

American BigLaw Lawyers and the Schools that Produce Them: A Profile and Rankings

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We profile the lawyers that work at the largest 300 American law firms as of the Summer of 2008. We show how gender, years of experience, prestige of law school, and other qualities vary across lawyers of different rank and firms of different prestige. Geography is an important determinant of where lawyers work, with many going to undergraduate school and law school near where they ultimately practice. Geography is less important, however, at more prestigious firms and for graduates of higher ranked firms. We then go on to rank law firms based on the prestige of the law schools they attended and we rank law schools based on their success at placing lawyers at BigLaw firms. Chicago, Harvard, and Yale law schools are the clear leaders in placing graduates at BigLaw firms. We provide important caveats about these rankings.

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Introduction

There has been a great deal of interest in large U.S. law firms over the last few years, with much of it centered on a widely maintained hypothesis that these firms are undergoing a fundamental transition. While there are many prior studies of these firms and the changes taking place at them, we still know relatively little about the lawyers that work at these firms.³ Where do they come from geographically, how far are they willing to travel to take a job, and how do the characteristics of lawyers vary among ranks within a firm or across prestige of law firms?

In this paper, we describe numerous facts and features of BigLaw firms and the lawyers that worked for them as of the Summer of 2008.⁴ We show that geography is a dominant feature of matching firms with lawyers. With the exception of a few of the most prestigious firms in the largest legal markets, lawyers tend to practice very close to where they went to both law school and undergraduate school. We show a strong relationship between geography, the prestige of their firms, and their law schools. Lawyers that work at BigLaw firms that are less prestigious and BigLaw lawyers from lower ranked schools are likely to practice very near their schools.

After describing other features of BigLaw lawyers and how these features vary with school and firm quality, we provide rankings of firms and law schools. Our law firm rankings

³ There have been conferences focused on this topic (for example, the “Law Firm Evolution: Brave New World or Business as Usual” Conference at the Georgetown Law Center in March 2010), a great deal of informal speculation on websites such as www.abovethelaw.com, and numerous academic studies. These papers include George P. Baker & Rachel Parkin, *The Changing Structure of the Legal Services Industry and The Careers of Lawyers*, 84 **N.C. L. REV.** 1635-1682 (2006) (who use the Martindale-Hubbell directories from 1998 to 2004 to examine trends in law firm organization during that time, to show the growing importance of large and multi-office firms, and to provide some evidence of the declining use of up-or-out promotion systems), **MARC GALANTER & THOMAS PALAY, TOURNAMENT OF LAWYERS: THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE BIG LAW FIRM** (1991) (on the growth of large American up-or-out legal partnerships), Marc Galanter & William Henderson, *The Elastic Tournament: A Second Transformation of the Big Law Firm*, 60 **STANFORD L. REV.** 102-164 (2008) (documenting the rise in alternative tracks within law partnerships, the continued growth of BigLaw firms, and the likely decline of strong law firm cultures built around a the partnership ownership structure), and William D. Henderson & Arthur S. Alderson, *The Changing Economic Geography of Large U.S. Law Firms* (May 16, 2008). 3rd Annual Conference on Empirical Legal Studies Papers, available at <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1134223> (showing the growth of BigLaw in parts of the U.S. that are growing economically, as well as the growing importance of New York City in the BigLaw market).

⁴ We use the term BigLaw specifically to mean the 300 largest U.S. firms, in terms of the number of lawyers employed.

depend on other rankings (the *U.S. News and World Report* law school rankings) to determine which firms have the most impressive set of lawyers, as measured by the prestige of the schools they went to.

Perhaps of more interest, we provide what we believe to be the first ranking of law schools based solely on schools' success placing lawyers at BigLaw firms. We provide several important caveats about our rankings (both in terms of the noise inherent in our process and the potential to distort these rankings if they were ever repeated). Nonetheless, our rankings provide several interesting insights. First, our rankings are sufficiently close to other rankings that it is clear, as one might expect, that whatever leads a school to be successful in other rankings also leads them to be successful in placing lawyers at BigLaw firms. Second, we find that the University of Chicago, Yale, and Harvard law schools are clearly the most successful at placing lawyers at BigLaw schools. Finally, we show that BigLaw firms have a bias towards East Coast schools -- West Coast schools rank lower by our measure than by previous rankings.

The rest of this paper proceeds as follows. We first provide our descriptive analysis of BigLaw firms and their lawyers, as well as a discussion of what this suggests about the economic features underlying the labor market for lawyers.⁵ Then we provide rankings of law firms and law schools.

I. Data

⁵ Prior studies of the economics of the labor market for lawyers include Sherwin Rosen, *The Market for Lawyers*, 35 **J OF LAW & ECON.** 215-246 (1992) (on the growth in the lawyer market and determinants of wages in the 1960's through 1980's) and Richard H. Sander and E. Douglas Williams, *Why Are There So Many Lawyers?: Perspectives on a Turbulent Market*, 14 *Law and Soc. Inq.* 431-479 (1989) (on the growth in the number of lawyers, increasing incomes and income disparity, the rise of large firms, and the rising importance of corporate law.).

We collected information about individual lawyers from biographies posted on their firms' websites.⁶ So as to focus on so-called "BigLaw" firms, our sample started with the 300 largest US law firms listed on www.lawperiscope.com as of August 2007. During the month of July 2008, we gathered information about individual lawyers, including name, rank, schools from which they received degrees, years of those degrees, and legal specialties. A few firms did not provide sufficient information on their web pages or had web pages from which it was not possible to gather data at reasonable cost. We dropped these firms, as well as all lawyers in foreign offices, lawyers that did not receive any law degrees in the United States (or for whom we do not know what law school they attended), and lawyers that did not hold the rank of associate, partner, or of counsel. Our sample includes 105,217 lawyers from 285 firms, though some of our analysis focuses on smaller samples such as associates.

Though we will generate firm and school rankings of our own, we use rankings produced by others as we provide a profile of BigLaw lawyers. We use *US News and World Report's* 2006 ranking of law schools as our baseline measure of law school quality.⁷ To categorize law firms, we use two measures. First, we define all firms that are in the 2007 Vault 100 prestige rankings as Tier I firms because these are the highest profile firms with jobs that are generally highly sought after by new lawyers. We define all firms that are not in the Vault list but are in the 2007 *American Lawyer* 200 as Tier II because these firms are also very large and reputable. We define firms that are not on the *American Lawyer* or Vault lists as Tier III.

⁶ For further details on our dataset, see the discussion in Paul Oyer & Scott Schaefer, *Firm/Employee Matching: An Industry Study of American Lawyers* 11-13 (Feb. 2010), (unpublished working paper) available at <http://faculty-gsb.stanford.edu/oyer/wp/lawyers.pdf>.

⁷ *Best Law Schools*. US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, current version available at <http://grad-schools.usnews.rankingsandreviews.com/best-graduate-schools/top-law-schools>.

We also used *US News and World Report* rankings to categorize the undergraduate schools lawyers attended. For that, we used the 1996 rankings that we have used elsewhere.⁸

Finally, we estimated the driving distances between law schools, undergraduate schools, and the city where a lawyer practices using internet mapping programs. We categorized the law offices into 145 regions. 31 of these regions have fewer than ten lawyers in our sample while 23 have more than one thousand. Our driving distances are based on the zip code of the firm with the most lawyers in each of these regions, because it would have been prohibitively costly to gather individual law office zip codes.

II. Profile of BigLaw Lawyers

Figures 1-4 provide a simple geographical overview of the current location and higher educational institutions of BigLaw lawyers. Figure 1 shows a map of the 145 regions where the lawyers in our sample work. Each circle is proportional to the number of lawyers working in that region. 20% of BigLaw lawyers work in the New York metropolitan area, 12.5% in Washington DC, and 7% in Chicago. Not surprisingly, there are very few lawyers in the Plains or in the Rocky Mountain area. BigLaw lawyers are concentrated in cities and especially large cities.

Figure 2 maps the locations of the 203 law schools from which BigLaw lawyers graduated. This is somewhat more evenly distributed than Figure 1, but there is still strong concentration along the coasts, the Great Lakes, and in Texas. Harvard has the largest share of our sample, with 5.5%, followed by Georgetown (4%), NYU (3.3%), Columbia (3.2%), and the University of Michigan (3%). Nine law schools are represented by exactly one lawyer in our sample, including San Joaquin College of Law and Southern New England School of Law.

⁸ See Paul Oyer & Scott Schaefer, *The Returns to Attending a Prestigious Law School* 8 (September 2010) (unpublished working paper) available at <http://cep.lse.ac.uk/seminarpapers/09-10-10-OYE.pdf>.

Figure 3 maps our estimates of where all lawyers that finished law school in the United States between 1970 and 2005 went to law school.⁹ This sample of lawyers is much more evenly distributed throughout the country, given there is at least one reasonably large law school in each state. Harvard and Georgetown are still the two largest schools, but each now has a share of less than 2%. The University of Texas, Suffolk University Law School, and George Washington Law School round out the top 5 on the list of total graduates.

Figure 4 shows where 92,243 of the BigLaw sample received their undergraduate degrees.¹⁰ This is much more evenly distributed than the law schools, with 1,127 schools represented. There are 171 schools with exactly one graduate in the sample (including such schools as Alcorn State University in Mississippi, Brigham Young University's Idaho campus, and Pikeville College in Kentucky.) Harvard again has the most graduates, followed by the University of Michigan, Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, and Cornell. Each of these five schools has approximately 2% of the sample. The flagship campuses of most state university systems are well represented. Overall, Figures 1-4 show the progression of BigLaw lawyers from a large and diffuse set of undergraduate institutions to a smaller and more concentrated set of law schools and then, finally, to an even smaller and more concentrated set of metropolitan areas.

Table 1 provides summary information of the 47,847 Partners (Table 1A) and 48,535 Associates (Table 1B) in our sample and breaks this information down by firm Tier. Table 1A shows that, despite gains by women, more than four-fifths of the partners at BigLaw firms are male. The average partner had been out of law school for twenty-three years at the time we gathered our sample.

⁹ Our estimate of the total number of graduates of all American law schools is based on the calculation explained in Oyer & Schaefer, *supra* note 6 at 13, 16.

¹⁰ This sample is smaller because not all lawyers list their undergraduate school on their biographies and we do not include lawyers that received bachelors' degrees outside the U.S.

Not surprisingly, BigLaw lawyers have impressive educational backgrounds. 46% of the partners in our sample went to a *US News* Top 20 law school, whereas approximately 17.6% of all graduates of American Law Schools from 1970-2005 received their degrees from a Top 20 school.¹¹ Approximately 30% of BigLaw Partners received their undergraduate degrees from schools that ranked in the 1996 *US News* list of the Top 25 “National Universities” or Top 10 “National Liberal Arts Colleges.” While we do not have an estimate of the fraction of all lawyers that went to such schools, we know that this 30% figure is much higher than the approximately 16% of lawyers that first passed the bar in 2000 that went to this set of elite undergraduate schools.¹²

The next several rows show the average distances between a partner’s law school, undergraduate school, and office. All of these distances average approximately 500 miles, but the average distance from undergraduate school to current office is noticeably larger than the other distances. The average masks the large degree of variability in these distance measures. A substantial portion of BigLaw is a very local market. More than 10% of the sample partners work within two miles of their law school and almost 30% work within ten miles. About 12% of partners went to the same law school as undergraduate school and about a third received their law and undergraduate degrees from institutions within 100 miles of each other.

At the other extreme, approximately 6% of partners work more than 2,500 miles from their law school and 5% went to law school and undergraduate school at institutions that are more than 2,500 miles apart.

¹¹ Note that, because of a three-way tie for nineteenth, there are actually 21 schools in the 2006 *US News* Top 20.

