans. The ABA reported that the 238 deans [17] were predominantly white (81%) and male (81%). In the tenure-track category of 1,455 professors from which the newest tenured faculty member is drawn, 70% were reported to be Caucasian and 54% were reported as male.

To validate this data, I reviewed information from the AALS, which provided a robust dataset on age bands by gender. [18] Oddly, the AALS report reflected only 10,985 faculty members in 2008-09 versus 22,844 reflected in the ABA report for the same period. In part, this discrepancy may be explained by the eligibility requirements, whereby a law school is only eligible for AALS membership after offering five years of instruction and graduating its third class.

---

[17] The *U.S. News* ranking year 2010 would correspond to the ABA faculty data for 2008-09. However, in the 2010 ranking year only 188 schools were included as opposed to the 238 schools presumably included in the *ABA Confidential Take-off 2010 statistics* based on a dean count of 238. The gap of 50 schools is the aggregate of all provisionally accredited and state accredited schools that are excluded from the *U.S. News* rankings.

[18] The particular link on the AALS website for this reference is **http://www.aals.org/statistics/2009dlt/gender.html**

AALS' reporting reflected a distribution of the 10,965 law professors in its sample as 62% male, but did not classify the professors by title, as does the ABA. Looking at the age dimension along gender lines, 75% of the female professors were under the age of 55 as contrasted with 67% of male professors reported to be over the age of 55. Based on these two datasets, a disproportionate number of men are likely to be surveyed and it is possible that of the four *U.S. News* surveys sent to each school, males that are 55 years old or older may hold a disproportionate number of the positions surveyed.

Peer surveys may also involve strategic ratings by academics. For 2011, only 501 faculty members responded to the survey and that total response represents, per the ABA, only 3% of law professors in the United States. Strategic ratings by respondents are intended to inflate or deflate the reputational score for some schools, thereby reducing the gap with other institutions. To examine this theory, I reviewed historical data for the top five law schools in 2011: Yale, Harvard, Stanford, Columbia and Chicago. Indeed, Table 6 indicated that these five schools have systematically received lower scores in some years than they likely deserve since not one of these schools has received a 5.0 score at any point in time. Thus, some respondents did not place these schools even in the top quartile, instead rating these schools at the 80% percentile, or a four on the five-point scale.

Table 4-5: 2011 Peer Assessment Scores for top-5 schools (1998-2012)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1 Yale University	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
2 Harvard University	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9
3 Stanford University	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
4 Columbia University	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7
5 University of Chicago	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6

Survey respondents are not provided detailed information on each institution for the *U.S. News* survey and it is unclear what quality attributes may influence respondents. In 2011, it is unlikely that law school faculty have sufficient knowledge of the 190 schools that they would be asked to rank to provide accurate assessments of their quality (Stake, 2006). Similarly, Henderson (2006) argues that practitioners are asked to make judgments about schools in relation to one another likely absent first-hand experience with graduates from a large number of these schools. Without guidance from *U.S. News* about what each score should mean or how many schools should be awarded each score, there is the likelihood that each respondent is completing a survey of his or her making (Schalmbeck, 1998).

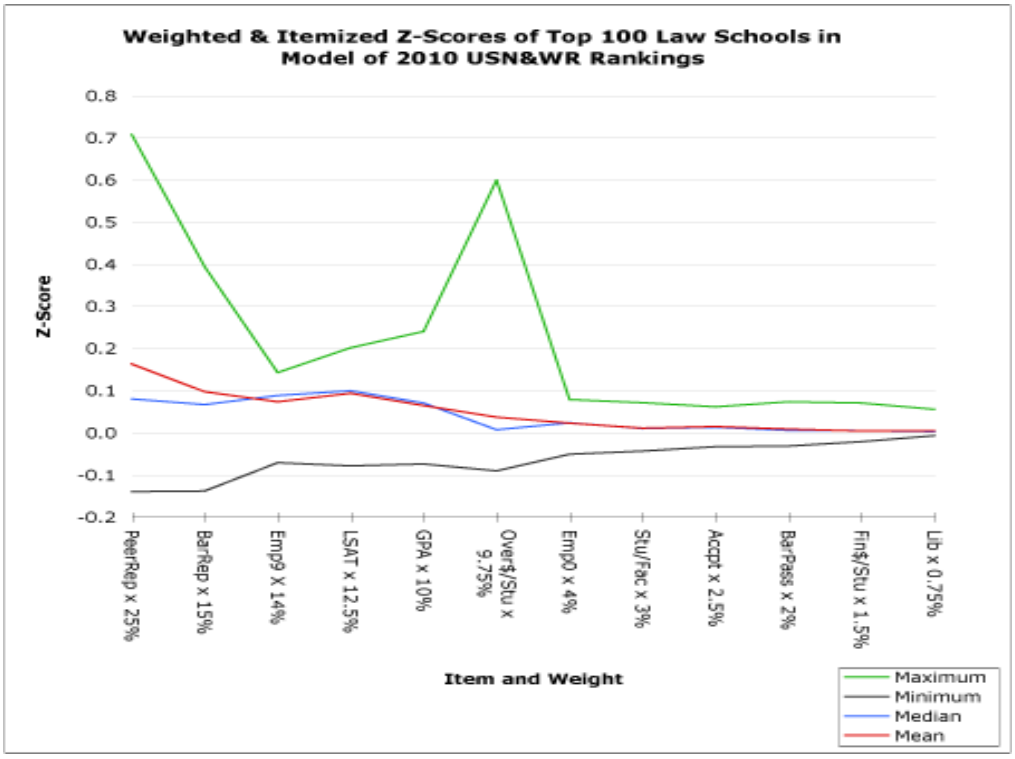
When all concerns are considered together, the trustworthiness and validity of the survey feedback is questionable. As a result, many critics claim the ratings are more akin to a popularity contest than a meaningful assessment of school quality.

Influence of Quality Assessment factors

Table 4-6 below illustrates the significant impact of the quality assessment factors on the overall score not only for the elite top-25 schools as described earlier, but also the top-100 ranked law schools (Bell, 2009). The two factors, peer reputation and bar reputation on the left hand side of the graph account for more than the factors on the right side. The greater variance

reflected for those six factors starting with peer reputation through expenditures per student (Over$/student) clearly illustrate which factors have more influence. With the exception of expenditures per student, the reputational surveys overwhelm the effect of all other factors.

Table 4-6: 2010 Weighted Z-Scores of Top-100 Law Schools



II. The Selectivity Dimension

The selectivity factors are the second most heavily weighted accounting for 25% of each school's overall score. A school's selectivity is determined by three factors:

1. The ***median LSAT*** scores of the incoming student class, which is weighted at 50% of the Selectivity dimension, and 12.5% of the overall score. *U.S. News* requests schools to report the LSAT score for the median student for its incoming class. This practice has been consistently followed with the exception in 2005 when the *U.S.*

News methodology section indicated use of a *calculated* median, the midpoint between the 25th percentile and the 75th percentile scores.

2. The ***median undergraduate grade point average (UGPA)*** is weighted at 40% of the selectivity dimension and 10% of the overall score. As with the LSAT median, the school's median UGPA has been determined by the median student's GPA for its incoming first year class.
3. The ***percentage of admitted applicants*** during the corresponding recruiting cycle is weighted at 10% of the dimension and 2.5% of the overall score.

Issues and Controversies with the Selectivity Factors

While this dimension is based solely on objective measures for each law school's most recently admitted class, the factors are inputs and consequently for each school the most controllable of the objective factors. In researching the admission materials and websites of law schools, many schools reference the desire to enroll the best and brightest students. [19] In a clear and measurable fashion, the *U.S. News* rankings may serve as reference point for a law school. To recruit effectively, each school must define what range of LSAT scores and UGPAs its best and brightest students will have relative to the student profiles of aspirational and peer law schools. Whitman (2002) lists a number of strategies including admitting students with higher LSAT students over students who are otherwise better qualified and a better fit.

Sauder & Espeland (2006) find that as a result of the importance of the median LSAT in rankings, greater emphasis is placed on LSAT scores in the admissions process and as such, they blame the rankings for the transition of all law schools from needs-based financial aid to merit-

[19] A quick Internet search produced a diverse group of schools that are stating that the institution enrolls the best and brightest. I list these schools along with their most recent *U.S. News* ranking from 2011: University of Southern California (#18); George Washington University (#20); University of Connecticut (#54); University of Houston (#60); and, University of Missouri – Kansas City (Tier 3).

based scholarships. To determine whether there may have been a significant shift in financial aid from need-based to merit-based, I reviewed the ABA Take-offs to see if the proportions have shifted. I discovered all financial aid, whether need-based or merit-based, is aggregated and not available as separate sums in any year 1997 to 2011 either on a national level or by school. The 1997 scholarship data did reflect that after the average scholarship discount, students attending public institutions paid 79% of their tuition through loans or other sources as compared to 78% in 2011, and those students attending private institutions paid 88% in 1997 compared to 81% in 2011. While I am unable to verify Sauder & Espeland's claim, the overall scholarship aid available appears to be decreasing whether need-based or merit-based.

The median UGPA is a complex input since it is impossible to standardize this variable as grade inflation may occur at some institutions as compared to others and undergraduate programs may vary in difficulty by institution and by discipline.

Greater ***admission selectivity*** is reflected in a lower proportion of accepted applicants and may lead to skimming. Skimming occurs when law school admission officers encourage under-qualified applicants to apply for admission in order to raise selectivity. As a practical matter, this practice is accomplished through the granting of admission fee waivers for a targeted group of under-qualified candidates who are recruited simply to increase the total applicant pool. Other critics comment that a large cohort of transfer students into the second year class is yet another form of skimming. By skimming top students from other schools, a law school can keep its entering first year cohort small and better calibrate its median LSAT and UGPAs for ranking purposes. As an inbound second year student, transfer students to an institution are never a part of the incoming first year class and thus, any transfer students that leaves one law school for

another are not included in the *U.S. News* ranking metrics for the school to which he or she transfers.

Compiled from the ABA Take-offs for the period available, in Table 4-7 below I summarize transfer students by each of the 2011 top-25 schools as a percentage of the school's prior year incoming class. Each of the transfers included here would have completed his or her first year of law school in good standing and elected to transfer into the second year class at one of the institutions listed below. In the top-10 schools over the last five years, five law schools took transfers of 10% or more. Table 4-7 illustrates that some schools do accept a large number of transfers; for instance in 2010, Columbia University matriculated a transfer cohort equal to 20% of its prior year incoming class, and in 2008, Northwestern University admitted transfers equal to 25% of its prior first year class. The band of schools at 18 to 20, Washington University, George Washington University and the University of Minnesota, reflect a pattern of admitting a large percentage of students into the second year class. Since LSAT scores and UGPA for transfer students are not published, it is difficult to properly categorize transfer students that would not have been admitted as first year students and those students that are simply transferring for other reasons. However, despite the inability to pinpoint why students transfer, the transfer patterns illustrated over the five years do appear to support the skimming theory.

Table 4-7: Transfer Students for 2011 Top-25 Law Schools

For the academic years ended 2006-2010

Rank		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Yale University	5%	7%	6%	8%	8%
2	Harvard University	6%	4%	5%	7%	5%
3	Stanford University	7%	7%	7%	9%	8%
4	Columbia University	11%	17%	16%	21%	20%
5	University of Chicago	9%	12%	8%	13%	14%
6	New York University	11%	11%	9%	8%	13%
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	10%	9%	11%	7%	6%
7	University of Pennsylvania	10%	11%	10%	12%	10%
9	University of California–Berkeley	14%	15%	15%	17%	16%
9	University of Virginia	9%	6%	11%	4%	3%
11	Duke University	5%	9%	6%	6%	2%
12	Northwestern University	16%	25%	18%	15%	14%
13	Cornell University	9%	5%	5%	5%	0%
14	Georgetown University	17%	16%	16%	14%	10%
14	University of Texas–Austin	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%
16	University of California–Los Angeles	12%	12%	10%	15%	11%
16	Vanderbilt University	12%	8%	9%	7%	8%
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	4%	6%	1%	9%	8%
18	Washington University in St. Louis	23%	17%	15%	17%	12%
20	George Washington University	6%	13%	11%	10%	19%
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	5%	12%	9%	18%	15%
22	Boston University	2%	3%	3%	5%	6%
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	0%	1%	0%	3%	0%
23	University of California–Davis	7%	6%	9%	6%	5%
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	21%	18%	15%	5%	3%
23	University of Notre Dame	9%	6%	5%	7%	10%
27	Boston College	6%	5%	3%	4%	3%
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe)	6%	3%	7%	1%	5%

Influence of Selectivity Factors

U.S. News rankings likely have the effect of a "command and control" economy (Stake, 2006) telling law schools what is important and essentially narrowing student quality to the LSAT and UGPA indicators. To determine whether law school deans and administrators may have focused on these metrics to improve rankings, I reviewed whether LSAT and UGPA medians had increased and to what degree by comparing metrics from 1997 to those in 2011. I found that both the LSAT and GPA medians increased significantly for those law school now

ranked in the top-14, top-15 to 25 schools, top-25 and top-50 from 1997 to 2011. Indeed, the current top-50 schools had significant increases in the LSAT minimum median, reporting an increase of 8 points from 153 to 161, and in the top 14 schools, up 5 points from 162 to 167.

Table 4-8: LSAT Minimum and Maximum Median Scores (1998 to 2012)

	1997			2011		
	MIN	MAX	range	MIN	MAX	range
T14	162	172	10	167	173	6
T15-25	160	163	3	163	169	6
T25	160	172	12	163	173	10
T50	153	172	19	161	173	12

Over the 15 years, the first year classes appear to have significantly improved median LSAT scores. Therefore, with a reduced dispersion of these medians with the exception of those schools in the top-15 to 25, the corresponding z- score variances have decreased resulting in clustering. Interestingly, despite much higher LSAT scores, every school appears to be working harder just to hold ground and as a direct result, it has become much harder for a law school to displace higher ranked competitors.

To understand why it so difficult to displace higher ranked competitors, I reviewed the applicant numbers key to the recruitment dynamic for top-25 schools in fall 2008 and traced where these students matriculated. For that academic year, LSAC reported only 9,478 applicants received top LSAT scores falling between 165 and 180. Of the 9,478 applicants, the group can be subdivided into three segments based on LSAT scores: 724 applicants had a score between 175 and 180; 2,372 applicants had a LSAT score between 170 and 174; and the largest of the three segments with 6,382 applicants had a LSAT score between 165 and 169. To determine where these students matriculated, I looked at first year enrollment for the top-25 law schools. I found that the top-25 law schools reported a total student body of 26,623 of which one-third, or

8,874, likely would be the incoming first year class. To calculate how many of the 9,478 top-LSAT applicants attended top-25 schools, I reviewed LSAT medians that were reported for each school and found that each school reported a median LSAT of 166 or higher. In finding the top-25 had a 166 or higher LSAT median, I could deduce that at least 50% of the total seats in the first year classes were filled with 4,437 of the 9,478 applicants with LSATs of 165-180. However, I was confident that a greater percentage of the top scorers attended top-25 schools. So, in looking a little deeper in each top-25 schools' enrollment data, I confirmed that these law schools actually matriculated many more high scoring LSAT applicants since 16 of the top-25 schools reported their 25th percentile LSAT as 165 or higher. Recounting the numbers, the top-25 law schools matriculated *at least* 5,933, or 63%, of 9,478 LSAT high scorers. Therefore, for the nontop-25 aspirant law schools seeking to enroll as many of the remaining 3,345 high LSAT scorers, recruitment competition was likely fierce. The competition is particularly intense since to step up their *U.S. News* overall ranking, each aspirant school will both need and desire to maximize their LSAT median (12.5% of the overall score). To recruit any one of these 3,345 well-qualified applicants, each aspirant school will need to execute a two-prong strategy more effectively than competitor schools. First, far in advance of the application deadline, these aspirant schools will need to offer application fee waivers to high score LSAT applicants to ensure that some number of these applicants may apply and thus, be in their school's admitted pool. Second, each school must make the *winning* scholarship offer to induce these well-qualified students to attend their lower-ranked school when higher-ranked schools have admitted them. Every admission officer is aware that candidates apply to a large number of schools and the most attractive candidates will be able to choose among multiple schools and financial aid offers.

While the financial incentives required are expensive to maintain, there are a number of schools that actively pursued this strategy in 2008. In fact, there were two clear examples of top-35 law schools that showed success recruiting these well-qualified candidates; both Boston College (rank of 28) and Washington and Lee (rank of 34) together matriculated 400 students, of which 50% or 200 students had a LSAT of 166 or higher. Comparing the UGPA median data over the same periods in Table 4-9, I found that the dispersion of UGPAs had also decreased significantly suggesting a similar trend of improved UGPAs for matriculated students. The minimum median reported in each top-14 and top 15-25 band increased from 3.51 to 3.71 and 3.28 to 3.57 respectively. However, the trend is consistent across the top-50 schools as well and not isolated to the top-25. Looking at all schools in the top-50, the minimum UGPA median increased by .31, from 3.13 to 3.44 by 2011.

Table 4-9: UGPA Minimum and Maximum Median Scores (1998 to 2012)

	1997			2011		
	MIN	MAX	range	MIN	MAX	range
T14	3.51	3.88	0.37	3.71	3.91	0.20
T15-25	3.28	3.64	0.36	3.57	3.80	0.23
T25	3.28	3.88	0.60	3.57	3.91	0.34
T50	3.13	3.88	0.75	3.44	3.91	0.47

The preceding data led me to question whether the median increases were due to a disproportionate improvement in the LSAT scores, applicant pool growth, or perhaps, strategic targeting and recruitment of candidates with highly desirable LSAT scores and/or UGPAs. As shown in Table 4-9 above, the top-25 schools' median LSAT ranged from 160 to 172 as compared to a median range of 163 to 173 in 2011. However, the applicant pool did not suggest that the overall numbers had risen as evidenced by the 91,062 ABA applicants for the 1997 incoming class compared to only 87,500 applications for the 2011 incoming class (Dalessandro,

Stilwell, and Reese, 2000). Concluding that neither LSAT score improvement nor applicant numbers were the cause, I could infer that strategic targeting and recruitment is occurring.

III. The Placement Success Dimension

Placement success factors make up 20% of each school's overall score and are the aggregate measure of how quickly graduates obtain employment. The three factors are as follows:

1. The first two placement factors are intertwined and make up 18% of the overall score:
    a. ***Employment at graduation*** is 20% of the dimension score and 4% of the overall score; and
    b. ***Employment at nine Months*** is 70% of the dimension score and 14% of the overall score.
2. ***Bar passage rate*** is a lagging indicator and accounts for 10% of the dimension score and 2% of the overall score. The rate is the proportion of the graduating class that passed the bar exam to that jurisdiction's overall state bar passage rate. For example, in 2011, for any given law school, the jurisdiction that is included is the state where the greatest number of 2009 graduates took the bar exam. The rate itself measures how well that subset of graduates, who were *first-time test takers,* did on the past two exams offered in winter 2009 and summer 2009.

Issues and Controversies with the Placement Success factors

Both employment measures are lagging indicators and by the date of the rankings publication, the employment outcomes are those for graduates from 18 months prior. By way of example, for 2011 the employment rates for the graduating class of 2009 were measured. Up until 2011, JD graduates were counted as employed for both graduation and at nine months if he

or she was working full-time or part-time in a legal, non-legal job or pursuing additional graduate education, and those not seeking employment were excluded from the calculation. For those graduates whose status was *unknown*, 25% of those students were also counted as employed. Beginning with the 2011 *U.S. News* publication, referred to as the 2012 *U.S. News* rankings, the percentage employed is now based on the proportion of the graduating class that is known to be working in legal and non-legal jobs whether full- or part-time.

Over the last two years, graduate placement percentages have gained increasing attention from prospective and current law students, recent law graduates, the American Bar Association. As the legal market suffered from severe retrenchment and contraction, legal employer hiring slowed considerably. At the same time, law schools continued to reflect relatively high rates of graduate employment. The reported high rates of graduate employment may in part be attributable to the lagging effect. However, the high percentage of employed may also be the result of non-legal jobs and law school employment programs where schools hired their own graduates. The failure to distinguish between jobs acquired as a result of a graduate's law degree and those that have not, may have artificially inflated employment rates for all schools. Until 2011, *U.S. News* imputed graduation employment statistics for schools that did not report the data by discounting the percentage of graduates employed at nine months.

Aside from current employment pressures, law schools are reported to have hired their own graduates to bump up employment numbers more than a decade ago. Whitman (2002) found that some law schools were temporarily hiring unemployed graduates to boost employment statistics. He noted that, in addition to other reasonable and noble purposes, establishment of these programs permitted law schools to count each graduate that the school paid as employed.

The ***bar passage rate*** is problematic for several reasons. The bar exam is broken into two portions, the state exam and the multi-state exam. Each state exam is different whereas the multi-state is uniform across all test takers. The rate measured is the state bar passage rate and not the multi-state. The rate for some jurisdictions will be affected by the difficulty of the state exam that will vary among states, and a large number of unaccredited ABA law schools in the state. Henderson (2005) refers to the presence of a large number of unaccredited law schools in a state as the "California Effect". He points out that the 20 ABA-accredited California schools benefit greatly in the *U.S. News* rankings model since many of their graduates sit for the California bar exam and have far greater pass rate as compared to graduates of California's 45 state accredited and unaccredited law schools.

Influence of placement Success Factors

To analyze the change in employment statistics from 1997 to 2011, I charted employment percentage at nine months to see if a growing number of schools are reporting more favorable placement numbers. For schools presently ranked in the top 50, looking back to 1997 only seven schools reported less than 90% of their graduates were employed at nine months as compared to 2011, where only eight schools reported less than 90% employment for graduates at nine months. The employment data measures placement success for the class of 2009. Given the extreme retrenchment and structural changes present for law firms beginning in 2009, I am highly skeptical that 90% of the 2009 class graduating from top-50 schools was employed.

The bar pass data is not reported alongside the corresponding employment data. Consider, for instance, the class of 2009 takes the bar exam in the summer following graduation or thereafter. The placement data for that class is then reported in fall 2010 to *U.S. News* and published in 2011. A number of questions have arisen about legal employment and whether law

schools are reporting placements that require a law degree, or at least prefer it (Morriss and Henderson, 2008). To test whether large discrepancies exist between the bar pass rate and employment at nine months, I took a listing of the *U.S. News* top-50 schools from the 2011 data and subtracted the bar pass rate from the employment rate at nine months. Any positive variance would suggest graduates might be working in non-legal jobs and/or practicing law in another jurisdiction other than where the majority of a school's graduates took the bar exam. Limiting my review to 2011, I found only a few schools that reported a spread of 4% or more between its employment rate and bar passage rate: University of California-Berkeley; UCLA; Washington and Lee University; and, George Mason University. Given the geographic diversity in placement for these schools, I concluded that these variances were quite reasonable and that most top-50 graduates are indeed passing the bar but not all graduates are employed at nine months after graduation. For instance, Notre Dame reported a bar pass rate of 97.6% as compared with an employment rate of 83.4% and University of Wisconsin-Madison reported a pass rate of 100% but only 90% employment.

IV. The Faculty Resources Dimension

The faculty resources factors comprise 15% of each school's overall score and in aggregate measure investment in programs, financial aid, teaching and research faculty and library resources. The four factors are as follows:

1. ***Direct expenditures per student*** are 65% of the dimension and 9.75% of the overall score. These expenditures are calculated by taking the average of the last two *academic* years' expenditures per student for instruction, library and support services.

2. ***Indirect expenditures per student*** are 10% of the dimension and 1.5% of the overall score. As the complement to the direct expenditure computation, indirect expenses are the average of "all other items, including financial aid" over the last two *academic* years.
3. The ***student faculty ratio*** is 20% of the dimension and 3% of the overall score. The ratio measures the number of student-to-faculty members for the most recent *calendar* year. The definition of a faculty member and faculty census used for this purpose mirrors the ABA definition and resource calculations included in each law school's annual ABA report.
4. ***Library volumes*** and book titles found in the library at the end of the prior fiscal year count for 5% of the dimension and .75% of the overall score.

Issues and Controversies with the Faculty Resources factors

Faculty salaries are included in direct expenditures and may be an indication of school quality. However, *U.S. News* does not consider the geographic differences in labor markets when calculating this factor. Therefore, schools in less expensive labor markets are disadvantaged. *U.S. News* rewards those law schools with greater direct expenditures per student. Since the factor contributes to a higher overall score, and perhaps, higher rank, greater spending may create a false perception of superior program quality.

As a general practice, to maximize its ranking, a law school would categorize as many expenses in the direct expenditure category as possible because that factor is more heavily weighted than indirect expenditures. Ironically, since indirect expenses include financial aid expenditures, the *U.S. News* methodology rewards schools that press their students into greater debt as opposed to law schools that may choose to provide more financial aid. This explains why, in 2012, Yale paces ahead of Stanford with $142,000 in direct expenditures per student but

provides only a 40% tuition discount versus Stanford's $111,500 in direct expenditures per student but a 44% tuition discount rate. Oddly, in *U.S. News* terms, the greater the tuition expense to students equates to quality.

The ***library variable*** favors older and wealthier schools since the factor measures volumes and titles not *useful* materials. It may well be true that many schools maintain a large library but the critical determination is whether faculty and students have access to needed resources, not just old treatises and multiple sets of federal and state codes. Furthermore, with the popularity and availability of digital legal resources like Westlaw and Lexis, Internet resources probably are as important as print.

Influence of Faculty Resources factors

Expenditures per student are a blend of three factors taking the average of current year and prior year expenditures for direct, indirect and financial aid expenditures. While *U.S. News* provides specific instructions for cost classifications, how school administrators and deans may interpret those guidelines is another matter. Accounting methods may vary from school to school depending on how costs are allocated by a school's central university, unless the school is a freestanding institution like New York Law School. As stated earlier, since direct expenditures are weighted more heavily, law schools that are spending a large percentage of its available resources on student financial aid, an indirect expense, will be negatively impacted. To look at the overall spending per student, I obtained all direct, indirect costs and financial aid reported by year from the ABA Take-offs. Using the JD enrollment as denominator, I calculated the cost per student for each category, direct and indirect.

As demonstrated in Table 4-10 below, I found that top-14 schools are spending three times more in 2011 than in 1997 but the proportion of direct to indirect expenditures for this

cohort is unchanged. This bundle of factors is the second most influential in the overall score since the variance between the top spending school, Yale at $142,000, and the bottom spending school is far greater than the spread of results for other measures. Even among top-14 schools, Yale is spending twice as much per student as schools ranked 11 through 14, including Duke, Northwestern, Cornell, Georgetown and University of Texas. With regard to the allocation between direct and indirect costs, the 2011 maximum expense reported is relatively unchanged with 87% in direct costs over 86% back in 1997. Similarly the minimum direct expenses reported, as a proportion of overall costs, were only 1% higher in 2011 than in 1997, shifting the direct total from 65% to 66%. Therefore, the relative z-score changes between schools have fluctuated slightly but have remained virtually unchanged in this band. While these elite law schools are spending more and more each year, so are their competitors. As a direct result, no school gains much ground on another and Yale remains firmly ensconced at the top of the rankings.

Table 4-10: Comparison of expenditures per student for Top-14 Law Schools (1998 to 2012)

		1997	2011	Multiple
1	Yale University (CT)	$ 50,988	$141,888	2.8
2	Harvard University (MA)	$ 37,798	$ 92,554	2.4
3	Stanford University (CA)	$ 37,328	$111,461	3.0
4	Columbia University (NY)	$ 35,608	$101,284	2.8
5	University of Chicago	$ 31,132	$ 78,694	2.5
6	New York University	$ 32,953	$ 70,437	2.1
7	University of Michigan	$ 32,117	$ 80,133	2.5
7	University of Pennsylvania	$ 30,131	$ 68,382	2.3
9	University of California–Berkeley	$ 20,934	$ 83,315	4.0
9	University of Virginia	NA	$ 63,152	NA
11	Duke University (NC)	$ 26,916	$ 64,761	2.4
12	Northwestern University (IL)	$ 31,002	$ 66,875	2.2
13	Cornell University (NY)	NA	$ 73,286	NA
14	Georgetown University (DC)	$ 23,408	$ 50,096	2.1
14	University of Texas–Austin	$ 24,681	$ 66,485	2.7

Proportion of T14 direct costs per student 1997 to 2011

	1997	2011
MAX	86%	87%
MIN	65%	66%
MEDIAN	72%	74%
Range	21%	21%

Interestingly, the student faculty ratio improved in all but four schools in the top-50 from 1999 to 2011. I was unable to access the 15 years from 1997 to 2011 since the student-faculty ratio was neither collected nor published in 1997 and 1998. In Table 12 below, I have selected three schools demonstrating the greatest improvement and independently pulled the supporting data to determine how these three schools may have improved this ratio. I obtained each school's JD enrollment from the relevant NALP guides and the ratio from the published *U.S. News* rankings. By dividing the ratio into the JD enrollment, I was able to derive the total faculty full-time equivalents. Over the 11-year period from 1999 to 2010, the data suggests that Harvard added 71 professors to its faculty, or an 82% increase; Washington University added 30

professors, resulting in a 63% increase in faculty size; and, George Mason University added 16 professors, or a 60% increase in its faculty. I noted that, in each case, the enrollment numbers were relatively static and thus, the primary reason for the improvement is each school's larger faculty. I was unable to verify whether hiring did occur at this level or, in the alternative, whether administrators for Harvard University, Washington University and George Mason University may have broadened their faculty definition so as to include more existing employees in the faculty count reported to *U.S. News* for rankings.

Table 4-11: Most Improved Student faculty ratios (2000 to 2010)

	1999			2010			2010/1999	
	# of Faculty	FTE - JD only	Ratio reported	# of Faculty	FTE - JD only	Ratio reported	Faculty FTE inc(dec)	Student FTE inc(dec)
T14 Harvard University	86.7	1734	20	157.4	1731.5	11	71	-2.5
T15-25 Washington University	47.6	810	17	77.7	831	10.7	30	21
T50 George Mason University	27.2	599	22	43.4	608	14	16	9

Final thoughts on the Overall Score

The *U.S. News* methodology calls for calculation of standardized and weighted z-scores for each law school on twelve separate factors. The z-scores themselves are statistical measurements that provide information about a school's relative performance as compared to all other law schools. As the components of the overall score, the z-scores are what determine a school's overall ranking in any given year and thus, indicate to a law school's administration which factors the law school may be stronger or weaker than peer or aspirant law school competitors. Since it is critically important to optimize the most heavily weighted factors, law schools appear to plan strategically to strengthen, or at a minimum, to maintain, its relative rank among peers.

Consider, for example, that the two most controllable *U.S. News* factors are the median LSAT and UGPA for incoming students, accounting for 22.5% of the overall score. In order to maximize the z-score of each factor, a law school will seek to attain students with the highest LSAT and UGPA medians that are possible to separate the school from its current competition and leap up in the rankings to compete with aspirant schools. To optimize, a school will necessarily set annual enrollment targets annually that are likely to improve its overall *U.*S. *News* ranking. In this approach, each school compares its current medians alongside those of close competitors and aspirant schools. If a school wishes to displace another school at a higher rank, they will set an appropriate target to achieve its goals. Highly competitive law schools found in *U.S. News'* top-25 will offer scholarships to well-credentialed students with high LSAT scores and UGPAs. Students apply to a number of schools and thus, tend to be admitted to multiple schools and have the luxury of weighing multiple scholarship offers. So, for each school in the hunt for more qualified students each year, it becomes an imperative to step up scholarship offers to induce target students to choose their institution.

An interesting example can be observed in the most recent recruiting season of 2011. The competitive pressures for top-20 aspirant Indiana University led the law school to target a 166 LSAT median. With the intention of filling at least 50% of the first year class seats with students with such scores, Indiana University offered full tuition scholarships to a large number of applicants with 166 LSATs or higher. Based on the self-reporting applicant chatter on a variety of websites, this strategy was apparent to all peer schools. [20] I would suggest that due to

[20] I reviewed the figures for Indiana applicants that elected to self-report admissions and related scholarship awards for all schools to which they applied at http://indiana.lawschoolnumbers.com/applicants/1011/. When I placed this self-selecting pool in descending order by LSAT, I discovered that 91 of 123 applicants with a 166 LSAT or higher had been awarded by Indiana University a full scholarship to attend over three years of $120,000 or more. I found that almost all reported scholarships for this sample where offered to applicants with a 166 or higher. In

Indiana's 2011 overall rank of 23, that all schools ranked between Washington University (at 18) and the University of Wisconsin (at 35) would be alert to Indiana's aggressive move on applicants with a 166 LSAT or higher. While it is still undetermined what affect this strategy will have on Indiana University's *U.S. News* ranking for 2013, the law school's website does indeed reflect that their first year class has a 166 LSAT median and a 3.75 UGPA median. [21] Comparatively, for the prior year's incoming class, Indiana reported a 164 LSAT median and a 3.70 UGPA median.

Looking at the substantially increased credentials for Indiana University's incoming law students, the class likely will be stronger academically and given scholarship awards far more generous than in prior years. Upon graduation Indiana's class of 2014 will likely shoulder reduced debt loads as compared to the debt load for competitor law schools. In this case, the outcomes would appear to be quite favorable for Indiana University, achieving higher z-scores, and its class of 2014, scoring higher financial aid awards. But Indiana may not see the full benefit of their aggressive strategy. Unfortunately, the ratcheting up of Indiana's targets in order to achieve a higher overall rank really means that all competitor schools that noted Indiana's recruitment behavior and were capable of responding will have done so by increasing incentives to attract the most qualified students to reach their targeted medians. The over emphasis on these factors reduces the relative difference in median scores for all schools as each school chases the next step up (for Indiana that was a 166 LSAT median versus a 164) and in turn, the intensified

---

fact, I noted that Indiana offered almost every applicant with a 166+ LSAT or higher a scholarship, even if not a full scholarship. A number of candidates with a LSAT of 166 or higher, but very poor UGPAs, received $105,000 scholarship offers; for example, an applicant with a 167 LSAT and a 2.4 UGPA received a $105,000 award http://indiana.lawschoolnumbers.com/applicants/1011/?sort=lsat&order=desc&p=1.

[21] Indiana's statistics for the class of 2014 entering in fall 2011 can be found at http://www.law.indiana.edu/degrees/jd/index.shtml

competition reduces the z-scores variances as peer schools respond, the variances either remain unchanged or maybe even decrease. If all of Indiana's key competitors responded then it is highly conceivable that no one law school will improve in overall rank despite enormous investments by a number of law schools. The allure of a higher *U.S. News* ranking results in all law schools working harder just to keep up with the pack.

In the next chapter, I shift from looking at the *U.S. News* methodology and overall score to evaluating whether law schools fall into particular bands and if so, what these schools may have in common. To determine which *U.S. News* factors may have more influence on the overall score in particular bands, I will analyze the relative variance for the select schools along the score continuum and deconstruct each of the factors to determine which ones have greater influence on the rankings.

CHAPTER 5

THE BANDS

No law school is unaffected by the *U.S. News* rankings, however, not all schools are affected in the same way (Sauder and Espeland, 2007). To establish meaningful classifications, or bands, of law schools for analysis, I created a rank order listing of law schools by average *U.S. News* overall rank and the corresponding *U.S. News* overall scores for the fifteen rank years from 1998 to 2012. As indicated in Appendix 1, law schools can be arranged in bands, according to how their overall scores are clustered over the fifteen years. By computing the 15-year mean for each school along with the range of its rankings and overall scores over the same time period, I am not replicating the 1998 ranking or the current 2012 ranking, but focusing on the ranking performance for each law school over the fifteen years (APPENDIX C).

Initially, I determined that three bands existed based on ranking performance over the fifteen years: the top -14, the top 15 - 25 and the top 26 – 40. However, after additional review, it became clear that the top-3 law schools (Yale, Harvard and Stanford) have really separated themselves from the remainder of the top-14. While this study is focused on the top- 25 *U.S. News* law schools, there are eight schools in the top 26 – 40 that have been ranked in the top-25 by *U.S. News* during the period. Therefore, drawing on these previous rankings, I determined that there are four discrete bands of law schools: "top-3"; "top-14"; "top-15 to 25"; and "top 26 to 40."

U.S. News has consistently reported an excessive number of ties and the resulting clusters each year may be confused with bands. However, the performance trend is the key to placing

schools in the appropriate band. Sauder and Lancaster (2006) suggested, "By precisely quantifying the quality of each law school and then creating rigid and fine-grained distinctions between schools, "the *U.S. News* rankings tend to artificially inflate perceive distinctions between schools." (p.34). Thus, the rankings, "by transforming insignificant variations into significant consequences play a role in creating – rather than simply reflecting - law school quality" (Ibid, p. 34). The microscopic size of middle-range differences in overall quality are magnified by the determination of the overall rankings (Posner, 2005; Stake, 2006), and small, statistically insignificant differences are perceived as true differences in quality (Sauder & Espeland, p. 27). By way of example, for the 2011 *U.S. News* rankings, 83 law schools were ranked 20 to 98, but only the law schools ranked 21 (Illinois), 26 (Iowa), 27 (Indiana), and 47 (Florida) were not tied with one or, more other law schools (Appendix 2). Since the law schools that were ranked 20 had 69 points and the law schools that were ranked 98 had 42 points, for rankings beginning with 20 down to 98, there were 83 law schools but only 27 different possible point values. Even more extreme, there are 41 law schools ranked between 50 (53 points) and 100 (42 points) with only 11 different point values. The limited number of point values ensures a large number of ties. Admittedly, while also imperfect, my method of developing fifteen-year performance bands is intended to minimize those insignificant distinctions between law schools that may occur in a given year.

For the 1998-2012 *U. S. News* rankings, the most conspicuous results are that the top law school (Yale) has not changed, the top-3 law schools have remained the same, and the top-14 law schools have not changed, although the ordering of the law schools within these groups may

have changed. [22] While the top-14 expanded to 15 law schools for the 2012 rankings, I will continue to use the reference "top-14" for cross band comparisons.

Within each performance band, to review the ordinal rankings by *U.S. News'* factors, I placed schools in descending order by their reported factor score, making special notation of all schools that had been ranked in the top 25 schools at any time. I calculated variances in standardized z-scores for each factor by law school year over year.

Band 1: Analysis of the Top-3

Over the 15 years, the rankings for the top three law schools, Yale, Harvard and Stanford have changed seven times. Harvard and Stanford have swapped places between ranks 2 and 3 and tied in some years. As is evident in Table 12 below, there is virtually no difference in the average overall score between the two institutions.

Table 5-1: Top-3 Law Schools by 15-year Mean
1998 - 2012 *U.S. News* Overall Rankings

Rank	School	15- year Rank mean	Rank Range	15-year "Overall Score" mean
1	Yale	1.00	1 - 1	100.0
2	Harvard	2.27	1 - 3	93.7
3	Stanford	2.40	2 - 3	93.5

Looking back to *U.S. News's* 2000 rankings of the top three law schools, we find a clear illustration of how *U. S. News'* methodology can be counterintuitive. Take for instance, the Harvard and Stanford 2000 statistics in Table 13 below, a year in which the law schools were tied at *U.S. News'* rank of 2. Academic peers rated Harvard (4.9) higher than Stanford (4.8).

[22] In the 2012 rankings, the University of Texas increased its overall score from 76 to 77 while Georgetown University's score remained unchanged at 77. This created a rank tie at 14 and the top-14 law schools is now comprised of 15 institutions.

Harvard reported 1,948 total students and assuming one-third of those students were entering first-year students, then at least 325 of 650 students had an LSAT of 170 or higher, as compared to Stanford's student census of 575 of which 191 were likely entering first year students and thus, 50%, or 95, had a 167 median LSAT. Harvard had more than three times as many students (325 students) with a 170 LSAT or higher than Stanford's 95 students with a 167 LSAT or higher.

Table 5-2: Selected Data for Top-3 in 2000 and 2012

	Yale		**Harvard**		**Stanford**	
	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012
Overall Rank	1	1	2	2	2	3
Overall Score	100	100	93	96	93	94
Peer Survey	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
Lawyers and Judges survey	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7
Median LSAT	172	173	170	173	167	170
Median UGPA	3.88	3.91	3.83	3.89	3.7	3.88
Acceptance Rate	7.0%	6.7%	14.6%	11.0%	10.8%	8.9%
Student/Faculty Ratio	9 to 1	7.7 to 1	20 to 1	12 to 1	13 to 1	7.5 to 1
0month Employment	99.0%	94.5%	96.0%	93.7%	97.0%	94.5%
9Month Employment	99.0%	96.5%	96.0%	97.5%	98.0%	95.6%
Primary Jurisdiction	NY	NY	NY	NY	CA	CA
School Bar Pass	98.2%	94.8%	95.8%	98.5%	91.2%	93.3%
U.S. News Bar Pass Rate	129.2%	123.0%	126.1%	127.8%	128.5%	141.6%
Library Volumes	1,016,551	1,230,913	2,039,634	2,287,183	496,103	484,986
Avg. Direct Expenditures/FTE	$41,096	$100,026	$30,703	$77,012	$36,564	$83,625
Avg. Indirect Expenditures/FTE	$9,904	$41,862	$10,625	$15,541	$8,379	$27,836
% Tuition Discount Rate	20%	40%	15%	28%	17%	44%
Student FTE	622	653	1948	1986	575	598

Oddly, Harvard's bar pass rate was higher than Stanford's (95.8% versus 91.2%); however, Stanford received a higher *U.S. News* bar pass factor since under the *U.S. News* methodology, the California bar is treated as more difficult than the New York bar where the majority of Harvard graduates choose to sit for the bar exam. So, Harvard lost ground relative to Stanford on that factor. On the overall score, Stanford managed to tie Harvard despite these obvious and material distinctions making up the composite score.

Comparing Yale and Harvard statistics in 2012, academics rated Harvard slightly higher (4.9 to 4.8) as did judges and lawyers (4.8 to 4.7). Yale reported 50% of its incoming students had LSAT of 173 or higher, or about 108 of 217 students. Yale's 108 students, with a 173 or higher, made up only 33% of Harvard's incoming class students of 331 students with a 173 or higher. But Yale was ranked higher and again received an overall score of 100 whereas Harvard received a score of 96, some 4 points less. Looking further down the rankings continuum, a 4-point variance is quite significant. Even if Harvard had reported a 176 LSAT, it would still have been ranked 2 and only if Harvard reported a 177 LSAT and Yale reported a 170 LSAT, would the two schools have tied for rank as number 1.

As illustrated by charts 5-1 and 5-2, of all input factors, differences in expenditures per student appear to explain the schools' relative ranking.

Chart 5-1: Top-3 *U.S. News* 2000 Comparative Z Scores (Band 1)

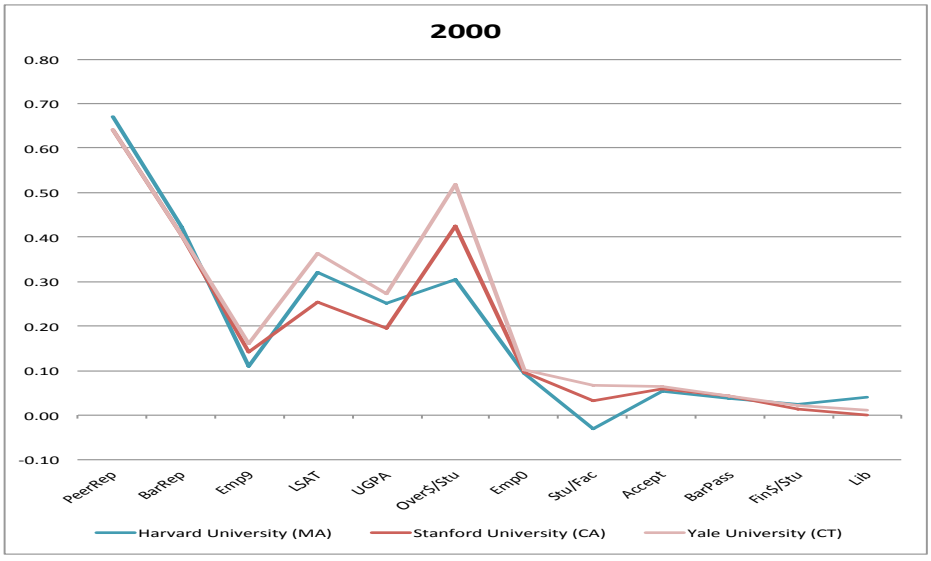
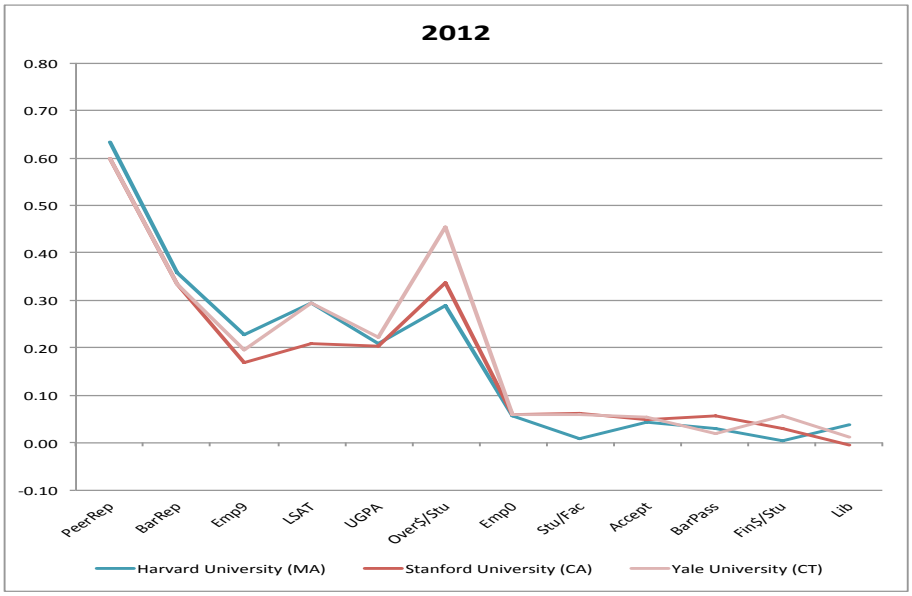


Chart 5-2: Top-3 *U.S. News* 2012 Comparative Z-Scores (Band 1)



In Chart 5-2, we note the top three law schools are separated in 2012, as in 2000, primarily by one key area, expenditures per student. For 2012, Yale's expenditure per student was $141,888 or 1.3 times more than Stanford at $111,461 and Harvard at $92,554. This is the primary reason that over the fifteen years between 1998 and 2012, only in 1998, did Columbia University and the University of Chicago bump in to the top-3, sharing the rank of 3 with Stanford University.

After performing a large number of factor iterations in my rankings model, I concluded that it is highly unlikely that the top-3 can be displaced. I focused on both Columbia University and the University of Chicago since their 2012 standardized overall z-scores were within .16 an .32 of Stanford's overall 2012 score, respectively. All other schools fell further behind Columbia and Chicago suggesting their ability to close the gap with the top-3 is less likely.

During my analysis for Columbia University, I contemplated what combination of *U.S. News* factors would need to improve as a relative matter to overtake any of the current top-3 schools. In addition to having the smallest z-score gap, Columbia University already ranks highly with $101,284 in 2012 expenditures per student. Therefore, it seemed fully reasonable

that Columbia could pick up additional points in other areas to increase their overall score. As I made 2012 factor changes for Columbia University, I assumed that all *U.S. News* factors would remain unchanged for the top-3 (Yale, Harvard and Stanford). First, I increased Columbia's peer and practitioner's surveys up in steps until reaching a perfect 5.0 score, and, only at that point, did Columbia edge ahead of Stanford. However, it is highly unlikely that Columbia *alone* would receive a 5.0 score on both surveys since no school has ever done so. Second, I was able to simulate a rank of 3 for Columbia by changing only the UGPA median; however, it took a perfect 4.0 *median* to unseat Stanford. Third, following the same process with my 2012 model, I increased Columbia's LSAT median until Columbia bumped Stanford University out of the top-3. At a perfect LSAT score of 180 *as a median,* Columbia overtakes Stanford in the rank order. While I presumed this outcome was absurd, I checked the underlying numbers nonetheless. I compared Columbia's enrollment and the possible pool of perfect 180 LSAT applicants that Columbia might pursue. For revenue purposes, if Columbia needed to maintain their first year class at a steady state of 490 students then the law school would need to matriculate at least 245 students with a perfect 180 LSAT score *to achieve a LSAT median of 180*. This is highly infeasible since over the three-year period, 2007 to 2010, only 220 students scored a perfect LSAT of 180 and the maximum in any of the three years was 84 test takers. Finally, I shifted to the expenditures per student factor where Columbia already ranks third among all schools. I calculated that Columbia would need to increase their base expenditure per student from $101,284 with additional *direct* expenditures of $18,120 per student. Since Columbia has a total enrollment of 1,483 JD candidates, the additional spending would be $26.9 million in direct program costs such as faculty salaries or programs. Taking this to its final conclusion, if we assume that Columbia spent the full $26.9 million, or a 14% increase in overall costs, on

enhancing the faculty and each faculty member appointment was an additional $350,000 then 76 faculty members would need to be appointed. This scenario seems unlikely as well.

While it is not impossible that the top-3 schools might roll back expenditures, thus closing the gap with fast followers in the t4-14 band, I could not construct a set of circumstances that indicated that was probable. The top three are the top three and the cost of breaking into the top three would likely be prohibitive.

Band 2: Analysis for Top 4 - 14

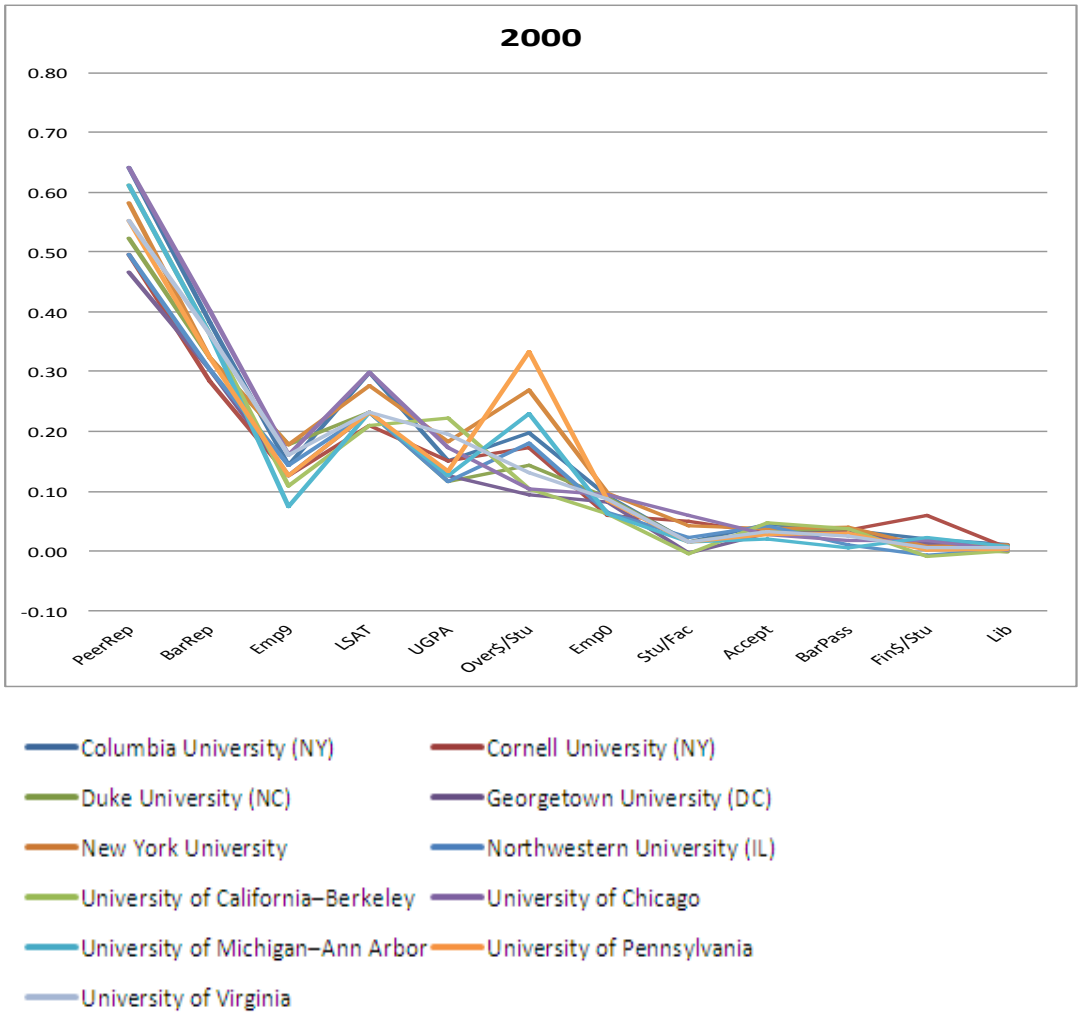
While the top-14 law schools are often referred to as a group, the top-3 law schools, Yale, Harvard, and Stanford, all report overall *U.S. News* scores, over the fifteen years, far greater than the eleven schools that follow. Therefore, I have subdivided the top-14 into two discrete groups, the top-3 and the top 4 - 14. Table 5-3 reflects the list of top 4-14 schools with mean ranks and range of ranks over the 15-year period. Not unlike the top 3 schools, the most notable change in performance for band 2 schools is the increase in expenditures per student and clustering of schools reducing the relative performance gaps over time.

