

Association of Legal Writing Directors
Legal Writing Institute

Report of the Annual Legal Writing Survey

2014

ALWD



LegalWriting
Institute

ALWD/LWI 2014 Survey Report

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2014 National Survey Results

Association of Legal Writing Directors/
Legal Writing Institute

This report presents results of the 2014 ALWD/LWI national survey of legal writing programs, and includes data about the operation of legal research and writing programs during the 2013-2014 academic year from 178 North American law schools (177 from the United States and 1 from Canada), representing approximately 89% 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. 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.

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

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Read Me Before You Use the Tables

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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 at least occasionally 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 a little (b), but also maybe (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. 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, but it is not provided, the response data 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 well as those responses may reflect reality or be warranted, there is no way to quantify them. They are omitted.

The input problems and tabulation problems mean 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: In 2013, average salaries for LRW faculty were reported by 96 of the 190 schools. The 25th percentile and 75th percentile tell us the middle 50% *of the 96 reporting schools* pay LRW faculty an average between \$64,000 to \$89,000, but we are left to wonder how the 94 missing schools are distributed. 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 middle 50% 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 in the reported numbers 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 and 2014 when looking at trends. 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. Similarly, 190 schools responded to the survey in 2013, but only 178 in 2014. Thus, drops in various answers may merely be due to a drop in the overall number of responses.
- 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.

2014 ALWD/LWI Survey Highlights

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The 2014 Survey

As has been noted in previous Survey Highlights, beginning in 2012, the respondent pool for the annual Survey has been based on ABA accreditation and provisional accreditation, rather than on AALS membership. The ABA list includes all law schools that appear on the AALS list.¹ For the 2014 Survey, then, the Survey Committee solicited responses from ABA-accredited and provisionally accredited law schools that grant the juris doctor degree, as well as the University of Windsor in Ontario, Canada, the host of the 2003 ALWD conference. Of the solicited programs, 89% responded.

Program Structure and Staffing

Program Structure (Questions 44-46): The percentage of director-led programs decreased again this year, from 78% in 2013 to 75% this year. (Correspondingly, 21% of 2013 responders reported that their programs were not director-led, while 25% of 2014 responders were not in director-led programs.) For programs that were director-led, the status of the director (tenured, tenure-track, etc.) remained relatively constant from 2012-2013 to 2013-2014.

Staffing Models (Questions 10, 11): Consistent with past years, for the 2013-2014 academic year most programs reported using full-time, non-tenure-track teachers (48% of respondents, up slightly from 45% in 2013) or a hybrid staffing model (34% of respondents, similar to 36% in 2013). The percentage of programs using solely adjuncts was 7%, similar to the 8% who reported using solely adjuncts in 2012-2013. 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, 64% (an increase from 58% in 2013) included tenured or tenure-track teachers, whether

¹ Both the AALS list and the ABA list include the Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School, as well as law schools located in Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico and Inter American University of Puerto Rico on the AALS list, and those schools as well as Pontifical Catholic of Puerto Rico on the ABA list). Most likely because these schools do not have traditional legal writing programs that correspond to the Survey questions, since at least 2001 (the most recent year that the responding schools are identified on posted Surveys), the Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School has not appeared on any Survey, and one of the three Puerto Rican law schools (Inter American) appeared one time, in 2003. Consistent with this history, the 2014 Survey Committee did not solicit responses from these four programs.

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): For the second straight year, new, full-time LRW faculty hires declined by over 20%. Of those new hires, the majority (69%) were female. Most of the new hires (80%) were Caucasian. For the schools that reported on gender diversity for all current full-time legal writing faculty, 72% of legal writing faculty were female and 28% were male (relatively constant from 73% female and 27% male in 2013).

For the schools that reported on racial diversity for all current full-time legal writing faculty, 87.9% (down slightly from 89% last year) were Caucasian. The responses also included 5.5% African-American faculty (up slightly from 4.9% in 2013), 1.9% Hispanic faculty (unchanged from last year), 2.9% Asian-American faculty (up slightly from 2.5% last year), .5% Native American faculty (unchanged from 2013), .5% multi-racial faculty (unchanged from 2013), and .8% who indicated “other.”

Curriculum

Program Length (Question 12): Almost all writing programs include required courses in both the first (98% of responders) and second (99% of responders) semesters of the first year of law school. The average number of credits in the required program (spanning all years, not just first-year courses) increased from 5.65 in 2013 to 5.71 in 2014.

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

Legal Research Instruction (Question 18): The majority of programs integrated research and writing instruction, although some programs taught research both separately and integrated with writing instruction.

Upper-level Writing Courses (Questions 32-36): Ninety-four percent (94%) of responding schools offered elective legal writing courses. Of those schools, 78% offered courses taught by either non-LRW or by LRW faculty, while 9% offered elective courses taught by LRW faculty and 13% offered elective courses taught 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 to teach or to help teach, 83% reported that TA responsibilities included teaching citation, 55% reported that TAs taught research, 50% included teaching advocacy or moot court among TA responsibilities, and 42% included teaching objective legal writing among TA responsibilities. Teaching assistants spent an average of 72.5 hours in the fall and 67.7 hours in the spring performing TA responsibilities.

Common Practices

Assignments (Question 20): The office memorandum remained the most common written assignment, with 98% of responders reporting that they required an office memo. Other common writing assignments included appellate briefs, client letters, pretrial briefs, and email memos. One

hundred thirteen (113) programs also reported using “other writing assignments.” The most common oral exercises were appellate arguments, oral reports to supervising attorneys, pretrial motion arguments, and in-class presentations. Over the past few years, the percentage of responders requiring email memos, client letters, oral reports to supervising attorneys, and other speaking skills has increased considerably, while the percentage of responders requiring appellate briefs and appellate arguments has decreased slightly.

Variability Among Sections Within Programs (Question 26): The degree of uniformity reported across sections appears to be slowly decreasing over time. For example, the number of programs reporting uniform or generally consistent textbook selection across LRW sections decreased slightly, but steadily, from 59.6% in 2011 to 56.3% in 2014. Similarly, programs reporting uniform or generally consistent class content decreased from 38.5% in 2011 to 33.3% in 2014. Uniformity across sections was greatest in assigned citation text and number of major assignments. Variety among sections was greatest in the areas of content of class lectures/exercises and number of minor assignments.

Commenting (Question 24): Comments written on the paper itself (including in the margins) and comments in person during a conference (176 responders and 173 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 (167 responders), general feedback memo addressed to all students (146 responders), and grading grids or score sheets (140 responders).

Use of Technology

Web Pages (Question 42): Program and faculty web page use in 2013-2014 increased again; 45.8% of responding programs had web pages (compared with 42.3% in 2012-2013 and 40.8% 2011-2012). Of responding programs, 36.0% reported having no web page, either programmatically or for individual members of the faculty.

Utility of Specific Technology (Question 43): Web course utility products (TWEN, Blackboard, etc.) and email listservs were again the most popular technology. Only 0.6% of respondents reported that no faculty use a web course utility product, and 6.4% reported no faculty using email listservs.

Citation Manual (Question 27)

Use of the ALWD Citation Manual relative to the Bluebook was relatively constant from the last Survey to this one. For both the 2013 and the 2014 Surveys, 8% of respondents planned to teach only the ALWD Citation Manual in the coming academic year; 71% of 2014 respondents and 74% of 2013 respondents planned to teach only the Bluebook. Six percent (6%) of programs planned to teach both the ALWD Citation Manual and the Bluebook (similar to 5% in 2013), and 8% (unchanged from last year) 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, 116 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 2013-2014 was \$115,964, which was an increase from \$112,843 in 2012-2013. This continues an upward trend since 2001. The average experience of directors in 2013-2014 was similar to what it was in 2012-2013, with the average director having graduated from law school 24.1 years ago (compared with 23.4 years in 2012-2013), taught full-time in law school for 15.6 years (compared with 15.2 years in 2012-2013), and directed at his or her current law school for 9.8 years (compared with 9.0 years in 2012-2013).

Regional Differences for Directors (chart following Question 49): The average salary of directors in 2013-2014 was again highest in the New York City & Long Island region (\$183,750 – four (4) schools reporting). The Mid-Atlantic (\$125,300 – twenty (20) schools reporting) and Great Lakes/Upper Midwest (\$121,221 – twenty-one (21) schools reporting) regions had the next highest average salaries. The Far West (\$116,095 – twenty-one (21) schools reporting) and Northeastern (\$115,130 – twelve (12) schools reporting) regions followed. The regions with the lowest average salary for directors in 2013-2014 were the Southeast (\$98,321 – fourteen (14) schools reporting), Southwest & South Central (\$101,741 – nineteen (19) schools reporting), and Northwest & Great Plains (\$104,000 – six (6) schools reporting).

School Setting as Related to Salary (Questions 7 and 49, and tables following Question 49): In 2013-2014, directors in urban areas again had the highest average salary (\$118,030 – eighty-four (84) respondents). Directors in suburban areas and rural areas had lower average salaries (\$110,715 – twenty-seven (27) suburban schools, \$106,000 – six (6) 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 eight directors reporting that they had zero to five years' experience in law school teaching was \$92,875, while the average salary for the eighteen directors reporting that they had twenty-six or more years' experience in law school teaching was \$141,776. Directors' experience directing their current program followed a similar trend: forty-one directors reporting that they had directed their current program from zero to five years had an average salary of \$105,429, while the twenty-four directors reporting that they had directed their programs for sixteen or more years had an average salary of \$126,389.

One anomaly was in the salary as related to the directors' years since obtaining the J.D. degree: the five directors with the fewest number of years since law school graduation (6-10 years) averaged \$100,400, while the next group (eleven to fifteen years since graduation) averaged \$90,850. A similar anomaly presented itself in the 2013 Survey as well.

Directors' Faculty Status as Related to Salary (Questions 45 and 49, and tables following Question 49): Directors receiving the highest average reported salary in 2013-2014 were the twenty-nine directors who were tenured, with LRW as their primary responsibility; they received an average of \$136,986. The additional seven directors who were untenured but on the tenure track, with LRW as their primary responsibility, averaged \$104,657 in salary. The largest group of directors was the non-tenure-track directors with LRW as a primary responsibility; the average salary for the thirty-nine responders was \$106,051.

Staffing Models as Related to Salary (Questions 10 and 49, and tables following Question 49): In 2013-2014, directors in the eleven programs staffed by adjunct teachers had the highest average salary, at \$134,909 (up from \$129,872 in 2012-2013, when directors of adjunct-staffed programs also had the highest average salary). Directors in the nine programs that reported using tenured or tenure-track LRW faculty (\$124,000) and the forty-four complex hybrid staffing models (\$123,343) had salary averages comparable to each other. The fifty-three programs using full-time,

non-tenure-track faculty had the lowest average director salary (\$104,013, up from the \$99,894 reported in 2012-2013).