¹² The estimate that 16% of lawyers that passed the bar in 2000 went to Top 25 Universities or Top 10 Liberal Arts Colleges is based on the first wave of the After the JD sample. For details on that sample, see Oyer & Schaefer, *supra* note 8 at 7.

The next several rows show the specialties of lawyers, as listed on their web biographies. Lawyers typically have more than one specialty and we categorized them into twenty-seven groups listed by the National Association of Law Placement.¹³ Almost half the partners are litigators, a fifth do securities law, and 13% are labor lawyers. Small specialties include maritime law and immigration law, which have less than one percent each.

Forty percent of the sample partners work in the New York, Washington, Chicago, and Los Angeles markets. This is similar to the fraction of lawyers that first passed the bar in 2000 that work in one of these regions (38%).¹⁴ About one fifth of the partners work in state capitals, led by Boston (4%) and Atlanta (3.3%).

Moving across Table 1A, we see that there are substantial differences among the lawyers in different prestige tiers. While the gender and age distributions of partners in these firms are all similar, prestige of law firm is strongly correlated with prestige of law school. The proportion of graduates of top undergraduate or law schools is twice as high at Tier I firms as it is at Tier III firms. Lawyers are more willing to travel further to take jobs at top firms, with the average distance from either school to current office being substantially higher at more prestigious firms. The last few rows show that the most prestigious firms focus more on securities work, less on labor law, and are more concentrated in the largest legal markets.

Table 1B shows similar statistics for associates at these same BigLaw firms. First looking across the rows at associates by tier, we see exactly the same differences as we saw with partners. More prestigious and higher profile firms have more graduates of top schools who have traveled further from their schools to their current workplaces. They also have more securities lawyers, fewer employment lawyers, and are more concentrated in large markets.

¹³ See NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LAW PLACEMENT, *THE OFFICIAL GUIDE TO LEGAL SPECIALTIES* (2000).

¹⁴ This is based on the After the JD data. See Oyer & Schaefer, *supra* note 8 at 7.

Comparing Tables 1A and 1B shows only a few differences between associates and partners (beyond the obvious fact that associates are, on average, much more recent graduates of law school.) Most notably (and not surprisingly), women make up more than twice as large a fraction of associates as they do of partners. Associates are also slightly more concentrated in the largest markets, indicating that bigger firms in bigger markets use more leverage in their organizational structures.

Tables 2A and 2B profile the same partner and associate samples, but break them down by the prestige of their law school rather than that of their firm. Table 2a shows that BigLaw firms' female partners are disproportionately from second tier law schools. That is, over a quarter of the partners that graduated from Top 11-50 law schools are women, but the fraction is less than one in six for Top 10 graduates and about one in five from lower ranked schools. It is unclear what would make women at these schools relatively successful compared to others of the same gender at different schools or men from these schools. Table 2B shows that this relationship between gender and school prestige does not hold for more recent graduates, in any case.

As we might expect, graduates of top law schools are more likely to have gone to top undergraduate schools, to work at top law firms, to travel further from their law school to their firm's office, and to work in a large market. They are also more likely to work in securities. Basically, the same factors that are associated with working at a prestigious firm in Tables 1A and 2B are associated with graduates of top schools in Tables 2A and 2B. One striking statistic from Table 2B is that 82.2% of Top 10 law graduates in our sample work at Tier I firms. This suggests that, conditional on wanting to get a job in BigLaw, most graduates of top schools in recent years have been able to secure a position as an associate at one of the 100 most prestigious

firms (that is, one ranked by Vault.) Firms that have particularly large groups of associates from Top 10 schools include Cleary Gottlieb, Kirkland and Ellis, Latham Watkins, Ropes Gray, Skadden Arps, and Simpson Thatcher.

Tables 1 and 2 show very strong relationships between the success and prestige of law firms, the prestige of the law schools from which they hire, and the distances lawyers are willing to travel to law school and after law school. This suggests several important features driving the labor market for lawyers.

First, the fact that graduates of top law schools work at the most successful firms implies that positive assortative matching drives firm/worker matching in this market. Why don't second tier firms try to hire more top lawyers from top schools? Doing so would likely lead to inefficient matching in that the most able lawyers would not be working on the most difficult and highest value legal challenges.¹⁵ There is simply not enough value and revenue to be had in solving second tier legal problems, so second tier firms will be outbid when seeking the highest end legal talent.¹⁶ Firms could attempt to move up the prestige and price distribution by hiring lawyers of higher innate skill. But these firms would be in a chicken-and-egg situation where they could not provide the most complex legal services without a full range of the highest skill lawyers and they could not successfully hire the highest skill lawyers without being able to get the highest value work.

¹⁵ For a more detailed analysis of positive matching in law firms, see Luis Garicano & Thomas N. Hubbard, *Hierarchical Sorting and Learning Costs: Theory and Evidence from the Law*, 58 **J. OF ECON. BEHAVIOR & ORGANIZATIONS** 349-369 (2005). They argue that matching high skill workers to the best firms is particularly valuable in law because of the human capital that is developed early in lawyers' careers, which makes it efficient to match those who can learn most easily to firms that will teach them the most valuable skills. See Michael Sattinger, *Assignment Models of the Distribution of Earnings*, 31 **JOURNAL OF ECON. LIT.** 831-880 (1993) for a review of economic models of assortative matching and see Luis Garicano & Estaban Rossi-Hansberg, *Organization and Inequality in a Knowledge Economy*, 121 **QUARTERLY J. OF ECON.** 1383-1435 (2003) for a model of matching high skill workers to each other and to high-value tasks.

¹⁶ Note that while there is usually a standard starting salary that is equal across firms that are distinctly different in their reputation, the discounted value of working at the most prestigious and profitable firms makes the expected value of their offers more attractive.

Second, the relationships between travel distance and prestige of schools and firms shows how lawyers trade off the costs and benefits of obtaining a legal education. For the typical lawyer, moving costs (both in dollar costs and non-pecuniary costs) are likely to be increasing in distance when moving to and from law school. So we would expect lawyers to find it relatively costly to attend a law school far from their undergraduate school and to move a longer distance after law school to a job. The benefits of these longer moves must be higher to outweigh the costs and that appears to be the case for BigLaw lawyers. Long moves to more prestigious schools and to more prestigious firms can be more easily justified when they are associated with ending up at a higher profile and more lucrative position.

III. Rankings

We now turn to ranking firms and law schools. Before we do that, we want to explicitly note several important caveats and warnings about this exercise, as well as explain our goals.

We are generating these rankings for a number of reasons. First of all, while there are many ranking of law schools, we do not know of any that are as explicitly focused on ranking schools with regard to their graduates' status in BigLaw.¹⁷ So, for those who are particularly interested in that segment of the labor market, our rankings may be more relevant. Second, for some purposes at least, we believe our rankings are superior to others. One advantage of our rankings (and especially our rankings of schools, some of which do not depend on any other ranking as a baseline) is that they are based on objective and simple criteria. Minor adjustments to the weightings and criteria, which often lead to fairly dramatic shifts in rankings provided by

¹⁷ While the *U.S. News and World Report* rankings of law schools may be the best known, there is no shortage of alternative rankings. See *Brian Leiter's Law School Rankings* at www.leiterrankings.com for a list of, and links to, many of these rankings. There are many rankings of other undergraduate and graduate programs, as well. Business school rankings are especially popular in the popular press and even in academic studies. See, for example, Joseph Tracy & Joel Waldfogel, *The Best Business Schools: A Market-Based Approach*, 70 **JOURNAL OF BUSINESS** 1-31 (1997).

magazines, should not be an issue in our case. Third, we know as consumers of other rankings that there is simply some entertainment value in seeing how one's school or firm does in such a competition.¹⁸

We should also note that, while we think we have gathered a large and accurate collection of data that make our rankings informative, there are important limits to what we are doing. As a result, we hope readers understand that there is a non-trivial degree of noise in our estimates. We think that a ranking of tenth is different from a ranking of twentieth in a meaningful way, but we hope that no reader will make too much of being ranked twenty-eighth instead of twenty-ninth.

The limitations to our data that are important include:

- While we have over 90% of BigLaw firms in our sample, there are some firms for which we were not able to gather usable information. For example, Baker McKenzie and Greenberg Traurig are not in our sample. Including the missing fifteen firms could change our rankings.
- We only have a snapshot of firms as of the Summer of 2008. There have been important changes in the legal market since that time due to a dramatic drop in the demand for legal services leading to layoffs and substantial reduction in lawyer hiring. If these changes differentially affected some firms and schools, our figures would be outdated already.

¹⁸ Another advantage we offer relative to other rankings, and an important motivation for us to provide this information, is that we are committing never to do this again. That is, rankings and performance measurement can be very beneficial for giving individuals or organizations a snapshot of how they are doing at a given moment (and, in our case, that moment is actually the Summer of 2008, when we downloaded the lawyer data.) But they become useless when those being ranked begin to distort the system by gaming it. We have both worked at schools that have made what we think are bad long-term choices in the interests of improving their rankings and we have studied many firms that have wasted resources trying to be anointed as "Great Places to Work." In order to minimize this waste of resources and the possibility of firms or schools making bad choices, we are committing right now to never do an exercise like this one again and we would strongly discourage anyone else from using our methods in the future. The rankings we are providing are probably relatively hard to game, but distortions could definitely result from trying to do well in our rankings. For example, firms could ignore qualified candidates from lower-ranked schools. More problematically, schools could discourage lawyers from taking jobs other than those in BigLaw (by offering less loan forgiveness, for example.) If our rankings are not repeated, these problems should not materialize.

- Like virtually every other ranking of schools, workplaces, or other institutions, we can only measure the *average* success of an individual school's graduates. We cannot measure the *marginal* or causal effect of a school or firm on its population. Specifically in the case of our school rankings, if a school is particularly attractive to students that are not interested in BigLaw careers, they will not rank well by our measures even if that school does an excellent job of preparing them to practice at BigLaw firms. That is, to the degree that the preferences of the students that attend two different schools differ, our rankings may misrepresent the effect a school will have on an individual student's success. More broadly, our list merely shows which schools best place students at BigLaw firms. It does not necessarily represent that school's value-added in the job market, as highly ranked schools may simply have selected students more likely to be attractive to BigLaw firms.¹⁹
- In some of our rankings, there is admittedly a certain degree of circular logic. That is, to generate rankings of firms, we have to rely on *US News* rankings of school. For some (but not all) of our rankings of schools, we have to rely on Vault rankings of firms. In these cases, our rankings are only improvements over existing rankings if the rankings we use are reliable.

A. Rankings of BigLaw Firms

We first rank the BigLaw firms in our sample. Our ranking here is very simple – we sort the lawyers at each firm by the *US News* ranking of their law schools and then we calculate the median law school rank. We break the many ties by using the fraction of lawyers at a firm that

¹⁹ See Oyer & Schaefer, *supra* note 8 for a more detailed analysis of the effects of going to a prestigious law school and the relative importance of selection and value-added.

went to Harvard, Stanford, or Yale law schools (which are consistently ranked as the top 3 law schools by *US News*.) *US News* only ranked 99 schools in 2006 and lumped the others together into higher tiers. We code any school outside the top 99 as rank of 100, though the exact rank is irrelevant when looking at the median. Table 3 presents our ranking of the firms in our BigLaw sample, as well as an additional ranking from Vault and a measure of firm success from *American Lawyer*.