Table 5-3: Top 4-14 Law Schools by 15-year Mean
1998 - 2012 *U.S. News* Overall Rankings

Rank	School	15-year rank Mean	Rank Range	15-year "Overall Score" mean
4	Columbia U (NY)	**4.14**	3 - 5	85
5	New York U	**4.93**	4 - 6	85
6	U Chicago (IL)	**5.64**	3 - 7	80
7	U Michigan	**7.86**	7 - 9	78
8	U Pennsylvania	**8.21**	6 - 12	78
9	UC Berkeley	**8.43**	6 - 13	78
10	U Virginia	**8.50**	7 - 10	77
11	Duke U (NC)	**10.36**	8 - 12	77
12	Northwestern U (IL)	**11.29**	9 - 13	76
13	Cornell U (NY)	**11.86**	10 - 13	74
14	Georgetown U (DC)	**13.86**	12 - 14	72

Chart 5-3 below highlights performance gaps for band 2 law schools in year 2000: peer reputation, and expenditures per student. The most significant variance occurs in the most heavily weighted factor, academic reputation (25%). In 2000, the highest scores in this band were reported by Columbia (2000 rank of 5) and Chicago (2000 rank of 6) receiving scores of 4.8 as compared to Georgetown (2000 rank of 14) with a 4.2 score, creating a significant z-score variance of .7 In terms of impact, expenditures per student provided the second largest variance with Columbia spending $35,406 per student and, falling at the bottom of the band, California – Berkeley was spending only $24,353.

Chart 5-3: Top 4-14 *U.S. News* 2000 Comparative Z-Scores

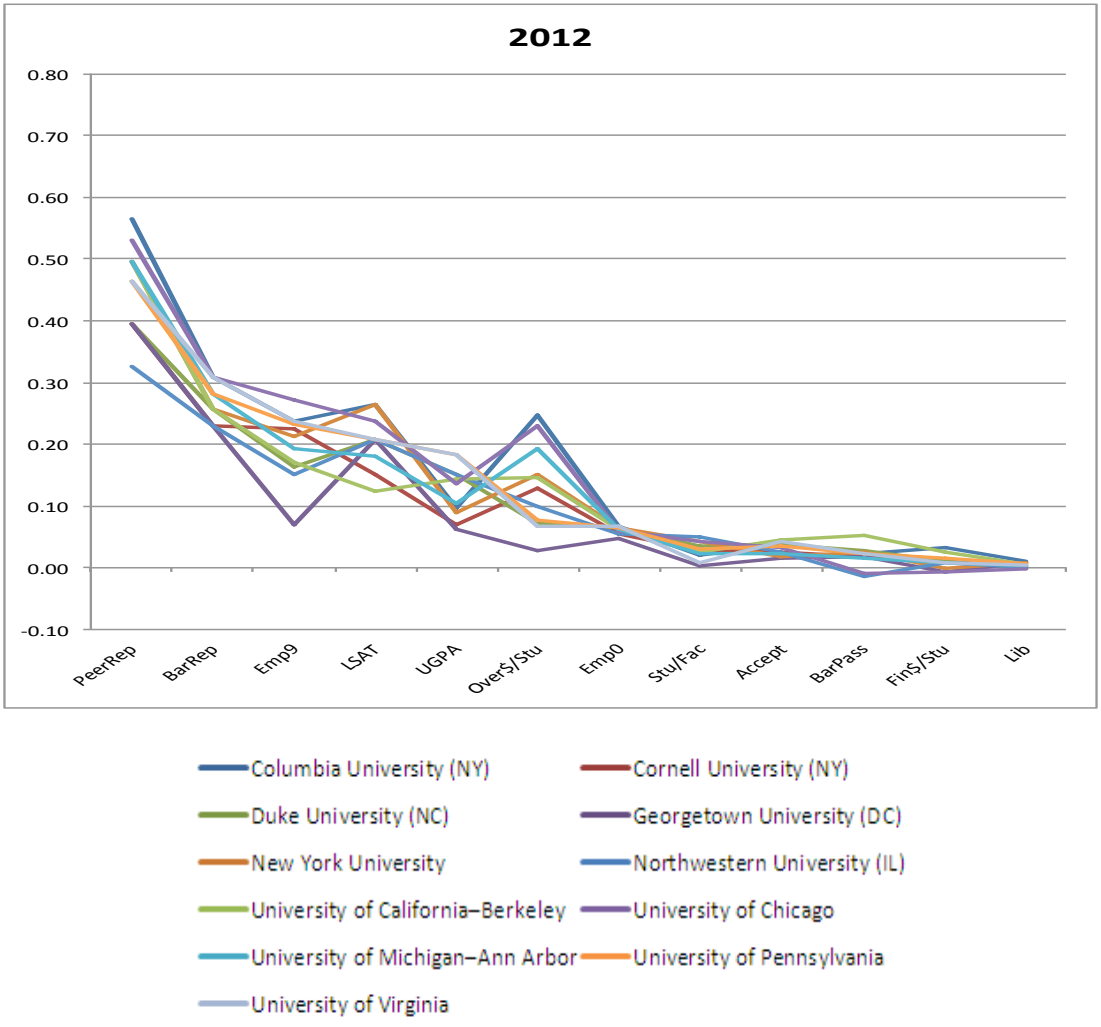


The 2012 rankings marked a notable change for the top-14. The University of Texas-Austin ("UT") joined the celebrated group, redefining the top-14 as 15 institutions. However, over the fifteen-year period for this study, based on average ranking performance, I classified the University of Texas within band 3 (Top 15-25 schools). Texas' step up is a very significant event. Since the inception in 1990 of the *U.S. News* Law School rankings, the Top 14 schools have reordered but remained unchanged.

For the 2012 rankings reflected in Chart 5-4 below, Top 4-14 schools appear to reflect the contraction in the legal market by greater variance in employment at nine months and thus, the graph illustrates a loose clustering for the schools. For 2012, the percentage employed ranged from 92.3% to 99% at nine months after graduation. Looking back to 2000, employment ranged from 94% to 100%, but at that time, a larger cohort of sixty-six law schools reported 94% or higher Employment at nine months, which reduced the z-score variances and resulted in little relative difference in the overall *U.S. News* scores. Comparatively, in 2012, only twenty-four schools reported 94% or higher employment at nine months, which increased the z-score variances and resulted in greater relative differences in overall *U. S. News* scores. It is also notable that several schools in this band have very large graduating classes, Georgetown at 600 and New York University at 450. While New York University reported 97% employment nine months out, Georgetown reported the lowest percentage employed, 92.3%, in the band. In real terms that means that for Georgetown's graduating class, 553 graduates were employed and 47 were unemployed at nine months, as compared to Northwestern's 270 graduates with the next lowest employment rate of 95%, or 255 graduates employed and 15 graduates unemployed employed, at nine months.

Aside from external influences affecting employment opportunities, in 2012, the two largest variances remain unchanged from 2000: peer reputation and expenditures per student. As in 2000, the highest scores in 2012 were reported by Columbia receiving a score of 4.7 as compared to Northwestern with a 4.0 score, creating a significant z-score variance of .95 In terms of impact, the expenditures per student continues to vary significantly among these schools as Columbia continues to outspend all schools other peers at $101,284 per student and Georgetown is spending far less than all other top 4-14 schools at $50,096 per student.

Chart 5-4: Top 4-14 *U.S. News* 2012 Comparative Z-Scores (Band 2)



Band 3: Analysis for Top 15 – 25

This band is a relatively busy corridor. The most significant movers in the group have been Washington University and Washington & Lee University. Washington University has steadily risen in overall *U.S. News* rank from 37 in 1998 to 18 in 2012. By contrast, Washington & Lee University has suffered a precipitous fall from a maximum *U.S. News* rank of 18 to a low of 34 before rebounding to 30 in 2012. I will discuss both law schools in more detail in Chapter 6. Table 15 reflects the list of top 15-25 schools with mean *U.S. News* ranks and range of *U.S. News* ranks over the 15-year period.

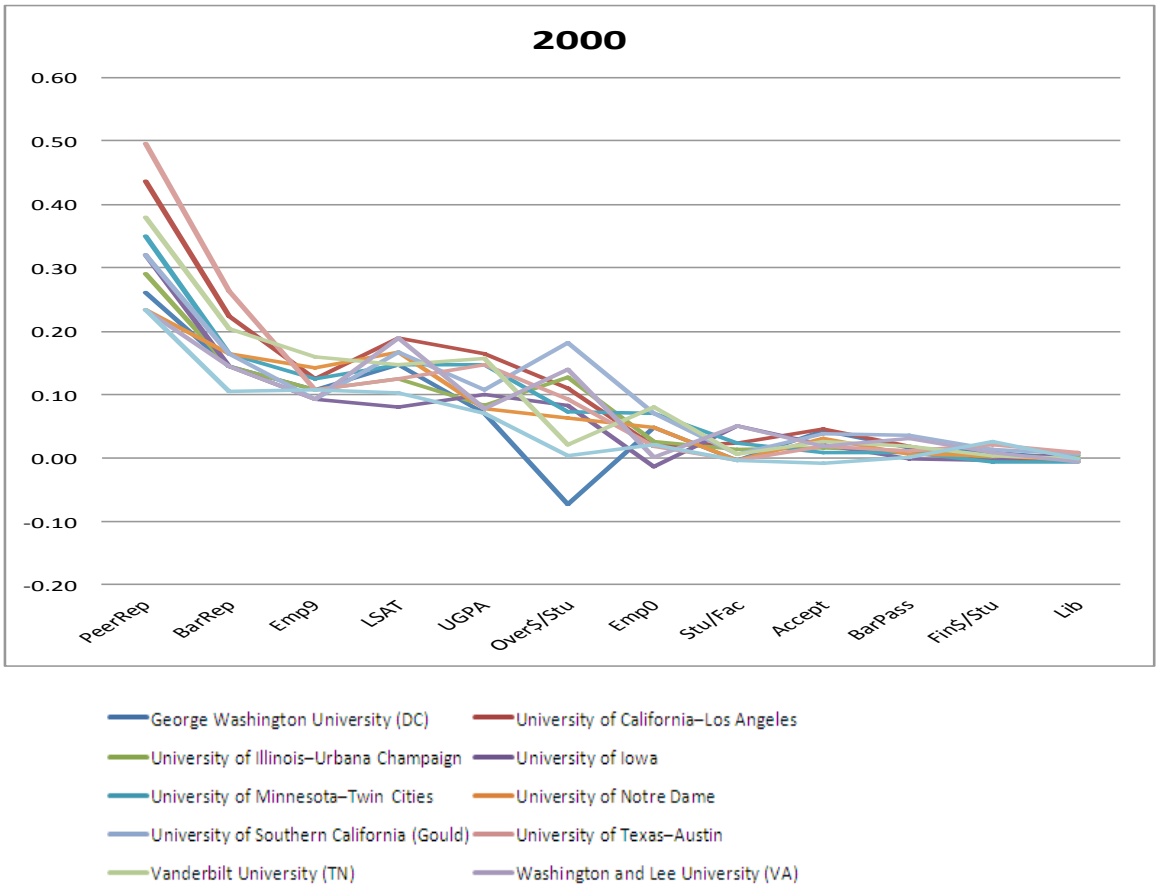
Table 5-4: Top 15 - 25 Law Schools by 15-year Mean
1998 - 2012 *U.S. News* Overall Rankings

Rank	School	15-year rank Mean	Rank Range	15-year "Overall Score" mean
15	UCLA	**15.71**	5 - 17	75
16	U Texas, Austin	**16.71**	5 - 31	75
17	Vanderbilt U (TN)	**16.64**	5 - 18	74
18	U Southern California	**17.29**	5 - 18	73
19	U Minnesota	**19.43**	8 - 22	70
20	George Washington	**21.93**	9 - 28	67
21	U Iowa	**23.14**	8 - 27	67
22	Washington and Lee	**22.93**	8 - 34	69
23	U Notre Dame (IN)	**23.50**	0 - 28	66
24	U Illinois-UC	**23.64**	9 - 27	66
25	Washington U (MO)	**24.86**	8 - 37	66

The most striking findings for this band are that all schools rolled back in overall score with the exception of George Washington (+.03) and Washington University – St. Louis (+.18). The overall drop in *U.S. News* scores overlaps the performance of the top-14, which is why University of Texas –Austin was able to decrease its 2012 *U.S. News* overall aggregate z-score to

1.05 as compared to a 1.31 in 2000 and move up into a tie for 14 for the first time. Ranking 16 in both 2000 and 2012, Vanderbilt reported an overall score of only .98 compared to 1.20 in 2000.

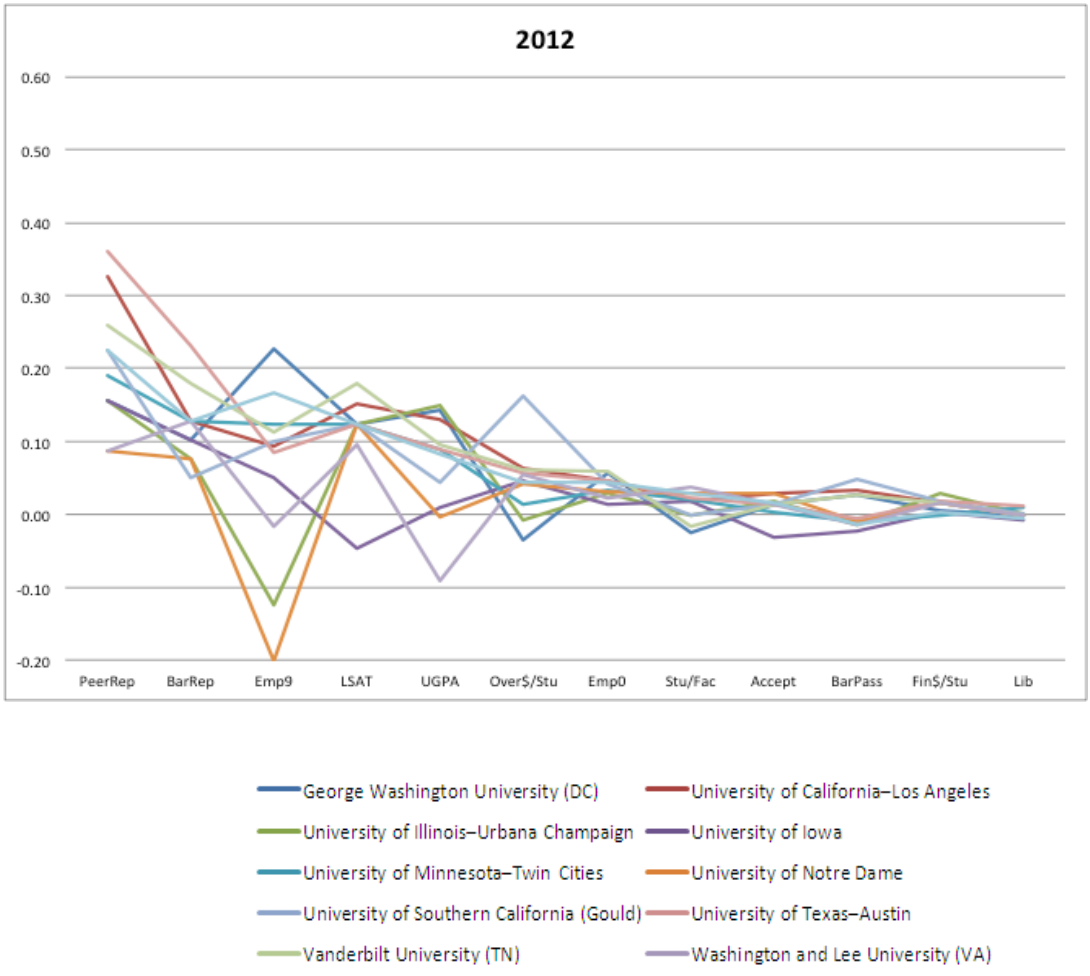
Chart 5-5: Top 15-25 *U.S. News* 2000 Comparative Z-Scores (Band 3)



From 2000 to 2012, the variance of scores increased in three key areas as illustrated in charts 5 and 6. While the reputational survey scores did fall for all schools in the band, the spread remained unchanged. However, the dispersion of scores on the three factors, employment at nine months from .07 to .42; LSAT from .11 to .23; and UGPA from .09 to .24, led to dramatic reordering. Notre Dame dropped .71 overall as compared to Washington & Lee's drop of .65. Notre Dame dropped only two rank positions, from 21 in 2000 to 23 in 2012, whereas

Washington & Lee dropped ten positions, from 20 in 2000 to 30 in 2012. How is this possible? The three items that made the critical difference were Employment, LSAT and GPA. Notre Dame dropped only .15 in those three heavily weighted factors and Washington & Lee dropped .35. Therefore, in this band, the student quality dimension (LSAT and UGPA) and employment at nine months factors make the key difference for schools between the *U.S. News* rank of 15 and 25.

Chart 5-6: Top 15-25 *U.S. News* 2012 Comparative Z Scores (Band 3)



Band 4: Analysis for Top 26 – 40

This band is very competitive and little separates the performance of the three schools ranked 26-28. I included this band since of fifteen schools in this band, eight schools – Boston College, Emory University, Boston University, University of North Carolina, University of Washington, Indiana, University of California- Hastings and University of Wisconsin - have been ranked in the top-25 by *U.S. News* during the fifteen years between 1998 to 2012.

Table 5-5: Top 26 - 40 Law Schools by 15-year Mean
1998 - 2012 *U.S. News* Overall Rankings

Rank	School	15- year mean	Range
26	Boston College	**25.20**	20 - 29
27	Emory U (GA)	**25.33**	20 - 32
28	Boston U	**25.60**	20 - 34
29	U North Carolina CH	**28.40**	21 - 38
30	U Washington	**29.20**	23 - 45
31	William & Mary (VA)	**30.13**	27 - 36
32	Fordham U (NY)	**31.00**	25 - 41
33	U Georgia	**31.73**	27 - 36
34	U Wisconsin	**32.40**	25 - 38
35	UC Davis	**33.00**	28 - 44
36	Indiana U, B	**35.87**	27 - 44
37	Brigham Young (UT)	**36.53**	29 - 46
38	Wake Forest U (NC)	**37.00**	33 - 43
39	Ohio SU	**37.80**	31 - 44
40	UC Hastings	**38.14**	29 - 43

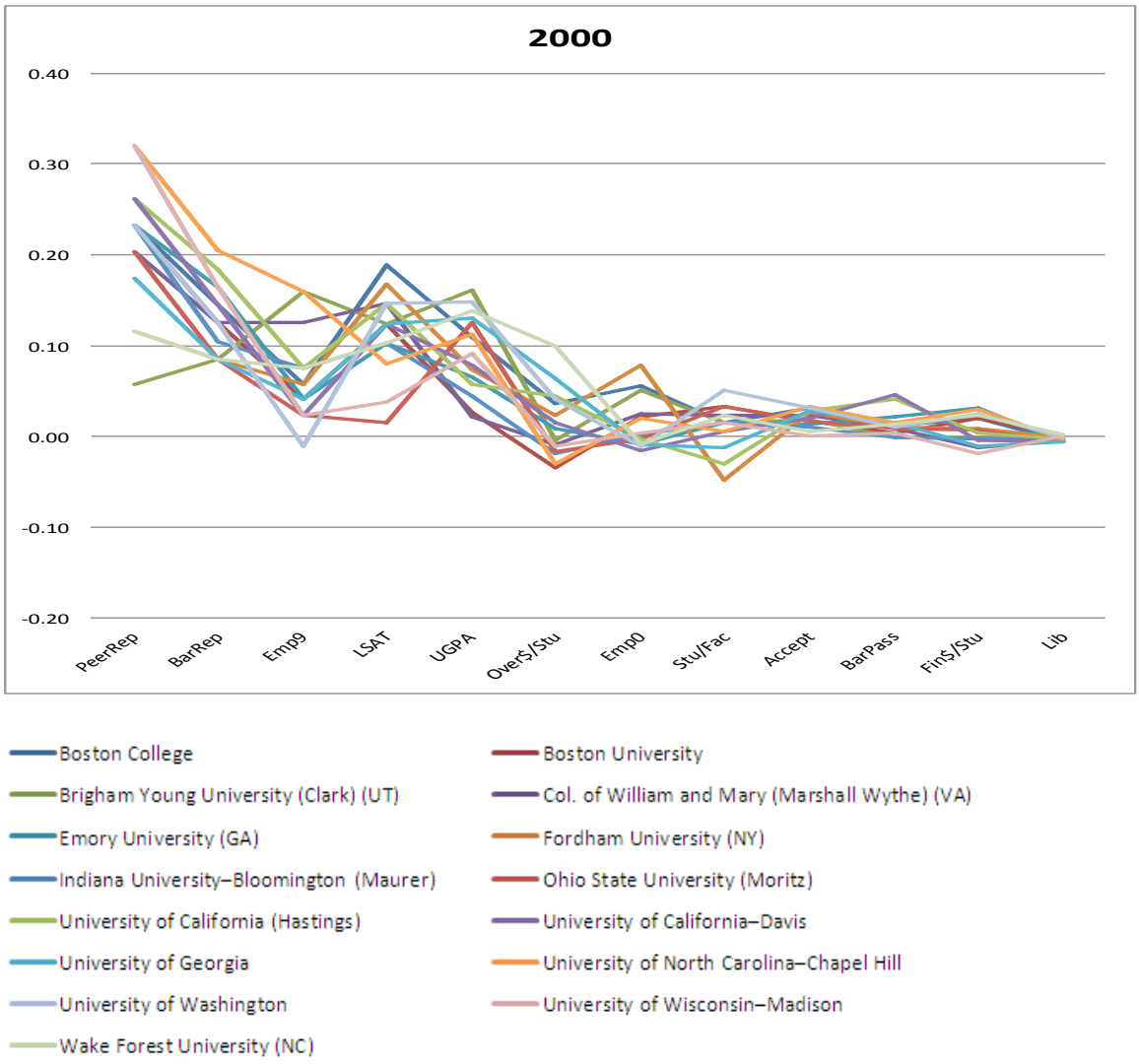
To focus on why schools have bounced so much in this band, I compared those in the top 25 in 2000 but falling out by 2012 and those schools not in the *U.S. News* top 25 in 2000 but rising to top-25 status by 2012. The two schools falling from the top-25 in 2000 were the University of North Carolina (UNC) and the University of Washington (UW), both dropping to a U.S. News rank of 30 by 2012. Comparing 2000 to 2012 *U.S. News* standardized z-scores for

all fifteen schools in this band, I noted the largest score drops in the band were UNC losing .68 and UW losing .56 overall. Both schools suffered significant decreases in reputation – UW (-.23) and UNC (-.18) - and in selectivity (-.23). If *U.S. News* overall rank and selectivity are closely correlated then the drop in reputation would have likely led to a drop in *U.S. News* rank and then in turn, a drop in the quality of the applicant pool. But this is not what happened, both schools reported increases in LSAT and University of Washington reported an increase in UGPA. On median LSAT, University of Washington moved from a 162 LSAT median in 2000 to a 163 median in 2012 and University of North Carolina moved from a 160 LSAT median in 2000 to a 163 median by 2012; On the UGPA median, University of Washington moved from a 3.59 to a 3.66 and UNC dropped from a 3.60 to a 3.51. The logical explanation may then be that other schools in the top 25 were highly focused on these metrics and improved dramatically, distancing them from these two schools.

To evaluate this theory, I focused on those schools in this band over the fifteen years that entered the top 25 by 2012: Boston University (+10, rank from 32 to 22); University of California – Davis (+9, rank from 32 to 23); and, Indiana University – Bloomington (+13, rank from 36 to 23). On the LSAT factor, both Boston University and Indiana University moved their median dramatically. Boston University moved its LSAT median from 161 to 166 and Indiana University moved its median from 160 to 164. Indeed, in this band, the relative LSAT performance narrowed with the eight- point range from 156 to 164 in 2000, squeezing to a mere three-point spread from 163 to 166 as all schools increased their median. On GPA, all three schools increased their median significantly - Boston University moved its GPA median from 3.31 to 3.72; Indiana University increased from 3.35 to 3.78; and, University of California -

Davis from 3.43 to 3.69. Overall, in this band, all but two of the fifteen schools increased their UGPA median from below 3.5 to 3.6 or better.

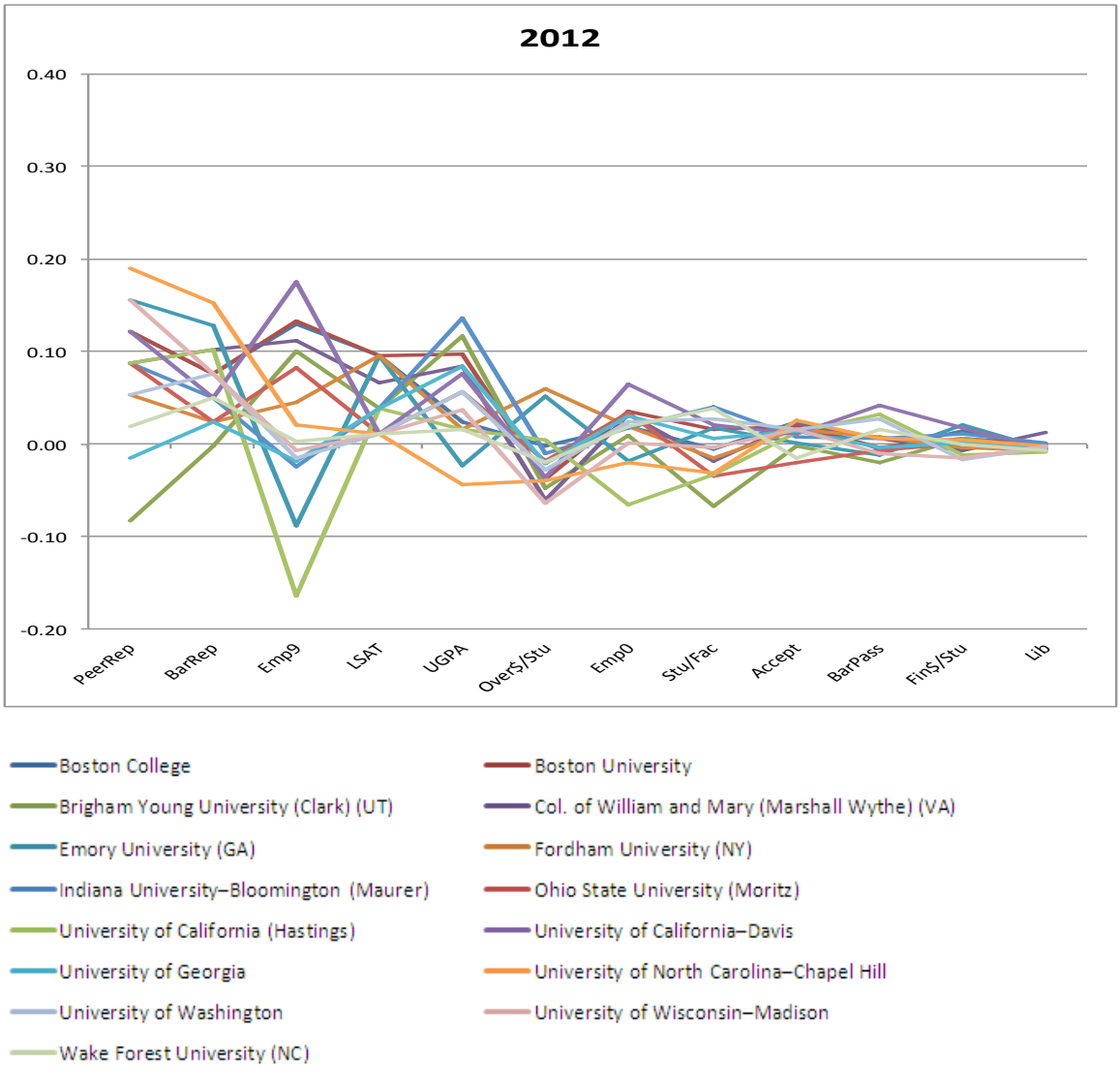
Chart 5-7: Top 26-40 *U.S. News* 2000 Comparative Z-Scores (Band 4)



Comparing all Band 4 schools (top 26-40), in 2000, the *U.S. News* factors illustrating the greatest dispersion of scores and thus, the greatest impact on rank were peer and judges and lawyers reputation, employment at nine months and LSAT median as reflected by the broadest vertical gaps in Chart 5-7 above. Looking at 2012, the *U.S. News* factors for Band 4 having the

greatest dispersion of scores were relatively unchanged from 2000; however, several schools swapped places. The *U.S. News* factors, peer and judges and lawyers reputation, employment at nine months and UGPA median as reflected in the chart 5-8 below show similar vertical gaps as in 2000. However, the competitive gap in LSAT diminished significantly as all schools increased their median and the spread of scores narrowed.

Chart 5-8: Top 26-40 *U.S. News* 2012 Comparative Z Scores (Band 4)



Band 4 is the most volatile of the four bands. I noted that of fifteen schools, band 4 includes nine public law schools. The resource differences are significant among these institutions. It is quite easy to note that private schools, Emory and Washington & Lee spend approximately $67,000 per student and report tuition discount rates between 32 - 35%, as compared with public institutions, the University of Wisconsin and College of William & Mary, which reported much lower expenditures per student, ranging from $32,000 to $37,000 respectively and far lower tuition discount rates of less than 25%. However, it is more difficult to assess how the resource gap may limit necessary resources for recruitment of key faculty members, which might produce an uneven distribution of faculty scholars. While it is unproven, this resource gap is important since star faculty and their scholarship may well be one of the key drivers increasing or decreasing peer reputational scores. Academics likely assess the scholarship quality and contribution of such scholars for lesser-known law schools when completing their *U.S. News* surveys each year. To test this premise, I reviewed peer reputational scores of the six private versus nine public institutions. I noted that two of the top three peer rated schools in this band were public schools; in 2012, the University of North Carolina received the highest peer rating of 3.6 and Emory and Wisconsin followed with a score of 3.5. This was an interesting finding since, as discussed previously, Wisconsin reflected the overall lowest expenditures per student in Band 4. The other school reporting relatively low expenditures per student, William & Mary, received a 3.3 score. I am unable to make any correlation between peer reputation and spending since Washington & Lee received the same 3.3 peer score but was one of two schools with very high expenditures in this band.

For a small number of schools in this band, my simulation model suggests that Emory, Fordham, and Washington & Lee could make small improvements on only a few factors and

immediately move from a 2012 rank of 30 into the top-25. These three schools reflect strong reputational scores; deeper resources necessary to maintain faculty and student quality; and, prior rank in the top-25. Of course, my simulation model operates on the assumption that all other schools would perform similarly, or not as well as in 2012, for these schools to leap so easily. The volatility in this band makes that assumption possible but highly unpredictable.

Why are we finding stability in U.S. News Top 14 and instability below in Top 15 - 25?

Referring to Table 16 above, Top-14 schools have ranged in overall rank between 0 and 7 rank positions from 1998 to 2012, but most have moved only two to four positions. In finding "durability" in law school reputations, Schmalbeck (1998) concluded that rank ordering of top schools changes little from year to year, and only modest movement occurs in cohorts falling below the top-14. To understand why the law schools rankings change little over time, he compared *U.S. News* reputational surveys to *U.S. News* overall rank. To extend his analysis over the period covered by this dissertation; first, I reviewed schools with top 35 *U.S. News* academic reputations during the period to determine if there may be a correlation with overall rank, and second, I performed the same comparison looking at the top 35 schools based on *U.S. News* practitioner surveys. To test the correlation between overall rank and peer reputation, I did a simple listing of *U.S. News* overall rank in the base year (year, T) and then the *U.S. News* academic reputation in the ten subsequent years (T+1, T+2, T+3…) (APPENDIX D)

Focusing on the top-35 schools that have been top-25 school at one time, the *U.S. News* overall rankings have shown some fluctuation, but the *U.S. News* reputational surveys have been resistant to change. In fact, the 2012 *U.S. News* overall rank appears to converge with 2012 peer assessment in schools ranked in the top 20. In the table 5-6 below, the highlighted eight institutions demonstrate this convergence when comparing their 2012 *U.S. News* overall rank as

compared to their 2012 *U.S. News* peer factor rank. For example, in 2012 Washington University – St Louis is ranked 18 overall and 18 by academics in the *U.S. News* seer assessment survey.

Table 5-6: *U.S. News* Overall Rank to Peer Assessment (2001 to 2012)

	2001			2012			Variance		
	Overall Rank	Raw Score	Peer Factor Rank	Overall Rank	Raw score	Peer Factor Rank	Overall Rank Variance	Score Variance	Factor Rank Variance
University of Texas–Austin	15	4.2	12	14	4.1	14	1	-0.1	-2
University of California–Los Angeles	16	3.8	16	16	4.0	15	0	0.2	1
Vanderbilt University (TN)	17	3.9	17	16	3.8	17	1	-0.1	0
University of Southern California (Gould)	18	3.8	19	18	3.7	18	0	-0.1	1
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	19	3.8	18	20	3.6	20	-1	-0.2	-2
University of Iowa	20	3.6	19	27	3.5	22	-7	-0.1	-3
University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	23	3.6	23	23	3.5	22	0	-0.1	1
George Washington University (DC)	23	3.5	24	20	3.5	22	3	0.0	2
Washington University in St. Louis	27	3.4	24	18	3.7	18	9	0.3	6
University of Notre Dame	27	3.3	34	23	3.3	30	4	0.0	4
Washington and Lee University (VA)	20	3.4	28	30	3.3	30	-10	-0.1	-2

In table 5-7, I compare judges and lawyers assessment to the overall *U.S. News* rank. I did not find a similar correlation. In fact, only four schools had a reasonably close correlation in 2012 when comparing their *U.S. News* overall rank to their judges and lawyers factor *U.S. News* rank. Only Washington University-St Louis reflected an exact correlation with a *U.S. News* rank of 18 overall as well as a rank of 18 in the judges and lawyers survey.

Table 5-7: *U.S. News* Overall Rank to Judges & Lawyers Assessment (2001 to 2012)

	2001			2012			Variance		
	Overall Rank	Raw Score	J&L Factor Rank	Overall Rank	Raw score	J&L Factor Rank	Overall Rank Variance	Score Variance	Factor Rank Variance
University of Texas–Austin	15	4.2	15	14	4.1	12	1	-0.1	3
University of California–Los Angeles	16	3.8	16	16	4.0	18	0	0.2	-2
Vanderbilt University (TN)	17	3.9	17	16	3.8	16	1	-0.1	1
University of Southern California (Gould)	18	3.8	20	18	3.7	23	0	-0.1	-3
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	19	3.8	20	20	3.6	27	-1	-0.2	-7
University of Iowa	20	3.6	29	27	3.5	33	-7	-0.1	-4
University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	23	3.6	20	23	3.5	18	0	-0.1	2
George Washington University (DC)	23	3.5	24	20	3.5	27	3	0.0	-3
Washington University in St. Louis	27	3.4	35	18	3.7	18	9	0.3	17
University of Notre Dame	27	3.3	24	23	3.3	23	4	0.0	1
Washington and Lee University (VA)	20	3.4	24	30	3.3	18	-10	-0.1	6

In analyzing the preceding simple listings, there may be a correlation of overall rank with other factors. This may be occurring for a variety of reasons such as greater online access by survey voters to information and consumable rankings data. However, one variable, in this case *U.S. News* "overall rank", may not really be causal and thus, to ascertain which variables are at play it would be necessary to run regressions that would include multiple variables. Compiling and analyzing multiple variables, such as research productivity (as perhaps measured by SSRN (define what this stands for) and Brian Leiter's faculty scholarship rankings); selectivity; and, employment percentages calls for further study and is beyond the scope of this work.

Final Thoughts on the Bands

In my analysis of law school bands, I was struck by the absence of public law schools. I noted that public law schools are few in the *U.S. News* Top 15-25 (University of California – Los Angeles; University of Texas-Austin; University of Minnesota; University of Iowa; and, University of Illinois), fewer still in the Top 4-14 (University of California-Berkeley) and nonexistent in the top-3. In the Top 4 -14, I do not consider either the University of Michigan or the University of Virginia as public law schools. My assessment is that despite their public charters, neither Michigan, nor Virginia receive much, if any, public support and operate on private funding.

The absence of public law schools in the top ranks suggests that resources are not forthcoming in the public sector. Unfortunately, as various state higher education systems face greater fiscal constraints during this current economic recession, the divide between public and private law schools may become much greater since financial resources fuel intense competition in *U. S. News'* Top 25.

CHAPTER 6

SENSITIVITY AND VOLATILITY

In the preceding two chapters, I have discussed the overall *U.S. News* methodology, including the variables, or factors, measured. I then evaluated how these variables may influence discrete bands of law schools in the top-40 over the last fifteen years, 1998 – 2012. In the first section of this chapter, by testing the sensitivity of my simulation models, I discuss the sensitivity of the *U.S. News'* model to factor changes. In the second part of this chapter, I focus on the volatility of law schools ranked in the top-25 over the fifteen years, 1998 - 2012. I identify the four law schools and analyze their data to determine why they moved so dramatically in overall rank. To tease out distinctions that may be present between public and private universities, I will evaluate one public and one private law school that reflect the most significant rank changes up, as contrasted with one public and one private law school that exhibit downward rank trends.

Sensitivity Analysis

Compounding small insignificant differences in data, rankings are highly sensitive to tiny changes in unrelated schools (Seto, 2007). There are two aspects of the *U.S. News* rankings methodology that account for this sensitivity. First, *U.S. News* assigns a score of 100 to the top-scoring school and an overall score of 0 to the bottom-scoring school. Any change in one of the schools' scores will shift the entire scale for measurement of all other schools. As an example, when referencing APPENDIX C for the 2012 top ranked school, if any Yale variable changes, Yale's score cannot change from 100. Therefore, a score of 100 will then be redefined to mean

something different and as a result, every other school's overall score is redefined to mean something different as well. Taking this logic a step further, if Yale's – or those of the bottom ranked school's - factors change, particularly in heavily weighted variables, then material changes will occur across the entire ranking continuum. Referencing chart 6-1, if Yale's 2012 nine-month employment had been 50% or 0%, not 96.5%, then all but 18 schools change in overall ranking in the top-40 schools. If Yale drops to 0% Nine-month employment then all but five schools change position with the University of Notre Dame and University of Illinois benefitting the most moving up four and three positions, respectively.

Chart 6-1: Effect of Yale's Nine Month Employment Factor on other schools' rank

Test: Effect of Changes in Yale's Employment at Nine Months Factor on other schools rank
Assuming Yale Reduction to 50% and 0% employment

		2012			50%		0%	
Band	Institution	Rank	Emp9	Z	Z	Rank	Z	Rank
T14	Yale University (CT)	1	96.5%	1.41	-6.56	-12	-8.93	-16
T14	Harvard University (MA)	2	97.5%	1.62	1.32	1	0.84	1
T14	Stanford University (CA)	3	95.6%	1.21	1.00	1	0.65	1
T14	Columbia University (NY)	4	97.8%	1.69	1.37	1	0.87	1
T14	University of Chicago	5	99.0%	1.95	1.57	1	1.00	1
T14	New York University	6	97.0%	1.52	1.23	1	0.79	1
T14	University of Pennsylvania	7	97.7%	1.67	1.35	2	0.86	2
T14	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	7	96.4%	1.39	1.13	1	0.73	1
T14	University of Virginia	9	97.8%	1.69	1.37	0	0.87	0
T14	University of California–Berkeley	9	95.6%	1.21	1.00	1	0.65	1
T14	Duke University (NC)	11	95.4%	1.17	0.97	1	0.63	1
T14	Northwestern University (IL)	12	95.0%	1.08	0.90	1	0.59	1
T14	Cornell University (NY)	13	97.4%	1.60	1.30	1	0.83	1
T14	Georgetown University (DC)	14	92.3%	0.50	0.45	0	0.32	1
T15-25	University of Texas–Austin	14	92.8%	0.60	0.54	0	0.37	1
T15-25	University of California–Los Angeles	16	93.1%	0.67	0.59	0	0.40	1
T15-25	Vanderbilt University (TN)	16	93.7%	0.80	0.69	0	0.46	1
T15-25	Washington University in St. Louis	18	95.5%	1.19	0.98	0	0.64	-1
T15-25	University of Southern California (Gould)	18	93.3%	0.71	0.62	0	0.42	1
T15-25	George Washington University (DC)	20	97.5%	1.62	1.32	0	0.84	0
T15-25	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	20	94.1%	0.89	0.75	0	0.50	0
T15-25	University of Notre Dame	23	83.4%	-1.43	-1.02	2	-0.57	4
T15-25	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	23	85.9%	-0.89	-0.61	1	-0.32	3
T15-25	University of Iowa	27	91.7%	0.37	0.35	0	0.26	-1
T15-25	Washington and Lee University (VA)	30	89.5%	-0.11	-0.01	-1	0.04	-1
T26-40	Boston University	22	94.4%	0.95	0.80	0	0.53	-1
T26-40	University of California–Davis	23	95.8%	1.25	1.03	0	0.67	-1
T26-40	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	23	89.2%	-0.18	-0.06	0	0.01	1
T26-40	Boston College	27	94.3%	0.93	0.79	-1	0.52	-1
T26-40	Col. of William and Mary	27	93.7%	0.80	0.69	0	0.46	-2
T26-40	Emory University (GA)	30	87.1%	-0.63	-0.41	1	-0.20	2
T26-40	Fordham University (NY)	30	91.5%	0.32	0.32	0	0.24	-1
T26-40	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	30	90.7%	0.15	0.19	-1	0.16	-1
T26-40	University of Washington	30	89.5%	-0.11	-0.01	-1	0.04	-1
T26-40	Ohio State University (Moritz)	35	92.7%	0.58	0.52	0	0.36	-1
T26-40	University of Wisconsin–Madison	35	89.8%	-0.05	0.04	1	0.07	2
T26-40	University of Georgia	35	89.4%	-0.13	-0.03	0	0.03	0
T26-40	Wake Forest University (NC)	39	90.1%	0.02	0.09	0	0.10	0

Effect of the reputational surveys

In the literature on *U.S. News* methodology, commenters critical of *U.S. News* point to the annual rankings as mere opinion. The common criticism is not that *U.S. News* offers a definitive opinion but that the rankings themselves create an artificial stability through an echo effect in annual reputational survey responses (Bell, 2005) (Henderson, 2006) (Seto, 2007) (Stake, 2006). Therefore, to make the rankings more valid and reliable, some argue that the objective dimensions should be maintained and the more subjective dimensions, the Peer and Judges & Lawyers surveys, should be eliminated from the overall score. Other commenters offer no alternative methodology but argue that overall rank has a very tight correlation with peer reputation. I decided to test both propositions.

For my first test (APPENDIX E) I eliminated both reputational surveys from each of the fifteen *U. S. News* simulation models, 1998 – 2012. To discover whether exclusion of these factors would make a significant difference in the overall rankings, I then reordered the overall scores in each of the fifteen years. These new rank orders suggest to me which law schools are pulled up in rank by reputational surveys and which law schools are pulled down. My new rankings are not intended to suggest that these law schools are over-ranked or under-ranked.

Looking at 2012 data, I found that eight schools are pulled up by the reputational surveys as when I removed the reputational survey factors each school dropped significantly in overall rank: Georgetown (-6, from rank of 14 to 20); University of Iowa (-11, from rank of 27 to 38); University of Notre Dame (-6, from rank of 23 to 29); Emory University (-12, from rank of 30 to 42); Washington and Lee University (-6, from rank of 30 to 36); University of California – Hastings (-15, from rank of 42 to 57); University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill (-17, from rank of 30 to 47); and, the University of Wisconsin (-9, from rank of 35 to 44) may be easier / better

to show these results in a table rather than text?. Only two schools benefit five or more rank positions with the 2012 reputational surveys eliminated, the University of Georgia (+5, from rank of 35 to 30) and Brigham Young University (+9, from rank of 42 to 33); therefore, in these two cases, reputational scores are currently pulling their overall rank down.

Effect of institutional wealth

Does additional spending improve program quality and, in what ways and at what spending level per student? There are a large number of accounting inconsistencies with the expenditure-per-student factors due to differences from: inclusion of non-JD costs; faculty salary scales and cost of living variances; how university claw backs are recognized for financial purposes; and how schools allocate costs between direct and indirect expenditures, among many others. Therefore, in my view, the expenditures calculation is seriously flawed and not comparable from school to school. Unfortunately, the assumption in the *U.S. News* methodology is that with more spending, a law school will have a commensurately better program (Seto, p. 537). In an earlier chapter, I indicated that Yale outranked Harvard based on the difference in the expenditures per student factor. This outcome begs the question: are greater opportunities available at Yale that are not available at Harvard and thus, justify rating Yale a higher quality school? Are higher paid faculty members on the University of Pennsylvania's faculty in Philadelphia really better than professors on the University of Virginia's faculty in Charlottesville or is this a consequence of cost of living differences?

Therefore, for my final sensitivity test (APPENDIX F), I eliminated the expenditures factor from each of my simulation models, 1998 – 2012, leaving all other factors unchanged. My purpose was to determine whether higher expenditures translate into greater program quality as measured by other factors, such as reputational surveys influenced by scholarship and

program quality; student quality measures, LSAT and UGPA and the Student/Faculty ratio. I theorized that this ranking structure might better reflect the quality use of institutional wealth, and perhaps, equalize the playing field for less wealthy public institutions across the ranking continuum.

I anticipated that many public schools would increase in rank when expenditures were eliminated for ranking year 2012. However, I found the opposite outcome. For example, when I removed expenditures from the ranking score, the University of Iowa dropped from a rank of 27 to 57, or 30 full positions. While not as dramatic a reduction in rank, the University of North Carolina dropped from a rank of 30 to 37, or 7 full positions. The schools that benefitted most from elimination of the expenditures factors are a rather odd mix and included: Northwestern University (+3, increasing rank from 12 to 9); Notre Dame (+5, increasing in rank from 23 to 18); Brigham Young University (+6, increasing in rank from 42 to 36); and, the University of Georgia (+5, increasing in rank from 35 to 30). Several of these universities are quite wealthy and thus, my presumption is that in those cases economies of scale, when translated into per student expenditures, disadvantage Northwestern and Notre Dame with close competitors. The lone example of a public school that is likely spending less per student than similarly situated schools was the University of Georgia, which did indeed illustrate the ranking increase (+5 positions) that I anticipated.

The Four Schools

There is always some degree of movement in *U. S. News* rankings, however what matters the most is relative performance. A school may improve the median LSAT and UGPA for its entering class but still fall in rank. As previously noted, there are a large number of ties in *U.S.*

News rankings each year and thus, small and immaterial distinctions can result in rank reordering since multiple schools are tied along the ranking continuum.

The variability of the twelve *U.S. News* factors is reflected in the size of each factor's standard deviation. As a statistical matter, approximately 66% of all values are between one standard deviation of the average score and approximately 95% are within two standard deviations. Therefore, each school can be analyzed based on which direction its score moved when compared to all schools' movement in overall score.

To analyze volatility in *U.S. News'* top-25 rankings, I initially created a list of ordinal rankings from 1990 – 2012; however, I subsequently limited the scope of my review to 1998 – 2012 based on the strength of my *U.S. News* rankings simulation models. In selecting schools for this analysis, I decided to look at one public and one private institution that increased in rank and one public and one private school that decreased in rank over the 15 year period, 1998 - 2012. I selected the following four schools from the table in APPENDIX F as they demonstrated significant rankings movement: Washington University – St. Louis (a private school, +19 rank positions); Indiana University – Bloomington (a public school, +21 rank positions); Washington & Lee University (a private school, -10 rank positions); and, the University of Washington (a public school, -5 rank positions).

Washington University School of Law
St. Louis, Missouri

Washington University School of Law ("WUSTL") has enjoyed the largest upward movement of all *U.S. News* Top-25 law schools since 1990, rising in *U.S News* ranking from 48 to 18, or 30 positions. From 1998 to 2012, WUSTL leveraged three key advantages that have contributed to its rapid rise as other peers fought just to maintain: significant growth in

resources; an increasingly auspicious reputation among academics; and aggressive admissions recruitment strategies relying heavily on very rich student scholarships.

WUSTL is one of six graduate and professional schools of Washington University. Washington University enjoys a very favorable reputation in a number of academic disciplines, including law, as reflected by the national rankings of various graduate and professional schools of the University. In addition to a top-20 ranking for WUSTL, *U. S. News* ranks twenty of Washington University's graduate and professional programs in their top-10 rankings.

During the period of this study, Washington University has explicitly championed its fundraising success and increase in resources. From 1998 to 2004, the "Campaign for Washington University" raised $1.55 billion, which was applied to additional scholarships, professorships and research initiatives. To determine the various gifts that may have increased University support for the law school, I noted significant gifts of $45 million in 1982; $155 million in 1986; $100 million in 1998 and most recently, $60 million in 2010, of which $48 million was unrestricted (Washington University website, Last retrieved on October 16, 2011 from http://wustl.edu/about/facts/assets/pdf/FastFacts2010.pdf). At the University level, Washington University is purported to rely on one of the most liberal uses of scholarship funds among the Top-20 universities and the University boasts openly about its reliance on merit aid to compete with elite schools in the recruitment wars (Winter, 2003). Indeed, the two *U.S. News* categories in which WUSTL has made its most significant gains, peer and practitioner reputation and student selectivity are likely inextricably linked to university-level fund raising and the University's $4.6 billion endowment (Ibid).

To isolate university funding that may have been directed to the law school, I reviewed what had been reported as law school endowment over the fifteen years, 1998 – 2012. I found a

2006 commentary from Professor Brian Leiter on Top-20 Law School Endowments in 2000 (Leiter, 2006). In the Leiter posting, he published two sets of figures that were very interesting: gross endowment (chart 6-2) and per-student endowment (chart 6-3). In 2000, WUSTL was 14th in overall endowment at $121 million and reported $195,000 in assets on a per student basis. To place these numbers in some context, Harvard Law reported the largest total endowment at $926 million, or three times the value of Yale Law's at $350 million, which is seven times the value of WUSTL's endowment. However, Yale has a much smaller student body and that equalizes the variance in resources, placing it in the top spot for per student endowment. It is not surprising that the law schools on these lists are primarily private, top-25 schools with the lone exception of Mercer University; only two public institutions were included, the University of Virginia and the University of Minnesota.

Chart 6-2: Top-20 Law Schools Based on Gross Value of Endowment (In Millions)

1. Harvard University (926)
2. Yale University (350)
3. Columbia University (280)
3. Stanford University (280)
5. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (248)
6. New York University (211)
7. University of Chicago (209)
8. University of California, Berkeley (198)
9. University of Texas, Austin (168)
10. University of Virginia (165)
11. Northwestern University (151)
12. University of Southern California (145)
13. University of Notre Dame (130)
14. Washington University, St. Louis (121)
15. Georgetown University (117)
16. Mercer University (91)
17. Cornell University (90)
17. University of Pennsylvania (90)
19. University of Minnesota, Twin Cities (84)

Chart 6-3: Top-20 Law Schools Based on Per-Student Value of Endowment (in thousands)

1. Yale University (590)
2. Harvard University (559)
3. Stanford University (518)
4. University of Chicago (374)
5. Columbia University (248)
6. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (241)
6. University of Notre Dame (241)
8. University of California, Berkeley (235)
9. Northwestern University (234)
10. University of Southern California (233)
11. Mercer University (224)
12. Washington University, St. Louis (195)
13. Cornell University (167)
14. New York University (156)
15. University of Virginia (150)
16. Vanderbilt University (143)
17. Duke University (124)
18. University of Texas, Austin (122)
19. University of Pennsylvania (117)
20. University of Minnesota, Twin Cities (113)

To understand what caused WUSTL's overall *U.S. News* ranking to rise so dramatically, I first reviewed all underlying variables in my simulation models from 1998 to 2012. I noted significant increases in reputation and student selectivity factors over the fifteen years. Table 6-4 details the increase or decrease in relative 2012 performance as compared to 1998. A positive variance represents an increase in performance on that factor relative to other schools, and a negative variance represents declining performance on a factor relative to other schools.

Chart 6-4: WUSTL Comparative ranking by *U.S. News* factor, 1998 to 2012

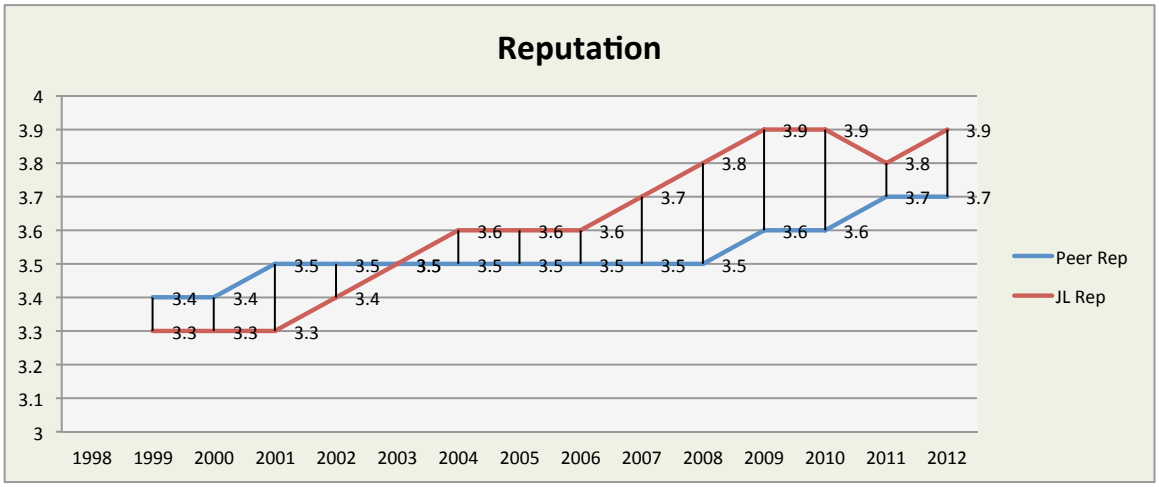
	1998	2012	Variance 2012/1998
Overall Ranking	**37**	**18**	**19**
Peer Assessment	29	18	11
J&L Assessment	29	18	11
9Mo Employment	23	15	8
LSAT	29	16	13
GPA	36	24	12
Direct Expenditures	27	22	5
0 Mo Employment	-	20	-
Acceptance	43	24	19
Student/Faculty Ratio	-	11	-
Bar Pass	39	39	0
Indirect Expenditures	24	26	-2

In reviewing these factor rankings, WUSTL improved on every factor during the fifteen years, with the exception of the bar pass and indirect expenditures factors. On five factors, WUSTL ranked equal to or higher than its overall rank of 18 – Peer (rank 18) and J&L (rank 18) assessments; 9 Month Employment (rank 15); LSAT (rank 16); and, Student/Faculty ratio (rank 11); the total weighting of these five factors account for 69.5% of the school's overall score. For WUSTL, the remaining factors - GPA; Direct expenditures, Employment at Graduation and Acceptance rate – all fall in the top 25 and are weighted 16.25% of the overall score. Therefore, WUSTL's overall score was an aggregate of five factors that increased its ranking significantly;

four factors that further ensured its place in the top-25; one factor that did not change; and one factor that pulled its score down slightly.

