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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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In our search to quantify the effect of the format change in our own law review, we developed and published the first *Chicago-Kent Law Review Faculty Productivity Survey*.¹ This is the second in a series of such surveys. The reaction to the first survey was interesting, to say the least. While law reviews are used to being called "pedantic" and full of "resolute humorlessness," we draw the line at being called "relatively obscure."² If the response to the last survey is any indication, we may be "ridiculous," engaging in "virtually worthless bean counting" but we are not obscure!³

I. PREVIOUS SURVEYS

Before describing the methodology used in the Chicago-Kent survey, a brief synopsis of other law review surveys seems useful. The very fact that there have been a number of other surveys leads to two conclusions. First, there is a great deal of interest in quantifying the productivity of law school faculty. Second, there are a number of methods that can be used to do that quantification. The method used by the Chicago-Kent survey is a blend of several of these prior surveys, with the necessary modifications to make our survey objective, practical and verifiable, leading to credible survey results.

A. *Studies Of Leading Journals*

In 1976, Olavi Maru, Librarian of the American Bar Foundation Cromwell Library, created a ranking of law journals based on the number of citations per page.⁴ Choosing not to use *Shepard's Citations*

* This survey owes a great debt to the extensive computer knowledge and assistance of the author's colleague and friend, Thomas A. Bergo.

1. 65 CHI-KENT L. REV. 195 (1989).

2. Names withheld to protect the critical. Letters and news articles on file with the *Chicago-Kent Law Review*.

3. *Id.*

4. Maru, *Measuring the Impact of Legal Periodicals*, 1976 AM. B. FOUND. RES. J. 227. The top twenty law school journals based on straight citations were: Harvard Law Review, Yale Law Journal, Columbia Law Review, University of Pennsylvania Law Review, Michigan Law Review, California Law Review, University of Chicago Law Review, Virginia Law Review, Northwestern University Law Review, Stanford Law Review, New York University Law Review, Texas Law Re-

because not all the journals he wanted to survey were reported, Maru read each footnote and counted the citations for one publication year for 278 legal periodicals.⁵ There were several limitations to the Maru study that we have tried to avoid in the Chicago-Kent survey. First, the sample included a number of journals not associated with a law school. Second, the citations were counted regardless of age, and were thus "overweighted in favor of older journals."⁶ Third, he sampled only one year, which could be distortive.

In 1986, Professor Richard Mann ranked law journals by total citations by journals, by the courts and finally by the frequency of citations per 1,000 pages of published text.⁷ In order to avoid the bias toward older journals found in the earlier Maru study, he used a single publication year and counted both court and journal citations in *Shepard's Law Review Citations*.⁸ To eliminate the potential bias of high-output journals, he calculated each journal's citation per 1,000 pages of text.⁹ Because he used a single publication year, it is possible that choosing a different year "could have resulted in different rank orderings."¹⁰ Although Mann attempted to use the entire universe of citations, he was necessarily limited because *Shepard's* does not include all major journals. For example, *Shepard's* does not include the *Journal of Law and Economics* or the *Journal of Legal Studies*.¹¹

An interesting analysis of law review citations can be found in the 1986 study by Louis J. Sirico, Jr. and Jeffrey B. Margulies.¹² The authors ranked periodicals by Supreme Court citations.¹³ Because we are

view, Minnesota Law Review, Georgetown Law Journal, Cornell Law Review, Vanderbilt Law Review, UCLA Law Review, Iowa Law Review, George Washington Law Review and Duke Law Journal. *Id.* at 234. Compare Table I.

5. *Id.* at 232-33.

6. *Id.* at 240 n.25.

7. Mann, *The Use of Legal Periodicals by Courts and Journals*, 26 JURIMETRICS J. 400 (1986). The top twenty law school journals that appear in Mann's ranking by journal citations are: Harvard Law Review, Columbia Law Review, Yale Law Journal, University of Pennsylvania Law Review, Hastings Law Journal, Georgetown Law Journal, New York University Law Review, University of Chicago Law Review, Duke Law Journal, Texas Law Review, Virginia Law Review, University of Miami Law Review, Hofstra Law Review, Stanford Law Review, Cornell Law Review, Michigan Law Review, Emory Law Journal, Iowa Law Review, Southwestern Law Journal and Vanderbilt Law Review. *Id.* at 402. Compare Table I.

8. *Id.* at 401 n.5.

9. *Id.* at 406.

10. *Id.* at 401 n.6.

11. Maru, *supra* note 4, at 231.

12. Sirico and Margulies, *The Citing of Law Reviews by the Supreme Court: An Empirical Study*, 34 UCLA L. REV. 131 (1986).

13. The top twenty-two journals were: Harvard Law Review, Yale Law Journal, Columbia Law Review, University of Pennsylvania Law Review, Virginia Law Review, University of Chicago Law Review, California Law Review, Michigan Law Review, New York University Law Review, Georgetown Law Journal, Stanford Law Review, Arizona Law Review, George Washington Law Re-

measuring the reactions of authors in other law review articles and not the courts, the Sirico and Margulies study does not reflect our scope. It is interesting to note, however, that Harvard, the most cited law review in our study, is also the dominant journal in the Sirico and Margulies study.¹⁴

Professor Mayer G. Freed of Northwestern compiled a faculty productivity study in 1989.¹⁵ Professor Freed limited his list of journals to those of the 1987 top law schools as selected by *U.S. News & World Report*.¹⁶ The *U.S. News & World Report* ranking was based on the reputation of the school, as reported by the Deans of other law schools.¹⁷ This ranking is only valid for the journals if the journal and the school have identical rankings. Since this is not necessarily true for all schools, a ranking by citation is more consistent with the methodology used to determine the most-cited faculty.

B. Faculty Scholarship

Using a modified version of Maru's leading journals, Professor Ira Mark Ellman of Arizona State University published a faculty productivity study in 1983.¹⁸ Ellman recorded faculty articles, including tributes and book reviews, published in the journals within a two and a half year period.¹⁹ The pages were allocated to the author's school and the result was divided by the number of full-time, tenure-track professors at each

view, *Minnesota Law Review*, *Iowa Law Review*, *Southern California Law Review*, *Vanderbilt Law Review*, *Duke Law Journal*, *Northwestern University Law Review*, *Hastings Law Journal*, *Texas Law Review* and *Villanova Law Review*. *Id.* at 138. *Compare* Table I.