The table shows that eight firms tied with their median lawyer having gone to the fourth ranked law school. Four is a large focal point for medians because two large schools with many lawyers in our sample (Columbia and NYU) tied for fourth in the 2006 *US News* rankings. We break the logjam at the top of these rankings using the fraction of a firm's lawyers that went to a top 3 school (Yale, Harvard, or Stanford.) Munger Tolles is highest ranked by this measure (46%), followed by Wachtell Lipton (34%). The other firms with a median lawyer from the fourth ranked schools in Table 3 all have between 21% and 28.1% of their lawyers from a top 3 school. Munger Tolles is the only one of these firms that is not in the Vault Top 20, perhaps because it is small and only operates on the West Coast. Irell Manella, another small West Coast firm, also fares much better by our ranking than it does in Vault's ranking.²⁰

Comparing the first two columns of the table, we see a few outliers that are highly ranked by Vault despite not having a set of lawyers from the most prestigious schools and vice versa. Patterson Belknap, Farella Braun, Howard Rice, Quinn Emanuel, and Kramer Levin all rank very highly by our measure but were not ranked by Vault. These firms are all fairly small and some are exclusively on the West Coast. Kramer Levin is primarily in New York and is fairly

²⁰ Size alone does not lead to a less favorable Vault ranking, given that the number one ranked Vault firm (Wachtell Lipton) has fewer than 200 attorneys.

large, so it is not clear how they are able to attract graduates of such prestigious schools without being recognized (at least not recognized consistently) by Vault.

The lowest ranked firm by our measure that was ranked by Vault is Reed Smith. They are tied for 178 in our rankings, with their median lawyer graduating from one of the seven schools tied for forty-third in the *US News* rankings (University of Alabama, American University, University of Arizona, University of California – Hastings, University of Colorado, Southern Methodist University, and Tulane University.)

Turning to the third column, there are a few firms that are noteworthy outliers in that they have Revenue/Lawyer similar to firms that rank in our Top 20 and yet they rank much lower by our measure. These cases generally seem to be firms with an unusual specialty that may not be of interest to a wide variety of lawyers. For example, Fragomen Del Rey is an immigration law firm. Their revenues per lawyer are extremely high but we rank them 239th. The median Fragomen lawyer went to Rutgers' Camden campus, yet generates over \$1million of revenue. Similarly, Townsend and Townsend specializes in intellectual property law and its lawyers average nearly \$1million of revenue, despite the firm ranking 178 by our measure (one of the firms tied with Reed Smith.)

Turning to the bottom of Table 3, there are four BigLaw firms with more than half their lawyers coming from unranked firms. These are Jackson Kelly (which is concentrated in West Virginia and Kentucky), Morrison Mahoney (a New England litigation specialist), Plunkett Cooney (which serves a wide array of mid-sized cities in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio), and Steptoe and Johnson (another West Virginia firm which should not be confused with the DC-based firm of the same name).

The close correlation between our rankings, Vault rankings, and revenues per lawyer indicate that law school quality is closely associated with firm prestige and financial success. The differences between our rankings and these other metrics indicate that Vault's methods place a great deal of emphasis on size and put West Coast firms at a disadvantage. Finally, it appears that getting the best and brightest in terms of raw legal talent from the top schools may not be as important when carving out a high-end niche such as immigration or IP law.

B. Rankings of Law Schools

We now use the distribution of law schools attended by the BigLaw lawyers to rank those law schools. We present six different rankings, all of which are highly correlated with one another, and a composite ranking that is simply the average of the other six rankings. Some of our rankings have the advantage of using no other rankings. That is, we rank schools based on the total number of lawyers, partners, or recent hires at BigLaw firms. These rankings do not rely on any ranking of the firms beyond the fact that they qualify as BigLaw. We also provide rankings that adjust for firm prestige and, therefore, rely on Vault rankings.

1. General BigLaw-Based Rankings

Table 4 presents our composite law school ranking. It also shows the three rankings that use our entire BigLaw sample and, as a result, do not rely on any other rankings. Subject to the potential noise we mentioned earlier, we believe these rankings can be interpreted as indicating which schools have had the most success at placing lawyers in BigLaw firms. In all of our rankings, we measure the number of lawyers at BigLaw firms (or a set of BigLaw firms) as a proportion of all graduates of that school from 1970 to 2005 (or, in one case, from 2001 to 2005).

Our composite ranking indicates that, using all six measures, the University of Chicago law school ranks first. This is somewhat surprising, given that we noted three schools that typically rank above Chicago elsewhere. But, overall, the top schools in our rankings are generally quite similar to *US News* rankings. Two top *US News* schools that do not fare as well by our measure are Stanford and UC Berkeley's Boalt Hall, probably due to the East Coast focus of BigLaw firms. Other major California law schools, including University of Southern California and the University of California campuses in Los Angeles, Davis, and San Francisco (Hastings), also fare much worse in our BigLaw rankings than they do in *US News* rankings. The schools that are in states that border the Pacific Ocean rank twelve places lower in our BigLaw rankings than they do in *US News*. There is some bias in favor of East Coast schools, as evidenced by some schools in or near New York and Washington that we rank much higher than their *US News* rankings. Even with these geographic BigLaw effects, our composite ranking is quite similar to *US News*. Among the 99 schools ranked by *US News*, the correlation between their ranking and ours is 0.786.

The second ranking in Table 4 is based on what fraction of all graduates of a school are partners at BigLaw firms. By this measure, Yale ranks first. However, given the potential noise and the closeness of the first three schools, it is more appropriate to say that Yale, Harvard, and Chicago are all essentially tied with 17% of their graduates being partners at BigLaw firms in 2008. These three schools ranked first, third, and sixth in the 2006 *US News* rankings, so our measure is very close to theirs at the top. The second ranked *US News* school, Stanford, ranks seventh by our measure with 12% of its graduates working as BigLaw partners. Eight of our Top 10 overlap with the *US News* Top 10. We rank Duke and Northwestern in our Top 10 while *US News* has them just missing that cutoff. The more noteworthy differences are that *US News* ranks

NYU fourth and Berkeley tied for eighth, while we rank them twelfth and seventeenth, respectively. The NYU difference is probably due to NYU's rise to prominence being a relatively recent phenomenon, so that their alumni from the 1970's and 1980's did not have the success of more recent graduates. This is consistent with our rankings of more recent graduates, where NYU fares better.

There are a few noteworthy differences between these partner rankings and the next ranking, which is the total number of lawyers in our BigLaw sample as a fraction of a school's graduates. Chicago, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia rank as the top 4 and all have much higher scores by this measure than other schools. Stanford and the University of Virginia both fare noticeably worse by this measure than they did by the partner measure. This could indicate that these schools are becoming less successful at placing graduates in BigLaw, given their success with those that graduated longer ago (that is, partners.) Alternatively, their graduates may be more successful at making partner and/or more likely to remain in BigLaw conditional on working there. NYU and Fordham, on the other hand, score much better on the total lawyer measure than they do on the partner measure. Again, there are both positive and negative interpretations of this difference.

2. Prestige-Adjusted Rankings

Table 5 presents rankings that adjust for the prestige of the BigLaw firms. The first (second) column shows rankings based on the fraction of a school's graduates that are partners in a Vault Top 20 (100) firm. The final column shows the fraction that work at *American Lawyer*

200 firms, weighting each lawyer by the revenue-per-lawyer at his/her firm.²¹ By any of these three measures, Yale, Harvard, and Chicago are the top three and they outrank all other schools by a considerable margin. Lawyers from these schools are four (two) times more likely to be Vault 20 (100) partners than graduates of the tenth ranked school. They are about ten (four) times more likely to be Vault 20 (100) partners than graduates of the twenty-fifth ranked school. Note that, beyond about fifty schools, all schools rank extremely low by all these measures and it's reasonable to think of differences among schools as largely noise.

We summarize the key results of our BigLaw rankings as follows:

- The University of Chicago Law School, Harvard Law School, and Yale Law School, relative to their sizes, are far and away the most well represented schools in BigLaw firms. This is true for BigLaw firms in general and it is especially true for the most prestigious firms and those that generate the most revenue per lawyer.
- *US News* law school rankings are generally good indications of how successful a school is at placing graduates in BigLaw firms.
- BigLaw firms prefer schools near large East Coast legal centers and have relatively low representation from schools on the West Coast.

Conclusion

A highly lucrative, large, and well-known segment of the legal market is the BigLaw market of large firms, primarily in large American cities. We have attempted to provide a profile of BigLaw firms and the lawyers that worked for them, as of the Summer of 2008. We used a

²¹ Specifically, this measure adds the revenue-per-lawyer for each lawyer from a given school, counting lawyers whose firms are not in the *AmLaw* 200 as zero, and then divides by number of graduates of the school. We then normalize this measure so that the top ranked school, Yale, has a score of one by this metric.

dataset of over 100,000 lawyers at almost 300 large firms to look at where these lawyers went to school, where they practice, and their demographics. We showed that there are large differences among the backgrounds of lawyers based on the prestige of the firm they work at and the school they attended. Lawyers at the most prestigious and most financially successful firms went to better law schools, traveled further from school to work, and work in larger centers of legal activity than their counterparts at less high-profile firms.

We also used the schools lawyers graduated from to rank the firms they work for and the firms they work for to rank the schools they attended. We found that several firms hire primarily from the top-ranked few law schools while many other BigLaw firms hire largely from schools that are not near the top of school rankings. Our school rankings show that the law schools at the University of Chicago, Harvard, and Yale are clearly the best represented schools in BigLaw firms. They have more than their share of lawyers and partners at the full sample of BigLaw firms and especially at those that are most prestigious.

There has been a great deal of discussion and speculation about major changes that have affected BigLaw and will change these firms even more dramatically going forward. At this point, however, there is still a very strong connection between top law schools and top law firms. While there are plenty of BigLaw lawyers from lower-ranked schools, the top schools still dominate these firms and especially the most prestigious of these firms.

Table 1A**Summary Statistics By Firm Tier -- Partners**

	Entire Sample	Tier I	Tier 2	Tier 3
Female	18.4%	18.3%	18.9%	18.0%
Graduation Year	1985 (9.5)	1985 (9.4)	1985 (9.5)	1985 (9.7)
Top 20 Law School	46.3%	59.8%	37.1%	30.4%
Elite Undergrad	30.5%	38.5%	25.1%	21.0%
Distances (miles): Undergrad to Law School	492 (711)	546 (773)	459 (666)	411 (603)
Undergrad to Current Office	564 (776)	643 (858)	516 (711)	446 (625)
Law School to Current Office	484 (770)	561 (857)	448 (721)	369 (602)
Specialties: Litigator	45.1%	43.4%	45.7%	47.7%
Securities	19.0%	25.1%	14.9%	11.6%
Labor and Employment	13.3%	8.8%	18.0%	16.1%
Work in Top 4 Law Market	40.5%	59.8%	30.6%	12.7%
Work in State Capital	20.7%	14.5%	22.5%	31.8%

Table 1B
Summary Statistics By Firm Tier -- Associates

	Entire Sample	Tier I	Tier 2	Tier 3
Female	42.6%	42.2%	43.8%	42.5%
Graduation Year	2002 (6.0)	2002 (6.0)	2002 (5.6)	2002 (6.5)
Top 20 Law School	43.3%	54.7%	27.4%	20.9%
Elite Undergrad	28.4%	34.5%	20.0%	16.4%
Distances (miles):				
Undergrad to Law School	597 (798)	653 (845)	543 (739)	423 (617)
Undergrad to Current Office	610 (820)	672 (872)	544 (748)	424 (629)
Law School to Current Office	469 (788)	525 (847)	414 (716)	318 (579)
Specialties:				
Litigator	41.8%	40.3%	41.3%	50.2%
Securities	11.0%	12.5%	9.0%	7.4%
Labor and Employment	9.5%	6.3%	15.2%	13.2%
Work in Top 4 Law Market	48.9%	62.4%	34.0%	14.8%
Work in State Capital	17.3%	12.9%	21.6%	29.6%