To evaluate the WUSTL's rise in academic reputation, I reviewed the school's raw peer and practitioner reputational scores. In the chart below, WUSTL's peer scores rose rapidly from 2000 to 2012 and the practitioner scores even more quickly from 2001 to 2009.

Chart 6-5: WUSTL *U.S. News* Reputational Factor Scores, 1998 - 2012



WUSTL's current reputational scores, accounting for 40% of the overall *U.S. News* score, most closely mirror those of The University of Southern California (2012 rank of 18) and fall just slightly behind those scores of Vanderbilt and University of California – Los Angeles (tied at a 2012 rank of 16).

To better understand why student quality rose so dramatically, I focused on WUSTL's increase in median LSAT and UGPA over the fifteen years. The median LSAT rose from the 83rd percentile to the 95th percentile, thus, in 2012 at least half of WUSTL's entering class of students are in the top 5% of all LSAT test takers. WUSTL's improved LSAT median explains the vast leap from 29th rank to 16th rank on the LSAT factor as compared to its' peers. Looking

at top-25 schools from 1998 to 2012, only three other law schools - Northwestern University, Vanderbilt University and George Washington University - mirrored this six-point increase in the LSAT factor over the same period. However, WUSTL's improvement is more impressive as the school did not have the prestige leverage at a *U.S. News* ranking of 37 in 1998 as compared to much higher rankings for Northwestern (13), Vanderbilt (17), and George Washington (24).

Chart 6-6: WUSTL Median UGPA Factor, 1998 - 2012

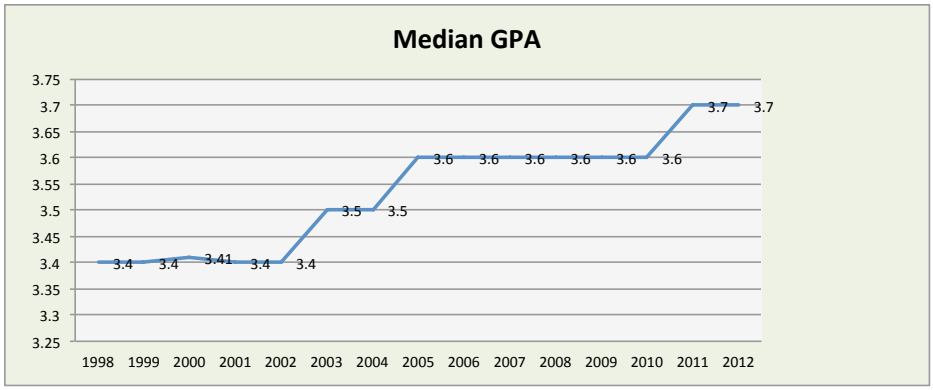
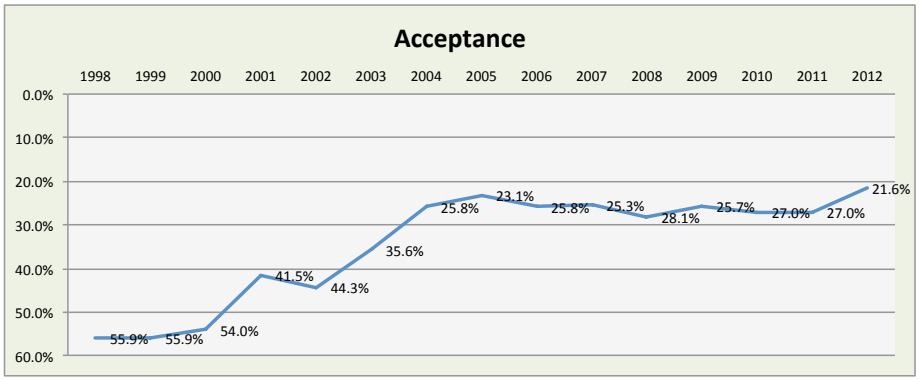


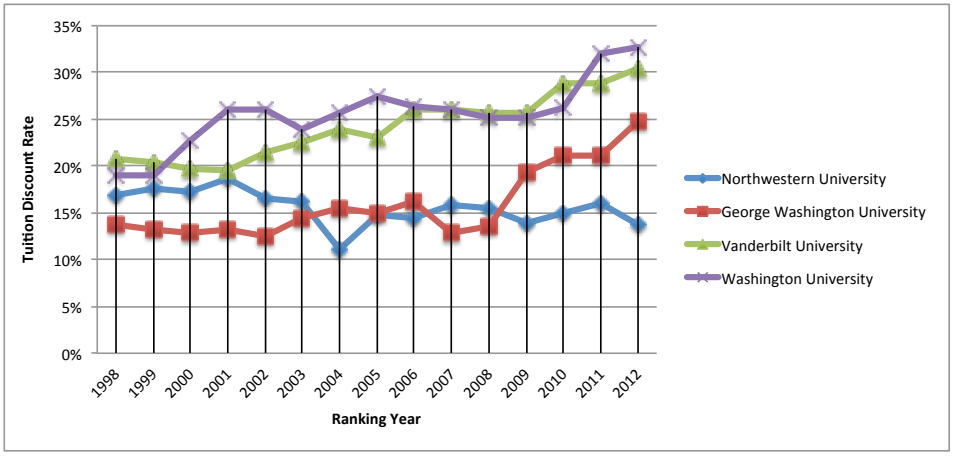
Chart 6-7: WUSTL Admissions Acceptance Rate, 1998-2012



As illustrated in chart 6-2 above, WUSTL also increased their UGPA median by .3, from 3.4 to 3.7. However, this increase in student quality did not occur as a result of accepting a greater number of applicants but rather by increased selectivity from 55.9% in 1998 to 21.6% by 2012 as evidenced in chart 6-3. Consequently, the most likely reason for this student quality increase appears to be a targeted strategy of recruiting increasingly higher qualified students in

each successive year through robust scholarship offers. Based on data drawn from the ABA Take-offs, I calculated that WUSTL's tuition discount increased 13%, from a 19% discount in 1998 as compared to a 33% discount by 2012. WUSTL's tuition rate was lower than the three aspirants, Northwestern, George Washington and Vanderbilt, which also improved their median LSAT score. Therefore, I calculated each of the four school's tuition discount rate over the fifteen years to ascertain whether this LSAT improvement may be due to a robust scholarship strategy. As illustrated in the chart 6-4 below, WUSTL's relative spending on scholarships greatly exceeded that of the other three law schools. This finding is logical as WUSTL would need to enhance scholarship offers to draw well-credentialed applicants away from higher ranked competitors. I also noted that Northwestern, located in a major legal market and ranked highest in 1998 and 2012, spent the least of all four schools.

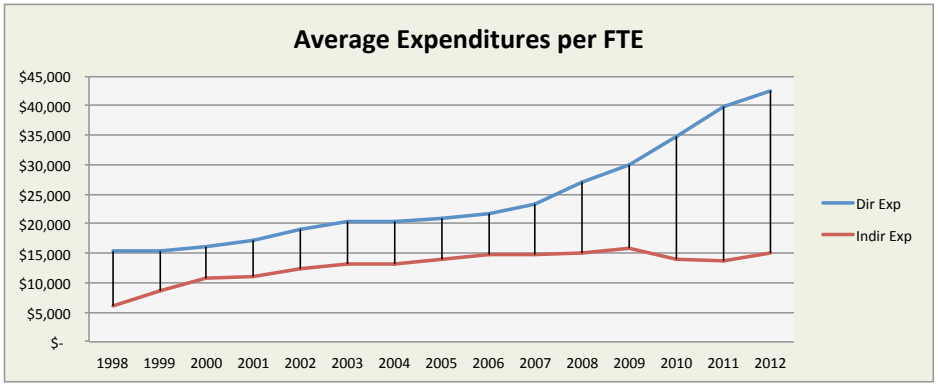
Chart 6-8: Comparison of WUSTL Tuition Discount rate with aspirant schools



Oddly, WUSTL's relative performance declined on only one factor, indirect expenditures over the fifteen years. For *U.S. News* purposes, indirect expenditures include scholarships. It is entirely possible that a school's performance can improve, but other schools may improve more on an individual factor, resulting in a drop in rank on that particular factor. For example, compared to 1998, the school spent approximately $15,150 per student in 2012, or more than

double the amount in 1998 and $1,500 more per student than in 2011; however, WUSTL did not gain ground relative to others schools. WUSTL was ranked 26th on indirect expenditures in 2011 and remains so in 2012, despite an 11% increase in indirect expenditures per student. This outcome suggests that WUSTL's indirect expenses are primarily financial aid and its indirect allocable university expenses are quite low compared to other highly ranked law schools.

Chart 6-9: WUSTL Expenditures Per Student, 1998 - 2012



Indiana University – Bloomington
Maurer School of Law

Indiana University ("IU") is a large, public research university and Bloomington is the flagship campus of eight statewide campuses. Akin to WUSTL's rapid increase in fiscal resources, IU recently received several very large donations to its endowment. During the most recent fundraising campaign, IU received more than $92.5 million dollars, including a $25 million grant from the Lilly Endowment intended to attract and retain faculty, and in December 2008, IU received a $35 million gift from alumnus Michael S. Maurer. The School was renamed the Michael Maurer School of Law in recognition of Maurer's longtime support for the School and his gift was directed to fund law student scholarships. More than $55 million of the $92 million has been directed to student scholarships. As a result, IU's administration has been able

to draw on greater scholarship resources, growing from a mere $500,000 in 1997 to $10 million by 2011, to mimic the aggressive student recruitment strategies of aspirant schools.[23]

To analyze it's competitive position, I reviewed IU's variables in my simulated rankings model from 1998 to 2012. As detailed in APPENDIX G, I prepared an ordinal ranking of Indiana University's factors over the 15 years, 1998 to 2012. This chart was prepared by assigning a rank to each raw score for the top-50 schools in each year. Similar scores are provided for the highest rank position for which the school qualifies. In the chart 6-10 below, I have measured the increase or decrease in relative 2012 performance as compared to 1998. A positive variance represents an increase in performance on that factor relative to other schools and a negative variance represents declining performance on a factor relative to other schools.

Chart 6-10: IU Comparative ranking by *U.S. News* factor, 1998 to 2012

	1998	2012	Variance 2012/1998
Overall Ranking	**44**	**23**	**21**
Peer Assessment	29	30	-1
J&L Assessment	35	33	2
9Mo Employment	36	37	-1
LSAT	38	31	7
GPA	26	12	14
Direct Expenditures	33	29	4
0Mo Employment	-	35	-3
Acceptance	38	35	3
Student/Faculty Ratio	-	6	11
Bar Pass	35	23	12
Indirect Expenditures	20	16	4

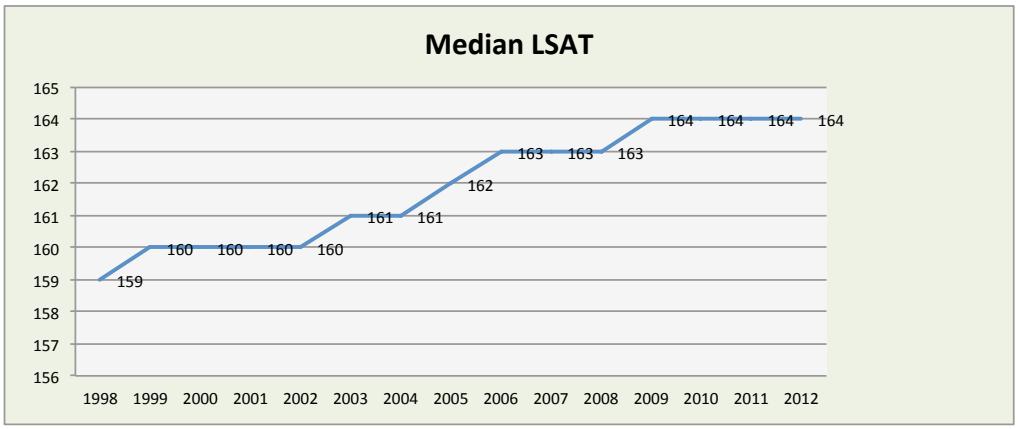
IU improved on several key factors while holding steady on other heavily weighted areas. On four factors Indiana University scored higher than or equal to its 2012 rank of 23 – UGPA

[23] Dean Robel's introductory letter in discusses the fiscal aspects of the 2003 – 2010 fundraising campaign for Indiana's Maurer School of Law Dean's Report 2010, http://issuu.com/indianalaw/docs/iumsol_ergo_final_10#download

(rank 12); Student/Faculty ratio (6); Bar pass (23); and Indirect expenditures (16). These four factors account for only 16.5% of the overall score. The four factors accounting for 54.75% of IU's overall score, J&L assessment, LSAT, Direct Expenditures, and Acceptance, all improved, falling within the Top-35. Indiana University's three remaining factors, with a 43% weight, held relatively steady – Peer assessment (25% weight); and 9 Month and 0 Month Employment (18% weight). Therefore, Indiana University's overall score was an aggregate of the four factors that pulled it up; four factors that improved only slightly and the remaining three factors that held steady.

The most notable changes for IU have been improvements in both student quality measures, LSAT and UGPA. The LSAT median increased to a 164 median in 2009 from a 159 in 1998, and during this time the spread between the 50th and 75th percentile narrowed noticeably.

Chart 6-11: IU Median LSAT, 1998 - 2012



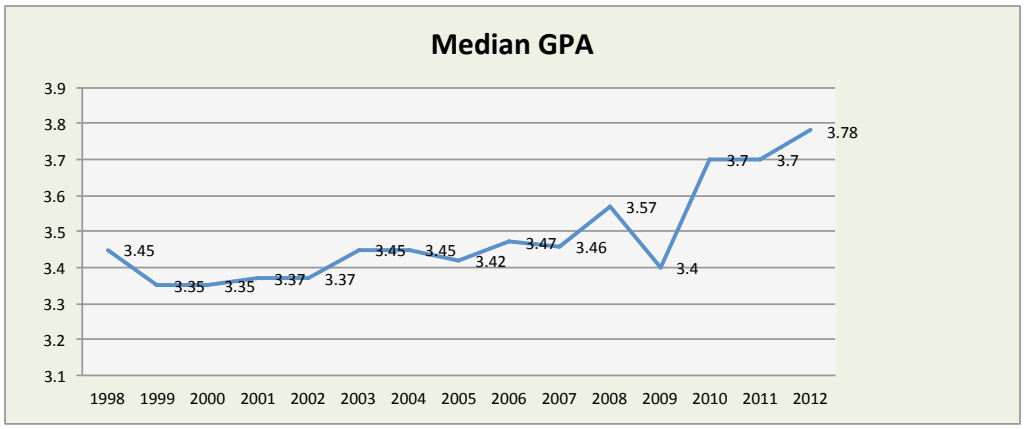
U.S. News publishes the 25th and 75th percentiles for both the LSAT and GPA but does not use either figure in favor of the median. As the 50th percentile is the median, similarly, the 25th percentile represents the value at or below which a given percentage or fraction of the LSAT scores lie. To test whether Indiana University's recruitment strategy may have included specific

targeting of LSATs at or above its' median while sacrificing its 25th percentile, I calculated the mean and compared it to the median over the fifteen years (APPENDIX G). I found that, indeed, IU appears to recruit half its class at or above a target LSAT median and the LSAT scores for remainder of the class fall off precipitously. For example, in 2012 Indiana's 25th and 75th LSAT scores were 156 and 164, respectively. The reported median was 164 and thus, one half of IU's entering first year class had a 164 LSAT or better. This is important because it means that at least one quarter of the class will have scores equal to or less than 156. In most recent testing cycles, a 156 LSAT converts to the 67.4% percentile of all test takers as opposed to a 164, which converts to the 90% percentile. [24]

As discussed in Chapter 4, the LSAT is considered the best predictor of first year student grades. Therefore, if the LSAT is the best measure of the quality of the student body does this strategy essentially serve to stratify schools? At a minimum, if the LSAT measures something important then this practice may aggravate the LSAT differences between the majority and students admitted for other reasons (Stake, 2010).

[24] This data is released by LSAC on its website. LSAC administers the LSAT to all prospective applicants on multiple test dates each year. LSAC provides annually a conversion chart for the last three testing cycles. *U.S. News* utilizes a LSAT conversion chart in its rankings methodology but does not disclose which testing cycles are used or whether the percentiles are might even be calculated on a rolling three or five year basis.

Chart 6-12: IU Median UGPA, 1998 - 2012

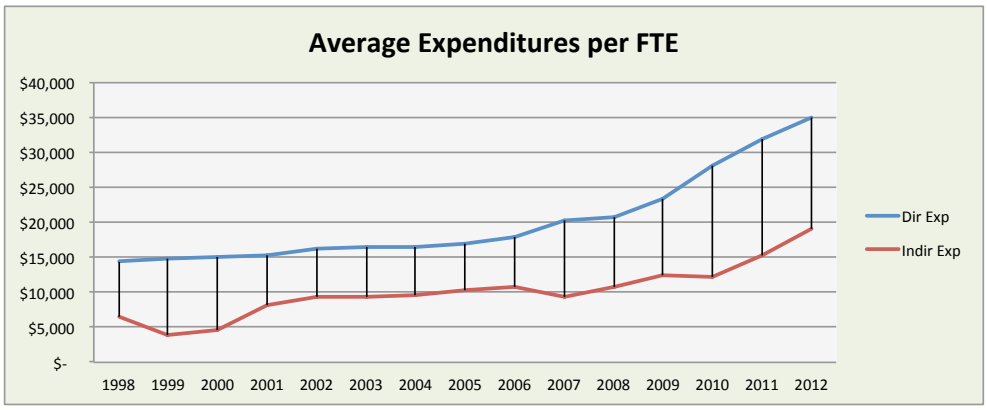


In Chapter 4, I describe IU's full tuition scholarship offers to virtually all fall 2011 applicants with a LSAT 166 or higher. These robust offers drew a great deal of attention from prospective students and will create positive momentum for IU's upcoming admissions cycle. IU does face some threats to this strategy in that the law school relies on state funding for 27% of its annual budget. As state funding decreases, IU will be required to redirect funding to cover the operating gap and thus, have diminished funds for sustaining this capital-intensive scholarship strategy. At the same time, applicants with similar credentials to those students receiving full scholarships in 2011 will also anticipate receiving full scholarships. This admissions strategy is unsustainable over the long term unless IU might increase its endowment significantly or reallocate operating funds to support additional scholarships. Consequently, it will be interesting to see how IU targets financial aid in the coming years.

As a part of my analysis, I evaluated whether IU could sustain its current trajectory and pace successfully. First, IU reports only 70% of its revenue flows from tuition, 27% from state funding, and the 3% balance from endowment income and gifts. As reflected in chart 6-8, over the fifteen years, IU has increased expenditures per student from $20,900 to more than $53,800.

While IU's direct expenditures have followed the trend across all law schools, indirect expenditures have tripled and that increase can be traced directly to scholarship support.

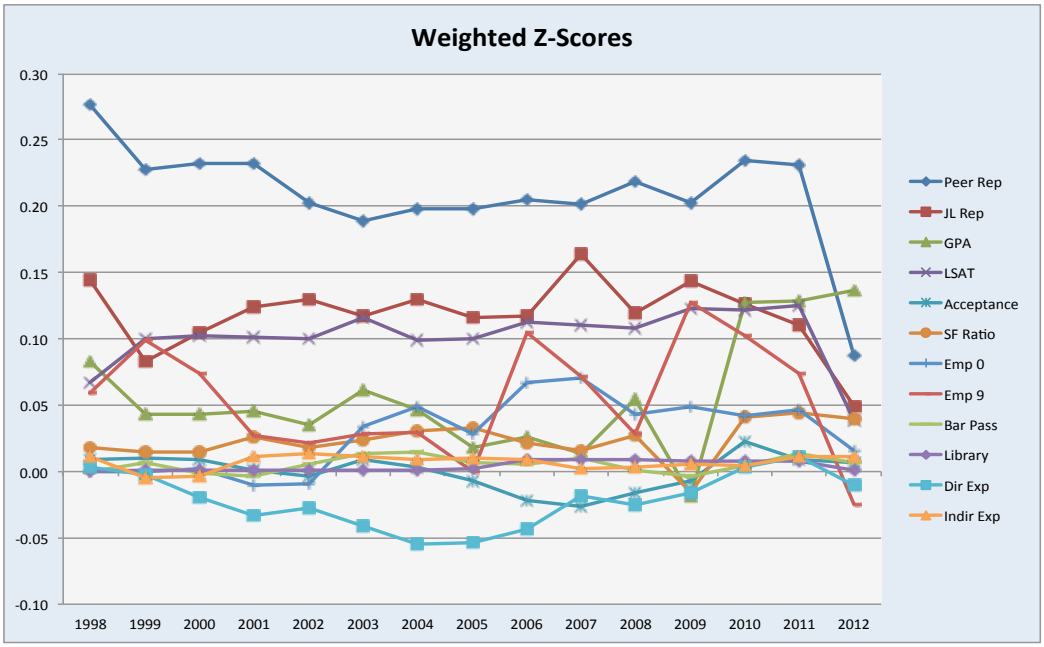
Chart 6-13: IU Expenditures Per Student, 1998 - 2012



Per the ABA Take-offs, IU has doubled its scholarship pool since 2007, moving from a 20% to a 43% discount in 2012. With the full scholarships offered in fall 2011, I estimate that IU's net revenue will drop by $1.8 million and the ongoing cost per year to maintain this strategy will consume the full $35 million of Maurer's gift to IU's endowment assuming an investment income rate of 5% is available for distribution to cover this strategy.

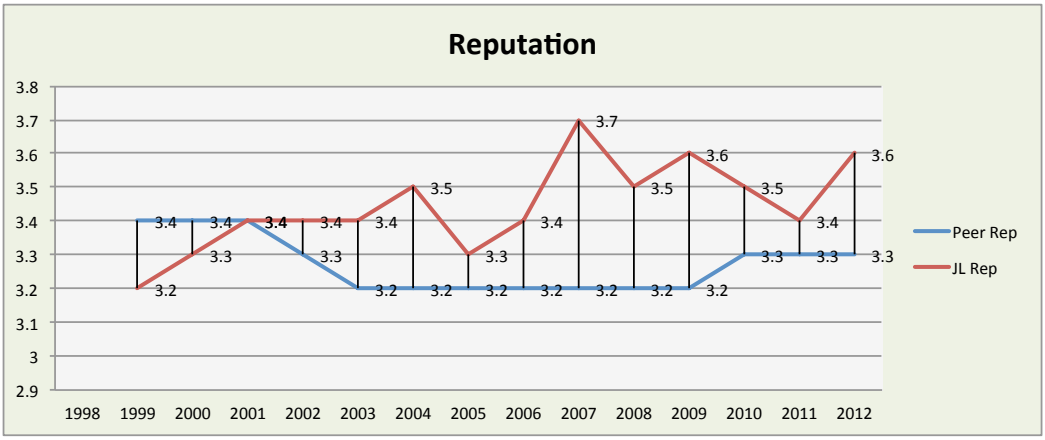
In making recommendations that may improve IU's rank, I looked at IU's weighted z-scores by factor to determine where IU is weakest as compared to its' peers and aspirants. Chart 6-9, displays the wildly fluctuating reputational scores and % employment at nine months.

Chart 6-14: IU *U.S. News* Weighted Z-Scores by Factor, 1998 - 2012



To further deconstruct these elements, I refer back to IU's ordinal rank by factor in chart 6-10. In 2012, IU ranks far beneath it overall rank of 23 on reputational scores, Nine Month employment and LSAT median. Since its aggressive admissions policy has already produced a dramatic jump from a 164 LSAT median to a 166 LSAT median, IU can expect to improve its relative performance on that factor.

Chart 6-15: IU *U. S. News* Reputational Factor Scores, 1998 - 2012



While reputational scores are difficult to influence, it appears that, despite significant investments in faculty, IU has not gained any ground in peer perception dropping from a 3.4 raw score in 1999 to a 3.3 by 2012 (chart 6-10). Therefore, it may be important for IU to focus on faculty recruitment in coming years to augment its existing scholarly strengths with well-known scholars that would shift peer perceptions and result in a better quality law program.

University of Washington
School of Law

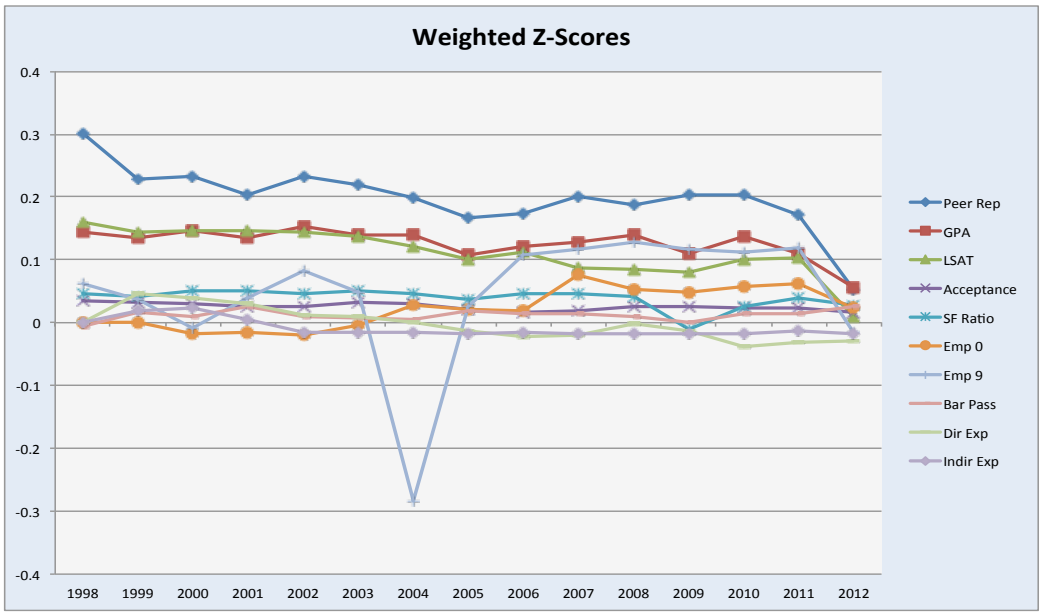
One of the oldest public universities on the West Coast, the University of Washington ("UW") is a multi-campus institution with campuses in Bothell, Seattle and Tacoma. The UW School of Law is located on the Seattle campus, has a relatively small student body of 550 and draws 60% of its 186 student first year class from Washington state residents.

UW has been a top-25 *U.S. News* ranked law school in five of the last fifteen years, rising in rank as high as 23 and falling as low as 45. To understand UW's movement I produced a chart of their z-scores over the fifteen years to quickly focus on areas where UW may have lagged behind peer schools over the same period. UW suffered a conspicuous drop in Nine Month employment in the 2004 ranking and it is readily apparent that UW's fall to 45th was concurrent with what appears to be aberrational data. A quick review of law school blogs and websites suggested that UW's slip in the *U.S. News* rankings that year was due to clerical error in reporting that 75% of its students were employed at nine months after graduation as opposed to actual percentage employed at 95%. [25] To test this logically, I looked at UW's employment trends at nine months following graduation and found that in each year except 2004, UW

[25] While I was unable to find and verify from a UW issued statement that an error occurred, I did locate several widely distributed articles in the Seattle area that point to the 2004 employment data as an error. One such example can be found at http://blogs.seattleweekly.com/dailyweekly/2009/04/six_years_later_uw_law_schools.php

reported employment of 89% or greater. In the year before (2003) and after the error (2005), UW reported 96% and 94% were employed at nine months, respectively.

Chart 6-16: UW *U.S. News* Weighted Z-Scores by Factor, 1998 - 2012



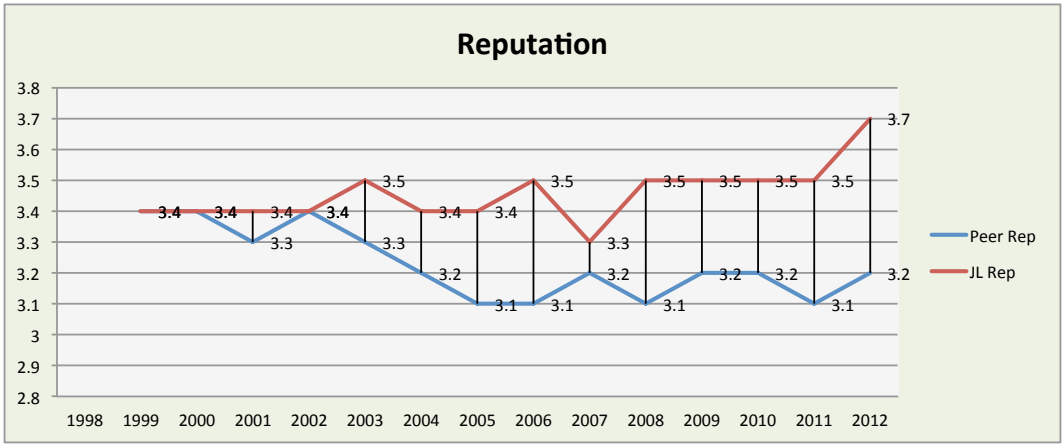
To more closely analyze UW's variables, as in my review of the preceding two case studies, I reviewed all factors in the rankings models from 1998 to 2012 (APPENDIX G). In chart 6-17, I prepared an ordinal ranking of UW's factors over the 15 years, 1998 to 2012.

Chart 6-17: UW Comparative ranking by *U.S. News* factor, 1998 to 2012

	1998	2012	Variance 2012/1998
Overall Ranking	**25**	**30**	**-5**
Peer Assessment	24	36	-12
J&L Assessment	29	27	2
9Mo Employment	31	34	-3
LSAT	17	37	-20
GPA	14	30	-16
Direct Expenditures	42	34	8
0Mo Employment	-	30	-
Acceptance	13	22	-9
Student/Faculty Ratio	-	14	-11
Bar Pass	42	10	32
Indirect Expenditures	42	42	0

In reviewing the factor rankings in Table 6-17, UW suffered significant drops in three key factors, Peer Assessment, LSAT, and UGPA, together accounting for 47.5% of the school's overall score. Relative performance is what matters and on all three measures, and while UW actually improved or held steady, other schools improved more. Academic peers ranked the University of Washington in 1998 as the 24th best school, but that assessment dropped to 36th by 2012.

Chart 6-18: UW *U. S. News* Reputational Scores, 1998 - 2012

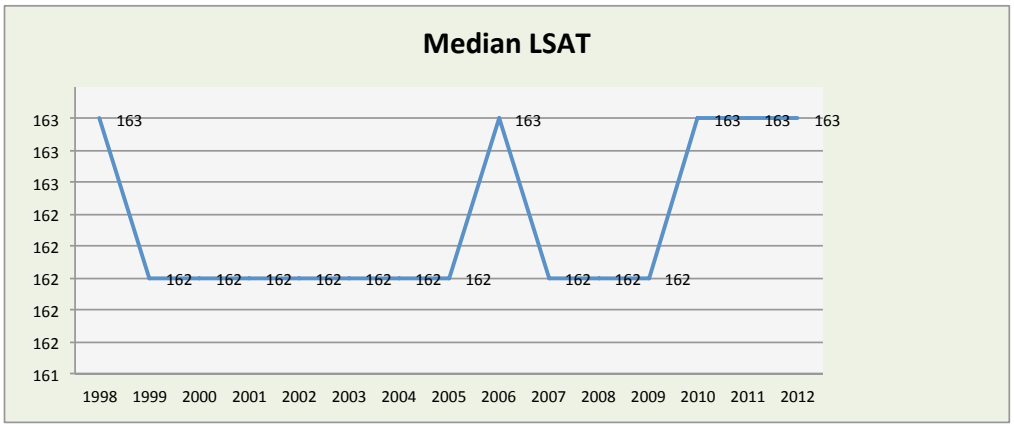


Peer reputation is very difficult to influence directly since it is unclear what dimensions the respondents are rating. Therefore, it would be sheer speculation and relatively impossible to pinpoint the cause for a reputational drop, absent a defining event like the loss of well-known faculty members or some other remarkable happening. In fact, all literature points to how a school might positively influence reputation through more influential scholarship or marketing to improve name recognition with the group of prospective voters.

With respect to student quality, UW's actual LSAT median was 162 in 1998 and improved to 163 by 2012 (chart 6-19). Despite an increase in actual median, the drop in factor rank is attributable to better relative performance in 1998. In 1998, only 22 schools had a

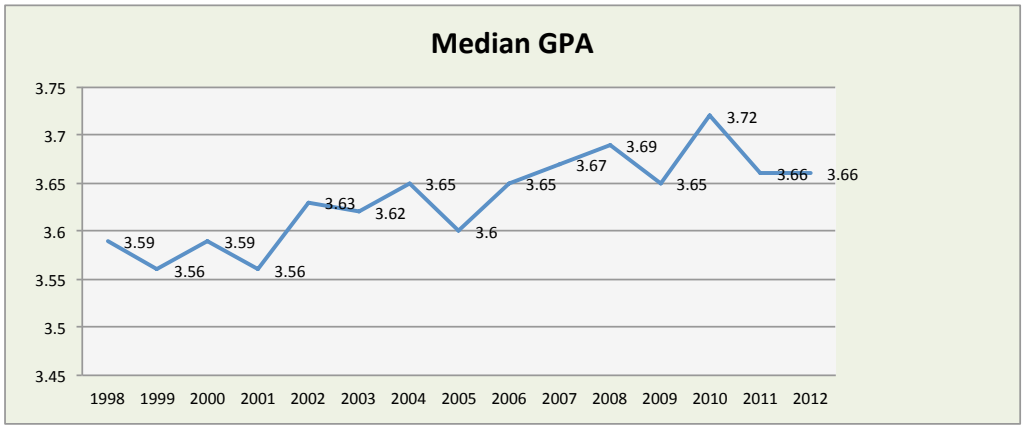
median of 163 or higher, as compared to 2012 when the number of schools with a median 163 or higher expanded to 46 schools.

Chart 6-19: UW Median LSAT, 1998 - 2012



Similarly, University of Washington's UGPA median improved slightly from at a very respectable 3.59 in 1998 to 3.66 by 2012. However in 1998, only 12 law schools reported a 3.6 UGPA median or higher and even with the .07 UGPA improvement by 2012 UW lagged behind 32 schools.

Chart 6-20: UW Median UGPA, 1998 – 2012

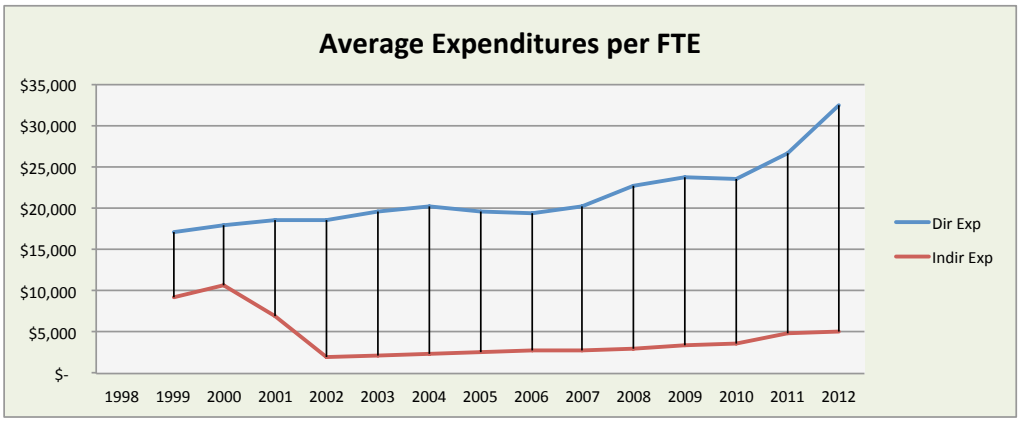


While UW's fiscal constraints may account for lagging on student quality, I was unable to discern the total scholarship resources that UW has available over the fifteen-year period since the figures UW reported to the ABA in each annual survey are nonsensical. By way of example,

in 2001, UW reported $600,000 in tuition revenue total and $1.2 million in student scholarships and in 2010, UW reported $2.3 million in tuition revenue and $2.9 million in student scholarships. For 2010, UW's in-state tuition rate was $24,339 and so at the lowest tuition rate, if UW's 550 students enrolled paid tuition at in-state rates, tuition revenue would be at least $13.4 million. If I recomputed using student demographical information, then 60% of the students are Washington state residents and the 40% balance would be attending at the $37,300 non-resident; Restating UW's total tuition revenue, I find that UW would likely have $8 million in resident tuition and $8.2 million non-resident tuition, for a total of $16.2 million. This computation further confirms that the data reported by UW to the ABA is incorrect.

I did find the 2012 Expenditures per student to be very low at $37,445, of which only $5,100 was designated as indirect expenditures (chart 6-21). Of course, indirect expenditures includes scholarship expenditures so if I assume no other indirect costs but scholarships, which is unlikely, then in-state students would be receiving a 20% discount and out-of state students would be receiving a 13% discount. Looking at other public law schools, neither the 20% nor the 13% discount rate would be competitive with Indiana at $53,800 in Expenditures per student and a 43% discount rate driving increase in class quality and 2012 rank of 23.

Chart 6-21: UW Expenditures Per Student, 1998 - 2012



If the administration desired to improve its overall *U.S. News* rank, UW would need to adopt a strategy aimed at higher LSAT candidates in its admissions recruitment cycle. That strategy would likely require additional funding allocated to scholarships. By increasing the LSAT median, UW would begin to compete for better-qualified students and have the opportunity to regain lost ground to peer institutions.

Washington and Lee University
School of Law

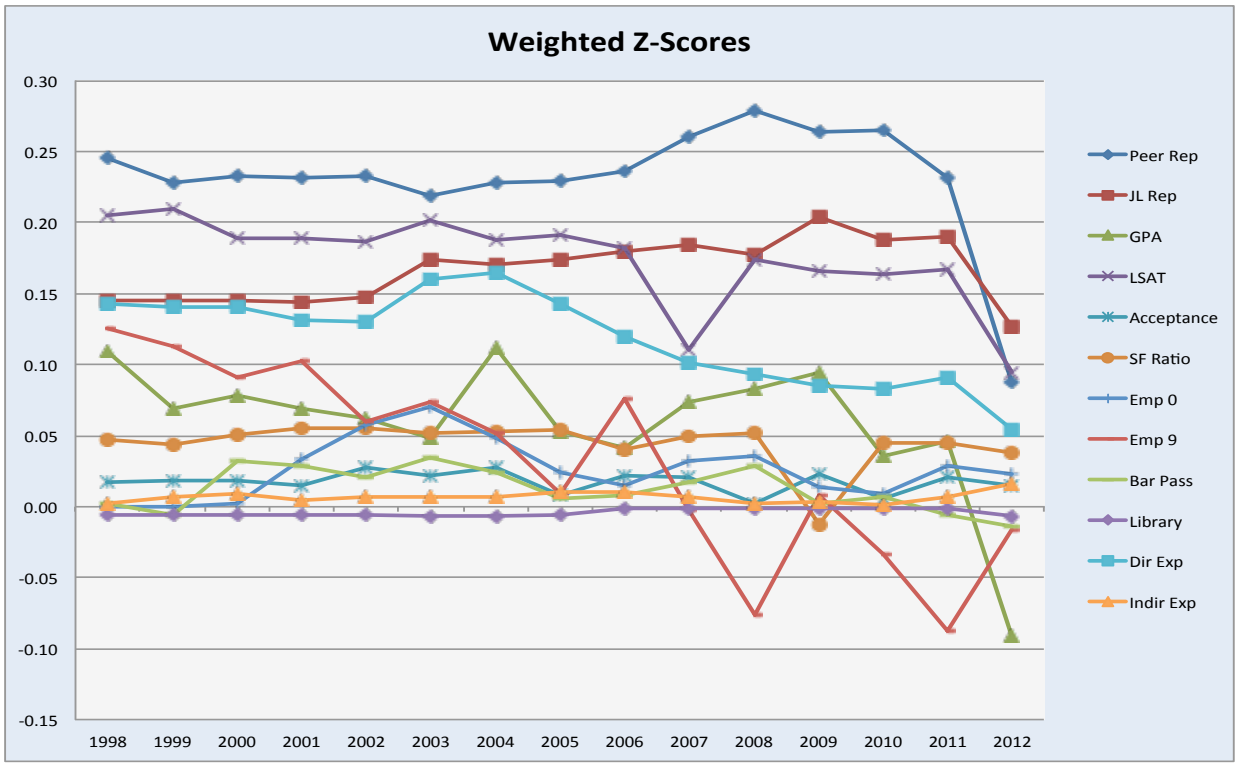
Washington and Lee University ("W&L") is located in Lexington, Virginia, a small town of 7,000 residents approximately three hours from Washington, DC. The university is composed of two undergraduate divisions, the College and the Williams School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics, and a graduate School of Law. The law school is the only graduate program at Washington & Lee.

There are several very distinctive aspects about W&L as compared to many of its peer and aspirant schools. W&L's small town location is quite a departure from the urban locations of peer schools that are tied with W&L in 2012 at a *U. S. News* rank of 30: Fordham is located in New York City; UW is located in Seattle; and Emory is located in Atlanta. Some law students may prefer this cloistered location, but it does limit the number of practicing attorneys that might be engaged to teach skills-based courses.

In a departure from the conventional curriculum of top-tier law schools, W&L eliminated the entire third year of Harvard's case method model (De Vise, 2009). W&L's new third year curriculum is based on a mix of courses intended to engage students in lawyering, legal clinics and externships - combining practicum courses, practice simulations, client interactions and the cultivation of practice skills. At the point that W&L introduced this revolutionary change, the

school had fallen from 22nd to 30th in the *U.S. News* rankings over a five period. In chart 6-22 below, I note that W&L's relative z-scores reflect downward trends in almost all *U.S News* factors beginning with the 2005 rankings.

Chart 6-22: W&L *U.S. News* Weighted Z-Scores by Factor, 1998 - 2012



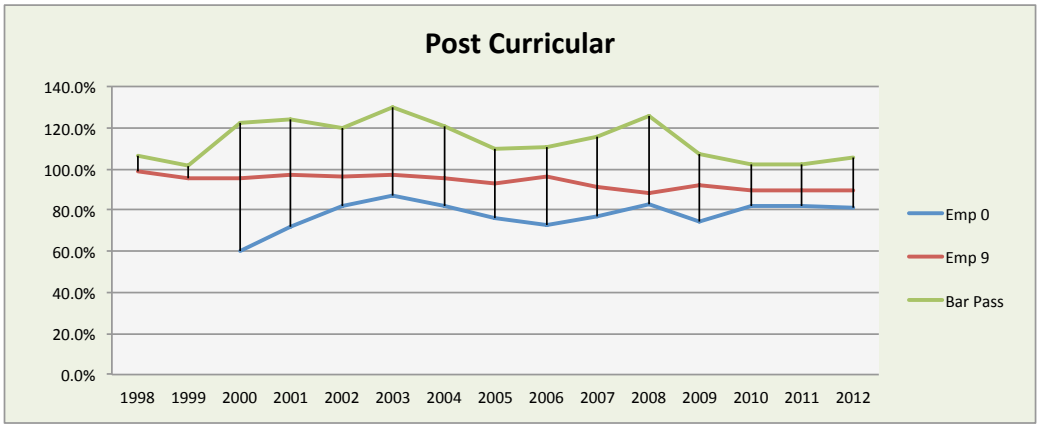
Similar to the preceding three case studies, I reviewed W&L's variables in the ranking models from 1998 to 2012. I prepared an ordinal ranking (APPENDIX G) of the W&L's factors over the 15 years, 1998 to 2012 in table 6-23. In reviewing the factor rankings in table 6-23, W&L suffered significant drops in four key factors, Employment at Nine Months, LSAT, UGPA and Direct expenditures per student, together accounting for 46.25% of the school's overall score.

Table 6-23: W&L Comparative ranking by *U.S. News* Factor, 1998 to 2012

	1998	2012	Variance 2012/1998
Overall Ranking	**20**	**30**	**-10**
Peer Assessment	35	30	5
J&L Assessment	35	18	17
Employment at 9 months	2	55	-53
LSAT	14	24	-12
GPA	22	82	-60
Direct Expenditures	10	23	-13
Employment at Graduation	-	32	-
Acceptance	47	32	15
Student/Faculty Ratio	-	11	-
Bar Pass	74	76	-2
Indirect Expenditures	14	17	-3

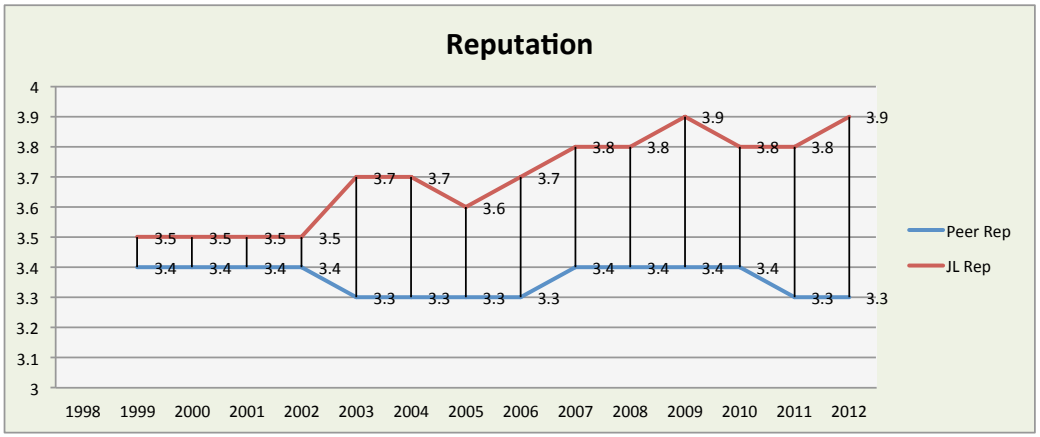
W&L's employment factors appear to be a real *relative* weakness that has contributed to its *U.S. News* rankings drop. In chart 6-24 below, W&L's employment at Nine Months declined from 99% in 1998 to 89% in 2012. Reviewing 2012 nine-month employment rates for every law school ranked ahead of W&L, only two schools reported lower employment at nine months, Illinois (86%) and Notre Dame (83%). In fact, W&L's employment was not as favorable as the University of Louisville, ranked 100, at 94%. Due to the dispersion of employment rates, this factor likely had a disproportionately negative effect on W&L's overall score.

Chart 6-24: W&L Employment and Bar Passage Percentage, 1998 - 2012



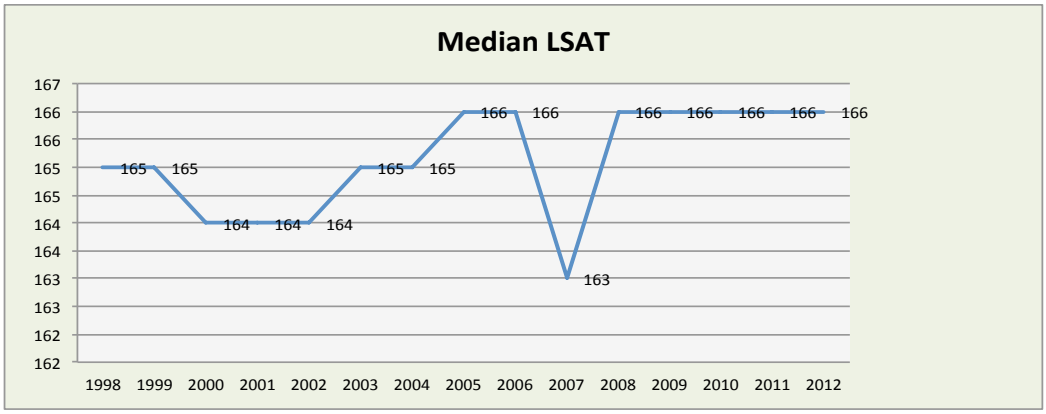
In the 2012 rankings, *U.S. News'* employment definition provided that any graduate with a job was employed, whether legal, professional or non-professional. Many law schools were reported to sponsor fellowship programs, in which the law school employed its own graduates. W&L does not have such an employment program and did not sponsor a program during the period for which the 2012 *U.S. News* graduate statistics were compiled for the rankings. Chart 6-25 highlights that this variance in employment *opportunities* may explain why W&L has an exceedingly high practitioner's score of 3.9, or 18th best, and yet a lower employment percentage than 54 other law schools.

Chart 6-25: W&L *U. S. News* Reputational Scores, 1998 - 2012



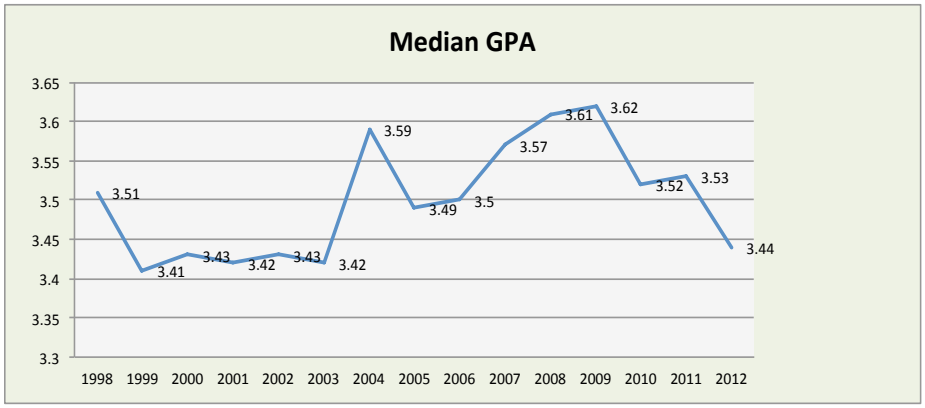
Looking at the next critical area, similar to the University of Washington, W&L has dropped significantly in student quality relative to other law schools. As referenced in table 6-6, W&L has dropped in ordinal ranking on the LSAT factor from 14th to 24th and on the UGPA factor from 22nd to 82nd. However, W&L has not experienced a real drop in student quality over the fifteen years from 1998 to 2012, but relative to other law schools, W&L has not maintained its quality. Looking back to 1998, W&L's actual LSAT median was 165, improving to a 166 median by 2012.

Chart 6-26: W&L Median LSAT, 1998 - 2012



In 1998, only eleven law schools had a median of 166 or higher, as compared to 2012 when the number of law schools with a median 166 or higher expanded to 24 schools. Similarly, W&L's UGPA median fell slightly from 3.51 in 1998 to 3.44 by 2012, dropping W&L's factor rank from 22nd to 82nd. W&L likely sacrificed its UGPA target at 3.6 to maintain a 166 LSAT

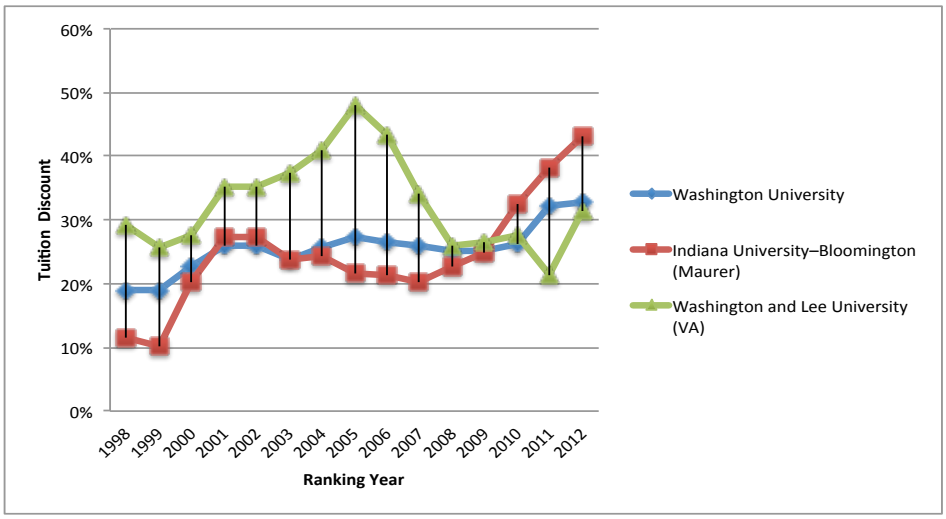
Chart 6-27: W&L Median UGPA, 1998 - 2012



In comparing *U.S. News* ranking data from 1998 to 2012, only 12 law schools reported a 3.43 or higher UGPA median in 1998 versus 85 law schools reporting a 3.43 or higher UGPA median in 2012. Again the tight clustering of schools and excessive number of ties is apparent on this factor as W&L ranked 43rd on UGPA median in 2012 but 85 schools had a higher median.

To understand why W&L may have been unable to attract higher quality candidates as in 2009, I reviewed discount rates across the fifteen years, 1998 to 2012 (chart 6-28). I then compared W&L's results with those for WUSTL and IU to determine what W&L might have done differently to hold a higher rank in 2012, perhaps between WUSTL's 18 and IU's 23.