14. *Id.*

15. Memorandum from Mayer Freed to Faculty and Deans of Northwestern University School of Law (Feb. 1, 1989). A copy of the unpublished study is on file with the *Chicago-Kent Law Review* and is available upon request.

16. *Special Report: Law Schools*, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, Nov. 2, 1987 at 72. The top schools were: Harvard University, Yale University, University of Michigan, Columbia University, Stanford University, University of Chicago, University of California, University of Virginia, New York University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Texas, Duke University, Georgetown University, UCLA, Cornell University, Northwestern University, University of Illinois, University of Southern California, University of Minnesota and University of Wisconsin. *Id.* at 77. *Compare* Table I.

17. *Id.* at 78.

18. Ellman, *A Comparison of Law Faculty Production in Leading Law Reviews*, 33 J. LEGAL EDUC. 681 (1983). Ellman's leading law school journals were: Harvard Law Review, Yale Law Journal, California Law Review, University of Chicago Law Review, Michigan Law Review, Northwestern University Law Review, University of Pennsylvania Law Review, Columbia Law Review, UCLA Law Review, Cornell Law Review, Duke Law Journal, University of Illinois Law Review, New York University Law Review, Minnesota Law Review, Stanford Law Review, Southern California Law Review, Texas Law Review, Virginia Law Review and Wisconsin Law Review. *Id.* at 682 n.4. *Compare* Table I.

19. *Id.* at 682 n.6.

school.²⁰ Our survey differs from Ellman's in several important ways. First, our selection of the leading journals is based on citations rather than a ranking of the reputation of law schools. Second, we surveyed a five year period, twice Ellman's sample. It is interesting to note, however, that Ellman found some of the same trends we did. For instance, some journals publish a disproportionate share of in-house pages. Ellman noted that excluding in-house pages, the University of Virginia dropped seventeen places in the page ranking.²¹ We found nearly identical results in our survey. Comparing Table VIII (including in-house pages) to Table IX (excluding in-house pages), note that Virginia dropped from 1,922.50 pages to 666 pages, resulting in a drop of twelve places in the page ranking. A more dramatic example is the University of Pennsylvania, who dropped from 1,335 pages in Table VIII to 199 pages in Table IX, with a decline of thirty-five places in the page ranking.

Ellman also noted that few schools in the top ranking of pages per faculty were not in his original leading journal list.²² There were only two schools in Ellman's top ten ranking that were not in the original leading journal list: Arizona State and Rutgers-Camden.²³ We found the same trend. The top ten schools in Table IV were *all* in the leading journals in Table II. In fact, Boston University, ranked nineteenth, is the first school not found in both lists. We have followed Ellman's correction of the bias due to faculty size by providing ranks per faculty member.²⁴ With some modifications, Ellman's methodology has become the base methodology of the Chicago-Kent survey.

Professor Freed used the Ellman study as a base, but modified the list of top journals.²⁵ Freed analyzed the output of the faculty of the leading law schools. We do the opposite: we analyze the articles within the top journals to determine the author's school affiliation. Because of Freed's emphasis, the same twenty schools appear in every table; the only difference is in the order of rank. While sufficient for Northwestern's purpose, we did not want to limit our analysis to the faculties of the top schools.

20. *Id.* at 684-85. The top ten schools, by pages per faculty member were: University of Chicago, University of Virginia, UCLA, Northwestern University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Southern California, Arizona State, Stanford University, Harvard University and Rutgers-Camden. *Id.* at 688. Compare Table VI:

21. *Id.* at 689.

22. *Id.*

23. *Id.* at 688.

24. *Id.* at 689.

25. See *supra* notes 15 and 16.

C. Other Studies

Professors Michael I. Swygert and Nathaniel E. Gozansky compared the publication patterns of law school senior faculties, defined as those law faculty members who are both full professor and have tenure.²⁶ The data base consisted of both articles and books.²⁷ The schools were grouped by size of the senior faculty which was then ranked, based on factors such as percentage of the school's senior faculty published, the mean number of publications per senior faculty member, a combined rank that weighed the school's composite and its mean number, a study that recomputed the composite data, a standard deviation analysis of each school's productivity pattern and a correlation analysis.²⁸ We were unable to follow the pattern of the Swygert and Gozansky study for two reasons. First, they only considered tenured professors, while our study considers associate and assistant professors as well as full-time professors, tenured or not. Our basic focus is different: we are trying to rank the school's productivity, and not just the productivity of the senior faculty. Second, the authors included book publications, and we prefer to keep the survey more manageable by limiting our survey to law review articles.

Fred R. Shapiro published a ranking of the most-cited law review articles in 1985.²⁹ Using *Shepard's Citations*, he calculated the articles most cited by other law review articles.³⁰ Shapiro listed the authors' affiliations by number of articles in the list.³¹ Shapiro's citation approach is different from ours because he counted all citations, going back to the beginning of *Shepard's Citations* in 1947.³² This not only gives a greater weight to older articles, but is a practical impossibility if the survey is to cover all articles published in twenty journals.

Shapiro, in his most recent study, analyzes the most-cited law re-

26. Swygert & Gozansky, *Senior Law Faculty Publication Study: Comparisons of Law School Productivity*, 35 J. LEGAL EDUC. 373, 374 (1985).

27. *Id.* at 378.

28. *Id.* at 380. We honor the authors' insistence that the tables are not to be interpreted as rankings of law schools, and refer the interested reader to the article itself. *Id.* at 375.

29. Shapiro, *The Most-Cited Law Review Articles*, 73 CALIF. L. REV. 1540 (1985).

30. *Id.* at 1547. The most cited article, with 600 citations, was Gunther, *The Supreme Court, 1971 Term—Forward: In Search of Evolving Doctrine on a Changing Court: A Model for a Newer Equal Protection*, 86 HARV. L. REV. 1 (1972). Shapiro, *supra* note 29, at 1549. The first five articles were from either Harvard or Yale. *Id.*

31. The top American law schools, ranked by author affiliation, are as follows: Harvard University, Yale University, University of California—Berkeley, Stanford University, Columbia University, Boston University, University of Chicago, University of Colorado, Duke University, University of California—Hastings, University of Michigan, University of Utah, Vanderbilt University and Washington University. *Id.* at 1548.

