

**Association of Legal Writing Directors
Legal Writing Institute**

Report of the Annual Legal Writing Survey

2013

ALWD



ALWD/LWI 2013 Survey Report

For More Information Contact:

George Mader
Assistant Professor of Law
William H. Bowen School of Law
University of Arkansas at Little Rock
501-324-9960
gfmader@ualr.edu

Marci A. Rosenthal
Director and Associate Professor
Legal Skills and Values Program
Florida International University
College of Law
Miami, FL
305-348-8350
marciros@fiu.edu

Survey Committee:

George Mader (co-chair)
Marci Rosenthal (co-chair)
Ted Becker
Amy Flanary-Smith
Abigail Patthoff
Sharon Pocock
Judy Rosenbaum
Rebecca Scharf
Kristen Tiscione
Mary Trevor
Jodi Wilson

Technical Assistance:

Catherine Seppanen
Cicada Consulting

2013 National Survey Results

Association of Legal Writing Directors/
Legal Writing Institute

This report of the results of the 2013 ALWD/LWI national survey of legal writing programs includes data about the operation of legal research and writing programs during the 2012-2013 academic year from 190 North American law schools (189 from the United States and 1 from Canada), representing approximately 95% of the law schools eligible to complete the survey.

As in past years, this report is admittedly a somewhat inexact composite picture of many varied, complex, and unique programs.¹ Nevertheless, the survey results show common practices and trends and provide other valuable information about the current state of legal writing education in American law schools.

The survey report also includes data from prior years for comparison purposes. Please be aware that some year-to-year variations show real changes in legal writing programs, while others merely reflect changes in the respondent group. Please also be aware that the report includes some re-computation of prior years' reported average values. Finally, please note that this year's report has added 25th percentile and 75th percentile calculations to many of the tables with numerical data, including salaries. We include these values because they offer some measure of the distribution of numerical data.

Once again, we thank all who participated in this year's survey. Your time and effort are valuable to all of us.

George Mader and Marci Rosenthal
Survey Committee Co-Chairs

¹ For more information about interpreting the data, see "Read Me Before You Use the Tables," *infra* p. iii.

Table of Contents

Read Me Before You Use the Tables	iii
2013 ALWD/LWI Survey Highlights.....	v
I. Submitter Profile: Who Answered?.....	1
II. School Profile: Which Schools Answered?	3
III. Staffing Model: Status Questions	5
IV. Curriculum: Credits and Coursework	7
V. Upper-Level Writing Courses	23
VI. Technology	31
VII. Directors	34
VIII. Full-time Legal Writing Faculty Members	63
IX. LRW Adjunct Faculty.....	85
X. Teaching Assistants	89
XI. Survey Use.....	93
XII. Hot Topics.....	93
Appendix A --- Comparisons of Responses from Female and Male Directors	100
Appendix B --- Additional Analysis of 2013 Survey Data	109
Appendix C --- Law Schools Responding.....	113

Read Me Before You Use the Tables

Prepared by George Mader
Assistant Professor of Law
William H. Bowen School of Law
University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Note on Interpreting the Data in the Tables

Numbers can sound very definite, and we tend to grab onto them when the amount of discrete information is overwhelming. Sometimes, in fact, we have to do that. This can lead to numbers having unwarranted authority, though. The goal of this note is to give you some guidance and insight for better understanding and assessing the reliability of the information in the tables. I encourage you to read these two pages, but if you want to skip to the take-aways, they are at the bottom of the next page.

In any survey, the input will almost always fail to match reality exactly. Some questions are hard for the respondent to interpret, so the response is a guess. Some questions offer response options that do not exactly capture the answer the respondent would like to give (“well, it’s sorta (b), but also sorta (d), and I can choose only one”). Sometimes there is simple input error (a yearly salary of \$7,000, or \$700,000).

There is another way in which the survey responses do not conform to reality. In 2013, 190 schools responded to the survey, but the response rate on some questions can dip toward 50%. For some respondents, that may indicate confusion with the question, or non-applicability of the question. To the extent, though, that there is a real answer to the question, and the respondent for whatever reason does not supply it, the responses that exist do not depict reality. Whether or not the information supplied by those who did respond is reflective and descriptive of those who did not respond is unknown and largely unknowable.

Thus, the response rate to a question offers an indication of how confident one should feel about the response data for that question. Don’t get me wrong, the responses to and corresponding raw data in this survey are useful, worthwhile, even good, but they do not exactly conform to reality.

Beyond the problems just noted, which I’ll call “input problems,” there are problems at the tabulation stage. I and those who preceded me in working with the data of this survey have developed conventions for handling data that arrives to us perhaps expressing reality but being unsuited to combination with other responses. This arises by far most often in the report of numbers. Many questions ask for numbers. Every one of the many, many questions about stipends, credit hours, employment numbers, salaries, enrollments, number of TAs, hours worked, etc. contains a request for a number.

In cases where a number was requested:

- If the response was a range, the mid-point of that range is used in the data. Thus, a response of “1 or 2” is entered as 1.5 and a response of “\$60,000 - \$80,000” is entered as \$70,000.

- If the response was a number and a qualifier (“at least 1200 pages,” “about \$65,000,” “low \$70,000s,” “no more than 15”), the number is entered without the qualifier (in the above examples, 1200, \$65,000, \$70,000, 15).
- And, of course, where the response is “negotiable,” “depends on experience,” “a ton,” or “sensitive information,” as much as those responses may reflect reality, or be warranted, there is no way to quantify them. They are omitted.

The fact that there are input problems and tabulation problems means any statistics drawn from the data (averages, medians, quartiles, etc.), or trends in those statistics, have errors --- errors we cannot estimate with numerical specificity.

For example: average salaries for LRW faculty were reported by 96 of the 190 schools. So when the 25th percentile and 75th percentile of the average salaries tell us the middle 50% of schools pay an average salary to LRW faculty between \$64,000 and \$89,000, we are left to wonder how the 94 missing schools are distributed. Do half of them fall in the same range? If not, then the 25th percentile and 75th percentile in the reported data do not accurately reflect reality. Are higher-paying schools under-represented in the responses? Lower-paying schools? We don’t know. Certainly, the data from 96 schools is useful — they offer some ballast to the numbers — and it is unlikely that every non-responding school is at one or the other end of the spectrum, but could a full report of schools give a 25th percentile to 75th percentile range of \$61,000 - \$92,000? \$68,000 - \$83,000? Yes. And we don’t know whether or which of those possibilities are true. When using the tables, you should be aware that such slack exists where the response rate is low.

The Take-aways

- Pay attention to the number of schools responding to a given question. One can have more confidence that the responses to a question accurately reflect reality when the response rate is very high. If the question is directed at a subset of schools, pay attention to how many schools responded out of the total number of schools to whom the question is directed. This response data will usually be listed in the table.
- Beware 2009. Only 166 schools responded to the survey in 2009, compared to a range of 184-191 in the years 2010-13. Thus, a jump of 15% from 2009 to 2010 in any number reported will merely indicate the expected change due to number of responses increasing. This is particularly of importance when you are looking at trends.
- Realize that even with a perfect response rate, both input errors and tabulation errors can mean the resulting data only approximates reality (though maybe very closely) rather than being a perfect description of it.
- One can draw valid inferences from the data in the tables; one just needs to qualify one’s statements.

2013 ALWD/LWI Survey Highlights

Prepared by Marci A. Rosenthal
Associate Professor of Legal Skills & Values
and Director of the Legal Skills & Values Program
Florida International University College of Law

The 2013 Survey

Survey Use (Question 100): The number of respondents reporting that they have used Survey data for any purpose increased for the ninth consecutive year. One hundred thirty-five respondents stated that they have used Survey data to improve their programs, 89 to improve their status, 90 to improve their salary, and 28 for other purposes.

Program Structure and Staffing

Program Structure (Questions 44-46): The percentage of director-led programs decreased this year, from eighty-one percent (81%) in 2012 to seventy-eight percent (78%) this year. (Correspondingly, nineteen percent (19%) of 2012 responders reported that their programs were not director-led, while twenty-one percent (21%) of 2013 responders were not director-led.) For programs that were director-led, the status of the director (tenured, tenure-track, etc.) remained constant from 2011-2012 to 2012-2013. Similarly, the number of programs that reported having assistant or associate directors (forty (40) programs) also remained relatively constant; minor differences from last year (thirty-eight (38) programs) can be attributed to the increased number of schools that responded to this question in 2013.

Staffing Models (Questions 10, 11): Consistent with past years, for the 2012-2013 academic year most programs reported using full-time, non-tenure-track teachers (forty-five percent (45%) of respondents, unchanged from 2012) or a hybrid staffing model (thirty-six percent (36%) of respondents, up slightly from thirty-four percent (34%) in 2012). The percentage of programs using solely adjuncts was eight percent (8%), down slightly from the ten percent (10%) who reported using solely adjuncts in 2011-2012. The percentage of schools using solely tenured or tenure-track teachers, whether hired specifically to teach legal writing or hired to teach legal writing and other courses, remained constant at ten percent (10%). For schools that reported using a hybrid staffing model, fifty-eight percent (58%, unchanged from last year) included tenured or tenure-track teachers, whether hired specifically to teach legal writing or hired to teach legal writing and other courses, in the hybrid model.

Staffing Diversity (Questions 71a and 71b): Preliminarily, the number of new, full-time LRW faculty dropped precipitously in the 2012-2013 academic year, from 139 in 2011-2012 to 106 in 2012-2013. Of those new hires, the majority (sixty-four percent (64%), unchanged from last year) were female, and the overwhelming majority (86.2%, up from 78.4% in 2011-2012) were Caucasian. For the schools that reported on gender diversity for all current full-time legal writing faculty, seventy-three percent (73%, unchanged from last year) of legal writing faculty were female and twenty-seven percent (27%, unchanged from last year) were male.

For the schools that reported on racial diversity for all current full-time legal writing faculty, eighty-nine percent (89%, up slightly from 87.7% last year) were Caucasian. The responses also included 4.9% African-American faculty (down slightly from 5.4% last year), 1.9% Hispanic faculty (down slightly from 2.4% last year), 2.5% Asian-American faculty (unchanged from last year), .5% Native American faculty (down slightly from .6% last year), .5% multi-racial faculty (up slightly from .3% last year), and .7% who indicated “other.”

Curriculum (Questions 12-26, 28)

Program Length (Question 12): In 2012-2013, almost all writing programs included required courses in both the first and second semester of the first year of law school. Forty-eight (48) schools reported having a required course in the fall semester of the second year, and eighteen (18) schools reported a required course in the spring semester of the second year. Five (5) responders required 3L students to take a writing course in the fall semester, and four (4) responders required a writing course in the spring semester of the third year. The average number of credit hours for the fall and spring semesters of the first year (2.50 credits and 2.39 credits, respectively) increased slightly over the required fall and spring first-year credits in 2011-2012 (2.44 and 2.36, respectively).

Grading (Questions 15, 17): Most LRW courses (eighty-nine percent (89%) of respondents) were graded, with grades included in student GPAs. Two-thirds of responding programs (sixty-six percent (66%)) used anonymous grading for at least some legal writing assignments.

Legal Research Instruction (Question 18, Hot Topics 15 and 16): The majority of programs integrated research and writing instruction, although some programs taught research both separately and integrated with writing instruction. The most commonly taught electronic databases were Westlaw Next (167 responses), Lexis Advance (162 responses), Westlaw Classic (152 responses), Lexis (146 responses), and, to a lesser extent, Bloomberg (116 responses).

Upper-level Writing Courses (Questions 32-36): Ninety-five percent (95%) of responding schools offered elective legal writing courses. Of those schools, seventy-seven percent (77%) offered courses taught by either non-LRW or by LRW faculty, while nine percent (9%) offered elective courses taught only by LRW faculty and fifteen percent (15%) offered elective courses taught only by non-LRW faculty.

Teaching Assistants (Questions 93-99): Sixty-nine percent (69%) of responding programs used teaching assistants in some capacity in the required program. Of those programs that used teaching assistants, ninety-one percent (91%) reported that TA responsibilities included teaching citation, sixty percent (60%) reported that TAs taught research, fifty-five percent (55%) included advocacy or moot court among TA responsibilities, and forty-five percent (45%) included objective legal writing among TA responsibilities. Teaching assistants spent an average of 72.4 hours in the fall and 66.5 hours in the spring performing TA responsibilities.

Writing Specialists and Academic Support (Question 28): Fifty-eight law schools employed a full-time or part-time writing specialist in 2012-2013 (unchanged from 2011-2012). One hundred sixty-six (166) schools offered an academic support program (compared with 159 in 2011-2012).

Common Practices (Questions 20-27, 40-43)

Assignments (Question 20): The office memorandum remained the most common written assignment, with 186 responders reporting that they required an office memo. Other common writing assignments included appellate briefs (141), client letters (116, up considerably from prior years), pretrial briefs (105), and e-mail memos (102, up considerably from the 81 reported in 2012, the first year that we offered “e-mail memo” as an option in response to this question). One hundred fifteen (115) programs also reported using “other writing assignments.” The most common oral exercises were appellate arguments (140), oral reports to supervising attorneys (87, up considerably from prior years), pretrial motion arguments (84), and in-class presentations (80).

Variability Among Sections Within Programs (Question 26): The degree of uniformity reported across sections approximates that reported over the past few years. Uniformity across sections was greatest in assigned citation text (154 programs were uniform, 15 were generally consistent) and number of major assignments (136 programs were uniform, 50 were generally consistent). Additionally, 172 programs reported being uniform or generally consistent in syllabus coverage, 164 were uniform or generally consistent in due dates and length of most assignments, and 161 were uniform or generally consistent in grading. Variety among sections was greatest in the areas of content of class lectures/exercises (6 programs reported uniformity, 57 stated that sections were generally consistent, and 125 reported variation among sections) and number of minor assignments (39 uniform, 76 generally consistent, 73 vary among sections).

Commenting (Question 24): Comments written on the paper itself and/or in the margins and comments in person during a conference (188 responders and 186 responders, respectively) were the most commonly reported method of providing feedback to students. Other popular methods included short comments written at the end of the paper (173 responders), general feedback memo addressed to all students (157 responders), and grading grids or score sheets (145 responders).

Use of Technology (Questions 40-43):

Web Pages (Question 42): Program and faculty web page use in 2012-2013 increased again; eighty (80) programs had web pages (compared with seventy-five (75) programs in 2011-2012 and seventy-two (72) programs in 2010-2011). Seventy-three (73) programs reported having no web page (compared with seventy-one (71) programs in 2011-2012 and seventy-four (74) programs in 2010-2011).

Utility of Specific Technology (Question 43): E-mail listservs and web course utility products (TWEN, Blackboard, etc.) were again the most popular technology. In 121 programs, all faculty used e-mail listservs, and in 51 programs most or some faculty used them; the average effectiveness rating for the listservs was 4.55 out of a possible 5. In 129 programs, all faculty used web course utility products, and in 53 programs, all or most faculty used them; the average effectiveness rating for web course utility products was 4.37.

Citation Manual (Question 27)

The shift from the use of the ALWD Citation Manual to the Bluebook continued again this year. At the time of the survey, eight percent (8%) of responding programs planned to teach only the ALWD Citation Manual in the 2013-2014 academic year (compared with ten percent (10%) who taught it in 2012-2013, fourteen percent (14%) in 2011-2012, and sixteen percent (16%) in 2010-

2011). Seventy-four percent (74%) planned to teach only the Bluebook (compared with seventy-one percent (71%) in 2012-2013, seventy percent (70%) in 2011-2012, and sixty-six percent (66%) in 2010-2011). Five percent (5%) of programs planned to teach both the ALWD Citation Manual and the Bluebook, and eight percent (8%) planned to leave the choice up to each teacher.

Terms and Conditions of Employment

Salary Highlights -- Directors

Directors' Salaries (averages, Questions 3, 4, 5, 49): This year, 130 schools provided salary information for the program director. The average director's salary (combining 12-month salaries and 9- or 10-month salaries) reported for 2012-2013 was \$112,843, which was an increase from \$110,378 in 2011-2012. This continues an upward trend since 2001. The average experience of directors in 2012-2013 was approximately the same as it was in 2011-2012, with the average director having graduated from law school 23.4 years ago (compared with 23.0 years in 2011-2012), taught in law school for 15.2 years (compared with 14.5 years in 2011-2012), and directed at his or her current law school for nine (9) years (compared with 8.9 years in 2011-2012).

Regional Differences for Directors (chart following Question 49): The average salary of directors in 2012-2013 was highest in the New York City & Long Island region (\$180,375 – four (4) schools). Regions with average directors' salaries that were comparable to one another were the Mid-Atlantic (\$119,026 – twenty-eight (28) schools), Great Lakes/Upper Midwest (\$116,799 – twenty-two (22) schools), Far West (\$114,513 – twenty-three (23) schools), and Northeastern (\$114,133 – twelve (12) schools) regions. The regions with the lowest average salary for directors in 2012-2013 were the Southeast (\$98,224 – eighteen (18) schools), Southwest & South Central (\$99,029 – twenty (20) schools), and Northwest & Great Plains (\$101,083 – six (6) schools reporting).

School Setting as Related to Salary (Questions 7 and 49, and tables following Question 49): In 2012-2013, directors in urban areas again had the highest average salary (\$115,478 – ninety-three (93) respondents). Directors in suburban areas and rural areas had lower salaries that were comparable to one another (\$106,027 – thirty-three (33) suburban schools, \$106,286 – seven (7) rural schools).

Directors' Experience as Related to Salary (Questions 3 and 4, and tables following Question 49): Generally, salaries for directors increased as the directors had more experience. The average salary for the thirteen (13) directors reporting that they had zero to five years' experience in law school teaching was \$92,680, while the average salary for the fourteen (14) directors reporting that they had twenty-six or more years' experience in law school teaching was \$141,107. Directors' experience directing their current program followed a similar trend: fifty-eight (58) directors reporting that they had directed their current program from zero to five years had an average salary of \$104,493, while the twenty-five (25) directors reporting that they had directed their programs for sixteen or more years had an average salary of \$124,982.

One anomaly was in the salary as related to the directors' years since obtaining the J.D. degree: the six directors with the fewest number of years since law school graduation (6-10 years) averaged \$105,667, while the next two groups (eleven to fifteen years since graduation and sixteen to twenty years since graduation) averaged \$100,566 and \$102,124 for fifteen and thirty-two respondents, respectively.

Directors' Faculty Status as Related to Salary (Questions 45 and 49, and tables following Question 49): Directors receiving the highest average reported salary in 2012-2013 were the thirty-three (33) directors who were tenured, with LRW as their primary responsibility; they received an average of \$132,317. The additional eight (8) directors who were untenured but on the tenure track, with LRW as their primary responsibility, averaged \$104,769 in salary. The largest group of directors was the non-tenure-track directors with LRW as a primary responsibility; the average salary for the forty-six (46) responders was \$100,670.

Staffing Models as Related to Salary (Questions 10 and 49, and tables following Question 49): In 2012-2013, directors in the thirteen (13) programs staffed by adjunct teachers had the highest average salary, at \$129,872 (up from \$120,233 in 2011-2012, when directors of adjunct-staffed programs also had the highest average salary). Directors in the fifty-three (53) complex hybrid staffing models had the second-highest average salary again in 2012-2013, at \$120,921, followed by directors of the ten (10) programs that reported using tenured or tenure-track LRW faculty (\$117,100), two (2) programs using part-time faculty (\$120,000, up from \$106,000 for two reporting programs in 2011-2012), and fifty-five (55) programs using full-time, non-tenure-track faculty (\$99,894, almost unchanged from the \$99,111 reported in 2011-2012).

Salary Highlights – Full-time LRW Faculty (not including Directors)

LRW Faculty Full-Time Salaries (averages, excluding directors; Question 75): In 2012-2013, 117 schools provided salary information for full-time faculty members, excluding directors. This response rate was slightly higher than in 2011-2012, when 114 schools provided salary information for full-time faculty members, excluding directors. The overall average LRW faculty salary increased in 2012-2013, continuing the trend since 2001.

	Average Salary	Average Lowest Salary	Average Highest Salary
2012-2013	\$78,479	\$69,086	\$86,272
2011-2012	\$75,228	\$66,961	\$83,265
2010-2011	\$74,123	\$64,301	\$81,245
2009-2010	\$71,294	\$64,642	\$77,945
2008-2009	\$70,657	\$63,275	\$78,040
2007-2008	\$66,302	\$60,140	\$72,465
2006-2007	\$63,313	\$57,420	\$70,862
2005-2006	\$59,668	\$54,015	\$65,321
2004-2005	\$56,579	\$51,587	\$61,641
2003-2004	\$53,752	\$49,419	\$59,395
2002-2003	Not reported	\$48,931	\$60,198
2001-2002	Not reported	\$47,741	\$54,316
2000-2001	Not reported	\$44,011	\$53,012

In addition to regular salaries, LRW faculty at sixty-seven percent (67%) of schools that responded with definite answers to Question 76 were also eligible for summer research grants in an average amount of \$8,843.

Regional Differences for Salaries for LRW Faculty (excluding directors; chart following Question 75): Of the regions in which respondents disclosed salary information, the Northeastern region had the highest average LRW faculty salary (\$88,250 – eight (8) schools reporting), followed by the Far West (\$82,020 – seventeen (17) schools). Regions with average LRW faculty salaries that

were comparable to one another were the Great Lakes/Upper Midwest (\$78,794 – twenty (20) schools), Southeast (\$77,615 – thirteen (13) schools responding), Southwest & South Central (\$76,194 – eighteen (18) schools responding), and the Mid-Atlantic (\$75,956 – sixteen (16) schools) regions. New York City & Long Island (one (1) school reporting) had the lowest average regional salary for LRW faculty, at \$62,000, followed by the Northwest & Great Plains, with an average of \$66,667 (three (3) schools reporting), but the small sample size of respondents for New York City/Long Island and Northwest/Great Plains may affect the accuracy of this comparison.

School Setting as Related to Salary (Question 75 and tables following Question 75):

Consistent with salaries for directors, for LRW faculty the highest reported average faculty salary also was in urban areas, but the differences among urban, suburban, and rural settings were smaller than those for directors. The sixty-seven (67) LRW faculty reporting in urban settings averaged \$79,807 (up from \$76,057 in 2011-2012), while the twenty-five (25) reporting in suburban settings averaged \$75,839 (up from \$74,149 in 2011-2012), and the four (4) in rural settings averaged \$72,750 (up from \$69,750 in 2011-2012).

Teaching Experience as Related to Salary (Question 74): Consistent with directors' salaries, salaries for LRW faculty increased with teaching experience. In 2012-2013, the average salary for an entry-level LRW faculty member without prior teaching experience was \$66,308 (91 schools responding), while the average entry-level salary for a faculty member with more than three years of teaching experience was \$72,301.

Staffing Models as Related to Salary (Question 75 and tables following Question 75): For the ninety-five (95) programs reporting LRW faculty salary information, the average salary was highest for those faculty who were tenured or tenure-track (\$95,625 in twelve programs) and lowest in programs staffed with full-time, non-tenure-track faculty (\$67,914 in fifty programs).

Job Security, Contract Terms, and Workload:

Directors' Faculty Status (Questions 44, 45): The 2012-2013 faculty status of directors in programs that were director-led was relatively unchanged from 2011-2012. The percentage of tenured faculty directors with LRW as a primary responsibility remained constant at twenty-four percent (24%) of responders, and the percentage of non-tenure-track faculty directors with LRW as a primary responsibility also remained constant, at thirty-four percent (34%) of responders. The percentage of untenured, tenure-track faculty directors with LRW as a primary responsibility fell slightly, from ten percent (10%) in 2011-2012 to seven percent (7%) in 2012-2013.

LRW Faculty Status (Questions 65, 66): LRW faculty in most programs remained on short-term contracts (141 responses, up from 134 responses in 2011-2012). More specifically, this year fifty-eight (58) programs reported having 1-year contracts, twenty (20) programs reported having 2-year contracts, and sixty-three (63) programs reported having contracts of three years or more.

The number of programs reporting 405(c), 405(c)-track, and tenured or tenure-track appeared to increase slightly, from 111 in 2011-2012 to 119 in 2012-2013, but this increase may be attributable to the increase in Survey responders this year. Forty-two (42) programs reported having full-time faculty that were tenured or on the tenure track, fifty-nine (59, up from 53 in 2011-2012) programs reported faculty with 405(c) status, and eighteen (18) reported faculty on the ABA Standard 405(c) track. The vast majority of those on contract (ninety-five percent (95%)) were not limited in the number of years that they may teach at the law school; in other words, they have no "cap."

Directors' Teaching Load and Preparation Time (Questions 53, 54): During the fall semester of the 2012-2013 academic year, each director taught an average of 33.3 entry-level students, which was the lowest number since 2004, when each director taught an average of 31.71 students in the fall semester. During the spring semester of the 2012-2013 academic year, each director taught an average of 32.4 entry-level students, which was the lowest number since 2003, when each director taught an average of 28.22 students in the spring semester.

The numbers of in-class teaching hours per week, major assignments, and minor assignments remained relatively constant from the 2011-2012 academic year. The average total number of pages of student work that directors read fell slightly, from 1027 pages in Fall 2011 to 996 pages in Fall 2012, and from 1087 pages in Spring 2012 to 1056 pages in Spring 2013.

Although the average number of students taught by each director has fallen, the number of hours that directors spent preparing for class increased. In Fall 2012, directors spent an average of 56.6 hours preparing for class (up from 54.0 hours in Fall 2011), and in Spring 2013 directors spent an average of 54.8 hours preparing for class (up from 52.3 hours in Spring 2012). The number of hours that directors spent preparing major research and writing assignments remained relatively unchanged again this year: 47.2 hours average in Fall 2012 (compared with 46.7 hours average in Fall 2011) and 49.3 hours average in Spring 2013 (compared with 48.7 hours average in Spring 2012).

LRW Faculty Teaching Load and Preparation Time (Question 82): During the 2012-2013 academic year, LRW faculty members taught the fewest number of students in any year that ALWD and LWI have conducted the Survey. (Concomitantly, the reported sizes of entering first-year classes have fallen over the past two years. *See* Question 9.) During Fall 2012 LRW faculty members taught an average of 38.9 students weekly (down from 39.6 in Fall 2011), and in Spring 2013 LRW faculty members taught an average of 37.9 students weekly, down from 38.9 in Spring 2012.

Consistent with the data for directors, the numbers of LRW faculty in-class teaching hours per week, major assignments, and minor assignments remained relatively constant from the 2011-2012 academic year. In contrast to the director data, though, the average total number of pages of student work that LRW faculty members read rose, from 1480 pages in Fall 2011 to 1534 pages in Fall 2012, and from 1526 pages in Spring 2012 to 1591 pages in Spring 2013.

The average number of hours that LRW faculty members spent preparing for class decreased slightly. Specifically, LRW faculty spent an average of 70.4 hours preparing for class in Fall 2012 (down from 74.3 hours in Fall 2011), and an average of 65.8 hours preparing for class in Spring 2013 (down from 66.9 hours in Spring 2012). The number of hours that LRW faculty spent preparing major research and writing assignments remained relatively unchanged again this year: 35.4 hours average in Fall 2012 (compared with 35.7 hours average in Fall 2011) and 34.4 hours average in Spring 2013 (compared with 34.3 hours average in Spring 2012).