Table 2A
Summary Statistics By Law School Tier -- Partners

	Top 10	Other Top 40	Other
Female	15.1%	26.3%	21.1%
Graduation Year	1983 (10.1)	1991 (11.6)	1986 (8.9)
Tier I Firm	64.7%	53.9%	31.2%
Elite Undergrad	52.8%	29.2%	14.3%
Distances (miles):			
Undergrad to Law School	622 (850)	474 (646)	394 (620)
Undergrad to Current Office	672 (893)	561 (738)	468 (681)
Law School to Current Office	708 (941)	460 (708)	324 (615)
Specialties:			
Litigator	43.5%	41.9%	47.8%
Securities	24.8%	17.2%	14.2%
Labor and Employment	10.0%	12.2%	15.9%
Work in Top 4 Law Market	54.9%	43.8%	28.5%
Work in State Capital	15.4%	27.2%	20.0%

Table 2B
Summary Statistics By Law School Tier -- Associates

	Top 10	Other Top 40	Other
Female	40.2%	35.2%	44.4%
Graduation Year	2002 (7.9)	1997 (10.6)	2002 (5.2)
Tier I Firm	82.2%	60.3%	44.6%
Elite Undergrad	48.8%	29.7%	14.0%
Distances (miles):			
Undergrad to Law School	775 (949)	527 (702)	471 (698)
Undergrad to Current Office	744 (946)	586 (766)	509 (735)
Law School to Current Office	705 (992)	473 (722)	309 (629)
Specialties:			
Litigator	40.7%	41.2%	43.4%
Securities	11.5%	14.5%	9.4%
Labor and Employment	6.2%	10.7%	11.7%
Work in Top 4 Law Market	65.6%	47.3%	36.0%
Work in State Capital	10.1%	25.4%	18.2%

Table 3
Law Firm Rankings Based On *US News* School Rankings

Firm	Rank	Median Law School Rank	Big 3Share	Vault Rank	Revenue/Lawyer (\$000)
Munger Tolles	1	4	46%	49	\$1,025
Wachtell Lipton	2	4	34%	1	\$2,455
Davis Polk	3	4	28%	5	\$1,200
Cleary Gottlieb	4	4	28%	8	\$975
Cravath Swaine	5	4	26%	2	\$1,355
Sullivan Cromwell	6	4	25%	3	\$1,565
Debevoise Plimpton	7	4	24%	13	\$1,005
Paul Weiss	8	4	21%	17	\$1,035
Williams Connolly	9	7	33%	16	\$955
Simpson Thacher	10	7	18%	6	\$1,200
Patterson Belknap	11	7	15%	n/a	\$825
Covington Burling	12	8	30%	10	\$825
Quinn Emanuel	13	8	28%	n/a	\$1,020
Irell Manella	14	8	26%	58	\$1,050
Farella Braun	15	8	23%	n/a	n/a
Howard Rice	16	8	22%	n/a	n/a
Gibson Dunn	17	8	15%	18	\$1,050
Ropes Gray	18	11	26%	24	\$855
Boies Schiller	19	11	18%	39	\$980
Latham Watkins	20	11	15%	7	\$920
Hughes Hubbard	21	11	13%	90	\$835
Jenner Block	22	12	18%	50	\$760
Kirkland Ellis	23	12	14%	11	\$1,035
Kramer Levin	24	12	11%	n/a	\$850
Willkie Farr	25	12	10%	37	\$970
Wilmer Cutler	26	12.5	24%	14	\$890
Heller Ehrman	27	13	20%	59	\$845
Morrison Foerster	28	13	17%	23	\$820
Sidley Austin	29	13	13%	15	\$810
Skadden Arps	30	13	13%	4	\$1,095
Cahill Gordon	31	13	13%	56	\$1,075
Fried Frank	32	13	13%	28	\$930
O'Melveny Myers	33	13.5	17%	20	\$830
Foley Hoag	34	14	25%	n/a	\$635
Arnold Porter	35	14	19%	19	\$855
Fenwick West	36	14	18%	88	\$710
Wilson Sonsini	37	14	17%	35	\$790
Steptoe Johnson	38	14	16%	68	\$800
Cooley Godward	39	14	14%	52	\$770

Table 3
Law Firm Rankings Based On US News School Rankings

Firm	Rank	Median Law School Rank	Big 3Share	Vault Rank	Revenue/Lawyer (\$000)
Hogan Hartson	40	14	14%	29	\$765
Shearman Sterling	41	14	14%	12	\$1,010
Choate Hall	42	14	13%	96	\$850
Curtis	43	14	13%	n/a	n/a
Dow Lohnes	44	14	11%	n/a	\$725
Orrick Herrington	45	14	11%	38	\$795
Kaye Scholer	46	14	7%	64	\$865
Chadbourne Parke	47	14	5%	72	\$715
Goulston Storrs	48	15	26%	n/a	n/a
Mayer Brown	49	15	12%	26	\$795
Milbank Tweed	50	15	11%	25	\$1,110
White Case	51	15	8%	22	\$665
Dewey Ballantine	52	15	8%	30	\$820
Schiff Hardin	53	15	8%	n/a	\$615
Pillsbury Winthrop	54	16	13%	48	\$770
Vinson Elkins	55	16	12%	51	\$805
Baker Botts	56	16	11%	40	\$745
Dechert	57	16	8%	55	\$810
Brown McCarroll	58	16	1%	n/a	n/a
Wiley Rein	59	17	11%	n/a	\$1,520
Sheppard Mullin	60	17	10%	n/a	\$715
Jeffer Mangels	61	17	9%	n/a	\$725
Paul Hastings	62	17	9%	32	\$830
Akin Gump	63	17	9%	31	\$840
Nossaman	64	17	8%	n/a	n/a
Manatt Phelps	65	17	7%	n/a	\$750
Loeb Loeb	66	17	6%	n/a	\$795
Goodwin Procter	67	19	14%	54	\$815
Faegre Benson	68	19	13%	n/a	\$545
Bingham McCutchen	69	19	12%	67	\$830
Fish Richardson	70	19	11%	62	\$790
Crowell Moring	71	19	10%	78	\$615
McDermott Will	72	19	9%	46	\$875
Dorsey Whitney	73	19	8%	81	\$585
Winston Strawn	74	19	8%	34	\$765
Knobbe Martens	75	19	7%	n/a	\$565
McKee Nelson	76	19	7%	n/a	\$1,190
Katten Muchin	77	19	7%	83	\$695
Dickstein Shapiro	78	19	6%	n/a	\$785

Table 3
Law Firm Rankings Based On US News School Rankings

Firm	Rank	Median Law School Rank	Big 3Share	Vault Rank	Revenue/Lawyer (\$000)
Fredrikson Byron	79	19	5%	n/a	n/a
Gray Plant	80	19	4%	n/a	n/a
Briggs Morgan	81	19	3%	n/a	n/a
Oppenheimer	82	19	3%	n/a	n/a
Bass Berry	83	19	3%	n/a	n/a
Sullivan Worcester	84	22	20%	n/a	n/a
Wiggin Dana	85	22	12%	n/a	n/a
Proskauer Rose	86	22	9%	44	\$790
Honigman Miller	87	22	8%	n/a	\$665
Foley Lardner	88	22	8%	66	\$725
Jones Day	89	22	7%	21	\$610
Sutherland Asbill	90	22	7%	99	\$680
Sonnenschein Nath	91	22	7%	61	\$705
Allen Matkins	92	22	6%	n/a	\$715
Fulbright Jaworski	93	22	6%	43	\$655
Leonard Street	94	22	6%	n/a	n/a
Hunton Williams	95	22	6%	70	\$655
Morgan Lewis	96	22	6%	41	\$770
Cadwalader					
Wickersham	97	22	5%	36	\$1,000
Wildman Harrold	98	22	5%	n/a	\$550
Howrey	99	22	5%	69	\$825
Stroock Stroock	100	22	4%	77	\$800
Robins Kaplan	101	22	4%	n/a	\$715
Kenyon Kenyon	102	22	4%	n/a	\$670
Finnegan Henderson	103	22	3%	85	\$945
Chapman Cutler	104	22	2%	n/a	\$590
Bracewell Giuliani	105	22	2%	n/a	\$605
Kelley Drye	106	24.5	5%	94	\$670
King Spalding	107	26	8%	33	\$780
Alston Bird	108	26	7%	57	\$660
Arent Fox	109	26	5%	93	\$625
Locke Lord	110	26	5%	n/a	n/a
Schulte Roth	111	26	4%	82	\$925
Morris Manning	112	26	3%	n/a	\$610
Arnall Golden	113	26	3%	n/a	n/a
Garvey Schubert	114	27	13%	n/a	n/a
Nutter McClennen	115	27	13%	n/a	n/a
Davis Wright	116	27	11%	n/a	\$495

Table 3
Law Firm Rankings Based On US News School Rankings

Firm	Rank	Median Law School Rank	Big 3Share	Vault Rank	Revenue/Lawyer (\$000)
Kirkpatrick Lockhart	117	27	10%	79	\$605
Perkins Coie	118	27	10%	75	\$610
Edwards Angell	119	27	9%	n/a	\$620
Mintz Levin	120	27	8%	92	\$660
Dla Piper	121	27	8%	65	\$755
Hinckley Allen	122	27	7%	n/a	n/a
Bryan Cave	123	27	7%	76	\$560
Kilpatrick Stockton	124	27	7%	89	\$580
Patton Boggs	125	27	7%	74	\$595
Neal Gerber	126	27	6%	n/a	n/a
Brown Rudnick	127	27	6%	n/a	\$720
Richards Layton	128	27	5%	n/a	n/a
Powell Goldstein	129	27	5%	n/a	\$500
McGuirewoods	130	27	4%	84	\$545
Moore Van Allen	131	27	3%	n/a	\$600
Warner Norcross	132	27	3%	n/a	n/a
Seyfarth Shaw	133	27	3%	n/a	\$570
Parker Poe	134	27	3%	n/a	n/a
Troutman Sanders	135	27	2%	98	\$535
Williams Mullen	136	27	1%	n/a	\$485
Bell Boyd	137	29.5	5%	n/a	\$560
Holme Roberts	138	32	13%	n/a	n/a
Stoel Rives	139	32	8%	n/a	\$480
Shipman Goodwin	140	32	8%	n/a	n/a
Kasowitz Benson	141	32	7%	n/a	\$750
Pryor Cashman	142	32	7%	n/a	n/a
Quarles Brady	143	32	6%	n/a	\$485
Nixon Peabody	144	32	6%	80	\$650
Thelen Reid	145	32	5%	87	\$665
Godfrey Kahn	146	32	5%	n/a	n/a
Vedder Price	147	32	5%	n/a	\$705
Venable	148	32	5%	100	\$620
McKenna Long	149	32	4%	n/a	\$600
Thacher Proffitt	150	32	4%	n/a	\$705
Reinhart	151	32	3%	n/a	n/a
Varnum	152	32	1%	n/a	n/a
Luce Forward	153	34	7%	n/a	\$605
Dickinson Wright	154	34	4%	n/a	n/a
Smith Gambrell	155	34	2%	n/a	n/a