Chart 6-28: W&L Tuition Rate Discount versus peers, WUSTL and IU, 1998 - 2012



In 2005, W&L was ranked 23 as compared to WUSTL's rank of 20. For that year, W&L reported a 48% tuition rate discount and expenditures of $40,900 per student. WUSTL reported a 27% tuition rate discount and expenditures of $34,900 per student. Over the next seven years, W&L's scholarship pool dropped rapidly, bottoming out in 2011 at 21% of tuition before rebounding in 2012 to 31%. During the same seven years, WUSTL's discount rose steadily and now stands at high of 33%. The result of which is that WUSTL and W&L appeared to have switched rank positions in *U.S. News* when comparing 1998 to 2011 with WUSTL at 19 versus 37, and W&L at 34 versus 20. In comparing these two law schools side by side, W&L appeared to have suffered a financial retrenchment and the resulting reduction in financial aid made it virtually impossible to compete as it had with attractive scholarship offers. In addition, WUSTL maintained a lower cost structure with the case-method curriculum as compared to W&L's new

capital-intensive third year curriculum and WUSTL was able to spread its fixed costs over a larger student census of 971 versus W&L's smaller census of 399.

Final Thoughts on the Four Schools

The two schools improving in rank, Washington University and Indiana University, appear to have benefitted from multiple large donor gifts leading to material increases in operating funds. After receiving these gifts, each school invested liberally in faculty appointments and robust student financial aid packages to attract the best-qualified scholars and students. For both law schools, student quality increased dramatically and rapidly.

The two schools dropping in rank, the University of Washington and Washington and Lee University appeared to have deteriorating revenue streams. While the University of Washington failed to report information that might explain its fiscal status definitively, it appears that the school's income did enable it to invest as Washington University and Indiana University chose to invest. Washington & Lee made a number of strategic decisions and changed direction mid-stream with its scholarship policy resulting in a dramatic decrease in student scholarships. Given the magnitude of that change and the intentional climb in discount rate, Washington and Lee's fiscal resources must have declined and thus, the administration was compelled to pull back on its scholarship offers. Perhaps for financial reasons, Washington & Lee also decided not to establish a fellowship program to employ its own unemployed graduates and suffered a steep decline in employment that negatively impacted its overall *U.S. News* score.

The most notable take-away is that with the exception of the University of Washington, a public school with a very small endowment, the three other schools employed aggressive and expensive student recruitment strategies during the period 1998 to 2012. The resulting student quality improvement provided for rapid ranking increases and when the funding was diminished

significantly, as in the case of Washington & Lee, student quality declined and rapid ranking decreases followed.

CHAPTER 7

RECOMMENDATIONS

Rankings capture public attention and are popular for a number of reasons. Consumers like contests and prospective students, when faced with a major investment of $100,000 or more on a product they know little about, seek information on what might be the best possible option for them. Unfortunately, numerical indicators carry a false air of precision, which may lead some applicants to give them far too much weight.

By the very construct of *U.S. News'* methodology, the law rankings presume that all law schools are doing the same thing – all have the same goals and can be fairly compared with each other along the same set of dimensions (Sauder and Espeland, 2007) (Stake, 2006). Law schools are not all operating in the same market. In fact, ranking all schools on specific dimensions, promotes the idea that many schools are below the median and thus, are below average.

Of course, *U.S. News* rankings are useful only to extent that the reader values the same things that *U.S. News* does and gives them the same weight. If rankings include a given factor, schools will shift resources to improving that factor and away from factors that count for less in the rankings, pushing spending on a factor beyond the optimum. Therefore, students that wish for the most prestigious school should likely focus on *U.S. News* reputation, not *U.S. News* rank. Students that wish to become big firm partners in a target city might be better served by studying various firms to learn where their partners' attended law school.

U.S. News has created a prisoners dilemma where each school will rank higher if it defers to *U.S. News* but all schools are worse off for deferring to *U.S. News*. In this chapter, I seek to

identify possible options to improve the *U.S. News* methodology. Stake (2006) outlines three straightforward ways to approach improving the rankings: 1) increase validity of rankings; 2) increase the number of rankings; and, 3) use rankings to create beneficial incentives, not harmful ones. In the recommendations that follow, I propose eight methodological changes that are focused on improving the validity of *U.S. News'* rankings.

Suggested changes to U.S. News methodology to increase validity

1. Apply a forced mean and a forced standard deviation

To eliminate sensitivity in relative ranks of schools when top or bottom school data changes, the computation of the "overall scores" can be modified. By use of a forced mean and forced standard deviation before adding all variables together, *U.S. News* could eliminate the forced ceiling score of 100 and floor score of 0 (Seto, 2007). [26] Rankings would then become more useful to prospective students interested in law schools now described as Tier 4. After making this change, *U.S. News* could publish individual scores for every law school instead of simply listing those in the final tier alphabetically to avoid giving the bottom-rated law school a "0" overall score.

2. Report overall scores to two decimal places instead of rounding to the nearest integer.

This change would reduce the number of rank ties each year and also, eliminate the material shifting of schools due to very insignificant changes in data. Admittedly, if overall scores where extended to two decimal places this would create greater precision and thus, would initially disadvantage some law schools that fall from a tie to a lower rank. However, thereafter all law schools would benefit from reduced sensitivity in the model.

3. Eliminate the tier structure

[26] In his 2007 study of the 2008 Rankings, Seto suggests a mean of 75 and standard deviation of 10, resulting in scores of 101.48 for Yale and 56.59 for the bottom school.

Due to arbitrary changes by *U.S. News* in methodology, law schools on the cusp of a tier may well drop to a lower tier. Despite the fact that the change may be caused by an insignificant difference, this drop may be perceived as catastrophic for a law school (Ibid, p. 560). There is no inherent value in the tiers that *U.S. News* has created and thus, given the harm created for some law schools, the tiers should be eliminated. As a practical matter, *U.S. News* need only eliminate the 4th Tier since, in 2012, *U.S. News* ranked all schools through Tier 3 with individual ranks.

4. Modify survey questions and the related scoring scale

First, *U.S. News* would benefit from reframing survey questions for academics to rate law schools based on scholarly reputation, not school quality. It is more likely that academics are informed on this point as opposed to assessing the quality of every U.S. law school's program.

Second, *U.S. News* should allow respondents to return fractional answers – for instance, a score might be returned as 4.9 for Harvard instead of 4 or 5. A less clear question for some might be, does Washington and Lee, or Indiana deserve a 3, 4 or a 5? The answer is likely to be none of these responses, and thus, the ability to return a score of 3.75, 4.25 or 4.5, while far from precise, would be more instructive and logical.

Third, reframe questions for lawyers and judges to rate law schools based on the quality of graduates and not law school quality. Lawyers and judges are further removed from legal education at all law schools than legal academics, therefore it is absurd to ask these respondents to rate schools for which they have no first-hand knowledge.

5. Recalibrate the LSAT Median calculations

First, *U.S. News* should eliminate the conversion of LSAT scores to percentiles and instead of using the median LSAT, consider use of the 50th or the 100th student's score. Whether the 50th or the 100th is the right number and should be used is somewhat dependent upon class

size. While the 50th or 100th are not available, this information is as easy to calculate as the present median (Seto, p. 525). In a class of 200 students, the median is currently between the 100th and 101st student. In a very large class, as found at Harvard or New York University, by using the 100th student as the quality measure, Harvard and New York University would have reduced incentives to seek the highest LSAT median possible in classes of 300 or more students. This negative incentive drives both Harvard's and New York University's scholarship pools higher for the top half of their respective incoming class and therefore, as a practical matter, serves to pull students from other elite, but lower ranked, top-14 schools. This incentive has ripple effect throughout the entire *U.S. News* ranking hierarchy, compelling most law schools to spend beyond the optimum for applicants with high LSAT scores.

Second, *U.S. News* should request that law schools report the LSAT and UGPA for transfer students into the second year class. By blending these scores with those LSAT and UGPA scores for the first year class, *U.S. News* might reverse the negative incentive created each year by gathering only the LSAT and UGPA for a school's first year class. Given *U.S. News* current calculation method, many law schools appear to shrink the first year class to obtain particular median LSAT and UGPA scores and then admit a large cohort of transfer students in the second year when the LSAT and UGPA are not measured. For students that are transferring for personal reasons or to "trade up" in prestige or rank, options will still be available for them to transfer. However, by forcing schools to report LSAT and UGPA information for transfer students, the skimming of rising first year students will begin to dissipate. The disruption in the curricular program for both students and professors will be greatly diminished.

6. Rethink the UGPA Median weighting

UGPAs are not reliable since they are not comparable, but it is not prudent to focus admission decisions solely on an applicant's LSAT score. However, *U.S. News* could consider reducing the weight of UGPA. As discussed in Chapter 4, the median UGPA is a complex input that is very difficult to standardize since grade inflation may occur at some institutions as compared to others. Also, undergraduate programs may vary in difficulty by institution and by discipline.

7. Change the Bar Pass Rate calculation, or eliminate it altogether

The bar passage rate is problematic for several reasons. The bar exam is broken into two portions, the state exam and the multi-state exam (MBE). Each state exam is different whereas the multi-state is uniform across all test takers. The rate measured is the state bar passage rate and not the MBE. The rate for some jurisdictions will be affected by the difficulty of the state exam that will vary among states, and a large number of unaccredited ABA law schools in the state.

Several options are available to improve this variable. One option would be to change the computation method from the product of the school's bar pass rate divided by the state's average bar pass rate to measure the difference in school's bar pass to 100% as compared to the variance for the state's average bar pass. In this case, the calculation would be 100% minus the School's rate/100% minus the state average rate). By modifying this calculation, *U.S. News* would reduce distortion for schools with high pass rates and eliminate the "California effect".

Another option, which is my preference, would be to eliminate the use of the state bar exam in the *U.S. News* rankings and instead, use only the MBE. The bar exam is made up of the state and MBE sections. The MBE is a nationally uniform measure of legal education and thus, no computational manipulation would be required to make school averages comparable. Most

law graduates take bar preparation courses prior to the bar exam. Therefore, the argument could be made that law schools did not prepare graduates for the bar. Presumably, gathering all necessary legal concepts and theories in order to pass the state bar and the MBE in a two-month course is very difficult absent a legal education, but admittedly, not entirely impossible.

8. Develop verification procedures for Expenditures per Student

Some critics suggest eliminating the Expenditures per Student factor altogether (Seto, 2007; Posner, 2006). The underlying reasons for their criticisms are numerous, but all criticisms focus on differences in accounting practices, such as misinterpretations in what belongs in spending categories. In the absence of any external independent verification, *U.S. News* takes school Expenditures per Student submissions and converts relative comparisons into unreliable indicators. Further, contrary to common sense and reasonable business practices, the current winner-take-all system ignores the notion of diminishing returns and does not subdivide scholarly support from instructional support. I concur that in the world that is *U.S. News,* economies of scale are problematic and spending more is assumed to always improve quality. These notions are both absurd and hilarious in constrained fiscal environments. However, ignoring how the money is spent is not the answer either.

If the ABA published all information it gathers for the statistical Take-offs then verification would be the act of publication. In that way, schools would be subject to comment and reproach for incorrect data, whether through clerical error or intentional misstatement. Also, working as a self-correcting mechanism, publication of annual law school operating data would bring to light any wildly variant interpretations of direct versus indirect allocations. However, *U.S. News* has no reason to encourage the ABA to publish this information since it is clear that if the ABA published all data it collects publicly, other competitive rankings could be developed

and law schools would no longer be captive to one commercial publication's opinion as is the case now with *U.S. News*. Therefore, I agree with many critics that only when multiple rankings can compete with *U.S. News'* annual law rankings will legal education be better served (Sauder and Espeland, 2007).

More creative options for meeting consumer needs

What do law school applicants really want to know and what if we had the collective option to motivate *U.S. News* to change? I would hope to design a publication and rankings process that answers the most frequent inquiries of applicants. The four most pressing questions that are likely considered by applicants and posed to admission personnel during a recruiting season:

a. *Quality:* What do informed people think about your school's program?
b. *Cost:* How much will I owe in loans at graduation and how much will it cost me to repay them (calculation of interest)?
c. *Value:* Will you provide me with a scholarship and thus, discount my tuition over the three years?
d. *Return on Investment* ("ROI", as defined as job prospects): what job can I obtain?

The far more difficult questions revolve around the objective determination of quality and the calculation of return on investment. Addressing the cost and value inquiries are relatively straightforward, particularly if the law school offers the student a stated scholarship over three years, which is the established norm for qualified candidates. If the student's future expectations hinge on a obtaining a highly competitive position within a narrow range of employers in a particular city then disappointment may be unavoidable. However, if the student can determine his or her path generally then a range of schools can be selected and a number of reasonably instructive ROI estimates can be made. For example, if a prospective student wishes to work in the professoriate, then logically he or she would only care about what academics think in

selecting a law school, or if a prospective student wishes to obtain a clerkship, logically he or she may only focus on what judges think about various schools.

To offer that type of information, *U.S. News* would need to reconstruct its rankings in a variety of ways. First, law schools might be ranked by different categories of practice such that a list is created for the "best law school to go to if…" a student wishes to practice in - *National Law Journal's* "AMLaw 100" [27] or the "AMLaw 250" firms; regional firms; small, local firms and nonprofit organizations - or perhaps, serve as a judicial clerk or join the professoriate. While these categories are far from exhaustive, the short list above creates a basic foundation for developing a new structure to advise and guide applicants who are interested in more than a one-dimensional ranking.

Second, since law schools do not compete in a unified market, it is of critical importance to determine a classification system for multiple market rankings at the national, regional and local levels. Henderson and Morriss (2007) found that law students are willing to attend a school of lower ranking if graduating from that school will help them find a job. In their statistical analysis, they found that regional law schools in large, growing legal markets (controlling for other factors) attracted more high-LSAT students between 1993 and 2004 than did schools located in small or struggling legal markets, even when the schools in struggling markets were ranked higher. Similarly, in Seto's 2011 paper, "Where do Partners Come From? ", Seto finds that legal hiring is markedly regional, and that most law schools are similarly regional. He attempted to answer the question, "Which law schools produce the largest numbers of partners at the top 100 national law firms?" His research demonstrated that a school may place high in the *U.S. News* rankings, but that does not necessarily mean it will be a feeder to law firms outside

[27] In his August 17, 2011 blog post, Law Professor Brian Leiter comments that *NLJ* 100 firms are heavily concentrated in the Northeast corridor, which is a factor in the feeder schools listed but nonetheless, the data may be instructive for prospective students as they consider which law school to attend

the region in which it is located. In his research, Yale appears on just two major market lists, New York (10th) and Washington, DC (7th); Stanford only the major market list for California lists appearing as a feeder for Los Angeles (10th), San Francisco (8th), and San Diego (5th). Stanford's relatively poor showing in San Francisco is particularly surprising (Seto, p. 7-11).

There are a number of paradigms for ranking as evidenced by *U.S. News'* approach to undergraduate schools versus law schools. Indeed, the existing *U. S. News* law rankings separate part-time programs from the full-time programs. While there may be multiple methods, *U.S. News* might use a method for ranking law schools such as faculty productivity, graduate placement success in major markets, and employer surveys as all of these methods tend to favor the wealthier law schools. An alternative to a single rank approach would be to look at graduate placement not in terms of percentage employed, but in terms of where graduates work (geographic) and what types of jobs they accept (diversity).

To examine the geographic alternative, I turned to NALP. Each year, law schools report to NALP on the nature of graduates' employment. For each school, NALP outlines ten regions to report geographic diversity of a law school's graduating class. The ten regions are: New England (CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT); Mid Atlantic (NJ, NY, PA); East North Central (IL, IN, MI, OH, WI); West North Central (IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD), South Atlantic (DC, GA, FL, SC, NC, VA, WVA, MD, DE); East South Central (AL, KY, MS, TN); West South Central (AR, LA, OK, TX), Mountain (AZ, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, UT, WY), Pacific (CA, AK, HI, OR, WA) and non- U.S. These regional groups are quite broad in some cases, particularly Mid Atlantic and South Atlantic. In both of those regions, the New York and Washington, DC major markets are aggregated with other states, making it difficult to determine how many graduates

accept positions in major markets where larger law firms and key governmental appointments may be found.

For each law school profile, NALP provides only the regions employing the largest number of graduates for each institution. However, in the NALP survey, the survey also includes the top ten jurisdictions (typically, expressed as city, state) where each law school has reported their graduates were employed. In the *2010 NALP Guide*, *Section F - Areas of Practice and Employment* for the most recent graduating class, I reviewed data for Georgia State University College of Law ("GSU") and noted that GSU reported ten jurisdictions with the largest placement number of that year's graduates. GSU reported as one of the ten jurisdictions, Europe, but in reviewing the regional breakouts, only .5% of the graduating class was reportedly employed in this non-US region (*NALP Directory of Law Schools* 2009-2010, p. 214). Estimating their graduating class at 200 students, I calculate that only one graduate accepted an appointment in Europe and thus, the majority of their graduates could be assumed to work in the other nine markets specified. This example is the exception. In most cases, law schools report in their list of ten cities or jurisdictions, major markets such as New York City; Washington, DC; Philadelphia, PA; Chicago, IL; Atlanta, GA; Boston, MA; Houston, TX; Los Angeles, CA; and San Francisco, CA. However, since those cities are aggregated in the NALP regions discussed above, there is no method by which to derive how many graduates may have landed in a major market. While NALP's use of domestic census regions seems numerically precise, the regional approach makes it difficult to carve out how many graduates actually work in major markets like New York City and Washington, DC. For example, New York City is lumped into the region Mid Atlantic that includes New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and Washington, DC is lumped in the

South Atlantic with includes Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.

Placement in major markets signifies a national law school. To rank law schools in a meaningful way for prospective applicants to assess ROI, *U.S. News* could request each law school to report how many graduates accept positions in the largest legal markets. By extracting these major markets from placement numbers for each law school, it is then possible to determine how many graduates elect employment in the school's region and the percent employed outside that region. If more than 50% accept positions in the largest legal markets, then there is little question that the law school should be classified as national given their graduate's appeal to major market employers. Furthermore, it is critical to gain this specific information to avoid improperly classifying schools that are located in major markets and tossing these schools out of "national" rankings automatically without further analysis. There are a large number of schools that fall in this category: New York City (Columbia University, New York University, Fordham University); Washington, DC (Georgetown University, George Washington University, American University, Catholic University, Howard University); Chicago (University of Chicago, Northwestern University); Atlanta (Emory University, John Marshall Law School and GSU).

Not all students aim to become big-firm partners; indeed, many other rewarding career paths can be pursued in the law. Nonetheless, most law school applicants are likely to view a law schools' graduate placement in large, national law firms as material. Seto's 2011 study's most important conclusion is that hiring and partnering, even by national law firms, is remarkably local and *U.S. News* rank is often a poor predictor of graduate placement.

Chart 7-1: 2012 Placement percentages by region for *U.S. News* Top-50 law schools
In descending order by percentage of employment outside of the home region

2012 *U.S. News* Rank	Law School	Locale	New England (NE)	Middle Atlantic (MA)	East North Central (ENC)	West North Central (WNC)	South Atlantic (S Atl)	East South Central (ESC)	West South Central (WSC)	Mountain (MTN)	Pacific (PCF)	Non-US (FOR)	10%	15%	25%	50%	75%	90%	%EOR
18	Washington University in St. Louis	ENC	2.5%	14.0%	16.5%	25.5%	17.0%	3.0%	6.0%	4.5%	7.5%	3.5%	4	3	1	0	0	0	83.5%
20	George Washington University (DC)	MA	3.0%	17.0%	3.0%	1.0%	65.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	6.0%	0.0%	2	2	1	1	0	0	81.0%
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	ESC	1.9%	11.5%	12.9%	0.5%	31.6%	20.6%	6.7%	3.4%	7.2%	3.8%	4	2	1	0	0	0	79.4%
11	Duke University (NC)	MA	2.5%	23.7%	5.4%	0.5%	42.4%	3.0%	6.9%	2.0%	13.8%	0.0%	3	2	1	0	0	0	76.4%
14	Georgetown University (DC)	MA	4.0%	26.0%	4.0%	2.0%	47.0%	1.0%	3.0%	2.0%	8.0%	3.0%	2	2	2	0	0	0	74.0%
1	Yale University (CT)	MA	12.4%	27.5%	4.3%	0.5%	23.0%	0.5%	6.9%	4.3%	15.0%	5.4%	4	2	1	0	0	0	72.3%
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	MA	3.5%	28.1%	28.1%	2.4%	11.8%	0.5%	2.7%	3.5%	17.2%	2.2%	4	3	2	0	0	0	71.9%
2	Harvard University (MA)	MA	12.2%	33.3%	7.6%	0.9%	17.6%	0.9%	4.6%	2.5%	17.5%	3.0%	4	3	1	0	0	0	66.7%
5	University of Chicago	ENC	0.5%	19.0%	36.0%	2.5%	11.0%	2.0%	6.0%	3.0%	19.0%	1.0%	4	3	1	0	0	0	64.0%
47	Tulane University (LA)	WSC	2.5%	12.3%	3.0%	0.5%	20.2%	2.0%	41.9%	3.5%	12.3%	2.0%	4	2	1	0	0	0	58.1%
23	University of Notre Dame	ENC	2.0%	16.0%	38.0%	3.0%	16.0%	1.0%	5.0%	1.0%	10.0%	2.0%	3	3	1	0	0	0	56.0%
3	Stanford University (CA)	PFC	1.7%	19.7%	2.9%	0.0%	19.8%	1.2%	4.2%	2.9%	45.9%	1.7%	3	3	1	0	0	0	54.1%
9	University of Virginia	S ATL	4.0%	22.0%	5.0%	1.0%	46.0%	3.0%	7.0%	1.0%	9.0%	2.0%	2	2	1	0	0	0	54.0%
27	University of Iowa	WSC	1.6%	3.1%	21.5%	47.6%	9.4%	0.0%	2.6%	7.3%	6.8%	0.0%	2	2	1	0	0	0	52.4%
12	Northwestern University (IL)	ENC	4.1%	22.6%	48.1%	1.5%	7.5%	0.4%	3.0%	2.3%	9.8%	0.7%	2	2	1	0	0	0	51.9%
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	ENC	3.6%	2.6%	49.8%	1.6%	18.9%	6.3%	2.1%	3.6%	9.9%	1.6%	2	2	1	0	0	0	50.2%
22	Boston University	NE	50.0%	24.0%	3.0%	0.0%	8.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	10.0%	2.0%	2	2	1	0	0	0	50.0%
30	**Washington and Lee University (VA)**	S ATL	2.0%	20.0%	5.0%	1.0%	52.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	7.0%	2.0%	2	2	1	1	0	0	49.0%
35	University of Alabama	ESC	0.0%	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%	27.0%	54.0%	5.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2	2	2	1	0	0	46.0%
27	**Boston College**	NE	56.8%	23.5%	1.9%	0.4%	8.7%	0.0%	0.4%	1.5%	5.7%	1.1%	2	2	1	1	0	0	43.2%
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	MTN	0.7%	4.0%	4.0%	2.6%	6.0%	1.3%	5.3%	56.9%	16.6%	2.6%	2	2	1	1	0	0	43.1%
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	WNC	1.5%	4.5%	10.0%	56.0%	10.5%	1.0%	3.5%	4.0%	6.5%	1.0%	2	1	1	1	0	0	42.5%
30	**Emory University (GA)**	S ATL	2.9%	22.5%	3.8%	0.0%	57.9%	4.3%	2.9%	0.0%	4.8%	1.0%	2	2	1	1	0	0	42.2%
13	Cornell University (NY)	MA	4.0%	60.0%	8.0%	1.0%	10.0%	0.0%	2.0%	3.0%	10.0%	2.0%	1	1	1	1	0	0	40.0%
7	**University of Pennsylvania**	MA	3.2%	60.6%	3.9%	0.4%	14.5%	0.4%	1.6%	1.6%	11.8%	2.0%	3	1	1	1	0	0	39.4%
4	**Columbia University (NY)**	MA	2.0%	63.5%	2.3%	1.3%	9.5%	0.3%	2.3%	1.0%	13.0%	3.0%	2	1	1	1	0	0	34.7%
35	University of Wisconsin–Madison	ENC	0.8%	5.9%	67.3%	6.6%	5.9%	0.5%	3.5%	1.2%	6.3%	2.0%	1	1	1	1	0	0	32.7%
27	Col. of William and Mary	S ATL	1.0%	15.0%	6.0%	0.1%	67.0%	1.0%	3.0%	4.0%	2.0%	0.1%	2	1	1	1	0	0	32.1%
14	University of Texas–Austin	WSC	0.5%	8.2%	2.4%	0.2%	8.7%	0.5%	68.0%	2.7%	7.7%	1.2%	1	1	1	1	0	0	32.0%
6	**New York University**	AM	3.4%	68.2%	2.0%	0.8%	9.1%	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%	13.7%	0.0%	2	1	1	1	0	0	31.8%
35	Ohio State University (Moritz)	ENC	1.0%	7.0%	71.0%	0.5%	10.5%	1.0%	2.5%	1.5%	4.0%	1.0%	2	1	1	1	0	0	29.0%
50	**American University (Washington) (DC)**	S ATL	2.5%	12.2%	2.5%	0.5%	71.2%	0.9%	1.1%	2.3%	6.1%	0.7%	2	1	1	1	0	0	28.8%
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	ENC	0.1%	3.3%	60.4%	3.3%	10.8%	0.9%	1.4%	2.8%	4.2%	1.4%	2	1	1	1	0	0	28.2%
9	**University of California–Berkeley**	PCF	2.0%	11.0%	2.0%	1.0%	7.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	72.0%	2.0%	2	1	1	1	0	0	28.0%
42	University of Arizona (Rogers)	MTN	0.5%	4.0%	0.0%	0.5%	3.5%	0.0%	2.5%	75.5%	13.0%	0.5%	2	1	1	1	1	0	24.5%
40	Arizona State University (O'Connor)	MTN	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%	1.0%	3.0%	1.0%	2.0%	79.0%	11.0%	0.0%	2	1	1	1	1	0	23.0%
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	S ATL	1.4%	11.0%	2.1%	0.7%	77.8%	0.7%	3.5%	2.1%	0.7%	0.0%	2	1	1	1	1	0	22.2%
30	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	S ATL	2.6%	6.2%	4.6%	0.5%	80.0%	1.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1	1	1	1	1	0	19.9%
30	University of Washington	PCF	0.0%	5.7%	1.1%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	81.3%	1.1%	1	1	1	1	1	0	18.7%
47	University of Colorado–Boulder	MTN	1.4%	2.2%	0.7%	1.4%	2.9%	1.4%	1.4%	81.3%	5.0%	2.2%	1	1	1	1	1	0	18.6%
42	University of Maryland	S ATL	1.0%	12.0%	1.0%	0.0%	83.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2	1	1	1	1	0	17.0%
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	Pacific	1.0%	6.0%	1.0%	0.0%	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%	84.0%	0.0%	1	1	1	1	1	0	16.0%
40	**George Mason University (VA)**	S ATL	0.5%	4.2%	0.5%	0.0%	87.4%	0.5%	2.3%	1.4%	2.3%	0.9%	1	1	1	1	1	0	12.6%
42	University of Utah (Quinney)	MTN	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.0%	0.0%	1.0%	88.0%	6.0%	1.0%	1	1	1	1	1	0	12.0%
35	University of Georgia	S ATL	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	88.6%	4.7%	2.6%	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%	1	1	1	1	1	0	11.4%
50	**Yeshiva University (Cardozo) (NY)**	MA	2.8%	88.7%	0.6%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	2.8%	1.5%	1	1	1	1	1	0	11.3%
42	**University of California (Hastings)**	PCF	0.0%	3.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	89.0%	2.0%	1	1	1	1	1	0	11.0%
23	**University of California–Davis**	PCF	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	91.0%	1.0%	1	1	1	1	1	1	10.0%
16	**University of California–Los Angeles**	PCF	0.3%	4.3%	0.7%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	85.5%	0.3%	1	1	1	1	1	0	9.9%
50	Florida State University	S ATL	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	0.4%	90.4%	2.1%	2.1%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1	1	1	1	1	1	9.6%
47	University of Florida (Levin)	S ATL	0.5%	3.1%	0.5%	0.0%	90.1%	0.3%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%	1	1	1	1	1	1	8.4%
30	**Fordham University (NY)**	MA	1.7%	85.1%	0.2%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.7%	0.6%	1	1	1	1	1	0	6.7%
50	Southern Methodist University	WSC	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	95.2%	1.9%	0.8%	0.0%	1	1	1	1	1	1	4.9%

Absent specific information on major market employment by law school, I attempted to classify each law school in the top-50 *U.S. News* 2012 rankings. In Table 7-1, I have created a listing, in descending rank order, for the Top-50 law schools by employment percentage outside

("%EOR") of a law school's home region ("locale"). In providing the percentage of employment by region, I was able to categorize for each law school how many different NALP regions the school reported 10%, 15%, 25%, 50% and 75% of its graduates were employed. Based on the data available for my analysis, most schools appear to have a home market and a secondary market. However, I found that only sixteen schools had more than 50% of their graduates reporting employment outside of the school's home region and perhaps, indicating the school is a national school. I found it surprisingly that Washington University, George Washington University and Vanderbilt University illustrate the greatest regional dispersion of graduates. However, within the sixteen-school group that arguably may be designated as national, Tulane University appeared and seems misplaced. Also, four of the top-14 schools that are located in major markets did not appear: New York University, Columbia University, University of California – Berkeley and University of Pennsylvania. For these schools, many of their graduates subsequently accept employment in the same major markets where the school is located, or it's home market. The regional aggregation distorts this group of school's placement patterns by inflating the regional placement percentages. While I may be able to mine placement data in major markets over time from individual law schools, it would be quite difficult to do absent willingness of each law school to report its placement percentages by region and separating out those graduates employed in major markets. Therefore, I found innumerable obstacles in my attempts to rank law schools by national, regional or local graduate placement.

Conclusion

U.S. News has developed a high stakes competition where law schools seek to increase their rank by engaging in various strategies. While it may well be desirable to reject a single scale for determining whether one law school is better than another, *U.S. News'* published

rankings do provide relevant information to law school applicants and legal employers. Deans and law school administrators understand that the *U.S. News* game is a Red Queen competition where every school is working as hard as it can just to hold its relative position. For the elite top-25 law schools, market dynamics are well recognized among these law schools. Top-25 law schools follow scholarship practices that provide awards to students who may not need the financial support and conversely, do not make scholarships funds readily available for those applicants who do need the scholarship support to attend, based on very *slight* distinctions.

In my review of four schools, Washington University demonstrated the most dramatic change for a top-25 school in ranking during the period, 1998 – 2012. While it is rare, Washington University demonstrates how an institution can catch fire and move up in the rankings. It is rare, however, and a law school really does need all factors to line up perfectly and then make the right strategic decisions.

Reputation appears to change over a long period of time due to an echo effect and while it is possible, as in Washington University's case to make a huge leap in a shorter period, perhaps a decade, it is highly unlikely due to the massive investment that is needed to catch aspirant schools. Since the reputational factors are weighted so heavily in the overall *U.S. News* scores, improving, or at least maintaining, peer and practitioners' judgments are critical for Top-25 schools to maintain their relative place in the rank or, for a non-top 25 school to displace a Top-25 school. While there is likely a link between a University's reputation and that of its law school, I did not evaluate that connection in this work; however, it is likely that less-impressive programs at great universities are pulled along by the institution, just as impressive law schools at less prestigious universities can suffer.

Better rankings can be constructed. My analysis of the underlying data and methodology of the *U.S. News'* rankings leads me to question the reliability and validity of the rankings. I have made a number of recommendations on how to improve the *U.S. News* methodology and in turn, the rankings. Clearly, law schools have different jobs to do for different students and the *U.S. News* rankings lead schools to invest beyond the optimum in areas that may reduce the program quality available to students. As the accrediting agency for law schools, the ABA is in the best position to collect and publish law school information. In fact, the ABA does require law schools to compile and submit vast amounts of information each year. Since rankings require a great deal of data, the ABA could provide this data publicly. In doing so, new and improved rankings would emerge, and *U.S. News* would lose its status as the lone authority on the quality of law schools.

WORKS CITED

Altman Weil. (2010, June 22). *Altman Weil Flash Survey: Law Firms in Transition 2010.* Retrieved November 22, 2010, from Altman Weil.com: http://www.altmanweil.com/LFiT2010.

American Bar Association. *ABA Confidential Take-offs, 1998*. Chicago, IL: ABA.

American Bar Association. *ABA Confidential Take-offs, 1998*. Chicago, IL: ABA.

American Bar Association. *ABA Confidential Take-offs, 1999*. Chicago, IL: ABA.

American Bar Association. *ABA Confidential Take-offs, 2000*. Chicago, IL: ABA.

American Bar Association. *ABA Confidential Take-offs, 2001*. Chicago, IL: ABA.

American Bar Association. *ABA Confidential Take-offs, 2002*. Chicago, IL: ABA.

American Bar Association. *ABA Confidential Take-offs, 2003*. Chicago, IL: ABA.

American Bar Association. *ABA Confidential Take-offs, 2004*. Chicago, IL: ABA.

American Bar Association. *ABA Confidential Take-offs, 2005*. Chicago, IL: ABA.

American Bar Association. *ABA Confidential Take-offs, 2006*. Chicago, IL: ABA.

American Bar Association. *ABA Confidential Take-offs, 2007*. Chicago, IL: ABA.

American Bar Association. *ABA Confidential Take-offs, 2008*. Chicago, IL: ABA.

American Bar Association. *ABA Confidential Take-offs, 2009*. Chicago, IL: ABA.

American Bar Association. *ABA Confidential Take-offs, 2010*. Chicago, IL: ABA.

American Bar Association. *ABA Confidential Take-offs, 2011*. Chicago, IL: ABA.

American Bar Association. (2010). *ABA Standards for Approval of Law Schoools and Interpretations.* Last retrieved December, 2011, from American Bar Association: http://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/standards.html

American Bar Association. (2010). *Report of the Special Committee on the U.S. News and World Report Rankings.*

Burch, P. (2009). *Hidden Markets: The New Education Privatization.* New York: Routledge.

Baumol, W. J. (2004). Red-queen games: Arms races, rule of law and market economies. *14*, 234 - 247.

Barnett, W., & Sorenson, O. (2002). The Red Queen in organizational creation and development. *11*, 289 - 325.

Bell, T.W. (2006, May 28). *Whence Come the Median LSATs and GPAs Used in the Rankings?* Retrieved November 27, 2010, from Agoraphilia: Http://agoraphilia.blogspot.com/2006/05/whence-come-median-lsats-and-gpas-used.html.

Bell, T. W. (2009, July 23). *Z-Scores in Model of 2010 USN&WR Law School Rankings*. Retrieved November 27, 2010, from Agoraphilia: http://agoraphilia.blogspot.com

Brennan, T. E., & LeDuc, D. (2008). *Judging the Law Schools*, 10th Edition . Retrieved November 22, 2010, from http://www.cooley.edu/rankings/index.html.

Caron, P. L. (2010, May 12). *Did 16 Law Schools Commit Rankings Malpractice?* Retrieved October 27, 2010, from TaxProf Blog: http://taxprof.typepad.com

Caron, P., & Gely, R. (2004). What Law Schools Can Learn From Billy Beane and The Oakland Athletics. *Texas Law Review* , 1483 - 1554.

Carroll, L. (1960). *The annotated Alice: Alice's adventures in wonderland and through the looking-glass* . New York: New American Library.

De Vise, D (2009, December 18). Washington and Lee takes law students from class to court. *Washington Post*. Last retrieved October 5, 2011 from: http://www.washingtonpost.com/

Derfus, P. J., Maggitti, P. G., Grimm, C. M., & Smith, K. G. (2008). The Red Queen Effect: Competitive Actions And Firm Performance. *Academy of Management Journal*. *51* (1), 61 - 80.

Efrati, A. (2007, September 24). *Hard Case: Job Market Wanes for U.S. Lawyers - Growth of legal sector lags broader economy and law schools proliferate*. Retrieved August 1, 2010, from Wall Street Journal: http://www.wsj.com.

Faulkner, D. O., & Campbell, A. (2003). *The Oxford Handbook on Strategy* (Vol. I). (D. O. Faulkner, & A. Campbell, Eds.) New York: Oxford University Press.

Gely, R. (2006). Segmented Rankings For Segmented Markets. *Indiana Law Journal , 81*, 293-298.

Grant, R. M. (2010). *Contemporary Strategy Analysis.* West Sussex: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Hamel, G., & Prahalad, C. (1994). *Competing for the Future.* Boston: Harvard Business School Press.

Henderson, W., & Morriss, A. (2006). Student Quality as Measured by LSAT Scores:Migration Patterns in the U.S. News Era. *Indiana Law Journal , 81*, 163.

Henderson, W., & Morriss, A. (2007, June 22). Law Schools Have Only Themselves to Blame for Power of *'U.S. News'* Rankings, *The American Lawyer*. Last retrieved July 20, 2011 from http://www.law.com/jsp/article.jsp?id=1182330351869.

Henderson, W. (2009, September 3). Drawing the Right Lessions from the Bleak Entry-Level Legal Job Market. Retrieved July 23, 2010, from *Empirical Legal Studies*: http://www.elsblog.org/the_empirical_legal_studi/archives.html

Henderson, W. D. (2010, November). Why the Job Market is changing. *The National Jurist*. Retrieved November 27, 2010, from *National Jurist*: http://www.nxtbook.com/nxtbooks/cypress/nationaljurist1110/ - /20.

Jones, L. (2008, June 2). A Deluge of Law Schools: As many as 10 are in the works - but are they needed? Retrieved August 7, 2010, from *National Law Journal*: http://www.law.com.

Klein, S. P., & Hamilton, L. (1998). *The Validity of the U.S. News and World Report Law School Rankings.* The Association of American Law Schools.

Leiter, B. (2000). Measuring the Academic Distinction of Law Faculties. *The Journal of Legal Studies*, 29: S1, 451-493.

Leiter, B. (2003, May). Brian Leiter's Law School Rankings. Retrieved October 27, 2010, from http://www.leiterrankings.com/new/index.shtml

Leiter, B. (2006, September 1). Top 20 Law Schools by Size of Endowment (based on data from 2000). *Brian Leiter's Law School Reports*, Retrieved September 3, 2011, from: http://leiterlawschool.typepad.com/leiter/2006/09/top_20_law_scho.html.

Lowrey, A. (2010, October 28). A Case of Supply v. Demand: Law schools are manufacturing more lawyers than America needs, and law students aren't happy about it. Retrieved November 27, 2010, from Slate: http://www.slate.com/id/2272621/.

Moon, Y. (2010). *Different: Escaping the Competitive Herd.* New York: Crown Business.

Moran, J. (2006). Of Rankings and Regulation: Are the *U.S. News & World Report* Rankings Really a Subversive Force in Legal Education? *The Next Generation of Law School Rankings.* Bloomington: Indiana Law Journal.

Morse, R. (2010, May 20). U.S. News Takes Steps to Stop Law Schools From Manipulating the Rankings. *U.S. News & World Report*. Last retrieved December 2, 2011, from Morse Code: http://www.usnews.com/education/blogs/college-rankings-blog/2010/05

Morse, R. & Flanigan, S. (2011, March 14). Law School Rankings Methodology. *(U.S. News & World Report)* Last Retrieved October 29, 2011 from U.S. News Education: http://usnews.com

Morriss, A. P. (2005). The Market For Legal Education and Freedom of Association: Why the "Solomon Amendment" is Constitutional and Law Schools are not Expressive Associations. *William & Mary Bill of Rights Journal , 14* (2), 415-473.

National Association for Law Placement. (1998) *NALP Directory of Law Schools, 1998.* Washington, DC: NALP, Inc.

National Association for Law Placement. (1999) *NALP Directory of Law Schools, 1999.* Washington, DC: NALP, Inc.

National Association for Law Placement. (2000) *NALP Directory of Law Schools, 2000.* Washington, DC: NALP, Inc.

National Association for Law Placement. (2001) *NALP Directory of Law Schools, 2001.* Washington, DC: NALP, Inc.

National Association for Law Placement. (2002) *NALP Directory of Law Schools, 2002.* Washington, DC: NALP, Inc.

National Association for Law Placement. (2003) *NALP Directory of Law Schools, 2003.* Washington, DC: NALP, Inc.

National Association for Law Placement. (2004) *NALP Directory of Law Schools, 2004.* Washington, DC: NALP, Inc.

National Association for Law Placement. (2005) *NALP Directory of Law Schools, 2005.* Washington, DC: NALP, Inc.

National Association for Law Placement. (2006) *NALP Directory of Law Schools, 2006.* Washington, DC: NALP, Inc.

National Association for Law Placement. (2007) *NALP Directory of Law Schools, 2007.* Washington, DC: NALP, Inc.

National Association for Law Placement. (2008) *NALP Directory of Law Schools, 2008.* Washington, DC: NALP, Inc.

National Association for Law Placement. (2009) *NALP Directory of Law Schools, 2009.* Washington, DC: NALP, Inc.

National Association for Law Placement. (2010) *NALP Directory of Law Schools, 2010.* Washington, DC: NALP, Inc.

National Association for Law Placement. (2011) *NALP Directory of Law Schools, 2011.* Washington, DC: NALP, Inc.

O'Day, P. T., & Kuh, G. D. (2006). Assessing What Matters in Law School: The Law School Survey of Student Engagement. *81* (1).

Posner, R. A., (2005). Law School Rankings. *Indiana University School of Law Symposium on the Next Generation of Law School Rankings Paper,* Available at SSRN: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=703821

Rapoport, N. B. (2006). Eating Our Cake and Having It Too: Why Real Change Is So Difficult in Law Schools. *Indiana Law Journal*, *81*.

Sauder, M., & Espeland, W. (2006). Strength in Numbers? The Advantages of Multiple Rankings. *Indiana Law Journal , 81*, 205.

Sauder, M., & Lancaster, R. (2006). Do Rankings Matter? The Effects of U.S. News & World Report Rankings on the Admissions Process of Law Schools. *40* (5).

Salzer, R. J. (2004). Juris Doctor.com: Are full-time internet law schools the beginning of the end for traditional legal education. *12*.

Schmalbeck, Richard. (December 1998). The Durability of Law School Reputation. *Journal of Legal Education*, Volume 48, Number 4, 568-588.

Senge, P. M. (2007). *The Fifth Discipline: The Art and Practice of the Learning Organization.* New York: Doubleday.

Seto, T. P. (2007). Understanding the U.S. News Law School Rankings. *Southern Methodist University Law Review*, *60*.

Seto, T. P. (2011, August 2). Where Do Partners Come from? *Journal of Legal Education*, Forthcoming; Loyola-LA Legal Studies Paper No. 2011-24. Available at SSRN: *http://ssrn.com/abstract=1903934*

Shepherd, G. B. (2003). No African-American Lawyers Allowed: The Inefficient Racial of the ABA's Accreditation of Law Schools. *Journal of Legal Education , 53* (1), 103-156.

Shepherd, G. B., & Shepherd, W. G. (1998). Scholarly Restraint? ABA Accreditation and Legal Education. *Cardozo Law Review*, *19*: 2091.

Slaughter, S., & Rhoades, G. (2004). *Academic Capitalism and The New Economy.* Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.

Stake, J. E. (2006). The Interplay Between Law School Rankings, Reputations, and Resource Allocation: Ways Rankings Mislead. *Indiana Law Journal*, 81:229-270.

Stake, J. E. (2010). *The Law Ranking Game*. Retrieved November 22, 2010, from Indiana University Maurer School of Law: http://monoborg.law.indiana.edu/LawRank/index.html.

Sullivan, W., Colby, A., Wegner, J. W., Bond, L., & Shulman, L. S. (2007). *Educating Lawyers.* San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

The Association of American Law Schools. (1990). *Statement Regarding Law School Rankings.* Retrieved from http://www.aals.org

Thies, D. (2010). Rethinking Legal Education in Hard Times: The Recession, Practical Legal Education, and The New Job Market. *The Journal of Legal Education*, *59* (4).

Toma, J. D. (2008). Strategy and Higher Education:Differentiation and Legitimacy in Positioning for Prestige. Louisville: Paper presented at the Association for the Study of Higher Education Annual Meeting.

U.S. News & World Report. (2009). *Law School Rankings Methodology 2010*. (S. F. Posted by Robert Morse, Editor) Retrieved July 23, 2010, from U. S. News & World Report: http://www.usnewsuniversitydirectory.com/graduate-schools/methodology-law.aspx.

Van Zandt, D. E. (2010, April 13). *Rankings are Valuable (And Here to Stay).* Retrieved November 2, 2010, from Above the Law: http://abovethelaw.com/2010/04/rankings-are-valuable-and-here-to-stay-so-let's-focus-on-making-them-better/

van Valen, L. (1973). A new evolutionary law. *Evolutionary Theory,*1, 1 - 30.

Voelpel, S., Leibold, M., Tekie, E., & von Krogh, G. (2005). Escaping the Red Queen Effectin Competitive Strategy: Sense-testing Business Models. *European Management Journal , 23* (1), 37 - 49.

Wegner, J. W. (2010). More Complicated Than We Think. *The Journal of Legal Education, 59* (4).

Westfhal, S. (2010). Time to Collaborate on Lawyer Development. *The Journal of Legal Education, 59* (4).

Whitman, D. (2002, April). Doing the Right Thing, *AALS Newsletter*. Retrieved September 13, 2011 from AALS.org at: http://www.aals.org/presidentsmessages/pmapr02.html.

Winter, G. (2003, December 22). A Mighty Fund-Raising Effort Helps Lift a College's Ranking, *New York Times*. Last retrieved September 13, 2011 from http://www.nytimes.com/

Zemsky, R., Shaman, S., & Ianozzi, M. (1997). In Search of Strategic Perspective: A Tool for Mapping the Market in Higher Education. Retrieved July 23, 2010, from Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection Database.

APPENDIX

Appendix A: Current Methodology of *U. S. News* Law School Rankings

Reputation = 40% of the Overall Ranking
(1) Reputation Score by Academics: 25%
(2) Reputation Score by Practitioners: 15%

Selectivity = 25% of the Overall Ranking
(1) Median LSAT: 12.5%
(2) Median GPA: 10%
(3) Acceptance Rate: 2.5%

Placement Success = 20% of the Overall Ranking
(1) Employed at Graduation: 4%
(2) Employed 9 Months Later: 14%
(3) Bar Passage Rate: 2%

Faculty Resources = 15% of the Overall Ranking
(1) Expenditure Per Student: 9.75% averaged over two years
(2) Student/Faculty Ratio: 3%
(3) Per-Student spending (other): 1.5% averaged over two years
(4) Volumes in Library: .075% averaged over two years

Appendix B: *U.S. News* Top-50 Ordinal Ranking by Factor (1998 - 2012)

Factor Data

Rank

Rank	Institution	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Yale University (CT)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Harvard University (MA)	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
3	Stanford University (CA)	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
4	Columbia University (NY)	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
5	University of Chicago	3	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	5	5	5
6	New York University	6	6	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	6	6	6
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	7	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	7
7	University of Pennsylvania	11	8	12	12	10	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7
9	University of California–Berkeley	8	7	10	8	9	7	10	13	11	8	8	6	7	7	9
9	University of Virginia	9	8	7	8	7	7	9	9	8	8	10	9	10	10	9
11	Duke University (NC)	10	8	8	10	10	12	12	10	11	11	10	12	11	11	11
12	Northwestern University (IL)	13	12	12	12	13	11	12	10	10	12	12	9	11	11	12
13	Cornell University (NY)	12	12	10	10	12	13	10	12	11	13	13	12	13	13	13
14	Georgetown University (DC)	14	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
14	University of Texas–Austin	18	29	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	18	16	15	15	14
16	University of California–Los Angeles	16	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	16	15	15	16
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	17	16	16	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	15	17	17	16
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	15	15	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	17	16	18	18	18	18
18	Washington University in St. Louis	37	29	32	29	27	25	25	20	24	19	19	19	19	19	18
20	George Washington University (DC)	24	20	25	23	23	25	22	20	20	19	22	20	20	20	20
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	23	18	18	19	19	18	19	19	19	19	20	22	22	22	20
22	Boston University	31	29	32	32	27	25	28	23	20	22	20	21	22	22	22
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	44	37	36	37	40	39	38	40	36	37	36	36	27	27	23
23	University of California–Davis	39	29	32	41	32	32	31	33	32	34	34	44	28	28	23
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	19	20	23	23	23	25	25	27	26	27	25	27	21	21	23
23	University of Notre Dame	20	25	21	26	27	24	22	20	24	22	28	22	22	22	23
27	Boston College	22	22	27	23	22	22	22	29	27	27	28	26	28	28	27
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	36	34	32	29	34	32	28	29	27	27	31	30	28	28	27
27	University of Iowa	28	24	23	21	20	18	21	23	22	22	24	27	26	26	27
30	Emory University (GA)	29	25	28	26	27	22	27	23	32	26	22	22	22	22	30
30	Fordham University (NY)	26	25	40	32	32	32	31	34	27	32	25	27	34	34	30
30	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	33	25	21	22	23	31	28	27	27	27	36	38	28	28	30
30	University of Washington	25	23	25	26	23	25	45	34	27	27	28	30	34	34	30
30	Washington and Lee University (VA)	20	19	20	20	20	18	19	23	22	22	25	25	34	34	30
35	Ohio State University (Moritz)	45	42	43	37	40	37	38	42	39	39	31	32	34	34	35
35	University of Alabama			50	46	46	47	45	40	41	43	36	32	38	38	35
35	University of Georgia	27	34	36	29	27	32	31	31	36	34	36	32	28	28	35
35	University of Wisconsin–Madison	38	37	29	36	36	25	31	31	32	32	31	36	28	28	35
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	35	34	43	37	34	36	36	34	36	39	36	42	38	38	39
40	George Mason University (VA)					47	47	40	38	41	37	34	38	42	42	40
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	33	29	29	32	38	37	31	34	35	34	44	46	42	42	42
42	University of California (Hastings)		41	29	32	36	40	36	38	39	43	36	38	42	42	42
47	University of Colorado–Boulder	30	45	45	45	38	40	40	50	48	43	36	32	38	38	47

Peer

Rank	Row Labels	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Yale University (CT)	1	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
2	Harvard University (MA)	1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9
3	Stanford University (CA)	6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
4	Columbia University (NY)	1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7
5	University of Chicago	1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6
6	New York University	6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	1	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.5
7	University of Pennsylvania	10	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
9	University of California–Berkeley	6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
9	University of Virginia	6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4
11	Duke University (NC)	14	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
12	Northwestern University (IL)	10	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0
13	Cornell University (NY)	10	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
14	Georgetown University (DC)	14	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2
14	University of Texas–Austin	10	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
16	University of California–Los Angeles	16	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	17	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	18	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
18	Washington University in St. Louis	29	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
20	George Washington University (DC)	24	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	18	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6
22	Boston University	24	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	29	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
23	University of California–Davis	29	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	23	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
23	University of Notre Dame	35	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3
27	Boston College	24	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	29	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
27	University of Iowa	18	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
30	Emory University (GA)	29	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5
30	Fordham University (NY)	41	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
30	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	18	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
30	University of Washington	24	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
30	Washington and Lee University (VA)	35	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
35	Ohio State University (Moritz)	29	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
35	University of Alabama	72	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
35	University of Georgia	41	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
35	University of Wisconsin–Madison	18	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	44	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
40	George Mason University (VA)	72	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	44	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
42	University of California (Hastings)	24	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
47	University of Colorado–Boulder	35	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1

Judges & Lawyers

Rank	Row Labels	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Yale University (CT)	1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7
2	Harvard University (MA)	1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
3	Stanford University (CA)	1	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7
4	Columbia University (NY)	1	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6
5	University of Chicago	1	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
6	New York University	9	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	1	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
7	University of Pennsylvania	9	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
9	University of California–Berkeley	7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
9	University of Virginia	7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
11	Duke University (NC)	9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4
12	Northwestern University (IL)	12	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
13	Cornell University (NY)	12	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
14	Georgetown University (DC)	12	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
14	University of Texas–Austin	12	4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
16	University of California–Los Angeles	16	3.9	3.9	4	3.9	4.1	4	3.8	3.9	3.9	4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	17	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4	3.9	3.9	4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4	4.1
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	25	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
18	Washington University in St. Louis	29	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9
20	George Washington University (DC)	20	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	25	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
22	Boston University	25	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	35	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6
23	University of California–Davis	29	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	25	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
23	University of Notre Dame	20	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
27	Boston College	20	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	29	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8
27	University of Iowa	29	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8
30	Emory University (GA)	20	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
30	Fordham University (NY)	35	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5
30	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	18	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4	3.8	3.9	3.9	4
30	University of Washington	29	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7
30	Washington and Lee University (VA)	35	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
35	Ohio State University (Moritz)	35	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
35	University of Alabama	89	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	3	2.9	3	3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3
35	University of Georgia	40	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5
35	University of Wisconsin–Madison	20	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	35	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
40	George Mason University (VA)	60	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	40	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4
42	University of California (Hastings)	18	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.8
47	University of Colorado–Boulder	40	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3