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

LRW Faculty Full-Time Salaries (averages, excluding directors; Question 75): In 2013-2014, 115 schools provided salary information for full-time faculty members, excluding directors. This response rate was similar to that in 2012-2013, when 117 schools provided salary information for full-time faculty members, excluding directors. The overall average LRW faculty salary increased in 2013-2014, continuing the trend since 2001.

	Average of Reported Average Salaries	Average Lowest Salary	Average Highest Salary
2013-2014	\$82,007	\$72,999	\$88,890
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 65% of schools that responded with definite answers to Question 76 were also eligible for summer research grants in an average amount of \$9,022.

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 (\$89,044—with reports from 45% of regional schools), followed by the Far West (\$85,504—reports from 64% of regional schools), the Great Lakes/Upper Midwest (\$82,779—reports from 56% of regional schools), the Mid-Atlantic (\$81,093—reports from 45% of regional schools), the Southwest & South Central (\$79,713—reports from 75% of regional schools), the Southeast (\$77,923—reports from 48% of regional schools), and the Northwest & Great Plains (\$77,667—reports from 50% of regional schools). With only 10% of regional schools in New York City & Long Island reporting specific salary numbers, the low average regional salary of \$62,000 is difficult to compare to the average salaries in the other regions.

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 66 LRW faculty reporting in urban settings averaged \$80,447 (up from \$75,839 in 2012-2013), while the 24 reporting in suburban settings averaged \$75,839 (up from \$74,149 in 2012-2013), and the four (4) in rural settings averaged \$74,500 (up from \$72,750 in 2012-2013).

Teaching Experience as Related to Salary (Question 74): Consistent with directors' salaries, salaries for LRW faculty increased with teaching experience. In 2013-2014, the average salary for an entry-level LRW faculty member without prior teaching experience was \$68,633 (up from \$66,308 in 2012-2013), while the average entry-level salary for a faculty member with more than three years of teaching experience was \$75,663 (up from \$72,301 in 2012-2013).

Staffing Models as Related to Salary (Question 75 and tables following Question 75): For the programs reporting LRW faculty salary information, the average salary was highest for those faculty who were tenured or tenure-track (\$100,591, as reported by 61% of programs with tenured/tenure-track faculty) and lowest in programs staffed with full-time, non-tenure-track faculty (\$71,994, as reported by 58% of programs with full-time, non-tenure-track faculty).

Job Security, Contract Terms, and Workload:

Directors' Faculty Status (Questions 44, 45): The 2013-2014 faculty status of directors in programs that were director-led was relatively unchanged from 2012-2013. The percentage of tenured faculty directors with LRW as a primary responsibility remained constant at 24% of responders, and the percentage of non-tenure-track faculty directors with LRW as a primary responsibility also remained constant, at 34% of responders. The percentage of untenured, tenure-track faculty directors with LRW as a primary responsibility remained at 7%.

LRW Faculty Status (Questions 65, 66): LRW faculty in most programs remained on short-term contracts (138 responses, similar to 141 responses in 2012-2013). More specifically, this year 60 programs reported having 1-year contracts, 18 programs reported having 2-year contracts, and 60 programs reported having contracts of three years or more.

The number of programs reporting 405(c), 405(c)-track, and tenured or tenure-track increased from 119 in 2012-2013 to 124 in 2013-2014, which is significant given the slight decrease in Survey responders this year. Forty-two (42) programs reported having full-time faculty that were tenured or on the tenure track, 62 programs reported faculty with 405(c) status, and 20 reported faculty on the ABA Standard 405(c) track. The vast majority of those on contract (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 2013-2014 academic year, each director taught an average of 35.1 entry-level students, which was up slightly from 33.3 in 2012-2013, but was otherwise 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 2013-2014 academic year, each director taught an average of 30.7 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, minor assignments, and average number of pages of student work that directors read all increased slightly from 2012-2013. The total hours in required or recommended student conferences and the total hours spent

preparing for class (excluding hours spent preparing major research and writing assignments) both fell slightly from what they were in 2012-2013.

In the fall semester of 2013-2014, directors spent slightly fewer hours (46.2 hours, down from 47.2 hours) preparing major research and writing assignments. In the spring semester, however, directors slightly increased the number of hours spent preparing major research and writing assignments (50.6 hours, up from 49.3 in 2012-2013).

LRW Faculty Teaching Load and Preparation Time (Question 82): During the 2013-2014 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 2013 LRW faculty members taught an average of 38.5 students weekly (down slightly from 38.9 in Fall 2012), and in Spring 2014 LRW faculty members taught an average of 37.3 students weekly, down slightly from 37.9 in Spring 2013.

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 2012-2013 academic year. The average total number of pages of student work that LRW faculty members read in Fall 2013 also remained relatively constant from Fall 2012 (1530 pages in 2013; 1534 pages in 2012), but the average total number of pages of student work that LRW faculty members read in Spring 2014 fell slightly, from 1591 pages in 2013 to 1564 pages in 2014.

The average number of hours that LRW faculty members spent preparing for class increased slightly. Specifically, LRW faculty spent an average of 71.6 hours preparing for class in Fall 2013 (up from 70.4 hours in Fall 2012), and an average of 66.9 hours preparing for class in Spring 2014 (up from 65.8 hours in Spring 2013). The number of hours that LRW faculty spent preparing major research and writing assignments also increased: 36.5 hours average in Fall 2013 (compared with 35.4 hours average in Fall 2012) and 37.6 hours average in Spring 2014 (compared with 34.4 hours average in Spring 2013).

Other Responsibilities of Directors and LRW Faculty

Upper-Level Teaching (Questions 55, 56, 85): Just over half (56%) of responding directors taught courses other than the required writing courses during the 2013-2014 academic year; those responding directors taught an average of 1.94 non-LRW courses each. LRW faculty at most schools (90% of responding schools) 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 (83%) served as voting members of faculty committees in 2013-2014. The most frequently identified committees were the Curriculum Committee, the LRW Committee, and the Admissions Committee. Similarly, most LRW faculty (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-five percent (95%) of non-tenure-track directors who answered Question 60 were permitted to attend faculty meetings. Of those non-tenure-track directors permitted to attend faculty meetings, 62% were permitted to vote on all matters except hiring, promotion, or tenure, and 20% were permitted to vote on all matters. The percentage of

LRW faculty permitted to attend faculty meetings (92%) was similar to that for directors; however, the percentage of LRW faculty attending faculty meetings who are also permitted to vote on all matters (28%), was slightly greater than the 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 (52%) was lower than the 62% of directors who had those limitations on their votes.

Scholarship (Questions 62, 81): Of the 54 LRW directors who responded that they are on the tenure track, all are required to produce scholarship. For LRW faculty, only 34 schools reported that LRW faculty are on the tenure track, but 41 schools require LRW faculty to produce scholarship.

Additional Support for LRW Faculty

Summer Grants (Question 76): For the 99 schools reporting that LRW faculty are eligible for summer research grants, the average grant amount was \$9,022, which is slightly higher than the average grant of \$8,843 reported in 2012-2013. Forty-five schools reported that LRW faculty were not eligible for summer grants.

Professional Development Funding (Question 79): Almost all LRW faculty members (96% of programs responding to Question 79) were eligible to receive developmental funding in 2013-2014. The average funding level was \$2,375, which was slightly lower than the average funding level of \$2,567 in 2012-2013.

Research Assistants (Question 80): Most LRW faculty members (91% of programs responding to Question 80) received funding to hire student research assistants. Of those receiving funding, 79% received sufficient funding for all reasonable requests, while the remaining 21% were limited to a specified sum for hiring research assistants.

Hot Topics

In past years, the “Hot Topic” questions asked whether LRW programs had been affected by the economic downturn. This year, we sought to learn the effect of the decline in law school applications, whether or not related to the economic downturn. Separately, we also asked about experiential learning in LRW programs.

Of the three times that we have asked about the effect of current economic conditions/decline in law school applications, this year the highest number of responders stated that their programs had been affected (68 responders stated that their program had been affected, compared with 50 in 2013 and 49 in 2009). However, the majority of responders (54%) stated either that their programs have not been affected (43%) or that they have made some voluntary, but minor, reductions in expenses (11%). In the areas of faculty salary, faculty hiring, and structure of the LRW program, the largest numbers of responders stated that their programs have not been affected.

Ninety-four percent (94%) of responders stated that they incorporate experiential learning components into their LRW courses. The most frequently used experiential learning component was oral argument (141 responses), followed by oral reports to supervising attorneys (88 responses) and client interviews (81 responses).

I. Submitter Profile: Who Answered?

This section briefly describes the survey respondents.

1. Are you:

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Director of the required legal writing program? (“Director” means the person charged with lead responsibility for the program.)	126 / 71%	136 / 72%	138 / 75%	138 / 73%	136 / 71%
b. Associate director, assistant director, or co-director of the required legal writing program?	4 / 2%	9 / 5%	8 / 4%	10 / 5%	15 / 8%
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.)	34 / 19%	31 / 16%	28 / 15%	29 / 15%	28 / 15%
e. None of the above.	14 / 8%	14 / 7%	10 / 5%	11 / 6%	12 / 6%

2. Please state your gender and race.

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Total Responses (Gender)	178	190	184	188	191
Female	138 / 77.5%	148 / 77.9%	142 / 77.2%	148 / 78.7%	146 / 76.4%
Male	40 / 22.5%	42 / 22.1%	42 / 22.8%	40 / 21.3%	45 / 23.6%
b. Total Responses (Race)	178	189	183	186	188
White	161 / 90.4%	173 / 91.5%	168 / 91.8%	174 / 93.5%	172 / 91.5%
African-American	9 / 5.1%	8 / 4.2%	5 / 2.7%	5 / 2.7%	7 / 3.7%
Hispanic	1 / 0.6%	2 / 1.1%	5 / 2.7%	4 / 2.2%	3 / 1.6%
Asian-American	3 / 1.7%	3 / 1.6%	2 / 1.1%	2 / 1.1%	2 / 1.1%
Native American	0	0	0	0	0
Multiracial	2 / 1.1%	1 / 0.5%	1 / 0.5%	0	1 / 0.5%
Other	2 / 1.1%	2 / 1.1%	2 / 1.1%	1 / 0.5%	3 / 1.6%

