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Chicago-Kent Law Review Faculty Scholarship Survey

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CHICAGO-KENT LAW REVIEW FACULTY SCHOLARSHIP SURVEY

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I. INTRODUCTION

In 1987 the *Chicago-Kent Law Review* made an important transition from a traditional law review format to an "all-symposium" format.¹ In part to track the effects, and ultimately the success, of this change, the *Law Review* initiated the Faculty Scholarship Survey.² Traditionally, the survey has included two parts: (1) a ranking of the leading law reviews; and (2) a ranking of faculty productivity within the twenty leading law reviews. The *Law Review* first published the survey in 1989,³ followed by a second survey in 1990.⁴ After some delay, we are now publishing the third Faculty Scholarship Survey.

As with any empirical study, the Faculty Scholarship Survey attempts to quantify a qualitative reality. For this reason, this survey and other attempts to rank either law schools,⁵ law faculties,⁶ or law

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** J.D., Chicago-Kent College of Law, 1995. The authors would like to thank Daniel Seltzer, J.D., Chicago-Kent College of Law, 1994, whose contribution to this survey was invaluable; he collected three years of the data and entered it into a database. We would also like to thank Professor James Lindgren, Chicago-Kent College of Law, without whose assistance this survey would not have been possible. Finally, we would like to thank Kathleen J. Getty, the *Law Review's* Survey Editor during 1993-94.

1. Professor Randy Barnett, a member of the faculty of Chicago-Kent College of Law at that time, recently described the impetus for this change. Randy E. Barnett, *Beyond the Moot Law Review: A Short Story with a Happy Ending*, 70 CHI.-KENT L. REV. 123, 126 (1994).

2. The Executive Board of the *Chicago-Kent Law Review*, *Chicago-Kent Law Review Faculty Scholarship Survey*, 65 CHI.-KENT L. REV. 195, 195 (1989) [hereinafter Executive Board].

3. *Id.* To determine the leading law reviews, this survey counted citations to law reviews in three volumes of *Shepard's Law Review Citations*. *Id.* at 202. The faculty scholarship portion ranked law school faculties based on their productivity in these twenty leading reviews for a five-year period from 1982 to 1987. *Id.* at 203. When the *Law Review* published the first Faculty Scholarship Survey, the Executive Board promised that the survey would be published annually. *Id.* at 206-07. Unfortunately, this promise has not come to fruition. With the publication of this survey, the *Chicago-Kent Law Review* hopes that more frequent publication of the survey will become a reality.

4. Janet M. Gumm, *Chicago-Kent Law Review Faculty Scholarship Survey*, 66 CHI.-KENT L. REV. 509 (1990). This survey also ranked the leading law reviews based on the number of citations recorded to each law review in *Shepard's Law Review Citations*. *Id.* at 515. The faculty scholarship portion of this survey ranked law school faculties based on their productivity in the twenty leading journals for a five-year period from 1983 to 1988. *Id.* at 516.

5. *E.g.*, *The Top 25 Law Schools*, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REP., Mar. 20, 1995, at 84.

reviews⁷ are often criticized.⁸ We do not present this survey as a perfect qualitative measure; rather, we view it as a useful tool for comparing law reviews and law school faculties.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. *Selecting the Leading Law Reviews*

For this survey, James Lindgren and Daniel Seltzer provided the list of leading law reviews.⁹ To determine the leading law reviews, Lindgren and Seltzer combined data from *Shepard's Law Review Citations* (*Shepard's*) and the *Social Sciences Citation Index* (SSCI).¹⁰ In contrast, in the *Law Review's* earlier surveys, the leading law reviews were selected by counting the number of citations to student-edited, general-interest law reviews in *Shepard's*.¹¹ *Shepard's* records citations of law review articles in federal and state cases as well as in approximately 150 law reviews.¹² In counting the *Shepard's* citations, the earlier surveys excluded self-citations¹³ and citations in cases.¹⁴ This methodology has several weaknesses: (1) since the earlier surveys only counted the number of citations to student-edited, gen-

6. E.g., Ira Mark Ellman, *A Comparison of Law Faculty Production in Leading Law Reviews*, 33 J. LEGAL EDUC. 681 (1983).

7. E.g., Richard A. Mann, *The Use of Legal Periodicals by Courts and Journals*, 26 JURIMETRICS J. 400 (1986); Olavi Maru, *Measuring the Impact of Legal Periodicals*, 1976 AM. B. FOUND. RES. J. 227.

8. Gumm, *supra* note 4, at 509.

9. James Lindgren & Daniel Seltzer, *The Most Prolific Law Professors and Faculties*, 71 CHI.-KENT L. REV. (forthcoming 1996) (manuscript on file with the authors). This article will be published in the forthcoming *Law Review* symposium, *Trends in Legal Citation and Scholarship*, to be published in 1996.

10. *Id.* at 6-7.

11. Gumm, *supra* note 4, at 515; Executive Board, *supra* note 2, at 202-03. In the first survey the top-twenty law reviews were as follows: (1) Harvard Law Review, (2) Yale Law Journal, (3) Stanford Law Review, (4) Columbia Law Review, (5) California Law Review, (6) University of Chicago Law Review, (7) Virginia Law Review, (8) Cornell Law Review, (9) New York University Law Review, (10) Vanderbilt Law Review, (11) Texas Law Review, (12) Ohio State Law Journal, (13) University of Pennsylvania Law Review, (14) Michigan Law Review, (15) UCLA Law Review, (16) Northwestern University Law Review, (17) Boston University Law Review, (18) Southern California Law Review, (19) Georgetown Law Journal, and (20) Minnesota Law Review. In the second survey the top-twenty law reviews were as follows: (1) Harvard Law Review, (2) Stanford Law Review, (3) Yale Law Journal, (4) Columbia Law Review, (5) California Law Review, (6) University of Chicago Law Review, (7) University of Pennsylvania Law Review, (8) Texas Law Review, (9) Virginia Law Review, (10) New York University Law Review, (11) Cornell Law Review, (12) Vanderbilt Law Review, (13) Northwestern University Law Review, (14) UCLA Law Review, (15) Michigan Law Review, (16) Southern California Law Review, (17) Iowa Law Review, (18) William and Mary Law Review, (19) Wisconsin Law Review, and (20) Minnesota Law Review.