LSAT

Rank	Row Labels	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Yale University (CT)	171	172	172	171	171	171	171	172	171	172	173	173	173	173	173
2	Harvard University (MA)	169	169	170	170	170	170	170	172	172	173	172	173	173	173	173
3	Stanford University (CA)	167	167	167	167	168	167	168	168	169	169	170	170	170	170	170
4	Columbia University (NY)	168	169	169	169	169	169	170	170	171	171	172	172	172	172	172
5	University of Chicago	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	170	171	171	171	171	171
6	New York University	168	168	168	169	169	170	170	171	170	170	171	171	171	171	172
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	167	167	166	165	166	166	166	167	167	168	168	169	169	169	169
7	University of Pennsylvania	165	165	166	165	166	167	167	167	170	169	170	170	170	170	170
9	University of California–Berkeley	166	166	165	165	164	165	165	165	165	166	166	167	167	168	167
9	University of Virginia	166	166	166	165	166	166	166	167	169	169	169	170	170	170	170
11	Duke University (NC)	168	166	166	165	166	166	168	168	168	168	168	169	169	169	170
12	Northwestern University (IL)	164	165	166	167	167	167	168	169	169	169	170	170	170	170	170
13	Cornell University (NY)	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	167	166	167	167	167	167	167	168
14	Georgetown University (DC)	166	166	166	166	167	166	167	169	168	169	169	170	170	169	170
14	University of Texas–Austin	162	162	161	161	162	161	163	163	165	166	166	166	167	167	167
16	University of California–Los Angeles	163	162	164	164	164	164	165	166	166	166	166	167	168	168	168
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	163	163	162	162	162	162	162	164	165	165	166	167	168	168	169
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	165	163	163	164	164	164	164	166	165	166	166	166	166	167	167
18	Washington University in St. Louis	161	160	160	161	161	162	163	164	165	166	166	166	167	167	167
20	George Washington University (DC)	161	162	162	162	162	163	164	165	165	165	165	167	167	167	167
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	163	162	162	162	162	163	163	163	163	164	165	165	166	167	167
22	Boston University	161	161	161	161	161	163	164	164	164	164	165	165	165	166	166
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	159	160	160	160	160	161	161	162	163	163	163	164	164	164	164
23	University of California–Davis	161	160	161	160	160	159	161	161	162	161	162	162	161	163	163
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	162	161	161	161	161	161	162	162	163	166	166	166	166	166	167
23	University of Notre Dame	163	163	163	163	162	162	163	164	165	165	166	166	166	166	167
27	Boston College	162	161	164	164	164	162	163	163	164	164	164	164	164	166	166
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	163	162	162	163	163	163	163	164	164	164	165	164	164	165	165
27	University of Iowa	159	159	159	158	158	158	160	161	160	161	161	161	161	161	161
30	Emory University (GA)	161	161	160	160	160	161	161	164	164	163	164	164	165	166	166
30	Fordham University (NY)	163	162	163	164	164	164	164	165	165	165	165	166	166	165	166
30	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	160	160	159	160	159	162	160	162	162	161	162	161	161	162	163
30	University of Washington	163	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	163	162	162	162	163	163	163
30	Washington and Lee University (VA)	165	165	164	164	164	165	165	166	166	163	166	166	166	166	166
35	Ohio State University (Moritz)	159	153	156	157	157	158	160	159	160	161	161	162	162	162	163
35	University of Alabama	156	157	157	158	159	159	160	161	162	163	163	164	163	164	165
35	University of Georgia	162	161	161	161	162	162	163	162	162	163	163	163	163	164	164
35	University of Wisconsin–Madison	159	154	157	158	159	160	160	162	160	161	161	161	161	162	163
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	161	160	160	160	160	159	161	162	163	164	143	163	163	162	163
40	George Mason University (VA)	158	157	159	158	159	160	161	163	164	164	164	164	164	163	164
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	160	160	161	160	161	161	163	164	164	164	164	165	164	163	164
42	University of California (Hastings)	160	162	162	162	161	161	162	163	163	163	162	163	163	164	164
47	University of Colorado–Boulder	162	158	161	161	160	161	162	162	162	162	163	164	163	163	164

GPA

Rank	Row Labels	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Yale University (CT)	3.87	3.88	3.88	3.89	3.86	3.88	3.87	3.89	3.90	3.88	3.91	3.89	3.90	3.90	3.91
2	Harvard University (MA)	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.64	3.85	3.86	3.86	3.86	3.85	3.81	3.86	3.88	3.88	3.89	3.89
3	Stanford University (CA)	3.78	3.79	3.70	3.70	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.84	3.87	3.87	3.87	3.86	3.87	3.88	3.88
4	Columbia University (NY)	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.62	3.63	3.64	3.67	3.68	3.70	3.67	3.70	3.70	3.71	3.72	3.72
5	University of Chicago	3.67	3.67	3.65	3.65	3.60	3.62	3.66	3.60	3.64	3.66	3.67	3.64	3.68	3.76	3.78
6	New York University	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.65	3.66	3.69	3.67	3.68	3.72	3.78	3.75	3.71	3.70	3.72	3.71
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	3.51	3.50	3.54	3.59	3.54	3.51	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.64	3.67	3.64	3.70	3.70	3.73
7	University of Pennsylvania	3.60	3.60	3.56	3.59	3.60	3.64	3.60	3.66	3.70	3.68	3.72	3.77	3.80	3.82	3.85
9	University of California–Berkeley	3.76	3.75	3.76	3.81	3.76	3.73	3.79	3.78	3.78	3.81	3.79	3.79	3.83	3.83	3.79
9	University of Virginia	3.70	3.64	3.70	3.70	3.63	3.64	3.65	3.66	3.63	3.67	3.68	3.76	3.80	3.85	3.85
11	Duke University (NC)	3.63	3.60	3.52	3.50	3.54	3.59	3.59	3.68	3.67	3.72	3.78	3.74	3.74	3.76	3.80
12	Northwestern University (IL)	3.60	3.52	3.52	3.53	3.60	3.60	3.52	3.60	3.60	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.71	3.72	3.80
13	Cornell University (NY)	3.53	3.51	3.60	3.55	3.60	3.60	3.66	3.64	3.61	3.67	3.67	3.66	3.65	3.63	3.68
14	Georgetown University (DC)	3.50	3.51	3.54	3.56	3.59	3.63	3.65	3.62	3.63	3.68	3.71	3.67	3.67	3.65	3.67
14	University of Texas–Austin	3.59	3.56	3.59	3.64	3.67	3.68	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.63	3.60	3.60	3.62	3.71	3.71
16	University of California–Los Angeles	3.58	3.58	3.63	3.65	3.66	3.63	3.67	3.68	3.66	3.68	3.64	3.72	3.74	3.75	3.77
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	3.62	3.64	3.61	3.60	3.62	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.63	3.69	3.70	3.74	3.72	3.71	3.72
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	3.44	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.60	3.66	3.65	3.63	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.64
18	Washington University in St. Louis	3.40	3.40	3.41	3.40	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.70	3.70
20	George Washington University (DC)	3.44	3.42	3.41	3.46	3.43	3.47	3.49	3.43	3.62	3.59	3.62	3.75	3.75	3.77	3.79
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	3.57	3.55	3.59	3.58	3.64	3.60	3.65	3.61	3.66	3.54	3.53	3.55	3.61	3.64	3.71
22	Boston University	3.42	3.28	3.31	3.39	3.36	3.37	3.34	3.52	3.59	3.61	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.70	3.72
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	3.45	3.35	3.35	3.37	3.37	3.45	3.45	3.42	3.47	3.46	3.57	3.40	3.70	3.70	3.78
23	University of California–Davis	3.41	3.49	3.43	3.42	3.46	3.55	3.50	3.56	3.48	3.63	3.55	3.56	3.63	3.51	3.69
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	3.41	3.48	3.44	3.42	3.46	3.49	3.40	3.39	3.42	3.32	3.50	3.60	3.59	3.80	3.80
23	University of Notre Dame	3.40	3.44	3.43	3.40	3.39	3.51	3.59	3.60	3.53	3.54	3.50	3.60	3.62	3.60	3.57
27	Boston College	3.41	3.50	3.50	3.51	3.59	3.58	3.60	3.62	3.61	3.62	3.58	3.60	3.64	3.53	3.61
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	3.36	3.30	3.30	3.36	3.34	3.40	3.55	3.65	3.67	3.63	3.64	3.68	3.64	3.66	3.70
27	University of Iowa	3.47	3.49	3.48	3.49	3.50	3.57	3.54	3.55	3.59	3.59	3.62	3.62	3.61	3.61	3.59
30	Emory University (GA)	3.42	3.47	3.40	3.41	3.41	3.51	3.55	3.60	3.42	3.47	3.50	3.42	3.55	3.57	3.54
30	Fordham University (NY)	3.32	3.40	3.42	3.46	3.49	3.51	3.58	3.60	3.66	3.56	3.63	3.66	3.66	3.59	3.60
30	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	3.51	3.50	3.51	3.60	3.60	3.63	3.60	3.64	3.61	3.71	3.57	3.65	3.60	3.58	3.51
30	University of Washington	3.59	3.56	3.59	3.56	3.63	3.62	3.65	3.60	3.65	3.67	3.69	3.65	3.72	3.66	3.66
30	Washington and Lee University (VA)	3.51	3.41	3.43	3.42	3.43	3.42	3.59	3.49	3.50	3.57	3.61	3.62	3.52	3.53	3.44
35	Ohio State University (Moritz)	3.44	3.48	3.54	3.55	3.55	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.58	3.50	3.60	3.61	3.60	3.64	3.66
35	University of Alabama	3.46	3.40	3.28	3.31	3.29	3.31	3.33	3.45	3.50	3.47	3.56	3.63	3.71	3.76	3.80
35	University of Georgia	3.43	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.59	3.65	3.65	3.60	3.65	3.55	3.62	3.67	3.67	3.70	3.70
35	University of Wisconsin–Madison	3.38	3.49	3.46	3.38	3.43	3.38	3.32	3.37	3.38	3.57	3.53	3.58	3.59	3.60	3.63
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	3.30	3.27	3.57	3.33	3.43	3.46	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.44	3.44	3.50	3.60	3.60	3.60
40	George Mason University (VA)	3.13	3.13	3.24	3.17	3.30	3.41	3.55	3.62	3.69	3.66	3.60	3.62	3.72	3.72	3.72
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	3.63	3.58	3.62	3.60	3.65	3.67	3.72	3.65	3.71	3.72	3.63	3.70	3.73	3.74	3.75
42	University of California (Hastings)	3.39	3.33	3.38	3.39	3.44	3.50	3.56	3.54	3.70	3.55	3.59	3.57	3.57	3.58	3.60
47	University of Colorado–Boulder	3.52	3.54	3.52	3.52	3.56	3.58	3.63	3.62	3.64	3.66	3.56	3.66	3.66	3.68	3.61

Direct Expenditures

Rank	Row Labels	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Yale University (CT)	$38,107	$38,931	$41,096	$45,001	$50,472	$54,525	$59,618	$62,244	$65,165	$73,623	$80,216	$86,839	$94,677	$101,662	$100,026
2	Harvard University (MA)	$27,010	$27,010	$30,703	$31,322	$32,454	$34,915	$39,033	$42,062	$42,832	$43,974	$46,911	$51,107	$66,317	$ 81,144	$ 77,012
3	Stanford University (CA)	$29,525	$31,113	$36,564	$42,719	$46,099	$49,270	$50,640	$49,528	$52,882	$60,233	$64,926	$71,438	$79,064	$ 84,299	$ 83,625
4	Columbia University (NY)	$25,416	$25,831	$25,542	$25,848	$30,651	$36,577	$41,230	$42,887	$44,626	$44,133	$46,471	$54,146	$64,984	$ 72,426	$ 71,120
5	University of Chicago	$20,235	$20,582	$20,948	$22,119	$24,105	$25,135	$25,713	$27,446	$29,549	$31,172	$32,357	$36,081	$50,733	$ 65,886	$ 68,741
6	New York University	$26,538	$27,455	$28,952	$30,138	$31,826	$33,567	$37,422	$40,293	$40,161	$41,674	$43,596	$46,049	$48,397	$ 50,809	$ 57,565
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	$22,905	$24,681	$27,083	$28,958	$31,399	$31,842	$33,004	$35,572	$36,115	$34,986	$35,289	$38,696	$47,307	$ 57,283	$ 63,291
7	University of Pennsylvania	$24,592	$26,191	$32,124	$32,566	$27,599	$27,812	$30,911	$34,109	$36,606	$37,451	$38,204	$39,987	$44,069	$ 46,326	$ 47,269
9	University of California–Berkeley	$18,079	$18,980	$20,925	$22,865	$25,131	$27,070	$28,429	$28,943	$28,860	$30,693	$35,853	$42,095	$50,716	$ 56,750	$ 56,788
9	University of Virginia		$22,033	$22,315	$23,331	$25,588	$27,168	$27,956	$29,730	$30,023	$30,786	$32,554	$32,073	$34,983	$ 40,126	$ 45,695
11	Duke University (NC)	$19,274	$20,549	$22,900	$24,761	$25,755	$27,138	$28,666	$30,130	$31,088	$31,944	$33,172	$35,568	$40,552	$ 46,005	$ 46,462
12	Northwestern University (IL)	$24,692	$24,547	$24,640	$26,943	$30,035	$31,908	$33,869	$34,756	$33,928	$33,370	$35,023	$38,942	$43,804	$ 48,667	$ 50,097
13	Cornell University (NY)		$24,118	$24,309	$24,490	$25,121	$26,748	$29,958	$32,609	$32,182	$31,028	$33,108	$37,809	$41,494	$ 45,058	$ 54,493
14	Georgetown University (DC)	$16,216	$16,962	$20,407	$24,097	$23,350	$22,228	$23,195	$24,417	$25,575	$26,569	$27,702	$29,089	$34,983	$ 39,778	$ 40,267
14	University of Texas–Austin	$16,125	$16,891	$20,337	$23,564	$27,887	$29,516	$26,462	$25,114	$23,991	$24,460	$28,052	$32,021	$36,725	$ 40,929	$ 44,181
16	University of California–Los Angeles	$18,660	$19,368	$21,292	$24,280	$26,163	$27,370	$28,213	$28,176	$29,733	$33,617	$35,793	$35,669	$38,348	$ 43,560	$ 45,206
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	$15,943	$16,143	$16,933	$18,449	$20,797	$23,421	$25,693	$27,307	$28,024	$27,716	$27,401	$31,173	$39,060	$ 44,997	$ 44,911
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	$24,701	$24,518	$24,704	$27,317	$23,167	$23,790	$31,658	$32,648	$34,165	$36,794	$39,477	$44,221	$50,407	$ 54,596	$ 59,103
18	Washington University in St. Louis	$15,398	$15,433	$16,113	$17,278	$19,074	$20,340	$20,478	$20,984	$21,665	$23,224	$27,012	$30,047	$34,728	$ 39,708	$ 42,453
20	George Washington University (DC)	$10,760	$11,178	$12,298	$13,287	$14,114	$16,925	$19,758	$20,339	$20,686	$20,961	$22,495	$24,969	$27,000	$ 29,754	$ 31,397
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	$15,394	$16,473	$19,491	$21,487	$22,166	$23,156	$25,271	$26,432	$24,856	$25,379	$28,239	$31,499	$33,578	$ 35,989	$ 38,136
22	Boston University	$12,323	$12,880	$14,192	$15,468	$16,370	$17,127	$17,910	$18,980	$20,752	$22,213	$23,556	$24,648	$26,628	$ 29,201	$ 30,869
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	$14,432	$14,855	$14,947	$15,235	$16,278	$16,407	$16,493	$16,842	$17,811	$20,205	$20,731	$23,266	$28,067	$ 31,737	$ 34,832
23	University of California–Davis	$16,363	$16,186	$16,574	$17,763	$18,924	$20,766	$22,103	$22,082	$22,261	$22,559	$23,563	$25,124	$27,463	$ 30,802	$ 31,116
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	$18,697	$19,887	$22,095	$23,876	$25,617	$26,829	$29,963	$33,012	$26,396	$23,978	$29,368	$30,102	$31,608	$ 35,590	$ 35,151
23	University of Notre Dame	$17,368	$17,916	$18,891	$19,258	$20,166	$22,538	$25,212	$26,436	$27,733	$28,605	$29,249	$30,359	$31,258	$ 36,991	$ 42,200
27	Boston College	$15,330	$16,155	$17,649	$19,020	$19,937	$20,912	$21,892	$23,112	$24,124	$24,872	$26,779	$28,827	$32,363	$ 36,068	$ 35,982
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	$13,997	$14,365	$15,442	$16,556	$17,497	$19,741	$20,977	$21,235	$21,606	$22,992	$25,155	$26,073	$27,671	$ 28,243	$ 27,684
27	University of Iowa	$17,214	$18,134	$19,943	$21,613	$23,142	$25,978	$27,100	$26,972	$29,059	$29,938	$34,674	$38,143	$37,477	$ 39,257	$ 42,748
30	Emory University (GA)	$13,585	$14,318	$16,298	$18,212	$19,640	$20,945	$22,392	$26,702	$31,578	$30,806	$30,322	$33,404	$37,635	$ 40,598	$ 43,592
30	Fordham University (NY)	$14,548	$15,280	$16,996	$19,789	$22,731	$23,601	$23,333	$23,754	$27,973	$29,831	$30,617	$34,350	$38,303	$ 42,512	$ 44,603
30	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	$12,875	$13,291	$14,389	$15,572	$18,095	$18,721	$17,509	$17,713	$19,291	$21,669	$23,677	$25,007	$27,508	$ 30,158	$ 30,644
30	University of Washington		$17,050	$17,838	$18,510	$18,520	$19,597	$20,195	$19,621	$19,379	$20,122	$22,686	$23,630	$23,504	$ 26,531	$ 32,353
30	Washington and Lee University (VA)	$20,588	$21,254	$22,709	$23,879	$25,244	$28,894	$31,220	$30,375	$29,456	$29,530	$30,775	$32,677	$36,632	$ 41,688	$ 43,967
35	Ohio State University (Moritz)	$12,401	$13,316	$15,054	$16,384	$18,088	$19,706	$20,508	$21,421	$22,368	$23,550	$25,087	$26,914	$30,510	$ 33,768	$ 33,743
35	University of Alabama	$14,784	$15,507	$16,491	$18,034	$19,914	$21,803	$23,933	$24,754	$24,244	$23,641	$26,584	$29,611	$30,186	$ 30,086	$ 32,012
35	University of Georgia	$19,766	$19,042	$19,005	$20,177	$21,237	$19,011	$19,700	$24,229	$24,235	$23,565	$23,532	$25,264	$29,157	$ 32,047	$ 33,340
35	University of Wisconsin–Madison	$16,080	$16,080	$15,333	$15,398	$15,861	$16,755	$18,879	$21,555	$22,144	$22,019	$22,478	$23,606	$25,756	$ 27,465	$ 27,255
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	$18,105	$18,628	$20,733	$22,724	$23,428	$24,612	$25,932	$26,593	$26,497	$26,960	$28,008	$30,293	$32,613	$ 33,645	$ 33,533
40	George Mason University (VA)	$11,263	$12,002	$12,895	$13,975	$18,596	$22,724	$22,712	$22,058	$24,166	$29,400	$31,937	$30,331	$28,251	$ 29,288	$ 31,354
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	$14,422	$14,720	$15,651	$16,812	$17,687	$18,831	$21,309	$23,313	$24,573	$25,620	$26,268	$28,040	$28,230	$ 28,853	$ 29,528
42	University of California (Hastings)	$14,801	$16,421	$17,996	$18,679	$19,880	$20,014	$20,197	$20,748	$20,533	$20,597	$21,737	$25,527	$33,634	$ 37,970	$ 36,801
47	University of Colorado–Boulder	$15,648	$16,017	$16,957	$17,717	$18,889	$20,680	$21,998	$22,285	$21,658	$21,503	$23,642	$26,118	$29,749	$ 33,172	$ 33,493

Indirect Expenditures

Rank	Row Labels	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Yale University (CT)	$12,881	$ 9,681	$ 9,904	$14,922	$17,803	$21,436	$24,609	$26,822	$29,625	$30,741	$31,984	$36,008	$38,469	$39,362	$41,862
2	Harvard University (MA)	$10,788	$10,788	$10,625	$10,648	$11,496	$13,375	$16,156	$18,802	$20,988	$22,883	$24,073	$25,956	$20,325	$14,410	$15,541
3	Stanford University (CA)	$ 7,804	$ 5,800	$ 8,379	$12,476	$12,176	$13,801	$14,791	$15,139	$15,350	$16,360	$17,668	$14,814	$12,704	$18,315	$27,836
4	Columbia University (NY)	$10,191	$ 7,190	$ 9,864	$16,180	$16,949	$18,965	$21,719	$23,370	$24,752	$25,843	$24,585	$23,399	$27,864	$30,796	$30,164
5	University of Chicago	$10,898	$ 8,846	$ 9,271	$12,222	$12,867	$13,785	$15,500	$17,529	$18,518	$17,966	$18,076	$16,194	$11,537	$ 9,364	$ 9,953
6	New York University	$ 6,415	$ 6,138	$ 6,872	$ 8,301	$ 9,632	$10,246	$10,351	$11,357	$12,630	$15,192	$17,024	$17,901	$18,900	$18,111	$12,872
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	$ 9,212	$ 9,326	$10,089	$11,091	$11,860	$12,076	$12,027	$12,079	$12,542	$14,450	$16,199	$16,321	$14,362	$13,979	$16,842
7	University of Pennsylvania	$ 5,539	$ 3,479	$ 5,709	$ 8,454	$ 8,790	$11,013	$11,816	$12,764	$13,551	$16,361	$19,528	$21,059	$21,007	$19,943	$21,113
9	University of California–Berkeley	$ 2,855	$ 2,783	$ 3,428	$ 4,576	$ 4,916	$ 4,929	$ 5,499	$ 6,708	$ 8,057	$ 9,056	$ 9,704	$16,555	$22,927	$23,935	$26,527
9	University of Virginia		$ 2,370	$ 6,759	$10,830	$10,381	$10,570	$11,052	$11,689	$14,108	$17,329	$17,499	$17,222	$16,750	$16,117	$17,457
11	Duke University (NC)	$ 7,642	$ 6,185	$ 6,466	$ 8,364	$ 9,206	$12,069	$14,636	$15,170	$15,522	$16,189	$17,204	$18,023	$17,120	$16,918	$18,299
12	Northwestern University (IL)	$ 6,309	$ 4,954	$ 3,748	$ 4,011	$ 5,471	$ 6,776	$ 6,904	$ 7,000	$ 7,054	$ 7,091	$11,801	$17,720	$16,650	$15,899	$16,777
13	Cornell University (NY)		$28,160	$18,374	$ 8,539	$ 8,515	$ 8,844	$ 9,570	$10,316	$10,818	$11,670	$12,783	$13,691	$13,412	$13,388	$18,793
14	Georgetown University (DC)	$ 7,191	$ 6,606	$ 7,908	$10,077	$ 9,254	$ 8,593	$ 9,295	$ 9,527	$ 9,789	$19,499	$20,854	$13,236	$10,935	$ 8,513	$ 9,829
14	University of Texas–Austin	$ 8,556	$ 5,997	$10,190	$17,440	$18,683	$20,225	$20,012	$17,017	$14,913	$15,064	$16,804	$19,116	$20,242	$20,831	$22,305
16	University of California–Los Angeles	$ 4,292	$ 3,956	$ 4,810	$ 6,174	$ 6,894	$ 7,447	$ 7,371	$ 7,659	$ 8,746	$10,268	$11,764	$11,253	$14,436	$19,568	$21,334
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	$ 7,544	$ 5,947	$ 5,958	$ 7,794	$ 8,463	$ 9,889	$11,840	$13,547	$14,468	$15,210	$16,492	$17,484	$16,879	$17,884	$20,872
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	$12,584	$ 8,457	$ 8,373	$12,722	$ 8,819	$ 9,351	$14,001	$13,685	$13,106	$13,012	$14,412	$16,544	$18,773	$21,024	$22,376
18	Washington University in St. Louis	$ 6,093	$ 8,570	$10,911	$11,132	$12,333	$13,202	$13,062	$13,868	$14,832	$14,675	$14,992	$15,721	$13,937	$13,635	$15,147
20	George Washington University (DC)	$11,346	$ 7,092	$ 7,092	$11,025	$11,493	$10,161	$ 8,246	$ 8,875	$10,717	$12,390	$12,285	$12,063	$13,348	$14,666	$15,913
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	$ 2,845	$ 3,019	$ 3,910	$ 4,398	$ 3,784	$ 3,909	$ 5,087	$ 6,112	$ 7,116	$ 8,023	$ 8,947	$10,956	$12,497	$12,663	$12,638
22	Boston University	$ 7,663	$ 9,162	$ 9,620	$ 8,831	$10,020	$11,230	$12,107	$12,679	$13,152	$14,123	$15,219	$16,157	$16,036	$15,792	$16,308
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	$ 6,425	$ 3,849	$ 4,606	$ 8,271	$ 9,238	$ 9,468	$ 9,638	$10,359	$10,758	$ 9,336	$10,760	$12,371	$12,207	$15,316	$18,956
23	University of California–Davis	$ 2,844	$ 3,607	$ 4,594	$ 7,324	$10,151	$10,335	$10,735	$11,437	$12,645	$14,765	$16,490	$16,740	$17,706	$20,428	$21,639
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	$ 6,401	$ 5,386	$ 5,558	$ 6,907	$ 7,451	$ 6,190	$ 8,635	$12,309	$11,888	$13,793	$17,445	$20,497	$23,334	$26,037	$27,855
23	University of Notre Dame	$ 7,400	$ 6,546	$ 5,989	$ 6,972	$ 8,050	$ 8,876	$10,594	$12,458	$14,475	$16,584	$17,202	$18,970	$21,307	$21,571	$21,422
27	Boston College	$ 7,970	$ 8,390	$ 9,706	$11,012	$12,592	$14,660	$15,720	$16,245	$17,405	$18,149	$18,618	$20,327	$19,708	$19,107	$20,161
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	$ 1,451	$ 1,665	$ 2,709	$ 4,563	$ 5,717	$ 5,845	$ 6,234	$ 6,674	$ 7,286	$ 8,224	$ 8,544	$ 8,825	$ 8,685	$ 8,690	$ 9,521
27	University of Iowa	$ 4,251	$ 4,131	$ 4,573	$ 5,182	$ 5,379	$ 6,401	$ 7,064	$ 7,254	$ 8,188	$ 8,688	$ 9,125	$ 9,778	$10,960	$12,320	$14,313
30	Emory University (GA)	$ 8,247	$11,225	$12,125	$10,304	$10,900	$11,551	$13,879	$12,126	$ 8,557	$ 9,660	$12,168	$13,797	$15,165	$18,783	$23,347
30	Fordham University (NY)	$ 9,234	$ 7,221	$ 7,063	$ 9,483	$10,153	$10,637	$11,386	$11,757	$12,770	$12,957	$11,641	$11,867	$11,590	$10,762	$11,153
30	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	$10,196	$11,340	$11,890	$11,410	$ 7,049	$ 2,939	$ 4,098	$ 5,052	$ 6,093	$ 7,065	$ 7,628	$12,332	$15,282	$14,283	$15,029
30	University of Washington		$ 9,159	$10,567	$ 6,867	$ 1,994	$ 2,244	$ 2,305	$ 2,563	$ 2,829	$ 2,868	$ 3,076	$ 3,342	$ 3,689	$ 4,808	$ 5,092
30	Washington and Lee University (VA)	$ 4,502	$ 6,698	$ 7,379	$ 6,533	$ 7,694	$ 8,065	$ 8,926	$10,641	$11,380	$10,979	$10,398	$11,625	$10,962	$13,433	$21,089
35	Ohio State University (Moritz)	$ 2,962	$ 3,577	$ 6,727	$ 9,903	$10,497	$10,761	$11,052	$ 9,927	$ 9,155	$ 9,645	$ 9,895	$10,536	$12,129	$13,365	$14,001
35	University of Alabama	$ 996	$ 3,677	$ 3,747	$ 1,116	$ 1,227	$ 1,427	$ 1,470	$ 1,469	$ 1,662	$ 2,053	$ 2,750	$ 3,538	$ 4,459	$ 4,700	$ 5,024
35	University of Georgia	$ 1,798	$ 2,692	$ 2,889	$ 2,261	$ 2,435	$ 1,720	$ 1,990	$ 3,178	$ 3,206	$ 3,133	$ 3,250	$ 3,817	$ 4,464	$ 6,123	$14,033
35	University of Wisconsin–Madison	$ 1,531	$ 1,531	$ 1,281	$ 1,443	$ 1,852	$ 2,271	$ 2,793	$ 4,315	$ 5,734	$ 5,418	$ 4,372	$ 3,887	$ 4,215	$ 4,611	$ 5,352
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	$ 4,506	$ 9,813	$10,527	$ 6,122	$ 6,473	$ 7,109	$ 7,810	$ 8,291	$ 8,438	$ 8,930	$10,038	$11,202	$12,388	$13,012	$13,088
40	George Mason University (VA)	$ 254	$ 2,445	$ 3,001	$ 1,804	$ 2,226	$ 2,555	$ 2,774	$ 3,188	$ 4,523	$ 5,352	$ 5,532	$ 5,433	$ 5,167	$ 5,509	$ 6,256
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	$ 5,145	$ 3,937	$ 5,024	$ 7,805	$ 8,455	$ 8,720	$ 9,025	$ 9,389	$11,265	$14,299	$15,517	$15,177	$15,182	$16,682	$16,556
42	University of California (Hastings)	$ 5,333	$ 5,819	$ 6,246	$ 6,320	$ 6,511	$ 6,414	$ 6,227	$ 6,031	$ 7,059	$ 8,748	$ 9,208	$ 9,112	$ 7,318	$ 6,315	$ 7,504
47	University of Colorado–Boulder	$ 1,239	$ 3,382	$ 3,718	$ 1,864	$ 2,111	$ 2,226	$ 2,031	$ 2,123	$ 2,431	$ 2,968	$ 4,028	$ 6,147	$ 9,256	$12,502	$13,482

Student Faculty Ratio

Rank	Row Labels	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Yale University (CT)	9.00	8.30	10.80	7.40	7.50	7.30	7.90	7.80	7.30	7.40	6.80	7.30	7.70
2	Harvard University (MA)	20.00	18.60	19.70	13.50	13.00	11.40	11.30	11.00	10.50	10.30	10.00	11.00	12.00
3	Stanford University (CA)	13.00	14.70	13.40	12.50	12.60	11.70	9.50	9.20	8.60	8.30	8.60	8.00	7.50
4	Columbia University (NY)	15.00	13.80	12.90	12.40	13.20	13.30	11.20	11.70	10.30	9.50	9.30	10.10	10.90
5	University of Chicago	10.00	10.90	11.00	12.70	10.80	10.00	10.10	9.50	9.40	10.30	9.70	9.50	9.10
6	New York University	12.00	12.80	12.50	11.60	11.40	11.70	11.20	11.10	10.70	10.40	9.60	9.40	9.20
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	15.00	13.80	14.70	14.30	14.00	14.00	16.00	16.90	14.50	12.70	12.40	11.30	10.70
7	University of Pennsylvania	15.00	15.00	14.80	12.80	13.00	12.50	13.10	12.80	12.10	12.10	11.60	10.70	10.20
9	University of California–Berkeley	17.00	16.00	15.90	16.20	18.90	17.50	14.40	14.20	12.00	12.30	12.30	11.40	10.50
9	University of Virginia	15.00	14.70	14.20	14.10	13.90	14.40	13.60	13.00	13.90	13.30	13.50	12.60	11.90
11	Duke University (NC)	15.00	16.10	16.00	15.80	12.90	12.40	11.70	12.60	11.90	13.90	10.20	9.70	9.80
12	Northwestern University (IL)	14.00	13.80	14.80	13.40	12.30	11.10	12.50	11.90	10.60	10.40	9.10	8.80	8.50
13	Cornell University (NY)	11.00	10.90	12.70	11.70	10.90	11.10	10.70	10.30	10.00	11.20	9.90	10.00	10.40
14	Georgetown University (DC)	17.00	15.90	15.50	15.40	15.90	15.10	14.80	14.70	14.50	13.20	12.10	12.40	12.30
14	University of Texas–Austin	17.00	18.20	17.60	17.90	16.40	17.10	17.10	16.70	14.00	14.20	12.90	11.30	10.80
16	University of California–Los Angeles	14.00	16.30	14.60	15.20	14.40	14.10	11.60	11.80	12.50	12.90	11.60	11.30	11.20
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	16.00	17.90	15.60	13.50	15.40	16.00	16.00	16.40	15.00	12.90	13.40	14.40	14.00
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	16.00	15.40	15.40	15.40	14.30	14.10	13.10	13.00	13.10	12.70	11.50	12.40	12.70
18	Washington University in St. Louis	17.00	15.30	15.10	13.80	14.30	13.10	13.60	13.20	11.50	11.60	11.10	10.70	10.20
20	George Washington University (DC)	17.00	18.20	18.40	18.80	17.90	13.80	14.60	15.10	15.20	14.90	15.00	14.20	14.60
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	14.00	14.60	15.10	13.30	13.60	15.50	14.50	12.50	11.10	12.10	12.60	11.90	10.90
22	Boston University	13.00	17.70	12.20	11.40	10.70	12.40	12.90	12.10	12.20	12.30	11.80	12.10	11.40
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	15.00	14.60	15.10	14.30	13.40	12.80	13.90	14.10	12.30	11.40	10.00	9.50	9.40
23	University of California–Davis	16.00	15.20	12.90	15.50	14.90	14.80	14.30	13.50	13.90	12.40	12.10	11.60	11.00
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	15.00	16.60	15.60	15.70	14.30	16.20	14.40	12.60	12.80	12.40	12.30	13.10	12.80
23	University of Notre Dame	17.00	16.40	17.00	17.30	15.20	12.50	15.60	14.30	13.70	14.70	13.40	10.90	10.30
27	Boston College	15.00	13.60	14.00	13.60	12.40	14.40	14.10	13.90	14.00	12.60	13.50	13.20	13.10
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	14.00	17.90	16.70	17.80	16.50	16.70	15.70	15.70	15.50	14.80	12.20	15.70	14.20
27	University of Iowa	11.00	13.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	13.50	12.20	12.80	13.00	14.30	15.50	11.20
30	Emory University (GA)	15.00	16.10	14.10	16.10	18.80	14.80	14.20	13.30	12.50	10.80	10.70	10.50	11.20
30	Fordham University (NY)	22.00	17.50	18.30	20.60	18.70	17.20	16.40	15.90	14.90	14.60	13.90	13.60	13.90
30	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	16.00	16.60	17.10	17.00	15.40	13.70	16.40	16.90	20.10	15.70	15.40	15.40	15.20
30	University of Washington	11.00	11.80	11.70	11.30	11.60	12.50	11.00	10.90	10.80	10.20	11.60	10.00	10.40
30	Washington and Lee University (VA)	11.00	11.30	10.60	11.10	10.80	10.40	11.70	10.50	9.80	10.60	9.50	9.40	9.50
35	Ohio State University (Moritz)	13.00	14.40	13.60	13.70	14.60	14.40	15.20	14.10	14.10	12.60	13.20	13.30	15.50
35	University of Alabama	16.00	18.90	17.50	16.10	11.30	11.80	12.10	10.30	11.30	9.80	10.10	10.20	10.10
35	University of Georgia	18.00	17.20	16.90	19.30	19.80	22.20	17.40	15.30	15.70	14.80	14.40	12.20	12.20
35	University of Wisconsin–Madison	15.00	16.80	15.00	14.00	13.70	12.20	12.50	13.10	12.90	13.40	13.20	12.70	13.00
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	14.00	14.20	13.10	12.90	12.20	12.20	12.00	10.20	10.50	10.30	10.30	9.80	9.50
40	George Mason University (VA)	22.00	16.20	15.50	15.90	14.70	15.20	14.60	16.50	16.10	16.70	14.20	13.20	14.00
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	15.00	17.20	19.20	17.40	16.80	16.80	18.30	18.90	20.90	18.90	17.20	17.30	18.10
42	University of California (Hastings)	20.00	19.50	20.50	20.60	20.70	21.30	22.70	20.40	18.90	16.20	14.90	16.50	15.30
47	University of Colorado–Boulder	14.00	14.60	12.50	14.00	13.40	13.00	11.70	12.70	13.70	12.20	12.60	11.50	10.80

Acceptance

Rank	Row Labels	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Yale University (CT)	6.6%	7.1%	7.0%	8.2%	8.4%	7.6%	7.1%	6.4%	6.5%	6.2%	6.8%	7.3%	8.0%	8.0%	6.7%
2	Harvard University (MA)	13.0%	14.4%	14.6%	14.7%	16.0%	14.1%	12.6%	11.7%	11.3%	11.5%	12.6%	11.8%	12.0%	11.0%	11.0%
3	Stanford University (CA)	12.2%	12.3%	10.8%	12.4%	11.3%	10.7%	9.1%	7.5%	7.7%	7.8%	8.7%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	8.9%
4	Columbia University (NY)	19.7%	21.4%	19.2%	18.7%	17.4%	17.6%	14.5%	13.7%	14.2%	14.6%	14.7%	15.9%	15.0%	15.0%	13.2%
5	University of Chicago	23.2%	25.0%	30.2%	29.6%	23.1%	19.4%	16.4%	14.7%	15.8%	14.7%	15.9%	16.2%	18.0%	18.0%	15.2%
6	New York University	22.7%	24.1%	24.4%	22.6%	22.2%	20.9%	18.4%	18.7%	19.8%	21.0%	21.1%	22.9%	23.0%	23.0%	20.9%
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	30.9%	34.5%	36.0%	36.4%	35.3%	29.1%	21.4%	21.4%	19.9%	19.5%	20.6%	20.7%	21.0%	22.0%	18.6%
7	University of Pennsylvania	29.3%	29.7%	31.2%	29.2%	27.6%	23.0%	16.4%	15.0%	15.7%	12.5%	15.6%	16.3%	16.0%	14.0%	14.4%
9	University of California–Berkeley	18.3%	20.6%	18.7%	18.4%	16.5%	15.5%	11.5%	10.2%	10.0%	10.3%	11.0%	12.0%	11.0%	10.0%	10.3%
9	University of Virginia	25.9%	29.8%	27.8%	28.9%	28.9%	27.4%	22.3%	21.7%	18.7%	20.2%	25.2%	24.0%	20.0%	15.0%	10.8%
11	Duke University (NC)	31.6%	28.9%	27.9%	27.9%	24.8%	26.1%	20.5%	20.0%	21.2%	21.4%	23.3%	26.6%	25.0%	18.0%	13.2%
12	Northwestern University (IL)	20.5%	21.2%	21.2%	18.1%	18.6%	19.5%	17.4%	15.8%	16.1%	16.7%	17.3%	17.6%	18.0%	18.0%	18.1%
13	Cornell University (NY)	24.8%	29.0%	28.6%	28.4%	22.0%	21.6%	19.2%	16.5%	19.2%	20.6%	22.6%	21.6%	21.0%	21.0%	17.3%
14	Georgetown University (DC)	28.0%	29.2%	28.8%	25.8%	23.5%	22.2%	17.8%	16.7%	18.4%	19.3%	21.5%	23.2%	24.0%	23.0%	21.3%
14	University of Texas–Austin	28.3%	31.3%	37.3%	33.1%	26.5%	23.6%	20.9%	16.4%	15.7%	18.7%	21.7%	24.0%	25.0%	23.0%	22.6%
16	University of California–Los Angeles	22.8%	25.4%	19.6%	19.2%	20.3%	19.0%	14.5%	13.2%	13.6%	16.1%	18.9%	17.5%	17.0%	17.0%	16.4%
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	30.0%	33.5%	32.3%	31.8%	25.2%	32.3%	22.3%	18.9%	20.2%	23.0%	25.3%	25.0%	24.0%	24.0%	22.5%
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	23.2%	27.3%	24.1%	22.4%	21.7%	24.4%	20.9%	17.8%	17.9%	20.3%	19.1%	18.7%	21.0%	22.0%	21.8%
18	Washington University in St. Louis	55.9%	55.9%	54.0%	41.5%	44.3%	35.6%	25.8%	23.1%	25.8%	25.3%	28.1%	25.7%	27.0%	27.0%	21.6%
20	George Washington University (DC)	20.0%	20.0%	21.3%	17.1%	17.0%	24.7%	15.0%	13.4%	18.2%	19.2%	22.8%	19.8%	23.0%	22.0%	22.6%
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	37.3%	42.6%	42.7%	38.0%	37.5%	34.4%	32.5%	31.5%	28.5%	28.2%	24.1%	24.7%	30.0%	25.0%	26.7%
22	Boston University	40.2%	40.2%	37.8%	33.2%	32.5%	25.3%	18.6%	19.3%	21.6%	24.5%	26.2%	26.8%	29.0%	24.0%	20.5%
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	41.3%	41.3%	42.5%	46.3%	47.9%	38.6%	33.5%	31.4%	34.9%	38.1%	38.9%	38.9%	25.0%	32.0%	24.7%
23	University of California–Davis	38.4%	38.4%	35.5%	34.8%	34.2%	31.1%	23.1%	18.5%	19.0%	23.3%	28.1%	28.8%	30.0%	32.0%	23.5%
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	33.1%	34.1%	38.2%	37.9%	33.1%	33.0%	25.6%	21.4%	23.1%	15.2%	23.0%	30.2%	29.0%	29.0%	20.4%
23	University of Notre Dame	26.3%	27.9%	29.3%	29.5%	27.6%	31.8%	19.6%	13.5%	13.7%	18.2%	24.4%	18.6%	23.0%	25.0%	16.4%
27	Boston College	26.4%	30.3%	28.5%	26.5%	23.5%	23.7%	18.4%	16.5%	16.6%	20.3%	19.4%	20.2%	20.0%	20.0%	18.3%
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	29.5%	29.5%	33.6%	31.7%	28.3%	27.2%	20.3%	19.7%	20.0%	22.4%	24.1%	27.1%	25.0%	22.0%	19.2%
27	University of Iowa	36.8%	36.8%	35.1%	34.6%	36.1%	35.7%	28.0%	24.2%	30.9%	38.8%	33.3%	34.6%	38.0%	44.0%	39.4%
30	Emory University (GA)	39.7%	39.7%	40.4%	35.5%	40.6%	34.8%	28.7%	21.7%	26.4%	29.1%	29.0%	26.2%	24.0%	25.0%	27.2%
30	Fordham University (NY)	31.1%	31.1%	31.2%	28.0%	27.9%	27.7%	20.8%	17.2%	18.9%	21.4%	24.0%	23.5%	25.0%	22.0%	21.8%
30	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	33.8%	33.8%	27.5%	25.0%	27.1%	24.2%	18.1%	19.7%	16.0%	15.3%	15.2%	18.5%	19.0%	15.0%	17.9%
30	University of Washington	25.4%	26.7%	28.7%	31.0%	29.6%	24.0%	20.0%	19.3%	20.8%	21.5%	21.1%	22.7%	25.0%	25.0%	21.3%
30	Washington and Lee University (VA)	36.0%	36.0%	36.5%	38.1%	28.7%	30.9%	21.0%	25.3%	19.2%	21.1%	31.4%	23.6%	33.0%	26.0%	21.8%
35	Ohio State University (Moritz)	42.6%	42.6%	37.6%	39.5%	39.6%	32.3%	28.0%	26.2%	28.0%	27.6%	28.5%	29.5%	32.0%	34.0%	35.6%
35	University of Alabama	43.8%	43.8%	46.4%	49.9%	36.9%	36.9%	33.1%	23.5%	23.4%	26.4%	32.0%	29.2%	31.0%	33.0%	22.8%
35	University of Georgia	25.9%	25.9%	30.3%	31.7%	26.8%	26.3%	20.6%	22.1%	20.2%	23.3%	22.6%	24.9%	24.0%	28.0%	22.2%
35	University of Wisconsin–Madison	38.1%	38.1%	48.1%	43.2%	36.5%	35.6%	32.1%	22.8%	21.9%	23.5%	25.8%	29.5%	29.0%	24.0%	21.2%
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	42.5%	42.5%	45.4%	41.7%	36.7%	36.3%	28.0%	23.8%	20.3%	23.6%	30.0%	35.4%	29.0%	33.0%	33.6%
40	George Mason University (VA)	42.7%	42.7%	33.9%	31.3%	23.7%	19.9%	13.2%	9.2%	14.2%	15.1%	20.0%	22.3%	19.0%	25.0%	26.0%
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	33.0%	33.0%	37.4%	38.3%	35.9%	35.5%	27.4%	22.6%	25.9%	27.0%	28.4%	28.6%	31.0%	30.0%	28.4%
42	University of California (Hastings)	35.5%	35.5%	30.5%	33.5%	31.8%	31.2%	23.1%	20.4%	19.5%	23.8%	26.8%	26.5%	24.0%	24.0%	22.5%
47	University of Colorado–Boulder	35.2%	35.2%	34.2%	31.1%	31.5%	26.8%	22.3%	23.1%	23.3%	25.5%	26.3%	25.2%	22.0%	23.0%	27.3%

0 Month Employment

Rank	Row Labels	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Yale University (CT)	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.5%	98.5%	97.9%	96.7%	97.3%	94.5%	96.1%	96.4%	93.5%	94.5%
2	Harvard University (MA)	96.0%	98.0%	97.0%	96.8%	98.9%	98.4%	98.1%	97.1%	96.1%	96.4%	97.2%	97.1%	93.7%
3	Stanford University (CA)	97.0%	99.0%	99.0%	98.3%	98.9%	98.4%	99.0%	98.9%	98.1%	98.3%	100.0%	98.3%	94.5%
4	Columbia University (NY)	95.0%	98.0%	97.0%	97.7%	99.5%	97.2%	97.8%	99.3%	99.2%	98.9%	98.8%	98.8%	97.3%
5	University of Chicago	96.0%	97.0%	98.0%	99.4%	98.5%	98.4%	98.1%	98.9%	98.5%	96.4%	96.5%	97.1%	94.2%
6	New York University	97.0%	96.0%	96.0%	97.1%	98.1%	97.4%	97.5%	96.3%	97.0%	96.3%	99.6%	99.0%	96.4%
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	84.0%	93.0%	93.0%	94.2%	95.4%	92.7%	94.1%	95.0%	98.5%	97.2%	97.4%	97.9%	94.9%
7	University of Pennsylvania	92.0%	95.0%	99.0%	98.7%	99.6%	98.4%	100.0%	99.2%	99.0%	95.3%	97.2%	97.6%	96.5%
9	University of California–Berkeley	84.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.2%	96.8%	88.7%	89.8%	96.8%	97.2%	99.0%	97.4%	96.6%	95.6%
9	University of Virginia	93.0%	92.0%	99.0%	98.6%	97.7%	97.3%	95.9%	97.5%	96.0%	96.8%	97.0%	96.0%	97.0%
11	Duke University (NC)	94.0%	94.0%	96.0%	98.0%	96.1%	98.2%	96.7%	95.1%	95.6%	91.8%	97.7%	100.0%	95.9%
12	Northwestern University (IL)	85.0%	90.0%	91.0%	99.0%	96.3%	96.7%	97.7%	97.2%	97.3%	96.2%	97.6%	98.2%	92.7%
13	Cornell University (NY)	83.0%	88.0%	96.0%	94.6%	100.0%	98.3%	98.3%	96.8%	94.8%	96.9%	96.8%	96.8%	92.8%
14	Georgetown University (DC)	91.0%	91.0%	94.0%	94.0%	94.8%	93.3%	92.9%	90.0%	95.5%	94.8%	94.7%	93.5%	90.1%
14	University of Texas–Austin	67.0%	84.0%	90.0%	92.6%	91.3%	90.9%	94.5%	94.5%	93.2%	92.0%	96.8%	96.7%	89.6%
16	University of California–Los Angeles	67.0%	80.0%	89.0%	90.8%	92.1%	88.6%	89.2%	93.3%	96.8%	94.9%	97.5%	96.9%	89.6%
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	91.0%	88.0%	92.0%	91.7%	87.6%	92.9%	92.8%	91.6%	89.3%	90.5%	96.3%	96.8%	93.7%
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	87.0%	89.0%	89.0%	88.8%	95.3%	95.6%	89.8%	88.1%	94.5%	90.1%	93.3%	91.9%	87.6%
18	Washington University in St. Louis	68.0%	72.0%	87.0%	83.2%	87.3%	87.3%	82.3%	87.7%	87.4%	83.9%	94.1%	89.4%	88.3%
20	George Washington University (DC)	78.0%	85.0%	90.0%	92.1%	96.3%	96.7%	95.4%	94.0%	93.4%	95.1%	88.2%	93.4%	93.0%
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	87.0%	73.0%	91.0%	87.8%	85.3%	86.5%	90.6%	96.8%	94.6%	87.0%	85.4%	83.8%	84.7%
22	Boston University	68.0%	75.0%	75.0%	81.7%	74.3%	96.8%	89.3%	87.3%	94.0%	96.3%	99.3%	96.0%	85.5%
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	60.0%	61.0%	64.0%	77.6%	82.2%	76.9%	86.4%	87.4%	86.1%	88.1%	87.2%	89.2%	78.5%
23	University of California–Davis	53.0%	49.0%	58.0%	61.0%	73.6%	75.9%	77.8%	81.3%	78.7%	78.8%	86.7%	97.3%	95.8%
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	70.0%	82.0%	80.0%	68.0%	81.0%	81.5%	79.0%	72.1%	69.7%	78.4%	87.4%	85.4%	82.8%
23	University of Notre Dame	78.0%	76.0%	78.0%	75.6%	79.6%	85.5%	77.7%	86.7%	78.8%	83.8%	88.1%	89.8%	83.8%
27	Boston College	81.0%	84.0%	89.0%	93.7%	93.9%	84.7%	71.6%	71.4%	72.7%	82.5%	85.7%	86.0%	79.2%
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	69.0%	72.0%	71.0%	82.5%	81.3%	81.7%	80.4%	84.9%	83.7%	82.3%	88.2%	87.9%	84.3%
27	University of Iowa	54.0%	76.0%	91.0%	90.0%	83.1%	71.8%	81.4%	88.2%	82.9%	79.9%	87.4%	84.9%	77.2%
30	Emory University (GA)	56.0%	61.0%	69.0%	84.4%	80.3%	86.6%	61.7%	80.7%	88.4%	95.9%	97.1%	96.7%	65.9%
30	Fordham University (NY)	90.0%	83.0%	85.0%	84.8%	79.9%	83.5%	82.9%	86.0%	85.8%	82.3%	87.9%	85.3%	79.4%
30	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	67.0%	74.0%	68.0%	69.9%	69.2%	69.2%	67.5%	72.0%	63.8%	62.6%	71.2%	74.8%	65.2%
30	University of Washington	55.0%	60.0%	61.0%	67.6%	76.8%	74.5%	73.3%	88.9%	90.1%	87.6%	92.7%	95.0%	80.9%
30	Washington and Lee University (VA)	60.0%	72.0%	82.0%	87.2%	82.1%	75.7%	72.4%	76.9%	83.1%	74.4%	75.0%	82.2%	80.9%
35	Ohio State University (Moritz)	58.0%	58.0%	62.0%	67.2%	70.1%	73.5%	69.3%	74.3%	76.9%	85.8%	84.3%	88.2%	85.0%
35	University of Alabama	67.2%	70.0%	72.0%	73.8%	74.1%	79.1%	70.2%	64.2%	84.8%	83.7%	90.3%	67.1%	73.4%
35	University of Georgia	56.0%	67.0%	68.0%	68.3%	85.0%	80.4%	71.6%	76.4%	83.0%	87.9%	89.6%	93.0%	83.8%
35	University of Wisconsin–Madison	61.0%	67.0%	63.0%	84.1%	80.6%	78.7%	77.2%	72.5%	73.6%	72.9%	84.1%	88.0%	72.7%
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	56.0%	68.0%	69.0%	84.7%	69.2%	79.6%	74.5%	77.2%	74.3%	71.3%	78.5%	74.5%	79.6%
40	George Mason University (VA)	48.0%	90.0%	94.0%	92.0%	92.1%	98.4%	97.7%	98.2%	96.5%	93.2%	96.5%	95.9%	86.5%
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	79.0%	84.0%	79.0%	87.3%	87.4%	82.4%	83.1%	83.2%	82.0%	75.0%	80.4%	86.5%	76.0%
42	University of California (Hastings)	58.0%	57.0%	61.0%	54.3%	65.2%	61.9%	56.8%	57.4%	71.8%	67.5%	69.0%	69.8%	48.6%
47	University of Colorado–Boulder	45.0%	46.0%	57.0%	56.8%	54.9%	47.5%	65.0%	72.3%	84.5%	88.6%	85.2%	79.9%	69.1%