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Responses*	152	161	158	163	162
Years Average	24.1	23.4	23.0	22.9	22.6
Years Maximum	42	41	41	42	41
75%ile	30	30	x	x	x
Years Median	24	23	23	x	x
25%ile	18.5	18	x	x	x
Years Minimum	7	6	7	3	6
* 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?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Responses	154	165	159	163	162
Years Average	15.6	15.2	14.5	14.8	14.1
Years Maximum	37	37	35	36	33
75%ile	22	21	x	x	x
Years Median	14	13	12	x	x
25%ile	9	9	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?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Responses	147	160	155	158	157
Years Average	9.8	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.0
Years Maximum	34	34	32	31	30
75%ile	14	13	x	x	x
Years Median	7	6	6	x	x
25%ile	4	3	x	x	x
Years Minimum	0	0	0	1	1

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.*)

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Region I: Far West –AZ, CA, HI, NV, OR, UT, WA	28	32	30	31	30
b. Region II: Northwest & Great Plains –ID, MT, NE, ND, SD, WY	6	6	6	5	7
c. Region III: Southwest & South Central –AR, CO, KS, LA, MO, NM, OK, TX	24	24	24	24	27
d. Region IV: Great Lakes/Upper Midwest –IL, IN, IA, MI, MN, OH, WI	32	34	33	34	34
e. Region V: Southeast –AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, TN, WV	26	28	27	28	27
f. Region VI: Mid-Atlantic –DC, DE, MD, NJ, NC, PA, SC, VA	31	34	33	35	34
g. Region VII: Northeastern –CT, MA, ME, NH, NY (excluding New York City and Long Island), RI, VT	20	22	21	20	22
h. Region VIII: New York City and Long Island	10	9	9	10	9

7. What is the setting of your law school?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Urban	124	131	125	125	127
b. Suburban	43	49	48	50	51
c. Rural	11	10	11	13	13
d. No response	0	0	0	0	0

8. What type of institution is your law school?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Public	73	81	76	76	80
b. Private	105	109	108	112	111

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. 100 or fewer students	13 / 7.3%	11 / 5.8%	5 / 2.7%	4 / 2.1%	6 / 3.1%
b. 101 to 150 students	56 / 31.5%	52 / 27.4%	31 / 16.8%	23 / 12.2%	27 / 14.1%
c. 151 to 200 students	35 / 19.7%	37 / 19.5%	44 / 23.9%	45 / 23.9%	44 / 23.0%
d. 201 to 250 students	32 / 18.0%	40 / 21.1%	41 / 22.3%	48 / 25.5%	49 / 25.7%
e. 251 to 300 students	18 / 10.1%	17 / 8.9%	23 / 12.5%	21 / 11.2%	21 / 11.0%
f. 301 or more students	24 / 13.5%	33 / 17.4%	40 / 21.7%	47 / 25.0%	44 / 23.0%
Less than 200 (a, b, c)	58%	53%	43%	38%	40%
200 or More (d, e, f)	42%	47%	57%	62%	60%

Note the change from 2011 to 2014 in the last two rows of this table, which displays the percentage of schools with at least 200 students in their entering classes.

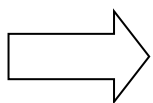
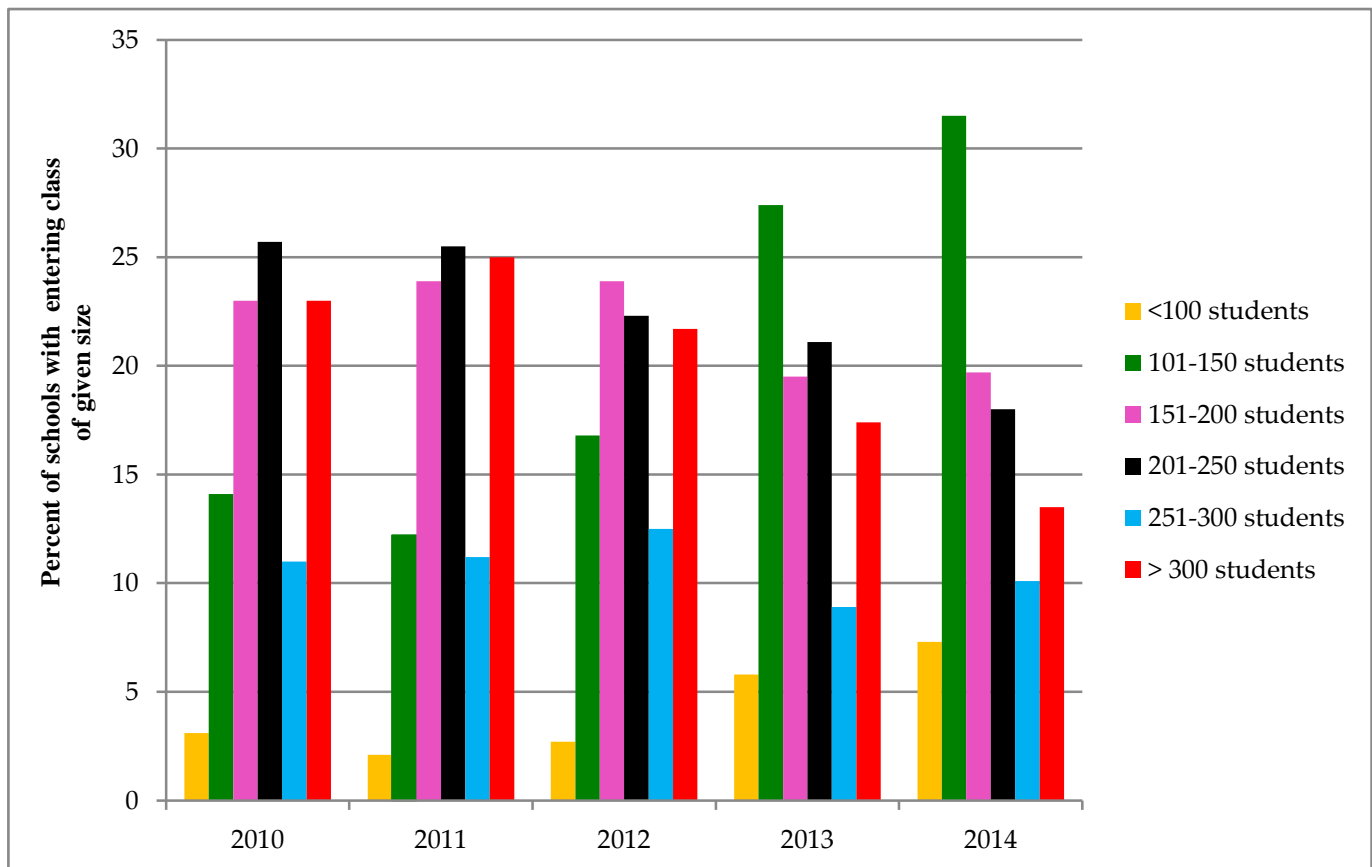


Chart comment: Note trend in 2011-14 (shrinking numbers of schools with enrollments of 201-250 or over 300, growing numbers of schools with enrollments of less than 150).

III. Staffing Model: Status Questions

10. Following the model used by the authors of the Sourcebook 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.

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Tenured or tenure-track teachers hired specifically to teach legal writing	12 / 7%	12 / 6%	13 / 7%	13 / 7%	12 / 6%
b. Tenured or tenure-track teachers hired to teach legal writing and other courses	6 / 3%	7 / 4%	6 / 3%	4 / 2%	3 / 2%
c. Tenured or tenure-track teachers who teach legal writing as part of their first-year doctrinal courses	1 / 1%	0	0	1 / 1%	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	0	1 / 1%	1 / 1%
e. Full-time nontenure-track teachers with long-term contracts or short-term contracts	85 / 48%	85 / 45%	82 / 45%	79 / 42%	79 / 41%
f. Part-time faculty	1 / 1%	2 / 1%	2 / 1.1%	2 / 1.1%	2 / 1.0%
g. Adjuncts	12 / 7%	15 / 8%	19 / 10%	19 / 10%	20 / 11%
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	61 / 34%	69 / 36%	62 / 34%	69 / 37%	71 / 37%
k. Not answered	0	0	0	0	3 / 1.6%
TOTAL	178	190	184	188	191

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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Number of Schools with Hybrid Models	61	69	62	69	71
a. Tenured or tenure-track teachers hired specifically to teach legal writing	20 / 33%	21 / 30%	18 / 29%	17 / 25%	17 / 24%
b. Tenured or tenure-track teachers hired to teach legal writing and other courses	19 / 31%	19 / 28%	18 / 29%	18 / 26%	20 / 28%
c. Tenured or tenure-track teachers who teach legal writing as part of their first-year doctrinal courses	4 / 7%	4 / 6%	3 / 5%	4 / 6%	5 / 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	1 / 2%	3 / 4%	2 / 3%	2 / 3%	4 / 6%
e. Full-time nontenure-track teachers with long-term contracts or short-term contracts	59 / 97%	57 / 83%	50 / 81%	55 / 80%	56 / 79%
f. Part-time faculty	10 / 16%	8 / 12%	12 / 19%	12 / 17%	13 / 18%
g. Adjuncts	46 / 75%	51 / 74%	42 / 68%	48 / 70%	51 / 72%
h. Graduate students	3 / 5%	3 / 4%	3 / 5%	4 / 6%	3 / 4%
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)	9 / 15%	11 / 16%	9 / 15%	9 / 13%	12 / 17%

Table Comments:

1. This table reports the components present in LRW programs that have “complex hybrid” staffing models.
2. There has been a slow, steady increase in the percentage of responses reporting tenured or tenure-track teachers making up a portion of the staff in the complex hybrid model.
3. Note the jump up in 2014 (following a slow, steady increase in previous years) in the percentage of responses reporting the presence of full-time contract faculty in the complex hybrid model.

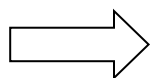
IV. Curriculum: Credits and Coursework

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.)

2014	1L		2L		3L	
	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring
Total Schools Responding	174	177	47	15	5	3
1 credit (no. of schools)	5	8	2	2	0	0
2 credits (no. of schools)	84	97	33	6	3	3
3 credits (no. of schools)	78	67	12	6	2	0
4 credits (no. of schools)	7	5	0	1	0	0
2014 (average credits)	2.50	2.39	2.21	2.40	2.40	2.00
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

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.