12. SHEPARD'S/MCGRAW-HILL, INC., SHEPARD'S LAW REVIEW CITATIONS ix (4th ed. 1995).

13. A self-citation is where an article published in a journal cites to an earlier article published in the same journal.

14. Gumm, *supra* note 4, at 515-16; Executive Board, *supra* note 2, at 203.

eral-interest law journals, many important journals, mainly faculty-edited and interdisciplinary journals, were not considered;¹⁵ (2) since *Shepard's* itself excludes some top law reviews,¹⁶ such law reviews were also excluded from the survey; (3) since the earlier surveys excluded self-citations, specialty journals, which usually have a large number of self-citations, were at a distinct disadvantage;¹⁷ and (4) since the earlier surveys did not count citations to court cases, the importance of these citations was ignored.

To correct the first and second deficiencies, the *SSCI* data was added.¹⁸ *SSCI* includes many faculty-edited and interdisciplinary law reviews; thus making it possible to include these reviews in determining the list of the leading law reviews. Since the *SSCI* data excludes some student-edited law reviews, it would not make sense to use it exclusively. By combining data from both *Shepard's* and the *SSCI*, the methodology for determining the list of the leading law reviews was dramatically improved.¹⁹ To correct the remaining deficiencies, all the *Shepard's* citations were counted, including self-citations and citations in court cases.²⁰

The first three tables of this survey display the data provided by Lindgren and Seltzer. Table I ranks law reviews according to the total number of *Shepard's* citations for the three publication years beginning in 1987.²¹ The total number of citations represents citations from the date of the law review's publication through the June 1993 issue of *Shepard's*.²²

Table II ranks law reviews according to data provided by the *SSCI*.²³ The "1991 cites" column of this table indicates the total number of citations during 1991 to any volume of that particular law review. The data contained in this column accounts for half of the *SSCI* rank.²⁴ The other half of the *SSCI* rank averages the 1988 and 1991 "impact factors." The impact factor is a complicated *SSCI* mea-

15. Lindgren & Seltzer, *supra* note 9, at 4, 5.

16. For example, *Shepard's* does not record citations to the *Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review*.

17. Lindgren & Seltzer, *supra* note 9, at 10.

18. *Id.* at 5.

19. *Id.* at 5, 7.

20. *Id.* at 10.

21. *Id.* at 7.

22. *Id.*

23. *Id.* at 8.

24. *Id.* This measure favors journals that have old articles that continue to be cited. *Id.*

sure of a review's impact after its release;²⁵ it emphasizes recent publishing success and accounts for the size of a given volume.²⁶

Table III provides the list of the leading law reviews, which is based on a combination of the *Shepard's* and *SSCI* data.²⁷ Combining the *Shepard's* and *SSCI* data was difficult because each service excludes law reviews that are included in the other's list of top-forty reviews. In fact, many of the reviews ranked from nineteenth to fortieth in *Shepard's* are not included in the *SSCI* data.²⁸ To rank *SSCI* journals that were not included in *Shepard's*, Lindgren and Seltzer used a *LEXIS* search of these law reviews in the *LEXIS* database, which is similar to *Shepard's*.²⁹ To rank *Shepard's* journals that were not included in the *SSCI* data, Lindgren and Seltzer estimated *SSCI* ranks for these reviews by computing the average "slippage" for the reviews immediately ahead of the relevant reviews.³⁰ Finally, they combined the ranks for *SSCI* and *Shepard's* to determine the list of the top-twenty reviews.³¹

There are certainly some drawbacks to this new methodology. As noted by Lindgren and Seltzer, the methodology is complex, and in certain instances, it relies on estimates and an arbitrary weighing of factors.³² Nevertheless, because our previous list excluded significant journals that warranted recognition, our view is that the new methodology results in a more accurate list of leading law reviews. For example, our earlier list of top-ten law reviews excluded the *Michigan Law Review*;³³ Lindgren and Seltzer's list includes it. In addition, our ear-

25. *Id.* The impact factor represents a ratio between citations to a journal and the number of recent publications in that journal. Institute for Scientific Information, 1991 SOCIAL SCI. CITATION INDEX, J. CITATION REP. 9.

26. Lindgren & Seltzer, *supra* note 9, at 8. The 1988 and 1991 impact factors were averaged because the 1991 impact factor was based on a small number of citations and source items. *Id.*

27. *Id.* at 9.

28. *Id.*

29. *Id.* Lindgren and Seltzer estimated *Shepard's* ranks by re-ranking *Shepard's* reviews that were ranked 17th through 30th using the *LEXIS* data. Next, the highly ranked *SSCI* reviews that were excluded from *Shepard's* were ranked using *LEXIS* data and placed between the *LEXIS* ranks. *Id.* at 9 n.24.

30. *Id.* at 9. The *SSCI* estimates were made by comparing *SSCI* ranks and *Shepard's* ranks for the reviews ranked 15th to 18th by *Shepard's*. (This included the four reviews ahead of the *Ohio State Law Journal* and the *Chicago-Kent Law Review*, which were ranked 19th and 20th in the *Shepard's* data.) All four of the reviews ranked between 15th and 18th in *Shepard's* fared worse in the *SSCI* rankings. For each component of the *SSCI* rank, Lindgren and Seltzer calculated the average slippage and then added that number to the *Shepard's* ranks for the *Ohio State Law Journal* and the *Chicago-Kent Law Review*, thus bumping these two reviews from the list of the twenty leading law reviews. *Id.* at 9 n.25.

31. *Id.* at 9.

32. *Id.* at 10.

33. Gumm, *supra* note 4, at 517.

lier top-twenty list excluded the *Georgetown Law Journal* and the *Duke Law Journal*;³⁴ this list includes them. Finally, the list of leading law reviews now includes one of the significant faculty-edited journals, the *Journal of Legal Studies*, and one of the student-edited journals not included by *Shepard's*, the *Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review*. At a minimum, these changes to the methodology were not motivated by self-interest; if we had relied solely on *Shepard's* data, the *Chicago-Kent Law Review* would have been ranked twentieth in the list of leading law reviews. While we would, of course, like to see our own *Law Review* included in the "top-twenty," we have chosen to use a list of leading law reviews that we believe provides a more complete and accurate survey.