9 Month Employment

Rank	Row Labels	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Yale University (CT)	99.0%	98.0%	99.0%	100.0%	99.0%	99.6%	98.9%	98.2%	98.3%	98.9%	99.6%	99.6%	99.5%	98.1%	96.5%
2	Harvard University (MA)	99.0%	98.0%	96.0%	98.0%	97.0%	97.5%	99.0%	99.7%	99.4%	99.5%	100.0%	98.1%	99.3%	99.3%	97.5%
3	Stanford University (CA)	97.0%	98.0%	98.0%	99.0%	99.0%	98.6%	98.9%	98.6%	99.1%	98.9%	98.1%	98.5%	100.0%	98.4%	95.6%
4	Columbia University (NY)	99.0%	99.0%	98.0%	99.0%	100.0%	99.0%	100.0%	99.0%	98.5%	99.3%	99.2%	98.9%	98.8%	99.5%	97.8%
5	University of Chicago	99.0%	98.0%	99.0%	98.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%	98.4%	98.5%	99.5%	98.5%	99.0%	99.5%	99.0%	99.0%
6	New York University	99.0%	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	99.3%	99.4%	99.3%	98.5%	99.8%	99.2%	97.0%
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	98.0%	92.0%	94.0%	99.0%	99.0%	98.8%	98.7%	98.5%	98.6%	99.1%	99.7%	98.8%	99.5%	99.8%	96.4%
7	University of Pennsylvania	98.0%	97.0%	97.0%	98.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.8%	100.0%	99.2%	99.0%	98.2%	99.6%	99.6%	97.7%
9	University of California–Berkeley	98.0%	95.0%	96.0%	98.0%	98.0%	99.4%	98.3%	96.7%	97.7%	99.8%	98.4%	99.0%	99.3%	98.6%	95.6%
9	University of Virginia	99.0%	98.0%	99.0%	98.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%	98.9%	99.1%	99.6%	99.2%	99.5%	97.8%
11	Duke University (NC)	99.0%	99.0%	100.0%	99.0%	100.0%	99.0%	99.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.2%	100.0%	100.0%	95.4%
12	Northwestern University (IL)	95.0%	97.0%	98.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.6%	98.6%	98.9%	99.1%	99.1%	99.6%	99.2%	99.6%	100.0%	95.0%
13	Cornell University (NY)	96.0%	93.0%	97.0%	96.0%	98.0%	97.3%	100.0%	98.9%	98.3%	98.4%	98.1%	99.0%	98.9%	98.4%	97.4%
14	Georgetown University (DC)	98.0%	96.0%	97.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.1%	98.6%	97.5%	98.3%	98.2%	98.3%	97.8%	97.4%	97.0%	92.3%
14	University of Texas–Austin	96.0%	84.0%	96.0%	97.0%	100.0%	99.5%	99.3%	99.4%	99.2%	97.6%	95.4%	97.4%	99.3%	98.1%	92.8%
16	University of California–Los Angeles	98.0%	92.0%	97.0%	98.0%	99.0%	97.5%	96.9%	95.8%	96.5%	99.7%	99.7%	97.8%	99.7%	99.1%	93.1%
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	98.0%	98.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	97.7%	95.7%	96.8%	99.0%	97.1%	99.0%	98.3%	98.2%	98.4%	93.7%
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	96.0%	95.0%	95.0%	99.0%	97.0%	95.9%	100.0%	99.0%	99.5%	99.0%	98.2%	96.0%	98.2%	97.1%	93.3%
18	Washington University in St. Louis	96.0%	92.0%	96.0%	99.0%	98.0%	97.8%	98.7%	97.8%	98.2%	98.8%	99.2%	98.8%	99.7%	95.0%	95.5%
20	George Washington University (DC)	97.0%	95.0%	96.0%	97.0%	98.0%	98.1%	98.6%	99.1%	97.5%	98.1%	98.3%	97.1%	92.8%	98.9%	97.5%
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	96.0%	97.0%	97.0%	99.0%	99.0%	97.9%	97.5%	98.8%	99.7%	98.6%	98.6%	97.5%	98.9%	96.5%	94.1%
22	Boston University	94.0%	89.0%	92.0%	95.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.7%	100.0%	99.7%	99.3%	99.1%	98.7%	99.7%	99.1%	94.4%
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	94.0%	94.0%	94.0%	93.0%	94.0%	95.2%	94.1%	92.0%	98.0%	95.6%	93.9%	97.7%	98.5%	96.2%	89.2%
23	University of California–Davis	95.0%	94.0%	91.0%	90.0%	97.0%	98.8%	93.8%	94.5%	93.2%	91.5%	93.3%	87.1%	96.2%	98.1%	95.8%
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	98.0%	95.0%	96.0%	96.0%	94.0%	97.8%	98.9%	100.0%	98.5%	99.5%	96.4%	92.6%	98.7%	96.8%	85.9%
23	University of Notre Dame	98.0%	90.0%	98.0%	95.0%	98.0%	99.6%	96.6%	96.7%	96.6%	98.3%	94.8%	97.3%	99.0%	98.7%	83.4%
27	Boston College	94.0%	90.0%	93.0%	94.0%	97.0%	97.2%	97.6%	93.0%	97.2%	97.1%	98.4%	97.6%	98.1%	97.4%	94.3%
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	98.0%	97.0%	97.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	98.3%	98.0%	97.8%	96.2%	95.2%	96.3%	99.1%	96.7%	93.7%
27	University of Iowa	92.0%	93.0%	95.0%	99.0%	99.0%	100.0%	99.0%	97.2%	99.1%	98.7%	98.6%	92.8%	99.2%	100.0%	91.7%
30	Emory University (GA)	96.0%	90.0%	92.0%	93.0%	96.0%	96.6%	98.0%	96.4%	95.2%	98.7%	98.7%	98.3%	97.0%	95.3%	87.1%
30	Fordham University (NY)	90.0%	88.0%	93.0%	96.0%	99.0%	98.3%	94.9%	93.8%	98.8%	98.4%	98.6%	94.7%	98.5%	95.1%	91.5%
30	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	91.0%	95.0%	99.0%	98.0%	98.0%	97.7%	97.6%	98.3%	96.9%	90.2%	90.2%	88.8%	98.0%	94.7%	90.7%
30	University of Washington	95.0%	90.0%	89.0%	94.0%	98.0%	96.4%	75.0%	93.8%	99.0%	99.4%	99.4%	97.2%	98.9%	98.2%	89.5%
30	Washington and Lee University (VA)	99.0%	95.0%	95.0%	97.0%	96.0%	97.2%	95.3%	92.6%	96.6%	91.2%	88.2%	92.4%	93.3%	89.2%	89.5%
35	Ohio State University (Moritz)	96.0%	90.0%	91.0%	95.0%	96.0%	96.7%	93.8%	91.7%	94.9%	96.7%	98.9%	95.4%	98.5%	98.2%	92.7%
35	University of Alabama	99.0%	98.0%	97.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.4%	98.3%	99.4%	97.5%	97.8%	98.4%	96.5%	99.3%	96.9%	87.0%
35	University of Georgia	94.0%	94.0%	92.0%	96.0%	97.0%	95.9%	97.0%	98.5%	96.6%	98.9%	98.2%	98.1%	99.2%	98.4%	89.4%
35	University of Wisconsin–Madison	96.0%	89.0%	91.0%	96.0%	95.0%	97.9%	96.9%	97.4%	97.4%	97.3%	97.7%	97.2%	99.3%	98.3%	89.8%
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	95.0%	94.0%	94.0%	95.0%	98.0%	99.0%	97.7%	99.0%	93.7%	92.1%	95.9%	95.0%	94.3%	95.8%	90.1%
40	George Mason University (VA)	92.0%	88.0%	79.0%	98.0%	100.0%	96.8%	98.5%	99.5%	99.4%	99.6%	99.6%	98.0%	99.5%	99.2%	96.1%
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	97.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	98.0%	98.7%	97.4%	98.6%	98.8%	98.7%	98.0%	91.2%	99.5%	99.0%	93.3%
42	University of California (Hastings)	78.0%	89.0%	94.0%	96.0%	95.0%	93.4%	94.4%	93.8%	94.4%	91.7%	96.3%	93.2%	97.2%	92.7%	84.6%
47	University of Colorado–Boulder	95.0%	88.0%	85.0%	88.0%	97.0%	97.8%	92.1%	89.0%	92.3%	89.7%	99.5%	97.0%	93.9%	96.0%	80.0%

Bar Pass Ratio

Rank	Row Labels	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Yale University (CT)	122.2%	123.5%	129.2%	125.0%	130.3%	134.2%	128.8%	129.6%	126.4%	125.6%	127.3%	118.4%	119.4%	119.1%	123.0%
2	Harvard University (MA)	122.0%	120.1%	126.1%	123.7%	131.4%	132.2%	125.7%	128.0%	128.4%	127.9%	128.8%	126.1%	128.8%	121.2%	127.8%
3	Stanford University (CA)	124.8%	130.9%	128.5%	140.3%	152.1%	130.2%	140.0%	140.8%	150.3%	150.5%	139.7%	136.5%	143.0%	135.5%	141.6%
4	Columbia University (NY)	117.7%	119.2%	123.4%	117.5%	126.6%	128.2%	122.6%	125.3%	128.4%	125.2%	122.4%	124.2%	123.1%	119.4%	124.6%
5	University of Chicago	112.8%	116.3%	114.1%	118.7%	114.3%	118.8%	118.6%	120.4%	115.5%	116.1%	112.5%	112.3%	111.1%	104.5%	107.6%
6	New York University	119.2%	121.6%	126.2%	126.3%	128.5%	131.4%	125.7%	129.1%	129.1%	129.5%	126.2%	123.5%	124.4%	120.0%	125.7%
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	127.1%	100.5%	107.1%	124.2%	122.9%	124.4%	118.0%	118.9%	126.9%	127.7%	130.4%		124.3%	112.6%	120.0%
7	University of Pennsylvania	115.2%	120.5%	121.4%	125.0%	118.5%	131.0%	126.2%	124.4%	122.7%	124.3%	129.1%	122.6%	122.6%	121.5%	124.5%
9	University of California–Berkeley	123.8%	135.7%	125.6%	147.6%	141.5%	147.3%	135.9%	139.5%	148.3%	137.2%	140.3%	130.6%	124.8%	123.5%	139.0%
9	University of Virginia	115.4%	117.8%	118.9%	118.3%	131.6%	123.3%	121.0%	127.2%	129.4%	123.2%	130.4%	123.1%	128.7%	120.4%	124.1%
11	Duke University (NC)	119.0%	118.9%	125.5%	125.0%	126.4%	136.3%	122.4%	119.9%	131.5%	126.5%	127.0%	126.0%	113.9%	118.5%	126.3%
12	Northwestern University (IL)	110.1%	108.0%	109.9%	116.7%	111.1%	111.2%	114.8%	114.9%	116.2%	114.7%	111.6%	109.3%	107.9%	108.0%	105.1%
13	Cornell University (NY)	121.5%	119.4%	124.5%	123.7%	125.6%	128.1%	126.8%	125.9%	123.3%	122.9%	127.4%	119.6%	118.1%	122.5%	122.3%
14	Georgetown University (DC)	114.6%	112.9%	121.2%	121.1%	123.2%	128.6%	125.4%	119.1%	122.1%	123.3%	125.0%	118.2%	121.8%	119.5%	121.3%
14	University of Texas–Austin	112.1%	114.0%	110.2%	108.6%	115.9%	119.7%	112.3%	118.8%	115.8%	115.9%	112.0%	109.0%	105.4%	105.8%	109.3%
16	University of California–Los Angeles	121.6%	132.2%	114.9%	131.7%	135.9%	135.9%	137.6%	151.3%	147.8%	141.0%	141.6%	131.8%	130.2%	124.6%	129.4%
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	113.9%	117.7%	115.4%	98.7%	120.1%	98.0%	109.0%	106.4%	101.5%	110.4%	110.1%	125.4%	103.9%	115.3%	126.2%
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	140.0%	122.7%	124.1%	131.0%	131.1%	120.3%	123.8%	133.3%	131.5%	132.0%	131.1%	130.9%	132.9%	126.2%	137.8%
18	Washington University in St. Louis	102.5%	108.9%	104.6%	96.8%	110.1%	99.6%	92.1%	107.1%	106.2%	109.0%	101.8%	106.9%	109.4%	109.9%	105.6%
20	George Washington University (DC)	118.7%	124.1%	112.9%	118.8%	121.9%	128.5%	118.3%	121.9%	113.0%	116.3%	118.2%	121.9%	122.5%	117.4%	125.9%
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	110.2%	107.5%	109.8%	109.2%	106.2%	108.5%	104.3%	107.0%	109.6%	109.0%	111.0%	105.8%	106.0%	106.7%	107.6%
22	Boston University	102.0%	99.8%	106.8%	115.6%	121.3%	114.3%	109.1%	117.7%	111.6%	113.1%	112.9%	110.5%	109.0%	109.8%	110.3%
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	104.3%	108.6%	103.8%	102.5%	108.8%	114.9%	113.9%	109.8%	108.5%	109.9%	106.3%	103.9%	108.2%	113.5%	115.8%
23	University of California–Davis	127.3%	130.0%	130.0%	129.4%	133.1%	132.0%	134.1%	124.8%	132.8%	124.1%	116.5%	116.8%	126.2%	112.5%	133.5%
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	103.0%	111.2%	110.7%	107.6%	113.3%	106.5%	113.1%	114.8%	115.8%	105.5%	106.1%	102.1%	106.4%	100.2%	105.6%
23	University of Notre Dame	112.9%	110.7%	108.4%	100.0%	106.2%	116.6%	118.0%	116.8%	116.0%	112.5%	109.1%	102.9%	99.6%	109.9%	107.7%
27	Boston College	109.4%	114.1%	111.5%	119.5%	117.8%	115.2%	116.2%	122.9%	110.1%	110.2%	108.8%	110.7%	109.3%	106.0%	109.3%
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	114.5%	120.1%	109.1%	119.7%	117.8%	117.9%	113.0%	113.4%	106.5%	114.3%	119.6%	117.3%	109.3%	108.4%	115.4%
27	University of Iowa	104.0%	100.3%	104.0%	104.7%	101.1%	99.7%	100.5%	107.6%	108.7%	103.6%	107.5%	103.4%	95.2%	104.3%	101.2%
30	Emory University (GA)	100.1%	109.6%	116.5%	119.6%	112.4%	110.0%	110.4%	106.4%	111.8%	106.2%	112.8%	111.8%	110.1%	105.1%	106.5%
30	Fordham University (NY)	114.1%	111.6%	110.3%	115.1%	117.4%	115.7%	120.4%	116.0%	113.3%	116.5%	117.6%	115.6%	114.9%	116.2%	116.5%
30	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	110.6%	111.8%	112.8%	115.6%	111.2%	107.7%	92.0%	119.6%	115.0%	112.8%	117.5%	116.9%	113.8%	108.2%	115.8%
30	University of Washington	100.0%	114.2%	110.3%	121.7%	112.1%	110.7%	108.4%	119.0%	114.9%	113.2%	112.4%	106.8%	113.3%	114.5%	126.1%
30	Washington and Lee University (VA)	105.9%	101.6%	122.3%	123.9%	119.5%	130.0%	120.3%	109.3%	110.4%	115.8%	126.1%	107.0%	109.6%	102.1%	105.2%
35	Ohio State University (Moritz)	103.3%	103.2%	108.8%	110.9%	109.5%	113.4%	110.6%	116.7%	115.4%	112.8%	112.1%	100.0%	105.2%	102.6%	108.5%
35	University of Alabama	130.4%	122.4%	122.4%	123.1%	116.5%	121.4%	127.4%	120.6%	115.6%	119.4%	121.6%	123.0%	127.2%	122.7%	124.6%
35	University of Georgia	114.8%	116.9%	112.5%	110.4%	112.1%	112.0%	108.4%	112.2%	108.7%	108.9%	107.5%	107.1%	109.1%	111.0%	110.2%
35	University of Wisconsin–Madison		112.1%	106.9%	98.8%	104.5%	128.2%	133.3%	122.0%	126.6%	119.0%	129.9%	112.4%	107.8%	107.9%	107.3%
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	111.1%	112.5%	112.1%	114.3%	114.8%	116.5%	95.5%	117.0%	117.4%	117.6%	130.4%	118.2%	106.6%	116.0%	120.3%
40	George Mason University (VA)	106.9%	108.4%	106.1%	95.8%	98.4%	97.7%	94.5%	99.2%	99.9%	107.6%	104.2%	113.2%	114.9%	106.2%	115.1%
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	99.7%	99.0%	104.0%	104.8%	102.7%	98.9%	102.3%	103.0%	106.0%	101.6%	103.6%	110.6%	113.1%	106.2%	
42	University of California (Hastings)	108.5%	119.6%	127.3%	138.1%	128.4%	124.5%	124.5%	127.0%	126.0%	132.3%	135.6%	126.8%	121.2%	113.2%	128.8%
47	University of Colorado–Boulder	108.2%	104.9%	114.3%	116.7%	120.6%	111.9%	116.9%	111.9%	114.3%	117.6%	117.6%	120.0%	119.5%	112.4%	108.8%

USN&WR Rank	1998 Law School Ranking (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.42	0.25	0.13	0.34	0.27	0.54	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.01
2	Harvard University (MA)	100	100	0.42	0.25	0.13	0.30	0.25	0.29	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04
3	University of Chicago	98	97	0.42	0.25	0.13	0.30	0.18	0.14	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.00
4	Stanford University (CA)	98	98	0.39	0.25	0.10	0.25	0.23	0.35	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.00
5	Columbia University (NY)	98	98	0.42	0.25	0.13	0.27	0.15	0.25	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01
6	New York University	97	98	0.39	0.22	0.13	0.27	0.18	0.28	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	96	96	0.42	0.25	0.11	0.25	0.11	0.20	0.00	-0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01
8	University of California–Berkeley	95	95	0.39	0.23	0.11	0.23	0.22	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.03	-0.01	0.01
9	University of Virginia	95	84	0.39	0.23	0.13	0.23	0.19	-0.33	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	-0.02	0.01
10	Duke University (NC)	94	94	0.35	0.22	0.13	0.27	0.16	0.11	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
11	University of Pennsylvania	94	95	0.37	0.22	0.11	0.20	0.15	0.23	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
12	Cornell University (NY)	93	79	0.37	0.21	0.09	0.20	0.12	-0.33	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.02	-0.02	0.00
13	Northwestern University (IL)	93	94	0.37	0.21	0.07	0.18	0.15	0.24	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00
14	Georgetown University (DC)	92	92	0.35	0.21	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01
15	University of Southern California (Gould)	91	93	0.33	0.18	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.24	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	-0.01
16	University of California–Los Angeles	88	93	0.34	0.20	0.11	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00
17	Vanderbilt University (TN)	88	88	0.34	0.20	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
18	University of Texas–Austin	85	91	0.37	0.21	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01
19	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	85	85	0.31	0.18	0.11	0.14	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
20	University of Notre Dame	84	84	0.25	0.19	0.11	0.16	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
20	Washington and Lee University (VA)	84	88	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.20	0.11	0.14	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01
22	Boston College	84	84	0.30	0.19	0.06	0.14	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.01
23	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	84	85	0.33	0.18	0.09	0.16	0.14	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.01
24	George Washington University (DC)	84	84	0.30	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
25	University of Washington	80	71	0.30	0.16	0.07	0.16	0.14	-0.33	0.00	0.05	0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.00
26	Fordham University (NY)	80	75	0.22	0.15	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
27	University of Georgia	79	80	0.22	0.13	0.06	0.14	0.07	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.00
28	University of Iowa	79	84	0.33	0.16	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
29	Emory University (GA)	79	79	0.28	0.19	0.09	0.11	0.07	-0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.02	-0.01
30	University of Colorado–Boulder	79	79	0.25	0.13	0.07	0.14	0.11	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.01
31	Boston University	78	76	0.30	0.18	0.06	0.11	0.07	-0.04	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
32	University of Connecticut	77	73	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
33	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	76	76	0.20	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.16	0.00	0.00	-0.04	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.00
33	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	76	78	0.33	0.20	0.02	0.09	0.11	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00
35	Wake Forest University (NC)	76	76	0.20	0.15	0.07	0.11	0.02	0.09	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01
36	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	76	79	0.28	0.16	0.11	0.16	0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	-0.01	-0.01
37	Washington University in St. Louis	75	77	0.28	0.16	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
38	University of Wisconsin–Madison	75	75	0.33	0.19	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.01	-0.15	-0.01	0.00
39	University of California–Davis	75	80	0.28	0.16	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.00
40	University of Arizona (Rogers)	73	62	0.25	0.10	0.07	0.11	0.08	-0.33	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	-0.02	-0.01
41	University of Utah (Quinney)	71	69	0.20	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
42	Case Western Reserve University (OH)	71	70	0.22	0.13	0.11	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.04	0.00	0.02	-0.01
43	University of Tennessee–Knoxville	70	64	0.13	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.00
44	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	69	76	0.28	0.15	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
45	Ohio State University (Moritz)	69	75	0.28	0.15	0.09	0.07	0.08	-0.04	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
46	University of Maryland	67	57	0.20	0.07	0.10	0.02	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.01
47	Arizona State University (O'Connor)	66	61	0.20	0.03	-0.05	0.09	0.09	-0.18	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00	-0.02	-0.01
48	University of New Mexico	64	60	0.10	-0.05	0.07	0.00	-0.01	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
48	Tulane University (LA)	64	62	0.25	0.16	-0.02	0.07	0.00	-0.33	0.00	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.00
50	University of Houston	64	63	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.05	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.00
	Maximum			0.42	0.25	0.13	0.34	0.27	0.54	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04
	Minimum			0.10	-0.05	-0.05	0.00	-0.01	-0.33	0.00	-0.05	-0.04	-0.15	-0.02	-0.01
	Median			0.30	0.18	0.09	0.14	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Mean			0.30	0.17	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Standard Deviation			0.08	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.18	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01

USN&WR Rank	1999 Law School Ranking (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.67	0.41	0.15	0.36	0.27	0.53	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.01
2	Harvard University (MA)	99	99	0.67	0.44	0.15	0.30	0.25	0.27	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.04
2	Stanford University (CA)	99	98	0.64	0.41	0.15	0.25	0.23	0.36	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00
4	University of Chicago	98	97	0.64	0.39	0.15	0.30	0.18	0.13	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00
4	Columbia University (NY)	98	98	0.64	0.37	0.17	0.30	0.15	0.24	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01
6	New York University	97	96	0.58	0.33	0.17	0.28	0.18	0.28	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.01
7	University of California–Berkeley	96	95	0.58	0.35	0.11	0.23	0.22	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.05	-0.01	0.01
8	Duke University (NC)	95	94	0.49	0.33	0.17	0.23	0.15	0.12	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.01
8	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	95	96	0.61	0.37	0.07	0.25	0.11	0.22	0.00	0.05	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.01
8	University of Pennsylvania	95	94	0.55	0.31	0.14	0.21	0.15	0.25	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.03	-0.01	0.00
8	University of Virginia	95	94	0.55	0.35	0.15	0.23	0.17	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.01
12	Cornell University (NY)	94	93	0.52	0.29	0.09	0.21	0.11	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.00
12	Georgetown University (DC)	94	93	0.46	0.31	0.13	0.23	0.11	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
12	Northwestern University (IL)	94	93	0.49	0.27	0.14	0.21	0.12	0.21	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00
15	University of Southern California (Gould)	92	92	0.35	0.19	0.11	0.17	0.11	0.21	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	-0.01
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	90	89	0.37	0.21	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
17	University of California–Los Angeles	89	90	0.43	0.23	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00
18	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	88	87	0.35	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01
19	Washington and Lee University (VA)	87	86	0.23	0.15	0.11	0.21	0.07	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.01
20	George Washington University (DC)	86	79	0.26	0.15	0.11	0.14	0.07	-0.08	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.00
20	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	86	85	0.29	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
22	Boston College	84	79	0.23	0.15	0.04	0.12	0.11	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.01
23	University of Washington	82	81	0.23	0.12	0.04	0.14	0.13	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
24	University of Iowa	81	80	0.29	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.01
25	Emory University (GA)	80	78	0.26	0.17	0.04	0.12	0.10	-0.01	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.03	-0.01
25	Fordham University (NY)	80	74	0.11	0.08	0.02	0.14	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
25	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	80	84	0.32	0.19	0.11	0.10	0.11	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00
25	University of Notre Dame	80	82	0.23	0.17	0.04	0.17	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
29	Boston University	79	76	0.26	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.01	-0.05	0.00	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.00
29	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	79	77	0.08	0.06	0.17	0.10	0.14	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00
29	University of California–Davis	79	79	0.23	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.00
29	University of Texas–Austin	79	88	0.46	0.25	-0.04	0.14	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01
29	Washington University in St. Louis	79	78	0.23	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
34	University of Georgia	78	78	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.00
34	Wake Forest University (NC)	78	78	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.01
34	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	78	78	0.23	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.03	0.03	-0.01	-0.01
37	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	77	77	0.23	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
37	University of Wisconsin–Madison	77	77	0.35	0.15	0.03	-0.03	0.10	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00
39	University of Utah (Quinney)	76	70	0.08	0.04	0.15	-0.05	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01
40	University of Arizona (Rogers)	75	76	0.17	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.01
41	University of California (Hastings)	74	80	0.26	0.21	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
42	Ohio State University (Moritz)	72	67	0.20	0.08	0.04	-0.05	0.10	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
43	University of Cincinnati	71	68	0.02	-0.04	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
44	Arizona State University (O'Connor)	70	58	0.08	0.02	-0.02	0.08	0.02	-0.16	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
45	University of Colorado–Boulder	69	72	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.12	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
45	University of Florida (Levin)	69	75	0.17	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.14	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.00
45	Tulane University (LA)	69	71	0.20	0.10	-0.02	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01
48	University of Connecticut	68	69	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48	University of Tennessee–Knoxville	68	65	0.05	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
50	University of Hawaii–Manoa (Richardson)	67	66	-0.10	-0.02	0.10	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	-0.02	-0.01
50	University of Houston	67	66	0.05	0.04	-0.01	0.06	0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.00
	Maximum			0.67	0.44	0.17	0.36	0.27	0.53	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.04
	Minimum			-0.10	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	0.00	-0.16	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
	Median			0.26	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
	Mean			0.31	0.18	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Standard Deviation			0.20	0.12	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01

USN&WR Rank	2000 Law School (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.64	0.40	0.16	0.36	0.27	0.52	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01
2	Harvard University (MA)	93	92	0.67	0.42	0.11	0.32	0.25	0.30	0.09	-0.03	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.04
2	Stanford University (CA)	93	93	0.64	0.40	0.14	0.25	0.19	0.42	0.10	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.00
4	New York University	89	89	0.58	0.32	0.18	0.28	0.18	0.27	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01
5	Columbia University (NY)	87	87	0.64	0.38	0.14	0.30	0.15	0.20	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01
6	University of Chicago	86	86	0.64	0.40	0.16	0.30	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
7	University of Virginia	84	82	0.55	0.36	0.16	0.23	0.19	0.13	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
8	Duke University (NC)	82	80	0.52	0.32	0.18	0.23	0.12	0.14	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00
8	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	82	82	0.61	0.36	0.07	0.23	0.13	0.23	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01
10	University of California–Berkeley	81	81	0.61	0.36	0.11	0.21	0.22	0.10	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.04	-0.01	0.01
10	Cornell University (NY)	81	79	0.49	0.28	0.13	0.21	0.15	0.17	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.00
12	Northwestern University (IL)	79	78	0.49	0.30	0.14	0.23	0.12	0.18	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.01	-0.01	0.00
12	University of Pennsylvania	79	84	0.55	0.32	0.13	0.23	0.13	0.33	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
14	Georgetown University (DC)	77	77	0.47	0.30	0.13	0.23	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
15	University of Texas–Austin	73	72	0.49	0.26	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
16	University of California–Los Angeles	72	73	0.44	0.22	0.13	0.19	0.16	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	72	71	0.38	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00
18	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	70	70	0.35	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	70	70	0.32	0.16	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.18	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	-0.01
20	Washington and Lee University (VA)	67	67	0.23	0.14	0.09	0.19	0.08	0.14	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.01
21	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	66	66	0.32	0.20	0.16	0.08	0.11	-0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
21	University of Notre Dame	66	65	0.23	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	65	66	0.29	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
23	University of Iowa	65	64	0.32	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.08	-0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
25	George Washington University (DC)	64	62	0.26	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.07	-0.07	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00
25	University of Washington	64	63	0.23	0.12	-0.01	0.15	0.15	0.04	-0.01	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
27	Boston College	63	65	0.23	0.14	0.06	0.19	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.01
28	Emory University (GA)	62	61	0.23	0.16	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	-0.01
29	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	61	58	0.06	0.09	0.16	0.12	0.16	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	University of California (Hastings)	61	63	0.26	0.18	0.07	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.00	-0.03	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00
29	University of Wisconsin–Madison	61	58	0.32	0.16	0.02	0.04	0.09	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
32	Boston University	60	59	0.23	0.12	0.04	0.12	0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
32	University of California–Davis	60	61	0.26	0.14	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00
32	Washington University in St. Louis	60	58	0.23	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00
32	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	60	61	0.20	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.01
36	University of Arizona (Rogers)	59	59	0.20	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
36	University of Georgia	59	59	0.17	0.09	0.04	0.12	0.13	0.06	-0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.00
36	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	59	58	0.23	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.04	-0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	University of Utah (Quinney)	59	58	0.09	0.05	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
40	University of Connecticut	58	58	0.09	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
40	Fordham University (NY)	58	58	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.17	0.07	0.02	0.08	-0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
40	Tulane University (LA)	58	57	0.20	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
43	Ohio State University (Moritz)	57	57	0.20	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.13	-0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
43	Wake Forest University (NC)	57	60	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.10	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.01
45	University of Colorado–Boulder	56	56	0.17	0.07	-0.08	0.12	0.12	0.02	-0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.01	-0.01
46	University of Florida (Levin)	55	54	0.17	0.07	-0.06	0.08	0.14	-0.07	-0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.00
47	University of Cincinnati	54	54	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.01	-0.01
47	University of Tennessee–Knoxville	54	55	0.06	0.03	0.13	0.02	0.10	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
49	Arizona State University (O'Connor)	53	48	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	-0.06	0.00	0.01	0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
50	University of Alabama	52	50	0.00	-0.01	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	-0.01	-0.01
50	Baylor University (Umphrey) (TX)	52	53	-0.03	0.07	0.13	0.08	0.11	-0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.01
50	University of Kentucky	52	52	0.03	0.01	0.16	0.06	0.08	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.00
50	Southern Methodist University (Dedman) (TX)	52	51	0.06	0.07	0.13	0.05	-0.01	-0.05	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
	Maximum			0.67	0.42	0.18	0.36	0.27	0.52	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.04
	Minimum			-0.03	-0.01	-0.08	0.02	-0.01	-0.07	-0.04	-0.05	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01
	Median			0.23	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Mean			0.30	0.17	0.10	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
	Standard Deviation			0.20	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01

USN&WR Rank	2001 Law School Ranking (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.67	0.39	0.16	0.34	0.29	0.53	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.01
2	Stanford University (CA)	92	92	0.64	0.41	0.14	0.25	0.20	0.49	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.00
3	Harvard University (MA)	91	91	0.67	0.41	0.12	0.32	0.17	0.27	0.09	-0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.04
4	New York University	87	87	0.61	0.34	0.16	0.30	0.18	0.25	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01
5	Columbia University (NY)	86	86	0.64	0.39	0.14	0.30	0.16	0.17	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01
6	University of Chicago	84	84	0.64	0.39	0.12	0.30	0.18	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	83	83	0.61	0.37	0.14	0.21	0.15	0.23	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
8	University of California–Berkeley	82	82	0.61	0.36	0.12	0.21	0.25	0.11	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.01
8	University of Virginia	82	79	0.59	0.36	0.12	0.21	0.20	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
10	Duke University (NC)	79	79	0.53	0.32	0.14	0.21	0.11	0.15	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
10	Cornell University (NY)	79	77	0.50	0.30	0.08	0.21	0.13	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
12	University of Pennsylvania	78	81	0.56	0.32	0.12	0.21	0.15	0.30	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
12	Northwestern University (IL)	78	78	0.47	0.28	0.14	0.25	0.12	0.19	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.02	-0.01	0.00
14	Georgetown University (DC)	77	77	0.47	0.30	0.12	0.23	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
15	University of Texas–Austin	74	73	0.50	0.26	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.12	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.01
16	University of California–Los Angeles	73	74	0.44	0.24	0.12	0.19	0.18	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00
17	University of Southern California (Gould)	70	70	0.32	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.11	0.20	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	-0.01
18	Vanderbilt University (TN)	69	69	0.38	0.20	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.00
19	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	68	68	0.35	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
20	Washington and Lee University (VA)	67	67	0.23	0.14	0.10	0.19	0.07	0.13	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.00	-0.01
21	University of Iowa	66	65	0.32	0.14	0.14	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
22	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	65	66	0.32	0.18	0.12	0.10	0.15	-0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.00
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	63	63	0.29	0.14	0.08	0.12	0.07	0.13	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
23	Boston College	63	63	0.23	0.14	0.05	0.19	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	-0.01
23	George Washington University (DC)	63	63	0.26	0.16	0.10	0.15	0.09	-0.07	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.00
26	University of Washington	62	62	0.20	0.12	0.05	0.15	0.13	0.03	-0.01	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
26	University of Notre Dame	62	62	0.20	0.16	0.07	0.17	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.00
26	Emory University (GA)	62	60	0.23	0.16	0.03	0.10	0.06	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.01
29	Washington University in St. Louis	61	61	0.26	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.00
29	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	61	60	0.23	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.04	-0.01	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.01
29	University of Georgia	61	60	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.00
32	University of California (Hastings)	60	62	0.26	0.20	0.08	0.15	0.05	0.03	-0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00
32	Fordham University (NY)	60	61	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.19	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
32	Boston University	60	60	0.26	0.12	0.07	0.12	0.05	-0.03	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
32	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	60	60	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
36	University of Wisconsin–Madison	59	59	0.32	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.05	-0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.00
37	Ohio State University (Moritz)	57	57	0.20	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.13	-0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
37	Wake Forest University (NC)	57	57	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.03	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01
37	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	57	56	0.23	0.12	0.03	0.10	0.05	-0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
37	University of Arizona (Rogers)	57	56	0.17	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
41	University of California–Davis	56	57	0.23	0.12	-0.03	0.10	0.07	0.02	-0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	-0.01
41	University of Connecticut	56	56	0.09	-0.01	0.14	0.08	0.03	0.13	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00
43	University of Utah (Quinney)	55	55	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.02	-0.01
43	Tulane University (LA)	55	55	0.20	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
45	University of Colorado–Boulder	54	54	0.14	0.07	-0.07	0.12	0.12	0.01	-0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	-0.02	-0.01
46	University of Alabama	53	51	0.00	0.03	0.14	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.03	-0.02	-0.01
47	Arizona State University (O'Connor)	52	52	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
47	University of Tennessee–Knoxville	52	52	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.09	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
49	University of Cincinnati	51	51	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.01	-0.01
49	Baylor University (Umphrey) (TX)	51	51	-0.03	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.13	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.01
	Maximum			0.67	0.41	0.16	0.34	0.29	0.53	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.04
	Minimum			-0.03	-0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.01	-0.07	-0.05	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
	Median			0.26	0.14	0.10	0.15	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
	Mean			0.32	0.18	0.09	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
	Standard Deviation			0.20	0.12	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01

USN&WR Rank	2002 Law School Ranking (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.67	0.40	0.12	0.34	0.26	0.57	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.01
2	Stanford University (CA)	96	96	0.67	0.40	0.12	0.27	0.24	0.49	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.00
3	Harvard University (MA)	92	92	0.67	0.40	0.08	0.31	0.25	0.26	0.08	-0.02	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.04
4	Columbia University (NY)	90	90	0.64	0.39	0.14	0.29	0.15	0.22	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.01
5	New York University	88	88	0.59	0.39	0.14	0.29	0.17	0.24	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
6	University of Chicago	86	86	0.64	0.39	0.14	0.29	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.00
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	84	84	0.61	0.37	0.12	0.23	0.11	0.24	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
7	University of Virginia	84	83	0.56	0.35	0.14	0.23	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01
9	University of California–Berkeley	83	83	0.61	0.35	0.10	0.19	0.21	0.13	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01
10	University of Pennsylvania	82	82	0.56	0.33	0.14	0.23	0.14	0.17	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
10	Duke University (NC)	82	82	0.53	0.33	0.14	0.23	0.11	0.14	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
12	Cornell University (NY)	81	80	0.50	0.29	0.10	0.21	0.14	0.13	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.00
13	Northwestern University (IL)	80	81	0.47	0.29	0.12	0.25	0.14	0.21	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00
14	Georgetown University (DC)	79	79	0.50	0.29	0.10	0.25	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01
15	University of Texas–Austin	77	77	0.47	0.26	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.01
16	University of California–Los Angeles	76	76	0.44	0.22	0.12	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
17	Vanderbilt University (TN)	73	73	0.38	0.22	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	72	72	0.35	0.15	0.08	0.19	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	-0.01
19	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	71	71	0.35	0.17	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01
20	Washington and Lee University (VA)	68	68	0.23	0.15	0.06	0.19	0.06	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.01
20	University of Iowa	68	66	0.29	0.15	0.12	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
22	Boston College	66	68	0.23	0.15	0.08	0.19	0.13	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	-0.01
23	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	65	65	0.35	0.18	0.10	0.08	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	65	65	0.29	0.15	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
23	University of Washington	65	65	0.23	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.01	-0.01	0.05	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.00
23	George Washington University (DC)	65	64	0.26	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.06	-0.06	0.06	-0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.00
27	Washington University in St. Louis	64	64	0.26	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00
27	Boston University	64	64	0.26	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
27	University of Notre Dame	64	64	0.20	0.17	0.10	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00
27	Emory University (GA)	64	62	0.23	0.17	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.01
27	University of Georgia	64	62	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.14	0.13	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.00
32	Fordham University (NY)	63	64	0.14	0.09	0.12	0.19	0.09	0.09	0.05	-0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
32	University of California–Davis	63	63	0.23	0.15	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02	-0.01
34	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	62	62	0.23	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.01
34	Wake Forest University (NC)	62	61	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01
36	University of California (Hastings)	61	63	0.26	0.18	0.04	0.12	0.07	0.04	-0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
36	University of Wisconsin–Madison	61	61	0.32	0.17	0.04	0.08	0.06	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.00
38	University of Colorado–Boulder	60	60	0.17	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	-0.02	-0.01
38	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	60	60	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.00	0.03	-0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
40	Ohio State University (Moritz)	59	59	0.20	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.00	-0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
40	University of Arizona (Rogers)	59	59	0.17	0.07	0.02	0.10	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
40	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	59	58	0.20	0.13	0.02	0.10	0.04	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
40	Tulane University (LA)	59	58	0.20	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
44	University of Connecticut	58	59	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00
45	University of Utah (Quinney)	57	57	0.11	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
46	University of Alabama	55	54	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	-0.02	-0.01
47	University of Florida (Levin)	54	55	0.14	0.09	-0.04	0.03	0.13	-0.06	-0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.00
47	George Mason University (VA)	54	54	0.00	-0.02	0.14	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
47	Southern Methodist University (Dedman) (TX)	54	52	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.05	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00
50	University of Maryland	53	54	0.09	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.01
50	University of Cincinnati	53	53	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.00	0.02	-0.01	-0.01
50	University of Tennessee–Knoxville	53	53	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.10	-0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.00
50	University of Kentucky	53	53	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.06	0.08	-0.04	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.01
50	University of Houston	53	52	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.06	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00
	Maximum			0.67	0.40	0.14	0.34	0.26	0.57	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04
	Minimum			0.00	-0.02	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.09	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
	Median			0.25	0.15	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Mean			0.30	0.17	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
	Standard Deviation			0.20	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01

USN&WR Rank	2003 Law School Ranking (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.67	0.36	0.13	0.33	0.26	0.57	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.01
2	Stanford University (CA)	93	93	0.67	0.38	0.10	0.24	0.23	0.49	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.00
3	Harvard University (MA)	92	92	0.67	0.40	0.08	0.30	0.25	0.26	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04
4	Columbia University (NY)	89	89	0.64	0.34	0.11	0.29	0.15	0.28	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.01
5	New York University	88	88	0.58	0.32	0.14	0.30	0.17	0.24	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01
6	University of Chicago	84	84	0.64	0.36	0.14	0.29	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.00
7	University of California–Berkeley	82	82	0.61	0.34	0.12	0.20	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.06	-0.01	0.00
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	82	82	0.61	0.34	0.11	0.22	0.09	0.21	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
7	University of Virginia	82	81	0.58	0.32	0.14	0.22	0.15	0.13	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
7	University of Pennsylvania	82	81	0.52	0.31	0.14	0.24	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00
11	Northwestern University (IL)	80	80	0.49	0.29	0.13	0.24	0.13	0.21	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00
12	Duke University (NC)	79	79	0.52	0.29	0.11	0.22	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00
13	Cornell University (NY)	78	78	0.49	0.29	0.08	0.20	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.00
15	University of Texas–Austin	76	77	0.49	0.25	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.17	0.06	-0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.01
14	Georgetown University (DC)	77	76	0.49	0.29	0.09	0.22	0.14	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01
16	University of California–Los Angeles	74	74	0.43	0.25	0.08	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
17	Vanderbilt University (TN)	70	70	0.37	0.21	0.08	0.14	0.15	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.00
18	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	68	68	0.34	0.17	0.09	0.16	0.13	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.01
18	Washington and Lee University (VA)	68	68	0.22	0.17	0.07	0.20	0.05	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.01
18	University of Iowa	68	67	0.31	0.17	0.14	0.05	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	68	66	0.34	0.14	0.04	0.18	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.01
22	Boston College	65	65	0.25	0.16	0.07	0.14	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	-0.01
25	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	63	64	0.31	0.17	0.09	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	62	64	0.31	0.19	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.00
24	University of Notre Dame	64	63	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
25	Washington University in St. Louis	63	63	0.28	0.14	0.09	0.14	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.00
25	Boston University	63	63	0.25	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
25	George Washington University (DC)	63	62	0.25	0.16	0.09	0.16	0.07	-0.03	0.06	-0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
32	Fordham University (NY)	61	62	0.19	0.12	0.10	0.18	0.09	0.07	0.04	-0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
22	Emory University (GA)	65	62	0.25	0.17	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	-0.01
32	University of California–Davis	61	62	0.25	0.16	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	-0.01
25	University of Wisconsin–Madison	63	61	0.34	0.17	0.09	0.09	0.03	-0.04	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.03	-0.02	0.00
25	University of Washington	63	61	0.22	0.14	0.06	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.00
32	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	61	61	0.22	0.16	0.11	0.16	0.04	0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.01
36	Wake Forest University (NC)	60	60	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.01
37	Ohio State University (Moritz)	59	60	0.22	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
32	University of Georgia	61	59	0.16	0.16	0.04	0.14	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.00
37	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	59	59	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.16	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01
40	University of California (Hastings)	57	58	0.25	0.19	-0.01	0.12	0.08	0.02	-0.04	-0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
40	University of Colorado–Boulder	57	57	0.16	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.00
40	University of Arizona (Rogers)	57	57	0.19	0.08	0.05	0.12	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
39	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	58	57	0.19	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.06	-0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
43	University of Connecticut	56	56	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00
43	Tulane University (LA)	56	56	0.19	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.02	-0.04	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
45	University of Utah (Quinney)	54	54	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
47	George Mason University (VA)	53	53	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
45	University of Florida (Levin)	54	53	0.16	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.10	-0.12	0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.00
47	University of Alabama	53	53	0.04	0.02	0.12	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.00
49	American University (Washington) (DC)	52	52	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.00
49	University of Kentucky	52	52	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.05	0.08	-0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.02	-0.01
49	Southern Methodist University (Dedman) (TX)	52	49	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.07	-0.10	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Maximum			0.67	0.40	0.14	0.33	0.26	0.57	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04
	Minimum			0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.00	-0.12	-0.04	-0.03	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
	Median			0.25	0.17	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
	Mean			0.32	0.19	0.09	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
	Standard Deviation			0.19	0.11	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01

USN&WR Rank	2004 Law School Ranking (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.68	0.37	0.12	0.32	0.24	0.59	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.01
2	Stanford University (CA)	93	93	0.68	0.39	0.12	0.25	0.22	0.45	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.00
3	Harvard University (MA)	92	92	0.68	0.39	0.12	0.30	0.24	0.28	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04
4	Columbia University (NY)	90	90	0.65	0.35	0.14	0.30	0.15	0.31	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.01
5	New York University	88	88	0.59	0.31	0.14	0.30	0.15	0.26	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
6	University of Chicago	85	85	0.65	0.37	0.13	0.28	0.14	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.00
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	83	83	0.62	0.35	0.12	0.21	0.12	0.19	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
7	University of Pennsylvania	83	82	0.53	0.29	0.14	0.23	0.12	0.16	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.00
9	University of Virginia	82	81	0.56	0.33	0.14	0.21	0.14	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
10	University of California–Berkeley	81	82	0.59	0.31	0.11	0.19	0.21	0.12	0.07	-0.02	0.05	0.05	-0.01	0.00
10	Cornell University (NY)	81	80	0.50	0.27	0.14	0.19	0.14	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
12	Duke University (NC)	80	80	0.50	0.29	0.13	0.25	0.11	0.13	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
12	Northwestern University (IL)	80	80	0.50	0.27	0.11	0.25	0.08	0.20	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00
14	Georgetown University (DC)	79	79	0.50	0.31	0.11	0.24	0.14	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
15	University of Texas–Austin	76	76	0.50	0.25	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01
16	University of California–Los Angeles	75	75	0.44	0.23	0.08	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00
17	Vanderbilt University (TN)	73	72	0.41	0.23	0.06	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	72	73	0.35	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	-0.01
19	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	70	70	0.35	0.19	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01
19	Washington and Lee University (VA)	70	70	0.23	0.17	0.05	0.19	0.11	0.16	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.01
21	University of Iowa	68	67	0.29	0.17	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.03	0.05	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01
22	Boston College	67	68	0.26	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.01
22	University of Notre Dame	67	67	0.23	0.17	0.08	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
22	George Washington University (DC)	67	66	0.26	0.17	0.11	0.17	0.07	-0.01	0.07	-0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00
25	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	66	67	0.29	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
25	Washington University in St. Louis	66	66	0.29	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.00
27	Emory University (GA)	65	64	0.23	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.03	0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.01
28	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	64	65	0.23	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	-0.01
28	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	64	64	0.32	0.19	0.10	0.08	0.12	-0.04	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.02	-0.01	0.00
28	Boston University	64	64	0.26	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.00	-0.03	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
31	Fordham University (NY)	63	63	0.20	0.11	0.04	0.17	0.11	0.05	0.03	-0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
31	University of California–Davis	63	63	0.26	0.15	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	-0.01
31	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	63	62	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.17	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.01
31	University of Wisconsin–Madison	63	62	0.35	0.13	0.08	0.08	-0.01	-0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.00
31	University of Georgia	63	61	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.14	0.14	-0.01	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.00
36	University of California (Hastings)	61	62	0.26	0.19	0.04	0.12	0.10	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
36	Wake Forest University (NC)	61	61	0.17	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
38	Ohio State University (Moritz)	60	60	0.20	0.11	0.02	0.08	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
38	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	60	59	0.20	0.13	0.03	0.10	0.05	-0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
40	George Mason University (VA)	59	59	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
40	University of Colorado–Boulder	59	59	0.17	0.05	-0.01	0.12	0.13	0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.00
40	University of Connecticut	59	59	0.08	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
40	University of Utah (Quinney)	59	58	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.01
44	University of Arizona (Rogers)	58	57	0.17	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.06	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	-0.01	-0.01
45	University of Maryland	57	58	0.11	-0.01	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	-0.01
45	University of Alabama	57	57	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.08	-0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.03	-0.02	0.00
45	University of Florida (Levin)	57	57	0.17	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.10	-0.11	-0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.00
45	Tulane University (LA)	57	56	0.20	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.04	-0.06	0.00	-0.05	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
45	University of Washington	57	54	0.20	0.11	-0.33	0.12	0.14	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.00
50	Southern Methodist University (Dedman) (TX)	56	56	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.07	-0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
	Maximum			0.68	0.39	0.14	0.32	0.24	0.59	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04
	Minimum			0.05	-0.01	-0.33	0.06	-0.01	-0.11	-0.03	-0.05	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01
	Median			0.26	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
	Mean			0.33	0.18	0.08	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
	Standard Deviation			0.19	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01

USN&WR Rank	2005 Law School Ranking (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.69	0.39	0.10	0.33	0.25	0.60	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.01
2	Harvard University (MA)	93	93	0.69	0.41	0.13	0.32	0.24	0.31	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04
3	Stanford University (CA)	92	92	0.69	0.41	0.11	0.24	0.23	0.42	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.00
4	Columbia University (NY)	90	90	0.66	0.37	0.12	0.28	0.15	0.32	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.01
5	New York University	89	89	0.63	0.33	0.13	0.30	0.15	0.29	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
6	University of Chicago	84	84	0.66	0.41	0.11	0.26	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	83	83	0.63	0.37	0.11	0.21	0.11	0.22	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
7	University of Pennsylvania	83	82	0.53	0.31	0.11	0.22	0.14	0.20	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
9	University of Virginia	82	83	0.56	0.37	0.13	0.21	0.14	0.13	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
10	Duke University (NC)	81	81	0.50	0.31	0.13	0.24	0.15	0.14	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00
10	Northwestern University (IL)	81	81	0.50	0.29	0.11	0.26	0.11	0.21	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
12	Cornell University (NY)	80	79	0.50	0.29	0.11	0.21	0.13	0.17	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
13	University of California–Berkeley	79	80	0.59	0.33	0.08	0.17	0.20	0.12	0.05	-0.01	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.01
14	Georgetown University (DC)	76	76	0.47	0.29	0.09	0.25	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
15	University of Texas–Austin	75	73	0.47	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01
16	University of California–Los Angeles	73	75	0.44	0.21	0.06	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00
17	Vanderbilt University (TN)	72	71	0.38	0.23	0.08	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	71	72	0.35	0.12	0.12	0.19	0.11	0.18	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	-0.01
19	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	68	68	0.32	0.17	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.04	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
20	University of Notre Dame	67	67	0.20	0.17	0.08	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00
20	Washington University in St. Louis	67	66	0.29	0.17	0.10	0.15	0.11	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
20	George Washington University (DC)	67	66	0.29	0.14	0.12	0.17	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00
23	Emory University (GA)	66	67	0.26	0.19	0.07	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	-0.01
23	Washington and Lee University (VA)	66	66	0.23	0.17	0.01	0.19	0.05	0.14	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.01
23	University of Iowa	66	65	0.29	0.17	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
23	Boston University	66	65	0.26	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.07	-0.02	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
27	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	65	67	0.29	0.19	0.13	0.10	0.00	0.18	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
27	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	65	65	0.29	0.21	0.10	0.10	0.13	-0.04	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.00
29	Boston College	64	64	0.26	0.15	0.02	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.01
29	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	64	64	0.23	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.01
31	University of Wisconsin–Madison	63	63	0.32	0.15	0.09	0.10	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.00
31	University of Georgia	63	61	0.17	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.05	0.03	-0.05	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00
33	University of California–Davis	62	62	0.23	0.15	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.01
34	Fordham University (NY)	61	62	0.17	0.10	0.03	0.17	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
34	Wake Forest University (NC)	61	61	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.01
34	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	61	60	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
34	University of Washington	61	59	0.17	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.11	-0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.00
38	University of California (Hastings)	59	60	0.26	0.17	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.00	-0.02	-0.04	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
38	George Mason University (VA)	59	59	0.08	0.04	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.05	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
40	University of Alabama	58	56	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.00
40	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	58	56	0.20	0.12	0.00	0.10	0.02	-0.05	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
42	Ohio State University (Moritz)	57	58	0.20	0.08	-0.01	0.03	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
43	University of Connecticut	56	57	0.08	0.04	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.11	-0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00
43	University of Maryland	56	57	0.11	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.01
43	University of Florida (Levin)	56	56	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.03	0.13	-0.07	-0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.00
43	University of Arizona (Rogers)	56	55	0.14	0.06	0.00	0.10	0.06	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	-0.01	-0.01
47	Southern Methodist University (Dedman) (TX)	55	55	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.11	-0.04	-0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
47	University of Utah (Quinney)	55	55	0.11	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.01
47	University of Pittsburgh	55	53	0.08	0.04	0.11	0.03	-0.04	-0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01
50	University of Colorado–Boulder	54	54	0.14	0.02	-0.05	0.10	0.12	0.03	-0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.00
50	University of Kentucky	54	54	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.05	0.07	-0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.02	0.00
50	Baylor University (Umphrey) (TX)	54	53	-0.08	0.02	0.09	0.08	0.18	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01
	Maximum			0.69	0.41	0.13	0.33	0.25	0.60	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.04
	Minimum			-0.08	0.00	-0.05	0.03	-0.04	-0.07	-0.05	-0.05	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
	Median			0.26	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
	Mean			0.31	0.18	0.09	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
	Standard Deviation			0.20	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01

USN&WR Rank	2006 Law School Ranking (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.70	0.39	0.11	0.30	0.25	0.62	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.02
2	Harvard University (MA)	94	93	0.70	0.41	0.13	0.33	0.22	0.31	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05
3	Stanford University (CA)	93	94	0.70	0.39	0.13	0.25	0.24	0.45	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.00
4	Columbia University (NY)	89	89	0.67	0.37	0.11	0.30	0.15	0.33	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.02
5	New York University	86	86	0.61	0.33	0.13	0.27	0.16	0.27	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
6	University of Chicago	82	82	0.64	0.39	0.11	0.25	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01
7	University of Pennsylvania	81	81	0.54	0.33	0.15	0.27	0.15	0.22	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
8	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	80	80	0.61	0.37	0.12	0.20	0.09	0.21	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
8	University of Virginia	80	80	0.54	0.37	0.14	0.25	0.11	0.13	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
10	Northwestern University (IL)	79	78	0.48	0.30	0.13	0.25	0.09	0.18	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01
11	University of California–Berkeley	78	79	0.61	0.33	0.10	0.16	0.19	0.11	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.01
11	Duke University (NC)	78	78	0.51	0.33	0.15	0.23	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
11	Cornell University (NY)	78	76	0.51	0.30	0.11	0.19	0.10	0.16	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
14	Georgetown University (DC)	75	75	0.51	0.30	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
15	University of California–Los Angeles	71	71	0.45	0.22	0.07	0.18	0.13	0.12	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.01
15	University of Texas–Austin	71	71	0.45	0.28	0.13	0.16	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
17	Vanderbilt University (TN)	70	69	0.39	0.22	0.12	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	69	70	0.36	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.18	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.00
19	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	66	66	0.33	0.20	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02
20	George Washington University (DC)	63	63	0.27	0.18	0.09	0.16	0.10	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
20	Boston University	63	60	0.27	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.09	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
22	Washington and Lee University (VA)	62	62	0.24	0.18	0.08	0.18	0.04	0.12	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
22	University of Iowa	62	62	0.30	0.16	0.13	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.03	0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
24	Washington University in St. Louis	61	62	0.30	0.16	0.11	0.16	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
24	University of Notre Dame	61	61	0.21	0.18	0.08	0.16	0.06	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00
26	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	60	59	0.30	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
27	Fordham University (NY)	59	61	0.17	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
27	Boston College	59	59	0.24	0.14	0.09	0.14	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
27	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	59	59	0.33	0.20	0.08	0.09	0.10	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.00
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	59	59	0.24	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	University of Washington	59	58	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.12	-0.02	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.00
32	Emory University (GA)	58	58	0.24	0.16	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.15	-0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
32	University of Wisconsin–Madison	58	58	0.33	0.16	0.09	0.04	-0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.00
32	University of California–Davis	58	56	0.27	0.14	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.00
35	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	56	55	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.05	0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
36	Wake Forest University (NC)	55	54	0.17	0.14	0.02	0.11	-0.01	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
36	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	55	53	0.21	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.03	-0.04	0.04	0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
36	University of Georgia	55	53	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.05	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.00
39	University of California (Hastings)	53	55	0.24	0.16	0.03	0.11	0.15	-0.01	-0.03	-0.05	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.01
39	Ohio State University (Moritz)	53	52	0.21	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
41	George Mason University (VA)	52	57	0.05	0.06	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
41	University of Maryland	52	52	0.11	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00
41	University of Florida (Levin)	52	51	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.14	-0.07	-0.01	0.01	0.04	0.00	-0.02	0.01
41	University of Alabama	52	51	0.08	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.00
41	University of Arizona (Rogers)	52	51	0.17	0.06	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.00
41	Tulane University (LA)	52	50	0.17	0.10	0.04	0.07	0.04	-0.06	0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00
47	American University (Washington) (DC)	51	52	0.11	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
48	University of Colorado–Boulder	50	50	0.11	-0.01	-0.01	0.09	0.12	0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.00
49	University of Utah (Quinney)	49	50	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.00
49	University of Connecticut	49	49	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.09	-0.05	0.09	-0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00
49	Case Western Reserve University (OH)	49	47	0.08	0.08	0.12	-0.02	-0.07	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
	Maximum			0.70	0.41	0.15	0.33	0.25	0.62	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.05
	Minimum			0.05	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.07	-0.07	-0.03	-0.05	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	0.00
	Median			0.27	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Mean			0.32	0.18	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
	Standard Deviation			0.19	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01