32. *Id.* at 1545.

view articles appearing in *The Yale Law Journal*.³³ Shapiro used the *Social Sciences Citation Index* because it has citations to older articles and citations to all articles, regardless of type.³⁴ Not surprisingly, because both studies have the same basic methodology, the three Yale articles appearing in the top five articles in the 1983 study are at the top of the list of the 1991 study.³⁵ While interesting, Shapiro's focus is on specific articles, while our focus is on the publication pattern of full-time law faculty.

II. METHODOLOGY

We are grateful for the constructive criticism from the thoughtful law school faculty around the country. While we tried to respond to specific comments within the parameters of the survey, not all the suggestions were incorporated. First, we will respond to two suggestions that we did not adopt. Then, we will describe the Chicago-Kent survey methodology.

A. *Our Regrets*

We were asked why we limited the leading journal list to twenty, instead of fifty. The answer is a practical one: the sheer magnitude of the task does not allow us to expand the listing. There were nearly 2,000 faculty articles in the top twenty journals over a five year period. To expand the data base to fifty journals would create an unmanageable task, even with the help of computers.

We have also been asked about expanding the data base to other publications besides the journals. While there is merit to this idea, it again falls by its weight. Even though library references are mechanized, it is not a simple task to add textbooks and treatises. We are analyzing a very specific niche by quantifying publications within the top twenty law journals. Adding other types of publications would change the survey in a very basic way.

B. *Our Methodology*

Our survey has two distinct parts. First, we selected the leading journals, on the assumption that, given a choice, an author would prefer

33. Shapiro, *The Most-Cited Articles From The Yale Law Journal*, 100 YALE L.J. 1449 (1991).

34. *Id.* at 1468.

35. The three articles are: Reich, *The New Property*, 73 YALE L.J. 733 (1964); Prosser, *The Assault Upon the Citadel (Strict Liability to the Consumer)*, 69 YALE L.J. 1099 (1960); Ely, *The Wages of Crying Wolf: A Comment on Roe v. Wade*, 82 YALE L.J. 920 (1973). Shapiro, *supra* note 33, at 1462.

to publish in the most prestigious journals in the country. Then, we ranked faculty productivity in those journals, on the assumption that the more prestigious a journal is, the more selective the publication decision can be. The final result tells us something meaningful about the law school faculties that are most often published in the top journals.

1. Selecting the Leading Journals

For two reasons, we decided to select the leading journals by using *Shepard's Law Review Citations*.³⁶ First, citation frequency suggests that the articles are well-read and respected. Although there is no guarantee the articles are actually read,³⁷ the confidence placed in these articles suggests a certain level of prestige—and it is that prestige that we are attempting to quantify. Second, *Shepard's* is objective, practical and verifiable, which are all important ingredients for a credible survey. While there are some limitations to the use of *Shepard's*, it has proven to be the most accurate and objective barometer of journal citations.³⁸

We limited the scope of the survey to student-edited general interest law journals published by American law schools. We excluded court cases because we are measuring the attitudes of law school faculty, not the usefulness of an article to a court decision. We excluded special interest journals, because using them would skew the results in favor of those authors who publish specialized articles.

Responding to comments from law school faculties, we refined the citation analysis.³⁹ We expanded the citation data by including the next volume, but not dropping the first year's citation data. Thus, our sample years for this survey are 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84.⁴⁰ Because the citation years are at least five years old, this time frame allows sufficient time for citations to be recorded by *Shepard's*. We then dropped the high year and the low year and added the remaining two years. Using the "drop-out" method assures us of a smoothing effect. That is, a journal would not be unnecessarily penalized for a single poor year or rewarded for an uncharacteristically single good year. Over time, the survey will produce a list of journals that are consistently cited by the

36. Published by Shepard's/McGraw-Hill, Inc.

37. Shapiro, *supra* note 33, at 1452.

38. *Shepard's* does not include citations for several law school journals.

39. The top twenty list for the previous survey generated a number of responses, not all of them complimentary. The list was "idiosyncratic," "puzzling," "mystifying" and "of little, if any, value." Letters on file at *Chicago-Kent Law Review*. No system will be so perfect that it will please everyone, but we did take the suggestions seriously.

40. The survey published in Volume 65 used sample years 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83. 65 CHI-KENT L. REV. 195, 202 (1989).

other journals. We further restricted the count by excluding self-cites, which eliminates the bias created by the numerous citations found in symposium issues.⁴¹

With the exception of those journals not cited by *Shepard's*, we were able to rank every student-edited general interest law journal in the country. *Shepard's* provides citation information for nearly 150 student-edited general interest journals, which we considered sufficient for our purposes. Table I is a list of the top fifty journals.⁴²

2. Faculty Scholarship

The first step in the faculty scholarship calculation was to identify and enter into our database qualified articles published in the top twenty journals for the survey period from 1983 through 1988. Table II lists the top twenty journals and volumes surveyed. Qualified articles are those published by full, associate and assistant professors; visiting professor articles were credited to the author's full-time school. We used the author's school affiliation and title as reported on the title page of each article. We recorded the author's school affiliation, title, and total number of pages. If the article had multiple authors, each author received credit for her or his proportionate share of the article. We calculated the average full-time law school faculty for each school, using the Association of American Law School's *Directory of Law Teachers*. The years in the faculty calculation match the survey period, and the count of professors match the qualified author list. That is, we only counted assistant, associate and full professors on staff during the survey period. These professors were counted even if they held another title, such as dean or librarian. Adjunct professors were not counted in the faculty calculation, nor were their articles counted in the faculty scholarship calculation.

Reacting to other comments about the survey, we made a slight change in the article count by eliminating very brief articles, not by type of article, but by number of pages. Comments from faculty around the country indicated that very brief introductions to symposium issues, rebuttals and commentaries, tributes and book reviews were just not considered scholarly work. Yet any of these writings could be more fully developed and justify inclusion in the survey. Articles with nine or fewer pages were eliminated from the article count calculation, but included in

41. The *Chicago-Kent Law Review* is an all-symposium format, and we are aware of the misleading results of counting such citations.