B. Faculty Productivity

The methodology for the faculty productivity ranking is quite similar to the *Law Review's* earlier surveys.³⁵ The faculty productivity rankings are determined by surveying the twenty leading law reviews for a five-year period. In this survey, the five-year period includes volumes ending in 1988 through those ending in 1992. Table IV lists the twenty leading law reviews and the volumes surveyed.

First, all the qualified articles are entered into a database. A "qualified" article is a publication (article, essay, or review) that is ten or more pages in length and is published by a professor, an associate professor, or an assistant professor.³⁶ As in the last survey, although publications that are less than ten pages are not counted as "qualified," these pages are included in the page count.³⁷ Each author's school affiliation was determined by the biographical information included on the title page of the author's article; visiting professors are credited to their home law schools.³⁸ Where an article has more than one author, each author is credited with his or her proportionate share of the article.³⁹

34. *Id.*

35. *Id.* at 516-19; Executive Board, *supra* note 2, at 203-06.

36. Articles published by adjunct professors are not considered "qualified" articles.

37. Gumm, *supra* note 4, at 518. This recognizes that authors expend time and thought on short articles. *Id.*

38. When visiting professors have no home law school, they are credited to the law school that they are visiting.

39. Various checks are performed to ensure that the data is accurate. For example, a list of all of the articles in the database is printed by law review and volume. This printed list is then compared to the actual law reviews to ensure that our data entry was accurate. If any errors are discovered, these corrections are entered into the database. Then, the entire checking process is repeated.

Finally, the average number of faculty for each school is calculated. The purpose of this count is to establish a natural base of potential publishers. First, for each of the law schools that had any articles published in the twenty leading law reviews, the number of faculty listed in the *AALS Directory of Law Teachers*⁴⁰ was counted for three of the survey years.⁴¹ The faculty members counted included professors, associate professors, and assistant professors.⁴² The counts for these three years are then averaged to determine the average faculty count for each of the law schools.

We then generated Tables V-IX. Table V lists the fifty most productive law faculties based on the number of articles published per faculty member in the *ten* leading law reviews, *excluding* in-house articles. This table uses the number of pages published per faculty member as a tiebreaker. In the *Law Review's* earlier surveys, the law school faculties were also ranked according to the number of pages published per faculty member.⁴³ This practice was rightly criticized for placing too much emphasis on the number of pages published as an indicator of quality. Therefore, the survey now ranks law school faculties only by the number of articles published per faculty member, using the number of pages published per faculty member as a tiebreaker.

Table VI ranks the fifty most productive law school faculties based on the number of articles published per faculty member in the *ten* leading law reviews, *including* in-house articles. In-house articles are those articles that are published in the faculty member's affiliated law review. Publication in the faculty member's affiliated law review is likely to be less competitive, though this varies by review. The inclusive and exclusive information is presented separately to allow our readers to choose the ranking that they believe is more valid.

Table VII ranks the fifty most productive law school faculties based on the number of articles published per faculty member in the *twenty* leading law reviews, *excluding* in-house articles. Table VIII ranks the fifty most productive law school faculties based on articles

40. The *AALS Directory of Law Teachers* is prepared by the Association of American Law Schools and printed by West Publishing and Foundation Press.

41. We chose to count the first, middle, and final years included in our survey. This included the *AALS Directory of Law Teachers* for 1987-88, 1989-90, and 1991-92.

42. Excluded from the faculty size count were several classes of professors including adjunct professors, clinical professors, legal writing professors, librarians, and professors emeriti. With the exception of adjunct professors, if these professors published any articles, they were included in the study.

43. For example, see Tables IV and V in the last survey. Gumm *supra* note 4, at 521-22.

published per faculty member in the *twenty* leading law reviews, *including* in-house articles. Finally, Table IX averages the results of Tables V-VIII and ranks law school faculties based on the average number of articles published per faculty member.

III. EPILOGUE

After the first two Faculty Scholarship Surveys, the *Law Review* received many useful suggestions. As a result of these suggestions, the survey has been changed and improved. Although the changes in the methodology make it somewhat more difficult to compare this survey to our earlier surveys, we believe that these modifications lead to a more accurate list of leading law reviews, and thus, a more accurate ranking of faculty productivity. The *Chicago-Kent Law Review* continues to welcome suggestions that will allow us to further improve the survey.

TABLE I
SHEPARD'S LAW REVIEW CITATIONS
TOP-FORTY LAW REVIEWS
BASED ON FREQUENCY OF CITATION

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Law Review</i>	<i>Volumes</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Harvard Law Review	101-103	1897
2	Yale Law Journal	97-99	1742
3	Michigan Law Review	86-88	1601
4	Columbia Law Review	87-89	1454
5	Virginia Law Review	73-75	1155
6	Stanford Law Review	40-42	1152
7	University of Pennsylvania Law Review	136-138	1044
8	University of Chicago Law Review	54-56	964
9	California Law Review	75-77	939
10	Duke Law Journal	1987-1989	679
11	Texas Law Review	66-68	628
12	Southern California Law Review	61-63	623
13	Cornell Law Review	73-75	609
14	Georgetown Law Journal	76-78	580
15	Business Lawyer	43-45	572
16	UCLA Law Review	35-37	528
17	Wisconsin Law Review	1987-1989	504
18	Vanderbilt Law Review	40-42	482
19	Ohio State Law Journal	48-50	467
20	Chicago-Kent Law Review	63-65	451
21	Northwestern University Law Review	82-84	449
22	New York University Law Review	62-64	411
23	North Carolina Law Review	66-68	372
24	Minnesota Law Review	72-74	360
25	Alabama Law Review	39-41	342
26	Notre Dame Law Review	29-31	332
	William and Mary Law Review	62-64	332
28	Tulane Law Review	62-64	320
29	Boston University Law Review	67-69	307
30	University of Florida Law Review	39-41	297
31	San Diego Law Review	24-26	284
32	Brooklyn Law Review	53-55	282
33	University of Cincinnati Law Review	56-58	260
34	Hastings Law Journal	39-41	253
35	Maryland Law Review	46-48	247
36	University of Miami Law Review	42-44	244
37	Georgia Law Review	22-24	243
38	University of California at Davis Law Review	21-23	242
39	University of Pittsburgh Law Review	49-51	233
40	Iowa Law Review	73-75	232
	University of Colorado Law Review	59-61	232