Table 3
Law Firm Rankings Based On US News School Rankings

Firm	Rank	Median Law School Rank	Big 3Share	Vault Rank	Revenue/Lawyer (\$000)
Miller Martin	156	34	2%	n/a	n/a
Ballard Spahr	157	37	8%	n/a	\$560
Baker Daniels	158	37	4%	n/a	\$475
Barnes Thornburg	159	37	4%	n/a	\$430
Vorys Sater	160	39	6%	n/a	\$435
Squire Sanders	161	39	6%	91	\$620
Drinker Biddle	162	39	5%	n/a	\$580
Baker Hostetler	163	39	5%	95	\$430
Porter Wright	164	39	3%	n/a	\$450
Schottenstein Zox	165	39	1%	n/a	n/a
Butzel Long	166	40	3%	n/a	n/a
Akerman Senterfitt	167	41	3%	n/a	\$520
Shutts Bowen	168	41	3%	n/a	n/a
Carlton Fields	169	41	2%	n/a	\$505
Fowler White	170	41	2%	n/a	n/a
Shumaker Loop	171	41	2%	n/a	n/a
Gunster	172	41	2%	n/a	n/a
Epstein Becker	173	42	5%	n/a	\$530
Duane Morris	174	42	5%	n/a	\$600
Thompson Hine	175	42	5%	n/a	\$475
Miles Stockbridge	176	42	0%	n/a	n/a
Whiteford Taylor	177	42	0%	n/a	n/a
Lane Powell	178	43	7%	n/a	n/a
Sherman Howard	179	43	7%	n/a	n/a
Sills Cummis	179	43	7%	n/a	n/a
Bradley Arant	181	43	6%	n/a	n/a
Townsend Townsend	182	43	6%	n/a	\$940
Holland Hart	183	43	6%	n/a	\$465
Andrews Kurth	184	43	6%	n/a	\$660
Stearns Weaver	185	43	4%	n/a	n/a
Reed Smith	186	43	4%	86	\$650
Buchalter Nemer	187	43	3%	n/a	n/a
Fennemore Craig	188	43	3%	n/a	n/a
Thompson Knight	189	43	3%	n/a	\$565
Snell Wilmer	190	43	3%	n/a	\$500
Haynes Boone	191	43	3%	n/a	\$585
Dykema Gossett	192	43	3%	n/a	\$460
Jackson Walker	193	43	3%	n/a	\$505
Balch Bingham	194	43	2%	n/a	n/a

Table 3
Law Firm Rankings Based On US News School Rankings

Firm	Rank	Median Law School Rank	Big 3Share	Vault Rank	Revenue/Lawyer (\$000)
Jones Walker	195	43	2%	n/a	n/a
Gardere Wynne	196	43	2%	n/a	\$635
Strasburger	197	43	2%	n/a	n/a
Burr Forman	198	43	1%	n/a	n/a
Winstead Sechrest	199	43	0%	n/a	\$565
Waller Lansden	200	43	0%	n/a	n/a
Murtha Cullina	201	50	13%	n/a	n/a
Day Berry	202	50	5%	n/a	\$555
Robinson Cole	203	50	3%	n/a	n/a
Fitzpatrick Celia	204	50	2%	n/a	\$730
Ulmer Berne	205	51	4%	n/a	n/a
Benesch	206	51	4%	n/a	n/a
Calfee	207	51	4%	n/a	n/a
Lowenstein Sandler	208	53	11%	n/a	\$640
Frost Brown	209	53	5%	n/a	\$390
Taft	210	53	5%	n/a	n/a
Blank Rome	211	53	4%	n/a	\$590
Fisher Phillips	212	53	3%	n/a	n/a
Ogletree Deakins	213	53	2%	n/a	\$450
Jackson Lewis	214	53	1%	n/a	\$485
Roetzel Andress	215	53	1%	n/a	n/a
Broad Cassel	216	53	1%	n/a	n/a
Montgomery					
McCracken	217	54.5	10%	n/a	n/a
McCarter English	218	55.5	8%	n/a	\$510
Dinsmore Shohl	219	55.5	2%	n/a	\$400
Wolf Block	220	58	6%	n/a	\$540
Schnader	221	58	5%	n/a	n/a
Robbins Geller	222	58	4%	n/a	n/a
Pepper Hamilton	223	58	4%	n/a	\$640
Stradley Ronon	224	58	3%	n/a	n/a
Saul Ewing	225	58	2%	n/a	\$515
Lewis Rice	226	60	4%	n/a	n/a
Eckert Seamans	227	60	3%	n/a	n/a
Buchanan Ingersoll	228	60	3%	n/a	\$535
Armstrong Teasdale	229	60	2%	n/a	n/a
Stevens Lee	230	60	2%	n/a	\$700
Husch Eppenberger	231	60	2%	n/a	\$440
Baker Donelson	232	60	2%	n/a	\$495

Table 3
Law Firm Rankings Based On US News School Rankings

Firm	Rank	Median Law School Rank	Big 3Share	Vault Rank	Revenue/Lawyer (\$000)
Post Schell	233	60	2%	n/a	n/a
Fox Rothschild	234	60	2%	n/a	\$485
Ice Miller	235	60	2%	n/a	\$445
Cozen Oconnor	236	60	1%	n/a	\$465
Sedgwick Detert	237	60	1%	n/a	\$470
White Williams	238	60	1%	n/a	n/a
Greenebaum	239	65	3%	n/a	n/a
Buckingham Doolittle	240	65	3%	n/a	n/a
Adorno Yoss	241	65	3%	n/a	n/a
Gordon Rees	242	65	3%	n/a	\$450
Bowman Brooke	243	65	3%	n/a	n/a
Ruden McClosky	244	65	1%	n/a	n/a
Stites Harbison	245	65	1%	n/a	n/a
Fragomen Del Rey	246	65	1%	n/a	\$1,070
Wilentz	247	70	5%	n/a	n/a
Gibbons	248	70	4%	n/a	n/a
Riker Danzig	249	70	2%	n/a	n/a
Stinson Morrison	250	70	2%	n/a	\$415
McElroy Deutsch	251	70	2%	n/a	n/a
Hinshaw Culbertson	252	70	2%	n/a	\$365
Shook Hardy	253	70	2%	n/a	\$595
Kutak Rock	254	70	2%	n/a	\$410
Lewis Brisbois	255	70	1%	n/a	\$340
Polsinelli Shughart	256	70	1%	n/a	n/a
Clausen Miller	257	70	0%	n/a	n/a
Marshall Dennehey	257	70	0%	n/a	n/a
Bullivant Houser	259	77	2%	n/a	n/a
Bingham McHale	260	77	1%	n/a	n/a
Miller Canfield	261	80	5%	n/a	\$415
Bond Schoeneck	262	80	4%	n/a	n/a
Hiscock Barclay	263	80	3%	n/a	n/a
Phillips Lytle	264	80	1%	n/a	n/a
Rivkin Radler	265	80	1%	n/a	n/a
Harris Beach	266	80	1%	n/a	n/a
Wilson Elser	267	80	0%	n/a	\$320
Ropers Majeski	268	87	4%	n/a	n/a
Phelps Dunbar	269	87	2%	n/a	n/a
McGlinchey Stafford	270	87	1%	n/a	n/a
Adams Reese	271	87	0%	n/a	\$420

Table 3
Law Firm Rankings Based On *US News* School Rankings

Firm	Rank	Median Law School Rank	Big 3Share	Vault Rank	Revenue/ Lawyer (\$000)
Nelson Mullins	272	93	2%	n/a	\$495
Haynsworth Sinkler	273	97	3%	n/a	n/a
Nexsen Pruet	274	97	1%	n/a	n/a
Morrison Mahoney	275	100	2%	n/a	n/a
Steptoe Johnson	276	100	1%	n/a	n/a
Jackson Kelly	277	100	0%	n/a	n/a
Plunkett Cooney	277	100	0%	n/a	n/a

Table 4
School Rankings Based on All Firms

	Composite Rank	2006 US News Rank	Partners/Alumni	Lawyers/Alumni
University of Chicago	1	6	2 0.169	1 0.322
Harvard University (MA)	2	3	3 0.169	2 0.314
Yale University(CT)	3	1	1 0.170	3 0.309
Columbia University (NY)	4	4	6 0.128	4 0.309
University of Virginia	5	8	4 0.136	7 0.265
New York University	6	4	12 0.107	8 0.263
University of Pennsylvania	7	7	9 0.121	5 0.287
Stanford University (CA)	8	2	7 0.125	11 0.245
University of Michigan -- Ann Arbor	9	8	5 0.134	9 0.259
Northwestern University(IL)	10	12	10 0.113	12 0.244
Duke University (NC)	11	11	8 0.122	6 0.267
Cornell University(NY)	12	13	13 0.105	10 0.245
Georgetown University(DC)	13	14	14 0.095	14 0.211
University of California -- Berkeley	14	8	17 0.078	16 0.179
Vanderbilt University(TN)	15	17	11 0.111	13 0.222
George Washington University(DC)	16	19	15 0.086	15 0.192
University of Notre Dame (IN)	17	22	16 0.085	17 0.173
Boston University	18	22	21 0.066	23 0.145
Fordham University(NY)	19	32	30 0.057	18 0.172
Loyola University Chicago	20	70	18 0.070	19 0.152
University of Illinois -- Urbana-Champaign	21	27	22 0.066	27 0.136
University of California -- Los Angeles	22	15	31 0.056	25 0.141
Boston College	23	27	27 0.061	22 0.149
University of Southern California (Gould)	24	17	32 0.056	21 0.150
University of Texas -- Austin	25	16	19 0.070	20 0.150
Emory University(GA)	26	26	26 0.062	26 0.140
Washington and Lee University (VA)	27	22	20 0.068	24 0.142

Table 4
School Rankings Based on All Firms

	Composite Rank	2006 US News Rank	Partners/Alumni	Lawyers/Alumni
Washington University in St. Louis	28	19	35 0.053	28 0.133
Rutgers State University -- Newark (NJ)	29	80	42 0.048	30 0.128
University of California (Hastings)	30	43	44 0.044	42 0.098
Ohio State University (Moritz)	31	39	24 0.066	31 0.127
College of William and Mary (Marshall-Wythe)	32	27	40 0.049	32 0.124
Indiana University -- Bloomington	33	37	23 0.066	33 0.122
University of North Carolina -- Chapel Hill	34	27	34 0.053	36 0.115
University of Minnesota -- Twin Cities	35	19	29 0.058	35 0.119
Villanova University (PA)	36	60	25 0.062	29 0.132
American University (Washington College of Law)(DC)	37	43	49 0.039	37 0.113
Catholic University of America (Columbus)(DC)	38	Tier 3	48 0.041	45 0.093
University of Wisconsin -- Madison	39	32	37 0.050	46 0.092
Southern Methodist University (TX)	40	43	28 0.058	34 0.119
Case Western Reserve University (OH)	41	51	33 0.055	38 0.108
University of Pittsburgh	42	60	43 0.045	44 0.093
Tulane University (2) (LA)	43	43	46 0.043	39 0.106
Syracuse University (NY)	44	Tier 3	47 0.041	48 0.085
University of Georgia	45	34	39 0.049	41 0.100
Temple University (Beasley)(PA)	46	58	38 0.050	40 0.105
St. John's University (NY)	47	80	68 0.031	56 0.079
University of Cincinnati	48	53	36 0.052	43 0.095
University of Iowa	49	22	53 0.037	58 0.077
University of California -- Davis	50	34	75 0.027	60 0.076
Brooklyn Law School(NY)	51	58	77 0.025	51 0.083
Brigham Young University (Clark)(UT)	52	34	78 0.025	62 0.075
University of Maryland	53	42	65 0.033	63 0.075
University of Houston	54	70	59 0.034	55 0.079