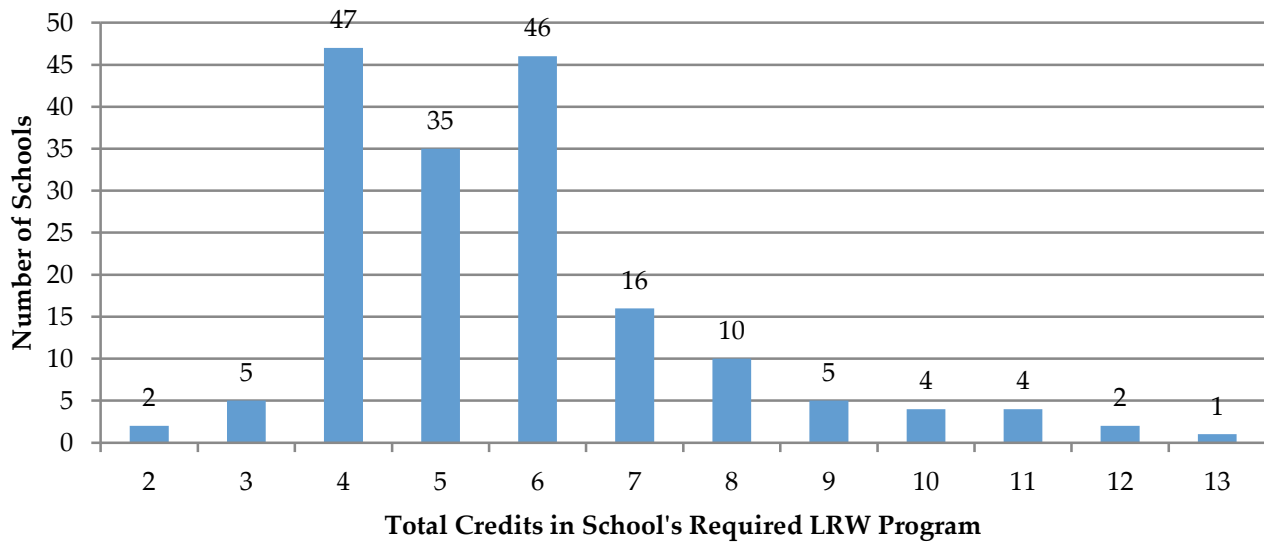


Supplementary Table derived from the table above:

Year	Number of Schools Responding to Survey	Average Number of Credits in Required Program
2014	178	5.71
2013	190	5.65
2012	184	5.60
2011	188	5.45
2010	191	5.36

Note: This growth of .35 credits per school over four years is equivalent to about 60 schools each adding one credit to their required LRW programs.

Total Credits in Required LRW Programs



This chart presents the number of schools whose required LRW programs require the given number of credits.

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.

2014	1L		2L		3L	
	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring
Total Schools Responding*	2	145	18	2	0	0
1 credit (No. of schools)	0	11	0	0	0	0
2 credits (No. of schools)	0	81	13	2	0	0
3 credits (No. of schools)	2	49	5	0	0	0
4 credits (No. of schools)	0	4	0	0	0	0
2014 (average credits)	3.0	2.32	2.28	2.0	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

*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.

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?

	2014*	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes.	133	143	145	143	144
b. No, we teach <u>more</u> classroom hours each week as compared to number of credit hours, on average.	19	18	15	19	17
Average hours more in-classroom teaching	1.3	1.3	1.13	1.19	1.23
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	3
c. No, we teach fewer classroom hours each week as compared to number of credit hours, on average.	24	27	24	24	23
Average hours fewer in-classroom teaching	0.75	0.75	0.78	0.75	0.84
Minimum hours fewer in-classroom teaching	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.25
Maximum hours fewer in-classroom teaching	2	2	2	2	2

Note: *A few programs report a difference between credit hours and in-class hours for only one semester of a multi-semester program. Beginning in 2014, the numbers were averaged.

15. How is your required course graded?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Grades that are included in the students' GPAs	159	169	160	163	159
b. Grades that are not included in the students' GPAs	0	0	0	1	1
c. Honors, pass, fail (or some equivalent)	5	6	8	9	10
d. Purely pass/fail	2	3	3	3	4
e. Other method*	11	11	12	11	11
f. Not Answered	0	1	1	0	6

*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.**

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Graded the same way as all first-year courses.	106	109	108	112	107
Average required mean (80 schools reporting)	3.00	2.97	2.97	2.96	2.94
Maximum required mean	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.5
75%ile	3.2	3.15	x	x	x
Median required mean	3.0	3.0	x	x	x
25%ile	2.83	2.75	x	x	x
Minimum required mean	2	2	2	2	2
b. Graded on a curve or mean specifically for LRW.	48	48	46	45	46
Average required mean (42 schools reporting)	3.00	3.02	3.01	3.02	2.97
Maximum required mean	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
75%ile	3.1	3.2	x	x	x
Median required mean	3.0	3.0	x	x	x
25%ile	2.88	2.9	x	x	x
Minimum required mean	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
c. Graded on some other curve or mean.	8	11	10	7	8
Average required mean	3.00	3.00	3.05	3.02	3.02
Maximum required mean	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Minimum required mean	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
d. None of the above	16	21	20	23	25

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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes, <u>all</u> major writing assignments	58	63	64	63	62
b. Yes, over approximately 75% of major assignments	21	26	19	19	20
c. Yes, over approximately 50% of major assignments	21	19	22	17	16
d. Yes, over approximately 25% of major assignments	16	16	14	14	12
e. No	61	63	65	74	76

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

	2104	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Integrated with writing	154	163	159	157	154
b. Separate from writing	65	65	61	65	65
c. LRW Faculty	60*	64*	66*	77	77
d. Librarians	46*	51*	47*	54	56
e. Both LRW Faculty and Librarians	83*	86*	81*	75	68
f. Teaching assistants or other students	26	26	23	27	29
g. Other	30	28	25	25	21

Notes:

Schools were invited to select “all that apply.” 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 2012-14, 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,” those three responses were converted to be *solely* “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 154 in 2014)	Research taught separately (of 66 in 2014)
a. Research exercises unrelated to writing assignments	2014	130	59
	2013	136	57
	2012	131	52
	2011	131	21
b. <u>All</u> closed universe writing assignments with no research	2014	20	6
	2013	15	5
	2012	16	5
	2011	16	4
c. <u>All</u> open library research for writing assignments	2014	31	10
	2013	33	10
	2012	35	9
	2011	34	4
d. Combination of closed and open library research assignments	2014	139	64
	2013	148	63
	2012	142	58
	2011	142	31
e. Legislative history research	2014	70	35
	2013	77	34
	2012	74	32
	2011	76	15
f. Administrative law research	2014	77	36
	2013	83	35
	2012	77	30
	2011	74	13
g. Limited Westlaw/Lexis training in the first semester	2014	46	22
	2013	51	22
	2012	52	18
	2011	55	12
h. Unlimited Westlaw/Lexis training in the first semester	2014	112	42
	2013	118	43
	2012	113	42
	2011	105	16
i. Unlimited Westlaw/Lexis training in the second semester	2014	124	48
	2013	130	45
	2012	128	39
	2011	121	16
j. Other	2014	44	18
	2013	40	13
	2012	31	7
	2011	26	1

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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Office memoranda	174	186	172	188	187
b. Electronic (email) memos	109	102	81	x	x
c. Client letters	116	116	93	103	99
d. Pretrial briefs	101	105	95	111	105
e. Trial briefs	67	65	52	63	65
f. Appellate briefs	125	141	138	150	149
g. Law review articles	5	7	6	3	4
h. Drafting documents	63	60	53	64	64
i. Drafting legislation	11	10	6	13	10
j. Other writing assignment	113	115	94	117	114
<hr/>					
k. Pretrial motion argument	84	84	71	83	78
l. Trial motion argument	45	41	32	40	41
m. Appellate brief argument	125	140	126	138	138
n. In-class presentation	77	80	70	83	85
o. Oral report to senior partner	85	87	62	71	67
p. Other speaking skills	73	71	52	61	51
SUM of TYPES OF ASSIGNMENTS/SKILLS TAUGHT	1373	1410	1203	1288	1257
Schools responding to this question.	176	186	172	188	187
Average of number of different types of assignments	7.80	7.58	6.99	6.85	6.72

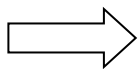


Table Comments:

- Note the increase in the average number of different types of assignments and skills taught in schools' LRW programs.
- Only 172 schools responded to this question in 2012, and 176 in 2014, compared to over 185 schools in 2010, 2011 and 2013.
- Note the increases over time in Email Memos, Client Letters, Oral Report to Senior Partner, and Other Speaking Skills. Note the slight decline (as a percentage of schools answering the question) in the past year, in Appellate Briefs and Appellate Brief Arguments.

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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Lecture	170	182	178	180	176
Average time spent	29.2%	29.8%	30.7%	31.67%	31.65%
Maximum time spent	75%	75%	75%	80%	80%
75%ile	40%	40%	NOT REPORTED		
Median	25%	25%			
25%ile	20%	20%			
Minimum time spent	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
b. Demonstrations	157	169	167	167	162
Average time spent	10.5%	10.8%	10.5%	11.08%	11.30%
Maximum time spent	30%	30%	30%	30%	35%
75%ile	15%	15%	NOT REPORTED		
Median	10%	10%			
25%ile	5%	5%			
Minimum time spent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
c. Individual in-class exercises	162	171	164	164	162
Average time spent	11.4%	11.3%	11.0%	10.49%	10.31%
Maximum time spent	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%
75%ile	15%	15%	NOT REPORTED		
Median	10%	10%			
25%ile	10%	5%			
Minimum time spent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
d. Group in-class exercises	168	180	175	174	172
Average time spent	17.1%	17.4%	16.9%	16.64%	16.63%
Maximum time spent	40%	45%	45%	40%	40%
75%ile	20%	25%	NOT REPORTED		
Median	15%	15%			
25%ile	10%	10%			
Minimum time spent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Question 21 (continued)	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
e. In-class writing	154	160	155	155	153
Average time spent	8.6%	8.6%	8.5%	8.65%	8.56%
Maximum time spent	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
75%ile	10%	10%	NOT REPORTED		
Median	10%	10%			
25%ile	5%	5%			
Minimum time spent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
f. Q & A and class discussion	169	181	176	179	175
Average time spent	23.6%	23.3%	23.3%	23.27%	23.40%
Maximum time spent	55%	55%	55%	60%	60%
75%ile	30%	30%	NOT REPORTED		
Median	20%	20%			
25%ile	15%	15%			
Minimum time spent	5%	5%	5%	0%	0%
g. Other activities	102	109	104	99	91
Average time spent	7.7%	8.1%	8.3%	7.93%	8.02%
Maximum time spent	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
75%ile	10%	10%	NOT REPORTED		
Median	5%	5%			
25%ile	5%	5%			
Minimum time spent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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

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?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes. The assignment topics and teaching are coordinated.	9 / 5%	6 / 3%	5 / 3%	5 / 3%	6 / 3%
b. Somewhat. The topics of the assignments are coordinated but not the teaching.	41 / 23%	47 / 25%	41 / 22%	43 / 23%	36 / 19%
c. No.	128 / 72%	136 / 72%	138 / 75%	140 / 74%	145 / 78%

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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes, <u>all</u> major assignments require at least one rewrite.	49	53	53	55	54
b. Yes, but <u>not all</u> require rewrites.	118	123	117	118	115
Average % of assignments requiring rewrites	52.0%*	52.0%	51.2%	53.2%	53.5%
Maximum %	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Minimum %	15%	15%	20%	10%	10%
c. No.	11	13	14	15	18
d. All drafts and rewrites are graded.	86	84	83	83	86
e. Only drafts are graded, after which rewrites are required.	2	3	5	7	8
f. Only rewrites are graded.	80	90	83	83	78

*Answers of 1, 3, and 5 omitted as likely being numbers of assignments rather than percentages.