TABLE II
 SOCIAL SCIENCES CITATION INDEX (SSCI)
 TOP-FORTY LAW REVIEWS BASED ON
 FREQUENCY OF CITATION IN OTHER REVIEWS

Rank	Review	1991 Cites		Impact Factor					Av. SSCI Rank	
		Number	Rank	1991 Score	1991 Rank	1988 Score	1988 Rank	Av. Imp. Factor	Av. Imp. Rank	
1	Harvard Law Review	4657	1	9.838	1	8.705	1	9.2715	1	1
2	Stanford Law Review	1673	4	6.964	2	2.681	10	4.8225	2	3
3	Yale Law Journal	3208	2	3.784	5	4.360	2	4.0720	5	3.5
4	Michigan Law Review	1546	5	6.250	3	2.800	9	4.5250	3	4
5	Columbia Law Review	1896	3	3.087	9	3.061	6	3.0740	9	6
6	University of Chicago Law Review	1429	7	3.779	6	3.494	5	3.6365	6	6.5
7	University of Pennsylvania Law Review	1441	6	3.595	7	2.806	8	3.2005	8	7
8	Virginia Law Review	1188	9	2.680	11	3.750	4	3.2150	7	8
9	Texas Law Review	983	11	1.932	19	2.958	7	2.4450	11	11
10	Journal of Legal Studies	949	12	2.396	13	2.316	12	2.3560	12	12
11	California Law Review	1025	10	2.678	12	1.529	21	2.1035	15	12.5
12	Duke Law Journal	701	16	3.594	8	1.708	18	2.6510	10	13
13	Southern California Law Review	724	14	2.764	10	1.821	16	2.2925	13	13.5
14	New York University Law Review	732	13	1.807	20	2.100	14	1.9535	16	14.5
15	Journal of Law & Economics	1266	8	1.612	23	1.462	23	1.5370	22	15
16	Cornell Law Review	710	15	2.030	18	1.771	17	1.9005	17	16
17	UCLA Law Review	696	17	2.294	14	1.484	22	1.8890	18	17.5
	Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review	370	31	4.647	4	4.077	3	4.3620	4	17.5
19	Georgetown Law Journal	602	19	2.151	16	1.433	24	1.7920	19	19
20	Minnesota Law Review	529	22	0.962	35	2.047	15	1.5045	23	22.5
	Law & Society Review	663	18	1.066	31	1.568	20	1.3170	27	22.5
22	Northwestern University Law Review	544	20	1.629	22	1.016	37	1.3225	26	23
23	American Journal of International Law	514	23	1.661	21	1.225	27	1.4430	25	24
24	Vanderbilt Law Review	540	21	1.542	25	0.929	40	1.2355	28	24.5
	Boston University Law Review	430	28	2.045	17	1.169	29	1.6070	21	24.5
26	Wisconsin Law Review	468	25	1.014	33	1.167	30	1.0905	32	28.5
27	Business Lawyer	461	26	0.883	37	1.200	28	1.0415	36	31
28	Indiana Law Journal	367	32	1.507	26	0.705	43	1.1060	31	31.5
29	Law and Human Behavior	400	30	1.334	27	0.767	42	1.0555	34	32
30	American Criminal Law Review	187	45	1.200	28	2.333	11	1.7665	20	32.5
	Journal of Legal Education	459	27	0.795	41	1.115	33	0.9550	38	32.5
32	Law and Contemporary Problems	474	24	0.352	70	1.070	36	0.7110	43	33.5
33	University of Pittsburgh Law Review	267	38	1.042	32	1.258	26	1.1500	30	34
34	Hastings Law Journal	315	35	0.839	40	1.167	31	1.0030	37	36
	Iowa Law Review	341	33	0.692	43	1.096	34	0.8940	39	36
	George Washington Law Review	282	37	0.978	34	1.123	32	1.0505	35	36
37	Buffalo Law Review	246	39	0.730	42	0.933	39	0.8315	40	39.5
	Law & Social Inquiry	92	65	2.212	15	2.125	13	2.1685	14	39.5
39	Harvard International Law Journal	112	60	1.565	24	1.391	25	1.4780	24	42
	Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology	430	29	0.642	46	0.328	69	0.4850	55	42

TABLE III
THE TWENTY MOST-CITED LAW REVIEWS (COMBINATION OF SHEPARD'S AND SSCI DATA)