Other Responsibilities of Directors and LRW Faculty

Upper-Level Teaching (Questions 55, 56, 85): Approximately half (fifty-two percent (52%)) of responding directors taught courses other than the required writing courses during the 2012-2013 academic year; those responding directors taught an average of 1.9 non-LRW courses each. Most LRW faculty (eighty-seven percent (87%) of respondents) also taught other courses, including both upper-level writing courses and non-LRW courses, either during the regular academic year or during separate summer sessions.

Faculty Committees (Questions 59, 83): Most responding directors (eighty-four percent (84%)) served as voting members of faculty committees in 2012-2013. The most frequently identified committees were the Curriculum Committee and the LRW Committee. Similarly, most LRW faculty (eighty-one percent (81%)) also served as voting members of faculty committees this year; the most frequently identified committees on which LRW faculty served were the Curriculum Committee, the Admissions Committee, the Technology Committee, and the Library Committee.

Faculty Meetings (Questions 60, 84): Ninety-six percent (96%) of non-tenure-track directors who answered Question 60 were permitted to attend faculty meetings. Of those non-tenure-track directors, sixty percent (60%) were permitted to vote on all matters except hiring, promotion, or tenure, and twenty percent (20%) were permitted to vote on all matters. The percentage of LRW faculty permitted to attend faculty meetings (ninety-two percent (92%)) was similar to that for directors; however, the percentage of LRW faculty permitted to vote on all matters (twenty-seven percent (27%)) was slightly greater than the twenty percent (20%) of directors permitted to vote on all matters, and the percentage of LRW faculty permitted to vote on all matters except hiring, promotion, or tenure (forty-six percent (46%)) was lower than the sixty percent (60%) of directors who had those limitations on their votes.

Scholarship (Questions 62, 81): For both directors and LRW faculty, a greater percentage of respondents stated that they were required to produce scholarship than stated that they were on the tenure track. Specifically, thirty-six percent (36%) of respondents to Question 62 stated that their program director was on the tenure track, while thirty-seven percent (37%) of respondents to this question stated that the director is required to produce scholarship. Similarly, twenty-one percent (21%) of respondents stated that LRW faculty were on the tenure track, but 23.5% of respondents stated that LRW faculty were required to produce scholarship.

Additional Support for LRW Faculty

Summer Grants (Question 76): The number of schools reporting that their LRW faculty were eligible for summer grants rose very slightly in 2012-2013 (from 104 schools in 2011-2012 to 106 schools in 2012-2013, but this difference may be attributable to the slightly higher response rate for this year's survey). The average grant amount was \$8,843, which is comparable to the average grant reported in 2011-2012. Forty-seven (47) schools reported that LRW faculty were not eligible for summer grants (this was a slight increase from the forty-three schools that reported that LRW faculty were not eligible in 2011-2012), and at six schools summer grants generally were not provided to any faculty.

Professional Development Funding (Question 79): Almost all LRW faculty members (95% of programs responding to Question 79) were eligible to receive developmental funding in 2012-2013. The average funding level was \$2,567, which was slightly lower than the average funding level of \$2,636.

Research Assistants (Question 80): Most LRW faculty members (83% of programs responding to Question 80) received funding to hire student research assistants. Of those receiving funding, eighty percent (80%) received sufficient funding for all reasonable requests, while the remaining 20% were limited to a specified sum for hiring research assistants.

I. Submitter Profile: Who Answered?

This section briefly describes the survey respondents.

1. Are you:

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Director of the required legal writing program? (“Director” means the person charged with lead responsibility for the program.)	136 / 72%	138 / 75%	138 / 73%	136 / 71%	119 / 72%
b. Associate director, assistant director, or co-director of the required legal writing program?	9 / 5%	8 / 4%	10 / 5%	15 / 8%	12 / 7%
c. Director of the upper-level appellate advocacy program, drafting program or other upper-level program?	0 / 0%	0 / 0%	0 / 0%	0 / 0%	0 / 0%
d. A teacher in a program without a director? (If so, please have one individual fill out the survey and give a response that, to the extent possible, is representative of all teachers in the program.)	31 / 16%	28 / 15%	29 / 15%	28 / 15%	25 / 15%
e. None of the above.	14 / 7%	10 / 5%	11 / 6%	12 / 6%	10 / 6%

2. Please state your gender and race.

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Total Responses (Gender)	190	184	188	191	166
Female	148 / 77.9%	142 / 77.2%	148 / 78.7%	146 / 76.4%	130 / 78.3%
Male	42 / 22.1%	42 / 22.8%	40 / 21.3%	45 / 23.6%	36 / 21.7%
b. Total Responses (Race)	189	183	186	188	161
White	173 / 91.5%	168 / 91.8%	174 / 93.5%	172 / 91.5%	151 / 93.8%
African-American	8 / 4.2%	5 / 2.7%	5 / 2.7%	7 / 3.7%	5 / 3.0%
Hispanic	2 / 1.1%	5 / 2.7%	4 / 2.2%	3 / 1.6%	2 / 1.2%
Asian-American	3 / 1.6%	2 / 1.1%	2 / 1.1%	2 / 1.1%	1 / 0.6%
Native American	0	0	0	0	0
Multiracial	1 / 0.5%	1 / 0.5%	0	1 / 0.5%	1 / 0.6%
Other	2 / 1.1%	2 / 1.1%	1 / 0.5%	3 / 1.6%	1 / 0.6%

3. How many years have passed since the director earned a J.D. degree?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Total Responses*	161	158	163	162	143
Years Average	23.4	23.0	22.9	22.6	21.8
Years Maximum	41	41	42	41	40
75%ile	30	x	x	x	x
Years Median	23	23	x	x	x
25%ile	18	x	x	x	x
Years Minimum	6	7	3	6	5
* Two answers of zero were omitted as ostensibly indicating (as some respondents did) that the director does not possess a J.D.					

4. How many years has the director been teaching in law school on a full-time basis?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Total Responses	165	159	163	162	141
Years Average	15.2	14.5	14.8	14.1	13.9
Years Maximum	37	35	36	33	32
75%ile	21	x	x	x	x
Years Median	13	12	x	x	x
25%ile	9	x	x	x	x
Years Minimum	0	0	0	0	0

5. How many years has the director directed the writing program at the present law school?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Total Responses	160	155	158	157	137
Years Average	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.5
Years Maximum	34	32	31	30	29
75%ile	13	x	x	x	x
Years Median	6	6	x	x	x
25%ile	3	x	x	x	x
Years Minimum	0	0	1	1	0

II. School Profile: Which Schools Answered?

6. Following (and slightly modifying) the model developed by the Society of American Law Teachers, we have divided the country into eight regions. Please identify the region where your law school is located. (*Note: One Canadian school not included.*)

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Region I: Far West –AZ, CA, HI, NV, OR, UT, WA	32	30	31	30	30
b. Region II: Northwest & Great Plains –ID, MT, NE, ND, SD, WY	6	6	5	7	6
c. Region III: Southwest & South Central –AR, CO, KS, LA, MO, NM, OK, TX	24	24	24	27	25
d. Region IV: Great Lakes/Upper Midwest –IL, IN, IA, MI, MN, OH, WI	34	33	34	34	33
e. Region V: Southeast –AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, TN, WV	28	27	28	27	20
f. Region VI: Mid-Atlantic –DC, DE, MD, NJ, NC, PA, SC, VA	34	33	35	34	28
g. Region VII: Northeastern –CT, MA, ME, NH, NY (excluding New York City and Long Island), RI, VT	22	21	20	22	16
h. Region VIII: New York City and Long Island	9	9	10	9	7

7. What is the setting of your law school?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Urban	131	125	125	127	112
b. Suburban	49	48	50	51	42
c. Rural	10	11	13	13	12
d. No response	0	0	0	0	0

8. What type of institution is your law school?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Public	81	76	76	80	73
b. Private	109	108	112	111	93

9. What was the size of your first-year JD class for the current academic year?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. 100 or fewer students	11 / 5.8%	5 / 2.7%	4 / 2.1%	6 / 3.1%	7 / 4.2%
b. 101 to 150 students	52 / 27.4%	31 / 16.8%	23 / 12.2%	27 / 14.1%	25 / 15.1%
c. 151 to 200 students	37 / 19.5%	44 / 23.9%	45 / 23.9%	44 / 23.0%	39 / 23.5%
d. 201 to 250 students	40 / 21.1%	41 / 22.3%	48 / 25.5%	49 / 25.7%	39 / 23.5%
e. 251 to 300 students	17 / 8.9%	23 / 12.5%	21 / 11.2%	21 / 11.0%	19 / 11.4%
f. 301 or more students	33 / 17.4%	40 / 21.7%	47 / 25.0%	44 / 23.0%	37 / 22.3%

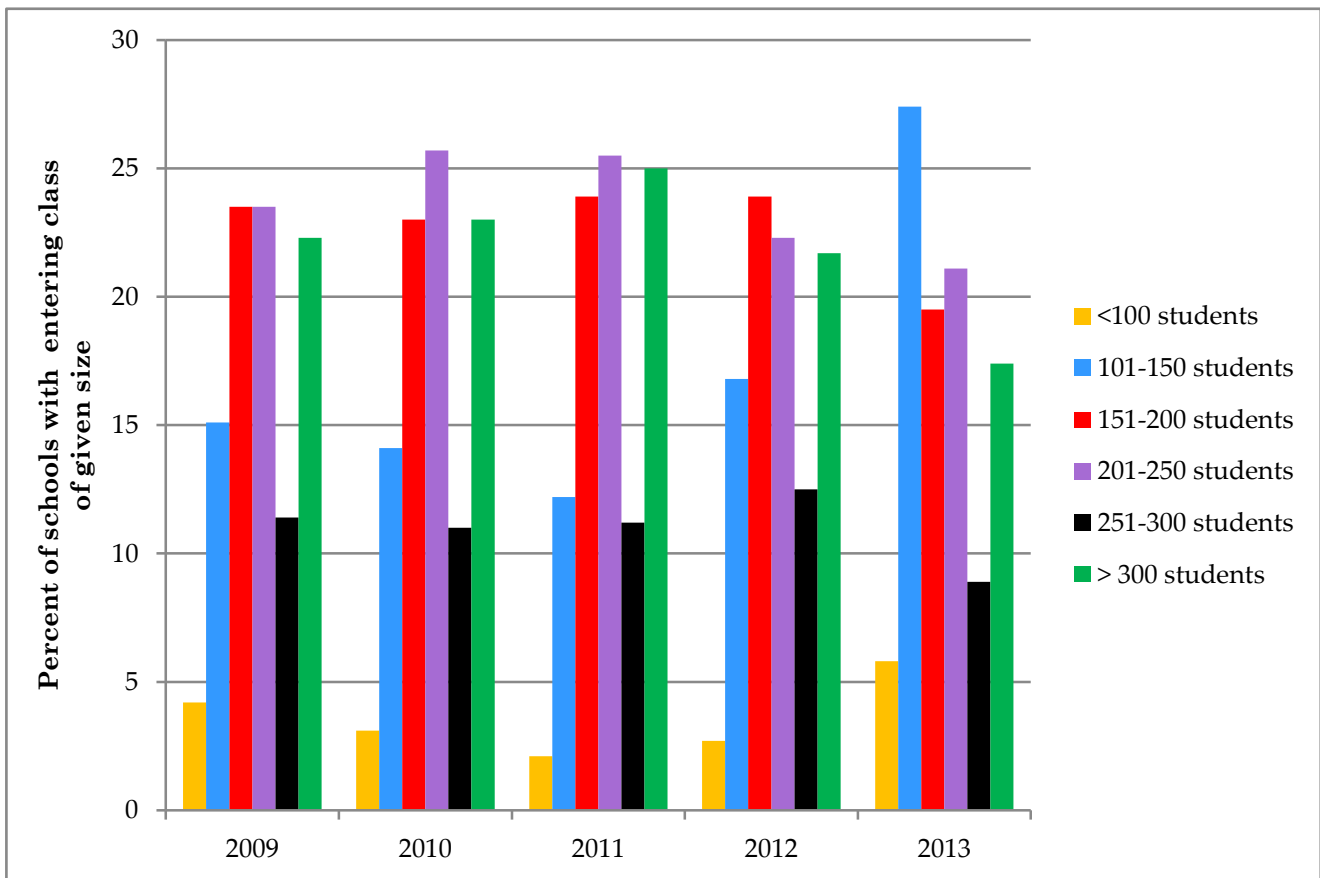


Chart comment: Note the modest shift toward larger entering classes in 2009-2011 (shrinking orange and blue bars, growing green and purple bars), then a radical reverse of that trend in 2011-13 (shrinking green, black, purple, and red bars; growing blue and orange bars).

III. Staffing Model: Status Questions

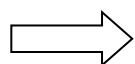
10. Following the model used by the authors of the Source Book on Legal Writing Programs, we have identified eight basic staffing models for first-year writing programs. Please identify the model that most closely resembles the format that your school uses. Do not consider the director's status if that differs from the status of other LRW teachers.

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Tenured or tenure-track teachers hired specifically to teach legal writing	12 / 6%	13 / 7%	13 / 7%	12 / 6%	11 / 7%
b. Tenured or tenure-track teachers hired to teach legal writing and other courses	7 / 4%	6 / 3%	4 / 2%	3 / 2%	3 / 2%
c. Tenured or tenure-track teachers who teach legal writing as part of their first-year doctrinal courses	0	0	1 / 1%	0	0
d. Many tenured or tenure-track teachers teaching legal writing to small groups of students where the teacher has no other responsibilities with respect to legal writing and where the teacher's primary responsibilities lie with teaching other courses	0	0	1 / 1%	1 / 1%	1 / 1%
e. Full-time nontenure-track teachers with long-term contracts or short-term contracts	85 / 45%	82 / 45%	79 / 42%	79 / 41%	73 / 44%
f. Part-time faculty	2 / 1%	2 / 1.1%	2 / 1.1%	2 / 1.0%	3 / 1.8%
g. Adjuncts	15 / 8%	19 / 10%	19 / 10%	20 / 11%	17 / 10%
h. Graduate students	0	0	0	0	0
i. Students (only if these are upper-level students who provide a substantial portion of individualized feedback on papers or have substantial responsibility for classroom teaching)	0	0	0	0	0
j. A complex hybrid of the above models or some other model	69 / 36%	62 / 34%	69 / 37%	71 / 37%	58 / 35%
k. Not answered	0	0	0	3 / 1.6%	0
TOTAL	190	184	188	191	166

11. If you checked answer j. (hybrid model) in the preceding question, which of the following elements are part of your program? *Please mark all that apply.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Total Number of Schools with Hybrid Models	69	62	69	71	58
a. Tenured or tenure-track teachers hired specifically to teach legal writing	21 / 30%	18 / 29%	17 / 25%	17 / 24%	11 / 19%
b. Tenured or tenure-track teachers hired to teach legal writing and other courses	19 / 28%	18 / 29%	18 / 26%	20 / 28%	18 / 31%
c. Tenured or tenure-track teachers who teach legal writing as part of their first-year doctrinal courses	4 / 6%	3 / 5%	4 / 6%	5 / 7%	4 / 7%
d. Many tenured or tenure-track teachers teaching legal writing to small groups of students where the teacher has no other responsibilities with respect to legal writing and where the teacher's primary responsibilities lie with teaching other courses	3 / 4%	2 / 3%	2 / 3%	4 / 6%	4 / 7%
e. Full-time nontenure-track teachers with long-term contracts or short-term contracts	57 / 83%	50 / 81%	55 / 80%	56 / 79%	47 / 81%
f. Part-time faculty	8 / 12%	12 / 19%	12 / 17%	13 / 18%	8 / 14%
g. Adjuncts	51 / 74%	42 / 68%	48 / 70%	51 / 72%	42 / 72%
h. Graduate students	3 / 4%	3 / 5%	4 / 6%	3 / 4%	1 / 2%
i. Students (only if these are upper-level students who provide a substantial portion of individualized feedback on papers or have substantial responsibility for classroom teaching)	11 / 16%	9 / 15%	9 / 13%	12 / 17%	11 / 19%

Table Comment: This table reports the components present in LRW programs that have “complex hybrid” staffing models.



- Note the percentage of schools with a hybrid model reporting the presence of “[t]enured or tenure-track teachers hired specifically to teach legal writing” in their programs has slowly increased each and every year since 2010. The only countering significant decline has been in programs using part-time faculty.

IV. Curriculum: Credits and Coursework

Note: To collect and report comparable data, we asked respondents to report all credit hours in semester hours and report all grades on a scale assuming 4.0 equals an A.

12. How many credit hours are awarded each semester of the required program? (Responses of zero were excluded from the averages and totals.)

2013	1L		2L		3L	
	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring
Total Schools Responding	184	186	48	18	5	4
1 credit (no. of schools)	6	8	2	2	0	1
2 credits (no. of schools)	88	103	34	8	3	3
3 credits (no. of schools)	82	70	12	6	2	0
4 credits (no. of schools)	8	5	0	2	0	0
2013 (average credits)	2.50	2.39	2.21	2.44	2.40	1.75
2012 (average credits)	2.44	2.36	2.16	2.40	2.33	1.75
2011 (average credits)	2.38	2.31	2.08	2.20	2.62	2.17
2010 (average credits)	2.41	2.30	2.08	2.25	2.57	1.80
2009 (average credits)	2.40	2.26	2.02	2.19	2.33	2.00

Table Comment: The average number of credits per school for each semester of the schools' required LRW program appears to be growing over the past several years. This indicates programs are requiring more credits overall, but the numbers are unclear from the data as presented. In an attempt to tease out this information, the table below uses data from this and previous surveys to reconstruct total number of credits reported by all schools.



Supplementary Table:

Year	Number of Schools Responding to Survey	Total Credits Reported For All Semesters of Required Program	Average Number of Credits in Required Program
2013	190	1074	5.65
2012	184	1030	5.60
2011	188	1025	5.45
2010	191	1024	5.36

Note: This growth of .29 credits per school over three years is equivalent to 55 schools adding one credit to their required LRW programs.

13. When is the first required advocacy course taught (typically an introductory appellate advocacy course taught in the spring of the first year), and how many credits are awarded for it? Please indicate the semester in which it is taught by writing the number of credit hours in the appropriate space. If necessary, estimate the number of credit hours. (Responses of zero were excluded from the averages and totals; where responses listed more than one semester, the data below reflects the first semester listed.)

2013	1L		2L		3L	
	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring
Total Schools Responding	2	153	19	1	0	0
1 credit (No. of schools)	0	9	0	0	0	0
2 credits (No. of schools)	0	87	15	1	0	0
3 credits (No. of schools)	2	55	4	0	0	0
4 credits (No. of schools)	0	3	0	0	0	0
2013 (average credits)	3.0	2.35	2.21	2.0	0	0
2012 (average credits)	2.50	2.31	2.22	2.0	0	0
2011 (average credits)	2.50	2.27	2.22	2.22	4.00	4.00
2010 (average credits)	2.86	2.27	2.21	2.11	0	0
2009 (average credits)	2.60	2.23	2.11	1.86	0	0

14. Does the number of credit hours awarded for the required program each semester equal the number of hours of in-class teaching each week?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes.	143	145	143	144	129
b. No, we teach <u>more</u> classroom hours each week as compared to number of credit hours, on average.	18	15	19	17	16
Average hours more in-classroom teaching	1.3	1.13	1.19	1.23	1.08
Minimum hours more in-classroom teaching	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Maximum hours more in-classroom teaching	3	3	3	3	2
c. No, we teach fewer classroom hours each week as compared to number of credit hours, on average.	27	24	24	23	21
Average hours fewer in-classroom teaching	0.75	0.78	0.75	0.84	0.82
Minimum hours fewer in-classroom teaching	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25
Maximum hours fewer in-classroom teaching	2	2	2	2	2

Note: A small number of programs report one credit-hour more (or fewer) than scheduled class time, but for only one semester of a multi-semester program. This is reported as “1” in the above table, as it is one more (or fewer) credit-hour than class time for the program.

15. How is your required course graded?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Grades that are included in the students' GPAs	169	160	163	159	145
b. Grades that are not included in the students' GPAs	0	0	1	1	1
c. Honors, pass, fail (or some equivalent)	6	8	9	10	8
d. Purely pass/fail	3	3	3	4	4
e. Other method*	11	12	11	11	8
f. Not Answered	1	1	0	6	0

*Most responses of "other" were combinations of the methods listed in this question – e.g., one semester graded and one semester an "honors, pass, fail" system.

16. Is the required program graded the same way as other first-year courses, on a special curve or mean for LRW, or on some other curve or mean?
Please convert your mean grade to a 4.0 scale.

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Graded the same way as all first-year courses.	109	108	112	107	100
Average required mean (80 schools reporting)	2.97	2.97	2.96	2.94	3.01
Maximum required mean	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.5	3.5
75%ile	3.15	x	x	x	x
Median required mean	3.0	x	x	x	x
25%ile	2.75	x	x	x	x
Minimum required mean	2	2	2	2	2
b. Graded on a curve or mean specifically for LRW.	48	46	45	46	39
Average required mean (43 schools reporting)	3.02	3.01	3.02	2.97	2.98
Maximum required mean	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
75%ile	3.2	x	x	x	x
Median required mean	3.0	x	x	x	x
25%ile	2.9	x	x	x	x
Minimum required mean	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
c. Graded on some other curve or mean.	11	10	7	8	6
Average required mean	3.00	3.05	3.02	3.02	2.98
Minimum required mean	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Maximum required mean	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
d. None of the above	21	20	23	25	21

17. Are the major writing assignments in the required program graded anonymously? *A major writing assignment is one in which the final product is equal to or greater than 5 pages.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, <u>all</u> major writing assignments	63	64	63	62	59
b. Yes, over approximately 75% of major assignments	26	19	19	20	14
c. Yes, over approximately 50% of major assignments	19	22	17	16	14
d. Yes, over approximately 25% of major assignments	16	14	14	12	11
e. No	63	65	74	76	68

18. How do you teach legal research in your program (choose a. or b.), and who teaches legal research (choose c. through g.)?*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Integrated with writing	163	159	157	154	139
b. Separate from writing	65	61	65	65	54
c. LRW Faculty	64*	66*	77	77	73
d. Librarians	51*	47*	54	56	46
e. Both LRW Faculty and Librarians	86*	81*	75	68	56
f. Teaching assistants or other students	26*	23*	27	29	25
g. Other	28*	25*	25	21	16

Notes:

Schools were invited to select all that apply on these questions. The several schools that report legal research is *both* integrated with legal writing *and* separate from legal writing are therefore included in results for both integrated with and separate from legal writing.

*In 2012 & 2013, response data has been altered in the following way: if a school selected *all three* of the responses “LRW Faculty,” “Librarians,” and “Both LRW faculty and Librarians,” the school’s response was converted to be *only* “Both LRW faculty and Librarians”.

19. What assignments are covered in the required LRW program? *Please mark all that apply.*

		Research integrated w/ writing (of 163 in 2013)	Research taught separately (of 65 in 2013)
a. Research exercises unrelated to writing assignments	2013	136	57
	2012	131	52
	2011	131	21
	2010	119	22
b. <u>All</u> closed universe writing assignments with no research	2013	15	5
	2012	16	5
	2011	16	4
	2010	11	4
c. <u>All</u> open library research for writing assignments	2013	33	10
	2012	35	9
	2011	34	4
	2010	30	4
d. Combination of closed and open library research assignments	2013	148	63
	2012	142	58
	2011	142	31
	2010	139	34
e. Legislative history research	2013	77	34
	2012	74	32
	2011	76	15
	2010	73	16
f. Administrative law research	2013	83	35
	2012	77	30
	2011	74	13
	2010	73	14
g. Limited Westlaw/Lexis training in the first semester	2013	51	22
	2012	52	18
	2011	55	12
	2010	60	12
h. Unlimited Westlaw/Lexis training in the first semester	2013	118	43
	2012	113	42
	2011	105	16
	2010	96	19
i. Unlimited Westlaw/Lexis training in the second semester	2013	130	45
	2012	128	39
	2011	121	16
	2010	113	17
j. Other	2013	40	13
	2012	31	7
	2011	26	1
	2010	26	3

20. What writing assignments are assigned (choose a. through j.) and what speaking skills are taught (choose k. through o.) in the required LRW program? *Please mark all that apply.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Office memoranda	186	172	188	187	166
b. Electronic (e-mail) memos	102	81	x	x	x
c. Client letters	116	93	103	99	88
d. Pretrial briefs	105	95	111	105	93
e. Trial briefs	65	52	63	65	51
f. Appellate briefs	141	138	150	149	133
g. Law review articles	7	6	3	4	5
h. Drafting documents	60	53	64	64	46
i. Drafting legislation	10	6	13	10	8
j. Other writing assignment	115	94	117	114	92
k. Pretrial motion argument	84	71	83	78	67
l. Trial motion argument	41	32	40	41	33
m. Appellate brief argument	140	126	138	138	122
n. In-class presentation	80	70	83	85	72
o. Oral report to senior partner	87	62	71	67	55
p. Other speaking skills	71	52	61	51	43

Table Comments:

- Only 172 schools responded to this question in 2012, compared to over 185 schools in 2010, 2011 and 2013; this likely accounts for the universal decline in all types of assignments for 2012.
- - There has been a significant increase since 2010 in “Client letters” (about 17% increase), “Oral report to senior partner” (about 30% increase), and “Other speaking skills” (about 40% increase). There have been only small declines in a few other areas, so it appears that different types of assignments are being added, rather than replacing previous assignments.

21. What percentage of time is spent on the following classroom teaching activities? *Please mark all that apply. Responses of zero are included in totals and averages.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Lecture	182	178	180	176	158
Average time spent	29.8%	30.7%	31.67%	31.65%	31.77%
Maximum time spent	75%	75%	80%	80%	85%
75%ile	40%	NOT REPORTED			
Median	25%				
25%ile	20%				
Minimum time spent	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%
b. Demonstrations	169	167	167	162	144
Average time spent	10.8%	10.5%	11.08%	11.30%	10.86%
Maximum time spent	30%	30%	30%	35%	35%
75%ile	15%	NOT REPORTED			
Median	10%				
25%ile	5%				
Minimum time spent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
c. Individual in-class exercises	171	164	164	162	142
Average time spent	11.3%	11.0%	10.49%	10.31%	9.82%
Maximum time spent	40%	40%	40%	40%	25%
75%ile	15%	NOT REPORTED			
Median	10%				
25%ile	5%				
Minimum time spent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
d. Group in-class exercises	180	175	174	172	153
Average time spent	17.4%	16.9%	16.64%	16.63%	16.76%
Maximum time spent	45%	45%	40%	40%	35%
75%ile	25%	NOT REPORTED			
Median	15%				
25%ile	10%				
Minimum time spent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Question 21 (continued)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
e. In-class writing	160	155	155	153	131
Average time spent	8.6%	8.5%	8.65%	8.56%	8.24%
Maximum time spent	50%	50%	50%	50%	25%
75%ile	10%	NOT REPORTED			
Median	10%				
25%ile	5%				
Minimum time spent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
f. Q & A and class discussion	181	176	179	175	156
Average time spent	23.3%	23.3%	23.27%	23.40%	23.88%
Maximum time spent	55%	55%	60%	60%	60%
75%ile	30%	NOT REPORTED			
Median	20%				
25%ile	15%				
Minimum time spent	5%	5%	0%	0%	5%
g. Other activities	109	104	99	91	74
Average time spent	8.1%	8.3%	7.93%	8.02%	7.57%
Maximum time spent	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
75%ile	10%	NOT REPORTED			
Median	5%				
25%ile	5%				
Minimum time spent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: Because not all schools marked all activities, the sum of %s is greater than 100%.