Table 4
School Rankings Based on All Firms

	Composite Rank	2006 US News Rank	Partners/Alumni		Lawyers/Alumni	
University of Kansas	55	70	50	0.039	59	0.077
University of Richmond (VA)	56	80	56	0.035	61	0.076
University of Washington	57	27	52	0.038	50	0.083
Wake Forest University (NC)	58	39	55	0.036	52	0.082
DePaul University(IL)	59	80	66	0.032	79	0.061
Cardozo-Yeshiva University(NY)	60	53	101	0.019	54	0.080
University of San Francisco	61	93	64	0.033	66	0.072
Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago-Kent)	62	60	74	0.027	73	0.064
University of Florida (Levin)	63	41	51	0.038	65	0.073
Northeastern University (MA)	64	87	94	0.021	71	0.065
University at Buffalo -- SUNY	65	80	71	0.030	82	0.060
University of South Carolina	66	97	41	0.049	49	0.083
University of Connecticut	67	50	79	0.025	64	0.073
Santa Clara University (CA)	68	87	97	0.020	77	0.062
University of Colorado -- Boulder	69	43	73	0.027	84	0.058
Pepperdine University (McConnell) (CA)	70	87	100	0.019	89	0.053
University of Alabama -- Tuscaloosa	71	43	45	0.044	67	0.070
Hofstra University (NY)	72	Tier 3	93	0.021	85	0.056
University of Miami (FL)	73	65	69	0.031	76	0.063
St. Louis University	74	80	61	0.033	74	0.063
Baylor University(TX)	75	51	72	0.029	83	0.059
George Mason University (VA)	76	37	108	0.017	86	0.055
University of Missouri -- Columbia	77	60	54	0.036	69	0.065
Pennsylvania State University (Dickinson)	78	87	62	0.033	68	0.065
University of San Diego	79	65	98	0.020	96	0.050
Albany Law School-Union University (NY)	80	Tier 3	83	0.023	99	0.047
University of Arizona (Rogers)	81	43	91	0.021	88	0.053

Table 4
School Rankings Based on All Firms

	Composite Rank	2006 US News Rank	Partners/Alumni		Lawyers/Alumni	
University of Kentucky	82	65	57	0.035	78	0.062
Seton Hall University (NJ)	83	70	86	0.022	70	0.065
University of Utah (S.J. Quinney)	84	57	70	0.030	100	0.047
Georgia State University	85	93	80	0.024	57	0.078
Franklin Pierce Law Center (NH)	86	Tier 4	112	0.016	87	0.054
Rutgers State University -- Camden (NJ)	87	65	84	0.023	80	0.061
Loyola Law School(CA)	88	65	114	0.016	108	0.041
Arizona State University	89	53	85	0.023	91	0.052
University of Tennessee -- Knoxville	90	60	63	0.033	81	0.061
New York Law School	91	Tier 3	111	0.016	102	0.046
West Virginia University	92	Tier 4	60	0.034	75	0.063
Duquesne University (PA)	93	Tier 3	89	0.022	101	0.047
Louisiana State University -- Baton Rouge	94	87	76	0.025	103	0.046
University of Missouri -- Kansas City	95	Tier 3	90	0.022	97	0.049
Suffolk University (MA)	96	Tier 4	118	0.016	110	0.040
Wayne State University (MI)	97	Tier 3	67	0.031	90	0.052
University of Denver (Sturm)	98	70	103	0.018	111	0.040
Howard University (DC)	99	Tier 3	151	0.008	98	0.048
John Marshall Law School (IL)	100	Tier 4	105	0.018	118	0.036
Mercer University (GA)	101	87	106	0.017	113	0.040
Marquette University (WI)	102	Tier 3	92	0.021	107	0.044
Indiana University -- Indianapolis	103	77	82	0.024	92	0.052
Texas Tech University	104	Tier 3	107	0.017	112	0.040
Pace University (NY)	105	Tier 3	131	0.012	114	0.038
Florida State University	106	53	96	0.020	105	0.045
University of Louisville (Brandeis) (KY)	107	Tier 3	81	0.024	106	0.044
Quinnipiac University (CT)	108	Tier 3	122	0.015	93	0.051

Table 4
School Rankings Based on All Firms

	Composite Rank	2006 US News Rank	Partners/Alumni		Lawyers/Alumni	
Widener University (DE)	109	Tier 4	95	0.021	104	0.045
University of Mississippi	110	97	87	0.022	109	0.041
Valparaiso University (IN)	111	Tier 4	104	0.018	116	0.036
University of Nebraska -- Lincoln	112	70	88	0.022	117	0.036
University of Detroit Mercy	113	Tier 4	58	0.034	95	0.050
University of Baltimore	114	Tier 4	115	0.016	115	0.038
Vermont Law School	115	Tier 3	130	0.013	128	0.031
Michigan State University	116	Tier 4	109	0.017	72	0.065
Creighton University (NE)	117	Tier 3	102	0.019	122	0.034
University of Oregon	118	70	123	0.015	124	0.032
Drake University (IA)	119	Tier 3	137	0.011	140	0.022
Capital University (OH)	120	Tier 4	110	0.016	119	0.036
Willamette University (Collins) (OR)	121	Tier 3	113	0.016	133	0.028
University of Dayton (OH)	122	Tier 4	121	0.015	120	0.035
South Texas College of Law	123	Tier 4	129	0.013	129	0.031
University of Toledo (OH)	124	93	117	0.016	134	0.027
Lewis and Clark College (Northwestern)(OR)	125	77	120	0.015	132	0.028
Cleveland State University (Cleveland-Marshall)	126	Tier 3	126	0.014	123	0.033
Stetson University (FL)	127	Tier 3	125	0.014	125	0.032
University of the Pacific (McGeorge) (CA)	128	97	127	0.013	137	0.025
Seattle University (also Puget Sound)	129	93	136	0.011	136	0.026
Southwestern University School of Law (CA)	130	Tier 3	134	0.011	139	0.023
University of Memphis (Humphreys)	131	Tier 3	124	0.014	131	0.029
University of Oklahoma	132	80	141	0.010	150	0.019
University of Akron (OH)	133	Tier 3	119	0.015	121	0.034
William Mitchell College of Law (MN)	134	Tier 4	116	0.016	130	0.030
Samford University (Cumberland) (AL)	135	Tier 3	99	0.019	126	0.032

Table 4
School Rankings Based on All Firms

	Composite Rank	2006 US News Rank	Partners/Alumni	Lawyers/Alumni
Ohio Northern University (Pettit)	136	Tier 4	128 0.013	144 0.021
St. Mary's University (TX)	137	Tier 4	140 0.010	143 0.021
University of Arkansas -- Fayetteville	138	Tier 3	148 0.008	149 0.020
Southern Illinois University -- Carbondale	139	Tier 3	135 0.011	154 0.019
University of Nevada -- Las Vegas (Boyd)	140	Tier 3	178 0.000	53 0.081
Gonzaga University (WA)	141	Tier 3	144 0.009	161 0.015
Washburn University (KS)	142	Tier 3	139 0.010	148 0.020
California Western School of Law	143	Tier 4	152 0.008	145 0.021
Chapman University (CA)	144	Tier 4	172 0.002	94 0.050
Western New England College (MA)	145	Tier 4	153 0.008	158 0.017
Golden Gate University (CA)	146	Tier 4	145 0.009	152 0.019
Northern Kentucky University (Chase)	147	Tier 4	132 0.012	135 0.027
New England School of Law (MA)	148	Tier 4	142 0.009	147 0.020
Loyola University New Orleans (2)	149	Tier 3	133 0.012	146 0.020
St. Thomas University (FL)	150	Tier 4	154 0.007	127 0.031
Campbell University (Wiggins) (NC)	151	Tier 4	158 0.006	166 0.014
Nova Southeastern University (Broad)(FL)	152	Tier 4	149 0.008	142 0.021
University of Montana	153	Tier 3	163 0.005	170 0.012
Ave Maria School of Law (MI)	154	Tier 4	178 0.000	47 0.091
Whittier Law School (CA)	155	Tier 4	147 0.009	155 0.018
Western State University[1] (CA)	156	Unranked	138 0.010	153 0.019
Hamline University (MN)	157	Tier 4	143 0.009	151 0.019
University of North Dakota	158	Tier 3	146 0.009	162 0.015
Northern Illinois University	159	Tier 3	150 0.008	167 0.013
University of Tulsa (OK)	160	Tier 4	156 0.007	165 0.014
Touro College (Fuchsberg) (NY)	161	Tier 4	157 0.006	156 0.018
University of Wyoming	162	Tier 4	155 0.007	157 0.017

Table 4
School Rankings Based on All Firms

	Composite Rank	2006 US News Rank	Partners/Alumni		Lawyers/Alumni	
University of Idaho	163	Tier 3	159	0.005	168	0.013
University of New Mexico	164	77	161	0.005	171	0.012
University of Maine	165	Tier 3	164	0.005	174	0.010
Thomas Jefferson School of Law (CA)	166	Tier 4	167	0.003	141	0.022
Mississippi College	167	Tier 4	165	0.004	159	0.016
Roger Williams University (Papitto)(RI)	168	Tier 4	168	0.003	138	0.024
Oklahoma City University	169	Tier 4	160	0.005	175	0.009
Thomas M. Cooley Law School (MI)	170	Tier 4	162	0.005	173	0.010
University of Hawaii (Richardson)	171	93	175	0.001	172	0.011
University of Arkansas -- Little Rock (Bowen)	172	Tier 3	166	0.004	178	0.009
North Carolina Central University	173	Tier 4	169	0.003	169	0.012
CUNY -- Queens College	174	Tier 4	174	0.002	183	0.006
Southern University (LA) (1)	175	Tier 4	173	0.002	176	0.009
Regent University (VA)	176	Tier 4	170	0.003	177	0.009
Texas Southern University (Marshall)	177	Tier 4	176	0.001	179	0.007
Barry University	178	Unranked	178	0.000	160	0.016
Florida International	179	Unranked	178	0.000	163	0.015
University of South Dakota	180	Tier 4	171	0.002	182	0.006
Florida A&M	181	Unranked	178	0.000	164	0.015
Florida Coastal School of Law	182	Tier 4	177	0.001	181	0.006
Texas Wesleyan University	183	Tier 4	178	0.000	180	0.007
Appalachian Law School	184	Unranked	178	0.000	184	0.004

Table 5
School Rankings Adjusted for Firm Prestige

	2001-2005 Lawyers/ 2001-2005 Alumni		Vault 20 Partners/ Alumni		Vault 100 Partners/ Alumni		Partners/Alum rev/lawyer weighted	
University of Chicago	1	0.439	1	0.044	2	0.117	2	0.947
Harvard University (MA)	5	0.383	3	0.037	3	0.116	3	0.945
Yale University(CT)	14	0.295	2	0.040	1	0.123	1	1.000
Columbia University (NY)	4	0.388	4	0.030	4	0.096	4	0.796
University of Virginia	8	0.358	10	0.012	6	0.083	6	0.641
New York University	2	0.400	5	0.021	7	0.071	8	0.610
University of Pennsylvania	3	0.392	8	0.014	12	0.064	7	0.619
Stanford University (CA)	11	0.325	6	0.018	5	0.088	5	0.685
University of Michigan -- Ann Arbor	9	0.356	9	0.014	11	0.064	9	0.580
Northwestern University(IL)	6	0.372	7	0.015	8	0.066	10	0.564
Duke University (NC)	7	0.361	13	0.011	9	0.066	11	0.548
Cornell University(NY)	10	0.355	11	0.011	10	0.065	12	0.510
Georgetown University(DC)	12	0.324	12	0.011	13	0.061	13	0.487
University of California -- Berkeley	15	0.286	14	0.008	15	0.050	15	0.408
Vanderbilt University(TN)	13	0.296	24	0.003	16	0.038	16	0.356
George Washington University(DC)	19	0.250	17	0.007	14	0.050	14	0.436
University of Notre Dame (IN)	21	0.237	21	0.006	20	0.034	17	0.332
Boston University	17	0.263	20	0.007	17	0.037	20	0.310
Fordham University(NY)	16	0.270	18	0.007	18	0.037	21	0.303
Loyola University Chicago	28	0.185	23	0.004	25	0.029	19	0.312
University of Illinois -- Urbana-Champaign	24	0.215	16	0.008	21	0.034	23	0.303
University of California -- Los Angeles	23	0.223	15	0.008	19	0.035	22	0.303
Boston College	20	0.237	22	0.005	22	0.033	25	0.273
University of Southern California (Gould)	18	0.250	19	0.007	24	0.032	24	0.291
University of Texas -- Austin	27	0.209	40	0.002	23	0.032	18	0.316
Emory University(GA)	22	0.237	36	0.002	26	0.027	26	0.244