USN&WR Rank	2007 Law School Ranking (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.70	0.41	0.13	0.32	0.24	0.67	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.02
2	Stanford University (CA)	92	92	0.67	0.39	0.13	0.25	0.24	0.50	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.00
3	Harvard University (MA)	91	91	0.70	0.39	0.14	0.34	0.21	0.29	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05
4	Columbia University (NY)	86	86	0.64	0.35	0.13	0.29	0.13	0.29	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.02
4	New York University	86	86	0.61	0.33	0.14	0.27	0.19	0.26	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
6	University of Chicago	81	81	0.64	0.35	0.14	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01
7	University of Pennsylvania	79	79	0.56	0.31	0.13	0.25	0.13	0.20	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
8	University of California–Berkeley	78	78	0.59	0.33	0.14	0.18	0.21	0.12	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.01
8	University of Virginia	78	78	0.59	0.35	0.13	0.25	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
8	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	78	78	0.61	0.33	0.13	0.23	0.11	0.17	0.07	-0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
11	Duke University (NC)	77	77	0.50	0.29	0.15	0.23	0.16	0.13	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
12	Northwestern University (IL)	76	76	0.47	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01
14	Georgetown University (DC)	73	74	0.50	0.29	0.12	0.25	0.13	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
13	Cornell University (NY)	74	73	0.50	0.25	0.12	0.20	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
15	University of California–Los Angeles	71	71	0.44	0.21	0.14	0.18	0.13	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00
16	University of Texas–Austin	69	69	0.47	0.25	0.11	0.18	0.11	0.04	0.06	-0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
17	University of Southern California (Gould)	68	68	0.38	0.12	0.13	0.18	0.12	0.19	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.00
17	Vanderbilt University (TN)	68	68	0.38	0.23	0.10	0.16	0.14	0.08	0.06	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
19	Washington University in St. Louis	63	63	0.29	0.16	0.13	0.18	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
19	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	63	63	0.32	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02
19	George Washington University (DC)	63	63	0.29	0.18	0.11	0.16	0.08	-0.01	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
22	University of Notre Dame	62	62	0.23	0.16	0.12	0.16	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
22	University of Iowa	62	62	0.29	0.18	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02
22	Boston University	62	62	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
26	Emory University (GA)	61	61	0.26	0.18	0.12	0.11	0.02	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Boston College	59	61	0.23	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00
22	Washington and Lee University (VA)	62	59	0.26	0.18	0.00	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
32	Fordham University (NY)	58	59	0.20	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.07	0.11	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
27	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	59	59	0.26	0.16	0.14	0.18	-0.06	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.01
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	59	58	0.23	0.14	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
27	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	59	58	0.32	0.21	-0.02	0.06	0.15	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00
37	George Mason University (VA)	56	58	0.08	0.06	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.07	-0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.01	0.00
27	University of Washington	59	57	0.20	0.08	0.14	0.09	0.13	-0.02	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.00
32	University of Wisconsin–Madison	58	57	0.29	0.12	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.00
34	University of California–Davis	57	57	0.26	0.14	0.00	0.06	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00
34	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	57	56	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.05	0.04	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
34	University of Georgia	57	56	0.17	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.00
39	Ohio State University (Moritz)	55	55	0.20	0.14	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
37	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	55	55	0.20	0.16	0.07	0.11	0.01	-0.02	0.05	0.02	-0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	55	55	0.14	0.12	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
43	University of California (Hastings)	52	54	0.23	0.16	0.01	0.11	0.06	-0.01	-0.03	-0.04	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.01
42	University of Maryland	53	53	0.11	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
43	American University (Washington) (DC)	52	52	0.11	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.00
43	University of Colorado–Boulder	52	52	0.14	0.08	-0.03	0.09	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.00
41	University of Florida (Levin)	54	52	0.20	0.12	0.08	0.02	0.08	-0.06	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.00
50	University of Connecticut	51	51	0.11	0.04	0.09	0.06	-0.02	0.08	-0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.00
43	Southern Methodist University (Dedman) (TX)	52	51	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.16	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
43	Tulane University (LA)	52	51	0.20	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.05	-0.06	0.02	-0.03	0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.00
43	University of Alabama	52	51	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.11	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.05	0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.00
43	University of Arizona (Rogers)	52	51	0.17	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00
	Maximum			0.70	0.41	0.15	0.34	0.24	0.67	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.05
	Minimum			0.02	0.02	-0.03	0.02	-0.06	-0.06	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	0.00
	Median			0.26	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
	Mean			0.33	0.19	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
	Standard Deviation			0.19	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01

USN&WR Rank	2008 Law School Ranking (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.73	0.37	0.13	0.33	0.29	0.68	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.02
2	Stanford University (CA)	90	90	0.67	0.37	0.11	0.26	0.27	0.50	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.00
2	Harvard University (MA)	90	90	0.70	0.37	0.14	0.31	0.26	0.28	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05
4	New York University	87	85	0.64	0.33	0.13	0.29	0.18	0.25	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
5	Columbia University (NY)	85	87	0.64	0.35	0.13	0.31	0.15	0.28	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02
6	University of Chicago	80	80	0.64	0.35	0.11	0.29	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01
6	University of Pennsylvania	80	80	0.55	0.31	0.12	0.26	0.16	0.18	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01
8	University of California–Berkeley	78	78	0.58	0.31	0.11	0.17	0.21	0.15	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01
8	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	78	78	0.61	0.33	0.13	0.22	0.12	0.15	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
10	University of Virginia	77	77	0.58	0.33	0.12	0.24	0.13	0.11	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
10	Duke University (NC)	77	77	0.49	0.29	0.14	0.22	0.20	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
12	Northwestern University (IL)	76	76	0.46	0.29	0.13	0.26	0.15	0.14	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01
13	Cornell University (NY)	74	74	0.49	0.29	0.11	0.20	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
14	Georgetown University (DC)	72	72	0.49	0.27	0.11	0.24	0.15	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
15	University of California–Los Angeles	71	71	0.46	0.22	0.13	0.17	0.10	0.15	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01
16	University of Southern California (Gould)	69	69	0.37	0.16	0.11	0.17	0.10	0.20	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	69	68	0.37	0.27	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
18	University of Texas–Austin	68	68	0.46	0.27	0.06	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
19	Washington University in St. Louis	64	64	0.31	0.18	0.13	0.17	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	63	63	0.31	0.18	0.11	0.15	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02
20	Boston University	63	63	0.28	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
22	George Washington University (DC)	62	62	0.28	0.18	0.11	0.15	0.09	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
22	Emory University (GA)	62	61	0.28	0.20	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
24	University of Iowa	61	62	0.28	0.16	0.11	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
25	Fordham University (NY)	60	60	0.22	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
25	Washington and Lee University (VA)	60	60	0.28	0.18	-0.08	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
25	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	60	59	0.28	0.16	0.07	0.17	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01
28	Boston College	59	59	0.25	0.16	0.11	0.13	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
28	University of Notre Dame	59	59	0.25	0.18	0.05	0.17	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
28	University of Washington	59	58	0.19	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.14	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.00
31	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	58	58	0.22	0.16	0.05	0.15	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
31	Ohio State University (Moritz)	58	57	0.25	0.14	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
31	University of Wisconsin–Madison	58	57	0.31	0.16	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.00
34	George Mason University (VA)	56	56	0.07	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.11	0.07	-0.01	0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.00
34	University of California–Davis	56	55	0.28	0.14	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
36	University of California (Hastings)	55	55	0.22	0.18	0.07	0.09	0.07	-0.01	0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.01
36	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	55	55	0.31	0.22	-0.04	0.09	0.05	0.01	-0.01	-0.05	0.04	0.02	-0.01	0.00
36	University of Maryland	55	55	0.13	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00
36	University of Colorado–Boulder	55	54	0.16	0.06	0.13	0.11	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.00
36	University of Alabama	55	54	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.02	-0.02	0.00
36	University of Georgia	55	54	0.16	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
36	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	55	54	0.22	0.12	0.03	0.11	0.05	-0.02	0.04	0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
36	Wake Forest University (NC)	55	45	0.16	0.14	0.07	-0.34	-0.04	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00
44	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	54	54	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.04	0.03	-0.05	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
44	University of Arizona (Rogers)	54	54	0.19	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
46	Southern Methodist University (Dedman) (TX)	53	53	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.15	-0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
47	American University (Washington) (DC)	52	53	0.13	0.08	0.10	0.09	-0.05	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00
47	University of Connecticut	52	52	0.13	0.02	0.08	0.06	-0.02	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00
47	University of Florida (Levin)	52	51	0.19	0.12	0.08	0.02	0.12	-0.06	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.00
47	Tulane University (LA)	52	51	0.16	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.05	-0.07	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	-0.02
	Maximum			0.73	0.37	0.14	0.33	0.29	0.68	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05
	Minimum			0.04	0.02	-0.08	-0.34	-0.05	-0.07	-0.01	-0.05	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	-0.02
	Median			0.28	0.17	0.11	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
	Mean			0.33	0.19	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
	Standard Deviation			0.19	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.13	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01

USN&WR Rank	2009 Law School Ranking (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.69	0.38	0.17	0.31	0.23	0.67	0.07	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.02
2	Stanford University (CA)	91	91	0.66	0.38	0.15	0.25	0.22	0.50	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.00
2	Harvard University (MA)	91	91	0.69	0.38	0.14	0.31	0.23	0.28	0.07	-0.01	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06
4	Columbia University (NY)	88	88	0.66	0.36	0.16	0.29	0.14	0.32	0.08	-0.01	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
5	New York University	85	85	0.60	0.32	0.15	0.27	0.14	0.23	0.07	-0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
6	University of California–Berkeley	81	81	0.60	0.32	0.16	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.08	-0.02	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01
7	University of Chicago	80	80	0.63	0.34	0.16	0.27	0.10	0.12	0.07	-0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01
7	University of Pennsylvania	80	80	0.54	0.30	0.14	0.25	0.17	0.16	0.07	-0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01
9	University of Virginia	79	79	0.57	0.34	0.17	0.25	0.17	0.08	0.07	-0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
9	Northwestern University (IL)	79	79	0.48	0.28	0.16	0.25	0.14	0.15	0.07	-0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01
9	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	79	76	0.60	0.34	0.15	0.23	0.10	0.15	0.07	-0.02	0.03	-0.19	0.02	0.02
12	Duke University (NC)	77	78	0.51	0.30	0.14	0.23	0.16	0.12	0.06	-0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.00
12	Cornell University (NY)	77	77	0.51	0.30	0.16	0.19	0.12	0.14	0.07	-0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
14	Georgetown University (DC)	74	74	0.51	0.30	0.13	0.25	0.12	0.05	0.07	-0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
15	Vanderbilt University (TN)	72	71	0.39	0.24	0.14	0.19	0.16	0.07	0.05	-0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
16	University of California–Los Angeles	71	72	0.45	0.18	0.13	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.07	-0.02	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00
16	University of Texas–Austin	71	71	0.48	0.26	0.12	0.17	0.08	0.08	0.06	-0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	68	68	0.36	0.14	0.09	0.17	0.08	0.21	0.05	-0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00
19	Washington University in St. Louis	67	67	0.33	0.20	0.15	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.04	-0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
20	George Washington University (DC)	65	65	0.29	0.18	0.11	0.19	0.16	0.00	0.07	-0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
21	Boston University	64	63	0.26	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.00	0.07	-0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
22	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	63	64	0.33	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.06	0.07	0.05	-0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
22	University of Notre Dame	63	63	0.23	0.18	0.12	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.04	-0.03	0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.00
22	Emory University (GA)	63	62	0.26	0.18	0.14	0.12	-0.01	0.09	0.07	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
25	Washington and Lee University (VA)	62	60	0.26	0.20	0.01	0.17	0.09	0.08	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Boston College	61	61	0.23	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.04	0.03	-0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
27	Fordham University (NY)	60	62	0.23	0.12	0.06	0.17	0.12	0.10	0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
27	University of Iowa	60	59	0.29	0.16	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
27	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	60	59	0.26	0.16	0.01	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.01
30	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	59	59	0.20	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
30	University of Washington	59	58	0.20	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.11	-0.01	0.05	-0.01	0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.00
32	Ohio State University (Moritz)	58	58	0.26	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.02	0.04	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01
32	University of Colorado–Boulder	58	57	0.17	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.05	-0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.00
32	University of Georgia	58	57	0.17	0.08	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.01	0.05	-0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
32	University of Alabama	58	56	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.05	0.04	-0.01	0.01	0.03	-0.02	0.00
36	University of Wisconsin–Madison	57	57	0.26	0.14	0.12	0.06	0.07	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.00
36	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	57	56	0.20	0.14	0.13	0.12	-0.02	-0.02	0.05	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
38	University of California (Hastings)	56	58	0.26	0.16	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.01	0.00	-0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.01
38	George Mason University (VA)	56	56	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.06	-0.04	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.00
38	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	56	59	0.29	0.18	-0.07	0.06	0.11	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
38	University of Arizona (Rogers)	56	55	0.20	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
42	University of Maryland	55	55	0.11	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.03	-0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00
42	Wake Forest University (NC)	55	55	0.14	0.12	0.07	0.10	0.03	0.06	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
44	Tulane University (LA)	54	54	0.17	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.08	-0.06	0.02	-0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01
44	University of California–Davis	54	54	0.26	0.12	-0.11	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
46	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	53	53	0.08	0.08	-0.02	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.02	-0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
46	University of Connecticut	53	53	0.11	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.10	0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
46	Southern Methodist University (Dedman) (TX)	53	52	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.13	-0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
46	American University (Washington) (DC)	53	52	0.14	0.06	0.08	0.08	-0.02	0.05	0.04	-0.03	0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.00
46	University of Florida (Levin)	53	51	0.20	0.08	0.11	0.04	0.11	-0.08	0.02	-0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
	Maximum			0.69	0.38	0.17	0.31	0.23	0.67	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.06
	Minimum			0.05	0.02	-0.11	0.04	-0.02	-0.08	-0.02	-0.05	-0.01	-0.19	-0.02	0.00
	Median			0.26	0.16	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.06	0.05	-0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Mean			0.33	0.19	0.10	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.04	-0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Standard Deviation			0.18	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01

USN&WR Rank	2010 Law School Ranking (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.70	0.39	0.13	0.31	0.23	0.62	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.02
2	Harvard University (MA)	97	93	0.70	0.39	0.12	0.31	0.22	0.36	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.06
3	Stanford University (CA)	93	97	0.67	0.39	0.14	0.25	0.21	0.48	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.00
4	Columbia University (NY)	91	91	0.64	0.35	0.11	0.29	0.13	0.35	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02
5	University of Chicago	88	87	0.64	0.35	0.13	0.27	0.12	0.21	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00
6	New York University	87	88	0.61	0.33	0.14	0.27	0.13	0.19	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02
7	University of California–Berkeley	85	85	0.61	0.33	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.01
7	University of Pennsylvania	85	85	0.55	0.31	0.13	0.25	0.18	0.15	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01
9	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	84	84	0.58	0.33	0.13	0.23	0.13	0.18	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02
10	University of Virginia	83	83	0.55	0.35	0.12	0.25	0.18	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01
11	Duke University (NC)	82	82	0.52	0.31	0.14	0.23	0.15	0.12	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
11	Northwestern University (IL)	82	82	0.45	0.29	0.13	0.25	0.13	0.15	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.01
13	Cornell University (NY)	78	78	0.52	0.29	0.11	0.19	0.10	0.13	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
14	Georgetown University (DC)	77	77	0.48	0.31	0.07	0.25	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.02
15	University of California–Los Angeles	76	76	0.45	0.19	0.13	0.21	0.15	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.00
15	University of Texas–Austin	76	76	0.48	0.27	0.12	0.19	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02
17	Vanderbilt University (TN)	75	75	0.39	0.25	0.09	0.21	0.14	0.11	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	71	71	0.36	0.15	0.09	0.16	0.08	0.21	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.00
19	Washington University in St. Louis	70	70	0.33	0.21	0.13	0.19	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
20	George Washington University (DC)	69	65	0.30	0.19	-0.05	0.19	0.15	-0.01	0.05	-0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
21	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	68	67	0.27	0.15	0.11	0.16	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01
20	Emory University (GA)	67	69	0.30	0.19	0.06	0.14	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
22	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	67	68	0.30	0.17	0.11	0.16	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
22	Boston University	67	67	0.27	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12	-0.01	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
22	University of Notre Dame	67	67	0.23	0.19	0.11	0.16	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.01
26	University of Iowa	66	63	0.27	0.19	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.02
27	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	65	63	0.23	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
28	Boston College	63	66	0.27	0.17	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
28	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	63	63	0.23	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
28	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	63	62	0.30	0.21	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00
28	University of Wisconsin–Madison	63	61	0.30	0.15	0.12	0.06	0.07	-0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.00
28	University of California–Davis	63	61	0.27	0.13	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00
28	University of Georgia	63	60	0.17	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.00
34	Fordham University (NY)	62	66	0.23	0.11	0.10	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
34	Washington and Lee University (VA)	62	62	0.27	0.19	-0.03	0.16	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
34	University of Washington	62	62	0.20	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.14	-0.04	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.00
34	Ohio State University (Moritz)	62	61	0.23	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
38	University of Alabama	60	62	0.14	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.04	-0.02	0.00
38	Wake Forest University (NC)	60	60	0.17	0.15	-0.01	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	University of Colorado–Boulder	60	57	0.14	0.04	-0.02	0.10	0.11	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01
38	Arizona State University (O'Connor)	60	50	0.14	0.04	-0.06	0.01	0.07	0.00	-0.03	0.05	0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
42	George Mason University (VA)	59	60	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.02	-0.01	0.00
42	University of California (Hastings)	59	59	0.23	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.06	-0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	-0.01	0.01
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	59	59	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.00	0.02	-0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
42	University of Arizona (Rogers)	59	58	0.20	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
42	University of Utah (Quinney)	59	55	0.08	0.04	0.14	0.04	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.00
47	University of Florida (Levin)	57	53	0.17	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.08	-0.10	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.00
48	University of Maryland	55	60	0.11	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00
48	Southern Methodist University (Dedman) (TX)	55	58	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.17	-0.05	0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00
48	American University (Washington) (DC)	55	57	0.14	0.06	0.10	0.08	-0.02	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.00
48	Tulane University (LA)	55	55	0.17	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.07	-0.06	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01
	Maximum			0.70	0.39	0.14	0.31	0.23	0.62	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06
	Minimum			0.05	0.04	-0.06	0.01	-0.02	-0.10	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	0.00
	Median			0.27	0.17	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Mean			0.33	0.19	0.09	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
	Standard Deviation			0.18	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01

USN&WR Rank	2011 Law School Ranking (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.68	0.39	0.12	0.31	0.23	0.57	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.02
2	Harvard University (MA)	97	97	0.68	0.39	0.15	0.31	0.22	0.40	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.05
3	Stanford University (CA)	93	93	0.65	0.39	0.12	0.25	0.22	0.43	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.00
4	Columbia University (NY)	91	91	0.65	0.35	0.15	0.29	0.14	0.33	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02
5	University of Chicago	88	88	0.65	0.35	0.14	0.27	0.16	0.28	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	New York University	87	84	0.59	0.31	0.14	0.27	0.14	0.16	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
7	University of California–Berkeley	85	87	0.59	0.31	0.13	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01
7	University of Pennsylvania	85	85	0.56	0.33	0.15	0.25	0.19	0.13	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
9	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	84	85	0.62	0.31	0.16	0.23	0.13	0.21	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02
10	University of Virginia	83	83	0.56	0.35	0.15	0.25	0.20	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01
11	Duke University (NC)	82	82	0.50	0.29	0.16	0.23	0.16	0.12	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00
11	Northwestern University (IL)	82	82	0.47	0.29	0.16	0.25	0.14	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01
13	Cornell University (NY)	78	78	0.50	0.29	0.12	0.19	0.10	0.12	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
14	Georgetown University (DC)	77	76	0.50	0.29	0.09	0.23	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.02
15	University of California–Los Angeles	76	77	0.44	0.19	0.14	0.21	0.15	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
15	University of Texas–Austin	76	76	0.47	0.27	0.12	0.19	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02
17	Vanderbilt University (TN)	75	75	0.41	0.23	0.12	0.21	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	71	71	0.35	0.13	0.09	0.19	0.08	0.19	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00
19	Washington University in St. Louis	70	70	0.35	0.19	0.05	0.19	0.13	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
20	George Washington University (DC)	69	69	0.29	0.19	0.14	0.19	0.16	-0.01	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
21	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	68	67	0.29	0.15	0.09	0.17	0.18	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.01
22	Emory University (GA)	67	68	0.32	0.19	0.05	0.17	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
22	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	67	67	0.32	0.19	0.08	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
22	University of Notre Dame	67	67	0.26	0.17	0.13	0.17	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01
22	Boston University	67	67	0.26	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.13	-0.01	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
26	University of Iowa	66	66	0.29	0.21	0.16	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.04	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
27	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	65	63	0.23	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
28	Boston College	63	65	0.26	0.15	0.10	0.17	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00
28	University of Wisconsin–Madison	63	63	0.29	0.17	0.12	0.08	0.08	-0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00
28	University of California–Davis	63	63	0.26	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
28	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	63	63	0.23	0.17	0.09	0.15	0.11	-0.02	0.04	-0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	63	62	0.32	0.21	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00
28	University of Georgia	63	62	0.17	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00
34	Fordham University (NY)	62	62	0.23	0.09	0.05	0.15	0.08	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00
34	Ohio State University (Moritz)	62	61	0.23	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.01
34	Washington and Lee University (VA)	62	61	0.23	0.19	-0.09	0.17	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.00
34	University of Washington	62	61	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.11	-0.03	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.00
38	Arizona State University (O'Connor)	60	60	0.14	0.03	0.15	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
38	Wake Forest University (NC)	60	60	0.17	0.15	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
38	University of Colorado–Boulder	60	59	0.17	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01
38	University of Alabama	60	59	0.14	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.00	-0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.00
42	University of California (Hastings)	59	60	0.23	0.17	-0.01	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.00	-0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.01
42	George Mason University (VA)	59	59	0.08	0.09	0.14	0.10	0.14	-0.01	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	59	57	0.11	0.07	0.14	0.10	0.15	-0.01	0.04	-0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
42	University of Utah (Quinney)	59	58	0.11	0.05	0.16	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
42	University of Arizona (Rogers)	59	57	0.20	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
47	University of Florida (Levin)	57	57	0.20	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.11	-0.10	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.00
48	University of Maryland	55	55	0.14	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00
48	American University (Washington) (DC)	55	54	0.14	0.07	0.06	0.08	-0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.00
48	Tulane University (LA)	55	54	0.17	0.11	-0.04	0.08	0.08	-0.06	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
48	Southern Methodist University (Dedman) (TX)	55	54	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.08	0.11	-0.07	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Maximum			0.68	0.39	0.16	0.31	0.23	0.57	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.05
	Minimum			0.05	0.03	-0.09	0.04	-0.04	-0.10	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	0.00
	Median			0.29	0.17	0.12	0.17	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Mean			0.33	0.19	0.10	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Standard Deviation			0.18	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01

USN&WR Rank	2012 Law School Ranking (by USN&WR Score)	USN&WR Overall Score	Model Overall Score	PeerRep	BarRep	Emp9	LSAT	GPA	Over$/Stu	Emp0	StuFacRatio	Accept	BarPass	Fin$/Stu	Lib
1	Yale University (CT)	100	100	0.60	0.33	0.20	0.29	0.22	0.45	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.01
2	Harvard University (MA)	96	96	0.63	0.36	0.23	0.29	0.21	0.29	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.04
3	Stanford University (CA)	94	94	0.60	0.33	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.34	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.03	-0.01
4	Columbia University (NY)	92	92	0.57	0.31	0.24	0.27	0.10	0.25	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01
5	University of Chicago	90	90	0.53	0.31	0.27	0.24	0.14	0.23	0.06	0.04	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
6	New York University	89	89	0.50	0.26	0.21	0.27	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.01
7	University of Pennsylvania	86	86	0.46	0.28	0.23	0.21	0.18	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
7	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	86	85	0.50	0.28	0.19	0.18	0.10	0.19	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
9	University of Virginia	85	86	0.46	0.31	0.24	0.21	0.18	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00
9	University of California–Berkeley	85	84	0.50	0.26	0.17	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.00
11	Duke University (NC)	83	83	0.39	0.26	0.16	0.21	0.15	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.00
12	Northwestern University (IL)	82	80	0.33	0.23	0.15	0.21	0.15	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.00
13	Cornell University (NY)	80	82	0.39	0.23	0.22	0.15	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
14	Georgetown University (DC)	77	77	0.39	0.23	0.07	0.21	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.01
14	University of Texas–Austin	77	77	0.36	0.23	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01
16	University of California–Los Angeles	76	76	0.33	0.13	0.09	0.15	0.13	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
16	Vanderbilt University (TN)	76	76	0.26	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.10	0.06	0.06	-0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00
18	Washington University in St. Louis	73	73	0.22	0.13	0.17	0.12	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00
18	University of Southern California (Gould)	73	73	0.22	0.05	0.10	0.12	0.04	0.16	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.02	-0.01
20	George Washington University (DC)	71	71	0.16	0.10	0.23	0.12	0.14	-0.04	0.06	-0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
20	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	71	70	0.19	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01
22	Boston University	68	68	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.09	0.10	-0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
23	University of California–Davis	67	67	0.12	0.05	0.18	0.01	0.08	-0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	-0.01
23	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	67	66	0.16	0.08	-0.12	0.12	0.15	-0.01	0.03	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.00
23	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	67	65	0.09	0.05	-0.02	0.04	0.14	-0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
23	University of Notre Dame	67	63	0.09	0.08	-0.20	0.12	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.00
27	Boston College	65	66	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.01
27	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA)	65	65	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.08	-0.06	0.03	-0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.01
27	University of Iowa	65	64	0.16	0.10	0.05	-0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.02	-0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.01
30	Washington and Lee University (VA)	64	64	0.09	0.13	-0.02	0.09	-0.09	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.01	-0.01	0.02	-0.01
30	Emory University (GA)	64	64	0.16	0.13	-0.09	0.09	-0.02	0.05	-0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.02	-0.01
30	Fordham University (NY)	64	64	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
30	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	64	64	0.19	0.15	0.02	0.01	-0.05	-0.04	-0.02	-0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
30	University of Washington	64	63	0.05	0.08	-0.02	0.01	0.06	-0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.02	0.00
35	Ohio State University (Moritz)	62	62	0.09	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.06	-0.02	0.03	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00
35	University of Wisconsin–Madison	62	62	0.16	0.08	-0.01	0.01	0.04	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0.02	-0.01	-0.02	0.00
35	University of Georgia	62	62	-0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.08	-0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	University of Alabama	62	60	-0.01	-0.03	-0.09	0.07	0.15	-0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.00
39	Wake Forest University (NC)	61	61	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.04	-0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.01
40	George Mason University (VA)	60	62	-0.08	0.00	0.18	0.04	0.10	-0.04	0.04	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
40	Arizona State University (O'Connor)	60	59	-0.01	-0.05	-0.01	-0.05	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.01
42	University of California (Hastings)	59	59	0.09	0.10	-0.16	0.04	0.02	0.00	-0.07	-0.03	0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.00
42	University of Maryland	59	59	-0.01	-0.08	0.13	-0.05	-0.05	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.00
42	University of Utah (Quinney)	59	59	-0.08	-0.05	0.08	-0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01
42	University of Arizona (Rogers)	59	58	0.02	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	-0.03	0.00	0.04	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01
42	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	59	57	-0.08	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.12	-0.05	0.01	-0.07	0.00	-0.22	0.01	0.00
47	University of Florida (Levin)	56	56	0.02	0.02	-0.10	-0.02	0.06	-0.12	-0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.00
47	Tulane University (LA)	56	56	0.02	0.02	-0.06	-0.02	-0.05	-0.09	-0.05	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.00
47	University of Colorado–Boulder	56	56	0.02	-0.03	-0.30	0.04	0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
50	Southern Methodist University (Dedman) (TX)	54	55	-0.15	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.06	-0.09	-0.02	-0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00
50	Yeshiva University (Cardozo) (NY)	54	54	-0.05	-0.11	-0.12	0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
50	Florida State University	54	53	-0.05	-0.13	0.03	-0.02	-0.04	-0.06	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.00
50	American University (Washington) (DC)	54	50	-0.01	-0.03	-0.26	0.01	-0.12	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00
	Maximum			0.63	0.36	0.27	0.29	0.22	0.45	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04
	Minimum			-0.15	-0.13	-0.30	-0.05	-0.12	-0.12	-0.07	-0.07	-0.03	-0.22	-0.02	-0.01
	Median			0.12	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Mean			0.19	0.11	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
	Standard Deviation			0.21	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01

APPENDIX C: Determining Bands from *U.S. News* Overall Ranking and Score (1998 – 2012)

	US News Rank																	
Law School	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Mean	Min	Max
Yale U (CT)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**1.00**	1	1
Harvard U (MA)	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	**2.27**	1	3
Stanford U (CA)	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	**2.40**	2	3
Columbia U (NY)	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	**4.13**	3	5
New York U	6	6	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	6	6	**5.00**	4	6
U Chicago (IL)	3	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	5	5	**5.60**	3	7
U Michigan	7	8	9	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	7	**7.80**	7	9
U Pennsylvania	10	8	12	12	10	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	8	7	7	**8.13**	6	12
UC Berkeley	8	7	10	8	9	7	10	13	11	8	8	6	6	7	9	**8.47**	6	13
U Virginia	8	8	7	8	8	7	9	9	8	8	10	9	10	10	9	**8.53**	7	10
Duke U (NC)	10	8	8	10	10	12	12	10	11	11	10	12	10	11	11	**10.40**	8	12
Northwestern U (IL)	12	12	12	12	13	11	12	10	10	12	12	9	10	11	12	**11.33**	9	13
Cornell U (NY)	12	12	10	10	12	13	10	12	11	13	13	12	13	13	13	**11.93**	10	13
Georgetown U (DC)	14	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	**13.87**	12	14
UCLA	16	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	16	15	15	16	**15.73**	15	17
U Texas, Austin	18	31	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	18	16	15	15	14	**16.53**	14	31
Vanderbilt U (TN)	16	16	16	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	15	17	17	16	**16.60**	15	18
U Southern California	15	15	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	17	16	18	18	18	18	**17.33**	15	18
U Minnesota	20	18	18	19	19	18	19	19	19	19	20	22	20	22	20	**19.47**	18	22
George Washington	20	20	25	23	23	25	22	20	20	19	22	20	28	20	20	**21.80**	19	28
U Iowa	27	24	23	21	20	18	21	23	22	22	24	27	26	26	27	**23.40**	18	27
Washington and Lee	20	19	20	20	20	18	19	23	22	22	25	25	34	34	30	**23.40**	18	34
U Notre Dame (IN)	20	27	21	27	27	24	22	20	24	22	28	22	23	22	24	**23.53**	20	28
U Illinois-UC	19	20	23	23	23	25	25	26	26	27	25	27	21	21	23	**23.60**	19	27
Washington U (MO)	37	31	34	30	27	25	25	20	24	19	19	19	19	19	18	**24.40**	18	37
Boston College	20	22	27	23	22	22	22	29	27	27	28	26	28	28	27	**25.20**	20	29
Emory U (GA)	27	25	28	27	27	22	27	23	32	26	22	22	20	22	30	**25.33**	20	32
Boston U	31	31	34	34	29	25	28	23	20	22	20	21	22	22	22	**25.60**	20	34
U North Carolina CH	33	27	21	22	23	31	28	27	27	27	36	38	28	28	30	**28.40**	21	38
U Washington	25	23	26	27	23	25	45	34	27	27	28	30	34	34	30	**29.20**	23	45
William & Mary (VA)	36	34	32	29	34	32	28	29	27	27	31	30	28	28	27	**30.13**	27	36
Fordham U (NY)	25	27	41	34	32	32	31	34	27	32	25	27	34	34	30	**31.00**	25	41
U Georgia	27	34	36	29	27	32	31	31	36	34	36	32	28	28	35	**31.73**	27	36
U Wisconsin	37	38	30	36	36	25	31	31	32	32	31	36	28	28	35	**32.40**	25	38
UC Davis	37	31	34	42	32	32	31	33	32	34	34	44	28	28	23	**33.00**	23	44
Indiana U, B	44	38	38	39	40	39	38	40	36	37	36	36	27	27	23	**35.87**	23	44
Brigham Young (UT)	33	29	29	32	38	37	31	34	35	34	44	46	42	42	42	**36.53**	29	46
Wake Forest U (NC)	33	34	43	37	34	36	36	34	36	39	36	42	38	38	39	**37.00**	33	43
Ohio SU	44	42	43	37	40	37	38	42	39	39	31	32	34	34	35	**37.80**	31	44
UC Hastings	T2	41	29	32	36	40	36	38	39	43	36	38	42	42	42	**38.14**	29	43
George Mason (VA)	T3	T2	T3	T2	47	47	40	38	41	37	34	38	42	42	40	**40.55**	34	47
U Colorado-Boulder	27	45	45	45	38	40	40	50	48	43	36	32	38	38	47	**40.80**	27	50
U Arizona	40	40	36	37	40	40	44	43	41	43	44	39	43	44	44	**41.20**	36	44
U Alabama	T2	T2	50	46	46	47	45	40	41	43	36	32	38	38	35	**41.31**	32	50
U Maryland	46	T2	T2	T2	50	T2	45	43	41	42	36	42	43	49	44	**43.73**	36	50
Tulane U (LA)	48	45	40	43	40	43	45	56	41	43	47	44	46	49	48	**45.20**	40	56
U Utah	41	39	36	43	45	45	40	47	49	57	57	51	46	44	44	**45.60**	36	57
U Connecticut	32	48	40	41	44	43	40	43	49	50	47	48	53	54	57	**45.93**	32	57
Southern Methodist	T2	T2	50	T2	47	49	50	47	52	43	46	48	49	49	51	**48.42**	43	52
American U (DC)	T2	T2	T2	T2	T2	49	55	56	47	43	47	48	46	49	51	**49.10**	43	56
Arizona SU	47	44	49	47	T2	T2	59	53	58	53	51	53	56	39	40	**49.92**	39	59

	US News Overall Score																		
Law School	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Mean	Min	Max	Band
Yale U (CT)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0	100	100	
Harvard U (MA)	100	99	93	91	92	92	92	93	94	91	90	91	95	97	96	93.7	90	100	
Stanford U (CA)	98	99	93	92	96	93	93	92	93	92	90	91	93	93	94	93.5	90	99	1
Columbia U (NY)	98	98	87	86	90	89	90	90	89	86	85	88	88	91	92	89.8	85	98	
New York U	97	97	89	87	88	88	88	89	86	86	87	85	87	87	89	88.7	85	97	
U Chicago (IL)	96	98	86	84	86	84	85	84	82	81	80	80	84	88	90	85.9	80	98	
U Michigan	96	95	82	83	84	82	83	83	80	78	78	79	81	84	86	83.6	78	96	
U Pennsylvania	94	95	79	78	82	82	83	83	81	79	80	80	82	85	86	83.3	78	95	
UC Berkeley	95	96	81	82	83	82	81	79	78	78	78	81	84	85	85	83.2	78	96	
U Virginia	95	95	84	82	84	82	82	82	80	78	77	79	80	83	85	83.2	77	95	
Duke U (NC)	94	95	82	79	82	79	80	81	78	77	77	77	80	82	83	81.7	77	95	
Northwestern U (IL)	93	93	79	78	80	80	80	81	79	76	76	79	80	82	82	81.2	76	93	
Cornell U (NY)	93	94	81	79	81	78	81	80	78	74	74	77	78	78	80	80.4	74	94	
Georgetown U (DC)	92	94	77	77	79	77	79	76	75	73	72	74	75	77	77	78.3	72	94	2
UCLA	88	89	72	73	76	74	75	73	71	71	71	71	74	76	76	75.3	71	89	
U Texas, Austin	85	79	73	74	77	76	76	75	71	69	68	71	74	76	77	74.7	68	85	
Vanderbilt U (TN)	88	90	72	69	73	70	73	72	70	68	69	72	73	75	76	74.0	68	90	
U Southern California	91	92	70	70	72	68	72	71	69	68	69	68	72	71	76	73.3	68	92	
U Minnesota	84	88	70	68	71	68	70	68	66	63	63	63	66	67	71	69.7	63	88	
George Washington	84	86	64	63	65	63	67	67	63	63	62	65	63	69	71	67.7	62	86	
U Iowa	79	81	65	66	68	68	68	66	62	62	61	60	64	66	65	66.7	60	81	
Washington and Lee	84	87	87	67	68	68	70	60	62	62	60	62	62	62	64	68.3	60	87	
U Notre Dame (IN)	84	80	66	62	64	64	67	67	61	59	59	63	65	67	67	66.3	59	84	
U Illinois-UC	85	86	65	63	65	63	66	65	60	59	60	60	65	68	67	66.5	59	86	
Washington U (MO)	75	79	60	61	64	63	66	67	61	63	64	67	69	70	73	66.8	60	79	3
Boston College	84	84	63	63	66	65	67	64	59	59	59	61	64	63	65	65.7	59	84	
Emory U (GA)	79	80	62	62	64	65	65	66	58	61	62	63	66	67	64	65.6	58	80	
Boston U	78	79	60	60	64	63	64	66	63	62	63	64	66	67	68	65.8	60	79	
U North Carolina CH	76	80	66	65	65	62	64	65	59	59	55	56	62	63	64	64.1	55	80	
U Washington	80	82	64	62	65	63	57	61	59	59	58	59	62	62	64	63.8	57	82	
William & Mary (VA)	76	78	60	61	62	67	64	64	59	59	58	59	63	63	65	63.9	58	78	
Fordham U (NY)	80	80	58	60	63	61	63	61	59	58	60	60	62	62	64	63.4	58	80	
U Georgia	79	78	59	61	64	61	63	63	55	57	55	58	61	63	62	62.6	55	79	
U Wisconsin	75	77	61	59	61	63	63	63	58	58	58	57	61	63	62	62.6	57	77	
UC Davis	75	79	60	56	63	61	63	62	58	57	56	54	61	63	67	62.3	54	79	
Indiana U, B	69	77	59	57	59	58	60	58	55	55	55	57	65	65	67	61.1	55	77	
Brigham Young (UT)	76	79	61	60	60	59	63	61	56	57	54	53	58	59	59	61.0	53	79	
Wake Forest U (NC)	76	78	57	57	62	60	61	61	55	55	55	55	59	60	61	60.8	55	78	
Ohio SU	69	72	57	57	59	59	60	67	53	55	58	58	61	62	62	60.6	53	72	
UC Hastings		74	61	60	61	57	61	59	53	52	55	56	60	59	59	59.1	52	74	4
George Mason (VA)					54	53	59	59	52	56	56	56	58	59	60	56.5	52	60	
U Colorado-Boulder	79	69	56	54	60	57	59	54	50	52	55	58	56	60	56	58.3	50	79	
U Arizona	73	75	59	57	69	57	58	56	52	52	54	56	57	59	59	59.5	52	75	
U Alabama			52	53	55	53	57	56	52	52	55	58	62	60	62	55.9	52	62	
U Maryland	67				53	57	57	56	52	53	55	55	57	55	59	56.3	52	67	
Tulane U (LA)	64	69	58	55	59	56	57	52	52	52	52	54	56	55	56	56.5	52	69	
U Utah	71	76	59	55	55	54	59	55	49	47	47	52	56	59	59	56.9	47	76	
U Connecticut	77	68	58	56	58	56	59	56	49	51	52	53	52	52	52	56.6	49	77	
Southern Methodist			52		54	52	50	55	48	52	53	53	54	55	54	52.7	48	55	
American U (DC)						52	54	52	51	52	52	53	56	55	54	53.1	51	56	
Arizona SU	66	70	53	52			51	53	46	48	50	50	51	60	60	54.6	46	70	Top 50

APPENDIX D:

Correlation of U.S. News Overall Rank with Reputation and Selectivity Dimensions
For the period 2000-2012 with 2012 to 2000 Variance

University of Texas- Austin	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	18	16	15	15	14	1
Academic Reputation		4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	-0.2
Bar Reputation		4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.2
LSAT		161	162	161	163	163	165	166	166	166	167	167	167	6.0
UGPA		3.64	3.67	3.68	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.63	3.60	3.60	3.62	3.71	3.71	0.07

University of California–Los Angeles	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	16	15	15	16	0
Academic Reputation		4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	-0.1
Bar Reputation		4	3.9	4.1	4	3.8	3.9	3.9	4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	-0.1
LSAT		164	164	164	165	166	166	166	166	167	168	168	168	4.0
UGPA		3.65	3.66	3.63	3.67	3.68	3.66	3.68	3.64	3.72	3.74	3.75	3.77	0.12

Vanderbilt University (TN)	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	16	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	15	17	17	16	0
Academic Reputation		3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	-0.1
Bar Reputation		3.8	3.9	3.9	4	3.9	3.9	4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4	4.1	0.3
LSAT		162	162	162	162	164	165	165	166	167	168	168	169	7.0
UGPA		3.60	3.62	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.63	3.69	3.70	3.74	3.72	3.71	3.72	0.12

University of Southern California (Goul	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	17	16	18	18	18	18	0
Academic Reputation		3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0
Bar Reputation		3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	0.2
LSAT		164	164	164	164	166	165	166	166	166	166	167	167	3.0
UGPA		3.50	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.60	3.66	3.65	3.63	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.64	0.14

Washington University in St. Louis	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	32	29	27	25	25	20	24	19	19	19	19	19	18	14
Academic Reputation		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	0.2
Bar Reputation		3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	0.6
LSAT		161	161	162	163	164	165	166	166	166	167	167	167	6.0
UGPA		3.40	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.70	3.70	0.30

George Washington University (DC)	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	25	23	23	25	22	20	20	19	22	20	20	20	20	5
Academic Reputation		3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0
Bar Reputation		3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.2
LSAT		162	162	163	164	165	165	165	165	167	167	167	167	5.0
UGPA		3.46	3.43	3.47	3.49	3.43	3.62	3.59	3.62	3.75	3.75	3.77	3.79	0.33

Correlation of U.S. News Overall Rank with Reputation and Selectivity Dimensions
For the period 2000-2012 with 2012 to 2000 Variance

University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	18	19	19	18	19	19	19	19	20	22	22	22	20	-2
Academic Reputation		3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	-0.2
Bar Reputation		3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	0.3
LSAT		162	162	163	163	163	163	164	165	165	166	167	167	5.0
UGPA		3.58	3.64	3.60	3.65	3.61	3.66	3.54	3.53	3.55	3.61	3.64	3.71	0.13

Boston University	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	32	32	27	25	28	23	20	22	20	21	22	22	22	10
Academic Reputation		3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	-0.1
Bar Reputation		3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.3
LSAT		161	161	163	164	164	164	164	165	165	165	166	166	5.0
UGPA		3.39	3.36	3.37	3.34	3.52	3.59	3.61	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.70	3.72	0.33

Indiana University–Bloomington (Maur	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	36	37	40	39	38	40	36	37	36	36	27	27	23	13
Academic Reputation		3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	-0.1
Bar Reputation		3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	0.2
LSAT		160	160	161	161	162	163	163	163	164	164	164	164	4.0
UGPA		3.37	3.37	3.45	3.45	3.42	3.47	3.46	3.57	3.40	3.70	3.70	3.78	0.41

University of California–Davis	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	32	41	32	32	31	33	32	34	34	44	28	28	23	9
Academic Reputation		3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0
Bar Reputation		3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.2
LSAT		160	160	159	161	161	162	161	162	162	161	163	163	3.0
UGPA		3.42	3.46	3.55	3.50	3.56	3.48	3.63	3.55	3.56	3.63	3.51	3.69	0.27

University of Illinois–Urbana Champaig	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	23	23	23	25	25	27	26	27	25	27	21	21	23	0
Academic Reputation		3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	-0.1
Bar Reputation		3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.2
LSAT		161	161	161	162	162	163	166	166	166	166	166	167	6.0
UGPA		3.42	3.46	3.49	3.40	3.39	3.42	3.32	3.50	3.60	3.59	3.80	3.80	0.38

University of Notre Dame	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	21	26	27	24	22	20	24	22	28	22	22	22	23	-2
Academic Reputation		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	0.0
Bar Reputation		3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	0.1
LSAT		163	162	162	163	164	165	165	166	166	166	166	167	4.0
UGPA		3.40	3.39	3.51	3.59	3.60	3.53	3.54	3.50	3.60	3.62	3.60	3.57	0.17

Correlation of U.S. News Overall Rank with Reputation and Selectivity Dimensions
For the period 2000-2012 with 2012 to 2000 Variance

Boston College	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	27	23	22	22	22	29	27	27	28	26	28	28	27	0
Academic Reputation		3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0
Bar Reputation		3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	0.2
LSAT		164	164	162	163	163	164	164	164	164	164	166	166	2.0
UGPA		3.51	3.59	3.58	3.60	3.62	3.61	3.62	3.58	3.60	3.64	3.53	3.61	0.10

University of Wisconsin	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	29	36	36	25	31	31	32	32	31	36	28	28	35	-6
Academic Reputation		3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	-0.2
Bar Reputation		3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	0.2
LSAT		158	159	160	160	162	160	161	161	161	161	162	163	5.0
UGPA		3.38	3.43	3.38	3.32	3.37	3.38	3.57	3.53	3.58	3.59	3.60	3.63	0.25

University of Iowa	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	23	21	20	18	21	23	22	22	24	27	26	26	27	-4
Academic Reputation		3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	-0.2
Bar Reputation		3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	0.3
LSAT		158	158	158	160	161	160	161	161	161	161	161	161	3.0
UGPA		3.49	3.50	3.57	3.54	3.55	3.59	3.59	3.62	3.62	3.61	3.61	3.59	0.10

Emory University (GA)	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	28	26	27	22	27	23	32	26	22	20	22	22	30	-2
Academic Reputation		3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	0.1
Bar Reputation		3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.3
LSAT		160	160	161	161	164	164	163	164	164	165	166	166	6.0
UGPA		3.41	3.41	3.51	3.55	3.60	3.42	3.47	3.50	3.42	3.55	3.57	3.54	0.13

Fordham University (NY)	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	40	32	32	32	31	34	27	32	25	27	34	34	30	10
Academic Reputation		3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.1
Bar Reputation		3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5	0.3
LSAT		164	164	164	164	165	165	165	165	166	166	165	166	2.0
UGPA		3.46	3.49	3.51	3.58	3.60	3.66	3.56	3.63	3.66	3.66	3.59	3.60	0.14

University of North Carolina–Chapel Hil	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	21	22	23	31	28	27	27	27	36	38	28	28	30	-9
Academic Reputation		3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	-0.1
Bar Reputation		3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4	3.8	3.9	3.9	4	0.3
LSAT		160	159	162	160	162	162	161	162	161	161	162	163	3.0
UGPA		3.60	3.60	3.63	3.60	3.64	3.61	3.71	3.57	3.65	3.60	3.58	3.51	-0.09

Correlation of U.S. News Overall Rank with Reputation and Selectivity Dimensions
For the period 2000-2012 with 2012 to 2000 Variance

University of Washington	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	25	26	23	25	45	34	27	27	28	30	34	34	30	-5
Academic Reputation		3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	-0.1
Bar Reputation		3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.3
LSAT		162	162	162	162	162	163	162	162	162	163	163	163	1.0
UGPA		3.56	3.63	3.62	3.65	3.60	3.65	3.67	3.69	3.65	3.72	3.66	3.66	0.10
Employment at 9 months														

Washington and Lee University (VA)	Base Year (t) 2000	t + 1 2001	t + 2 2002	t + 3 2003	t + 4 2004	t + 5 2005	t + 6 2006	t + 7 2007	t + 8 2008	t + 9 2009	t + 10 2010	t + 11 2011	t + 12 2012	Var
Overall Rank	20	20	20	18	19	23	22	22	25	25	34	34	30	-10
Academic Reputation		3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1
Bar Reputation		3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.4
LSAT		164	164	165	165	166	166	163	166	166	166	166	166	2.0
UGPA		3.42	3.43	3.42	3.59	3.49	3.50	3.57	3.61	3.62	3.52	3.53	3.44	0.02

APPENDIX E: Fifteen Year Rankings excluding Peer and Judges & Lawyers surveys

Simulated U.S. News Ranking
Eliminating both Peer and Judges and Lawyers Surveys
For each of the fifteen rankings years 1998 -2012