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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Comments written on the paper itself and in the margins	176	188	184	187	186
b. General feedback memo addressed to all students	146	157	154	159	156
c. Feedback memo written specifically for the individual student	125	136	133	132	129
d. Short comments written at the end of the paper	167	173	169	168	169
e. Comments in person during conference	173	186	181	179	175
f. Grading grids or score sheets	140	145	139	135	135
g. Other*	44	42	40	41	40

*Most popular “other” answers were comments in class, comments on an electronic copy of the paper, and audio comments.

25. What percentage of major writing assignments in the required course is 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 ✓, ✓+, ✓-, or similar method.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. 0-25%	7	8	7	9	7
b. 26-50%	14	16	17	15	12
c. 51-75%	30	31	29	31	33
d. 76-100%	126	134	131	133	134

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

		Uniform	Generally Consistent	Varies among sections
a. Syllabus coverage	2014	76	85	16
	2013	85	87	16
	2012	85	85	14
	2011	87	85	15
b. Number of major assignments	2014	123	49	5
	2013	136	50	2
	2012	137	46	1
	2011	139	47	1
c. Due dates and length of most assignments	2014	86	65	25
	2013	93	71	23
	2012	93	73	17
	2011	97	71	18
d. Number of minor assignments	2014	34	76	67
	2013	39	76	73
	2012	40	75	69
	2011	44	72	71
e. Required textbook	2014	77	22	77
	2013	86	21	80
	2012	83	24	76
	2011	90	21	75
f. Citation text (ALWD, Bluebook)	2014	144	15	18
	2013	154	15	19
	2012	153	16	15
	2011	158	13	16
g. Content of class lectures/exercises	2014	8	51	118
	2013	6	57	125
	2012	8	57	119
	2011	11	61	115
h. Grading	2014	46	104	25
	2013	51	110	25
	2012	49	111	22
	2011	53	109	24

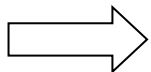


Table Comment: This table indicates a slow overall trend: decreasing percentages of programs with uniform characteristics across sections, and corresponding increases in the percentages of programs for which characteristics vary among sections.

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.

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. ALWD Citation Manual only	15 / 8%	15 / 8%	19 / 10%	27 / 14%	29 / 16%
b. Bluebook only	126 / 71%	140 / 74%	131 / 71%	131 / 70%	124 / 66%
c. Both ALWD Citation Manual and Bluebook	10 / 6%	10 / 5%	10 / 5%	12 / 6%	13 / 7%
d. Either ALWD Citation Manual or Bluebook, at each teacher's option.	15 / 8%	15 / 8%	16 / 9%	11 / 6%	12 / 6%
e. Other	11 / 6%	9 / 5%	8 / 4%	7 / 4%	9 / 5%

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Writing Specialist, full-time	18	19	19	19	17
b. Writing Specialist, part-time	38	39	39	40	41
c. Tutorial	37	41	37	39	37
d. Student teaching assistants helping students	134	142	135	131	126
e. Academic Support Program	157	166	159	161	156
f. Other*	29	32	28	28	30

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

Note: There are inconsistencies between the data in the tables of Questions 28 and 29. For instance, under Question 28, 18 schools report having a full-time writing specialist but in Question 29, 22 schools report such a position. These inconsistencies exist for all years displayed in the tables.

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	2014	22	3
		2013	24	3
		2012	23	4
	b. Part-time	2014	35	8
		2013	35	8
		2012	38	6
	c. Tenured	2014	2	0
		2013	2	0
		2012	2	0
	d. Long-term contract	2014	13	1
		2013	14	0
		2012	14	1
	e. Short-term contract	2014	32	8
		2013	33	7
		2012	35	5
Training	f. J.D.	2014	28	8
		2013	31	9
		2012	30	8
	g. Ph.D. in English	2014	16	1
		2013	14	0
		2012	15	0
	h. Other relevant advanced degree	2014	10	1
		2013	11	1
		2012	14	1
	i. Other	2014	2	1
		2013	3	1
		2012	2	1
Gender	j. Female	2014	42	9
		2013	44	8
		2012	44	8
	k. Male	2014	14	2
		2013	15	3
		2012	17	2

Note: There are inconsistencies between the data in the tables of Questions 28 and 29. For instance, under Question 28, 18 schools report having a full-time writing specialist but in Question 29, 22 schools report such a position. These inconsistencies exist for all years displayed in the tables.

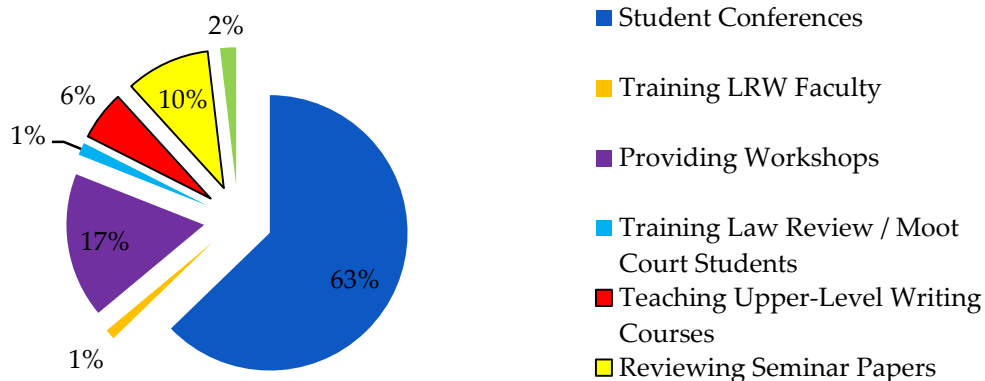
Salary Data for Question 29

		2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Writing Specialist #1	Full-time paid by semester (number)	2	1	0	0	0
	Salary	No data	No data	x	x	x
	Full-time paid by year (number)	18	19	18	17	17
	Average salary (6 reported 2014)	\$72,392	\$75,600	\$74,667	\$71,560	\$65,077
	Median salary	\$83,925	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$66,000
	Minimum salary	\$22,500	\$48,000	\$48,000	\$48,000	\$40,000
	Maximum salary	\$121,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$99,300	\$90,000
	Part-time paid by semester (number)	17	18	18	19	17
	Average salary (6 reported 2014)	\$17,667	\$11,000	\$11,600	\$11,600	\$12,333
	Median salary	\$10,500	\$6,750	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$5,000
	Minimum salary	\$5,000	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
	Maximum salary	\$30,000*	\$30,000*	\$30,000*	\$30,000	\$30,000
	Part-time paid by year (number)	14	17	20	24	23
	Average salary (4 reported 2014)	\$18,000	\$17,375	\$18,500	\$14,600	\$13,667
	Median salary	\$17,500	\$16,750	\$19,000	\$18,000	\$17,000
	Minimum salary	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$8,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
Maximum salary	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	
Writing Specialist #2	Full-time paid by semester (number)	0	0	1	0	0
	Salary	x	x	No data	x	x
	Full-time paid by year (number)	3	3	3	1	1
	Salary	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Part-time paid by semester (number)	6	6	3	3	3
	Average salary (3 reported 2014)	\$19,833	\$16,833	\$22,500	\$22,000	\$17,000
	Median salary	\$15,000	\$14,500	\$22,500	\$22,000	\$17,000
	Minimum salary	\$14,500	\$6000	\$14,500	\$14,000	\$14,000
	Maximum salary	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$20,000
	Part-time paid by year (number)	2	2	2	3	2
	Average salary (1 reported 2014)	\$20,664	\$21,500	\$21,000	\$15,500	\$21,000
	Median salary	\$20,664	\$21,500	\$21,000	\$15,500	\$21,000
	Minimum salary	\$20,664	\$21,500	\$21,000	\$10,000	\$21,000
	Maximum salary	\$20,664	\$21,500	\$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.]*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Holding student conferences	51	53	58	59	57
Average % of time	65%	61%	60.7%	63.1%	60.8%
Minimum %	5%	5%	5%	5%	0%
Maximum %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
b. Training LRW faculty	9	11	40	37	37
Average % of time	7%	9%	2.4%	2.7%	3.5%
Minimum %	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Maximum %	15%	25%	25%	25%	25%
c. Providing workshops	36	42	50	49	48
Average % of time	25%	24%	19.3%	18.8%	21.8%
Minimum %	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Maximum %	90%	100%	80%	80%	80%
d. Training L. REV. and Adv. Moot Court students	11	15	40	36	36
Average % of time	7%	10%	3.4%	3.9%	5%
Minimum %	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Maximum %	10%	30%	40%	40%	50%
e. Teaching upper-level writing courses	9	11	41	38	37
Average % of time	34%	32%	9.6%	8.7%	8.2%
Minimum %	10%	10%	0%	0%	0%
Maximum %	100%	100%	100%	75%	75%
f. Reviewing upper-level seminar papers	29	32	45	42	42
Average % of time	18%	18%	14.1%	11.5%	11.0%
Minimum %	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Maximum %	100%	100%	100%	80%	80%
g. Publishing scholarly articles and books	9	9	36	32	34
Average % of time	11%	11%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
Minimum %	5%	5%	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.