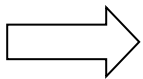


Table Comment: Note that every activity listed shows increasing numbers of schools using it.

22. Are any legal writing assignments coordinated collaboratively by the LRW faculty and doctrinal faculty with reading or writing assignments in other first-year courses?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes. The assignment topics and teaching are coordinated.	6 / 3%	5 / 3%	5 / 3%	6 / 3%	5 / 3%
b. Somewhat. The topics of the assignments are coordinated but not the teaching.	47 / 25%	41 / 22%	43 / 23%	36 / 19%	35 / 21%
c. No.	136 / 72%	138 / 75%	140 / 74%	145 / 78%	125 / 76%

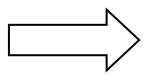


Table Note: Answers a and b, reporting at least some coordinated collaboration between LRW and doctrinal faculty, shows a gain from 42 schools in 2010 to 53 schools in 2013 (about a 25% growth), with a corresponding slow decline in the heavy majority response that there is no such coordination.

23. Do you require rewrites of major writing assignments in the required program, and if so, are the rewrites graded? *Note: A major writing assignment is one in which the final product is equal to or greater than 5 pages.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, <u>all</u> major assignments require at least one rewrite.	53	53	55	54	52
b. Yes, but <u>not all</u> require rewrites.	123	117	118	115	100
Average % of assignments requiring rewrites	52.0%	51.2%	53.2%	53.5%	53%
Minimum %	15%	20%	10%	10%	10%
Maximum %	100%	100%	100%	90%	100%
c. No.	13	14	15	18	14
d. All drafts and rewrites are graded.	84	83	83	86	71
e. Only drafts are graded, after which rewrites are required.	3	5	7	8	5
f. Only rewrites are graded.	90	83	83	78	76

24. For those major writing assignments on which LRW faculty comment, what is the extent of the comments? *Please mark all that apply. This applies to comments written in pen or pencil on paper or to feedback provided in a similar fashion via a computer.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Comments written on the paper itself and in the margins	188	184	187	186	166
b. General feedback memo addressed to all students	157	154	159	156	139
c. Feedback memo written specifically for the individual student	136	133	132	129	107
d. Short comments written at the end of the paper	173	169	168	169	151
e. Comments in person during conference	186	181	179	175	156
f. Grading grids or score sheets	145	139	135	135	122
g. Other*	42	40	41	40	37
*Most popular "other" answers: general feedback in class and electronic audio comments.					

25. What percentage of major writing assignments in the required course are graded? *Note: A major writing assignment is one that requires a final product equal to or greater than 5 pages. Graded assignments do not include those evaluated with a check, check+, check-, or similar method.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. 0-25%	8	7	9	7	6
b. 26-50%	16	17	15	12	11
c. 51-75%	31	29	31	33	28
d. 76-100%	134	131	133	134	121

26. What aspects of your program are consistent among the sections?

		Uniform	Generally Consistent	Varies among sections
a. Syllabus coverage	2013	85	87	16
	2012	85	85	14
	2011	87	85	15
	2010	85	87	14
b. Number of major assignments	2013	136	50	2
	2012	137	46	1
	2011	139	47	1
	2010	139	46	1
c. Due dates and length of most assignments	2013	93	71	23
	2012	93	73	17
	2011	97	71	18
	2010	99	69	17
d. Number of minor assignments	2013	39	76	73
	2012	40	75	69
	2011	44	72	71
	2010	43	72	69
e. Required textbook	2013	86	21	80
	2012	83	24	76
	2011	90	21	75
	2010	93	25	67
f. Citation text (ALWD, Bluebook)	2013	154	15	19
	2012	153	16	15
	2011	158	13	16
	2010	156	16	14
g. Content of class lectures/exercises	2013	6	57	125
	2012	8	57	119
	2011	11	61	115
	2010	9	69	108
h. Grading	2013	51	110	25
	2012	49	111	22
	2011	53	109	24
	2010	53	108	22

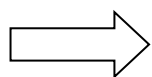


Table Comment: Note the decrease since 2010 in the number of programs for which (e) required textbooks, and (g) content of class lectures/exercises, are uniform or generally consistent. And note the corresponding increase in the programs in which these aspects of the program vary among sections.

27. Which citation method do you plan to teach for the next academic year?
Please note: This is the only question relating to the next academic year instead of the current academic year.

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. ALWD Citation Manual only	15 / 8%	19 / 10%	27 / 14%	29 / 16%	31 / 19%
b. Bluebook only	140 / 74%	131 / 71%	131 / 70%	124 / 66%	104 / 63%
c. Both ALWD Citation Manual and Bluebook	10 / 5%	10 / 5%	12 / 6%	13 / 7%	16 / 10%
d. Either ALWD Citation Manual or Bluebook, at each teacher's option.	15 / 8%	16 / 9%	11 / 6%	12 / 6%	9 / 5%
e. Other	9 / 5%	8 / 4%	7 / 4%	9 / 5%	6 / 4%

Table Comment: Note that in 2009 34% of schools used the ALWD Citation Manual in some manner (answers a, c, and d). In 2013, the corresponding number is 21%.

28. Which of these services does your law school provide for first-year students? *Please mark as many as apply.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Writing Specialist, full-time	19	19	19	17	14
b. Writing Specialist, part-time	39	39	40	41	36
c. Tutorial	41	37	39	37	32
d. Student teaching assistants helping students	142	135	131	126	111
e. Academic Support Program	166	159	161	156	142
f. Other*	32	28	28	30	24

*"Other" answers were most often some version of: University writing center, supervised student tutors, law-school-centered legal writing centers.

29. If your law school employs a writing specialist, what is that person's status, training, and gender? (Salary data on next page.)

			Writing Specialist #1	Writing Specialist #2
Status	a. Full-time	2013	24	3
		2012	23	4
		2011	21	2
	b. Part-time	2013	35	8
		2012	38	6
		2011	42	6
	c. Tenured	2013	2	0
		2012	2	0
		2011	2	0
d. Long-term contract	2013	14	0	
	2012	14	1	
	2011	13	2	
e. Short-term contract	2013	33	7	
	2012	35	5	
	2011	37	5	
Training	f. J.D.	2013	31	9
		2012	30	8
		2011	29	5
	g. Ph.D. in English	2013	14	0
		2012	15	0
		2011	17	1
	h. Other relevant advanced degree	2013	11	1
		2012	14	1
		2011	15	1
i. Other	2013	3	1	
	2012	2	1	
	2011	2	1	
Gender	j. Female	2013	44	8
		2012	44	8
		2011	44	5
	k. Male	2013	15	3
		2012	17	2
		2011	19	3

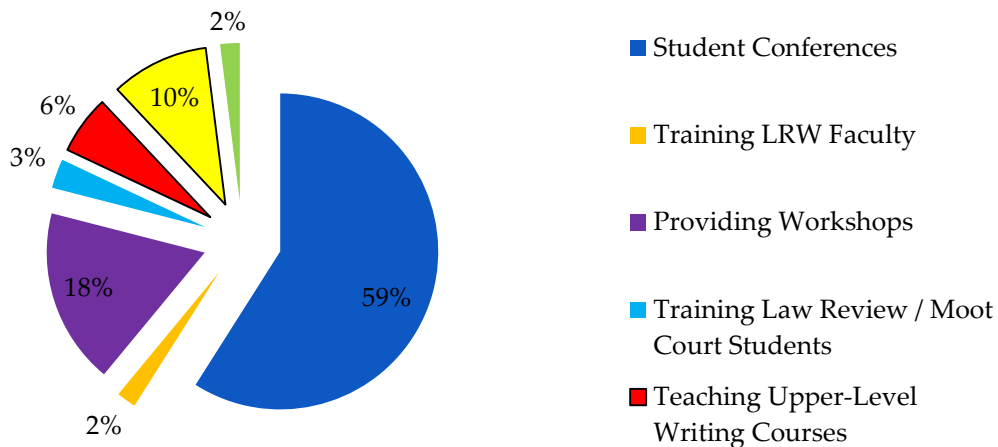
Salary Data for Question 29

		2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Writing Specialist #1	Full-time paid by semester (number)	1	0	0	0	0
	Salary	No data	x	x	x	x
	Full-time paid by year (number)	19	18	17	17	15
	Average salary (5 reported 2013)	\$75,600	\$74,667	\$71,560	\$65,077	\$65,803
	Median salary	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$66,000	\$70,000
	Minimum salary	\$48,000	\$48,000	\$48,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
	Maximum salary	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$99,300	\$90,000	\$90,000
	Part-time paid by semester (number)	18	18	19	17	13
	Average salary (6 reported 2013)	\$11,000	\$11,600	\$11,600	\$12,333	\$7,600
	Median salary	\$6,750	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$5,000	\$7,500
	Minimum salary	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
	Maximum salary	\$30,000*	\$30,000*	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$13,500
	Part-time paid by year (number)	17	20	24	23	20
	Average salary (4 reported 2013)	\$17,375	\$18,500	\$14,600	\$13,667	\$7,333
	Median salary	\$16,750	\$19,000	\$18,000	\$17,000	\$8,000
	Minimum salary	\$12,000	\$8,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$5,000
Maximum salary	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$9,000	
Writing Specialist #2	Full-time paid by semester (number)	0	1	0	0	0
	Salary	x	No data	x	x	x
	Full-time paid by year (number)	3	3	1	1	1
	Salary	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Part-time paid by semester (number)	6	3	3	3	3
	Average salary	\$16,833	\$22,500	\$22,000	\$17,000	\$12,000
	Median salary	\$14,500	\$22,500	\$22,000	\$17,000	\$12,000
	Minimum salary	\$6000	\$14,500	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$10,000
	Maximum salary	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$14,000
	Part-time paid by year (number)	2	2	3	2	2
	Average salary	\$21,500	\$21,000	\$15,500	\$21,000	\$21,000
	Median salary	\$21,500	\$21,000	\$15,500	\$21,000	\$21,000
	Minimum salary	\$21,500	\$21,000	\$10,000	\$21,000	\$21,000
	Maximum salary	\$21,500	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000
*One reported part-time salary of \$60,000 assumed to be for year, so reduced to \$30,000 per semester.						

30. If your law school employs a writing specialist, what responsibilities does that person have, and approximately what percentage of time is allocated to each responsibility? *Please mark all that apply. [Beginning in 2013, schools reporting 0% are not included in the data for this table.]*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Holding student conferences	53	58	59	57	49
Average % of time	61%	60.7%	63.1%	60.8%	62.3%
Minimum %	5%	5%	5%	0%	5%
Maximum %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
b. Training LRW faculty	11	40	37	37	29
Average % of time	9%	2.4%	2.7%	3.5%	3.6%
Minimum %	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Maximum %	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
c. Providing workshops	42	50	49	48	42
Average % of time	24%	19.3%	18.8%	21.8%	22.0%
Minimum %	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Maximum %	100%	80%	80%	80%	80%
d. Training L. Rev. and Adv. Moot Court students	15	40	36	36	30
Average % of time	10%	3.4%	3.9%	5%	6%
Minimum %	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Maximum %	30%	40%	40%	50%	50%
e. Teaching upper-level writing courses	11	41	38	37	29
Average % of time	32%	9.6%	8.7%	8.2%	10.5%
Minimum %	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Maximum %	100%	100%	75%	75%	90%
f. Reviewing upper-level seminar papers	32	45	42	42	35
Average % of time	18%	14.1%	11.5%	11.0%	11.4%
Minimum %	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Maximum %	100%	100%	80%	80%	80%
g. Publishing scholarly articles and books	9	36	32	34	26
Average % of time	11%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	3.5%
Minimum %	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Maximum %	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%

Writing Specialist's Workload (weighted average of %s in table, adjusted to 100%)



31. Do you have a formal writing center in your law school for your program?
Please mark all that apply.

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes	35	32	31	38	33
Average years (32 reporting in 2013)	10.4	9.8	10.33	9.46	9.25
Minimum years	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum years	26	25	32	32	31
Professionals on Staff (number of schools)	28	28	31	34	33
Average number of professionals	1.9	1.8	2.14	2.13	2.47
Minimum number of professionals	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Maximum number of professionals	5	5	7	9	9
Teaching Assistants on Staff (number of schools)	21	22	24	26	24
Average number of teaching assistants	14.0	9.2	10.17	10.13	8.88
Minimum number of teaching assistants	2	2	1	1	1
Maximum number of teaching assistants	100	40	40	40	34
b. No, but the university writing center is available to law students	80	80	81	77	68
c. No	68	65	70	66	57
d. Other	11	11	11	11	10

V. Upper-Level Writing Courses

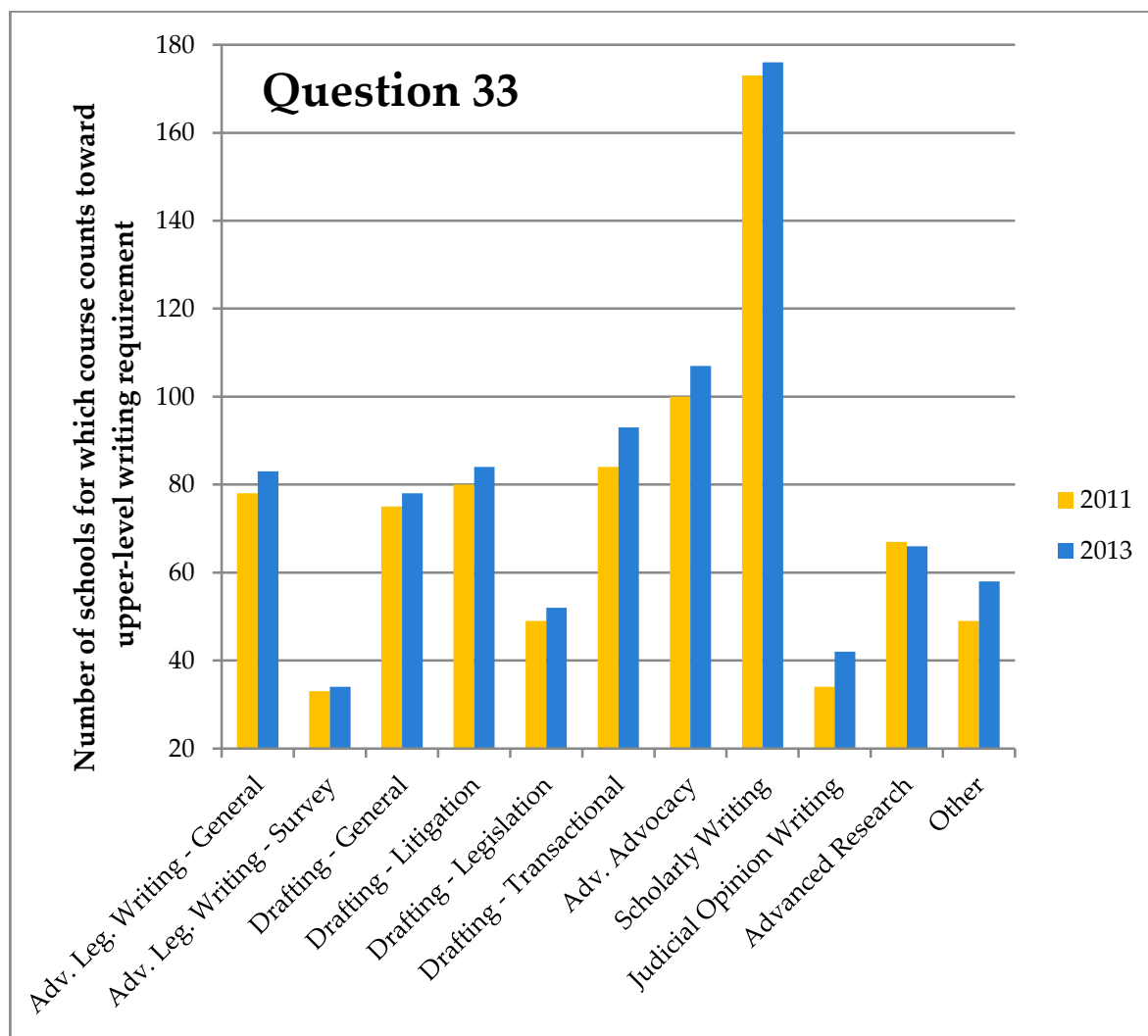
32. Does your law school offer elective legal writing courses? *Elective course means a course that is not part of the required sequence that all entering law students must take, such as legal research, legal writing, or appellate advocacy/moot court.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. No, no elective courses are offered	6	6	10	10	8
b. Yes, elective courses taught by non-writing faculty	28	31	37	37	33
c. Yes, elective courses taught by legal writing faculty (including the director and LRW adjuncts)	13	14	16	20	16
d. Yes, elective courses taught by either non-writing or by legal writing faculty	140	130	121	115	106
Total of answers b, c, and d -- indicating how many schools offer elective legal writing courses (out of total number of schools responding to survey).	181/190 95%	175/184 95%	174/188 93%	172/191 90%	155/166 93%
e. Other	2	3	4	5	3

33. Must students satisfy an upper-level writing requirement, beyond the required program, for graduation? *Please mark all courses that are required or count toward the requirement.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
No	15	16	12	16	12
Yes	174	168	176	171	154
Courses that are required or count toward requirement	Year	Required	Not required but counts toward requirement.		Total
a. Advanced legal writing – general writing	2013	11	72		83
	2012	9	72		81
	2011	8	70		78
b. Advanced legal writing – survey course	2013	0	34		34
	2012	2	29		31
	2011	2	31		33
c. Drafting, general	2013	8	70		78
	2012	8	67		75
	2011	9	66		75
d. Drafting, litigation	2013	4	80		84
	2012	5	76		81
	2011	7	73		80
e. Drafting, legislation	2013	2	50		52
	2012	2	45		47
	2011	4	45		49
f. Drafting, transactional	2013	6	87		93
	2012	6	83		89
	2011	8	76		84
g. Advanced advocacy (excluding student-run moot court programs)	2013	6	101		107
	2012	9	97		106
	2011	8	92		100
h. Scholarly writing	2013	80	96		176
	2012	78	91		169
	2011	80	93		173
i. Judicial opinion writing	2013	0	42		42
	2012	1	36		37
	2011	0	34		34
j. Advanced research	2013	12	54		66
	2012	10	56		66
	2011	8	59		67
k. Other	2013	4	54		58
	2012	4	47		51
	2011	5	44		49

Note: This table shows a small but noticeable increase over the past three years in legal writing courses counting toward upper-level legal writing requirements. This is true across course topics; see the increasing numbers in every category but (j) – advanced research.



34. Does your law school train students who are required to produce scholarly writing/seminar papers? *Please mark all that apply.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. No, not at all or seldom	20	21	26	25	23
b. The faculty or most faculty do so within the courses for which the paper is written	150	142	142	136	124
c. Yes, in writing workshops that are not law school courses	27	27	24	25	16
d. Yes, in a separate course taught by non-writing faculty	17	18	13	14	15
e. Yes, in a separate course taught by LRW faculty or director	17	19	18	14	12
f. Other	31	26	25	26	19

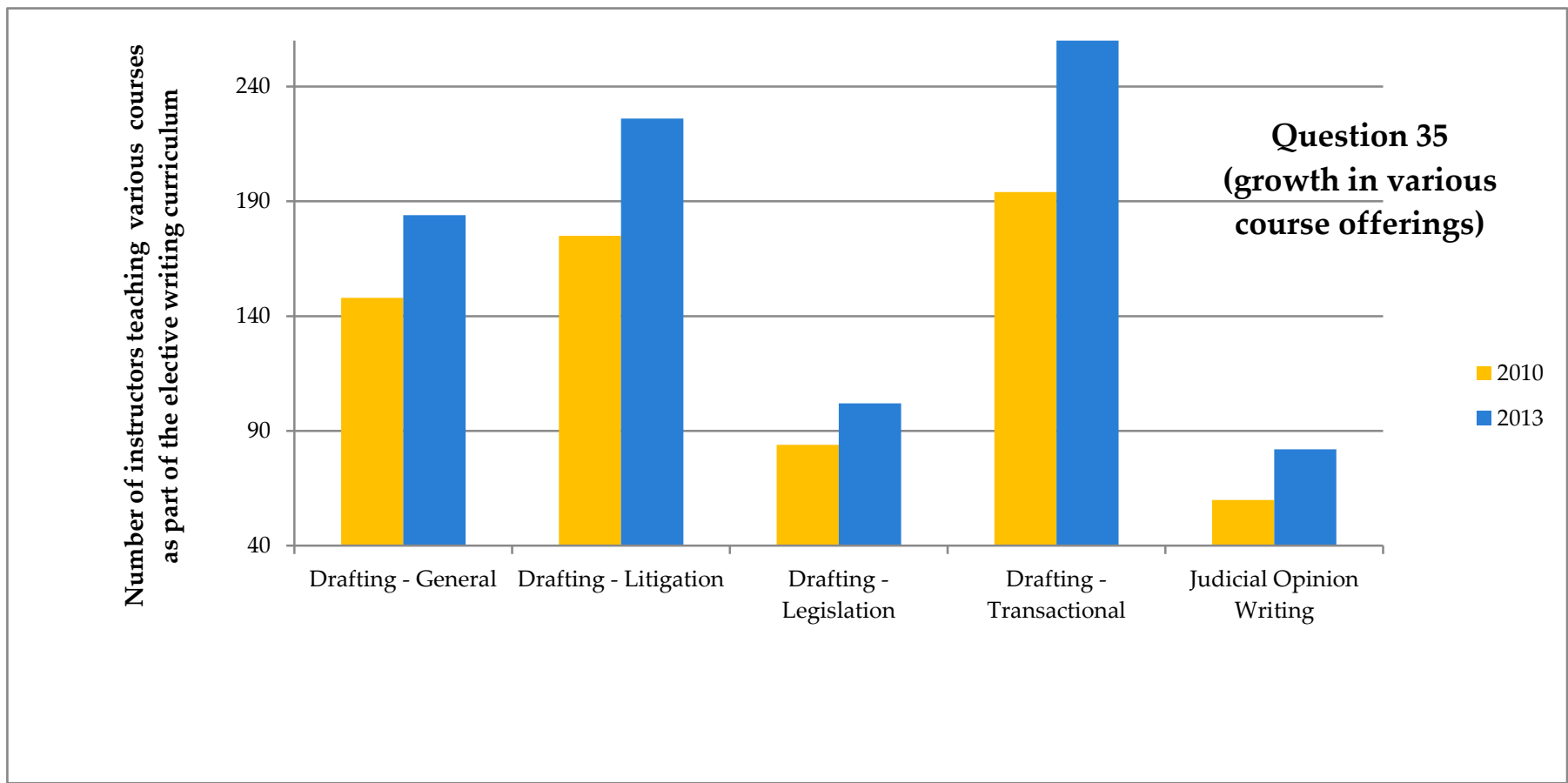
35. What courses are taught in the elective writing curriculum and who teaches those courses? *Please mark all that apply. Because each school could check more than one instructor type for each course, totals do not represent the number of schools offering a particular course.*

		LRW Director	LRW Full-time Faculty	LRW Adjuncts	Non-LRW Full-time Faculty	Non-LRW Adjuncts	Librarians	Other	Total
a. Advanced legal writing – general writing skills	2013	18	64	17	32	29	5	6	169
	2012	15	62	17	37	31	4	7	173
	2011	24	57	19	31	28	3	6	168
	2010	24	51	23	30	23	3	4	158
	2009	21	47	22	28	17	2	4	141
b. Advanced legal writing – survey course	2013	8	23	3	8	7	1	1	51
	2012	8	20	5	7	6	1	1	48
	2011	10	22	6	8	6	0	1	53
	2010	11	21	6	8	3	0	1	50
	2009	11	20	4	5	2	0	1	43
c. Drafting, general	2013	4	47	16	52	62	1	2	184
	2012	4	41	14	51	56	1	2	169
	2011	6	40	17	44	53	0	1	161
	2010	6	39	16	38	48	0	1	148
	2009	5	37	15	33	44	0	0	134
d. Drafting, litigation	2013	6	57	17	66	77	1	2	226
	2012	6	50	18	69	73	1	2	219
	2011	7	46	13	51	69	0	2	188
	2010	8	41	16	46	64	0	0	175
	2009	4	34	13	42	55	0	0	148
e. Drafting, legislation	2013	3	9	7	44	36	2	1	102
	2012	2	6	7	41	36	2	1	95
	2011	2	5	5	44	32	1	1	90
	2010	4	5	5	40	29	0	1	84
	2009	6	7	3	37	22	0	1	76

		LRW Director	LRW Full-time Faculty	LRW Adjuncts	Non-LRW Full-time Faculty	Non-LRW Adjuncts	Librarians	Other	Total
f. Drafting, transactional	2013	11	59	21	81	81	2	5	260
	2012	9	55	19	75	74	2	5	239
	2011	9	46	16	69	66	1	1	208
	2010	9	42	16	63	62	1	1	194
	2009	6	34	13	56	49	1	1	160
g. Advanced advocacy (excluding student-run moot court programs)	2013	17	62	21	73	70	0	8	251
	2012	17	56	24	71	67	0	5	240
	2011	19	50	25	70	65	0	2	231
	2010	20	50	28	66	69	0	3	236
	2009	17	48	25	58	59	0	2	209
h. Scholarly writing	2013	15	36	6	97	25	2	7	188
	2012	13	30	5	95	22	3	7	175
	2011	11	30	6	94	21	3	5	170
	2010	10	32	8	92	19	1	4	166
	2009	9	30	5	79	14	2	3	142
i. Judicial opinion writing	2013	8	20	5	26	17	0	6	82
	2012	8	18	4	19	15	0	6	70
	2011	8	14	4	19	13	1	4	63
	2010	7	14	3	17	14	0	5	60
	2009	7	12	3	14	13	0	2	51
j. Advanced research	2013	1	11	1	21	6	147	6	193
	2012	2	11	1	23	6	141	2	186
	2011	5	13	3	21	7	137	2	188
	2010	3	14	3	21	6	129	3	179
	2009	2	14	3	17	5	115	1	157

Question 35 (continued)

		LRW Director	LRW Full-time Faculty	LRW Adjuncts	Non-LRW Full-time Faculty	Non-LRW Adjuncts	Librarians	Other	Total
k. Other	2013	7	11	5	15	9	0	2	49
	2012	6	10	6	11	6	0	1	40
	2011	3	8	6	14	5	0	2	38
	2010	5	8	6	13	4	0	3	39
	2009	2	6	3	11	2	0	1	25



36. Approximately how many students enroll each year in the following upper-level writing courses? Is the demand for each upper-level course greater than its availability?