		1998			1999			2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim		
Band	Institution	Rank	Rank	Var	Rank	Rank	Var	Rank	Rank	Var	Rank	Rank	Var	Rank	Rank	Var	Rank	Rank	Var	Rank	Rank	Var	Rank	Rank	Var	Rank	Rank	Var	Rank	Rank	Var	Rank	Rank	Var	Rank	Rank	Var	Rank	Rank	Var	Rank	Rank	Var	Rank	Rank	Var
T14	Yale University (CT)	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
T14	Harvard University (MA)	2	2	0	2	3	-1	2	2	0	3	4	-1	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	2	3	-1	2	2	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	3	-1	2	3	-1
T14	Stanford University (CA)	4	4	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	3	2	1	3	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	3	2	1	3	2	1
T14	Columbia University (NY)	5	6	-1	4	5	-1	5	5	0	5	5	0	4	5	-1	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	5	5	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
T14	University of Chicago	3	3	0	4	4	0	6	7	-1	6	7	-1	6	6	0	6	8	-2	6	6	0	6	10	-4	6	8	-2	6	7	-1	6	10	-4	7	10	-3	5	7	-2	5	5	0	5	5	0
T14	New York University	6	5	1	6	5	1	4	4	0	4	3	1	5	4	1	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	5	5	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	7	-1
T14	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	7	11	-4	8	14	-6	8	11	-3	7	8	-1	7	8	-1	7	10	-3	7	11	-4	7	11	-4	8	12	-4	8	12	-4	8	10	-2	9	14	-5	9	10	-1	9	11	-2	7	7	0
T14	University of Pennsylvania	11	10	1	8	6	2	12	11	1	12	9	3	10	10	0	7	3	4	7	5	2	7	4	3	7	6	1	7	6	1	6	5	1	7	6	1	7	6	1	7	5	2	7	5	2
T14	University of California–Berkeley	8	11	-3	7	10	-3	10	13	-3	8	9	-1	9	12	-3	7	9	-2	10	14	-4	13	15	-2	11	15	-4	8	10	-2	8	9	-1	6	6	0	7	6	1	7	7	0	9	9	0
T14	University of Virginia	9	24	-15	8	7	1	7	8	-1	8	10	-2	7	7	0	7	8	-1	9	12	-3	9	14	-5	8	9	-1	8	11	-3	10	12	-2	9	9	0	10	12	-2	10	12	-2	9	10	-1
T14	Duke University (NC)	10	8	2	8	6	2	8	7	1	10	13	-3	10	13	-3	12	12	0	12	11	1	10	8	2	11	7	4	11	8	3	10	6	4	12	12	0	11	11	0	11	11	0	11	11	0
T14	Northwestern University (IL)	13	12	1	12	11	1	12	10	2	12	10	2	13	8	5	11	7	4	12	8	4	10	6	4	10	7	3	12	9	3	12	8	4	9	7	2	11	8	3	11	9	2	12	11	1
T14	Cornell University (NY)	12	32	-20	12	9	3	10	6	4	10	12	-2	12	14	-2	13	14	-1	10	6	4	12	8	4	11	11	0	13	14	-1	13	15	-2	12	12	0	13	15	-2	13	16	-3	13	14	-1
T14	Georgetown University (DC)	14	15	-1	12	13	-1	14	14	0	14	14	0	14	16	-2	14	15	-1	14	16	-2	14	16	-2	14	16	-2	14	16	-2	14	16	-2	14	16	-2	14	16	-2	14	17	-3	14	18	-4	14	20	-6
T15-25	George Washington University (DC)	24	32	-8	20	21	-1	25	30	-5	23	29	-6	23	29	-6	25	28	-3	22	23	-1	20	23	-3	20	26	-6	19	23	-4	22	25	-3	20	17	3	20	29	-9	20	19	1	20	17	3
T15-25	University of California–Los Angeles	16	17	-1	17	19	-2	16	17	-1	16	16	0	16	12	4	16	15	1	16	15	1	16	16	0	15	15	0	15	11	4	15	13	2	16	14	2	15	13	2	15	13	2	16	14	2
T15-25	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	19	17	2	20	19	1	23	26	-3	23	23	0	23	25	-2	25	29	-4	25	25	0	27	30	-3	26	31	-5	27	32	-5	25	29	-4	27	32	-5	21	23	-2	21	19	2	23	27	-4
T15-25	University of Iowa	28	35	-7	24	26	-2	23	27	-4	21	23	-2	20	21	-1	18	20	-2	21	24	-3	23	29	-6	22	30	-8	22	28	-6	24	26	-2	27	36	-9	26	35	-9	26	38	-12	27	38	-11
T15-25	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	23	25	-2	18	20	-2	18	18	0	19	19	0	19	22	-3	18	20	-2	19	20	-1	19	26	-7	19	22	-3	19	25	-6	20	23	-3	22	27	-5	22	28	-6	22	27	-5	20	20	0
T15-25	University of Notre Dame	20	18	2	25	25	0	21	19	2	26	30	-4	27	27	0	24	23	1	22	19	3	20	16	4	24	23	1	22	20	2	28	33	-5	22	22	0	22	24	-2	22	18	4	23	29	-6
T15-25	University of Southern California	15	12	3	15	14	1	18	15	3	17	11	6	18	17	1	18	16	2	18	15	3	18	13	5	18	12	6	17	13	4	16	14	2	18	14	4	18	14	4	18	14	4	18	14	4
T15-25	University of Texas–Austin	18	22	-4	29	42	-13	15	19	-4	15	16	-1	15	13	2	15	14	1	15	18	-3	15	18	-3	15	19	-4	16	19	-3	18	23	-5	16	18	-2	15	17	-2	15	16	-1	14	18	-4
T15-25	Vanderbilt University (TN)	17	17	0	16	16	0	16	16	0	18	20	-2	17	18	-1	17	18	-1	17	21	-4	17	16	1	17	16	1	17	17	0	16	15	1	15	14	1	17	16	1	17	15	2	16	15	1
T15-25	Washington and Lee University (VA)	20	16	4	19	15	4	20	18	2	20	18	2	20	19	1	18	16	2	19	16	3	23	21	2	22	22	0	22	27	-5	25	31	-6	25	31	-6	34	45	-11	34	42	-8	30	36	-6
T15-25	Washington University in St. Louis	37	38	-1	29	36	-7	32	36	-4	29	34	-5	27	30	-3	25	28	-3	25	29	-4	20	24	-4	24	30	-6	19	22	-3	19	20	-1	19	20	-1	19	19	0	19	23	-4	18	18	0
T26-40	Boston College	22	23	-1	22	19	3	27	25	2	23	20	3	22	21	1	22	21	1	22	20	2	29	31	-2	27	27	0	27	28	-1	28	29	-1	26	25	1	28	31	-3	28	31	-3	27	28	-1
T26-40	Boston University	31	37	-6	29	42	-13	32	39	-7	32	38	-6	27	30	-3	25	26	-1	28	33	-5	23	20	3	20	19	1	22	21	1	20	17	3	21	20	1	22	21	1	22	19	3	22	23	-1
T26-40	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	33	23	10	29	16	13	29	18	11	32	23	9	38	27	11	37	25	12	31	21	10	34	22	12	35	21	14	34	22	12	44	37	7	46	39	7	42	30	12	42	33	9	42	33	9
T26-40	Col. of William and Mary	36	37	-1	34	37	-3	32	36	-4	29	31	-2	34	38	-4	32	31	1	28	30	-2	29	28	1	27	27	0	27	28	-1	31	31	0	30	31	-1	28	30	-2	28	36	-8	27	28	-1
T26-40	Emory University (GA)	29	34	-5	25	28	-3	28	41	-13	26	33	-7	27	32	-5	22	28	-6	27	30	-3	23	22	1	32	36	-4	26	31	-5	22	26	-4	22	25	-3	20	24	-4	22	25	-3	30	42	-12
T26-40	Fordham University (NY)	26	27	-1	25	20	5	40	33	7	32	24	8	32	27	5	32	26	6	31	27	4	34	31	3	27	21	6	32	25	7	25	19	6	27	24	3	34	29	5	34	34	0	30	26	4
T26-40	Indiana University–Bloomington	44	51	-7	37	44	-7	36	43	-7	37	48	-11	40	51	-11	39	42	-3	38	47	-9	40	54	-14	36	42	-6	37	48	-11	36	43	-7	36	43	-7	27	26	1	27	28	-1	23	24	-1
T26-40	Ohio State University (Moritz)	45	54	-9	42	61	-19	43	48	-5	37	41	-4	40	41	-1	37	41	-4	38	43	-5	42	50	-8	39	49	-10	39	46	-7	31	38	-7	32	42	-10	34	37	-3	34	38	-4	35	36	-1
T26-40	University of California (Hastings)	T2	T2	0	41	53	-12	29	37	-8	32	42	-10	36	44	-8	40	53	-13	36	50	-14	38	49	-11	39	50	-11	43	61	-18	36	46	-10	38	57	-19	42	42	0	42	53	-11	42	57	-15
T26-40	University of California–Davis	39	38	1	29	28	1	32	45	-13	41	49	-8	32	36	-4	32	36	-4	31	36	-5	33	41	-8	32	41	-9	34	41	-7	34	46	-12	44	67	-23	28	33	-5	28	35	-7	23	22	1
T26-40	University of Georgia	27	22	5	34	22	12	36	32	4	29	24	5	27	17	10	32	34	-2	31	25	6	31	34	-3	36	32	4	34	32	2	36	33	3	32	29	3	28	24	4	28	21	7	35	30	5
T26-40	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	33	46	-13	25	35	-10	21	26	-5	22	27	-5	23	34	-11	31	41	-10	28	46	-18	27	38	-11	27	38	-11	27	44	-17	36	63	-27	38	62	-24	28	46	-18	28	47	-19	30	47	-17
T26-40	University of Washington	25	43	-18	23	21	2	25	24	1	26	26	0	23	22	1	25	22	3	45	73	-28	34	36	-2	27	27	0	27	22	5	28	22	6	30	33	-3	34	34	0	34	31	3	30	34	-4
T26-40	University of Wisconsin–Madison	38	55	-17	37	55	-18	29	50	-21	36	52	-16	36	55	-19	25	36	-11	31	44	-13	31	42	-11	32	49	-17	32	39	-7	31	41	-10	36	48	-12	28	41	-13	28	41	-13	35	44	-9
T26-40	Wake Forest University (NC)	35	26	9	34	27	7	43	36	7	37	33	4	34	25	9	36	26	10	36	36	0	34	32	2	36	39	-3	39	37	2	36	98	-62	42	42	0	38	43	-5	38	41	-3	39	39	0

APPENDIX F: Fifteen Year Rankings excluding Expenditures Per Student

Simulated U.S. News Ranking
Eliminating Expenditures per student (Direct, Indirect and Financial Aid)
For each of the fifteen rankings years 1998 -2012

		1998			1999			2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim			Sim		
			Ran			Ran			Ran			Ran			Ran			Ran			Ran			Ran			Ran			Ran			Ran			Ran			Ran			Ran			Ran		
Band	Institution	Rank	k	Var	Rank	k	Var	Rank	k	Var	Rank	k	Var	Rank	k	Var	Rank	k	Var	Rank	k	Var	Rank	k	Var	Rank	k	Var	Rank	k	Var	Rank	k	Var	Rank	k	Var	Rank	k	Var	Rank	k	Var	Rank	k	Var
T14	Yale University (CT)	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	-1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
T14	Harvard University (MA)	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	3	2	1	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	1	2	2	0	2	0	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	0
T14	Stanford University (CA)	4	5	-1	2	2	0	2	3	-1	2	5	-3	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	3	-1	3	3	0	3	4	-1	2	3	-1	2	3	-1	2	3	-1	3	4	-1	3	3	0	3	4	-1
T14	Columbia University (NY)	5	6	-1	4	4	0	5	4	1	5	4	1	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	5	-1	4	4	0	4	4	0	5	5	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	3	1			
T14	University of Chicago	3	0	3	4	3	1	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	8	-2	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	7	-1	6	5	1	6	6	0	7	5	2	5	5	0	5	7	-2	5	6	-1
T14	New York University	6	7	-1	6	7	-1	4	5	-1	4	3	1	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	4	1	5	6	-1	4	6	-2	4	4	0	5	7	-2	6	8	-2	6	7	-1	6	8	-2
T14	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	7	10	-3	8	14	-6	8	14	-6	7	16	-9	7	15	-8	7	10	-3	7	15	-8	7	16	-9	8	15	-7	8	12	-4	8	11	-3	9	13	-4	9	12	-3	9	15	-6	7	10	-3
T14	University of Pennsylvania	11	14	-3	8	11	-3	12	17	-5	12	15	-3	10	11	-1	7	3	4	7	5	2	7	6	1	7	5	2	7	6	1	6	6	0	7	5	2	7	4	3	7	3	4	7	6	1
T14	University of California–Berkeley	8	6	2	7	6	1	10	8	2	8	7	1	9	10	-1	7	9	-2	10	13	-3	13	13	0	11	11	0	8	9	-1	8	9	-1	6	10	-4	7	10	-3	7	9	-2	9	10	-1
T14	University of Virginia	9	-4	13	8	6	2	7	6	1	8	8	0	7	8	-1	7	8	-1	9	12	-3	9	15	-6	8	8	0	8	9	-1	10	13	-3	9	9	0	10	8	2	10	6	4	9	7	2
T14	Duke University (NC)	10	9	1	8	5	3	8	6	2	10	12	-2	10	11	-1	12	12	0	12	9	3	10	10	0	11	11	0	11	12	-1	10	10	0	12	14	-2	11	13	-2	11	11	0	11	9	2
T14	Northwestern University (IL)	13	15	-2	12	9	3	12	9	3	12	8	4	13	8	5	11	7	4	12	8	4	10	6	4	10	6	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	9	7	2	11	8	3	11	9	2	12	9	3
T14	Cornell University (NY)	12	-6	18	12	15	-3	10	11	-1	10	11	-1	12	12	0	13	14	-1	10	10	0	12	10	2	11	12	-1	13	14	-1	13	15	-2	12	15	-3	13	15	-2	13	17	-4	13	14	-1
T14	Georgetown University (DC)	14	14	0	12	9	3	14	11	3	14	10	4	14	8	6	14	15	-1	14	10	4	14	9	5	14	12	2	14	12	2	14	10	4	14	11	3	14	14	0	14	14	0	14	15	-1
T15-25	George Washington University (DC)	24	23	1	20	9	11	25	17	8	23	16	7	23	17	6	25	28	-3	22	14	8	20	12	8	20	19	1	19	17	2	22	19	3	20	14	6	20	16	4	20	15	5	20	17	3
T15-25	University of California–Los Angeles	16	18	-2	17	19	-2	16	15	1	16	12	4	16	14	2	16	15	1	16	14	2	16	14	2	15	13	2	15	13	2	15	14	1	16	13	3	15	11	4	15	12	3	16	14	2
T15-25	University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	19	22	-3	20	24	-4	23	33	-10	23	34	-11	23	32	-9	25	29	-4	25	34	-9	27	42	-15	26	36	-10	27	18	9	25	26	-1	27	34	-7	21	24	-3	21	23	-2	23	23	0
T15-25	University of Iowa	28	37	-9	24	36	-12	23	33	-10	21	35	-14	20	37	-17	18	20	-2	21	35	-14	23	41	-18	22	55	-33	22	59	-37	24	50	-26	27	60	-33	26	50	-24	26	56	-30	27	57	-30
T15-25	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	23	24	-1	18	23	-5	18	21	-3	19	23	-4	19	24	-5	18	20	-2	19	30	-11	19	34	-15	19	33	-14	19	29	-10	20	23	-3	22	27	-5	22	27	-5	22	22	0	20	21	-1
T15-25	University of Notre Dame	20	24	-4	25	24	1	21	17	4	26	25	1	27	24	3	24	23	1	22	20	2	20	17	3	24	20	4	22	21	1	28	30	-2	22	18	4	22	21	1	22	21	1	23	18	5
T15-25	University of Southern California (Gould)	15	20	-5	15	16	-1	18	16	2	17	14	3	18	16	2	18	16	2	18	17	1	18	16	2	18	17	1	17	16	1	16	16	0	18	18	0	18	18	0	18	19	-1	18	19	-1
T15-25	University of Texas–Austin	18	21	-3	29	38	-9	15	26	-11	15	24	-9	15	18	-3	15	14	1	15	20	-5	15	20	-5	15	17	-2	16	17	-1	18	19	-1	16	19	-3	15	16	-1	15	17	-2	14	18	-4
T15-25	Vanderbilt University (TN)	17	17	0	16	14	2	16	16	0	18	20	-2	17	19	-2	17	18	-1	17	27	-10	17	22	-5	17	21	-4	17	22	-5	16	15	1	15	15	0	17	16	1	17	16	1	16	15	1
T15-25	Washington and Lee University (VA)	20	24	-4	19	18	1	20	21	-1	20	21	-1	20	21	-1	18	16	2	19	17	2	23	28	-5	22	25	-3	22	29	-7	25	33	-8	25	26	-1	34	44	-10	34	35	-1	30	34	-4
T15-25	Washington University in St. Louis	37	38	-1	29	40	-11	32	46	-14	29	35	-6	27	37	-10	25	28	-3	25	28	-3	20	22	-2	24	31	-7	19	22	-3	19	21	-2	19	21	-2	19	19	0	19	22	-3	18	18	0
T26-40	Boston College	22	25	-3	22	21	1	27	21	6	23	16	7	22	19	3	22	21	1	22	20	2	29	28	1	27	26	1	27	27	0	28	26	2	26	25	1	28	30	-2	28	25	3	27	26	1
T26-40	Boston University	31	25	6	29	31	-2	32	31	1	32	33	-1	27	26	1	25	26	-1	28	20	8	23	16	7	20	19	1	22	23	-1	20	18	2	21	21	0	22	24	-2	22	17	5	22	21	1
T26-40	Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	33	35	-2	29	18	11	29	18	11	32	27	5	38	28	10	37	25	12	31	24	7	34	23	11	35	29	6	34	27	7	44	37	7	46	38	8	42	35	7	42	33	9	42	36	6
T26-40	Col. of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe) (VA	36	35	1	34	25	9	32	27	5	29	20	9	34	27	7	32	31	1	28	25	3	29	23	6	27	24	3	27	25	2	31	28	3	30	30	0	28	29	-1	28	23	5	27	25	2
T26-40	Emory University (GA)	29	28	1	25	29	-4	28	40	-12	26	34	-8	27	35	-8	22	28	-6	27	35	-8	23	29	-6	32	49	-17	26	42	-16	22	33	-11	22	32	-10	20	29	-9	22	26	-4	30	37	-7
T26-40	Fordham University (NY)	26	28	-2	25	13	12	40	26	14	32	21	11	32	26	6	32	26	6	31	23	8	34	23	11	27	23	4	32	28	4	25	22	3	27	25	2	34	30	4	34	32	2	30	27	3
T26-40	Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	44	46	-2	37	40	-3	36	40	-4	37	47	-10	40	48	-8	39	42	-3	38	47	-9	40	52	-12	36	49	-13	37	56	-19	36	47	-11	36	40	-4	27	23	4	27	32	-5	23	27	-4
T26-40	Ohio State University (Moritz)	45	41	4	42	46	-4	43	53	-10	37	49	-12	40	48	-8	37	41	-4	38	44	-6	42	63	-21	39	60	-21	39	51	-12	31	42	-11	32	42	-10	34	42	-8	34	45	-11	35	41	-6
T26-40	University of California (Hastings)	T2	T2	0	41	46	-5	29	32	-3	32	36	-4	36	40	-4	40	53	-13	36	38	-2	38	38	0	39	38	1	43	49	-6	36	41	-5	38	45	-7	42	39	3	42	46	-4	42	46	-4
T26-40	University of California–Davis	39	44	-5	29	34	-5	32	36	-4	41	45	-4	32	36	-4	32	36	-4	31	36	-5	33	38	-5	32	37	-5	34	43	-9	34	50	-16	44	62	-18	28	39	-11	28	40	-12	23	26	-3
T26-40	University of Georgia	27	37	-10	34	24	10	36	32	4	29	22	7	27	17	10	32	34	-2	31	19	12	31	30	1	36	32	4	34	29	5	36	27	9	32	26	6	28	23	5	28	22	6	35	30	5
T26-40	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	33	31	2	25	33	-8	21	27	-6	22	25	-3	23	31	-8	31	41	-10	28	34	-6	27	29	-2	27	30	-3	27	33	-6	36	39	-3	38	48	-10	28	38	-10	28	34	-6	30	37	-7
T26-40	University of Washington	25	3	22	23	19	4	25	23	2	26	25	1	23	21	2	25	22	3	45	44	1	34	26	8	27	23	4	27	21	6	28	22	6	30	33	-3	34	31	3	34	29	5	30	31	-1
T26-40	University of Wisconsin–Madison	38	40	-2	37	53	-16	29	52	-23	36	52	-16	36	44	-8	25	36	-11	31	49	-18	31	40	-9	32	53	-21	32	38	-6	31	43	-12	36	45	-9	28	39	-11	28	36	-8	35	35	0
T26-40	Wake Forest University (NC)	35	41	-6	34	39	-5	43	48	-5	37	43	-6	34	35	-1	36	26	10	36	41	-5	34	41	-7	36	40	-4	39	35	4	36	133	-97	42	48	-6	38	42	-4	38	48	-10	39	42	-3

APPENDIX G: Four Schools Selected based on *U.S. News* Ranking Variation

For the 15 rank years, 1998 to 2012

Institution	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Overall Change	Max	Min	Mean
Yale University (CT)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Harvard University (MA)	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	3	2
Stanford University (CA)	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	4	2
Columbia University (NY)	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	1	4	5	4
University of Chicago	3	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	5	5	5	-2	3	7	6
New York University	6	6	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	6	6	6	0	4	6	5
University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	7	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	7	0	7	9	8
University of Pennsylvania	11	8	12	12	10	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	4	6	12	8
University of California–Berkeley	8	7	10	8	9	7	10	13	11	8	8	6	7	7	9	-1	6	13	9
University of Virginia	9	8	7	8	7	7	9	9	8	8	10	9	10	10	9	0	7	10	9
Duke University (NC)	10	8	8	10	10	12	12	10	11	11	10	12	11	11	11	-1	8	12	10
Northwestern University (IL)	13	12	12	12	13	11	12	10	10	12	12	9	11	11	12	1	9	13	11
Cornell University (NY)	12	12	10	10	12	13	10	12	11	13	13	12	13	13	13	-1	10	13	12
Georgetown University (DC)	14	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	0	12	14	14
University of Texas–Austin	18	29	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	18	16	15	15	14	4	14	29	16
University of California–Los Angeles	16	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	16	15	15	16	0	15	17	16
Vanderbilt University (TN)	17	16	16	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	15	17	17	16	1	15	18	17
University of Southern California (Gould)	15	15	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	17	16	18	18	18	18	-3	15	18	17
Washington University in St. Louis	37	29	32	29	27	25	25	20	24	19	19	19	19	19	18	19	18	37	24
George Washington University (DC)	24	20	25	23	23	25	22	20	20	19	22	20	20	20	20	4	19	25	22
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	23	18	18	19	19	18	19	19	19	19	20	22	22	22	20	3	18	23	20
Boston University School of Law	31	29	32	32	27	25	28	23	20	22	20	21	22	22	22	9	20	32	25
Indiana University–Bloomington (Maurer)	44	37	36	37	40	39	38	40	36	37	36	36	27	27	23	21	23	44	36
University of California–Davis	39	29	32	41	32	32	31	33	32	34	34	44	28	28	23	16	23	44	33
University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign	19	20	23	23	23	25	25	27	26	27	25	27	21	21	23	-4	19	27	24
University of Notre Dame (IN)	20	25	21	26	27	24	22	20	24	22	28	22	22	22	23	-3	20	28	23
Boston College Law School	22	22	27	23	22	22	22	29	27	27	28	26	28	28	27	-5	22	29	25
College of William and Mary	36	34	32	29	34	32	28	29	27	27	31	30	28	28	27	9	27	36	30
University of Iowa	28	24	23	21	20	18	21	23	22	22	24	27	26	26	27	1	18	28	23
Emory University (GA)	29	25	28	26	27	22	27	23	32	26	22	22	22	22	30	-1	22	32	26
Fordham University (NY)	26	25	40	32	32	32	31	34	27	32	25	27	34	34	30	-4	25	40	31
University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	33	25	21	22	23	31	28	27	27	27	36	38	28	28	30	3	21	38	28
University of Washington	25	23	25	26	23	25	45	34	27	27	28	30	34	34	30	-5	23	45	29
Washington and Lee University (VA)	20	19	20	20	20	18	19	23	22	22	25	25	34	34	30	-10	18	34	23
Ohio State University (Moritz)	45	42	43	37	40	37	38	42	39	39	31	32	34	34	35	10	31	45	38
University of Alabama	2T	2T	50	46	46	47	45	40	41	43	36	32	38	38	35	15	32	50	41
University of Georgia	27	34	36	29	27	32	31	31	36	34	36	32	28	28	35	-8	27	36	32
University of Wisconsin–Madison	38	37	29	36	36	25	31	31	32	32	31	36	28	28	35	3	25	38	32
Wake Forest University (NC)	35	34	43	37	34	36	36	34	36	39	36	42	38	38	39	-4	34	43	37
Arizona State University (O'Connor)	47	44	49	47	2T	2T	59	53	58	53	51	52	38	38	40	7	38	59	48
George Mason University (VA)	2T	2T	2T	2T	47	47	40	38	41	37	34	38	42	42	40	7	34	47	41
Brigham Young University (Clark) (UT)	33	29	29	32	38	37	31	34	35	34	44	46	42	42	42	-9	29	46	37
University of Arizona	40	40	36	37	40	40	44	43	41	43	44	38	42	42	42	-2	36	44	41
University of California-Hastings	2T	41	29	32	36	40	36	38	39	43	36	38	42	42	42	-1	29	43	38
University of Maryland	46	2T	2T	2T	50	2T	45	43	41	42	36	42	48	48	42	4	36	50	44
University of Utah (Quinney)	41	39	36	43	45	45	40	47	49	57	57	51	42	42	42	-1	36	57	45
Tulane University (LA)	48	45	40	43	40	43	45	56	41	43	47	44	48	48	47	1	40	56	45
University of Colorado–Boulder	30	45	45	45	38	40	40	50	48	43	36	32	38	38	47	-17	30	50	41
University of Florida (Levin)	2T	45	46	2T	47	45	45	43	41	41	47	46	47	47	47	-2	41	47	45

Washington University
Supporting Data for U.S. News Rankings, 1998 - 2012

ACTUAL METRICS

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
USN Rank	**37**	**29**	**32**	**29**	**27**	**25**	**25**	**20**	**24**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**18**
Peer Rep		3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
JL Rep		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
Median GPA	3.255	3.32	3.35	3.3	3.35	3.4	3.45	3.5	3.45	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Median LSAT	161	159	159	160	160	162	164	164	165	166	166	166	167	167	167
Acceptance	57.0%	55.9%	54.0%	41.5%	44.3%	35.6%	25.8%	23.1%	25.8%	25.3%	28.1%	25.7%	27.0%	27.0%	21.6%
SF Ratio	18.6	17.8	17	15.3	15.1	13.8	14.3	13.1	13.6	13.2	11.5	11.6	10.7	10.7	10.2
Emp 0				72.0%	87.0%	83.2%	87.3%	87.3%	82.3%	87.7%	87.4%	83.9%	89.4%	89.4%	88.3%
Emp 9	96.0%	92.0%	68.0%	99.0%	98.0%	97.8%	98.7%	97.8%	98.2%	98.8%	99.2%	98.8%	95.0%	95.0%	95.5%
Bar Pass	102.5%	108.9%	104.6%	96.8%	110.1%	99.6%	92.1%	107.1%	106.2%	109.0%	101.8%	106.9%	109.9%	109.9%	105.6%
Dir Exp	$ 7,699	$ 15,369	$ 16,049	$ 17,278	$ 20,352	$ 19,684	$ 19,466	$ 20,536	$ 21,413	$ 23,224	$ 27,187	$ 29,198	$ 34,643	$ 39,895	$42,453
Indir Exp	$ 3,046	$ 6,792	$ 9,127	$ 11,132	$ 13,176	$ 13,227	$ 12,897	$ 14,840	$ 14,825	$ 14,526	$ 15,457	$ 15,984	$ 11,889	$ 13,377	$15,147

Change in Metrics

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
USN Rank	**37**	**29**	**32**	**29**	**27**	**25**	**25**	**20**	**24**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**18**
Peer Rep		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0
JL Rep		3.3	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0	0.1
Median GPA		0.065	0.03	-0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	-0.05	0.15	0	0	0	0.1	0
Median LSAT		-2	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Acceptance		-1.1%	-1.9%	-12.5%	2.8%	-8.7%	-9.8%	-2.7%	2.7%	-0.5%	2.8%	-2.4%	1.3%	0.0%	-5.4%
SF Ratio		-0.8	-0.8	-1.7	-0.2	-1.3	0.5	-1.2	0.5	-0.4	-1.7	0.1	-0.9	0	-0.5
Emp 0		0.0%	0.0%	72.0%	15.0%	-3.8%	4.1%	0.0%	-5.0%	5.4%	-0.3%	-3.5%	5.5%	0.0%	-1.1%
Emp 9		-4.0%	-24.0%	31.0%	-1.0%	-0.2%	0.9%	-0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	-0.4%	-3.8%	0.0%	0.5%
Bar Pass		6.4%	-4.3%	-7.8%	13.3%	-10.5%	-7.5%	14.9%	-0.9%	2.8%	-7.2%	5.1%	3.0%	0.0%	-4.3%
Dir Exp		$ 7,670	$ 680	$ 1,229	$ 3,074	$ (667)	$ (218)	$ 1,070	$ 877	$ 1,811	$ 3,963	$ 2,011	$ 5,445	$ 5,252	$ 2,746
Indir Exp		$ 3,746	$ 2,335	$ 2,005	$ 2,045	$ 51	$ (330)	$ 1,943	$ (15)	$ (299)	$ 932	$ 527	$ (4,095)	$ 1,487	$ 1,513

Washington University
Standardized Z-Scores

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
USN Rank	**37**	**29**	**32**	**29**	**27**	**25**	**25**	**20**	**24**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**18**
Peer Rep	0.23	-0.34	-0.35	-0.27	-0.18	-0.19	0.60	0.65	0.66	0.60	0.70	0.77	0.86	0.86	0.90
JL Rep	0.05	-0.45	-0.56	-0.63	-0.36	-0.46	0.47	0.68	0.54	0.59	0.69	0.90	0.77	0.77	0.85
Median GPA	-1.45	-1.06	-0.90	-1.49	-1.07	-0.99	-0.08	0.17	-0.31	0.44	0.44	0.37	0.21	0.93	0.83
Median LSAT	-0.42	-0.73	-0.68	-0.64	-0.40	-0.20	0.83	0.69	0.86	0.97	0.97	0.87	1.07	1.06	0.99
Acceptance	-2.52	-2.17	-2.17	-1.13	-1.58	-1.02	0.16	0.00	-0.46	-0.12	-0.12	0.37	0.25	0.25	0.61
SF Ratio	-0.79	-0.52	-0.86	0.00	-0.06	0.37	0.39	0.70	0.49	0.48	0.92	0.76	0.80	0.80	0.98
Emp 0				-0.34	0.50	-0.02	0.81	0.83	0.47	0.80	0.76	0.50	0.77	0.72	1.08
Emp 9	0.03	-0.23	-0.30	0.93	0.21	-0.15	0.78	0.63	0.66	0.93	1.01	1.18	-0.44	-0.44	1.19
Bar Pass	-1.05	-0.37	-1.04	-1.81	-0.61	-1.50	-1.64	-0.43	-0.46	-0.15	-1.03	-0.47	0.07	0.07	-0.67
Dir Exp	-0.77	-0.19	-0.35	-0.41	-0.36	-0.53	0.19	-0.19	-0.19	-0.06	0.23	0.14	0.27	0.35	0.45
Indir Exp	-0.40	0.25	0.61	0.88	1.51	1.49	1.25	1.47	1.59	1.52	1.38	1.34	0.80	0.80	0.24

Change in Z-Scores

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
USN Rank	**37**	**29**	**32**	**29**	**27**	**25**	**25**	**20**	**24**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**18**
Peer Rep		-0.57	-0.01	0.08	0.09	-0.01	0.79	0.05	0.01	-0.06	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.00	0.04
JL Rep		-0.50	-0.11	-0.07	0.27	-0.10	0.93	0.21	-0.14	0.05	0.10	0.22	-0.14	0.00	0.08
Median GPA		0.39	0.16	-0.59	0.42	0.08	0.91	0.25	-0.49	0.75	0.00	-0.07	-0.16	0.72	-0.10
Median LSAT		-0.31	0.05	0.04	0.24	0.20	1.03	-0.14	0.18	0.10	0.00	-0.10	0.20	-0.01	-0.07
Acceptance		0.36	-0.01	1.04	-0.45	0.56	1.19	-0.16	-0.46	0.35	-0.01	0.49	-0.12	0.00	0.36
SF Ratio		0.27	-0.34	0.86	-0.07	0.43	0.01	0.31	-0.21	-0.01	0.45	-0.16	0.04	0.00	0.18
Emp 0		0.00	0.00	-0.34	0.83	-0.52	0.84	0.01	-0.36	0.33	-0.05	-0.25	0.26	-0.05	0.36
Emp 9		-0.25	-0.07	1.23	-0.72	-0.35	0.92	-0.15	0.03	0.27	0.08	0.17	-1.61	0.00	1.63
Bar Pass		0.68	-0.67	-0.77	1.20	-0.90	-0.13	1.21	-0.03	0.32	-0.88	0.56	0.54	0.00	-0.73
Dir Exp		0.58	-0.15	-0.06	0.05	-0.18	0.72	-0.38	0.00	0.13	0.30	-0.10	0.13	0.08	-0.32
Indir Exp		0.65	0.36	0.27	0.64	-0.02	-0.24	0.22	0.12	-0.07	-0.14	-0.04	-0.53	-0.01	-0.23

Indiana University - Bloomington
Supporting Data for U.S. News Rankings, 1998 - 2012

ACTUAL METRICS

USN Rank	44	37	36	37	40	39	38	40	36	37	36	36	27	27	23
Peer Rep		**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.3**	**3.3**
JL Rep		3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6
Median GPA	3.45	3.35	3.35	3.37	3.37	3.45	3.45	3.42	3.47	3.46	3.57	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.78
Median LSAT	159	160	160	160	160	161	161	162	163	163	163	164	164	164	164
Acceptance	41.3%	41.3%	42.5%	46.3%	47.9%	38.6%	33.5%	31.4%	34.9%	38.1%	38.9%	38.9%	25.0%	32.0%	24.7%
SF Ratio			15	14.6	15.1	14.3	13.4	12.8	13.9	14.1	12.3	11.4	10	9.5	9.4
Emp 0			60.0%	61.0%	64.0%	77.6%	82.2%	76.9%	86.4%	87.4%	86.1%	88.1%	87.2%	89.2%	78.5%
Emp 9	94.0%	94.0%	94.0%	93.0%	94.0%	95.2%	94.1%	92.0%	98.0%	95.6%	93.9%	97.7%	98.5%	96.2%	89.2%
Bar Pass	104.3%	108.6%	103.8%	102.5%	108.8%	114.9%	113.9%	109.8%	108.5%	109.9%	106.3%	103.9%	108.2%	113.5%	115.8%
Library	563,150	591,504	610,983	631,475	658,373	682,006	705,373	726,520	726,520	732,792	739,258	734,180	745,343	756,331	756,331
Dir Exp	$14,432	$ 14,855	$ 14,947	$ 15,235	$ 16,278	$ 16,407	$ 16,493	$ 16,842	$ 17,811	$ 20,205	$ 20,731	$ 23,266	$ 28,067	$ 31,737	$34,832
Indir Exp	$ 6,425	$ 3,849	$ 4,606	$ 8,271	$ 9,238	$ 9,468	$ 9,638	$ 10,359	$ 10,758	$ 9,336	$ 10,760	$ 12,371	$ 12,207	$ 15,316	$18,956

Change in Metrics

USN Rank	44	37	36	37	40	39	38	40	36	37	36	36	27	27	23
Peer Rep			**0**	**0**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.1**	**0**	**0**
JL Rep			0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Median GPA		-0.1	0	0.02	0	0.08	0	-0.03	0.05	-0.01	0.11	-0.17	0.3	0	0.08
Median LSAT		1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Acceptance		0.0%	1.2%	3.8%	1.6%	-9.3%	-5.1%	-2.1%	3.5%	3.2%	0.8%	0.0%	-13.9%	7.0%	-7.3%
SF Ratio				-0.4	0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.6	1.1	0.2	-1.8	-0.9	-1.4	-0.5	-0.1
Emp 0				1.0%	3.0%	13.6%	4.6%	-5.3%	9.5%	1.0%	-1.3%	2.0%	-0.9%	2.0%	-10.7%
Emp 9		0.0%	0.0%	-1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	-1.1%	-2.1%	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.7%	3.8%	0.8%	-2.3%	-7.0%
Bar Pass		4.3%	-4.9%	-1.3%	6.3%	6.1%	-1.0%	-4.2%	-1.3%	1.4%	-3.6%	-2.4%	4.4%	5.2%	2.4%
Library		28,354	19,479	20,492	26,898	23,633	23,367	21,147	-	6,272	6,466	(5,078)	11,163	10,988	-
Dir Exp		$ 424	$ 92	$ 288	$ 1,043	$ 129	$ 87	$ 349	$ 969	$ 2,394	$ 526	$ 2,535	$ 4,801	$ 3,669	$ 3,095
Indir Exp		$ (2,576)	$ 757	$ 3,666	$ 967	$ 230	$ 170	$ 721	$ 399	$ (1,422)	$ 1,424	$ 1,611	$ (164)	$ 3,109	$ 3,640

Indiana University
Standardized Z-Scores

USN Rank	44	37	36	37	40	39	38	40	36	37	36	36	27	27	23
Peer Rep	1.10	0.91	0.93	0.93	0.81	0.76	0.79	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.87	0.81	0.94	0.93	0.35
JL Rep	0.97	0.56	0.70	0.83	0.86	0.78	0.87	0.77	0.78	1.10	0.80	0.96	0.84	0.73	0.33
Median GPA	0.83	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.35	0.62	0.47	0.18	0.26	0.14	0.54	-0.19	1.27	1.29	1.37
Median LSAT	0.54	0.80	0.82	0.81	0.80	0.93	0.79	0.80	0.91	0.88	0.86	0.98	0.97	1.00	0.31
Acceptance	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.06	-0.12	0.34	0.13	-0.26	-0.88	-1.05	-0.62	-0.27	0.93	0.34	0.29
SF Ratio	0.61	0.50	0.48	0.88	0.59	0.79	1.01	1.11	0.74	0.52	0.92	-0.52	1.36	1.46	1.31
Emp 0			0.04	-0.17	-0.14	0.58	0.81	0.47	1.12	1.17	1.07	1.22	1.06	1.17	0.41
Emp 9	0.42	0.71	0.53	0.20	0.15	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.75	0.51	0.20	0.91	0.73	0.53	-0.18
Bar Pass	0.01	0.34	-0.07	-0.20	0.30	0.69	0.72	0.32	0.29	0.48	0.07	-0.18	0.21	0.67	0.32
Library	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.23	1.18	1.15	1.13	1.08	1.09	1.11	0.14
Dir Exp	0.03	-0.02	-0.20	-0.34	-0.28	-0.43	-0.56	-0.55	-0.44	-0.19	-0.25	-0.17	0.03	0.11	-0.11
Indir Exp	0.77	-0.32	-0.24	0.78	0.91	0.78	0.61	0.65	0.59	0.12	0.22	0.35	0.30	0.73	0.75

Change in Z-Scores

USN Rank	44	37	36	37	40	39	38	40	36	37	36	36	27	27	23
Peer Rep		-0.19	0.02	0.00	-0.12	-0.05	0.04	0.00	0.03	-0.02	0.07	-0.06	0.13	-0.01	-0.58
JL Rep		-0.41	0.14	0.13	0.03	-0.08	0.08	-0.09	0.01	0.31	-0.30	0.16	-0.11	-0.11	-0.40
Median GPA		-0.40	0.00	0.02	-0.10	0.27	-0.15	-0.29	0.08	-0.13	0.41	-0.73	1.46	0.02	0.07
Median LSAT		0.27	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.13	-0.14	0.01	0.10	-0.02	-0.02	0.12	-0.01	0.03	-0.69
Acceptance		0.02	-0.01	-0.32	-0.18	0.46	-0.21	-0.40	-0.61	-0.18	0.43	0.35	1.19	-0.58	-0.06
SF Ratio		-0.11	-0.02	0.40	-0.29	0.20	0.22	0.10	-0.38	-0.21	0.40	-1.45	1.88	0.10	-0.15
Emp 0		0.00	0.04	-0.21	0.03	0.72	0.24	-0.34	0.64	0.05	-0.10	0.15	-0.17	0.11	-0.75
Emp 9		0.29	-0.18	-0.34	-0.04	0.05	0.01	-0.22	0.75	-0.23	-0.31	0.71	-0.19	-0.20	-0.70
Bar Pass		0.33	-0.41	-0.13	0.50	0.39	0.03	-0.40	-0.03	0.19	-0.41	-0.25	0.40	0.46	-0.35
Library		0.06	0.02	0.00	0.06	-0.02	0.01	0.07	0.95	-0.04	-0.01	-0.06	0.01	0.02	-0.97
Dir Exp		-0.05	-0.17	-0.14	0.06	-0.15	-0.14	0.01	0.11	0.25	-0.06	0.08	0.20	0.08	-0.22
Indir Exp		-1.09	0.08	1.02	0.13	-0.13	-0.17	0.04	-0.06	-0.47	0.09	0.14	-0.05	0.43	0.03

Washington and Lee University
Supporting Data for U.S. News Rankings, 1998 - 2012

ACTUAL METRICS

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
USN Rank	**20**	**19**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**18**	**19**	**23**	**22**	**22**	**25**	**25**	**34**	**34**	**30**
Peer Rep		3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
JL Rep		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
Median GPA	3.43	3.34	3.45	3.43	3.335	3.345	3.53	3.395	3.44	3.57	3.61	3.62	3.52	3.53	3.44
Median LSAT	165	164	164	164	164	164	165	165	165	163	166	166	166	166	166
Acceptance	27.8%	36.0%	36.5%	38.1%	28.7%	30.9%	21.0%	25.3%	19.2%	21.1%	31.4%	23.6%	26.0%	26.0%	21.8%
SF Ratio	9.8	10.4	11	11.3	10.6	11.1	10.8	10.4	11.7	10.5	9.8	10.6	9.4	9.4	9.5
Emp 0				72.0%	82.0%	87.2%	82.1%	75.7%	72.4%	76.9%	83.1%	74.4%	82.2%	82.2%	80.9%
Emp 9	99.0%	95.0%	60.0%	97.0%	96.0%	97.2%	95.3%	92.6%	96.6%	91.2%	88.2%	92.4%	89.2%	89.2%	89.5%
Bar Pass	105.9%	101.6%	122.3%	123.9%	119.5%	130.0%	120.3%	109.3%	110.4%	115.8%	126.1%	107.0%	102.1%	102.1%	105.2%
Dir Exp	$19,974	$21,366	$22,829	$23,879	$26,229	$28,930	$31,528	$29,519	$28,672	$29,142	$31,265	$32,481	$36,303	$40,495	$43,967
Indir Exp	$4,253	$4,940	$5,626	$6,533	$8,185	$7,945	$9,907	$11,375	$11,386	$10,572	$10,225	$13,025	$8,900	$15,453	$21,089

Change in Metrics

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
USN Rank	**20**	**19**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**18**	**19**	**23**	**22**	**22**	**25**	**25**	**34**	**34**	**30**
Peer Rep			0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	-0.1	0	0
JL Rep			0	0	0	0.2	0	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.1
Median GPA		-0.09	0.11	-0.02	-0.095	0.01	0.185	-0.135	0.045	0.13	0.04	0.01	-0.1	0.01	-0.09
Median LSAT		-1	-1	0	0	1	1	1	-1	-2	3	0	0	0	0
Acceptance		8.2%	0.5%	1.6%	-9.4%	2.2%	-9.9%	4.3%	-6.1%	1.9%	10.3%	-7.8%	2.4%	0.0%	-4.2%
SF Ratio		0.6	0.6	0.3	-0.7	0.5	-0.3	-0.4	1.3	-1.2	-0.7	0.8	-1.2	0	0.1
Emp 0		0.0%	0.0%	72.0%	10.0%	5.2%	-5.1%	-6.4%	-3.3%	4.5%	6.2%	-8.7%	7.8%	0.0%	-1.3%
Emp 9		-4.0%	-35.0%	37.0%	-1.0%	1.2%	-1.9%	-2.7%	4.0%	-5.4%	-3.0%	4.2%	-3.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Bar Pass		-4.4%	20.7%	1.7%	-4.5%	10.5%	-9.7%	-10.9%	1.1%	5.4%	10.3%	-19.1%	-5.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Dir Exp		$1,392	$1,463	$1,050	$2,350	$2,701	$2,598	-$2,009	-$848	$470	$2,123	$1,216	$3,822	$4,192	$ 3,472
Indir Exp		$687	$686	$907	$1,652	-$240	$1,962	$1,467	$12	-$814	-$348	$2,800	-$4,125	$6,553	$ 5,636

Washington and Lee University
Standardized Z-Scores

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
USN Rank	**20**	**19**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**18**	**19**	**23**	**22**	**22**	**25**	**25**	**34**	**34**	**30**
Peer Rep	0.59	-0.34	-0.35	-0.42	-0.32	-0.49	0.33	0.38	0.38	0.47	0.56	0.49	0.31	0.31	0.35
JL Rep	0.33	-0.24	-0.24	-0.31	-0.21	-0.10	0.64	0.68	0.70	0.75	0.69	0.90	0.77	0.77	0.85
Median GPA	-0.24	-0.92	-0.24	-0.54	-1.18	-1.41	0.46	-0.56	-0.38	0.22	0.51	0.52	-0.38	-0.27	-0.91
Median LSAT	0.70	0.62	0.51	0.43	0.53	0.50	1.06	1.05	0.86	0.24	0.97	0.87	0.84	0.84	0.76
Acceptance	0.26	-0.30	-0.40	-0.77	0.14	-0.42	0.72	-0.31	0.50	0.48	-0.53	0.60	0.35	0.35	0.59
SF Ratio	2.29	1.51	1.54	1.62	1.84	1.40	1.53	1.62	1.14	1.47	1.53	1.15	1.28	1.28	1.27
Emp 0				-0.34	0.13	0.30	0.42	-0.06	-0.30	-0.05	0.40	-0.27	0.18	0.13	0.57
Emp 9	1.05	-0.02	-0.81	0.17	-0.77	-0.54	-0.17	-0.73	0.16	-1.42	-2.87	-1.04	-2.58	-2.58	-0.11
Bar Pass	-0.67	-0.79	0.97	0.65	0.22	1.05	0.80	-0.23	-0.11	0.45	1.24	-0.46	-0.93	-0.93	-0.70
Dir Exp	0.89	0.46	0.12	0.04	0.41	0.62	1.37	0.92	0.68	0.59	0.65	0.46	0.40	0.39	0.56
Indir Exp	-0.03	-0.24	-0.31	-0.25	0.80	0.75	0.88	1.04	1.13	1.00	0.78	1.02	0.51	0.98	1.04

Change in Z-Scores

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
USN Rank	**20**	**19**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**18**	**19**	**23**	**22**	**22**	**25**	**25**	**34**	**34**	**30**
Peer Rep		-0.93	-0.01	-0.07	0.10	-0.17	0.82	0.05	0.00	0.08	0.10	-0.07	-0.18	0.00	0.04
JL Rep		-0.57	0.00	-0.07	0.10	0.11	0.74	0.05	0.02	0.05	-0.07	0.22	-0.14	0.00	0.08
Median GPA		-0.68	0.68	-0.30	-0.64	-0.23	1.87	-1.03	0.18	0.60	0.30	0.00	-0.90	0.11	-0.64
Median LSAT		-0.08	-0.11	-0.08	0.10	-0.03	0.56	-0.01	-0.19	-0.62	0.73	-0.10	-0.03	0.00	-0.08
Acceptance		-0.56	-0.10	-0.37	0.91	-0.56	1.14	-1.03	0.81	-0.02	-1.00	1.12	-0.25	0.00	0.24
SF Ratio		-0.77	0.02	0.08	0.22	-0.44	0.13	0.09	-0.48	0.33	0.06	-0.38	0.13	0.00	-0.01
Emp 0		0.00	0.00	-0.34	0.47	0.17	0.12	-0.48	-0.24	0.24	0.46	-0.67	0.45	-0.05	0.44
Emp 9		-1.07	-0.80	0.98	-0.94	0.23	0.37	-0.56	0.89	-1.58	-1.45	1.83	-1.54	0.00	2.46
Bar Pass		-0.11	1.76	-0.32	-0.43	0.83	-0.25	-1.04	0.12	0.56	0.79	-1.70	-0.47	0.00	0.23
Dir Exp		-0.43	-0.34	-0.08	0.38	0.21	0.75	-0.45	-0.24	-0.09	0.06	-0.20	-0.05	-0.01	-0.37
Indir Exp		-0.21	-0.07	0.05	1.05	-0.05	0.12	0.16	0.09	-0.13	-0.22	0.24	-0.51	0.48	0.60

University of Washington
Supporting Data for U.S. News Rankings, 1998 - 2012

ACTUAL METRICS

USN Rank	25	23	25	26	23	25	45	34	27	27	28	30	34	34	30
Peer Rep		3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
JL Rep		3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7
Median GPA	3.59	3.56	3.59	3.56	3.63	3.62	3.65	3.6	3.65	3.67	3.69	3.65	3.72	3.66	3.66
Median LSAT	163	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	163	162	162	162	163	163	163
Acceptance	25.4%	26.7%	28.7%	31.0%	29.6%	24.0%	20.0%	19.3%	20.8%	21.5%	21.1%	22.7%	25.0%	25.0%	21.3%
SF Ratio			11	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.6	12.5	11	10.9	10.8	10.2	11.6	10	10.4
Emp 0			55.0%	60.0%	61.0%	67.6%	76.8%	74.5%	73.3%	88.9%	90.1%	87.6%	92.7%	95.0%	80.9%
Emp 9	95.0%	90.0%	89.0%	94.0%	98.0%	96.4%	75.0%	93.8%	99.0%	99.4%	99.4%	97.2%	98.9%	98.2%	89.5%
Bar Pass	100.0%	114.2%	110.3%	121.7%	112.1%	110.7%	108.4%	119.0%	114.9%	113.2%	112.4%	106.8%	113.3%	114.5%	126.1%
Library	462,076	482,173	518,686	514,522	529,265	552,375	554,778	561,786	561,786	569,887	591,741	605,991	617,260	627,947	627,947
Dir Exp		$ 17,050	$ 17,838	$ 18,510	$ 18,520	$ 19,597	$ 20,195	$ 19,621	$ 19,379	$ 20,122	$ 22,686	$ 23,630	$ 23,504	$ 26,531	$32,353
Indir Exp		$ 9,159	$ 10,567	$ 6,867	$ 1,994	$ 2,244	$ 2,305	$ 2,563	$ 2,829	$ 2,868	$ 3,076	$ 3,342	$ 3,689	$ 4,808	$ 5,092

Change in Metrics

USN Rank	25	21	22	23	31	28	27	27	27	36	38	28	28	30	30
Peer Rep		0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0	-0.1	0.1	0.1
JL Rep		0	0	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0.2	0.2
Median GPA	-0.03	0.03	-0.03	0.07	-0.01	0.03	-0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	-0.04	0.07	-0.06	0	0
Median LSAT	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Acceptance	1.3%	2.0%	2.3%	-1.4%	-5.6%	-4.0%	-0.7%	1.5%	0.7%	-0.4%	1.6%	2.3%	0.0%	-3.7%	-3.7%
SF Ratio			0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.9	-1.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	1.4	-1.6	0.4	0.4
Emp 0			5.0%	1.0%	6.6%	9.2%	-2.3%	-1.2%	15.6%	1.2%	-2.5%	5.1%	2.3%	-14.1%	-14.1%
Emp 9	-5.0%	-1.0%	5.0%	4.0%	-1.6%	-21.4%	18.8%	5.2%	0.4%	0.0%	-2.2%	1.7%	-0.7%	-8.7%	-8.7%
Bar Pass	14.2%	-4.0%	11.4%	-9.5%	-1.4%	-2.3%	10.5%	-4.1%	-1.7%	-0.8%	-5.6%	6.5%	1.1%	11.6%	11.6%
Library	20,097	36,513	(4,164)	14,743	23,110	2,403	7,008	-	8,101	21,854	14,250	11,269	10,687	-	-
Dir Exp	$17,050	$ 788	$ 672	$ 10	$ 1,077	$ 598	$ (574)	$ (242)	$ 743	$ 2,564	$ 944	$ (126)	$ 3,027	$ 5,822	$ 5,822
Indir Exp	$ 9,159	$ 1,408	$ (3,701)	$ (4,873)	$ 251	$ 61	$ 258	$ 266	$ 39	$ 208	$ 267	$ 346	$ 1,120	$ 284	$ 284

University of Washington
Standardized Z-Scores

USN Rank	25	23	25	26	23	25	45	34	27	27	28	30	34	34	30
Peer Rep	1.21	0.91	0.93	0.81	0.93	0.88	0.79	0.67	0.70	0.81	0.75	0.81	0.81	0.69	0.21
JL Rep	1.09	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.91	0.73	0.90	0.92	0.55	0.80	0.82	0.84	0.87	0.50
Median GPA	1.45	1.34	1.47	1.34	1.53	1.39	1.40	1.09	1.20	1.29	1.39	1.10	1.38	1.10	0.56
Median LSAT	1.27	1.15	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.10	0.97	0.80	0.91	0.70	0.68	0.64	0.80	0.83	0.08
Acceptance	1.38	1.34	1.23	1.05	1.04	1.34	1.17	0.89	0.68	0.77	1.05	1.01	0.93	0.90	0.64
SF Ratio	1.54	1.40	1.68	1.69	1.53	1.67	1.52	1.20	1.54	1.54	1.40	-0.35	0.86	1.31	0.90
Emp 0			-0.28	-0.24	-0.33	-0.05	0.48	0.33	0.31	1.26	1.32	1.19	1.43	1.54	0.57
Emp 9	0.51	0.32	-0.08	0.33	0.70	0.40	-2.36	0.21	0.89	0.97	0.92	0.83	0.80	0.86	-0.11
Bar Pass	-0.29	0.82	0.51	1.27	0.53	0.41	0.31	0.96	0.70	0.69	0.49	0.08	0.71	0.76	1.32
Library	0.00	-0.31	-0.23	-0.30	-0.29	-0.30	-0.35	-0.31	0.47	0.44	0.51	0.53	0.56	0.59	-0.26
Dir Exp		0.48	0.41	0.30	0.13	0.10	0.00	-0.13	-0.22	-0.20	-0.02	-0.13	-0.40	-0.32	-0.29
Indir Exp		1.20	1.59	0.38	-1.06	-1.03	-1.09	-1.10	-1.09	-1.16	-1.23	-1.25	-1.15	-0.89	-1.10

Change in Z-Scores

USN Rank	25	23	25	26	23	25	45	34	27	27	28	30	34	34	30
Peer Rep		-0.29	0.02	-0.12	0.12	-0.05	-0.08	-0.12	0.03	0.11	-0.05	0.06	0.00	-0.13	-0.47
JL Rep		-0.26	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.05	-0.18	0.17	0.02	-0.38	0.25	0.03	0.02	0.02	-0.36
Median GPA		-0.11	0.13	-0.13	0.18	-0.14	0.01	-0.31	0.12	0.08	0.10	-0.29	0.28	-0.28	-0.53
Median LSAT		-0.12	0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.04	-0.13	-0.17	0.10	-0.21	-0.01	-0.04	0.16	0.03	-0.75
Acceptance		-0.04	-0.10	-0.18	-0.01	0.31	-0.17	-0.28	-0.21	0.09	0.28	-0.04	-0.09	-0.02	-0.26
SF Ratio		-0.14	0.28	0.01	-0.16	0.14	-0.15	-0.32	0.34	0.00	-0.14	-1.75	1.21	0.44	-0.41
Emp 0		0.00	-0.28	0.05	-0.09	0.28	0.53	-0.15	-0.02	0.95	0.06	-0.13	0.24	0.11	-0.97
Emp 9		-0.20	-0.40	0.41	0.37	-0.30	-2.76	2.57	0.68	0.08	-0.05	-0.09	-0.03	0.05	-0.97
Bar Pass		1.11	-0.30	0.76	-0.75	-0.12	-0.10	0.65	-0.26	0.00	-0.20	-0.41	0.63	0.04	0.56
Library		-0.31	0.08	-0.07	0.01	-0.01	-0.05	0.04	0.78	-0.02	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	-0.85
Dir Exp		0.48	-0.07	-0.11	-0.17	-0.02	-0.10	-0.14	-0.08	0.02	0.18	-0.11	-0.27	0.09	0.03
Indir Exp		1.20	0.40	-1.22	-1.43	0.03	-0.06	-0.01	0.01	-0.06	-0.07	-0.02	0.10	0.26	-0.21