Rank	Review	Shepard's Cites				SSCI Cites								Average Combined Rank		
		Volume	Total	Rank	Number	1991 Cites				Impact Factor				Average SSCI		
						Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Factor	Rank	
1	Harvard Law Review	101-103	1897	1	4657	1	9.838	1	8.705	1	9.2715	1	1	1	1	1
2	Yale Law Journal	97-99	1742	2	3208	2	3.784	5	4.36	2	4.072	5	3.5	5	3.5	2.75
3	Michigan Law Review	86-88	1601	3	1546	5	6.25	3	2.8	9	4.525	3	4	3	4	3.5
4	Stanford Law Review	40-42	1152	6	1673	4	6.964	2	2.681	10	4.8225	2	3	2	3	4.5
5	Columbia Law Review	87-89	1454	4	1896	3	3.087	9	3.061	6	3.074	9	6	9	6	5
6	Virginia Law Review	73-75	1155	5	1188	9	2.68	11	3.75	4	3.215	7	8	7	8	6.5
7	University of Pennsylvania Law Review	136-138	1044	7	1441	6	3.595	7	2.806	8	3.2005	8	7	8	7	7
8	University of Chicago Law Review	54-56	964	8	1429	7	3.779	6	3.494	5	3.6365	6	6.5	6	6.5	7.25
9	California Law Review	75-77	939	9	1025	10	2.678	12	1.529	21	2.1035	15	12.5	15	12.5	10.75
10	Texas Law Review	66-68	628	11	983	11	1.932	19	2.958	7	2.445	11	11	11	11	11
11	Duke Law Journal	1987-1989	679	10	701	16	3.594	8	1.708	18	2.651	10	13	10	13	11.5
12	Southern California Law Review	61-63	623	12	724	14	2.764	10	1.821	16	2.2925	13	13.5	13	13.5	12.75
13	Cornell Law Review	73-75	609	13	710	15	2.03	18	1.771	17	1.9005	17	16	17	16	14.5
14	Georgetown Law Journal	76-78	580	14	602	19	2.151	16	1.433	24	1.792	19	19	19	19	16.5
15	UCLA Law Review	35-37	528	16	696	17	2.294	14	1.484	22	1.889	18	17.5	18	17.5	16.75
16	Journal of Legal Studies	16-18		22.5(est.)	949	12	2.396	13	2.316	12	2.356	12	12	12	12	17.25(est.)
17	New York University Law Review	62-64	411	22	732	13	1.807	20	2.1	14	1.9535	16	14.5	16	14.5	18.25
18	Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review	22-24		19.5(est.)	370	31	4.647	4	4.077	3	4.362	4	17.5	4	17.5	18.5(est.)
19	Vanderbilt Law Review	40-42	482	18	540	21	1.542	25	0.929	40	1.2355	28	24.5	28	24.5	21.25
20	Northwestern University Law Review	82-84	449	21	544	20	1.629	22	1.016	37	1.3225	26	23	26	23	22

TABLE IV
 TWENTY LEADING REVIEWS AND VOLUMES SURVEYED
 VOLUMES ENDING 1988-1992

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Journal</i>	<i>Volumes Surveyed</i>
1	Harvard Law Review	101-105
2	Yale Law Journal	97-101
3	Michigan Law Review	86-90
4	Stanford Law Review	40-44
5	Columbia Law Review	88-92
6	Virginia Law Review	74-78
7	University of Pennsylvania Law Review	136-140
8	University of Chicago Law Review	55-59
9	California Law Review	76-80
10	Texas Law Review	66-70
11	Duke Law Journal	1988-1991; 41*
12	Southern California Law Review	61-65
13	Cornell Law Review	73-77
14	Georgetown Law Journal	76-80
15	UCLA Law Review	35-39
16	Journal of Legal Studies	17-21
17	New York University Law Review	63-67
18	Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review	23-27
19	Vanderbilt Law Review	41-45
20	Northwestern University Law Review	82-86

* The Duke Law Journal changed its system of numbering volumes.

TABLE V
ARTICLES & PAGES PUBLISHED PER FACULTY MEMBER
IN THE TEN LEADING LAW REVIEWS 1988-1992
RANKED BY ARTICLES PER FACULTY MEMBER
(excluding in-house articles)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Law School</i>	<i>Average Faculty</i>	<i>Total Pages</i>	<i>Pages Per Faculty Member</i>	<i>Total Articles</i>	<i>Articles Per Faculty Member</i>
1	University of Chicago	29.67	2256.75	76.07	47.25	1.5927
2	University of Colorado	32.33	1148.50	35.52	24.50	0.7577
3	Cornell University	28.67	872.75	30.44	21.25	0.7413
4	Yale University	45.67	1145.00	25.07	32.17	0.7044
5	Harvard University	65.00	1821.00	28.02	45.50	0.7000
6	Northwestern University	43.00	1177.98	27.39	28.83	0.6705
7	Georgetown University	63.67	2281.99	35.84	42.67	0.6702
8	University of Iowa	37.33	1262.17	33.81	23.83	0.6384
9	University of Texas	57.00	1725.50	30.27	35.00	0.6140
10	University of Pennsylvania	32.33	1095.00	33.87	19.00	0.5876
11	University of California-Berkeley	53.00	1416.25	26.72	28.25	0.5330
12	University of Minnesota	34.33	759.00	22.11	17.00	0.4951
13	University of Southern California	34.33	822.00	23.94	15.50	0.4515
14	University of Virginia	57.33	1257.00	21.92	25.50	0.4448
15	Columbia University	49.00	848.50	17.32	21.50	0.4388
16	Duke University	35.67	450.00	12.62	15.50	0.4346
17	Yeshiva University (Cardozo)	33.67	712.00	21.15	14.50	0.4307
18	Boston University	43.00	1074.50	24.99	18.00	0.4186
19	New York University	60.33	997.00	16.52	25.00	0.4144
20	Stanford University	44.67	895.00	20.04	18.00	0.4030
21	University of Michigan	50.33	857.00	17.03	17.50	0.3477
22	University of California-Los Angeles	53.67	841.00	15.67	18.50	0.3447
23	University of Wisconsin	49.33	654.00	13.26	17.00	0.3446
24	Washington & Lee University	24.33	290.00	11.92	8.00	0.3288
25	Vanderbilt University	28.00	493.00	17.61	9.00	0.3214
26	American University	36.67	508.00	13.85	11.50	0.3136
27	University of Miami	41.67	849.00	20.38	13.00	0.3120
28	Western New England	26.67	458.00	17.18	8.00	0.3000
29	College of William & Mary	26.33	240.00	9.11	7.50	0.2848
30	Brigham Young University	25.00	168.00	6.72	7.00	0.2800
31	State University of New York-Buffalo	37.67	403.00	10.70	10.00	0.2655
32	University of Maryland	48.67	635.99	13.07	12.33	0.2534
33	University of Connecticut	32.00	270.00	8.44	8.00	0.2500
34	Rutgers-Newark	37.67	581.00	15.42	9.00	0.2389
35	University of Illinois	32.33	329.00	10.18	7.50	0.2320
36	IIT Chicago-Kent	30.33	337.00	11.11	7.00	0.2308
	Tulane University	34.67	313.00	9.03	8.00	0.2308
38	Case Western University	31.33	249.00	7.95	7.00	0.2234
39	Wake Forest University	27.00	390.00	14.44	6.00	0.2222
40	University of San Francisco	22.67	368.00	16.24	5.00	0.2206
41	University of California-Davis	27.33	208.00	7.61	5.00	0.1829
42	New York Law School	39.33	415.00	10.55	7.00	0.1780
43	Emory University	31.33	161.98	5.17	5.33	0.1702
44	Rutgers-Camden	35.67	374.00	10.49	6.00	0.1682
	Southern Methodist University	35.67	255.00	7.15	6.00	0.1682
46	University of Cincinnati	24.67	286.00	11.59	4.00	0.1622
47	University of North Carolina	31.33	285.00	9.10	5.00	0.1596
48	Indiana University-Bloomington	31.67	175.00	5.53	5.00	0.1579
49	University of Georgia	35.00	265.50	7.59	5.50	0.1571
50	George Washington University	46.00	335.00	7.28	7.00	0.1522