		Number of students who enroll				Percent of schools offering course that report demand greater than availability.** (Number of schools with demand exceeding availability / Number of schools responding)			
		2013	2012	2011	2010	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Advanced legal writing – general (2013 - 79 responses)	Avg.	40.7	42.6	39.30	44.42	46 / 79 (58%)	46 / 78 (59%)	43 / 80 (54%)	39 / 77 (51%)
	Min	10	10	10	10				
	Max	280	280	350	350*				
b. Advanced legal writing – survey (2013 - 19 responses)	Avg.	25.4	24.1	26.90	35.00	11 / 19 (58%)	12 / 20 (60%)	13 / 21 (62%)	12 / 22 (55%)
	Min	12	8	10	10				
	Max	50	50	80	200				
c. Drafting, general (2013 - 63 responses)	Avg.	41.7	45.3	42.48	43.57	27 / 63 (43%)	28 / 63 (44%)	26 / 61 (43%)	22 / 58 (38%)
	Min	5	5	5	5				
	Max	200	240	250	250				
d. Drafting, litigation (2013 – 101 responses)	Avg.	37.8	39.5	39.90	39.83	44 / 101 (44%)	47 / 95 (49%)	38 / 93 (41%)	33 / 86 (38%)
	Min	6	6	6	6				
	Max	120	120	120	130				
e. Drafting, legislation (2013 – 45 responses)	Avg.	17.8	20.4	29.73	27.41	14 / 45 (31%)	14 / 44 (32%)	14 / 45 (31%)	15 / 44 (34%)
	Min	6	6	6	6				
	Max	40	150	250	250				
f. Drafting, transactional (2013 - 103 responses)	Avg.	45.0	40.9	39.33	43.99	47 / 103 (46%)	47 / 98 (48%)	42 / 92 (46%)	35 / 84 (42%)
	Min	6	6	6	6				
	Max	285	210	150	350				
g. Advanced advocacy (2013 – 111 responses)	Avg.	48.6	52.1	56.03	53.10	34 / 111 (31%)	36 / 109 (33%)	34 / 109 (31%)	28 / 109 (26%)
	Min	8	8	9	6				
	Max	340	340	340	340				
h. Scholarly writing (69 responses)	Avg.	96.6	100.0	94.34	92.22	10 / 69 (14%)	9 / 70 (13%)	6 / 65 (9%)	9 / 69 (13%)
	Min	5	5	5	3				
	Max	422	422	422	422				
i. Judicial opinion writing (2013 – 41 responses)	Avg.	16.2	17.9	18.80	17.29	13 / 41 (32%)	11 / 35 (31%)	11 / 30 (37%)	11 / 31 (35%)
	Min	5	5	5	5				
	Max	50	60	60	50				
j. Advanced research (2013 – 119 responses)	Avg.	41.4	40.9	40.61	41.55	33 / 119 (28%)	36 / 118 (31%)	37 / 119 (31%)	34 / 115 (30%)
	Min	5	5	5	5				
	Max	400	400	400	350				
k. Other (2013 – 21 responses)	Avg.	54.5	55.5	62.81	67.14	9 / 21 (43%)	8 / 22 (36%)	6 / 16 (38%)	5 / 14 (36%)
	Min	5	5	5	5				
	Max	200	200	275	275				

*Answers in excess of 500 excluded. ** This information added to table in 2013

37. Do any upper-level doctrinal courses taught by full-time faculty include a writing assignment? *Please note: Doctrinal course means a course other than a clinic, seminar, or advanced writing course. Writing assignment means an assignment other than a traditional written in-class or take-home examination.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, all doctrinal courses include a writing component	2	2	2	2	2
b. Yes, some doctrinal courses include a writing component	181	175	178	174	156
Average % with writing component	24.5%	24.0%	23.5%	24.0%	23.4%
Minimum % with writing component	5%	5%	5%	5%	3%
Maximum % with writing component	85%	80%	80%	80%	80%
c. No doctrinal courses include a writing component	6	7	8	11	8

38. If you answered (a) or (b) in the prior question, what types of assignments do the doctrinal courses include? *Please mark all that apply.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Drafting—general	94	91	88	85	73
b. Drafting—litigation	111	104	97	96	90
c. Drafting—legislation	82	75	70	65	53
d. Drafting—transactional	128	116	112	108	98
e. Advanced advocacy	82	76	71	64	59
f. Memoranda or essays	135	125	120	112	103
g. Client/Opinion letters	78	75	71	64	50
h. Judicial opinions	60	55	54	51	43
i. Scholarly papers	151	147	144	139	127
j. Other	43	36	36	33	28

Table Note: This table shows an increase since 2010 in the number of schools offering each type of course. The increase since 2010, weighed across the various types of offerings, is about 18%.

39. How much written feedback do students generally receive on assignments in doctrinal courses?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. <u>More</u> feedback than in the required writing program	0	0	1	0	0
b. <u>About the same</u> amount of feedback as in the required writing program	3	2	3	3	2
c. <u>Somewhat less</u> feedback than in the required writing program	31	31	30	32	29
d. <u>Considerably less</u> feedback than in the required writing program	72	70	74	75	68
e. Don't know	81	78	78	75	64

VI. Technology

40. Does the law school provide legal writing faculty with technological resources such as Westlaw, LexisNexis, access to the Internet, and word processing?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes	189	184	188	186	165
b. No	0	0	0	1	1

41. If the law school does provide legal writing faculty with computer technology, how do the resources compare with those of other faculty?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. The resources are <u>better</u> than those of other faculty	6	7	5	5	3
b. The resources are <u>comparable</u> to those of other faculty	181	173	179	174	159
c. The resources are <u>less</u> than those of other faculty	2	3	3	6	3

42. Does the LRW program have a web page?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, the LRW program has a web page	80	75	72	69	61
b. Yes, at least one member of the LRW faculty has a web page	36	38	42	42	39
c. No web pages	73	71	74	76	66

43. Which of the following technologies do you and your LRW faculty use in your program, and how effective is each technology, rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being not effective and 5 being very effective? *Answers of "0" were not included in averages. Ratings on next page.*

		All faculty use	Most faculty use	Some faculty use	No faculty use
a. E-mail listserv for students	2013	121	28	23	13
	2012	122	27	21	10
	2011	127	29	19	10
	2010	121	32	18	11
	2009	105	31	16	9
b. Smart classroom	2013	69	39	51	13
	2012	66	38	47	14
	2011	62	39	53	15
	2010	54	36	53	22
	2009	49	31	50	16
c. On-line edits	2013	20	31	107	21
	2012	18	26	107	23
	2011	17	25	107	26
	2010	16	22	104	30
	2009	14	17	93	26
d. Course web page	2013	30	14	40	57
	2012	31	14	39	58
	2011	30	15	41	59
	2010	30	18	39	60
	2009	28	16	37	46
e. Web course utility product (e.g. TWEN, WebCT, Blackboard, etc.)	2013	129	29	24	3
	2012	120	32	25	3
	2011	113	33	34	4
	2010	103	37	39	5
	2009	84	38	38	3

Question 43 (continued)**2013 Effectiveness Rating
(Total schools responding)**

	1 (least)	2	3	4	5 (most)	Average Rating
a. E-mail listserv for students	1	2	15	34	114	2013: 4.55 2012: 4.50 2011: 4.48 2010: 4.48 2009: 4.50
b. Smart classroom	1	3	30	46	71	2013: 4.21 2012: 4.21 2011: 4.19 2010: 4.12 2009: 4.13
c. On-line edits	2	4	24	52	57	2013: 4.14 2012: 4.07 2011: 4.01 2010: 4.02 2009: 4.06
d. Course web page	1	5	16	18	29	2013: 4.00 2012: 4.06 2011: 4.07 2010: 3.96 2009: 4.02
e. Web course utility product (e.g. TWEN, WebCT, Blackboard, etc.)	2	5	13	64	95	2013: 4.37 2012: 4.33 2011: 4.29 2010: 4.24 2009: 4.24

VII. Directors

44. Does your program have a director (a person with direct responsibility for the design, implementation, and supervision of your law school's writing program)?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes	148	149	153	151	134
b. No	40	35	35	35	32
c. No answer	2	0	0	5	0

45. If your program has a director, which of these choices best describes the director?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. A tenured faculty member whose primary responsibility is directing the legal writing program	36	36	34	31	29
b. An untenured faculty member on a tenure track whose primary responsibility is directing the legal writing program	10	15	19	18	16
c. A faculty member not on a tenure track whose primary responsibility is directing the legal writing program	50	50	58	59	55
d. A faculty member or administrator whose primary responsibility is not the first-year legal writing program	1	2	4	8	4
e. An administrator whose primary responsibility is directing the legal writing program	4	4	3	4	4
f. A faculty member with clinical tenure or on clinical tenure track	27	26	21	19	14
g. Other	20	16	25	25	23

46. Does your program have an associate or assistant director? If so, please give the salary.

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes	40	38	37	37	31
Average annual salary (34 salaries reported)	\$88,868	\$85,688	\$86,991	\$84,266	\$83,259
Maximum annual salary	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$146,000	\$138,000	\$110,000
75%ile	\$100,000	x	x	x	x
Median annual salary	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$87,500	\$81,000	\$80,000
25%ile	\$70,000	x	x	x	x
Minimum annual salary	\$50,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$60,000
b. No	131	129	132	132	118

47. If the director is not tenured or tenure track, how long is the term of the director's contract?

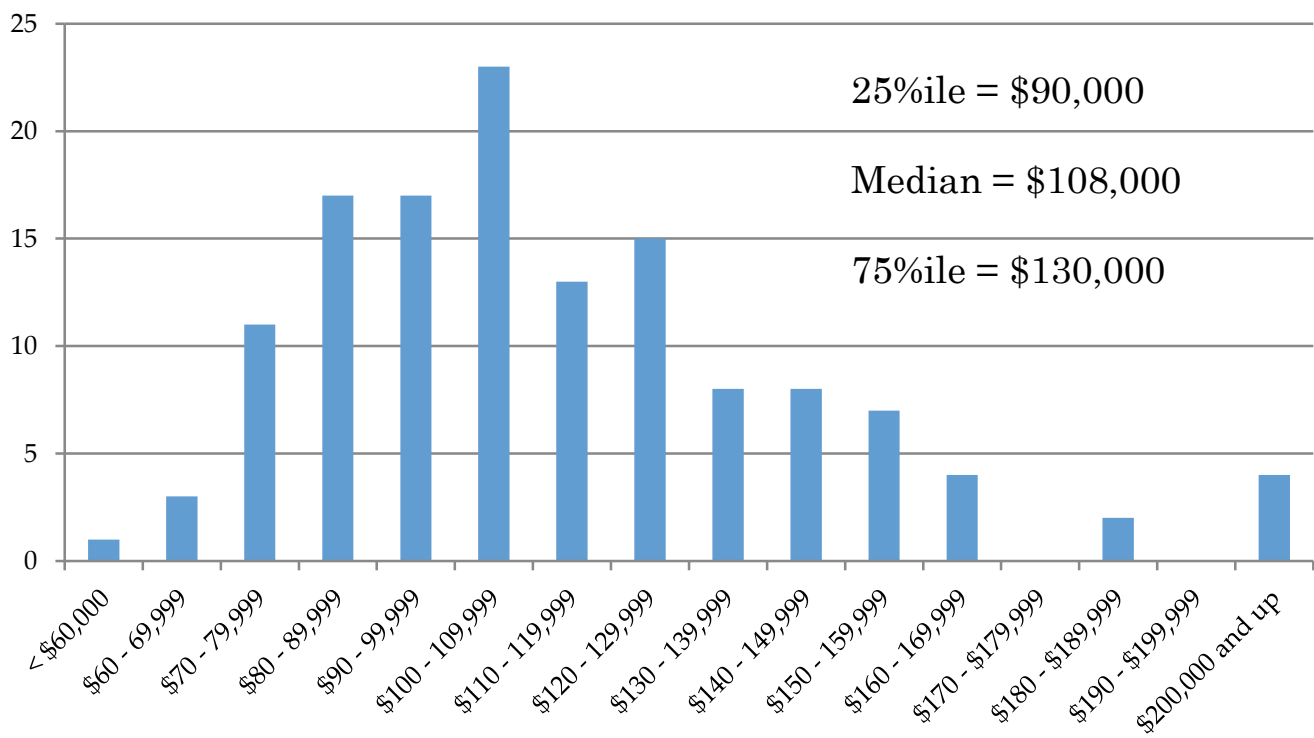
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Number of years					
1 year	16	16	19	20	16
2 years	2	5	4	5	3
3 years	18	12	10	12	15
>3 years	48	48	49	48	37
a. The contractual terms have never been specifically set out	5	9	10	7	6
b. Not applicable or unknown*	27*	49	47	44	44

*For the first time, in 2013, responses of "not applicable or unknown" are limited to those schools for which the response to Question 45 does not indicate director is tenured or tenure-track.

48. What faculty title does the director have in official law school materials (publications, catalogues, signs, etc.)? *Please mark all that apply.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Professor, associate professor, or assistant professor	70	74	70	72	66
b. Professor, associate professor, or assistant professor of <u>legal writing</u>	34	27	29	24	22
c. <u>Visiting</u> professor or visiting professor of legal writing	0	0	1	0	0
d. <u>Clinical</u> professor, clinical associate professor, or clinical assistant professor	19	19	23	22	18
e. Lecturer or senior lecturer	6	7	8	7	6
f. Instructor	2	3	3	5	2
g. Director	85	82	81	83	74
h. Assistant or associate dean	7	4	6	5	4
i. Other	21	17	23	22	18

Question 49: Salaries of Directors by Range



49. What is the current annual base salary of the director? *Note: Base salary is the salary for the current academic year, including any additional stipend for the administrative workload but excluding payments for other work such as summer teaching, academic support, moot court coaching.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Salary based on a 12-month calendar contract period (not a 12-month payment period)	77 (67 reported)	79	78	65	58
Average salary	\$118,598	\$112,060	\$108,319	\$103,540	\$102,116
Maximum salary	\$225,000	\$220,000	\$220,000	\$187,000	\$165,000
75%ile	\$140,000	x	x	x	x
Median salary	\$110,000	\$107,200	\$104,000	\$100,000	\$96,500
25%ile	\$98,000	x	x	x	x
Minimum salary	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
b. Salary based on a 9- or 10-month period	71 (63 reported)	70	76	64	75
Average salary	\$106,721	\$108,589	\$108,918	\$107,990	\$105,580
Maximum salary	\$229,000	\$219,000	\$208,000	\$199,716	\$200,000
75%ile	\$125,000	x	x	x	x
Median salary	\$100,000	\$106,000	\$103,500	\$100,000	\$100,000
25%ile	\$84,000	x	x	x	x
Minimum salary	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$64,000	\$61,000	\$59,000
Combined total of 12-month & <12-month salaries	148 (130 reported)	149	154	129	133
Average salary	\$112,843	\$110,378	\$108,699	\$105,749	\$104,100
Maximum salary	\$229,000	\$220,000	\$220,000	\$199,716	\$200,000
75%ile	\$130,000	x	x	x	x
Median salary	\$108,000	\$107,100	\$104,000	\$100,000	\$98,000
25%ile	\$90,000	x	x	x	x
Minimum salary	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$60,000	\$59,000
c. N/A or Don't know	17	12	9	15	11

Director Salary by Region

	2013	2012	2011	2010
New York City & Long Island --- 4 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$180,375	\$176,150	\$160,420	\$154,443
Maximum	\$229,000	\$219,000	\$208,000	x
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$173,250	\$170,750	\$162,000	\$152,500
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$146,000	\$144,099	\$120,000	x
Northeastern (excluding New York City and Long Island) --- 12 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$114,133	\$109,700	\$110,154	\$111,839
Maximum	\$155,000	\$150,500	\$172,000	x
75%ile	\$131,000	x	x	x
Median	\$115,000	\$112,000	\$110,000	\$105,000
25%ile	\$98,800	x	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	x
Mid Atlantic --- 28 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$119,026	\$113,675	\$112,662	\$104,106
Maximum	\$225,000	\$220,000	\$220,000	x
75%ile	\$129,000	x	x	x
Median	\$114,500	\$112,000	\$108,150	\$100,000
25%ile	\$98,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$72,000	\$72,000	\$68,000	x
Great Lakes/Upper Midwest - 22 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$116,799	\$108,133	\$108,273	\$108,116
Maximum	\$217,000	\$211,000	\$206,000	x
75%ile	\$128,000	x	x	x
Median	\$107,500	\$101,000	\$102,000	\$99,500
25%ile	\$91,660	x	x	x
Minimum	\$73,000	\$70,000	\$75,000	x
Southwest & South Central - 20 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$99,029	\$93,805	\$98,681	\$93,800
Maximum	\$155,000	\$150,000	\$136,000	x
75%ile	\$115,500	x	x	x
Median	\$91,000	\$91,000	\$95,000	\$88,500
25%ile	\$82,500	x	x	x
Minimum	\$70,000	\$66,000	\$64,000	x

Director Salary by Region (Continued)

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Southeast – 18 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$98,224	\$96,460	\$98,681	\$92,763
Maximum	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$140,000	x
75%ile	\$112,000	x	x	x
Median	\$97,500	\$100,000	\$95,000	\$87,250
25%ile	\$80,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$65,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	x
Northwest & Great Plains – 6 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$101,083	\$100,933	\$109,417	\$97,445
Maximum	\$130,000	\$136,000	\$136,000	x
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$96,750	\$95,800	\$107,500	\$89,334
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$72,000	\$72,000	\$86,667	x
Far West – 23 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$114,513	\$119,229	\$113,538	\$113,994
Maximum	\$164,000	\$165,000	\$165,000	x
75%ile	\$137,500	x	x	x
Median	\$104,000	\$110,000	\$107,000	\$106,500
25%ile	\$100,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	x

Question 49 broken into categories described by Question 6

Director Salary by Geographical Setting

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Urban -- 93 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$115,478	\$112,502	\$112,690	\$109,847
Maximum	\$229,000	\$220,000	\$220,000	x
75%ile	\$130,000	x	x	x
Median	\$108,150	\$108,075	\$107,575	\$100,000
25%ile	\$91,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	x
Suburban -- 33 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$106,027	\$103,148	\$98,844	\$96,043
Maximum	\$164,000	\$164,000	\$140,000	x
75%ile	\$120,000	x	x	x
Median	\$101,000	\$101,000	\$98,000	\$94,500
25%ile	\$89,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	x
Rural -- 7 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$106,286	\$106,600	\$108,945	\$105,333
Maximum	\$130,000	\$136,000	\$136,000	x
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$110,000	\$105,500	\$107,500	\$99,000
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$81,000	\$88,000	\$86,667	x
Question 49 broken into categories described by Question 7				

Director Salary by Institution Type

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Public -- 61 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$108,009	\$104,695	\$103,104	\$101,916
Maximum	\$217,000	\$211,000	\$206,000	x
75%ile	\$127,000	x	x	x
Median	\$100,000	\$98,000	\$96,000	\$93,000
25%ile	\$88,837	x	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	x
Private -- 72 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$116,581	\$114,094	\$112,593	\$108,949
Maximum	\$229,000	\$220,000	\$220,000	x
75%ile	\$132,000	x	x	x
Median	\$110,000	\$108,800	\$107,575	\$104,000
25%ile	\$97,500	x	x	x
Minimum	\$70,000	\$66,000	\$64,000	x
Question 49 broken into categories described by Question 8				

Director Salary by First-year Class Size

	2013	2012	2011	2010
< 100 Students -- 10 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$109,863	\$100,520	\$101,667	\$97,733
Maximum	\$160,000	\$136,000	\$136,000	x
75%ile	\$123,125	x	x	x
Median	\$106,750	\$93,600	\$92,000	\$89,000
25%ile	\$89,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$81,000	\$86,000	\$86,667	x
101-150 Students -- 36 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$104,654	\$106,338	\$110,233	\$103,034
Maximum	\$164,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	x
75%ile	\$113,500	x	x	x
Median	\$101,000	\$108,600	\$104,000	\$99,000
25%ile	\$88,919	x	x	x
Minimum	\$65,000	\$72,000	\$81,500	x

Director Salary by First-year Class Size (Continued)

	2013	2012	2011	2010
151 – 200 Students -- 22 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$105,264	\$102,735	\$99,847	\$95,380
Maximum	\$155,000	\$164,000	\$142,099	x
75%ile	\$120,000	x	x	x
Median	\$109,075	\$103,500	\$99,000	\$90,700
25%ile	\$91,660	x	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	x
201 – 250 Students -- 31 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$109,354	\$104,554	\$106,156	\$106,156
Maximum	\$200,000	\$153,000	\$172,000	x
75%ile	\$127,000	x	x	x
Median	\$100,000	\$101,250	\$101,250	\$106,600
25%ile	\$88,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$70,000	x
251 – 300 Students -- 10 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$107,030	\$100,657	\$95,813	\$97,813
Maximum	\$150,000	\$135,000	\$129,500	x
75%ile	\$130,000	x	x	x
Median	\$107,000	\$97,900	\$94,000	\$88,900
25%ile	\$82,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$67,500	\$66,000	\$75,000	x
> 300 Students -- 24 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$139,170	\$132,879	\$127,029	\$123,047
Maximum	\$229,000	\$220,000	\$220,000	x
75%ile	\$163,250	x	x	x
Median	\$134,000	\$128,000	\$123,000	\$125,000
25%ile	\$107,500	x	x	x
Minimum	\$72,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	x

Question 49 broken into categories described by Question 9

Director Salary by Years Since J.D.

	2013	2012	2011	2010
0-5 Years -- 0 schools reporting (2013) (One response, with zero years since J.D., was omitted as ostensibly indicating (as some respondents did) that the director does not possess a J.D.)				
Average	NO RESPONSES WITH SALARY DATA			
Maximum				
75%ile				
Median				
25%ile				
Minimum				
6 – 10 Years -- 6 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$105,667	\$94,579	\$86,810	\$82,167
Maximum	\$120,000	\$115,000	\$112,000	x
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$111,000	\$95,800	\$84,000	\$84,500
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$79,000	\$70,000	\$72,000	x
11 – 15 Years -- 15 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$100,566	\$96,313	\$96,881	\$95,752
Maximum	\$125,000	\$118,000	\$140,000	x
75%ile	\$111,000	x	x	x
Median	\$101,000	\$96,000	\$97,500	\$94,500
25%ile	\$90,669	x	x	x
Minimum	\$76,000	\$76,000	\$64,000	x
16 – 20 Years -- 32 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$102,124	\$101,483	\$105,625	\$96,938
Maximum	\$182,000	\$182,000	\$175,000	x
75%ile	\$113,000	x	x	x
Median	\$99,750	\$99,250	\$103,000	\$92,500
25%ile	\$85,500	x	x	x
Minimum	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$75,000	x
21 – 25 Years -- 24 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$115,664	\$114,807	\$107,433	\$104,325
Maximum	\$200,000	\$159,000	\$147,000	x
75%ile	\$139,500	x	x	x
Median	\$114,000	\$121,000	\$104,000	\$100,600
25%ile	\$89,500	x	x	x
Minimum	\$67,500	\$72,000	\$72,000	x

**Director Salary by Years
Since J.D. (continued)**

	2013	2012	2011	2010
26+ Years -- 43 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$118,056	\$117,396	\$116,564	\$122,137
Maximum	\$229,000	\$219,000	\$208,000	x
75%ile	\$130,750	x	x	x
Median	\$108,600	\$109,300	\$110,000	\$120,000
25%ile	\$92,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	x
Question 49 broken into categories described by Question 3				

Director Salary by Years of Law School Teaching

	2013	2012	2011	2010
0 - 5 Years -- 13 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$92,680	\$91,552	\$93,905	\$87,885
Maximum	\$125,000	\$128,000	\$120,000	x
75%ile	\$100,000	x	x	x
Median	\$90,000	\$91,800	\$96,000	\$88,334
25%ile	\$79,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$72,000	\$70,000	\$65,000	x
6 - 10 Years -- 30 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$102,363	\$97,539	\$95,339	\$94,920
Maximum	\$160,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	x
75%ile	\$115,000	x	x	x
Median	\$104,000	\$99,000	\$96,250	\$94,375
25%ile	\$83,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$35,000	\$65,000	\$50,000	x
11 - 15 Years -- 32 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$103,576	\$104,937	\$109,753	\$101,247
Maximum	\$182,000	\$182,000	\$206,000	x
75%ile	\$111,075	x	x	x
Median	\$99,850	\$98,250	\$97,250	\$92,000
25%ile	\$88,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$72,000	x

Director Salary by Years of Law Teaching (Continued)

	2013	2012	2011	2010
16 – 20 Years -- 20 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$120,776	\$120,616	\$112,169	\$110,039
Maximum	\$217,000	\$211,000	\$160,000	x
75%ile	\$139,543	x	x	x
Median	\$117,500	\$120,000	\$115,000	\$115,000
25%ile	\$91,500	x	x	x
Minimum	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$79,000	x
21 – 25 Years -- 23 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$123,354	\$114,774	\$117,518	\$128,609
Maximum	\$200,000	\$144,099	\$172,000	x
75%ile	\$137,000	x	x	x
Median	\$125,000	\$117,000	\$114,245	\$123,000
25%ile	\$105,500	x	x	x
Minimum	\$84,000	\$79,000	\$60,000	x
26+ Years -- 14 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$141,107	\$142,467	\$138,933	\$137,647
Maximum	\$229,000	\$220,000	\$220,000	x
75%ile	\$166,500	x	x	x
Median	\$137,500	\$141,000	\$130,500	\$132,000
25%ile	\$100,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	x

Question 49 broken into categories described by Question 4

Director Salary by Years Directing Current Program

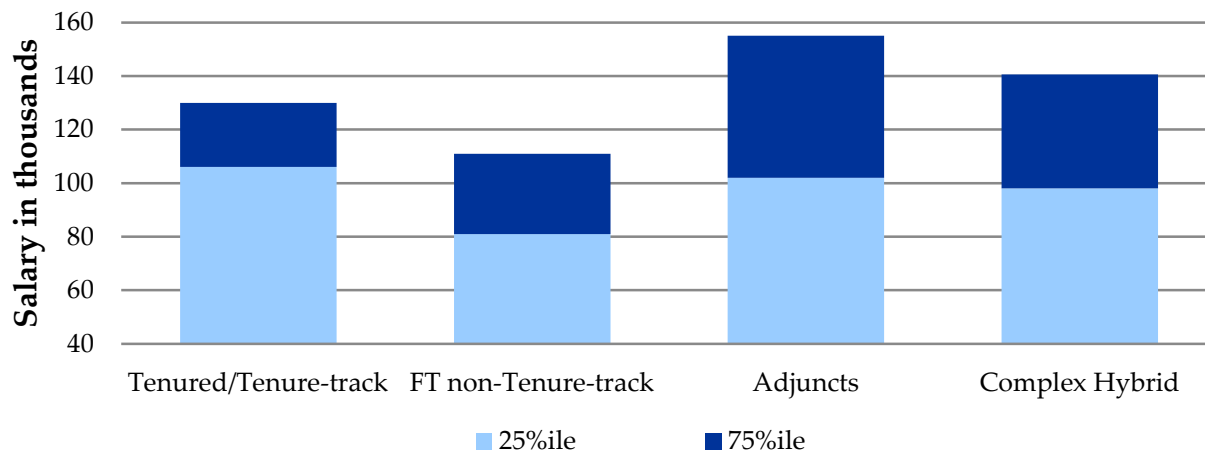
	2013	2012	2011	2010
0 – 5 Years -- 58 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$104,493	\$101,442	\$101,189	\$95,765
Maximum	\$217,000	\$211,000	\$220,000	x
75%ile	\$120,000	x	x	x
Median	\$100,500	\$98,250	\$96,000	\$93,875
25%ile	\$88,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	x
6 – 10 Years -- 26 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$110,862	\$111,305	\$106,587	\$106,163
Maximum	\$225,000	\$220,000	\$147,000	x
75%ile	\$130,000	x	x	x
Median	\$100,000	\$106,000	\$104,500	\$100,000
25%ile	\$85,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$70,000	\$66,000	\$72,000	x
11 – 15 Years -- 22 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$119,216	\$118,925	\$117,229	\$107,487
Maximum	\$200,000	\$164,000	\$150,000	x
75%ile	\$140,000	x	x	x
Median	\$110,300	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$101,200
25%ile	\$100,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$70,000	\$80,000	\$80,500	x
16+ Years -- 25 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$124,982	\$124,654	\$123,621	\$125,152
Maximum	\$229,000	\$219,000	\$208,000	x
75%ile	\$140,549	x	x	x
Median	\$129,000	\$127,500	\$125,000	\$123,500
25%ile	\$102,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$70,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	x

Question 49 broken into categories described by Question 5

Director Salary by Staffing Model

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Tenured or tenure-track for LRW faculty (answers a and b)				
— 10 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$117,100	\$114,286	\$113,000	\$101,925
Maximum	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	x
75%ile	\$130,000	x	x	x
Median	\$112,000	\$110,000	\$103,500	\$92,000
25%ile	\$106,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$90,000	\$86,000	\$92,000	x
Full-time nontenure-track -- 55 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$99,894	\$99,111	\$98,242	\$101,194
Maximum	\$200,000	\$165,000	\$206,000	x
75%ile	\$111,000	x	x	x
Median	\$98,000	\$96,900	\$96,000	\$95,750
25%ile	\$81,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	x
Part-time -- 2 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$120,000	\$106,000	\$109,000	\$109,000
Maximum	\$120,000	\$112,000	\$110,250	x
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$110,000	\$106,000	\$109,000	\$109,000
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	x
Adjuncts -- 13 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$129,872	\$120,233	\$117,478	\$107,955
Maximum	\$229,000	\$219,000	\$208,000	x
75%ile	\$155,000	x	x	x
Median	\$120,000	\$114,500	\$110,000	\$104,000
25%ile	\$102,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$79,000	\$72,000	\$72,000	x
Complex Hybrid -- 53 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$120,921	\$119,158	\$116,106	\$110,985
Maximum	\$225,000	\$220,000	\$220,000	x
75%ile	\$140,549	x	x	x
Median	\$112,000	\$112,000	\$109,075	\$100,570
25%ile	\$98,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$75,000	x
Question 49 broken into categories described by Question 10				

Director Salary by Staffing Model, display of middle 50% of salaries for each category.