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes	33	35	32	31	38
Average years (30 reporting in 2014)	10.6	10.4	9.8	10.33	9.46
Minimum years	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum years	27	26	25	32	32
Professionals on Staff (number of schools)	26	28	28	31	34
Average number of professionals	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.14	2.13
Minimum number of professionals	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Maximum number of professionals	6	5	5	7	9
Teaching Assistants on Staff (number of schools)	21	21	22	24	26
Average number of teaching assistants	8.9	14.0	9.2	10.17	10.13
Minimum number of teaching assistants	2	2	2	1	1
Maximum number of teaching assistants	45	100	40	40	40
b. No, but the university writing center is available to law students	75	80	80	81	77
c. No	64	68	65	70	66
d. Other	13	11	11	11	11

V. Upper-Level Writing Courses

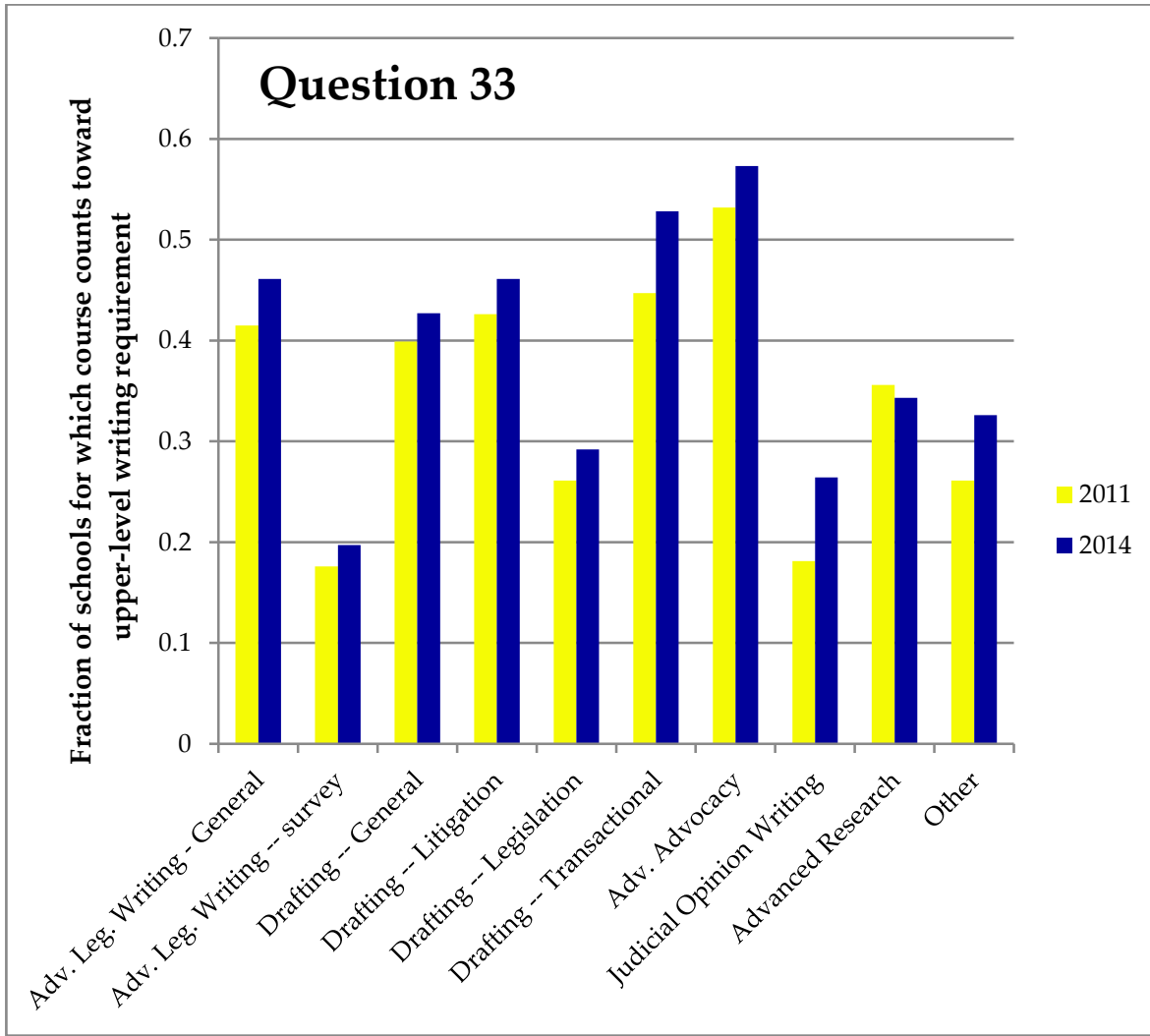
32. Does your law school offer elective legal writing courses? *Elective course means a course that is not part of the required sequence that all entering law students must take, such as legal research, legal writing, or appellate advocacy/moot court.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. No, no elective courses are offered	5	6	6	10	10
b. Yes, elective courses taught by non-writing faculty	22	28	31	37	37
c. Yes, elective courses taught by legal writing faculty (including the director and LRW adjuncts)	15	13	14	16	20
d. Yes, elective courses taught by either non-writing or by legal writing faculty	131	140	130	121	115
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).	168/178 94%	181/190 95%	175/184 95%	174/188 93%	172/191 90%
e. Other	4	2	3	4	5

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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
No	14	15	16	12	16
Yes	164	174	168	176	171
Courses that are required or count toward requirement	Year	Required	Not required but counts toward requirement.	Total	
a. Advanced legal writing – general writing	2014	13	69	82	
	2013	11	72	83	
	2012	9	72	81	
b. Advanced legal writing – survey course	2014	0	35	35	
	2013	0	34	34	
	2012	2	29	31	
c. Drafting, general	2014	8	68	76	
	2013	8	70	78	
	2012	8	67	75	
d. Drafting, litigation	2014	5	77	82	
	2013	4	80	84	
	2012	5	76	81	
e. Drafting, legislation	2014	2	50	52	
	2013	2	50	52	
	2012	2	45	47	
f. Drafting, transactional	2014	6	88	94	
	2013	6	87	93	
	2012	6	83	89	
g. Advanced advocacy (excluding student-run moot court programs)	2014	5	97	102	
	2013	6	101	107	
	2012	9	97	106	
h. Scholarly writing	2014	71	92	163	
	2013	80	96	176	
	2012	78	91	169	
i. Judicial opinion writing	2014	1	46	47	
	2013	0	42	42	
	2012	1	36	37	
j. Advanced research	2014	11	50	61	
	2013	12	54	66	
	2012	10	56	66	
k. Other	2014	5	53	58	
	2013	4	54	58	
	2012	4	47	51	

Note: This table, and data from years even before 2012, show a noticeable increase over the past several years in the percentage of schools for which legal writing courses count toward upper-level writing requirements. This is true across course topics (except for advanced research); the recent growth is most rapid in answer (i), Judicial opinion writing.



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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. No, not at all or seldom	18	20	21	26	25
b. The faculty or most faculty do so within the courses for which the paper is written	145	150	142	142	136
c. Yes, in writing workshops that are not law school courses	21	27	27	24	25
d. Yes, in a separate course taught by non-writing faculty	17	17	18	13	14
e. Yes, in a separate course taught by LRW faculty or director	14	17	19	18	14
f. Other	28	31	26	25	26

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	2014	20	62	17	33	28	4	7	171
	2013	18	64	17	32	29	5	6	171
	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
b. Advanced legal writing – survey course	2014	9	26	3	10	7	2	2	59
	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
c. Drafting, general	2014	4	44	16	50	57	1	2	174
	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
d. Drafting, litigation	2014	5	50	21	61	79	1	2	219
	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
e. Drafting, legislation	2014	3	9	8	39	39	2	1	101
	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

		LRW Director	LRW Full-time Faculty	LRW Adjuncts	Non-LRW Full-time Faculty	Non-LRW Adjuncts	Librarians	Other	Total
f. Drafting, transactional	2014	7	53	21	73	77	1	5	237
	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
g. Advanced advocacy (excluding student-run moot court programs)	2014	14	61	23	71	69	0	7	245
	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
h. Scholarly writing	2014	12	34	5	94	23	2	7	177
	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
i. Judicial opinion writing	2014	6	21	6	26	20	0	4	83
	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
j. Advanced research	2014	0	11	2	18	6	141	4	182
	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

Question 35 (continued)

		LRW Director	LRW Full- time Faculty	LRW Adjuncts	Non-LRW Full-time Faculty	Non-LRW Adjuncts	Librarians	Other	Total
k. Other	2014	4	13	4	13	11	0	2	47
	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

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 (Average/Min./Max.)				Percent of schools offering course that report demand greater than availability. (Number of schools with demand exceeding availability / Number of schools offering course)			
		2014	2013	2012	2011	2014	2013	2012	2011
a. Advanced legal writing – general (2014 – 76 responses)	Avg.	38.8	40.7	42.6	39.30	43 / 76 (57%)	46 / 79 (58%)	46 / 78 (59%)	43 / 80 (54%)
	Min	5	10	10	10				
	Max	240	280	280	350				
b. Advanced legal writing – survey (2014 – 24 responses)	Avg.	25.0	25.4	24.1	26.90	12 / 24 (50%)	11 / 19 (58%)	12 / 20 (60%)	13 / 21 (62%)
	Min	10	12	8	10				
	Max	60	50	50	80				
c. Drafting, general (2014 – 60 responses)	Avg.	38.8	41.7	45.3	42.48	29 / 61 (48%)	27 / 63 (43%)	28 / 63 (44%)	26 / 61 (43%)
	Min	5	5	5	5				
	Max	150	200	240	250				
d. Drafting, litigation (2014 – 97 responses)	Avg.	39.5	37.8	39.5	39.90	44 / 98 (45%)	44 / 101 (44%)	47 / 95 (49%)	38 / 93 (41%)
	Min	6	6	6	6				
	Max	129	120	120	120				
e. Drafting, legislation (2014 – 42 responses)	Avg.	17.2	17.8	20.4	29.73	13 / 42 (31%)	14 / 45 (31%)	14 / 44 (32%)	14 / 45 (31%)
	Min	5	6	6	6				
	Max	40	40	150	250				
f. Drafting, transactional (2014 - 106 responses)	Avg.	46.0	45.0	40.9	39.33	51 / 107 (48%)	47 / 103 (46%)	47 / 98 (48%)	42 / 92 (46%)
	Min	6	6	6	6				
	Max	300	285	210	150				
g. Advanced advocacy (2014 – 106 responses)	Avg.	43.4	48.6	52.1	56.03	32 / 107 (30%)	34 / 111 (31%)	36 / 109 (33%)	34 / 109 (31%)
	Min	8	8	8	9				
	Max	340	340	340	340				
h. Scholarly writing (2014 – 68 responses)	Avg.	89.3	96.6	100.0	94.34	9 / 68 (13%)	10 / 69 (14%)	9 / 70 (13%)	6 / 65 (9%)
	Min	8	5	5	5				
	Max	422	422	422	422				
i. Judicial opinion writing (2014 – 40 responses)	Avg.	17.1	16.2	17.9	18.80	12 / 40 (30%)	13 / 41 (32%)	11 / 35 (31%)	11 / 30 (37%)
	Min	5	5	5	5				
	Max	50	50	60	60				
j. Advanced research (2014 – 113 responses)	Avg.	44.2	41.4	40.9	40.61	32 / 114 (28%)	33 / 119 (28%)	36 / 118 (31%)	37 / 119 (31%)
	Min	5	5	5	5				
	Max	400	400	400	400				
k. Other (2014 – 20 responses)	Avg.	45.4	54.5	55.5	62.81	7 / 20 (35%)	9 / 21 (43%)	8 / 22 (36%)	6 / 16 (38%)
	Min	5	5	5	5				
	Max	120	200	200	275				

Note: Responses in excess of 500 have been excluded.