42. For those schools who are interested, information concerning their ranking is available from the *Chicago-Kent Law Review*.

TABLE I
TOP FIFTY JOURNALS BASED ON FREQUENCY
OF CITATION IN OTHER JOURNALS

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Journal</i>	<i>Total Journal Cites</i>
1	Harvard Law Review	808
2	Stanford Law Review	624
3	Yale Law Journal	591
4	Columbia Law Review	571
5	California Law Review	432
6	University of Chicago Law Review	419
7	University of Pennsylvania Law Review	390
8	Texas Law Review	388
9	Virginia Law Review	379
10	New York University Law Review	301
11	Cornell Law Review	295
12	Vanderbilt Law Review	293
13	Northwestern University Law Review	256
14	UCLA Law Review	245
15	Michigan Law Review	222
16	Southern California Law Review	205
17	Iowa Law Review	196
18	William and Mary Law Review	194
19	Wisconsin Law Review	190
20	Minnesota Law Review	180
21	Georgetown Law Journal	164
22	Boston University Law Review	153
23	Georgia Law Review	152
24	Ohio State Law Journal	152
25	Duke Law Journal	151
26	Maryland Law Review	138
27	Notre Dame Law Review	134
28	North Carolina Law Review	131
29	Hofstra Law Review	119
30	University of Illinois Law Review	117
31	George Washington Law Review	116
32	Villanova Law Review	95
33	Hastings Law Journal	94
34	University of California, Davis Law Review	92
35	University of Pittsburgh Law Review	84
36	Fordham Law Review	83
37	University of Colorado Law Review	82
38	Arizona Law Review	81
39	Emory Law Review	76
40	Rutgers Law Review	74
41	Washington and Lee Law Review	74
42	University of Florida Law Review	73
43	Missouri Law Review	73
44	Washington Law Review	70
45	Indiana Law Journal	69
46	University of Miami Law Review	68
47	Arizona State Law Journal	67
48	Tulane Law Review	65
49	St. John's Law Review	63
50	Oregon Law Review	62

TABLE II
 TWENTY LEADING JOURNALS AND VOLUMES SURVEYED

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Journal</i>	<i>Volumes Surveyed</i>
1	Harvard Law Review	97-101
2	Stanford Law Review	36-40
3	Yale Law Journal	93-97
4	Columbia Law Review	83-87
5	California Law Review	72-76
6	University of Chicago Law Review	51-55
7	University of Pennsylvania Law Review	132-136
8	Texas Law Review	62-66
9	Virginia Law Review	70-74
10	New York University Law Review	58-62
11	Cornell Law Review	69-73
12	Vanderbilt Law Review	37-41
13	Northwestern University Law Review	78-82
14	UCLA Law Review	31-35
15	Michigan Law Review	82-86
16	Southern California Law Review	57-61
17	Iowa Law Review	69-73
18	William and Mary Law Review	25-29
19	Wisconsin Law Review	83-87
20	Minnesota Law Review	68-72

the page count. Pages are still counted because we wanted to recognize that authors devote time and thought to the preparation of even the most brief writing.

Once all the information was entered into the database, a series of verification steps were taken to ensure the most accurate data possible. For example, we printed lists of articles by journal and verified the listing against the table of contents of each journal. Once a preliminary top fifty list was calculated, we performed a reasonableness check, by comparing this year's survey rankings with the prior survey ranking. We double-checked the data entries for each school that was in the top fifty in the last survey, but dropped below the cut-off for the current survey. We also double-checked any school that moved up or down a significant number of places. There are a number of reasons for changes in rank from one survey to the next. For example, the top twenty journals have changed, the volumes have moved forward a year and we have dropped the article count for very short articles.

Then, we generated the information found in Tables IV through XI, found in the Appendix. To the extent a school has several co-authored articles, the page and article counts create uneven fractions, accounting for the fractional numbers in the tables. Table IV is a list of the top fifty schools based on pages published per faculty member in the top twenty journals. This calculation is simply the total number of pages published

divided by the average faculty size. By using average faculty size as a divisor, we are able to compare productivity between a very large faculty and a very small one. Table V repeats the information in Table IV, except that it excludes in-house pages. In-house pages are articles published by the faculty's own law journal. While publication in the top twenty journals is prestigious even for the affiliated faculty, it is not a competitive environment. The tables that exclude the in-house articles are measuring the competitive environment of faculty publication.

In Tables VI and VII, we ranked schools based on the total number of articles published per faculty member in the top twenty journals. Table VI includes in-house publication and Table VII excludes in-house publications. The article counts do not distinguish between a brief commentary and an exhaustive treatise on the law. However, it does make a comment about the relative frequency of publication.

Tables VIII, IX, X, and XI are repetitions of the first four rankings, except that the articles are those published in the top ten journals rather than in the top twenty. This creates a slight bias for a school who may publish the same number and length of articles as another school, but publish only in the top ten, while the second school publishes only in the next ten journals. This is an acceptable bias because it is more prestigious to publish in the top ten than in the second ten.

Finally, we used a simple average of the rankings of the eight tables to create the top fifty law school faculty listing. Note that not all schools appear in each listing. Our computer program calculates the listing below the top fifty in each table such that an average ranking is possible. The faculty scholarship ranking is found in Table III.

III. EPILOGUE

In our first scholarship ranking, we promised that the Chicago-Kent survey would be an ongoing project. This is the second such survey, with more to follow. Although there have been some minor changes in the methodology of the survey, the survey can be compared to the results of the prior survey. Over time, the survey will show trends in legal scholarship, and become, not just an interesting conversation piece, but a workable and useful comparison of law school faculties. We welcome the suggestions of law school faculty members throughout the country and, to the extent possible, will try to accommodate the needs of the law faculty community.