Director Salary by Director Type

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Tenured, primary responsibility is LRW -- 33 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$132,317	\$133,678	\$133,379	\$127,771
Maximum	\$229,000	\$220,000	\$220,000	X
75%ile	\$147,000	x	x	x
Median	\$128,000	\$128,000	\$132,500	\$126,000
25%ile	\$108,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$88,837	\$86,250	\$84,000	x
Untenured tenure-track, primary responsibility is LRW -- 8 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$104,769	\$105,223	\$103,082	\$100,890
Maximum	\$120,000	\$123,000	\$130,000	x
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$107,075	\$108,150	\$99,000	\$95,000
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$81,000	\$86,000	\$86,667	x
Nontenure-track, primary responsibility is LRW -- 46 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$100,670	\$97,557	\$96,767	\$96,180
Maximum	\$166,500	\$166,500	\$162,000	x
75%ile	\$120,000	x	x	x
Median	\$97,400	\$96,000	\$95,000	\$93,000
25%ile	\$79,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$65,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	x

Director Salary by Director Type (Continued)

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Administrator or faculty, primary responsibility not LRW -- 1 school reporting (2013)				
Average	x	\$115,000	\$120,000	\$131,667
Maximum	x	\$120,000	\$120,000	x
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	x	\$115,000	\$120,000	\$125,000
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	x	\$110,000	\$120,000	x
Administrator, primary responsibility is LRW -- 3 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$112,000	\$110,333	\$104,920	\$99,750
Maximum	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	x
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$112,000	\$112,000	\$112,000	\$92,000
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$84,000	\$79,000	\$79,000	x
Clinical tenure or clinical tenure track (405(c) status) -- 26 schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$105,311	\$103,873	\$105,847	\$101,332
Maximum	\$157,000	\$153,000	\$150,000	x
75%ile	\$115,000	x	x	x
Median	\$102,750	\$101,000	\$103,100	\$100,000
25%ile	\$91,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$79,400	\$79,400	\$80,500	x
Other -- 16 schools reporting (2013)*				
Average	\$121,427	\$114,400	\$111,857	\$108,512
Maximum	\$217,000	\$211,000	\$206,000	x
75%ile	\$144,043	x	x	x
Median	\$113,850	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$111,500
25%ile	\$84,500	x	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	x
Question 49 broken into categories described by Question 45				

* Note: The data for "Other" is strikingly in two groups. Eight of the 16 reported salaries are under \$100,000. The other eight salaries are over \$125,000. The eight lower salaries all report they are untenured. Seven of the eight higher salaries report tenure or clinical tenure, and none report nontenure.

50. What personnel benefits does the director receive?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. The same benefits as tenure-track faculty	117	120	119	118	103
b. The same benefits as nontenure-track faculty	31	28	33	30	26
<i>If the answer is not a or b, please mark all of the benefits below that the director receives.</i>	*In 2012 and 2013, the answers below are limited to those school answering “not a or b” -- four schools in 2013.				
c. Health insurance and related benefits	3	3	18	19	16
d. Life insurance	3	3	17	19	16
e. Contributions to retirement	4	3	19	21	18
f. Other	0	0	5	4	4
g. None	0	0	0	0	0

51. Past surveys have found a discrepancy between salaries paid tenure-track faculty and LRW directors. Please provide us with your best estimate of the difference between the current annual base salary of the director and the annual base salary of an entry-level tenure-track faculty member at your law school.

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. The director earns <u>more</u> than the new tenure-track faculty member	53	53	55	58	53
Average difference (29 reported)	\$36,334	\$29,776	\$28,519	\$28,101	\$27,046
Median difference	\$37,000	\$30,000	\$26,500	\$28,000	\$28,000
Minimum difference	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Maximum difference	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$75,000
b. The director earns roughly the <u>same</u> as the new tenure-track faculty member	21	16	22	22	16
c. The director earns <u>less</u> than the new tenure-track faculty member	52	57	55	49	47
Average difference (38 reported)	\$27,184	\$26,900	\$26,145	\$24,132	\$22,597
Median difference	\$26,250	\$21,250	\$25,000	\$21,250	\$20,000
Minimum difference	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Maximum difference	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
d. Don't know	40	36	32	34	29
e. N/A	0	0	0	0	0

52. What is your best estimate of the difference between the annual base salary of the director and the annual base salary of an entry-level clinician at your law school?

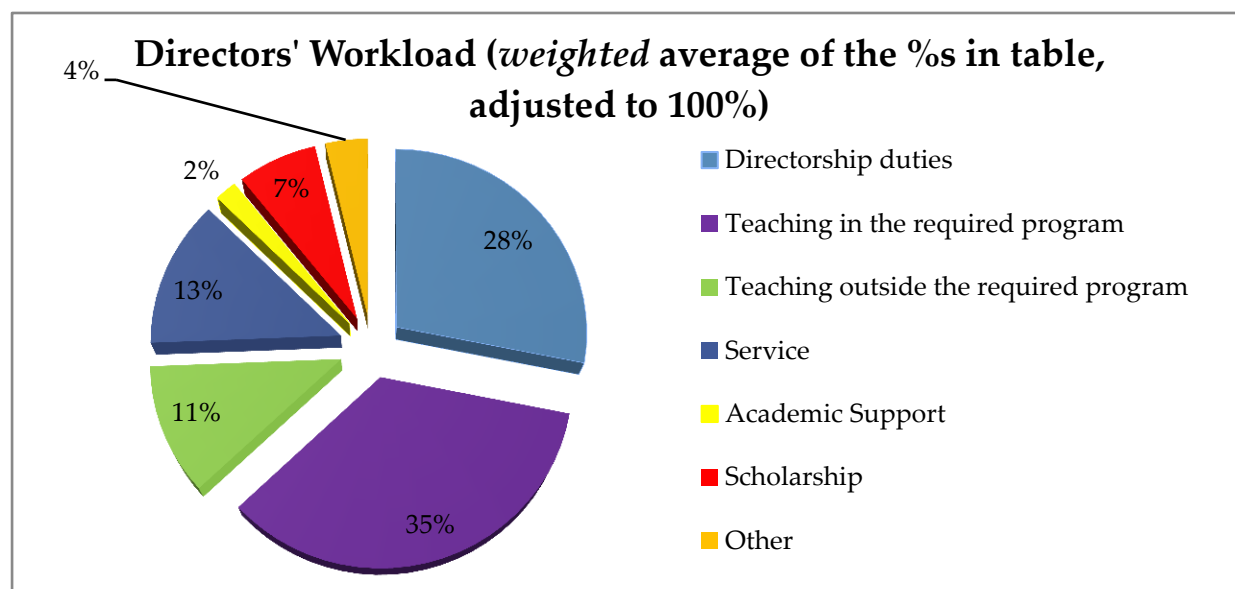
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. The director earns <u>more</u> than the new clinician	61	63	65	63	62
Average difference (42 reported)	\$35,595	\$30,915	\$29,321	\$28,881	\$29,987
Median difference	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$28,500	\$25,000	\$30,000
Minimum difference	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$5,000	\$6,400
Maximum difference	\$110,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$90,000
b. The director earns roughly the <u>same</u> as the new clinician	12	11	11	9	8
c. The director earns <u>less</u> than the new clinician	13	12	11	11	11
Average difference (9 reported)	\$22,444	\$17,500	\$21,111	\$15,500	\$13,833
Median difference	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Minimum difference	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Maximum difference	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$30,000	\$20,000
d. Clinicians are paid tenure-track salaries (so Question 51 offers the relevant data)	13	8	13	12	14
e. No clinicians at my school	8	9	8	7	5
f. Don't know	56	50	53	57	45

53. For the current academic year, please indicate the percentage of time the director devoted to the following activities. *Answers of zero are excluded; first line is number of non-zero responses.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Directorship duties, such as administering, training LRW faculty members	149	150	156	151	133
Average time spent	28.4%	29.2%	29.3%	28.9%	28.7%
Maximum time spent	100%	90%	90%	75%	80%
75%ile	35%	NOT REPORTED			
Median	25%				
25%ile	15%				
Minimum time spent	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
b. Teaching students in the required program	134	136	136	136	119
Average time spent	40.3%	39.2%	39.6%	39.5%	40.1%
Maximum time spent	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
75%ile	50%	NOT REPORTED			
Median	40%				
25%ile	30%				
Minimum time spent	5%	5%	10%	10%	5%
c. Teaching outside the required program	77	83	82	80	71
Average time spent	22.3%	22.2%	22.4%	22.2%	24.2%
Maximum time spent	60%	90%	90%	65%	90%
75%ile	30%	NOT REPORTED			
Median	20%				
25%ile	10%				
Minimum time spent	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
d. Service to the law school	145	147	146	140	127
Average time spent	13.5%	13.1%	13.4%	12.9%	12.3%
Maximum time spent	45%	45%	65%	30%	30%
75%ile	20%	NOT REPORTED			
Median	10%				
25%ile	10%				
Minimum time spent	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%

Question 53 (continued)

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
e. Academic Support	36	29	30	29	26
Average time spent	7.9%	8.4%	9.5%	9.0%	9.6%
Maximum time spent	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
75%ile	10%	NOT REPORTED			
Median	5%				
25%ile	5%				
Minimum time spent	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
f. Scholarship	88	83	86	84	72
Average time spent	12.0%	12.5%	12.0%	11.5%	11.7%
Maximum time spent	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%
75%ile	15%	NOT REPORTED			
Median	10%				
25%ile	5%				
Minimum time spent	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
g. Other activities	53	53	50	55	40
Average time spent	10.5%	11.0%	13.3%	12.8%	11.5%
Maximum time spent	65%	65%	65%	65%	55%
75%ile	10%	NOT REPORTED			
Median	5%				
25%ile	5%				
Minimum time spent	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%

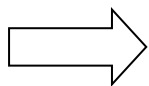


54. During the current academic year, please indicate the director's workload in the required program by filling in the chart below. *Entries of zero are excluded.*

		Fall Semester				Spring Semester			
		2013	2012	2011	2010	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Number of students taught at least weekly in the required program.	Avg.	33.3	35.9	36.18	39.61	32.4	34.3	34.30	37.77
	Min.	7	8	2	2	7	8	8	8
	25%ile	17	NOT REPORTED			19	NOT REPORTED		
	Median	24				25			
	75%ile	40				35.5			
	Max.	307	307	300	300	296	296	300	300
b. In-class hours of teaching each week	Avg.	3.2	3.1	3.16	3.27	3.1	3.0	2.94	3.01
	Min.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	25%ile	2	NOT REPORTED			2	NOT REPORTED		
	Median	3				3			
	75%ile	4				4			
	Max.	9	7	7	8	9	6	6	7
c. Number of major assignments (≥ 5 pages)	Avg.	3.2	3.1	3.21	3.14	2.8	2.8	2.74	2.85
	Min.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	25%ile	2	NOT REPORTED			2	NOT REPORTED		
	Median	3				2			
	75%ile	4				3			
	Max.	8	8	10	8	15	9	9	9
d. Number of minor assignments (< 5 pages)	Avg.	4.1	3.9	3.81	3.64	3.5	3.4	3.24	3.16
	Min.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	25%ile	2	NOT REPORTED			2	NOT REPORTED		
	Median	3				3			
	75%ile	5				4			
	Max.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
e. Total number of pages of student work read per term	Avg.	996	1027	1153	1189	1056	1087	1196	1272
	Min.	40	50	200	150	40	50	50	40
	25%ile	500	NOT REPORTED			600	NOT REPORTED		
	Median	820				950			
	75%ile	1200				1360			
	Max.	4015	4015	4015	8370	4261	4261	5000	8100
f. Total hours in conference required or strongly recommended	Avg.	37.1	35.3	36.89	38.84	35.0	33.4	34.82	37.86
	Min.	1	1	6.5	2	1	1	7	6
	25%ile	19	NOT REPORTED			15	NOT REPORTED		
	Median	30				30			
	75%ile	48				46.5			
	Max.	150	150	150	150	150	150	200	200

Question 54 (continued)		Fall Semester				Spring Semester				
		2013	2012	2011	2010	2013	2012	2011	2010	
g. Total hours preparing major research and writing assignments	Avg.	47.2	46.7	46.36	47.33	49.3	48.7	50.07	48.71	
	Min.	2	2	2	2	2	5	10	8	
	25%ile	30	NOT REPORTED				30	NOT REPORTED		
	Median	40					40			
	75%ile	60					62.5			
	Max.	150	200	200	300	150	150	192	250	
h. Total hours preparing for class (excluding hours reported above in g)	Avg.	56.6	54.0	54.16	52.02	54.8	52.3	51.28	48.12	
	Min.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	25%ile	30	NOT REPORTED				28	NOT REPORTED		
	Median	50					50			
	75%ile	75					75			
	Max.	300	300	300	180	300	300	300	150	

Table Comment: This table shows that during 2010-2013: (a) the average number of students taught by directors, and (e) the total number of pages of student work read by directors, have declined steadily, each by over 15%. The hours spent preparing for class, in contrast, has risen in the neighborhood of 10%.



55. Did the director teach courses other than required writing courses in the current academic year?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, academic support only	2	3	2	4	4
b. Yes, courses other than academic support	85	85	88	87	77
c. No	64	63	67	65	55
d. N/A	15	11	7	8	9

56. If the director taught courses in the current academic year other than required writing courses:

	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. How many courses did the director teach?				
Total responses	88	83	87	88
Average number of courses	1.90	1.86	1.87	1.84
Minimum number of courses	1	1	1	1
25%ile	1			
Median	2			
75%ile	2			
Maximum number of courses	5	5	5	5
b. How many of those courses were on legal writing, drafting, or advanced advocacy?				
Total responses	41	37	44	45
Average number of courses	1.61	1.59	1.52	1.62
Minimum number of courses	1	1	1	1
25%ile	1			
Median	1			
75%ile	2			
Maximum number of courses	5	5	4	5
c. How many of those courses were courses on subjects other than legal writing, drafting, or oral advocacy?				
Total responses	64	63	63	60
Average number of courses	1.52	1.52	1.56	1.43
Minimum number of courses	1	1	1	1
25%ile	1			
Median	1			
75%ile	2			
Maximum number of courses	5	5	5	5
d. What were the subject areas of the non-writing courses	Various*	various	various	various
e. How many total credit hours for other than required program courses?				
Total responses	85	77	84	79
Average number of hours	4.38	4.60	4.61	4.66
Minimum number of hours	1	1	1	1
25%ile	2			
Median	4			
75%ile	6			
Maximum number of hours	15	19	15	15

Question 56 (continued)

	2013	2012	2011	2010
f. Did the director receive additional compensation?				
Total responses	138	133	130	130
Yes	22	21	24	22
No	116	112	106	108
g. How much additional compensation?*				
Total responses	14	9	17	17
Average compensation	\$8,486	\$9,189	\$10,706	\$8,988
Minimum compensation	\$4,000	\$4,200	\$2,000	\$2,500
25%ile	\$6,000			
Median compensation	\$7,750	\$7,500	\$10,000	\$8,000
75%ile	\$10,000			
Maximum compensation	\$15,000	\$17,500	\$32,000	\$18,000

*The responses to “What subject areas?” are truly wide ranging --- 80 responses listing over 35 different courses (2013).

** The particular responses to “additional compensation” are especially hard to interpret. This, in addition to the small number of responses, makes the compensatory data unclear.

57. How many people does the director supervise and what are their genders? *Only non-zero responses included. "Full-time professionals" includes LRW faculty, writing specialists, academic support personnel, etc.*

	Full-time professionals			Part-time professionals not enrolled in the school			Adjuncts			Law School Graduate Students			Teaching or Research Assistants		
	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
Total Schools Responding (Female):	125	121	131	20	23	23	74	77	77	8	7	8	100	95	92
Females Supervised	506	524	521	37	39	40	604	598	644	30	29	43	700	712	770
Average number of females	4.1	4.3	4.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	8.2	7.8	8.4	3.8	4.1	5.4	7.0	7.5	8.4
% female in category	71%	72%	71%	77%	78%	74%	55%	56%	54%	54%	57%	62%	58%	56%	55%
Total Schools Responding (Male):	96	94	98	10	9	12	66	62	66	5	3	4	77	78	79
Males Supervised	209	203	208	11	11	14	502	476	549	26	22	26	507	566	622
Average number of males	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	7.6	7.7	8.32	5.2	7.3	6.5	6.6	7.3	7.9
% male in category	29%	28%	29%	23%	22%	26%	45%	44%	46%	46%	43%	38%	42%	44%	45%
Total faculty members in category	715	727	729	48	50	54	1106	1074	1193	56	51	69	1207	1278	1392



Table Comment: LRW “staff” of all descriptions have declined year over year 2011-13. A 2% drop in full-time professionals, a 7% drop in adjuncts, and over a 10% drop in the three other categories.

58. Does the director participate in the following activities either as part of core job responsibilities or as an additional activity with additional compensation? *Please mark all that apply and fill in the approximate amount of additional compensation.*

Activity		2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Coach in-house moot court teams	Core Job Responsibility	13	13	14	12
	Additional Activity	21	23	26	27
	N/A or No response	116	111	107	106
	Additional Compensation	\$2,500 (2 responses)	\$2,839 avg. (4 responses)	\$3,677 avg. (2 responses: \$3,854, \$3,500)	\$3,677 avg. (2 responses: \$3,854, \$3,500)
b. Coach outside moot court teams	Core Job Responsibility	10	10	11	11
	Additional Activity	20	15	17	17
	N/A or No response	113	116	117	114
	Additional Compensation	\$1,000 (1 response)	\$3000 (1 response)*	\$2,000 avg. (2 responses: \$1,000, \$3,000)*	\$1,667 avg. (3 responses, 2 of \$1,000, \$3,000)
c. Coach outside negotiation & counseling teams	Core Job Responsibility	1	2	1	1
	Additional Activity	9	9	10	11
	N/A or No response	127	125	126	122
	Additional Compensation	\$1,000 (1 response)	\$3,000 (1 response)	\$3,000 (1 response)	\$3,000 (1 response)
d. Faculty advisor to students	Core Job Responsibility	66	69	68	60
	Additional Activity	41	35	37	42
	N/A or No response	50	48	48	50
	Additional Compensation	No responses	No responses	No responses	No responses
e. First-year orientation	Core Job Responsibility	73	76	83	81
	Additional Activity	36	32	30	30
	N/A or No response	53	51	48	50
	Additional Compensation	\$2,100 (5 responses: min. \$500 max. \$4,000)	\$2250 (5 responses: min. \$500, max. \$4,200)	\$2,367 (5 responses: min. \$500, max. \$4,200)**	\$2,340 avg. (5 responses: min. \$500, max. \$4,200)

Question 58 (continued)

Activity		2013	2012	2011	2010
f. Academic Support	Core Job Responsibility	14	16	14	14
	Additional Activity	28	25	28	25
	N/A or No response	104	102	104	103
	Additional Compensation	\$4,167: (3 responses: \$500, \$3,000, \$9,000)	\$11,167 avg. (3 responses: \$500, \$3,000, \$30,000)	\$11,167 avg. (3 responses: \$500, \$3,000, \$30,000)	\$3,833 avg. (3 responses: \$500, \$3,000, \$8,000)
g. Law Review advisor	Core Job Responsibility	12	12	10	10
	Additional Activity	14	18	16	13
	N/A or No response	116	109	115	114
	Additional Compensation	No responses	No responses	No responses	No responses
h. Writing center	Core Job Responsibility	13	10	10	14
	Additional Activity	6	4	4	3
	N/A or No response	119	121	123	118
	Additional Compensation	No responses	No responses	No responses	No responses
i. Other activities	Core Job Responsibility	43	39	37	39
	Additional Activity	44	38	39	30
	N/A or No response	63	67	66	72
	Additional Compensation	\$6,660 (10 responses: min. \$500, max. \$13,000)	\$7,443 avg. (7 responses: min. \$500, max. \$13,000)	\$6,450 avg. (8 responses: min. \$500, max. \$12,000)	\$10,014 avg. (7 responses: min. \$500, max. \$30,000)

*Response of \$45 was excluded as likely erroneous OR an hourly wage rather than annual amount.

** A response of \$5 was excluded as likely erroneous.

59. Does the director serve on faculty committees?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, as a voting member	139	140	142	138	125
b. Yes, as a non-voting member	7	8	8	8	5
Which Committees? <i>(Please mark all that apply.)</i>					
Admissions Committee	28	33	32	39	33
Appointments Committee	25	20	25	26	18
Clerkship Committee	13	9	10	10	11
Curriculum Committee	58	55	62	63	57
Moot Court Committee	19	17	20	19	20
Library Committee	16	13	17	19	22
LRW Committee	34	33	39	37	30
Technology Committee	15	13	19	14	15
Other	112	105	106	95	82
c. No	5	5	7	10	7
d. N/A or Don't know	15	9	7	8	8

60. If the director is not on tenure track, may the director attend faculty meetings?

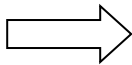
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, as a voting member on <u>all</u> matters	20	19	17	16	15
b. Yes, as a voting member on all matters <u>except</u> hiring, promotion or tenure	61	59	61	61	51
c. Yes, as a <u>non-voting</u> member	20	20	22	23	23
d. No	4	4	5	4	2
e. N/A or Don't know	24	22	22	22	21

61. May a clinician who is not on tenure track attend faculty meetings?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, as a voting member on <u>all</u> matters	20	17	17	17	16
b. Yes, as a voting member on all matters <u>except</u> hiring, promotion or tenure	80	76	78	79	68
c. Yes, as a <u>non-voting</u> member	25	25	30	34	30
d. No	7	8	5	6	3
e. N/A or Don't know	26	27	25	21	21

62. Does the director have an obligation to produce written scholarship?

	a. Is the director on tenure track?		b. Is the director . . .			c. Is the scholarship of the same quality and quantity as tenure-track faculty?		
	Yes	No	required to produce scholarship?	expected to produce scholarship?	encouraged to produce scholarship?	Yes	No	Not specified
2013	60	106	61	68	97	58	22	27
2012	61	100	59	62	89	60	20	23
2011	61	102	58	60	88	63	20	28
2010	62	102	56	60	87	62	20	27
2009	57	88	49	50	75	50	14	27


Table Note: There has been a steady increase over the past several years in the number of schools that require, expect, or encourage the director of the school's legal writing program to produce scholarship. This despite virtually no change in the number of schools with a director on the tenure-track.