Table 5
School Rankings Adjusted for Firm Prestige

	2001-2005 Lawyers/ 2001-2005 Alumni		Vault 20 Partners/ Alumni		Vault 100 Partners/ Alumni		Partners/Alum rev/lawyer weighted	
Washington and Lee University (VA)	33	0.170	46	0.001	27	0.026	27	0.234
Washington University in St. Louis	25	0.210	34	0.002	32	0.023	32	0.204
Rutgers State University -- Newark (NJ)	26	0.209	28	0.003	42	0.017	38	0.185
University of California (Hastings)	31	0.176	30	0.002	30	0.023	31	0.211
Ohio State University (Moritz)	41	0.145	44	0.002	35	0.022	35	0.198
College of William and Mary (Marshall-Wythe)	32	0.170	41	0.002	29	0.024	36	0.194
Indiana University -- Bloomington	36	0.152	38	0.002	51	0.014	29	0.221
University of North Carolina -- Chapel Hill	30	0.180	49	0.001	31	0.023	34	0.198
University of Minnesota -- Twin Cities	34	0.168	31	0.002	45	0.015	43	0.157
Villanova University (PA)	29	0.180	54	0.001	54	0.013	30	0.212
American University (Washington College of Law)(DC)	42	0.141	25	0.003	33	0.022	37	0.189
Catholic University of America (Columbus)(DC)	57	0.117	27	0.003	28	0.026	33	0.200
University of Wisconsin -- Madison	53	0.119	26	0.003	38	0.019	39	0.183
Southern Methodist University (TX)	35	0.167	86	0.000	40	0.018	28	0.226
Case Western Reserve University (OH)	44	0.136	56	0.001	37	0.020	44	0.154
University of Pittsburgh	51	0.121	60	0.001	39	0.019	41	0.171
Tulane University (2) (LA)	40	0.145	52	0.001	55	0.012	53	0.133
Syracuse University (NY)	62	0.110	39	0.002	47	0.015	54	0.131
University of Georgia	54	0.118	97	0.000	34	0.022	40	0.180
Temple University (Beasley)(PA)	45	0.135	70	0.001	70	0.009	42	0.162
St. John's University (NY)	59	0.116	32	0.002	46	0.015	49	0.142
University of Cincinnati	61	0.111	76	0.001	58	0.011	45	0.153
University of Iowa	47	0.128	47	0.001	59	0.011	56	0.131
University of California -- Davis	39	0.147	48	0.001	49	0.014	55	0.131
Brooklyn Law School(NY)	49	0.125	42	0.002	52	0.013	59	0.122
Brigham Young University (Clark)(UT)	37	0.151	35	0.002	63	0.010	65	0.107
University of Maryland	50	0.122	71	0.001	41	0.017	52	0.134

Table 5
School Rankings Adjusted for Firm Prestige

	2001-2005 Lawyers/ 2001-2005 Alumni		Vault 20 Partners/ Alumni		Vault 100 Partners/ Alumni		Partners/Alum rev/lawyer weighted	
University of Houston	52	0.121	89	0.000	50	0.014	48	0.151
University of Kansas	65	0.095	57	0.001	74	0.008	57	0.130
University of Richmond (VA)	83	0.075	82	0.000	36	0.021	46	0.152
University of Washington	60	0.112	109	0.000	44	0.016	50	0.141
Wake Forest University (NC)	43	0.139	110	0.000	48	0.015	60	0.120
DePaul University(IL)	87	0.071	33	0.002	53	0.013	51	0.140
Cardozo-Yeshiva University(NY)	38	0.149	43	0.002	67	0.010	71	0.094
University of San Francisco	72	0.086	92	0.000	43	0.017	47	0.151
Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago-Kent)	82	0.076	37	0.002	57	0.011	63	0.116
University of Florida (Levin)	69	0.092	88	0.000	61	0.011	66	0.106
Northeastern University (MA)	56	0.117	50	0.001	62	0.011	75	0.087
University at Buffalo -- SUNY	88	0.069	45	0.002	56	0.012	73	0.092
University of South Carolina	67	0.094	123	0.000	85	0.006	58	0.128
University of Connecticut	48	0.126	67	0.001	88	0.006	85	0.071
Santa Clara University (CA)	58	0.116	64	0.001	65	0.010	72	0.092
University of Colorado -- Boulder	79	0.078	55	0.001	73	0.008	74	0.090
Pepperdine University (McConnell) (CA)	81	0.078	29	0.003	66	0.010	77	0.084
University of Alabama -- Tuscaloosa	77	0.080	73	0.001	89	0.006	93	0.066
Hofstra University (NY)	85	0.071	63	0.001	64	0.010	68	0.097
University of Miami (FL)	76	0.081	102	0.000	71	0.008	69	0.096
St. Louis University	93	0.061	94	0.000	76	0.007	70	0.095
Baylor University(TX)	71	0.087	112	0.000	69	0.009	62	0.116
George Mason University (VA)	55	0.118	85	0.000	60	0.011	76	0.086
University of Missouri -- Columbia	80	0.078	123	0.000	79	0.007	67	0.105
Pennsylvania State University (Dickinson)	89	0.063	113	0.000	81	0.007	61	0.119
University of San Diego	63	0.098	58	0.001	83	0.007	80	0.080
Albany Law School-Union University (NY)	103	0.055	51	0.001	68	0.010	78	0.082

Table 5
School Rankings Adjusted for Firm Prestige

	2001-2005 Lawyers/ 2001-2005 Alumni		Vault 20 Partners/ Alumni		Vault 100 Partners/ Alumni		Partners/Alum rev/lawyer weighted	
University of Arizona (Rogers)	66	0.094	53	0.001	94	0.005	94	0.066
University of Kentucky	70	0.091	87	0.000	102	0.004	92	0.067
Seton Hall University (NJ)	46	0.134	75	0.001	112	0.004	98	0.063
University of Utah (S.J. Quinney)	117	0.044	65	0.001	80	0.007	64	0.112
Georgia State University	78	0.080	123	0.000	78	0.007	82	0.078
Franklin Pierce Law Center (NH)	74	0.082	69	0.001	72	0.008	90	0.069
Rutgers State University -- Camden (NJ)	73	0.084	83	0.000	115	0.004	83	0.076
Loyola Law School(CA)	91	0.062	61	0.001	75	0.008	81	0.078
Arizona State University	68	0.093	108	0.000	93	0.005	89	0.069
University of Tennessee -- Knoxville	75	0.082	123	0.000	107	0.004	86	0.070
New York Law School	100	0.058	66	0.001	77	0.007	88	0.069
West Virginia University	99	0.058	105	0.000	98	0.005	121	0.042
Duquesne University (PA)	84	0.072	123	0.000	82	0.007	95	0.064
Louisiana State University -- Baton Rouge	90	0.063	99	0.000	96	0.005	114	0.048
University of Missouri -- Kansas City	86	0.071	123	0.000	101	0.004	84	0.071
Suffolk University (MA)	96	0.060	74	0.001	84	0.006	102	0.058
Wayne State University (MI)	95	0.060	119	0.000	136	0.002	79	0.081
University of Denver (Sturm)	108	0.048	68	0.001	100	0.004	104	0.056
Howard University (DC)	64	0.096	59	0.001	95	0.005	130	0.035
John Marshall Law School (IL)	114	0.046	78	0.000	91	0.006	96	0.064
Mercer University (GA)	94	0.060	123	0.000	86	0.006	99	0.061
Marquette University (WI)	106	0.051	123	0.000	105	0.004	97	0.063
Indiana University -- Indianapolis	92	0.061	117	0.000	153	0.002	101	0.059
Texas Tech University	112	0.046	123	0.000	97	0.005	87	0.069
Pace University (NY)	102	0.056	98	0.000	92	0.005	103	0.057
Florida State University	101	0.057	123	0.000	104	0.004	117	0.046
University of Louisville (Brandeis) (KY)	98	0.059	107	0.000	127	0.003	128	0.037

Table 5
School Rankings Adjusted for Firm Prestige

	2001-2005 Lawyers/ 2001-2005 Alumni		Vault 20 Partners/ Alumni		Vault 100 Partners/ Alumni		Partners/Alum rev/lawyer weighted	
Quinnipiac University (CT)	136	0.027	81	0.000	106	0.004	115	0.047
Widener University (DE)	104	0.055	120	0.000	124	0.003	106	0.055
University of Mississippi	97	0.059	123	0.000	128	0.003	110	0.050
Valparaiso University (IN)	134	0.030	72	0.001	122	0.003	109	0.052
University of Nebraska -- Lincoln	113	0.046	123	0.000	125	0.003	91	0.068
University of Detroit Mercy	131	0.032	115	0.000	154	0.002	108	0.053
University of Baltimore	116	0.045	123	0.000	87	0.006	107	0.054
Vermont Law School	130	0.033	77	0.001	90	0.006	112	0.049
Michigan State University	127	0.034	123	0.000	131	0.002	105	0.055
Creighton University (NE)	109	0.047	90	0.000	144	0.002	100	0.060
University of Oregon	110	0.047	123	0.000	103	0.004	113	0.049
Drake University (IA)	128	0.034	62	0.001	111	0.004	126	0.038
Capital University (OH)	126	0.034	114	0.000	118	0.003	129	0.037
Willamette University (Collins) (OR)	145	0.023	103	0.000	108	0.004	118	0.045
University of Dayton (OH)	120	0.042	104	0.000	133	0.002	122	0.041
South Texas College of Law	124	0.037	123	0.000	109	0.004	111	0.049
University of Toledo (OH)	119	0.043	123	0.000	113	0.004	127	0.037
Lewis and Clark College (Northwestern)(OR)	133	0.031	96	0.000	129	0.003	132	0.033
Cleveland State University (Cleveland-Marshall)	105	0.054	123	0.000	120	0.003	152	0.023
Stetson University (FL)	107	0.050	95	0.000	150	0.002	149	0.024
University of the Pacific (McGeorge) (CA)	142	0.025	121	0.000	110	0.004	116	0.046
Seattle University (also Puget Sound)	132	0.032	118	0.000	99	0.005	136	0.032
Southwestern University School of Law (CA)	123	0.037	122	0.000	121	0.003	119	0.044
University of Memphis (Humphreys)	121	0.040	123	0.000	135	0.002	124	0.041
University of Oklahoma	148	0.020	79	0.000	116	0.004	125	0.039
University of Akron (OH)	115	0.045	123	0.000	126	0.003	156	0.022
William Mitchell College of Law (MN)	118	0.043	123	0.000	140	0.002	139	0.030