TABLE III
FACULTY SCHOLARSHIP: TOP FIFTY LAW SCHOOL
FACULTIES OVERALL

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Law School</i>	<i>Average Rank</i>
1	University of Chicago	1.00
2	Yale University	2.25
3	Columbia University	4.75
4	University of Iowa	6.00
5	Stanford University	7.00
6	Harvard University	7.13
7	Boston University	10.25
8	New York University	10.75
9	Emory University	12.00
10	Northwestern University	12.38
11	University of Michigan	12.63
12	University of Southern California	12.63
13	University of Illinois	13.38
14	UCLA	14.50
15	Duke University	17.63
16	Cornell University	19.00
17	University of Virginia	19.50
18	University of California - Berkeley	19.75
19	Yeshiva University - Cardozo	19.88
20	Rutgers University - Camden	20.25
21	University of Minnesota	21.63
22	IIT Chicago-Kent	22.00
23	University of Texas	23.13
24	Rutgers University - Newark	23.38
25	American University	24.88
26	University of Pennsylvania	25.25
27	Tulane University - New Orleans	27.63
28	College of William and Mary	27.88
29	University of Pittsburgh	28.63
30	University of Wisconsin	29.88
31	Ohio State University	33.38
32	Vanderbilt University	34.50
33	Georgetown University	35.13
34	University of California - Davis	35.38
35	Vermont Law School	36.50
36	University of Kansas	36.63
37	New York Law School	37.63
38	University of Florida	40.75
39	Southern Methodist University	42.25
40	University of Utah	42.75
41	Indiana University - Bloomington	43.13
42	Case Western Reserve University	43.50
43	George Washington University	44.63
44	University of North Carolina	45.13
45	University of Oregon	46.88
46	University of Maryland	48.25
47	Western New England	49.25
48	University of Cincinnati	49.50
49	University of Colorado	49.88
50	Washington University - St. Louis	52.13

TABLE IV
PAGES PUBLISHED PER FACULTY MEMBER
IN THE TWENTY LEADING JOURNALS
(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>
1	University of Chicago	28.60	2,905.17	101.58
2	Yale University	45.40	3,427.00	75.48
3	University of Iowa	38.60	2,911.00	75.41
4	Columbia University	51.80	3,647.50	70.42
5	University of Southern California	35.80	2,341.50	65.41
6	Stanford University	44.20	2,805.00	63.46
7	Harvard University	65.80	3,858.50	58.64
8	University of Minnesota	36.80	2,082.00	58.58
9	Cornell University	30.20	1,615.00	53.48
10	Northwestern University	41.80	2,155.33	51.56
11	University of Pennsylvania	33.40	1,690.00	50.60
12	UCLA	49.40	2,442.00	49.43
13	University of Michigan	46.40	2,278.50	49.11
14	University of California - Berkeley	53.60	2,511.00	46.85
15	New York University	62.40	2,727.50	43.71
16	University of Illinois	33.20	1,280.00	38.55
17	University of Virginia	60.00	2,114.50	35.24
18	Vanderbilt University	26.60	918.50	34.53
19	Boston University	42.60	1,382.50	32.45
20	Emory University	34.00	1,067.17	31.39
21	University of Wisconsin	49.80	1,516.67	30.46
22	University of Texas	55.80	1,638.83	29.37
23	IIT Chicago-Kent	26.60	766.00	28.80
24	Yeshiva University - Cardozo	32.80	940.00	28.66
25	Vermont Law School	17.20	473.50	27.53
26	Indiana University - Bloomington	29.00	796.00	27.45
27	Tulane University - New Orleans	46.20	1,128.00	24.42
28	Rutgers University - Camden	30.40	732.00	24.08
29	Duke University	37.40	899.00	24.04
30	Rutgers University - Newark	40.60	929.00	22.88
31	American University	36.40	814.00	22.36
32	College of William and Mary	30.80	648.00	21.04
33	University of Kansas	27.80	562.00	20.22
34	New York Law School	42.00	824.00	19.62
35	University of California - Davis	31.40	612.50	19.51
36	Ohio State University	34.20	667.00	19.50
37	University of Pittsburgh	30.20	582.00	19.27
38	University of North Carolina	34.80	662.00	19.02
39	Washington University - St. Louis	29.40	519.00	17.65
40	Case Western Reserve University	32.60	559.00	17.15
41	University of Puget Sound	29.60	472.00	15.95
42	George Washington University	42.40	627.00	14.79
43	Southern Methodist University	34.60	510.00	14.74
44	Georgetown University	67.20	977.00	14.54
45	University of Colorado	29.40	412.00	14.01
46	University of Cincinnati	24.20	336.00	13.88
47	University of Florida	50.60	698.50	13.80
48	Mercer University	22.40	305.50	13.64
49	Notre Dame University	26.00	352.00	13.54
50	Brooklyn Law	37.40	500.00	13.39

TABLE V
 PAGES PUBLISHED PER FACULTY MEMBER
 IN THE TWENTY LEADING JOURNALS
 (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>
1	University of Chicago	28.60	1,516.67	53.03
2	University of Iowa	38.60	1,661.00	43.03
3	University of Illinois	33.20	1,280.00	38.55
4	Yale University	45.40	1,721.00	37.91
5	Columbia University	51.80	1,782.50	34.41
6	Boston University	42.60	1,382.50	32.45
7	Emory University	34.00	1,067.17	31.39
8	Harvard University	65.80	2,017.50	30.66
9	Stanford University	44.20	1,289.00	29.16
10	New York University	62.40	1,815.00	29.09
11	IIT Chicago-Kent	26.60	766.00	28.80
12	Yeshiva University - Cardozo	32.80	940.00	28.66
13	Vermont Law School	17.20	473.50	27.53
14	Indiana University - Bloomington	29.00	796.00	27.45
15	Northwestern University	41.80	1,106.00	26.46
16	UCLA	49.40	1,263.00	25.57
17	Vanderbilt University	26.60	676.00	25.41
18	University of Michigan	46.40	1,157.00	24.94
19	Tulane University - New Orleans	46.20	1,128.00	24.42
20	Rutgers University - Camden	30.40	732.00	24.08
21	Duke University	37.40	899.00	24.04
22	University of Southern California	35.80	860.50	24.04
23	Rutgers University - Newark	40.60	929.00	22.88
24	Cornell University	30.20	688.00	22.78
25	American University	36.40	814.00	22.36
26	University of Minnesota	36.80	802.00	21.79
27	University of Kansas	27.80	562.00	20.22
28	New York Law School	42.00	824.00	19.62
29	University of California - Davis	31.40	612.50	19.51
30	Ohio State University	34.20	667.00	19.50
31	University of California - Berkeley	53.60	1,034.00	19.29
32	University of Pittsburgh	30.20	582.00	19.27
33	University of North Carolina	34.80	662.00	19.02
34	Washington University, St. Louis	29.40	519.00	17.65
35	University of Texas	55.80	965.50	17.30
36	University of Wisconsin	49.80	860.00	17.27
37	Case Western Reserve University	32.60	559.00	17.15
38	University of Pennsylvania	33.40	554.00	16.59
39	University of Puget Sound	29.60	472.00	15.95
40	George Washington University	42.40	627.00	14.79
41	Southern Methodist University	34.60	510.00	14.74
42	Georgetown University	67.20	977.00	14.54
43	University of Virginia	60.00	858.00	14.30
44	College of William and Mary	30.80	436.00	14.16
45	University of Colorado	29.40	412.00	14.01
46	University of Cincinnati	24.20	336.00	13.88
47	University of Florida	50.60	698.50	13.80
48	Mercer University	22.40	305.50	13.64
49	Notre Dame University	26.00	352.00	13.54
50	Brooklyn Law	37.40	500.00	13.39