TABLE VI
ARTICLES & PAGES PUBLISHED PER FACULTY MEMBER
IN THE TEN LEADING LAW REVIEWS 1988-1992
RANKED BY ARTICLES PER FACULTY MEMBER
(including in-house articles)

Rank	Law School	Pages Per		Articles Per		
		Average Faculty	Total Pages	Faculty Member	Total Articles	Faculty Member
1	University of Chicago	29.67	3492.75	117.73	73.75	2.4860
2	Yale University	45.67	2757.00	60.37	63.67	1.3942
3	University of Texas	57.00	3143.50	55.15	67.50	1.1842
4	Harvard University	65.00	3300.00	50.77	76.50	1.1769
5	University of Pennsylvania	32.33	2189.00	67.70	34.00	1.0515
6	University of Virginia	57.33	2767.00	48.26	57.00	0.9942
7	Columbia University	49.00	2545.50	51.95	46.75	0.9541
8	University of California-Berkeley	53.00	2445.25	46.14	48.25	0.9104
9	University of Michigan	50.33	1888.50	37.52	42.00	0.8344
10	Stanford University	44.67	1603.00	35.89	34.25	0.7668
11	University of Colorado	32.33	1148.50	35.52	24.50	0.7577
12	Cornell University	28.67	872.75	30.44	21.25	0.7413
13	Northwestern University	43.00	1177.98	27.39	28.83	0.6705
14	Georgetown University	63.67	2281.99	35.84	42.67	0.6702
15	University of Iowa	37.33	1262.17	33.81	23.83	0.6384
16	University of Minnesota	34.33	759.00	22.11	17.00	0.4951
17	University of Southern California	34.33	822.00	23.94	15.50	0.4515
18	Duke University	35.67	450.00	12.62	15.50	0.4346
19	Yeshiva University (Cardozo)	33.67	712.00	21.15	14.50	0.4307
20	Boston University	43.00	1074.50	24.99	18.00	0.4186
21	New York University	60.33	997.00	16.52	25.00	0.4144
22	University of California-Los Angeles	53.67	841.00	15.67	18.50	0.3447
23	University of Wisconsin	49.33	654.00	13.26	17.00	0.3446
24	Washington & Lee University	24.33	290.00	11.92	8.00	0.3288
25	Vanderbilt University	28.00	493.00	17.61	9.00	0.3214
26	American University	36.67	508.00	13.85	11.50	0.3136
27	University of Miami	41.67	849.00	20.38	13.00	0.3120
28	Western New England	26.67	458.00	17.18	8.00	0.3000
29	College of William & Mary	26.33	240.00	9.11	7.50	0.2848
30	Brigham Young University	25.00	168.00	6.72	7.00	0.2800
31	State University of New York-Buffalo	37.67	403.00	10.70	10.00	0.2655
32	University of Maryland	48.67	635.99	13.07	12.33	0.2534
33	University of Connecticut	32.00	270.00	8.44	8.00	0.2500
34	Rutgers-Newark	37.67	581.00	15.42	9.00	0.2389
35	University of Illinois	32.33	329.00	10.18	7.50	0.2320
36	IIT Chicago-Kent	30.33	337.00	11.11	7.00	0.2308
	Tulane University	34.67	313.00	9.03	8.00	0.2308
38	Case Western University	31.33	249.00	7.95	7.00	0.2234
39	Wake Forest University	27.00	390.00	14.44	6.00	0.2222
40	University of San Francisco	22.67	368.00	16.24	5.00	0.2206
41	University of California-Davis	27.33	208.00	7.61	5.00	0.1829
42	New York Law School	39.33	415.00	10.55	7.00	0.1780
43	Emory University	31.33	161.98	5.17	5.33	0.1702
44	Rutgers-Camden	35.67	374.00	10.49	6.00	0.1682
	Southern Methodist University	35.67	255.00	7.15	6.00	0.1682
46	University of Cincinnati	24.67	286.00	11.59	4.00	0.1622
47	University of North Carolina	31.33	285.00	9.10	5.00	0.1596
48	Indiana University-Bloomington	31.67	175.00	5.53	5.00	0.1579
49	University of Georgia	35.00	265.50	7.59	5.50	0.1571
50	George Washington University	46.00	335.00	7.28	7.00	0.1522