63. Is the hiring process for the director the same as the process for tenure-track faculty?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, <u>because</u> the director is tenure track	51	53	54	57	53
b. No, <u>although</u> the director is tenure track	5	5	6	4	2
c. Yes, <u>although</u> the director is not tenure track	33	30	30	29	25
d. No, there is a <u>different</u> process	59	59	61	60	52
e. Other	16	14	12	13	13

64. Is the director eligible for leave? *Please mark all that apply.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Paid sabbaticals	63	64	69	66	62
b. Unpaid sabbaticals	25	23	24	30	34
c. Leave	60	55	60	60	60
d. Reduced load	56	57	59	59	52
e. Other	20	23	23	19	13

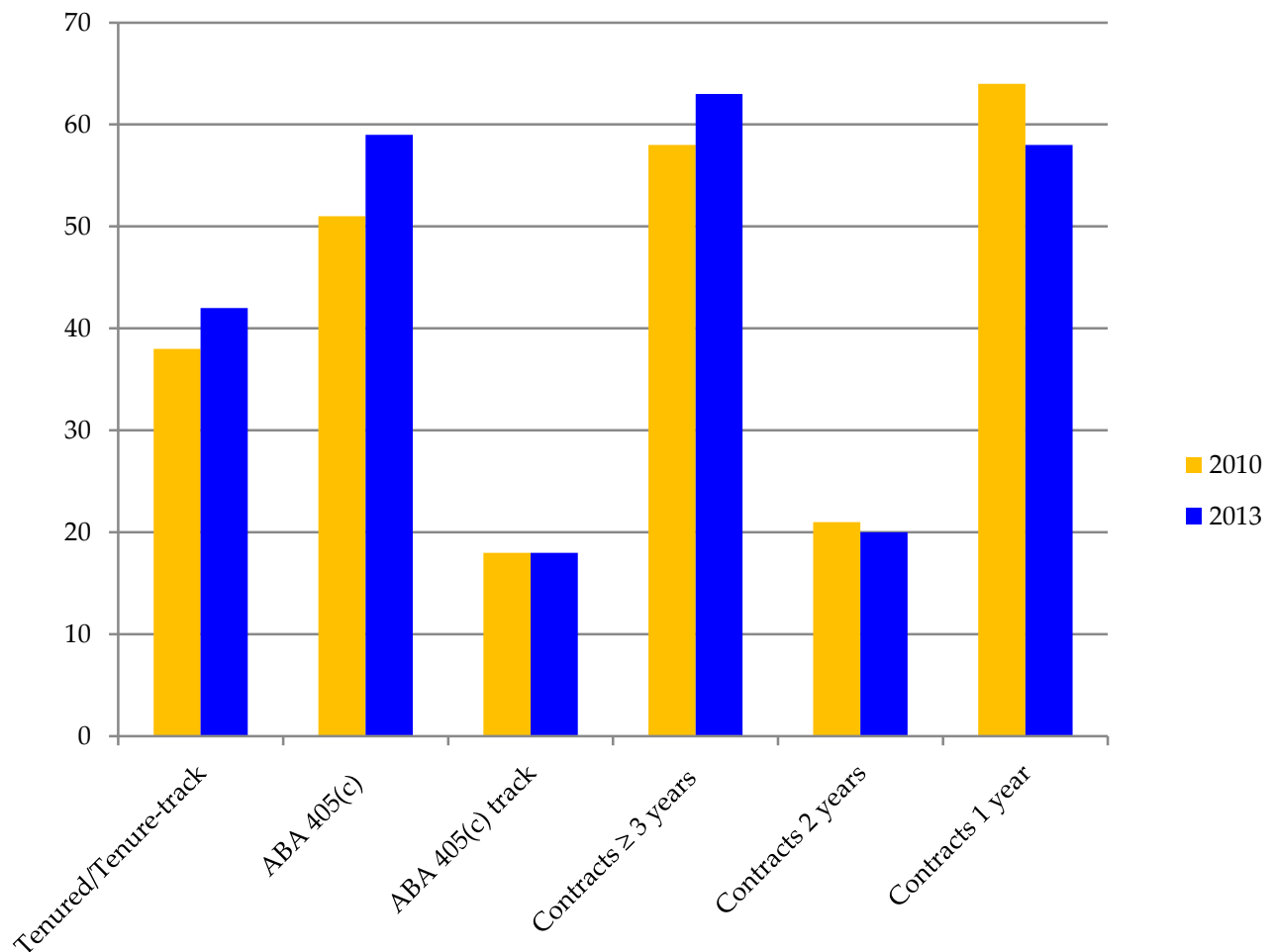
VIII. Full-time Legal Writing Faculty Members

This section describes those full-time legal writing faculty who are not also directors.

65. What is the employment status of the full-time faculty members in your program? *Please mark all that apply.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Tenured or tenure-track	42	40	44	38	33
b. ABA Standard 405(c)	59	53	54	51	43
c. Contracts of 3 years in length or more	63	60	60	58	52
d. Contracts of 2 years in length	20	15	17	21	21
e. Contracts of 1 year in length	58	59	61	64	55
f. ABA Standard 405(c) track	18	18	19	18	15

Question 65: Change in number of schools with LRW faculty members in various employment states 2010-2013



66. If the LRW faculty members are on contracts, is there a limit to the total number of years they may teach at the law school? (Is the position “capped”?)

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. No, there is no limit	150	142	144	139	127
b. Yes, there is a limit	8	9	9	10	7
Average (years)	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.5
Minimum (years)	2	2	2	2	2
Maximum (years)	10	10	10	10	3

67. If your program is “uncapped,” what are the lengths of typical contract terms?

	First term	Second term	Third term	Fourth term
2013 Total Responses	122	119	112	108
Average	1.63	2.28	3.21	3.75
Minimum	1	1	1	1
Maximum	5	7	7	7
2012 Total Responses	116	111	106	101
Average	1.58	2.23	3.12	3.70
Minimum	1	1	1	1
Maximum	5	7	7	7
2011 Total Responses	122	117	110	106
Average	1.57	2.15	3.00	3.56
Minimum	1	1	1	1
Maximum	5	7	7	7
2010 Total Responses	117	112	106	97
Average	1.51	2.08	2.88	3.46
Minimum	1	1	1	1
Maximum	5	7	7	7
2009 Total Responses	107	104	98	92
Average	1.39	1.98	2.80	3.37
Minimum	1	1	1	1
Maximum	3	7	7	7

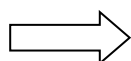


Table Note: Average length of contract for every term has increased year-to-year since 2009 for a total increase of 10-20% in each term.

68. What faculty title do the LRW faculty members have in official materials (publications, catalogues, signs, etc.) at your law school? *Please mark all that apply.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Professor, associate professor, or assistant professor	47	46	45	45	39
b. Professor, associate professor, or assistant professor of <u>legal writing</u>	61	56	56	54	47
c. <u>Visiting</u> professor or visiting professor of legal writing	10	14	13	14	9
d. <u>Clinical</u> professor, clinical associate professor, or clinical assistant professor	18	16	17	18	16
e. Lecturer or senior lecturer	22	21	22	19	17
f. Instructor	25	26	23	25	21
g. Assistant or associate dean	2	3	4	2	2
h. Other	32	29	32	29	26

69. What is the size and location of LRW offices? *Please mark all that apply.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. <u>Comparable</u> to most non-writing faculty offices	126	122	124	120	109
b. <u>Smaller</u> than most non-writing faculty offices	38	36	39	40	39
c. <u>More desirable</u> location than most non-writing faculty offices	9	8	8	6	2
d. <u>Less desirable</u> location than most non-writing faculty offices	35	37	36	37	34
e. Offices are <u>integrated</u> among most non-writing faculty offices	74	72	75	72	70
f. Offices are <u>segregated</u> from most non-writing faculty offices	42	43	45	45	37

70. Are there written standards or criteria for evaluating LRW faculty for retention and promotion and, if so, who does the evaluation?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, the <u>same standards</u> as for all faculty	26	26	26	28	24
b. Yes, <u>specific standards</u> for LRW faculty, but they are very <u>similar</u> to those for tenure-track faculty.	38	35	41	38	31
c. Yes, <u>specific standards</u> for LRW faculty only, substantially <u>different</u> from those for tenure-track faculty	67	66	59	55	52
d. Standards are in development	12	15	14	17	19
e. No	28	24	30	30	25

Who does the evaluation?

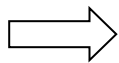
f. Evaluation is done by the director alone	7*	6*	9	9	11
g. Evaluation is done by the director and a committee	56*	51*	55	54	47
h. Evaluation is done by the director and a dean	30*	22*	37	40	36
i. Evaluation is done by a committee or dean, excluding the director	37*	35*	34	31	28
j. Another method is used	21*	20*	26	24	27

*These data may include multiple responses from individual schools. Responses from schools with standards in development are NOT included.

71. (a) Please indicate the number, gender, and race of new full-time LRW faculty teaching for the first time at your law school during the current academic year (2012-2013). *Note: This question was re-worded in 2008. This table reports data collected, but inadvertently not reported, in 2009.*

	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Female	68 / 64%	89 / 64%	93 / 63%	95 / 64%	105 / 69%
Male	38 / 36%	50 / 36%	54 / 37%	54 / 36%	48 / 31%
Total Reported -- Sex	106	139	147	149	153
Caucasian	81 / 86.2%	98 / 78.4%	122 / 88.4%	116 / 87.2%	119 / 84.4%
African-American	4 / 4.3%	9 / 7.2%	4 / 2.9%	8 / 6.0%	14 / 9.9%
Hispanic	3 / 3.2%	6 / 4.8%	1 / 0.7%	3 / 2.3%	5 / 3.5%
Asian-American	4 / 4.3%	5 / 4.0%	4 / 2.9%	5 / 3.8%	2 / 1.4%
Native American	0	1 / 0.8%	1 / 0.7%	0	0
Multi-racial	2 / 2.1%	1 / 0.8%	3 / 2.2%	0	0
Other	0	5 / 4.0%	3 / 2.2%	1 / 0.8%	1 / 0.7%
Total Reported, Race	94	125	138	133	141

Table Comment:



- New full-time LRW faculty hires declined precipitously last year.
- In comparison to sex, race of newly hired full-time LRW faculty is under-categorized (about 90% as many indications of race each year as indications of gender). This situation adds uncertainty to the racial data. One thing is clear: hiring has been and continues to be overwhelmingly Caucasian, regardless of the racial classifications in the missing data.

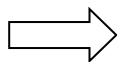
71. (b) Please indicate the number, gender, and race of all full-time LRW faculty teaching at your law school during the current academic year (2012-2013)

Note: This table reports data collected, but inadvertently not reported, in 2009.

	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Female	820 / 73%	779 / 73%	739 / 71%	697 / 71%	621 / 73%
Male	297 / 27%	291 / 27%	302 / 29%	281 / 29%	224 / 27%
Total Reported -- Sex	1117	1070	1041	978	845
Caucasian	901 / 89.0%	876 / 87.7%	830 / 88.6%	763 / 87.8%	660 / 89.3%
African-American	50 / 4.9%	54 / 5.4%	56 / 6.0%	55 / 6.3%	39 / 5.3%
Hispanic	19 / 1.9%	24 / 2.4%	14 / 1.5%	18 / 2.1%	13 / 1.8%
Asian-American	25 / 2.5%	25 / 2.5%	20 / 2.1%	21 / 2.4%	16 / 2.2%
Native American	5 / 0.5%	6 / 0.6%	5 / 0.5%	3 / 0.3%	3 / 0.4%
Multi-racial	5 / 0.5%	3 / 0.3%	6 / 0.6%	4 / 0.5%	2 / 0.3%
Other	7 / 0.7%	11 / 1.1%	6 / 0.6%	5 / 0.6%	6 / 0.8%
Total Reported -- Race	1012	999	937	869	739

Table Comment:

- The number of full-time LRW faculty reported has grown year-to-year for five years, despite, for at least the last four years, nearly consistent numbers of schools responding to the survey (191 in 2010, 188 in 2011, 184 in 2012, and 190 in 2013).



- Similar to the data on new full-time LRW faculty hires (see table and comment for Question 71(a)) in comparison to sex, race of full-time LRW faculty is under-categorized (about 90% as many indications of race each year as indications of gender). This situation adds uncertainty to the racial data. One thing is clear: the profession has been and continues to be overwhelmingly Caucasian, regardless of the racial classifications in the missing data.

72. If you hired new full-time LRW faculty in the current academic year, what forms of advertising did you use? *Please mark all forms that apply.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Legal Writing or Dircon listervs	47	54	57	56	54
b. AALS registry	31	37	35	33	38
c. <i>Chronicle of Higher Education</i>	16	15	19	19	18
d. Periodicals with national circulation	11	14	17	17	16
e. Periodicals with local circulation	30	28	34	34	41
f. Law school placement office	20	22	25	23	21
g. Other	25	23	30	33	26

73. Who has formal, primary responsibility for hiring members of the legal writing faculty?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. A dean	4	5	8	10	9
b. A dean upon the recommendation of the legal writing director	22	20	21	20	22
c. A dean upon the recommendation of a faculty committee composed entirely or almost entirely of members of the non-writing faculty	27	25	23	24	20
d. A dean upon the recommendation of a faculty committee composed entirely or almost entirely of members of the legal writing faculty	11	11	10	12	13
e. A faculty committee composed entirely or almost entirely of members of the non-writing faculty	5	5	5	3	2
f. The faculty as a whole	27	24	27	25	23
g. The legal writing director	6	7	10	9	6
h. A committee composed entirely or almost entirely of members of the legal writing faculty	2	2	2	1	2
i. The faculty as a whole upon the recommendation of the dean	1	1	2	2	1
j. The faculty as a whole upon the recommendation of a faculty committee composed entirely or almost entirely of members of the non-writing faculty	32	31	30	34	32
k. The faculty as a whole upon the recommendation of the legal writing director	1	1	2	2	1
l. The faculty as a whole upon the recommendation of a committee composed entirely or almost entirely of members of the writing faculty	5	6	4	3	2
m. Other	27	27	25	20	18

74. For the current academic year, what would your entry-level annual salary be for a newly hired LRW faculty member?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. We would not hire a person without teaching experience.	35	37	34	35	27
b. For a person without prior teaching experience -- number of responses	91	88	94	92	90
Average salary	\$66,308	\$64,632	\$64,186	\$60,145	\$59,653
Maximum salary	\$125,000	\$97,000	\$140,000	\$97,000	\$95,000
75%ile	\$75,000	x	x	x	x
Median salary	\$63,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$58,000	\$57,750
25%ile	\$55,500	x	x	x	x
Minimum salary	\$42,500	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$20,000	\$40,000
c. For a person with 1-3 years prior teaching experience -- number of responses	92	92	90	92	87
Average salary	\$69,609	\$68,143	\$67,772	\$64,378	\$63,371
Maximum salary	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$150,000	\$110,000	\$110,000
75%ile	\$80,000	x	x	x	x
Median salary	\$70,000	\$69,000	\$65,750	\$61,000	\$60,000
25%ile	\$60,000	x	x	x	x
Minimum salary	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$20,000	\$26,000
d. For a person with > 3 years prior teaching experience (number of responses)	83	78	76	80	74
Average salary	\$72,301	\$71,396	\$70,928	\$67,256	\$67,919
Maximum salary	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000
75%ile	\$80,000	x	x	x	x
Median salary	\$72,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$65,000	\$68,500
25%ile	\$61,500	x	x	x	x
Minimum salary	\$43,500	\$43,500	\$43,500	\$20,000	\$28,000

75. What is the base salary range (excluding summer support, overload teaching, etc.) for current full-time LRW faculty members (excluding the director) in your program and how are salary increases determined?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Number of responses for base salary range	117	114	113	114	100
Lowest salary					
Average lowest salary	\$69,086	\$66,961	\$64,301	\$64,642	\$63,275
Maximum lowest salary	\$140,000	\$120,000	\$122,000	\$120,000	\$105,000
75%ile	\$76,000	x	x	x	x
Median lowest salary	\$70,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
25%ile	\$60,000	x	x	x	x
Minimum lowest salary	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$42,000	\$40,000
Highest salary					
Average highest salary	\$86,272	\$83,265	\$81,245	\$77,945	\$78,040
Maximum highest salary	\$185,000	\$182,000	\$175,000	\$157,000	\$157,000
75%ile	\$96,000	x	x	x	x
Median highest salary	\$80,000	\$76,282	\$75,000	\$70,000	\$73,000
25%ile	\$67,500	x	x	x	x
Minimum highest salary	\$40,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000
Reported Average and Median salaries					
Range of reported Average salaries (96 schools reporting average salary)	\$40,000 - \$162,500	\$46,000 - \$137,000	x	x	x
Average of reported Average salaries	\$78,479	\$75,228	\$74,123	\$71,294	\$70,657
75%ile	\$89,000	NOT REPORTED			
Median of average salaries	\$75,000				
25%ile	\$64,000				
Range of reported Median salaries (66 schools reporting)	\$43,000 - \$125,000	\$46,000 - \$125,000	x	x	x
Median of reported Median salaries	\$75,000	\$74,000	\$74,815	\$68,000	\$66,750
How are salary increases determined?					
b. Don't know how salary increases are determined (or no answer)	53	52	49	37	36
c. Salary increases are based on a uniform annual amount or percentage of salary	82	82	87	86	82
d. Salary increases are based on teaching performance	29	29	30	31	28
e. Salary increases are based on merit, including factors other than teaching	94	85	88	90	82

LRW Faculty Average Salary by Region

	2013	2012	2011	2010
New York City & Long Island --- 1 (of 9) school reporting (2013)				
Average	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$57,500	\$55,000
Maximum	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$60,000	x
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$57,500	\$55,000
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$55,000	x
Northeastern (excluding New York City and Long Island) --- 8 (of 22) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$88,250	\$75,429	\$72,563	\$67,732
Maximum	\$162,500	\$125,000	\$126,000	x
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$76,750	\$75,000	\$63,250	\$60,000
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$52,000	\$50,000	\$56,500	x
Mid Atlantic --- 16 (of 34) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$75,956	\$75,250	\$74,455	\$74,062
Maximum	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$120,000	x
75%ile	\$83,650	x	x	x
Median	\$73,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$68,500
25%ile	\$63,500	x	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	447,500	x
Great Lakes/Upper Midwest --- 20 (of 34) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$78,794	\$73,618	\$74,244	\$68,756
Maximum	\$137,000	\$137,000	\$130,500	x
75%ile	\$81,258	x	x	x
Median	\$75,500	\$74,000	\$70,000	\$67,000
25%ile	\$63,126	x	x	x
Minimum	\$51,000	\$51,000	\$48,750	x
Southwest & South Central --- 18 (of 24) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$76,194	\$72,417	\$71,201	\$69,545
Maximum	\$106,000	\$106,000	\$103,550	x
75%ile	\$85,000	x	x	x
Median	\$69,750	\$65,250	\$67,500	\$65,000
25%ile	\$63,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$46,000	\$46,000	\$43,750	x

LRW Faculty Average Salary by Region (Continued)

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Southeast -- 13 (of 28) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$77,615	\$81,111	\$74,828	\$75,092
Maximum	\$108,000	\$108,000	\$110,000	x
75%ile	\$90,000	x	x	x
Median	\$75,000	\$79,000	\$72,500	\$70,000
25%ile	\$65,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$53,000	\$60,000	\$47,500	x
Northwest & Great Plains -- 3 (of 6) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$66,667	NO DATA	\$75,500	\$73,167
Maximum	\$88,000		\$95,000	x
75%ile	x		x	x
Median	\$72,000		\$75,500	\$72,000
25%ile	x		x	x
Minimum	\$40,000		\$56,000	x
Far West -- 17 (of 32) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$82,020	\$77,435	\$75,772	\$77,290
Maximum	\$125,000	\$110,000	\$97,500	x
75%ile	\$95,000	x	x	x
Median	\$75,600	\$74,000	\$80,000	\$78,750
25%ile	\$70,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$53,333	\$53,333	\$46,000	x

Question 75 broken into categories described by Question 6

LRW Faculty Average Salary by Geographical Setting

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Urban -- 67 (of 131) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$79,807	\$76,057	\$73,295	\$71,091
Maximum	\$162,500	\$137,000	\$130,500	x
75%ile	\$89,000	x	x	x
Median	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$70,000	\$68,550
25%ile	\$65,500	x	x	x
Minimum	\$40,000	\$46,000	\$43,750	x
Suburban -- 25 (of 49) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$75,839	\$74,149	\$74,713	\$71,454
Maximum	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$126,000	x
75%ile	\$90,000	x	x	x
Median	\$71,000	\$67,135	\$72,500	\$67,000
25%ile	\$60,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$53,000	\$50,000	\$46,000	x
Rural -- 4 (of 10) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$72,750	\$69,750	\$74,726	\$72,368
Maximum	\$88,000	\$78,500	\$99,500	x
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$75,500	\$75,250	\$74,155	\$70,500
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$52,000	\$50,000	\$49,000	x

Question 75 broken into categories described by Question 7

LRW Faculty Average Salary by Institution Type

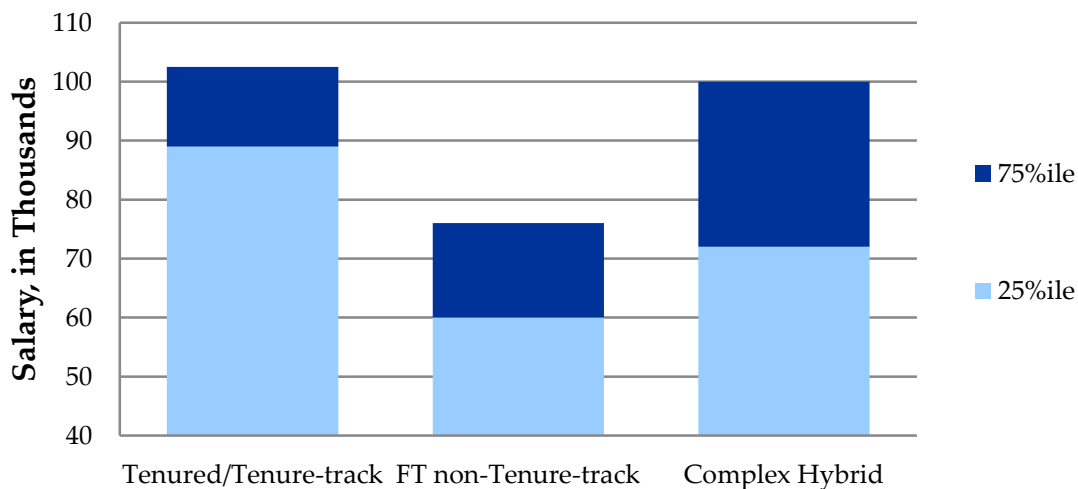
	2013	2012	2011	2010
Public -- 49 (of 109) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$79,582	\$74,621	\$72,691	\$70,040
Maximum	\$162,500	\$125,000	\$121,000	x
75%ile	\$90,000	x	x	x
Median	\$75,000	\$71,700	\$68,750	\$67,538
25%ile	\$65,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$40,000	\$50,000	\$46,000	x
Private -- 47 (of 81) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$77,330	\$75,783	\$74,695	\$72,422
Maximum	\$125,000	\$137,000	\$130,500	x
75%ile	\$86,500	x	x	x
Median	\$75,000	\$72,725	\$73,000	\$68,000
25%ile	\$62,500	x	x	x
Minimum	\$51,000	\$46,000	\$43,750	x
Question 75 broken into categories described by Question 8				

LRW Faculty Average Salary by Staffing Model

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Tenured or tenure-track for LRW faculty (answers a and b)				
--- 12 (of 19) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$95,625	\$92,900	\$90,488	\$88,596
Maximum	\$108,000	\$108,000	\$110,000	x
75%ile	\$102,500	x	x	x
Median	\$95,500	\$94,500	\$92,500	\$91,700
25%ile	\$89,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$85,000	\$73,000	\$71,500	x
Full-time nontenure-track (answer e) --- 50 (of 85) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$67,914	\$67,736	\$66,082	\$64,253
Maximum	\$97,000	\$100,000	\$105,000	x
75%ile	\$76,000	x	x	x
Median	\$67,000	\$66,000	\$62,500	\$60,000
25%ile	\$60,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$40,000	\$46,000	\$43,750	x
Complex Hybrid (answer j) - 33 (of 69) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$87,752	\$81,466	\$77,591	\$76,051
Maximum	\$162,500	\$137,000	\$130,500	x
75%ile	\$100,000	x	x	x
Median	\$78,500	\$75,000	\$75,500	\$71,250
25%ile	\$72,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$47,500	x

Question 75 broken into categories described by Question 10

LRW Faculty Average Salary by Staffing Model: Middle 50% of salaries for each category.



LRW Faculty Average Salary by Director Type

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Tenured, primary responsibility is LRW -- 18 (of 37) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$86,983	\$83,088	\$79,679	\$76,958
Maximum	\$135,000	\$125,000	\$126,000	x
75%ile	\$90,000	x	x	x
Median	\$83,650	\$80,000	\$75,750	\$73,625
25%ile	\$74,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$47,500	x
Untenured tenure-track, primary responsibility is LRW -- 2 (of 10) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$83,500	\$75,764	\$80,889	\$77,770
Maximum	\$97,000	\$97,000	\$98,500	x
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$83,500	\$70,000	\$83,500	\$75,750
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$70,000	\$58,320	\$54,500	x
Nontenure-track, primary responsibility is LRW -- 29 (of 52) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$70,770	\$68,628	\$65,866	\$63,785
Maximum	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$103,000	x
75%ile	\$77,000	x	x	x
Median	\$70,000	\$64,750	\$64,500	\$60,375
25%ile	\$60,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$46,000	\$46,000	\$43,750	x
Administrator or faculty, primary responsibility not LRW -- 0 (of 1) school reporting (2013)				
Average	NO DATA	\$50,000	\$97,500	\$66,875
Maximum		\$50,000	\$97,500	x
75%ile		x	x	x
Median		\$50,000	\$97,500	\$65,000
25%ile		x	x	x
Minimum		\$50,000	\$97,500	x
Administrator, primary responsibility is LRW -- 3 (of 4) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$76,667	\$76,667	\$59,450	\$56,997
Maximum	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$60,000	x
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$59,450	\$58,490
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$58,900	x

LRW Faculty Average Salary by Director Type (continued)

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Clinical tenure or clinical tenure track — 15 (of 28) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$70,657	\$69,269	\$70,762	\$67,635
Maximum	\$95,000	\$86,000	\$87,250	x
75%ile	\$77,050	x	x	x
Median	\$74,000	\$69,000	\$66,500	\$66,025
25%ile	\$64,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$52,000	\$50,000	\$60,000	x
Other — 20 (of 35) schools reporting (2013)				
Average	\$80,631	\$83,577	\$78,815	\$81,491
Maximum	\$137,000	\$137,000	\$130,500	x
75%ile	\$90,500	x	x	x
Median	\$75,000	\$74,000	\$70,000	\$75,155
25%ile	\$62,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$40,000	\$60,000	\$50,000	x
Question 75 broken into categories described by Question 45				

76. Is the LRW faculty member eligible for summer research grants?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, if so, how much is the typical grant?	106	104	102	103	94
Average amount (98 responses)	\$8,843	\$8,897	\$8,968	\$8,586	\$8,492
Maximum amount	\$17,000	\$16,000	\$17,000	\$16,000	\$16,000
75%ile	\$11,000	x	x	x	x
Median amount	\$9,450	\$9,900	\$9,000	\$8,500	\$9,000
25%ile	\$6,000	x	x	x	x
Minimum amount	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$2,000
b. No	47	43	43	41	38
c. Our school does not generally provide summer research grants to faculty	6	6	8	7	6
d. Do not know	11	12	14	12	12

77. If you answered “Yes” to the prior question, what method does your school use to determine amounts of summer research grants?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Flat amount	85	84	84	82	75
b. Percentage of school-year salary	5	5	5	4	4
c. Other	16	16	16	18	17

78. (a) If you answered “Yes” to Question 76, how do the summer research grants to LRW faculty compare in dollars to summer grants awarded to doctrinal faculty?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Research grants are <u>equal</u>	66	67	68	71	67
b. Research grants are <u>greater</u>	0	0	0	0	1
c. Research grants are <u>less</u>	24	21	22	17	15
d. Don’t know	16	33	34	28	24

78. (b) If you answered “Yes” to Question 76, how often are summer research grants awarded to LRW faculty who apply for such grants, as compared to doctrinal faculty?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Research grants are awarded <u>as often</u> to LRW faculty as to doctrinal faculty.	62	61	60	58	57
b. Research grants are awarded <u>somewhat less often</u> to LRW faculty as compared to doctrinal faculty.	7	6	7	5	4
c. Research grants are awarded <u>much less often</u> to LRW faculty as compared to doctrinal faculty.	10	8	10	13	9
d. Research grants have <u>never</u> been awarded to LRW faculty.	1	2	3	5	8
e. Don’t know	25	26	38	29	19

79. Is the LRW faculty member eligible to receive developmental funding in the current academic year (to attend conferences, buy books, etc.)