TABLE VI
ARTICLES PUBLISHED PER FACULTY MEMBER
IN THE TWENTY LEADING JOURNALS
(including in-house articles)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Law School</i>	<i>Average Faculty</i>	<i>Total Articles</i>	<i>Articles per Faculty Member</i>
1	University of Chicago	28.60	76.33	2.669
2	Yale University	45.40	85.67	1.887
3	University of Michigan	46.40	67.50	1.455
4	Columbia University	51.80	74.50	1.438
5	Northwestern University	41.80	57.33	1.372
6	Stanford University	44.20	59.50	1.346
7	University of Iowa	38.60	49.50	1.282
8	Cornell University	30.20	38.50	1.275
9	Harvard University	65.80	82.00	1.246
10	University of Southern California	35.80	41.50	1.159
11	University of Minnesota	36.80	41.00	1.114
12	University of California - Berkeley	53.60	58.50	1.091
13	UCLA	49.40	48.75	.987
14	New York University	62.40	54.00	.865
15	University of Illinois	33.20	28.50	.858
16	University of Virginia	60.00	49.00	.817
17	University of Pennsylvania	33.40	27.00	.808
18	University of Texas	55.80	44.83	.803
19	Vanderbilt University	26.60	19.00	.714
20	University of Wisconsin	49.80	35.33	.709
21	Boston University	42.60	28.50	.669
22	Emory University	34.00	22.67	.667
23	College of William and Mary	30.80	18.00	.584
24	Yeshiva University - Cardozo	32.80	18.50	.564
25	Rutgers University - Camden	30.40	16.00	.526
26	Duke University	37.40	19.50	.521
27	University of Pittsburgh	30.20	14.00	.464
28	American University	36.40	16.50	.453
29	University of California - Davis	31.40	14.00	.446
30	Vermont Law School	17.20	7.50	.436
31	Georgetown University	67.20	28.50	.424
32	Rutgers University - Newark	40.60	17.00	.419
33	IIT Chicago-Kent	26.60	11.00	.414
34	Indiana University - Bloomington	29.00	12.00	.414
35	University of Cincinnati	24.20	9.00	.372
36	University of Puget Sound	29.60	11.00	.372
37	Case Western Reserve University	32.60	12.00	.368
38	Tulane University - New Orleans	46.20	17.00	.368
39	New York Law School	42.00	15.00	.357
40	University of Kansas	27.80	9.00	.324
41	West Virginia University	25.40	8.00	.315
42	Washington University - St. Louis	29.40	9.00	.306
43	Ohio State University	34.20	10.00	.292
44	Southern Methodist University	34.60	10.00	.289
45	University of Utah	26.00	7.50	.288
46	University of North Carolina	34.80	10.00	.287
47	University of Florida	50.60	14.00	.277
48	University of Georgia	34.60	9.50	.275
49	University of Colorado	29.40	8.00	.272
50	George Washington University	42.40	11.50	.271

TABLE VII
ARTICLES PUBLISHED PER FACULTY MEMBER
IN THE TWENTY LEADING JOURNALS
(excluding in-house articles)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Law School</i>	<i>Average Faculty</i>	<i>Total Articles</i>	<i>Articles per Faculty Member</i>
1	University of Chicago	28.60	41.83	1.463
2	Yale University	45.40	42.67	.940
3	University of Illinois	33.20	28.50	.858
4	University of Michigan	46.40	38.00	.819
5	Columbia University	51.80	39.50	.763
6	Stanford University	44.20	33.50	.758
7	University of Iowa	38.60	28.50	.738
8	Boston University	42.60	28.50	.669
9	Emory University	34.00	22.67	.667
10	Harvard University	65.80	43.50	.661
11	UCLA	49.40	32.00	.648
12	New York University	62.40	40.00	.641
13	Northwestern University	41.80	26.67	.638
14	Yeshiva University - Cardozo	32.80	18.50	.564
15	University of Southern California	35.80	19.50	.545
16	Cornell University	30.20	16.00	.530
17	Rutgers University - Camden	30.40	16.00	.526
18	Duke University	37.40	19.50	.521
19	University of Texas	55.80	27.50	.493
20	University of Pittsburgh	30.20	14.00	.464
21	College of William and Mary	30.80	14.00	.454
22	American University	36.40	16.50	.453
23	Vanderbilt University	26.60	12.00	.451
24	University of California - Davis	31.40	14.00	.446
25	Vermont Law School	17.20	7.50	.436
26	University of Virginia	60.00	15.50	.425
27	Georgetown University	67.20	28.50	.424
28	University of Minnesota	36.80	15.50	.421
29	Rutgers University - Newark	40.60	17.00	.419
30	IIT Chicago-Kent	26.60	11.00	.414
31	Indiana University - Bloomington	29.00	12.00	.414
32	University of Wisconsin	49.80	20.00	.402
33	University of Cincinnati	24.20	9.00	.372
34	University of Puget Sound	29.60	11.00	.372
35	Case Western Reserve University	32.60	12.00	.368
36	Tulane University - New Orleans	46.20	17.00	.368
37	University of California - Berkeley	53.60	19.50	.364
38	University of Pennsylvania	33.40	12.00	.359
39	New York Law School	42.00	15.00	.357
40	University of Kansas	27.80	9.00	.324
41	West Virginia University	25.40	8.00	.315
42	Washington University - St. Louis	29.40	9.00	.306
43	Ohio State University	34.20	10.00	.292
44	Southern Methodist University	34.60	10.00	.289
45	University of Utah	26.00	7.50	.288
46	University of North Carolina	34.80	10.00	.287
47	University of Florida	50.60	14.00	.277
48	University of Georgia	34.60	9.50	.275
49	University of Colorado	29.40	8.00	.272
50	George Washington University	42.40	11.50	.271