TABLE VII
ARTICLES & PAGES PUBLISHED PER FACULTY MEMBER
IN THE TWENTY LEADING LAW REVIEWS 1988-1992
RANKED BY ARTICLES PER FACULTY MEMBER
(excluding in-house articles)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Law School</i>	<i>Average</i>		<i>Pages Per</i>		<i>Articles Per</i>	
		<i>Faculty</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Faculty</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Faculty</i>	<i>Faculty</i>
		<i>Faculty</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Articles</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Member</i>
1	University of Chicago	29.67	2756.75	92.92	62.00	2.0899	
2	Cornell University	28.67	1672.25	58.33	37.25	1.2994	
3	Yale University	45.67	2021.50	44.27	58.42	1.2792	
4	University of Colorado	32.33	1635.50	50.58	37.50	1.1598	
5	Harvard University	65.00	2389.83	36.77	67.83	1.0436	
6	University of Pennsylvania	32.33	1747.00	54.03	31.00	0.9588	
7	Georgetown University	63.67	3296.99	51.79	59.67	0.9372	
8	University of Iowa	37.33	1834.17	49.13	34.83	0.9330	
9	Northwestern University	43.00	1472.73	34.25	39.58	0.9205	
10	University of Texas	57.00	2577.50	45.22	51.50	0.9035	
11	Columbia University	49.00	1896.00	38.69	42.75	0.8724	
12	University of California-Berkeley	53.00	1964.25	37.06	41.75	0.7877	
13	University of Southern California	34.33	1376.50	40.09	26.00	0.7573	
14	Boston University	43.00	1915.50	44.55	32.00	0.7442	
15	Yeshiva University (Cardozo)	33.67	1261.00	37.46	24.50	0.7277	
16	Stanford University	44.67	1436.00	32.15	31.00	0.6940	
17	University of Virginia	57.33	1914.00	33.38	39.50	0.6890	
18	University of Minnesota	34.33	920.50	26.81	23.50	0.6845	
19	New York University	60.33	1416.00	23.47	36.50	0.6050	
20	University of California-Los Angeles	53.67	1217.00	22.68	32.00	0.5963	
21	Brigham Young University	25.00	414.50	16.58	14.50	0.5800	
22	University of Michigan	50.33	1206.50	23.97	29.00	0.5762	
23	Vanderbilt University	28.00	783.00	27.96	15.33	0.5476	
24	Washington & Lee University	24.33	562.00	23.10	13.00	0.5342	
25	IIT Chicago-Kent	30.33	838.00	27.63	16.00	0.5275	
26	Duke University	35.67	546.00	15.31	18.50	0.5187	
27	University of Wisconsin	49.33	961.65	19.49	25.33	0.5135	
28	Indiana University-Bloomington	31.67	752.00	23.75	16.00	0.5053	
29	American University	36.67	915.00	24.95	18.50	0.5045	
30	University of Connecticut	32.00	653.00	20.41	15.00	0.4688	
31	Tulane University	34.67	909.50	26.24	15.50	0.4471	
32	College of William & Mary	26.33	362.00	13.75	11.50	0.4367	
33	University of Illinois	32.33	516.50	15.97	14.00	0.4330	
34	State University of New York-Buffalo	37.67	718.00	19.06	16.00	0.4248	
35	New York Law School	39.33	1008.00	25.63	16.00	0.4068	
36	Emory University	31.33	502.98	16.05	12.33	0.3936	
37	University of Miami	41.67	958.00	22.99	16.00	0.3840	
38	University of Kansas	25.67	674.00	26.26	9.50	0.3701	
39	University of San Francisco	22.67	444.00	19.59	8.00	0.3529	
40	Wake Forest University	27.00	543.00	20.11	9.00	0.3333	
41	Case Western University	31.33	348.00	11.11	10.00	0.3191	
42	Rutgers-Newark	37.67	655.00	17.39	12.00	0.3186	
43	University of Maryland	48.67	761.99	15.66	15.33	0.3151	
44	George Washington University	46.00	845.00	18.37	14.00	0.3043	
45	Western New England	26.67	458.00	17.18	8.00	0.3000	
46	Southern Methodist University	35.67	371.50	10.42	10.25	0.2874	
47	University of Hawaii	15.67	286.00	18.26	4.50	0.2872	
48	University of Arizona	29.67	451.50	15.22	8.50	0.2865	
49	University of Georgia	35.00	487.50	13.93	10.00	0.2857	
50	University of Cincinnati	24.67	414.00	16.78	7.00	0.2838	

TABLE VIII
ARTICLES & PAGES PUBLISHED PER FACULTY MEMBER
IN THE TWENTY LEADING LAW REVIEWS 1988-1992
RANKED BY ARTICLES PER FACULTY MEMBER
(including in-house articles)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Law School</i>	<i>Average Faculty</i>	<i>Total Pages</i>	<i>Pages Per Faculty Member</i>	<i>Total Articles</i>	<i>Articles Per Faculty Member</i>
1	University of Chicago	29.67	4330.25	145.96	99.00	3.3371
2	Yale University	45.67	3646.50	79.85	89.92	1.9690
3	Cornell University	28.67	2437.08	85.01	52.08	1.8169
4	Harvard University	65.00	3979.83	61.23	101.83	1.5667
5	University of Texas	57.00	3995.50	70.10	84.00	1.4737
6	University of Pennsylvania	32.33	2841.00	87.87	46.00	1.4227
7	Columbia University	49.00	3593.00	73.33	68.00	1.3878
8	Georgetown University	63.67	4364.82	68.56	87.33	1.3717
9	University of Southern California	34.33	2266.50	66.01	45.50	1.3252
10	University of Virginia	57.33	3424.00	59.72	71.00	1.2384
11	Northwestern University	43.00	2094.39	48.71	53.17	1.2364
12	University of California-Berkeley	53.00	2993.25	56.48	61.75	1.1651
13	University of Colorado	32.33	1635.50	50.58	37.50	1.1598
14	University of Michigan	50.33	2238.00	44.46	53.50	1.0629
15	Stanford University	44.67	2144.00	48.00	47.25	1.0578
16	University of Iowa	37.33	1834.17	49.13	34.83	0.9330
17	Vanderbilt University	28.00	1100.00	39.29	25.83	0.9226
18	University of California-Los Angeles	53.67	2286.00	42.60	49.17	0.9161
19	New York University	60.33	2321.00	38.47	54.00	0.8950
20	Duke University	35.67	1160.50	32.54	31.00	0.8692
21	Boston University	43.00	1915.50	44.55	32.00	0.7442
22	Yeshiva University (Cardozo)	33.67	1261.00	37.46	24.50	0.7277
23	University of Minnesota	34.33	920.50	26.81	23.50	0.6845
24	Brigham Young University	25.00	414.50	16.58	14.50	0.5800
25	Washington & Lee University	24.33	562.00	23.10	13.00	0.5342
26	IIT Chicago-Kent	30.33	838.00	27.63	16.00	0.5275
27	University of Wisconsin	49.33	961.65	19.49	25.33	0.5135
28	Indiana University-Bloomington	31.67	752.00	23.75	16.00	0.5053
29	American University	36.67	915.00	24.95	18.50	0.5045
30	University of Connecticut	32.00	653.00	20.41	15.00	0.4688
31	Tulane University	34.67	909.50	26.24	15.50	0.4471
32	College of William & Mary	26.33	362.00	13.75	11.50	0.4367
33	University of Illinois	32.33	516.50	15.97	14.00	0.4330
34	State University of New York-Buffalo	37.67	718.00	19.06	16.00	0.4248
35	New York Law School	39.33	1008.00	25.63	16.00	0.4068
36	Emory University	31.33	502.98	16.05	12.33	0.3936
37	University of Miami	41.67	958.00	22.99	16.00	0.3840
38	University of Kansas	25.67	674.00	26.26	9.50	0.3701
39	University of San Francisco	22.67	444.00	19.59	8.00	0.3529
40	Wake Forest University	27.00	543.00	20.11	9.00	0.3333
41	Case Western University	31.33	348.00	11.11	10.00	0.3191
42	Rutgers-Newark	37.67	655.00	17.39	12.00	0.3186
43	University of Maryland	48.67	761.99	15.66	15.33	0.3151
44	George Washington University	46.00	845.00	18.37	14.00	0.3043
45	Western New England	26.67	458.00	17.18	8.00	0.3000
46	Southern Methodist University	35.67	371.50	10.42	10.25	0.2874
47	University of Hawaii	15.67	286.00	18.26	4.50	0.2872
48	University of Arizona	29.67	451.50	15.22	8.50	0.2865
49	University of Georgia	35.00	487.50	13.93	10.00	0.2857
50	University of Cincinnati	24.67	414.00	16.78	7.00	0.2838