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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes, all doctrinal courses include a writing component	2	2	2	2	2
b. Yes, some doctrinal courses include a writing component	174	181	175	178	174
Average % with writing component	23.6%	24.5%	24.0%	23.5%	24.0%
Minimum % with writing component	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Maximum % with writing component	80%	85%	80%	80%	80%
c. No doctrinal courses include a writing component	2	6	7	8	11

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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Drafting—general	90	94	91	88	85
b. Drafting—litigation	110	111	104	97	96
c. Drafting—legislation	77	82	75	70	65
d. Drafting—transactional	126	128	116	112	108
e. Advanced advocacy	75	82	76	71	64
f. Memoranda or essays	130	135	125	120	112
g. Client/Opinion letters	76	78	75	71	64
h. Judicial opinions	44	60	55	54	51
i. Scholarly papers	144	151	147	144	139
j. Other	44	43	36	36	33

Table Note: This table shows an increase since 2010 in the percentage of schools using each type of assignment.

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. <u>More</u> feedback than in the required writing program	0	0	0	1	0
b. <u>About the same</u> amount of feedback as in the required writing program	3	3	2	3	3
c. <u>Somewhat less</u> feedback than in the required writing program	28	31	31	30	32
d. <u>Considerably less</u> feedback than in the required writing program	65	72	70	74	75
e. Don't know	78	81	78	78	75

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?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes	177	189	184	188	186
b. No	0	0	0	0	1

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. The resources are <u>better</u> than those of other faculty	6	6	7	5	5
b. The resources are <u>comparable</u> to those of other faculty	169	181	173	179	174
c. The resources are <u>less</u> than those of other faculty	2	2	3	3	6

42. Does the LRW program have a web page?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes, the LRW program has a web page	81	80	75	72	69
b. Yes, at least one member of the LRW faculty has a web page	32	36	38	42	42
c. No web pages	64	73	71	74	76

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	2014	116	23	23	11
	2013	121	28	23	13
	2012	122	27	21	10
	2011	127	29	19	10
	2010	121	32	18	11
b. Smart classroom	2014	68	36	44	14
	2013	69	39	51	13
	2012	66	38	47	14
	2011	62	39	53	15
	2010	54	36	53	22
c. On-line edits	2014	20	35	97	18
	2013	20	31	107	21
	2012	18	26	107	23
	2011	17	25	107	26
	2010	16	22	104	30
d. Course web page	2014	33	13	36	55
	2013	30	14	40	57
	2012	31	14	39	58
	2011	30	15	41	59
	2010	30	18	39	60
e. Web course utility product (e.g. TWEN, WebCT, Blackboard, etc.)	2014	128	28	17	1
	2013	129	29	24	3
	2012	120	32	25	3
	2011	113	33	34	4
	2010	103	37	39	5

<u>Question 43 (continued)</u>	2014 Effectiveness Rating (Total schools responding)					Average Rating
	1 (least)	2	3	4	5 (most)	
a. E-mail listserv for students	1	1	14	38	104	2014: 4.54 2013: 4.55 2012: 4.50 2011: 4.48 2010: 4.48
b. Smart classroom	1	3	30	38	70	2014: 4.22 2013: 4.21 2012: 4.21 2011: 4.19 2010: 4.12
c. On-line edits	2	4	23	47	59	2014: 4.16 2013: 4.14 2012: 4.07 2011: 4.01 2010: 4.02
d. Course web page	1	4	18	17	28	2014: 3.99 2013: 4.00 2012: 4.06 2011: 4.07 2010: 3.96
e. Web course utility product (e.g. TWEN, WebCT, Blackboard, etc.)	2	4	14	56	94	2014: 4.39 2013: 4.37 2012: 4.33 2011: 4.29 2010: 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)?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes	134	148	149	153	151
b. No	44	40	35	35	35
c. No answer	0	2	0	0	5

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. A tenured faculty member whose primary responsibility is directing the legal writing program	32	36	36	34	31
b. An untenured faculty member on a tenure track whose primary responsibility is directing the legal writing program	10	10	15	19	18
c. A faculty member not on a tenure track whose primary responsibility is directing the legal writing program	45	50	50	58	59
d. A faculty member or administrator whose primary responsibility is not the first-year legal writing program	1	1	2	4	8
e. An administrator whose primary responsibility is directing the legal writing program	4	4	4	3	4
f. A faculty member with clinical tenure or on clinical tenure track	25	27	26	21	19
g. Other	17	20	16	25	25

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes	36	40	38	37	37
Average annual salary (28 salaries reported in 2014)	\$96,286	\$88,868	\$85,688	\$86,991	\$84,266
Maximum annual salary	\$131,000	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$146,000	\$138,000
75%ile	\$104,500	\$100,000	x	x	x
Median annual salary	\$100,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$87,500	\$81,000
25%ile	\$80,000	\$70,000	x	x	x
Minimum annual salary	\$65,000	\$50,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
b. No	125	131	129	132	132

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

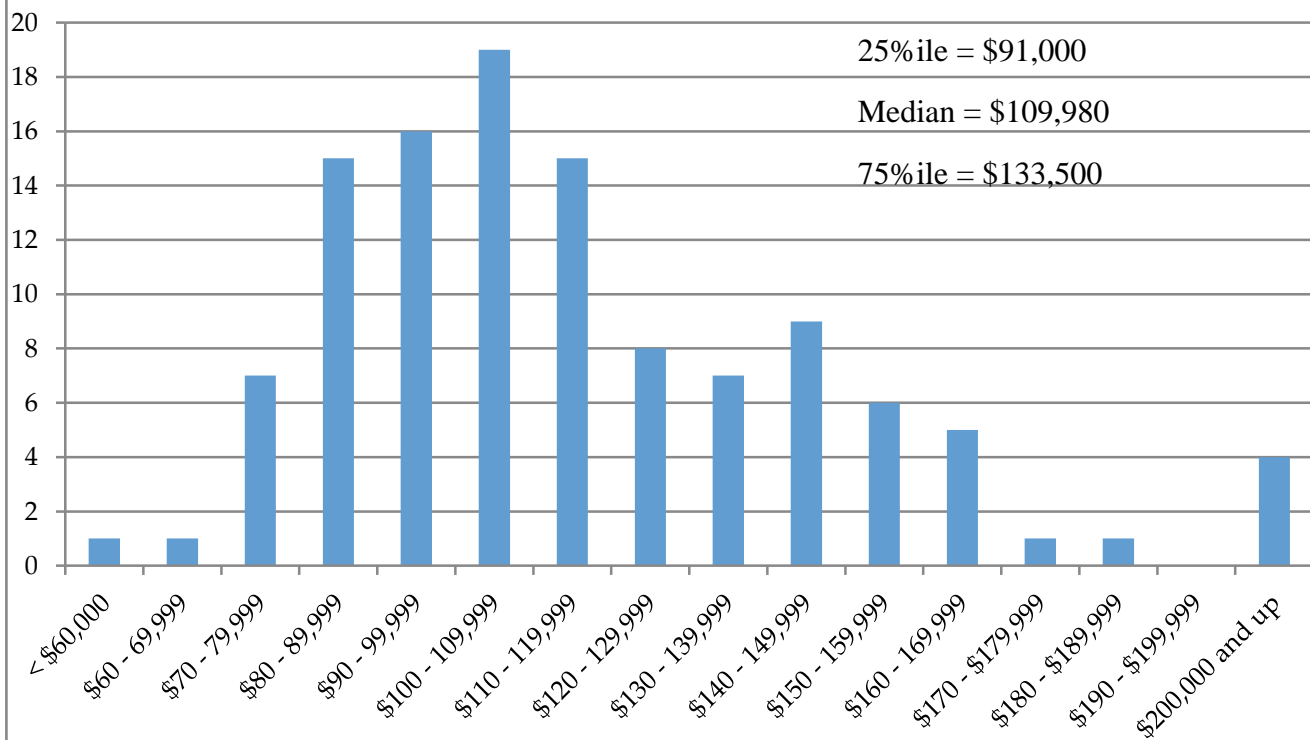
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Number of years					
1 year	16	16	16	19	20
2 years	2	2	5	4	5
3 years	14	18	12	10	12
>3 years	46	48	48	49	48
a. The contractual terms have never been specifically set out	6	5	9	10	7
b. Not applicable or unknown*	25*	27*	49	47	44

*Beginning 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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Professor, associate professor, or assistant professor	62	70	74	70	72
b. Professor, associate professor, or assistant professor of <u>legal writing</u>	27	34	27	29	24
c. <u>Visiting</u> professor or visiting professor of legal writing	0	0	0	1	0
d. <u>Clinical</u> professor, clinical associate professor, or clinical assistant professor	18	19	19	23	22
e. Lecturer or senior lecturer	8	6	7	8	7
f. Instructor	1	2	3	3	5
g. Director	77	85	82	81	83
h. Assistant or associate dean	8	7	4	6	5
i. Other	21	21	17	23	22

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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Salary based on a 12-month calendar contract period (not a 12-month payment period)	74 (62 reported)	77 (67 reported)	79	78	65
Average salary	\$119,659	\$118,598	\$112,060	\$108,319	\$103,540
Maximum salary	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$220,000	\$220,000	\$187,000
75%ile	\$141,250	\$140,000	x	x	x
Median salary	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$107,200	\$104,000	\$100,000
25%ile	\$95,000	\$98,000	x	x	x
Minimum salary	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$60,000
b. Salary based on a 9- or 10-month period	62 (54 reported)	71 (63 reported)	70	76	64
Average salary	\$111,721	\$106,721	\$108,589	\$108,918	\$107,990
Maximum salary	\$239,000	\$229,000	\$219,000	\$208,000	\$199,716
75%ile	\$130,500	\$125,000	x	x	x
Median salary	\$106,500	\$100,000	\$106,000	\$103,500	\$100,000
25%ile	\$90,000	\$84,000	x	x	x
Minimum salary	\$70,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$64,000	\$61,000
Combined total of 12-month & <12-month salaries	136 (116 reported)	148 (130 reported)	149	154	129
Average salary	\$115,964	\$112,843	\$110,378	\$108,699	\$105,749
Maximum salary	\$239,000	\$229,000	\$220,000	\$220,000	\$199,716
75%ile	\$133,500	\$130,000	x	x	x
Median salary	\$109,980	\$108,000	\$107,100	\$104,000	\$100,000
25%ile	\$91,000	\$90,000	x	x	x
Minimum salary	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$60,000
c. N/A or Don't know	20	17	12	9	15