TABLE VIII
PAGES PUBLISHED PER FACULTY MEMBER
IN THE TEN LEADING JOURNALS
(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>
1	University of Chicago	28.60	2,348.17	82.10
2	Yale University	45.40	3,090.00	68.06
3	Columbia University	51.80	2,861.50	55.24
4	Stanford University	44.20	2,261.50	51.17
5	Harvard University	65.80	3,168.50	48.15
6	University of Pennsylvania	33.40	1,335.00	39.97
7	University of California - Berkeley	53.60	2,007.50	37.45
8	New York University	62.40	2,080.50	33.34
9	University of Virginia	60.00	1,922.50	32.04
10	University of Iowa	38.60	1,017.00	26.35
11	Boston University	42.60	1,020.00	23.94
12	Duke University	37.40	764.00	20.43
13	Emory University	34.00	676.17	19.89
14	University of Texas	55.80	1,056.33	18.93
15	University of Southern California	35.80	644.50	18.00
16	Northwestern University	41.80	703.00	16.82
17	UCLA	49.40	810.00	16.40
18	IIT Chicago-Kent	26.60	420.00	15.79
19	Rutgers University - Newark	40.60	626.00	15.42
20	Rutgers University - Camden	30.40	459.00	15.10
21	University of Illinois	33.20	485.00	14.61
22	Yeshiva University - Cardozo	32.80	463.00	14.12
23	University of Michigan	46.40	571.00	12.31
24	American University	36.40	428.00	11.76
25	Tulane University - New Orleans	46.20	510.00	11.04
26	University of Minnesota	36.80	365.00	9.92
27	Cornell University	30.20	290.00	9.60
28	Ohio State University	34.20	328.00	9.59
29	Northeastern University	20.40	191.00	9.36
30	University of Kansas	27.80	243.00	8.74
31	University of Pittsburgh	30.20	263.00	8.71
32	College of William and Mary	30.80	268.00	8.70
33	Western New England	28.40	243.00	8.56
34	University of Maryland	42.80	330.00	7.71
35	University of Florida	50.60	387.50	7.66
36	University of Utah	26.00	198.00	7.62
37	University of Wisconsin	49.80	350.00	7.03
38	Georgetown University	67.20	465.00	6.92
39	Pace University	32.40	206.00	6.36
40	Southern Methodist University	34.60	220.00	6.36
41	University of Washington - Seattle	36.40	229.00	6.29
42	University of Oregon	26.80	159.00	5.93
43	University of Miami	43.60	253.00	5.80
44	University of California - Davis	31.40	181.00	5.76
45	George Washington University	42.40	241.00	5.68
46	Notre Dame University	26.00	143.00	5.50
47	New York Law School	42.00	230.00	5.48
48	Vermont Law School	17.20	92.50	5.38
49	Case Western Reserve University	32.60	155.00	4.75
50	Catholic University	33.00	155.00	4.70

TABLE IX
 PAGES PUBLISHED PER FACULTY MEMBER
 IN THE TEN LEADING JOURNALS
 (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>
1	University of Chicago	28.60	959.67	33.55
2	Yale University	45.40	1,384.00	30.48
3	University of Iowa	38.60	1,017.00	26.35
4	Boston University	42.60	1,020.00	23.94
5	Duke University	37.40	764.00	20.43
6	Harvard University	65.80	1,327.50	20.17
7	Emory University	34.00	676.17	19.89
8	Columbia University	51.80	998.50	19.28
9	New York University	62.40	1,168.00	18.72
10	University of Southern California	35.80	644.50	18.00
11	Stanford University	44.20	745.50	16.87
12	Northwestern University	41.80	703.00	16.82
13	UCLA	49.40	810.00	16.40
14	IIT Chicago-Kent	26.60	420.00	15.79
15	Rutgers University - Newark	40.60	626.00	15.42
16	Rutgers University - Camden	30.40	459.00	15.10
17	University of Illinois	33.20	485.00	14.61
18	Yeshiva University - Cardozo	32.80	463.00	14.12
19	University of Michigan	46.40	571.00	12.31
20	American University	36.40	428.00	11.76
21	University of Virginia	60.00	666.00	11.10
22	Tulane University - New Orleans	46.20	510.00	11.04
23	University of Minnesota	36.80	365.00	9.92
24	University of California - Berkeley	53.60	530.50	9.90
25	Cornell University	30.20	290.00	9.60
26	Ohio State University	34.20	328.00	9.59
27	Northeastern University	20.40	191.00	9.36
28	University of Kansas	27.80	243.00	8.74
29	University of Pittsburgh	30.20	263.00	8.71
30	College of William and Mary	30.80	268.00	8.70
31	Western New England	28.40	243.00	8.56
32	University of Maryland	42.80	330.00	7.71
33	University of Florida	50.60	387.50	7.66
34	University of Utah	26.00	198.00	7.62
35	University of Wisconsin	49.80	350.00	7.03
36	Georgetown University	67.20	465.00	6.92
37	University of Texas	55.80	383.00	6.86
38	Pace University	32.40	206.00	6.36
39	Southern Methodist University	34.60	220.00	6.36
40	University of Washington - Seattle	36.40	229.00	6.29
41	University of Pennsylvania	33.40	199.00	5.96
42	University of Oregon	26.80	159.00	5.93
43	University of Miami	43.60	253.00	5.80
44	University of California - Davis	31.40	181.00	5.76
45	George Washington University	42.40	241.00	5.68
46	Notre Dame University	26.00	143.00	5.50
47	New York Law School	42.00	230.00	5.48
48	Vermont Law School	17.20	92.50	5.38
49	Case Western Reserve University	32.60	155.00	4.75
50	Catholic University	33.00	155.00	4.70