TABLE IX
FACULTY SCHOLARSHIP
FIFTY MOST PROLIFIC LAW SCHOOL FACULTIES OVERALL
AVERAGE OF TABLES V-VIII
RANKED BY AVERAGE ARTICLES PER FACULTY MEMBER

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Law School</i>	<i>Average Faculty</i>	<i>Average Pages</i>	<i>Average Faculty Member</i>	<i>Average Articles</i>	<i>Average Articles Per Faculty Member</i>
1	University of Chicago	29.67	3209.13	108.17	70.50	2.3764
2	Yale University	45.67	2392.50	52.39	61.04	1.3367
3	Cornell University	28.67	1463.71	51.06	32.96	1.1497
4	Harvard University	65.00	2872.67	44.19	72.92	1.1218
5	University of Texas	57.00	2860.50	50.18	59.50	1.0439
6	University of Pennsylvania	32.33	1968.00	60.87	32.50	1.0052
7	University of Colorado	32.33	1392.00	43.05	31.00	0.9588
8	Columbia University	49.00	2220.75	45.32	44.75	0.9133
9	Georgetown University	63.67	3056.45	48.01	58.08	0.9123
10	Northwestern University	43.00	1480.77	34.44	37.60	0.8745
11	University of California-Berkeley	53.00	2204.75	41.60	45.00	0.8491
12	University of Virginia	57.33	2340.50	40.82	48.25	0.8416
13	University of Iowa	37.33	1548.17	41.47	29.33	0.7857
14	University of Southern California	34.33	1321.75	38.50	25.63	0.7464
15	Stanford University	44.67	1519.50	34.02	32.63	0.7304
16	University of Michigan	50.33	1547.50	30.75	35.50	0.7053
17	University of Minnesota	34.33	839.75	24.46	20.25	0.5898
18	New York University	60.33	1432.75	23.75	35.13	0.5822
19	Boston University	43.00	1495.00	34.77	25.00	0.5814
20	Yeshiva University (Cardozo)	33.67	986.50	29.30	19.50	0.5792
21	Duke University	35.67	651.63	18.27	20.13	0.5643
22	University of California-Los Angeles	53.67	1296.25	24.15	29.54	0.5505
23	Vanderbilt University	28.00	717.25	25.62	14.79	0.5283
24	Washington & Lee University	24.33	426.00	17.51	10.50	0.4315
25	Brigham Young University	25.00	291.25	11.65	10.75	0.4300
26	University of Wisconsin	49.33	807.83	16.37	21.17	0.4291
27	American University	36.67	711.50	19.40	15.00	0.4091
28	IIT Chicago-Kent	30.33	587.50	19.37	11.50	0.3791
29	College of William & Mary	26.33	301.00	11.43	9.50	0.3608
30	University of Connecticut	32.00	461.50	14.42	11.50	0.3594
31	University of Miami	41.67	903.50	21.68	14.50	0.3480
32	State University of New York-Buffalo	37.67	560.50	14.88	13.00	0.3451
33	Tulane University	34.67	611.25	17.63	11.75	0.3389
34	University of Illinois	32.33	422.75	13.07	10.75	0.3325
35	Indiana University-Bloomington	31.67	463.50	14.64	10.50	0.3316
36	Western New England	26.67	458.00	17.18	8.00	0.3000
37	New York Law School	39.33	711.50	18.09	11.50	0.2924
38	University of San Francisco	22.67	406.00	17.91	6.50	0.2868
39	University of Maryland	48.67	698.99	14.36	13.83	0.2842
40	Emory University	31.33	332.48	10.61	8.83	0.2819
41	Rutgers-Newark	37.67	618.00	16.41	10.50	0.2788
42	Wake Forest University	27.00	466.50	17.28	7.50	0.2778
43	Case Western University	31.33	298.50	9.53	8.50	0.2713
44	University of Kansas	25.67	427.50	16.66	6.25	0.2435
45	George Washington University	46.00	590.00	12.83	10.50	0.2283
46	Southern Methodist University	35.67	313.25	8.78	8.13	0.2278
47	University of California-Davis	27.33	250.13	9.15	6.13	0.2241
48	University of Cincinnati	24.67	350.00	14.19	5.50	0.2230
49	University of Georgia	35.00	376.50	10.76	7.75	0.2214
50	Rutgers-Camden	35.67	447.75	12.55	7.75	0.2173