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, or Yes sufficient funds for all reasonable requests.	157	148	150	142	118
If yes, Average amount	\$2,567	\$2,636	\$2,468	\$2,418	\$2,393
If yes, Maximum amount	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500
If yes, 75%ile	\$3,000	NOT REPORTED			
If yes, Median	\$2,000				
If yes, 25%ile	\$1500				
If yes, Minimum amount	\$200	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$1,000
b. No	4	7	7	6	7
c. N/A	4	3	4	3	2

80. Does the LRW faculty member receive funding to hire student research assistants (exclusive of student teaching assistants)?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, sufficient funding for all reasonable requests	113	111	116	116	107
b. Yes, annually about _____	28	30	28	24	21
Average amount	\$2,410	\$2,565	\$2,007	\$2,048	\$2,138
Maximum amount	\$7,750	\$7,750	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$6,000
75%ile	\$3,300	x	x	x	x
Median amount	\$1,800	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000
25%ile	\$1,000	x	x	x	x
Minimum amount	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500
c. No	28	23	22	21	20

81. Do the LRW faculty have the obligation to produce written scholarship?

	a. Is the LRW faculty on tenure track?		b. Is the LRW faculty . . .			c. Is the scholarship of the same quality and quantity as tenure-track faculty?		
	Yes	No	<u>required to produce scholarship</u>	<u>expected to produce scholarship</u>	<u>encouraged to produce scholarship</u>	Yes	No	Not Specified
2013	35	135	40	56	115	38	34	51
2012	35	130	39	50	107	37	29	44
2011	36	132	41	52	111	37	31	52
2010	35	130	39	51	103	41	27	49
2009	31	117	34	39	91	36	19	49

82. During the current academic year, what was the LRW faculty member's workload in the required program?

		Fall Semester			Spring Semester		
		2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
a. Number of students taught at least weekly in the required program.	Avg.	38.9	39.6	41.33	37.9	38.9	40.17
	Min.	10	13	12	5	14	12
	Max.	210	210	150	210	210	150
b. In-class hours of teaching each week	Avg.	3.9	3.8***	3.83***	3.5	3.5	3.54
	Min.	1.25	1.25	1	1	1	1
	Max.	12	12	12	8	8	8
c. No. of major assignments (≥ 5 pages)	Avg.	3.3	3.2	3.29	2.6	2.6	2.66
	Min.	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Max.	11	11	11	12	12	12
d. No. of minor assignments (< 5 pages)	Avg.	3.4	3.4	3.50	2.7	2.7	2.70
	Min.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Max.	12	12	12	10	10	10
e. Total No. of pages of student work read per term	Avg.	1534*	1480	1,556	1591**	1,526	1,565
	Min.	175*	175	175	175**	175	60
	Max.	12,000	5,000	5500	12,000	5,000	5,000
f. Total hours in conference required or strongly recommended	Avg.	49.5#	48.8	50.35	44.7#	43.6	46.40
	Min.	0	0	8	0	0	0
	Max.	200#	200	200	150#	150	360
g. Total hours preparing major research and writing assignments	Avg.	35.4	35.7	35.33	34.4	34.3	33.87
	Min.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Max.	125	125	160	160	160	160
h. Total hours preparing for class (excluding hours reported above in g)	Avg.	70.4	74.3****	71.44	65.8	66.9	67.67
	Min.	3	10	2	3	10	2.5
	Max.	500	500	500	500	500	500
<p>* Answers of 30 and 36 omitted as likely being per student. **Answers of 30, 34, and 50 omitted as likely being per student. *** Answer of 42 excluded as likely being per semester. ****All answers less than 10 hours excluded as likely being per week, rather than total. #Answer of 1600 omitted as being, well, impossible.</p>							

83. Does the LRW faculty member serve on faculty committees?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, as a voting member	137	132	130	123	111
b. Yes, as a non-voting member	8	9	11	7	7
Which Committees? (Please mark all that apply.)					
Admissions Committee	94	89	91	81	71
Appointments Committee	57	47	45	37	36
Clerkship Committee	58	52	48	44	39
Curriculum Committee	105	98	96	93	81
Moot Court Committee	57	49	52	43	39
Library Committee	70	62	65	57	55
LRW Committee	37	38	40	38	35
Technology Committee	73	68	66	56	48
Other	101	97	95	92	77
c. No	22	19	24	31	28
d. Don't know	3	5	3	3	3
Note: The most popular "other" committee, by a large margin, was Academic Standards.					

84. May the LRW faculty member attend faculty meetings?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, as a voting member on <u>all</u> matters	44	42	43	41	36
b. Yes, as a voting member on <u>all matters except</u> hiring, promotions, or tenure	77	73	72	71	59
c. Yes, as a <u>non-voting</u> member	32	33	35	34	42
d. No	13	11	13	14	9
e. Don't know	4	6	5	4	3

85. Do the LRW faculty teach other courses?

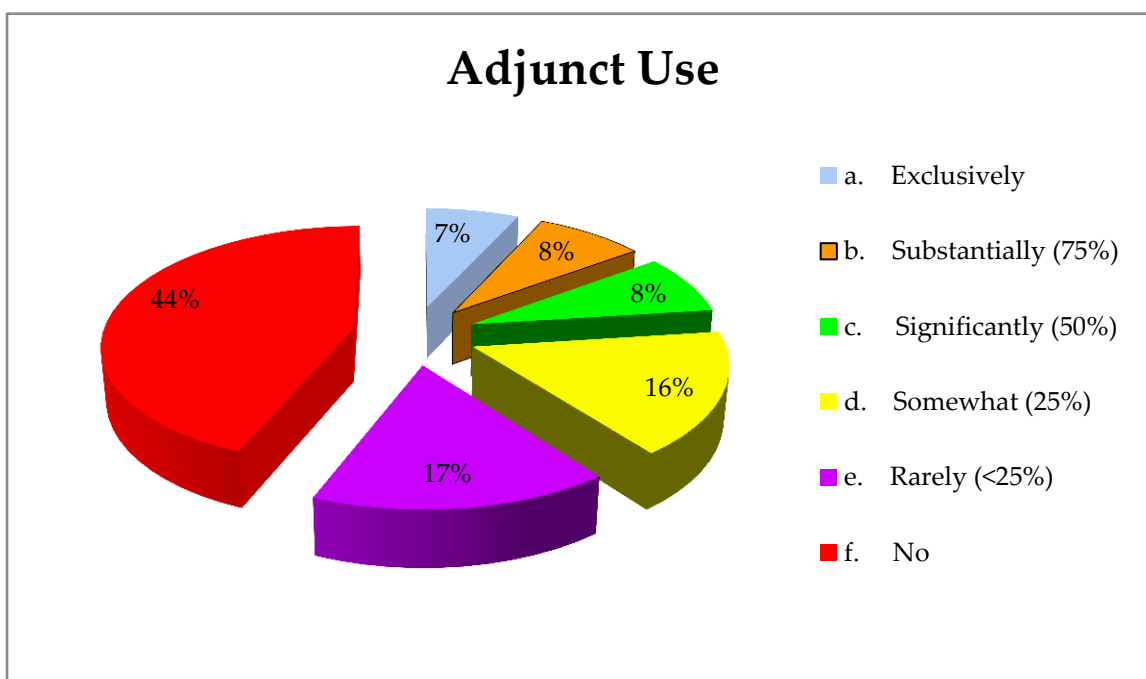
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. No	22	23	25	30	29
b. Yes	148	141	143	134	120

	When		Type of Course		Compensation			
	During regular academic year	During separate summer session	Upper-level LRW courses	Non-LRW courses	Same rate as faculty overload	Same rate as adjuncts	Other	No add'l comp.
2013	133	108	104	126	59	22	51	41
2012	126	103	95	121	56	19	49	35
2011	125	99	93	121	53	20	49	36
2010	118	92	85	116	47	24	32	47
2009	108	81	79	101	39	24	31	41

IX. LRW Adjunct Faculty

86. Do you use adjunct faculty in your required program? (The % below is based on % of students taught.)

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Exclusively	13	14	14	15	13
b. Substantially (75%)	15	18	20	22	15
c. Significantly (50%)	15	19	18	16	18
d. Somewhat (25%)	31	29	28	32	24
e. Rarely (<25%)	31	30	29	23	23
f. No	82	74	78	78	73
Total Responses to question	187	184	187	186	166



87. How many adjunct faculty did you use in the required program during the current academic year for teaching, and what are their genders?

			Objective legal writing	Advocacy or moot court	Both objective writing & advocacy	Research only	Other	Totals
Female Adjuncts	Schools Responding	2013	16	37	47	5	12	82
		2012	18	33	59	5	13	89
		2011	17	37	57	5	15	94
		2010	21	30	57	4	11	91
	No. of Females:	2013	74	201	284	25	95	679
		2012	77	176	336	25	99	713
		2011	107	163	301	24	104	699
		2010	87	142	306	23	79	613
	Average:	2013	4.6	5.4	6.0	5.0	7.9	
		2012	4.3	5.3	5.7	5.0	7.6	
		2011	6.29	4.40	5.28	4.80	6.93	
		2010	4.14	5.13	5.37	5.75	7.18	
	Minimum	2013	1	1	1	1	2	
		2012	1	1	1	1	2	
		2011	1	1	1	1	2	
		2010	1	1	1	2	2	
	Maximum	2013	15	20	22	17	24	
		2012	16	16	22	17	20	
		2011	35	16	22	17	22	
		2010	15	16	22	17	22	
Male Adjuncts	Schools Responding	2013	9	32	40	3	14	74
		2012	13	31	44	3	14	78
		2011	16	34	32	3	15	77
		2010	17	30	40	3	11	76
	No. of Males:	2013	39	176	195	19	104	533
		2012	51	159	230	19	103	562
		2011	77	171	226	18	95	587
		2010	50	174	210	18	66	518
	Average:	2013	4.3	5.5	4.9	6.3	7.4	
		2012	3.9	5.1	5.2	6.3	7.4	
		2011	4.81	5.03	5.38	6	6.33	
		2010	2.94	5.80	5.25	6.00	6.00	
	Minimum	2013	1	1	1	1	1	
		2012	1	1	1	1	1	
		2011	1	1	1	1	1	
		2010	1	1	1	1	1	
	Maximum	2013	10	25	21	17	22*	
		2012	13	25	21	17	22*	
		2011	29	25	23	16	20*	
		2010	10	25	21	16	20*	

* Answers in excess of 75 are excluded as likely inaccurate.

88. What is the salary for adjunct faculty in your required program?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Total Responses (per credit hour)	45*	47	51	55	47
Average amount per credit hour	\$2,318	\$2,372	\$2,234	\$2,159	\$2,048
Maximum amount per credit hour	\$12,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
75%ile	\$3,000	NOT REPORTED			
Median amount per credit hour	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$1,875	\$1,875	\$1,875
25%ile	\$1,250	NOT REPORTED			
Minimum amount per credit hour	\$500	\$675	\$675	\$675	\$850
b. Total responses (per term)	54**	54	56	61	50
Average amount per term	\$8,731	\$8,824	\$8,439	\$7,245	\$6,609
Maximum amount per term	\$35,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$30,000	\$27,500
75%ile	\$8,000	NOT REPORTED			
Median amount per term	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$4,500
25%ile	\$3,000	NOT REPORTED			
Minimum amount per term	\$1,250	\$1,200	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$500

*Answer of 32 omitted. ** Answer of 6 omitted.

89. How many students on average does each adjunct teach?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Total Responses (students per section)	90	94	103	103	90
Average students per section	17.6	17.5	18.1	17.0	17.3
Maximum students per section	32	31	41	41	42.5
75%ile	20	NOT REPORTED			
Median students per section	16.5	17	17.5	17.0	16.8
25%ile	14	NOT REPORTED			
Minimum students per section	8	8	8	8	8
b. Total responses (total students)	75	81	84	89	77
Average total students	18.9	19.6	20.8	20.0	19.5
Maximum total students	50*	50*	60*	48*	42.5*
75%ile	22.25	NOT REPORTED			
Median	18				
25%ile	14				
Minimum total students	8	10	10	8	8

*Answers >100 excluded as unlikely for an adjunct to have more than 100 LRW students.

90. Must an adjunct have a minimum number of years of legal practice experience to be hired?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes (total responses)	54	57	56	55	46
Average minimum number of years	3.1	3.0	3.14	2.92	2.84
Lowest minimum number of years	1	1	1	1	1
Highest minimum number of years	5	5	5	5	5
b. No	65	60	61	58	54

91. How many years of teaching experience do the adjuncts in your program have? Please indicate the number of adjuncts who fall into each of the following categories.

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. 0-2 years (schools responding)	57	64	59	55	62
Average number of adjuncts with this experience	3.6	3.6	3.66	4.49	4.48
b. 3-5 years (schools responding)	66	71	69	70	65
Average number of adjuncts with this experience	4.1	3.8	3.95	4.39	4.35
c. 6-10 years (schools responding)	57	59	69	57	44
Average number of adjuncts with this experience	4.1	4.2	3.96	4.79	4.80
d. >10 years (schools responding)	53	52	57	49	37
Average number of adjuncts with this experience	3.9	4.3	4.51	5.43	4.57
e. Total Number of schools responding	88	93	93	92	85
Average number of adjuncts (913 adjuncts / 88 schools)	10.4	10.5	10.56	11.88	11.07

92. Who creates the major writing assignments used by the adjuncts in your program? (Do not indicate who determines how many assignments or other curricular requirements.)

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. The director and full-time LRW faculty <u>exclusively</u>	52	51	51	49	42
b. The director and full-time LRW faculty <u>primarily</u>	27	30	30	33	32
c. The adjunct <u>primarily</u>	18	15	17	13	9
d. The adjunct <u>exclusively</u>	6	7	8	8	6
e. Other	27	22	22	21	21

X. Teaching Assistants

93. Do you use teaching assistants in your required program? (The % is based on the % of the classroom teaching hours.)

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Total Schools Responding	186	182	186	186	165
a. Exclusively	0	0	0	0	0
b. Substantially (75%)	4	3	4	3	1
c. Significantly (50%)	9	11	10	11	9
d. Somewhat (25%)	65	63	66	61	55
e. Rarely (<25%)	50	45	40	42	39
f. No	58	60	66	69	61

94. How many teaching assistants participate in your program to teach or to help teach and what do they teach? *Please mark all that apply.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Total number of schools responding	116	103	110	109	99
a. Total number of teaching assistants					
Average number	17.4	18.5	18.3	18.0	17.1
Maximum	70	90	85	85	100
75%ile	24	NOT REPORTED			
Median number	13	13	13.5	13	12
25%ile	8	NOT REPORTED			
Minimum	1	1	1	2	2
b. Subjects taught					
Objective legal writing	52	49	49	49	40
Advocacy or moot court	64	59	55	48	42
Research	70	69	67	66	56
Citation	105	93	90	87	74
Other	42	38	41	38	38

95. Approximately how many students are assigned to each teaching assistant?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Total Responses (fall)	116	107	115	109	99
Average number students per TA	21.6	20.7	21.18	19.72	19.88
Maximum students per TA	150	150	150	65	66
75%ile	22.75	NOT REPORTED			
Median number students per TA	17	18	18.00	18.00	17.50
25%ile	12	NOT REPORTED			
Minimum students per TA	4	3	2	2	2
b. Total Responses (spring)	112	105	115	110	96
Average number students per TA	22.0	20.8	21.03	19.54	20.07
Maximum students per TA	150	150	150	60	66
75%ile	23.5	NOT REPORTED			
Median number students per TA	17	18	18.00	17.25	17
25%ile	12.5	NOT REPORTED			
Minimum students per TA	2	3	2	1	2

96. Approximately how many hours does each teaching assistant spend on TA duties each term?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Total Responses (fall)	112	104	104	98	88
Average hours	72.4	71.5	72.5	74.9	74.1
Maximum hours	300	240	240	240	240
74%ile	100	NOT REPORTED			
Median hours	60	60	57.5	60	54
25%ile	35	NOT REPORTED			
Minimum hours	5	5	4	6.0	6.0
b. Total Responses (spring)	110	105	102	96	84
Average hours	66.5	70.1	68.0	71.2	68.9
Maximum hours	150	250	250	250	240
75%ile	100	NOT REPORTED			
Median hours	60	60	52.5	53.8	51
25%ile	30	NOT REPORTED			
Minimum hours	5	5	4	6.0	6.0

97. Do TAs hold office hours? If so, what do they answer questions about?
Please mark all that apply.

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. No	27	24	21	21	20
b. Yes	121	115	113	113	98
c. Subjects covered					
Research	105	100	98	92	84
Writing, generally	98	91	92	89	81
Writing assignments before they are graded	89	85	90	89	79
Other law school questions (such as exams)	77	72	71	72	63
Citation	112	108	106	100	88

98. How are the teaching assistants compensated? *Please mark all that apply.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Course credit and grades (no. of schools)	19	18	18	18	17
b. Course credit (no. of schools)	37	32	34	32	30
Average credits (Fall) (42 schools reporting)	1.87	1.86	1.82	1.88	1.87
Minimum credits (Fall)	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum credits (Fall)	4	4	4	4	4
Average credits (Spring)	1.70	1.77	1.71	1.81	1.77
Minimum credits (Spring)	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum credits (Spring)	3	3	3	3	3
c. Offset against tuition (no. of schools)	11	11	10	11	10
Average offset (6 schools reporting)	\$2,117	\$2,014	\$2,014	\$2,286	\$2,383
Minimum offset	\$1,000	\$900	\$900	\$800	\$600
Maximum offset	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
d. Payment per term (no. of schools)	28	26	29	29	23
Average payment (29 schools reporting)	\$1,345	\$1,294	\$1,310	\$1,315	\$1,205
Minimum payment	\$350	\$350	\$100	\$100	\$100
Maximum payment	\$4000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
e. Payment per hour worked (no. of schools)	52	47	44	41	39
Average payment (51 schools reporting)	\$10.72	\$10.84	\$10.73	\$10.86	\$10.61
Minimum payment	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.5
Maximum payment	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15
f. Other (no. of schools)	14	11	12	13	10

99. Approximately how many hours of training are provided for each teaching assistant each term?

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Schools responding	106	102	102	101	88
Average hours	10.6	10.6	10.85	11.44	10.8
Maximum hours	60	60	60	60	60
75%ile	115	NOT REPORTED			
Median	6.5				
25%ile	4				
Minimum hours	1	1	1	1	1

XI. Survey Use

100. Have you used ALWD/LWI survey data to . . . *Please mark all that apply.*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Improve your program	135	128	126	125	113
b. Improve your status	89	82	78	78	78
c. Improve your salary	90	83	80	75	73
d. Other	28	25	31	31	30
e. No	31	30	33	32	25

XII. Hot Topics

A. IMPACT OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND THE LAW SCHOOL CLIMATE

In 2009, the “Hot Topics” section of this Survey asked whether LRW programs had been affected by the economic downturn. The following questions sought to determine the additional or continuing effects of the economic downturn in the time since the Survey first posed this question. As they answered these questions, respondents were to consider any effects of the economic downturn, regardless of whether they occurred before or after 2009. In comparing numbers from 2009 and 2013, note that 166 schools responded to the survey in 2009, and 190 schools responded in 2013.

1. Has your Legal Writing Program been affected by the current economic downturn in any way?

	2013	2009
a. Yes	50	49
b. No	62	52
c. There has been discussion of possible negative effects, but nothing has actually happened yet.	34	24
d. We have been asked to monitor our budget carefully, and we have made some voluntary reductions in expenses, but nothing drastic or involuntary has been imposed on us to date.	26	29
e. Not Sure	7	8

Questions 2-5 asked whether specific areas of the LRW program have been affected, if at all, by the current economic downturn.

2. LRW Faculty Salary: (check all that apply)

	2013	2009
a. No effect. LRW faculty members will receive the usual yearly cost of living increase and merit increase if applicable.	88	31
b. LRW faculty members have been asked to monitor our salary/compensation budget carefully, and have made some voluntary reductions in expenses, but nothing drastic or involuntary has been imposed on LRW faculty members to date.	11	15
c. Salary freeze	53	57
d. Salary reduction	2	6
e. Freeze on promotions and the accompanying salary increases for promotions	6	5

3. LRW faculty Professional Development funds: (check all that apply)

	2013	2009
a. There have been no changes to LRW faculty members' professional development funds.	95	52
b. There has been discussion of reductions to LRW faculty members' professional development funds, but nothing has actually happened yet.	12	19
c. LRW faculty members have been asked to monitor our professional development budget and/or expenses carefully, and have made some voluntary reductions in expenses, but nothing drastic or involuntary has been imposed on LRW faculty members to date.	24	26
d. Travel allowances for each LRW faculty member have been decreased.	14	16
e. The travel allowances for each LRW faculty member has not officially been decreased, but it is harder to get approval. (For example, you must now present at a conference, not just attend.)	22	19
f. Summer research grants have been reduced or eliminated	13	7
g. The school is paying for fewer bar and licensure dues	10	6
h. Some or all sabbaticals have been cancelled for the foreseeable future	1	0
i. LRW faculty are not provided with professional development funds	7	No Data reported

4. LRW Faculty Hiring: (check all that apply).

	2013	2009
a. There have been no changes from past practices for hiring permanent LRW faculty.	89	67
b. The LRW program has been asked to consider its hiring needs carefully, and it has made some voluntary reductions in expenses (such as deciding to delay a hiring decision), but nothing drastic or involuntary has been imposed on the program to date.	10	17
c. The LRW program has been placed under a freeze for hiring permanent faculty.	20	15
d. The LRW program may hire only visitors or other forms of limited, temporary hires for faculty.	7	3
e. There has been a reduction in the amount of money available for hiring adjunct LRW faculty.	6	5
f. There has been a reduction in the amount of money available for hiring student research assistants or teaching assistants for LRW faculty members.	5	0
g. The full faculty addresses LRW hiring needs and decisions simultaneously with other curricular hiring needs and decisions, not in a separate process.	26	No Data Reported

5. Regular LRW faculty positions/structure of the LRW program: (check all that apply)

	2013	2009
a. There have been no changes in the number of non-adjunct LRW faculty and/or structure of the LRW program.	101	97
b. There has been discussion of reducing the number of regular LRW faculty in the program, but nothing has actually happened yet.	13	5
c. The LRW program has been asked to consider the number of faculty and/or it program carefully, and has placed at least one faculty member on notice that they may not be reappointed in the next year or two, but nothing has actually happened yet.	1	2
d. The number of regular faculty in the program has been reduced.	18	1
e. The number of regular faculty in the program will be reduced as contract terms expire and are not renewed and/or as faculty members leave and are not replaced.	10	3
f. The number of regular faculty has not changed, but the LRW program has increased the number of students taught by each faculty member.	6	4

6. Has there been a reduction in the number of mandatory LRW classes?

	2013	2009
a. Yes	1	1
b. No	168	129

7. Has there been a reduction in the number of optional LRW classes offered?

	2013	2009
a. Yes	10	4
b. No	160	123

8. Have non-LRW programs in your law school also been negatively affected?

	2013	2009
a. Yes	42	64
b. No	120	51

9. If yes (to number 8) which ones? (check all that apply)

	2013	2009
a. Academic Success/Support	13	8
b. Doctrinal	21	29
c. Clinical	14	17
d. Alternative Dispute Resolution	4	5
e. Don't Know	23	23
f. Other	10	12

B. PROFESSIONAL STATUS ISSUES

10. Are full-time, non-director LRW faculty members eligible for leaves of any type? *Please mark all that apply.*

	2013
a. Yes, paid sabbatical leaves are available on the same terms as those for doctrinal faculty.	45
b. Yes, unpaid sabbatical leaves are available on the same terms as those for doctrinal faculty.	20
c. Yes, paid sabbatical leaves are available, but on different terms from those for doctrinal faculty.	6
d. Yes, unpaid sabbatical leaves are available, but on different terms as those for doctrinal faculty.	29
e. Yes, leaves are available on same terms as those for doctrinal faculty.	10
f. Yes, leaves are available, but on different terms as those for doctrinal faculty.	10
g. Yes, reduced load is available on the same terms as those for doctrinal faculty.	21
h. Yes, reduced load is available, but on different terms from those for doctrinal faculty.	5
i. Yes, a visitor position may be taken at another school on the same terms as those for doctrinal faculty.	29
j. Yes, a visitor position may be taken at another school, but on different terms from those for doctrinal faculty.	3
k. No, no leave of any type is available.	59
l. Not applicable	25

11. What is your best estimate of the difference between the annual base salary of an entry-level LRW faculty member and the annual base salary of an entry-level clinician at your law school?

	2013	
a. The LRW faculty member earns approximately _____ more than the new clinician	6	5 answers, Avg. of \$30,000
b. The LRW faculty member earns roughly the same as the new clinician	31	
c. The LRW faculty member earns approximately _____ less than the new clinician	26	22 answers, Avg. of \$28,182
d. The LRW faculty are considered clinical faculty at my school.	4	
e. There are no clinicians at my school.	4	
f. Don't Know.	76	

12. Is there any difference in professional status between LRW faculty and clinical faculty at your law school?

	2013
a. No. LRW faculty are considered clinical faculty at my school.	10
b. No. LRW faculty and clinical faculty have the same professional status.	54
c. No. LRW faculty and clinical faculty are both on tenure track.	18
d. Yes. LRW faculty are on tenure track and clinical faculty are not.	4
e. Yes. Clinical faculty are on tenure track and LRW faculty are not.	31
f. Yes. Clinical faculty have a more secure status than LRW faculty.	22
g. Yes. LRW faculty have a more secure status than clinical faculty.	2
h. There are no clinicians at my school.	9

13. Is there any difference in title between LRW faculty and clinical faculty at your law school?

	2013
a. No. LRW faculty are considered clinical faculty at my school.	9
b. No. LRW faculty and clinical faculty have the same or substantially similar titles	58
c. Yes. Clinical faculty titles are different from LRW faculty titles	78
d. There are no clinicians at my school.	8

C. INTER-FACULTY COLLABORATION

14. Are any legal writing assignments coordinated collaboratively by the LRW faculty and clinical faculty based on matters in the clinic(s) or typical issues for the clinic(s)?

	2013
a. Yes. Some of our LRW assignments have been inspired by matters that have come to one of our clinics	6
b. Yes. LRW faculty have collaborated with clinical faculty to develop assignments	10
c. No.	145
d. There are no clinical faculty at my school.	9

D. COMPUTER ASSISTED LEGAL RESEARCH INSTRUCTION

15. Which legal research databases do you include in your LRW curriculum?
Check all that apply.

	2013
a. Westlaw Classic	152
b. Westlaw Next	167
c. Lexis	146
d. Lexis Advance	162
e. Bloomberg	116
f. Hein Online	89
g. FastCase	28
h. CaseMaker	25
i. Other	23

16. When do you introduce legal research databases in your curriculum?

	2013
a. During orientation or other pre-semester course	26
b. During 1L Fall Semester	158
c. During 1L Spring Semester	33
d. Other	2

Appendix A --- Comparisons of Responses from Female and Male Directors

Originally prepared by: John Mollenkamp,
Formerly Clinical Professor and Director of Academic Support, Cornell Law School

Updates in 2012 & 2013 by George Mader, William H. Bowen School of Law, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; & Marci A. Rosenthal, Florida International University College of Law

Responses to the survey (2013): Female—148 (77.9%); Male—42 (22.1%)

Responses of Directors* (2013): Female—117 (79.1%); Male—31 (20.9%)

*Note: In the above comparison, “Director” includes only directors and associate directors, not faculty members teaching in directorless programs.