TABLE X
ARTICLES PUBLISHED PER FACULTY MEMBER
IN THE TEN LEADING JOURNALS
(including in-house articles)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Law School</i>	<i>Average Faculty</i>	<i>Total Articles</i>	<i>Articles per Faculty Member</i>
1	University of Chicago	28.60	56.33	1.970
2	Yale University	45.40	74.33	1.637
3	Columbia University	51.80	58.50	1.129
4	Harvard University	65.80	67.00	1.018
5	Stanford University	44.20	43.50	.984
6	University of California - Berkeley	53.60	49.00	.914
7	University of Virginia	60.00	41.00	.683
8	New York University	62.40	37.50	.601
9	University of Pennsylvania	33.40	19.00	.569
10	Boston University	42.60	21.00	.493
11	University of Texas	55.80	27.33	.490
12	University of Iowa	38.60	18.50	.479
13	Emory University	34.00	16.17	.476
14	University of Michigan	46.40	21.00	.453
15	University of Southern California	35.80	13.50	.377
16	Northwestern University	41.80	15.50	.371
17	Duke University	37.40	13.50	.361
18	University of Illinois	33.20	11.50	.346
19	UCLA	49.40	17.00	.344
20	Rutgers University - Camden	30.40	9.00	.296
21	Rutgers University - Newark	40.60	11.00	.271
22	College of William and Mary	30.80	8.00	.260
23	Cornell University	30.20	7.50	.248
24	Yeshiva University - Cardozo	32.80	7.50	.229
25	IIT Chicago-Kent	26.60	6.00	.226
26	American University	36.40	7.50	.206
27	University of Minnesota	36.80	7.50	.204
28	University of Pittsburgh	30.20	6.00	.199
29	Tulane University - New Orleans	46.20	9.00	.195
30	University of Wisconsin	49.80	9.00	.181
31	Ohio State University	34.20	6.00	.175
32	Georgetown University	67.20	11.50	.171
33	University of Oregon	26.80	4.50	.168
34	New York Law School	42.00	7.00	.167
35	University of Florida	50.60	7.50	.148
36	Western New England	28.40	4.00	.141
37	University of Maryland	42.80	6.00	.140
38	University of Utah	26.00	3.50	.135
39	University of California - Davis	31.40	4.00	.127
40	Northeastern University	20.40	2.50	.123
41	Pace University	32.40	4.00	.123
42	George Washington University	42.40	5.00	.118
43	West Virginia University	25.40	3.00	.118
44	Southern Methodist University	34.60	4.00	.116
45	California Western	26.60	3.00	.113
46	Vanderbilt University	26.60	3.00	.113
47	University of Kansas	27.80	3.00	.108
48	University of Colorado	29.40	3.00	.102
49	Nova University	29.80	3.00	.101
50	Case Western Reserve University	32.60	3.00	.092

TABLE XI
ARTICLES PUBLISHED PER FACULTY MEMBER
IN THE TEN LEADING JOURNALS
(excluding in-house articles)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Law School</i>	<i>Average Faculty</i>	<i>Total Articles</i>	<i>Articles per Faculty Member</i>
1	University of Chicago	28.60	21.83	.763
2	Yale University	45.40	31.33	.690
3	Boston University	42.60	21.00	.493
4	University of Iowa	38.60	18.50	.479
5	Emory University	34.00	16.17	.476
6	Columbia University	51.80	23.50	.454
7	University of Michigan	46.40	21.00	.453
8	Harvard University	65.80	28.50	.433
9	Stanford University	44.20	17.50	.396
10	New York University	62.40	23.50	.377
11	University of Southern California	35.80	13.50	.377
12	Northwestern University	41.80	15.50	.371
13	Duke University	37.40	13.50	.361
14	University of Illinois	33.20	11.50	.346
15	UCLA	49.40	17.00	.344
16	Rutgers University - Camden	30.40	9.00	.296
17	University of Virginia	60.00	17.50	.292
18	Rutgers University - Newark	40.60	11.00	.271
19	College of William and Mary	30.80	8.00	.260
20	Cornell University	30.20	7.50	.248
21	Yeshiva University - Cardozo	32.80	7.50	.229
22	IIT Chicago-Kent	26.60	6.00	.226
23	American University	36.40	7.50	.206
24	University of Minnesota	36.80	7.50	.204
25	University of Pittsburgh	30.20	6.00	.199
26	Tulane University - New Orleans	46.20	9.00	.195
27	University of California - Berkeley	53.60	10.00	.187
28	University of Wisconsin	49.80	9.00	.181
29	University of Texas	55.80	10.00	.179
30	Ohio State University	34.20	6.00	.175
31	Georgetown University	67.20	11.50	.171
32	University of Oregon	26.80	4.50	.168
33	New York Law School	42.00	7.00	.167
34	University of North Carolina	19.00	3.00	.158
35	University of Florida	50.60	7.50	.148
36	Western New England	28.40	4.00	.141
37	University of Maryland	42.80	6.00	.140
38	University of Utah	26.00	3.50	.135
39	University of California - Davis	31.40	4.00	.127
40	Northeastern University	20.40	2.50	.123
41	Pace University	32.40	4.00	.123
42	University of Pennsylvania	33.40	4.00	.120
43	George Washington University	42.40	5.00	.118
44	West Virginia University	25.40	3.00	.118
45	Southern Methodist University	34.60	4.00	.116
46	California Western	26.60	3.00	.113
47	Vanderbilt University	26.60	3.00	.113
48	University of Kansas	27.80	3.00	.108
49	University of Colorado	29.40	3.00	.102
50	Nova University	29.80	3.00	.101