Table 5
School Rankings Adjusted for Firm Prestige

	2001-2005 Lawyers/ 2001-2005 Alumni		Vault 20 Partners/ Alumni		Vault 100 Partners/ Alumni		Partners/Alum rev/lawyer weighted	
Samford University (Cumberland) (AL)	122	0.038	123	0.000	156	0.001	144	0.027
Ohio Northern University (Pettit)	149	0.019	100	0.000	134	0.002	135	0.032
St. Mary's University (TX)	147	0.020	123	0.000	119	0.003	120	0.043
University of Arkansas -- Fayetteville	140	0.026	106	0.000	123	0.003	131	0.033
Southern Illinois University -- Carbondale	146	0.020	93	0.000	151	0.002	123	0.041
University of Nevada -- Las Vegas (Boyd)	111	0.047	123	0.000	171	0.000	178	0.000
Gonzaga University (WA)	164	0.013	111	0.000	114	0.004	134	0.033
Washburn University (KS)	141	0.025	123	0.000	143	0.002	138	0.030
California Western School of Law	143	0.023	123	0.000	132	0.002	137	0.031
Chapman University (CA)	125	0.036	123	0.000	152	0.002	168	0.008
Western New England College (MA)	144	0.023	80	0.000	146	0.002	155	0.022
Golden Gate University (CA)	155	0.017	116	0.000	138	0.002	133	0.033
Northern Kentucky University (Chase)	139	0.026	123	0.000	170	0.000	142	0.027
New England School of Law (MA)	151	0.018	123	0.000	139	0.002	143	0.027
Loyola University New Orleans (2)	137	0.027	123	0.000	161	0.001	146	0.025
St. Thomas University (FL)	129	0.034	123	0.000	167	0.000	162	0.016
Campbell University (Wiggins) (NC)	156	0.017	123	0.000	117	0.003	145	0.026
Nova Southeastern University (Broad)(FL)	135	0.030	123	0.000	160	0.001	163	0.014
University of Montana	158	0.016	84	0.000	141	0.002	158	0.020
Ave Maria School of Law (MI)	180	.	123	0.000	171	0.000	178	0.000
Whittier Law School (CA)	167	0.009	123	0.000	147	0.002	141	0.029
Western State University[1] (CA)	176	0.003	123	0.000	157	0.001	140	0.030
Hamline University (MN)	154	0.018	123	0.000	162	0.001	160	0.018
University of North Dakota	172	0.006	123	0.000	137	0.002	153	0.023
Northern Illinois University	163	0.013	123	0.000	145	0.002	147	0.025
University of Tulsa (OK)	157	0.017	123	0.000	149	0.002	148	0.025
Touro College (Fuchsberg) (NY)	160	0.014	123	0.000	148	0.002	157	0.021

Table 5
School Rankings Adjusted for Firm Prestige

	2001-2005 Lawyers/ 2001-2005 Alumni		Vault 20 Partners/ Alumni		Vault 100 Partners/ Alumni		Partners/Alum rev/lawyer weighted	
University of Wyoming	150	0.018	123	0.000	171	0.000	151	0.024
University of Idaho	165	0.012	123	0.000	142	0.002	154	0.022
University of New Mexico	152	0.018	123	0.000	158	0.001	150	0.024
University of Maine	167	0.009	123	0.000	130	0.003	159	0.018
Thomas Jefferson School of Law (CA)	159	0.015	123	0.000	164	0.001	166	0.009
Mississippi College	138	0.027	123	0.000	171	0.000	170	0.007
Roger Williams University (Papitto)(RI)	161	0.014	123	0.000	171	0.000	167	0.009
Oklahoma City University	177	0.003	101	0.000	155	0.002	161	0.017
Thomas M. Cooley Law School (MI)	170	0.009	123	0.000	163	0.001	165	0.012
University of Hawaii (Richardson)	162	0.013	123	0.000	159	0.001	169	0.007
University of Arkansas -- Little Rock (Bowen)	169	0.009	123	0.000	169	0.000	164	0.013
North Carolina Central University	166	0.011	123	0.000	171	0.000	171	0.007
CUNY -- Queens College	179	0.001	91	0.000	168	0.000	175	0.004
Southern University (LA) (1)	153	0.018	123	0.000	171	0.000	177	0.002
Regent University (VA)	175	0.004	123	0.000	171	0.000	172	0.006
Texas Southern University (Marshall)	171	0.008	123	0.000	165	0.001	174	0.004
Barry University	180	.	123	0.000	171	0.000	178	0.000
Florida International	180	.	123	0.000	171	0.000	178	0.000
University of South Dakota	178	0.002	123	0.000	166	0.000	173	0.006
Florida A&M	180	.	123	0.000	171	0.000	178	0.000
Florida Coastal School of Law	174	0.005	123	0.000	171	0.000	176	0.002
Texas Wesleyan University	173	0.005	123	0.000	171	0.000	178	0.000
Appalachian Law School	180	.	123	0.000	171	0.000	178	0.000

Figure 1

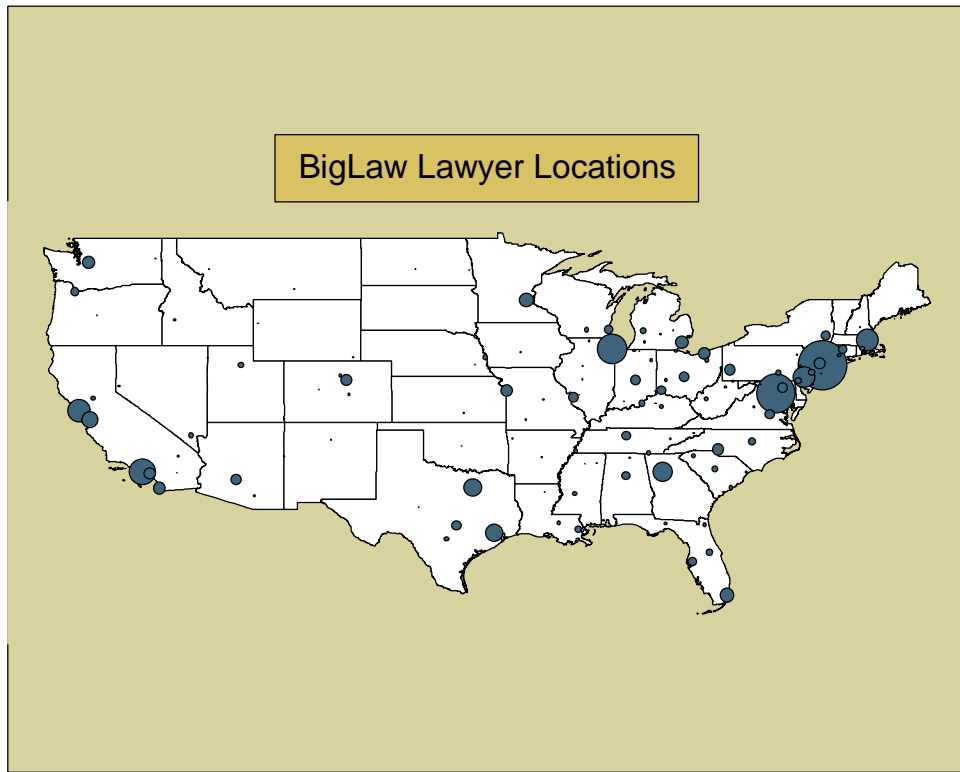


Figure 2

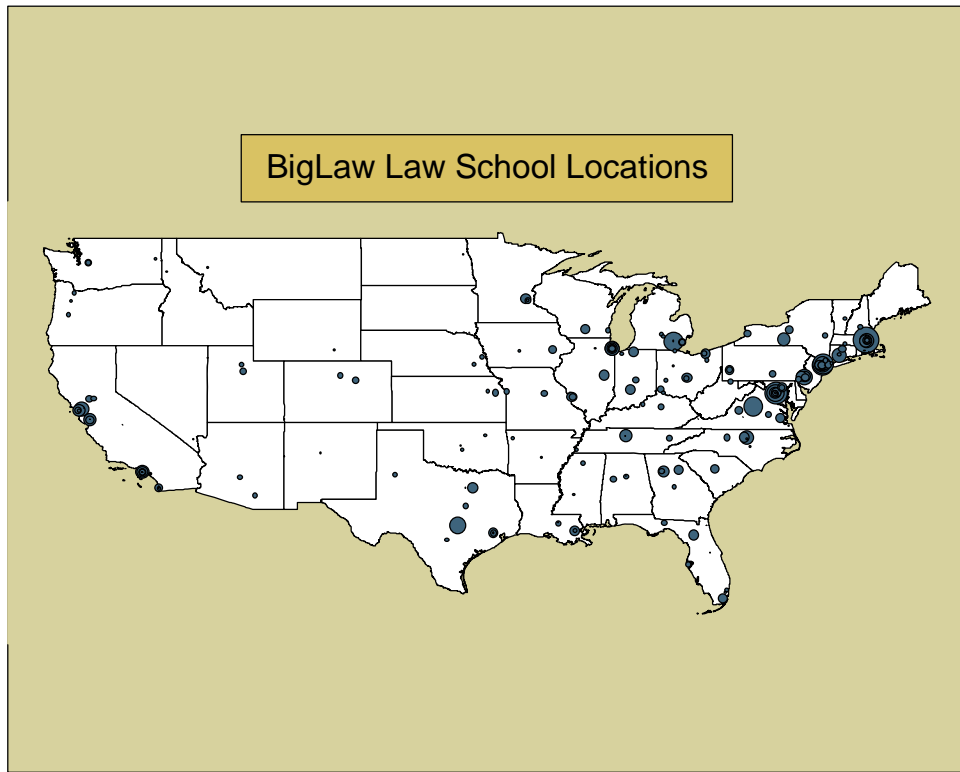


Figure 3

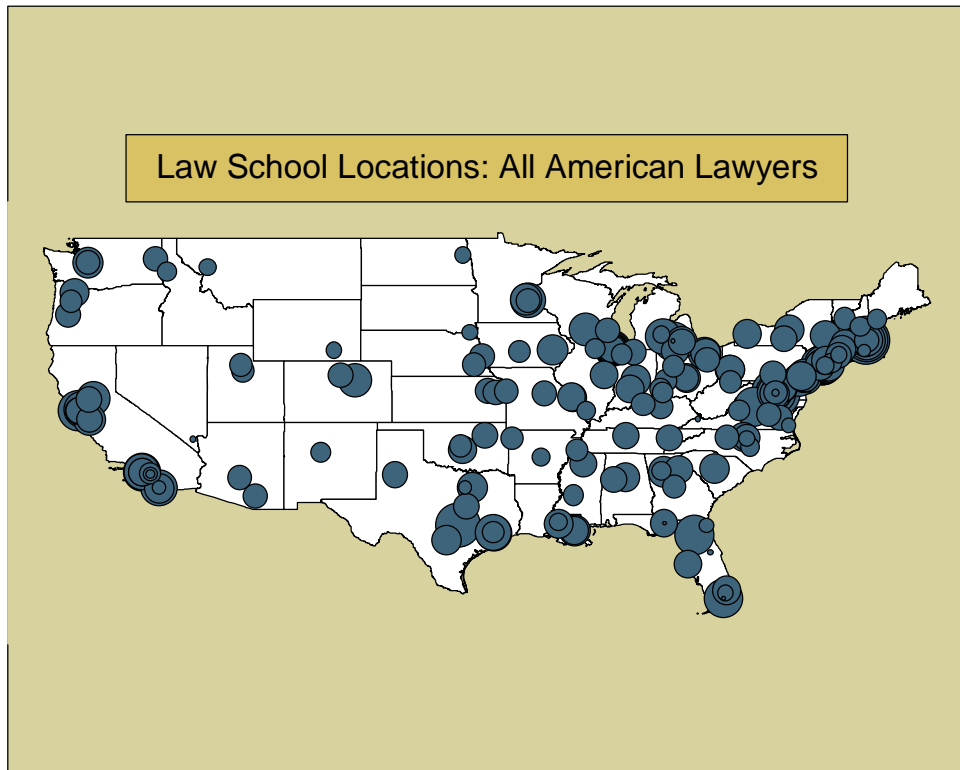


Figure 4