Question 45 (with gender breakdown): If your program has a director, which of these choices best describes the director?

	2013*				2012				2011				2010			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Tenured	25	19%	12	32%	25	22%	11	32%	25	19%	9	26%	24	19%	7	18%
Tenure-track	5	4%	5	13%	9	8%	6	18%	14	11%	5	15%	14	11%	4	10%
Contract	43	33%	9	24%	40	35%	10	29%	50	38%	8	24%	46	37%	13	33%
Admin. Primary Resp. LRW	0	0%	1	3%	1	1%	1	3%	2	2%	1	3%	2	2%	6	15%
Admin. Primary Resp. not LRW	3	2%	1	3%	3	3%	1	3%	1	1%	3	9%	2	2%	2	5%
Clinical Tenure or Track	26	20%	2	5%	24	21%	2	6%	18	14%	3	9%	17	14%	2	5%
Other	27	21%	8	21%	13	11%	3	9%	20	15%	5	15%	19	15%	6	15%

Question 48 (with gender breakdown): What title does the director have in official law school materials?

	2013				2012				2011				2010			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Professor	50	41%	20	63%	63	53%	11	32%	52	42%	18	53%	50	43%	22	56%
Professor of Legal Writing	31	26%	3	9%	24	20%	3	9%	24	20%	5	15%	20	17%	4	10%
Visiting Professor	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Clinical Professor	14	12%	5	16%	14	12%	5	15%	18	15%	5	15%	17	15%	5	13%
Lecturer	4	3%	2	6%	5	4%	2	6%	5	4%	3	9%	7	6%	2	5%
Instructor	1	1%	1	3%	3	3%	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%	3	3%	2	5%
Director	67	55%	18	56%	63	53%	19	56%	64	52%	17	50%	65	57%	18	46%
Asst./Assoc. Dean	5	4%	2	6%	4	3%	0	0%	5	4%	1	3%	4	3%	1	3%
Other	20	17%	1	3%	15	13%	2	6%	19	15%	3	9%	18	16%	4	10%
Total *	192 responses from 121 people		52 responses from 32 people		191 responses from 119 people		42 responses from 34 people		191		52		184		58	

* Respondents could select more than one title, so totals are greater than the number of respondents.

** Percentages are out of actual respondents, not responses

Question 49 (with gender breakdown): What is the annual base salary of the director? *Twelve-month salaries*

	<i>Female Directors</i>		<i>Male Directors</i>
2013 Ave. 12-month salary	\$116,301	91% of male avg.	\$127,296
2012 Avg. 12-month salary	\$109,705	91% of male avg.	\$120,975
2011 Avg. 12-month salary	\$108,503	101% of male avg.	\$107,265
2010 Avg. 12-month salary	\$103,907	102% of male avg.	\$102,207
2009 Avg. 12-month salary	\$102,743	103% of male avg.	\$99,610
2008 Avg. 12-month salary	\$96,972	99% of male avg.	\$97,533
2007 Avg. 12-month salary	\$93,986	96% of male avg.	\$98,333
2006 Avg. 12-month salary	\$90,837	98% of male avg.	\$92,844
2005 Avg. 12-month salary	\$91,101	104% of male avg.	\$87,500
2004 Avg. 12-month salary	\$90,382	96% of male avg.	\$94,500
2013 Total Responses	53		14
2013 Maximum	\$225,000		\$217,000
2013 75%ile	\$128,000		\$159,000
2013 Median	\$110,000		\$117,500
2013 25%ile	\$97,000		\$108,000
2013 Minimum	\$50,000		\$65,000

Question 49 (with gender breakdown): What is the annual base salary of the director? *Nine-month salaries*

	<i>Female Directors</i>		<i>Male Directors</i>
2013 Avg. 9-month salary	\$104,846	93% of male avg.	\$113,286
2012 Avg. 9-month salary	\$106,982	94% of male avg.	\$114,214
2011 Avg. 9-month salary	\$105,786	86% of male avg.	\$118,313
2010 Avg. 9-month salary	\$103,433	86% of male avg.	\$120,588
2009 Avg. 9-month salary	\$101,226	87% of male avg.	\$116,579
2008 Avg. 9-month salary	\$97,386	91% of male avg.	\$107,461
2007 Avg. 9-month salary	\$91,821	85% of male avg.	\$108,333
2006 Avg. 9-month salary	\$90,037	87% of male avg.	\$103,673
2005 Avg. 9-month salary	\$85,818	85% of male avg.	\$100,632
2004 Avg. 9-month salary	\$82,834	81% of male avg.	\$102,278
2013 Total Responses	49		14
2013 Maximum	\$229,000		\$157,000
2013 75%ile	\$123,125		\$130,000
2013 Median	\$100,000		\$113,000
2013 25%ile	\$83,000		\$94,000
2013 Minimum	\$65,000		\$80,000

Question 49 (with gender breakdown): What is the annual base salary of the director? *All salaries (these figures include three salaries reported as “N/A or Don’t Know” as to term on which pay is based).*

	<i>Female Directors</i>		<i>Male Directors**</i>
2013 Ave. base salary paid*	\$110,611	92% of male avg.	\$120,291
2012 Avg. base salary paid*	\$108,089	93% of male avg.	\$116,505
2011 Avg. base salary paid*	\$107,088	93% of male avg.	\$114,876
2010 Avg. base salary paid*	\$103,955	93% of male avg.	\$112,287
2009 Avg. base salary paid*	\$101,916	92% of male avg.	\$110,978
2008 Avg. base salary paid*	\$97,205	94% of male avg.	\$103,957
2007 Avg. base salary paid*	\$93,536	92% of male avg.	\$101,857
2006 Avg. base salary paid*	\$90,306	91% of male avg.	\$98,968
2005 Avg. base salary paid	\$88,155	92% of male avg.	\$95,379
2004 Avg. base salary paid	\$85,773	93% of male avg.	\$92,094
2013 Total Responses	105		28
2013 Maximum	\$229,000		\$217,000
2013 75%ile	\$128,000		\$137,500
2013 Median	\$104,000		\$114,500
2013 25%ile	\$89,000		\$96,000
2013 Minimum	\$50,000		\$65,000
<i>* Base salaries reported, not accounting for 12 or < 12-month contract differences or other compensation.</i>			
<i>** 2011 Report incorrectly reported some of these data, these are the corrected values.</i>			

% (of TOTAL responding with annual salary data) who are earning \$100,000 or more.		<i>Female Directors</i>	<i>Male Directors</i>
	2013		64 of 105 = 61%
2012		57 of 104 = 55%	20 of 29 = 69%
2011		58 of 106 = 55%	18 of 27 = 67%
2010		49 of 101 = 49%	19 of 31 = 61%
2009		40 of 88 = 45%	18 of 29 = 62%
2008		44 of 103 = 43%	17 of 34 = 50%
2007		36 of 112 = 32%	16 of 41 = 39%
2006		34 of 104 = 33%	16 of 37 = 43%
2005		30 of 104 = 29%	10 of 25 = 40%
2004		27 of 95 = 28%	12 of 30 = 40%

Question 55 (with gender breakdown): Does the director teach courses beyond the required writing course?

	2013				2012				2011				2010			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Yes, other than academic support	61	48%	23	62%	62	50%	23	62%	66	51%	22	65%	60	48%	27	68%
Yes, only academic support	2	2%	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	4	3%	0	0%
No	54	42%	10	27%	52	42%	11	30%	55	42%	12	35%	53	43%	12	30%
N/A	11	9%	4	11%	8	6%	3	8%	7	5%	0	0%	7	6%	1	3%
Total	128		37		125		37		130		34		124		40	

Question 56 (with gender breakdown): How much additional compensation does the director receive for teaching other than required LRW courses? (11 responses for females, 3 responses for males).

	2013		2012		2011		2010		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Average	\$8,300	91% of male	\$9,167	\$7,763	\$12,500	\$9,107	\$18,167	\$9,331	\$7,875
Lowest	\$4,000	80% of male	\$5,000	\$4,200	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$4,000
Highest	\$12,500	83% of male	\$15,000	\$12,500	\$17,500	\$18,000	\$32,000	\$18,000	\$17,500

Question 64 (with gender breakdown): Is the director eligible for leave?

	2013				2012				2011				2010			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Sabbaticals: paid	44	49%	19	83%	45	49%	19	86%	48	49%	21	88%	45	49%	21	81%
Sabbaticals: unpaid	19	21%	6	26%	18	20%	5	23%	20	20%	4	17%	25	27%	5	19%
Leave	48	53%	12	52%	45	49%	10	45%	51	52%	9	38%	46	51%	14	54%
Reduced load	45	50%	12	52%	47	52%	11	50%	50	51%	9	38%	47	52%	12	46%
Other	18	20%	2	9%	16	18%	1	5%	19	19%	3	13%	14	15%	5	19%
TOTAL	174 responses from 90 schools		51 responses from 23 schools		171 responses from 91 schools		46 responses from 22 schools		188		46		177*		57*	

**Respondents could select more than one type of leave, so totals are greater than number of respondents.*

Question 75 (with breakdown by director's gender): What is the base salary range for LRW faculty members (excluding the director's salary) from lowest salary to highest salary paid at your school (range from \$(low range) to \$(high range) paid)?

Low Value in Reported Range

	<i>Female Directors</i>		<i>Male Directors</i>
2013 Avg. low range	\$67,264	89% of male	\$75,169
2012 Avg. low range	\$65,821	92% of male	\$71,600
2011 Avg. low range	\$65,674	96% of male	\$68,757
2010 Avg. low range	\$63,410	92% of male	\$69,028
2009 Avg. low range	\$63,259	100% of male	\$63,333
2008 Avg. low range	\$59,752	97% of male	\$61,389
2007 Avg. low range	\$54,455	83% of male	\$65,800
2006 Avg. low range*	\$51,408	89% of male	\$57,736
2005 Avg. low range	\$49,652	91% of male	\$54,319
2004 Avg. low range	\$48,478	92% of male	\$52,616
2013 Lowest in low range	\$40,000	100% of male	\$40,000
2012 Lowest in low range	\$43,500	109% of male	\$40,000
2011 Lowest in low range	\$42,500	106 % of male	\$40,000
2010 Lowest in low range	\$42,000	93% of male	\$45,000
2009 Lowest in low range	\$42,000	105% of male	\$40,000
2008 Lowest in low range	\$38,500	128% of male	\$30,000
2007 Lowest in low range	\$37,000	123% of male	\$30,000
2006 Lowest in low range*	\$30,000	83% of male	\$36,000
2005 Lowest in low range	\$25,840	74% of male	\$35,000
2004 Lowest in low range	\$30,000	97% of male	\$31,000
2013 Highest in low range	\$120,000	85% of male	\$140,000
2012 Highest in low range	\$120,000	126% of male	\$95,000
2011 Highest in low range	\$122,000	135% of male	\$90,000
2010 Highest in low range	\$120,000	126% of male	\$95,000
2009 Highest in low range	\$105,000	124% of male	\$85,000
2008 Highest in low range	\$105,000	111% of male	\$95,000
2007 Highest in low range	\$99,500	66% of male	\$150,000
2006 Highest in low range*	\$120,000	125% of male	\$96,225
2005 Highest in low range	\$87,000	102% of male	\$85,000
2004 Highest in low range	\$87,000	99% of male	\$88,050
* The 2006 Annual Survey Report erroneously reported the values in these rows; these values have been corrected.			

Question 75 (cont.): High Value in Reported Range

	<i>Female Directors</i>		<i>Male Directors</i>
2013 Avg. high range	\$83,907	89% of male	\$93,979
2012 Avg. high range	\$81,756	93% of male	\$88,246
2011 Avg. high range	\$80,298	95% of male	\$84,952
2010 Avg. high range	\$76,499	92% of male	\$83,095
2009 Avg. high range	\$78,405	102% of male	\$76,667
2008 Avg. high range	\$72,207	99% of male	\$73,296
2007 Avg. high range	\$65,599	89% of male	\$73,481
2006 Avg. high range	\$63,417	88% of male	\$71,905
2005 Avg. high range	\$58,704	85% of male	\$68,829
2004 Avg. high range	\$58,287	91% of male	\$63,775
2013 Lowest in high range	\$40,000	87% of male	\$46,000
2012 Lowest in high range	\$45,000	98% of male	\$46,000
2011 Lowest in high range	\$45,000	98% of male	\$46,000
2010 Lowest in high range	\$45,000	98% of male	\$46,000
2009 Lowest in high range	\$45,000	100% of male	\$45,000
2008 Lowest in high range	\$45,000	128% of male	\$40,000
2007 Lowest in high range	\$37,000	97% of male	\$38,000
2006 Lowest in high range	\$35,000	88% of male	\$40,000
2005 Lowest in high range	\$35,000	100% of male	\$35,000
2004 Lowest in high range	\$30,000	81% of male	\$37,000
2013 Highest in high range	\$155,000	84% of male	\$185,000
2012 Highest in high range	\$149,000	82% of male	\$182,000
2011 Highest in high range	\$157,000	90% of male	\$175,000
2010 Highest in high range	\$157,000	108% of male	\$145,000
2009 Highest in high range	\$157,000	120% of male	\$131,000
2008 Highest in high range	\$157,000	111% of male	\$126,000
2007 Highest in high range	\$136,000	91% of male	\$150,000
2006 Highest in high range	\$150,000	107% of male	\$140,000
2005 Highest in high range	\$100,000	79% of male	\$126,000
2004 Highest in high range	\$123,000	88% of male	\$140,000

Question 5 AND Question 49 (by gender): How many years has the director directed the writing program at the present law school? How does this relate to salary?

	2013		2012		2011		2010	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
0-5	\$99,380	\$124,096	\$96,285	\$120,935	\$97,345	\$115,088	\$90,888	\$112,833
6-10	\$110,120	\$113,333*	\$110,582	\$106,250*	\$107,809	\$99,250*	\$109,294	\$88,000
11-15	\$119,104	\$119,600*	\$118,700	\$119,600*	\$112,291	\$135,333	\$100,230	\$122,000
>15	\$127,980	\$120,200	\$127,275	\$111,929	\$126,477	\$114,643	\$127,756	\$119,656
* Based on five responses or fewer.								

Appendix B -- Additional Analysis of 2013 Survey Data

Analysis of the effect of LRW Faculty Status (Q. 65)

LRW Faculty Status by Faculty Meeting Attendance and Voting Rights

	Year	Attend and Vote on All Matters	Attend and Vote on All Matters Except Hiring, Promotions, and Tenure	Attend but Do Not Vote	Do Not Attend or Vote
Tenure or tenure-track	2013	29	10	1	1
	2012	29	9	2	0
	2011	30	11	1	0
	2010	28	7	1	0
ABA Standard 405(c) and 405(c) track	2013	15	45	2	0
	2012	13	41	2	0
	2011	9	35	2	0
	2010	9	36	2	0
Contracts of 3 years or more	2013	11	34	14	4
	2012	13	27	16	4
	2011	4	19	16	4
	2010	3	20	16	6
Contracts of 2 years	2013	4	8	4	4
	2012	3	7	2	2
	2011	0	1	3	3
	2010	0	3	2	3
Contracts of 1 year	2013	8	23	19	6
	2012	10	21	20	5
	2011	1	5	13	2
	2010	1	5	13	2

Question 65 broken into categories described by Question 84

LRW Faculty Status by Funding for Summer Research

	Year	Eligible for summer research grants		Not Eligible for summer research grants	School does not generally provide summer research grants to faculty
		Number of Responses	Avg. amount		
Tenure or tenure-track	2013	33	\$10,421	5	2
	2012	31	\$9,932	4	2
	2011	30	\$10,175	1	2
	2010	30	\$9,623	3	2
ABA Standard 405(c) and 405(c) track	2013	42	\$9,820	10	4
	2012	36	\$9,943	10	2
	2011	33	\$9,757	8	2
	2010	35	\$9,770	7	2
Contracts of 3 years or more	2013	32	\$7,978	21	0
	2012	31	\$8,510	18	0
	2011	23	\$7,790	16	0
	2010	22	\$7,667	17	0
Contracts of 2 years	2013	9	\$9,300	8	1
	2012	6	\$10,533	6	1
	2011	1	\$6,000	4	0
	2010	3	\$6,000	4	0
Contracts of 1 year	2013	30	\$6,490	20	1
	2012	27	\$7,000	20	1
	2011	11	\$5,773	10	2
	2010	12	\$4,982	9	1

Question 65 broken into categories described by Question 76

LRW Faculty Status by Funding for Research Assistants

	Year	Receive sufficient funding for all reasonable requests	Receive annual average funding		Do not receive funding for research assistants
			Number of Responses	Avg. amount	
Tenure or tenure-track	2013	34	3	\$3,500	3
	2012	33	3	\$3,500	2
	2011	31	5	\$3,500	1
	2010	31	5	\$3,875	1
ABA Standard 405(c) and 405(c) track	2013	33	6	\$3,192	2
	2012	39	6	\$3,142	2
	2011	29	13	\$1,950	3
	2010	35	8	\$1,813	3
Contracts of 3 years or more	2013	42	4	\$1,325	12
	2012	39	4	\$1,375	10
	2011	28	6	\$1,250	8
	2010	27	8	\$1,750	8
Contracts of 2 years	2013	11	2	\$1,000	5
	2012	8	1	\$500	3
	2011	4	2	\$500	0
	2010	3	2	\$750	2
Contracts of 1 year	2013	36	5	\$1,600	14
	2012	38	4	\$1,750	13
	2011	14	2	\$1,000	9
	2010	15	1	\$1,000	7

Question 65 broken into categories described by Question 80

Average of the Responses to:	Year	LRW Faculty Status									
		Tenure or tenure-track		ABA Standard 405(c) (includes 405(c) track)		Contracts of 3 years or more		Contracts of 2 years		Contracts of 1 year	
		Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring
Number of students taught	2013	35.2	33.4	41.2	40.5	41.8	41.2	47.4	46.6	38.2	37.4
	2012	36.4	36.8	38.9	37.2	41.5	40.6	40.4	38.8	38.3	37.7
	2011	41.76	39.86	41.01	39.73	41.73	40.39	39.20	39.00	40.98	41.30
	2010	36.10	35.18	41.91	40.27	41.69	40.42	40.71	40.29	45.16	44.80
In-class hours of teaching each week	2013	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.4	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.5
	2012	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.5	4.7	4.2	3.6	3.4
	2011	4.03	3.78	3.76	3.47	3.85	3.44	5.20	4.80	3.31	3.21
	2010	3.82	3.62	3.77	3.65	3.74	3.35	5.33	4.33	3.52	3.33
Number of major assignments (>=5 pages)	2013	3.1	2.5	3.5	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.4	3.3	2.6
	2012	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.4	3.3	2.7
	2011	3.48	2.85	3.30	2.78	3.20	2.51	3.00	2.00	3.21	2.52
	2010	3.26	2.79	3.27	2.61	3.18	2.48	3.29	2.57	3.18	2.64
Number of minor assignments	2013	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.5	2.9
	2012	3.4	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	4.1	3.1	3.4	2.6
	2011	3.72	3.08	3.21	2.65	3.23	2.64	3.80	2.20	4.00	2.35
	2010	3.42	2.73	3.68	3.16	3.11	2.88	3.67	3.20	3.76	2.61
Total number of pages of student work per term	2013	1470	1428	1771	1802	1426	1485	1297	1166	1343	1423
	2012	1364	1419	1559	1583	1451	1537	1382	1335	1457	1504
	2011	1514	1484	1706	1695	1483	1571	1319	1042	1570	1592
	2010	1450	1405	1685	1734	1397	1442	1634	1427	1381	1563
Total hours in conference	2013	46.1	41.5	48.5	43.6	54.2	48.5	49.6	37.7	53.5	48.9
	2012	43.8	38.5	49.8	44.8	52.3	45.8	52.3	37.8	53.7	48.3
	2011	43.53	39.43	46.93	43.00	56.33	52.66	46.25	28.50	58.95	56.48
	2010	43.21	39.51	47.81	44.28	53.66	48.62	51.07	37.61	52.81	52.20
Total hours preparing major assignments	2013	34.7	36.5	33.9	32.0	35.6	36.8	33.3	34.4	34.5	34.2
	2012	34.7	35.5	32.0	30.9	35.3	37.1	39.4	40.0	33.9	33.6
	2011	35.47	32.41	27.65	26.52	39.33	39.11	24.75	19.0	42.00	41.59
	2010	34.10	32.30	32.13	29.29	39.03	38.08	27.43	23.00	37.84	45.26
Total Hours preparing for class	2013	71.4	62.9	72.6	68.3	62.6	61.2	63.0	56.5	65.2	61.2
	2012	70.5	63.3	74.2	68.0	65.6	63.7	70.9	64.9	75.1	71.9
	2011	67.74	60.64	69.18	65.82	73.82	70.38	40.75	34.75	83.09	84.45
	2010	70.97	63.68	74.78	73.00	72.76	67.32	56.29	47.00	79.55	75.50

Question 65 broken into categories described by Question 82

Appendix C --- Law Schools Responding

Participation by School (190 total)

1. Albany Law School
2. American University, Washington College of Law
3. Appalachian School of Law
4. Atlanta's John Marshall Law School
5. Ave Maria School of Law
6. Barry University School of Law
7. Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law
8. Boston College Law School
9. Boston University School of Law
10. Brigham Young University
11. Brooklyn Law School
12. California Western School of Law
13. Campbell University School of Law
14. Capital University Law School
15. Case Western Reserve University School of Law
16. Catholic University of America
17. Chapman University School of Law
18. Charleston School of Law
19. Charlotte School of Law
20. Chicago-Kent College of Law, Illinois Institute of Technology
21. Cleveland-Marshall College of Law
22. Columbia Law School
23. Cornell University Law School
24. Creighton University School of Law
25. Cumberland School of Law – Samford University
26. CUNY School of Law
27. DePaul University College of Law
28. Drake University Law School
29. Drexel University College of Law
30. Duke University School of Law

31. Duquesne University School of Law
32. Elon University School of Law
33. Emory University School of Law
34. Faulkner University Jones School of Law
35. Florida A&M University College of Law
36. Florida Coastal School of Law
37. Florida International University College of Law
38. Florida State University College of Law
39. Fordham Law School
40. George Mason University School of Law
41. George Washington University Law School
42. Georgetown University Law Center
43. Georgia State University College of Law
44. Golden Gate University School of Law
45. Gonzaga University School of Law
46. Hamline University School of Law
47. Harvard Law School
48. Hastings College of the Law
49. Hofstra Law
50. Howard University School of Law
51. Indiana University Maurer School of Law
52. Indiana University Robert H. McKinney School of Law
53. Lewis and Clark Law School
54. Loyola Law School, Los Angeles
55. Loyola University Chicago School of Law
56. Loyola University New Orleans School of Law
57. Marquette University Law School
58. Massachusetts School of Law
59. Mercer University School of Law
60. Michigan State University College of Law
61. Mississippi College School of Law
62. Moritz College of Law, The Ohio State University
63. New England School of Law
64. New York Law School
65. NKU - Salmon P. Chase College of Law

66. North Carolina Central University School of Law
67. Northeastern University School of Law
68. Northern Illinois University College of Law
69. Northwestern University School of Law
70. Notre Dame Law School
71. Nova Southeastern University Shepard Broad Law Center
72. NYU School of Law
73. Oklahoma City University School of Law
74. Pace Law School
75. Pacific/McGeorge School of Law
76. Paul M. Hebert Law Center Louisiana State University
77. Penn State Dickinson School of Law
78. Pepperdine University School of Law
79. Phoenix School of Law
80. Quinnipiac University School of Law
81. Regent U. School of Law
82. Roger Williams University School of Law
83. Rutgers School of Law – Camden
84. Rutgers School of Law – Newark
85. S. J. Quinney School of Law – University of Utah
86. Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law at Arizona State University
87. Santa Clara Law
88. Seattle University School of Law
89. South Texas College of Law
90. Southern Illinois University School of Law
91. Southwestern Law School
92. St John's University School of Law
93. St. Louis University School of Law
94. St. Mary's University School of Law
95. St. Thomas University School of Law (Miami)
96. Stetson University College of Law
97. Suffolk University Law School
98. SUNY at Buffalo
99. Syracuse University College of Law
100. Temple University Beasley School of Law

101. Texas Tech University School of Law
102. Texas Wesleyan University School of Law
103. Thomas Jefferson School of Law
104. Thomas M. Cooley Law School
105. Thurgood Marshall School of Law
106. Touro College Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law Center
107. Tulane Law School
108. UCLA School of Law
109. University of Akron School of Law
110. University of Alabama School of Law
111. University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law
112. University of Arkansas School of Law
113. University of Arkansas at Little Rock, William H. Bowen School of Law
114. University of Baltimore School of Law
115. University of California at Davis School of Law
116. University of California, Berkeley School of Law
117. University of California, Irvine School of Law
118. University of Chicago Law School
119. University of Cincinnati College of Law
120. University of Colorado Law School
121. University of Connecticut School of Law
122. University of Dayton School of Law
123. University of Denver Sturm College of Law
124. University of Detroit Mercy School of Law
125. University of the District of Columbia David A. Clarke School of Law
126. University of Florida Levin College of Law
127. University of Georgia School of Law
128. University of Houston Law Center
129. University of Illinois College of Law
130. University of Iowa College of Law
131. University of Kansas School of Law
132. University of Kentucky College of Law
133. University of LaVerne College of Law
134. University of Louisville, Louis D. Brandeis School of Law
135. University of Maine School of Law

136. University of Maryland, Carey School of Law
137. University of Massachusetts School of Law -Dartmouth
138. University of Memphis, Cecil C. Humphreys School of Law
139. University of Miami School of Law
140. University of Michigan Law School
141. University of Minnesota Law School
142. University of Mississippi School of Law
143. University of Missouri School of Law
144. University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law
145. University of Montana School of Law
146. University of Nebraska College of Law
147. University of New Hampshire School of Law
148. University of New Mexico School of Law
149. University of North Carolina School of Law
150. University of North Dakota School of Law
151. University of Oklahoma College of Law
152. University of Oregon School of Law
153. University of Pennsylvania Law School
154. University of Pittsburgh School of Law
155. University of Richmond School of Law
156. University of San Diego School of Law
157. University of San Francisco School of Law
158. University of South Carolina School of Law
159. University of South Dakota School of Law
160. University of Southern California, Gould School of Law
161. University of St. Thomas School of Law (Minnesota)
162. University of Tennessee College of Law
163. University of Texas School of Law
164. University of Toledo College of Law
165. University of Tulsa College of Law
166. University of Virginia School of Law
167. University of Washington School of Law
168. University of Windsor Law
169. University of Wisconsin Law School
170. University of Wyoming College of Law

171. Valparaiso University School of Law
172. Vanderbilt University Law School
173. Vermont Law School
174. Villanova University School of Law
175. Wake Forest University School of Law
176. Washburn University School of Law
177. Washington University School of Law
178. Wayne State University Law School
179. West Virginia University College of Law
180. Western New England University School of Law
181. Western State University College of Law
182. Whittier Law School
183. Widener University School of Law, Harrisburg
184. Widener University School of Law, Wilmington
185. Willamette University College of Law
186. William & Mary Law School
187. William Mitchell School of Law
188. William S. Boyd School of Law -- UNLV
189. William S. Richardson School of Law – University of Hawaii
190. Yale Law School