Director Salary by Region

	2014	2013	2012	2011
New York City & Long Island --- 4 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$183,750	\$180,375	\$176,150	\$160,420
Maximum	\$239,000	\$229,000	\$219,000	\$208,000
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$175,000	\$173,250	\$170,750	\$162,000
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$146,000	\$146,000	\$144,099	\$120,000
Northeastern (excluding New York City and Long Island) --- 12 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$115,130	\$114,133	\$109,700	\$110,154
Maximum	\$160,000	\$155,000	\$150,500	\$172,000
75%ile	\$131,300	\$131,000	x	x
Median	\$115,500	\$115,000	\$112,000	\$110,000
25%ile	\$98,980	\$98,800	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Mid Atlantic --- 20 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$125,300	\$119,026	\$113,675	\$112,662
Maximum	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$220,000	\$220,000
75%ile	\$147,500	\$129,000	x	x
Median	\$117,500	\$114,500	\$112,000	\$108,150
25%ile	\$94,500	\$98,000	x	x
Minimum	\$76,000	\$72,000	\$72,000	\$68,000
Great Lakes/Upper Midwest – 21 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$121,221	\$116,799	\$108,133	\$108,273
Maximum	\$220,000	\$217,000	\$211,000	\$206,000
75%ile	\$139,500	\$128,000	x	x
Median	\$112,000	\$107,500	\$101,000	\$102,000
25%ile	\$93,205	\$91,660	x	x
Minimum	\$82,000	\$73,000	\$70,000	\$75,000
Southwest & South Central –19 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$101,741	\$99,029	\$93,805	\$98,681
Maximum	\$158,000	\$155,000	\$150,000	\$136,000
75%ile	\$117,500	\$115,500	x	x
Median	\$98,000	\$91,000	\$91,000	\$95,000
25%ile	\$80,000	\$82,500	x	x
Minimum	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$66,000	\$64,000

Director Salary by Region (Continued)

	2014	2013	2012	2011
Southeast – 14 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$98,321	\$98,224	\$96,460	\$98,681
Maximum	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$140,000
75%ile	\$110,000	\$112,000	x	x
Median	\$93,500	\$97,500	\$100,000	\$95,000
25%ile	\$85,000	\$80,000	x	x
Minimum	\$73,000	\$65,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
Northwest & Great Plains – 6 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$104,000	\$101,083	\$100,933	\$109,417
Maximum	\$140,000	\$130,000	\$136,000	\$136,000
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$99,500	\$96,750	\$95,800	\$107,500
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$74,000	\$72,000	\$72,000	\$86,667
Far West – 21 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$116,095	\$114,513	\$119,229	\$113,538
Maximum	\$168,000	\$164,000	\$165,000	\$165,000
75%ile	\$137,500	\$137,500	x	x
Median	\$104,000	\$104,000	\$110,000	\$107,000
25%ile	\$100,000	\$100,000	x	x
Minimum	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000

Director Salary by Geographical Setting

	2014	2013	2012	2011
Urban --- 84 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$118,030	\$115,478	\$112,502	\$112,690
Maximum	\$239,000	\$229,000	\$220,000	\$220,000
75%ile	\$159,500	\$130,000	x	x
Median	\$109,500	\$108,150	\$108,075	\$107,575
25%ile	\$91,000	\$91,000	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Suburban --- 27 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$110,715	\$106,027	\$103,148	\$98,844
Maximum	\$168,000	\$164,000	\$164,000	\$140,000
75%ile	\$131,500	\$120,000	x	x
Median	\$105,000	\$101,000	\$101,000	\$98,000
25%ile	\$91,250	\$89,000	x	x
Minimum	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000
Rural --- 6 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$106,000	\$106,286	\$106,600	\$108,945
Maximum	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$136,000	\$136,000
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$111,000	\$110,000	\$105,500	\$107,500
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$81,000	\$81,000	\$88,000	\$86,667

Director Salary by Institution Type

	2014	2013	2012	2011
Public --- 52 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$110,803	\$108,009	\$104,695	\$103,104
Maximum	\$220,000	\$217,000	\$211,000	\$206,000
75%ile	\$138,750	\$127,000	x	x
Median	\$102,000	\$100,000	\$98,000	\$96,000
25%ile	\$89,500	\$88,837	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Private --- 65 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$119,662	\$116,581	\$114,094	\$112,593
Maximum	\$239,000	\$229,000	\$220,000	\$220,000
75%ile	\$138,750	\$132,000	x	x
Median	\$112,000	\$110,000	\$108,800	\$107,575
25%ile	\$95,000	\$97,500	x	x
Minimum	\$74,000	\$70,000	\$66,000	\$64,000

Director Salary by First-year Class Size

	2014	2013	2012	2011
< 100 Students --- 10 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$98,460	\$109,863	\$100,520	\$101,667
Maximum	\$130,000	\$160,000	\$136,000	\$136,000
75%ile	\$105,000	\$123,125	x	x
Median	\$93,000	\$106,750	\$93,600	\$92,000
25%ile	\$85,000	\$89,000	x	x
Minimum	\$81,000	\$81,000	\$86,000	\$86,667
101-150 Students --- 35 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$107,385	\$104,654	\$106,338	\$110,233
Maximum	\$168,000	\$164,000	\$160,000	\$160,000
75%ile	\$127,800	\$113,500	x	x
Median	\$103,000	\$101,000	\$108,600	\$104,000
25%ile	\$90,000	\$88,919	x	x
Minimum	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$72,000	\$81,500

Director Salary by First-year Class Size (Continued)

	2014	2013	2012	2011
151 – 200 Students --- 22 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$102,769	\$105,264	\$102,735	\$99,847
Maximum	\$155,000	\$155,000	\$164,000	\$142,099
75%ile	\$115,500	\$120,000	x	x
Median	\$100,000	\$109,075	\$103,500	\$99,000
25%ile	\$85,000	\$91,660	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
201 – 250 Students --- 23 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$122,492	\$109,354	\$104,554	\$106,156
Maximum	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$153,000	\$172,000
75%ile	\$143,293	\$127,000	x	x
Median	\$115,000	\$100,000	\$101,250	\$101,250
25%ile	\$100,500	\$88,000	x	x
Minimum	\$70,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$70,000
251 – 300 Students --- 12 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$112,417	\$107,030	\$100,657	\$95,813
Maximum	\$159,000	\$150,000	\$135,000	\$129,500
75%ile	\$131,500	\$130,000	x	x
Median	\$107,000	\$107,000	\$97,900	\$94,000
25%ile	\$91,000	\$82,000	x	x
Minimum	\$75,000	\$67,500	\$66,000	\$75,000
> 300 Students --- 15 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$157,967	\$139,170	\$132,879	\$127,029
Maximum	\$239,000	\$229,000	\$220,000	\$220,000
75%ile	\$191,000	\$163,250	x	x
Median	\$155,000	\$134,000	\$128,000	\$123,000
25%ile	\$117,000	\$107,500	x	x
Minimum	\$98,000	\$72,000	\$60,000	\$60,000

Director Salary by Years Since J.D.

	2014	2013	2012	2011
0-5 Years --- 0 schools reporting (2014) (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 --- 5 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$100,400	\$105,667	\$94,579	\$86,810
Maximum	\$115,000	\$120,000	\$115,000	\$112,000
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$110,000	\$111,000	\$95,800	\$84,000
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$80,000	\$79,000	\$70,000	\$72,000
11 – 15 Years --- 10 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$90,850	\$100,566	\$96,313	\$96,881
Maximum	\$118,000	\$125,000	\$118,000	\$140,000
75%ile	\$100,000	\$111,000	x	x
Median	\$90,500	\$101,000	\$96,000	\$97,500
25%ile	\$81,000	\$90,669	x	x
Minimum	\$75,000	\$76,000	\$76,000	\$64,000
16 – 20 Years --- 27 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$108,241	\$102,124	\$101,483	\$105,625
Maximum	\$202,000	\$182,000	\$182,000	\$175,000
75%ile	\$118,000	\$113,000	x	x
Median	\$104,000	\$99,750	\$99,250	\$103,000
25%ile	\$90,000	\$85,500	x	x
Minimum	\$80,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$75,000
21 – 25 Years --- 22 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$118,174	\$115,664	\$114,807	\$107,433
Maximum	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$159,000	\$147,000
75%ile	\$150,000	\$139,500	x	x
Median	\$106,500	\$114,000	\$121,000	\$104,000
25%ile	\$93,000	\$89,500	x	x
Minimum	\$70,000	\$67,500	\$72,000	\$72,000

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011
26+ Years --- 50 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$123,639	\$118,056	\$117,396	\$116,564
Maximum	\$239,000	\$229,000	\$219,000	\$208,000
75%ile	\$142,500	\$130,750	x	x
Median	\$115,250	\$108,600	\$109,300	\$110,000
25%ile	\$100,000	\$92,000	x	x
Minimum	\$65,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000

Director Salary by Years of Law School Teaching

	2014	2013	2012	2011
0 - 5 Years --- 8 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$92,875	\$92,680	\$91,552	\$93,905
Maximum	\$112,000	\$125,000	\$128,000	\$120,000
75%ile	\$100,000	\$100,000	x	x
Median	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$91,800	\$96,000
25%ile	\$85,500	\$79,000	x	x
Minimum	\$80,000	\$72,000	\$70,000	\$65,000
6 – 10 Years --- 28 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$101,411	\$102,363	\$97,539	\$95,339
Maximum	\$162,500	\$160,000	\$140,000	\$140,000
75%ile	\$116,500	\$115,000	x	x
Median	\$101,500	\$104,000	\$99,000	\$96,250
25%ile	\$84,000	\$83,000	x	x
Minimum	\$65,000	\$35,000	\$65,000	\$50,000
11 – 15 Years --- 25 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$107,516	\$103,576	\$104,937	\$109,753
Maximum	\$160,000	\$182,000	\$182,000	\$206,000
75%ile	\$120,000	\$111,075	x	x
Median	\$100,000	\$99,850	\$98,250	\$97,250
25%ile	\$89,250	\$88,000	x	x
Minimum	\$70,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$72,000

Director Salary by Years of Law Teaching (Continued)

	2014	2013	2012	2011
16 – 20 Years --- 21 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$124,826	\$120,776	\$120,616	\$112,169
Maximum	\$220,000	\$217,000	\$211,000	\$160,000
75%ile	\$149,000	\$139,543	x	x
Median	\$116,000	\$117,500	\$120,000	\$115,000
25%ile	\$92,500	\$91,500	x	x
Minimum	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$79,000
21 – 25 Years --- 16 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$127,880	\$123,354	\$114,774	\$117,518
Maximum	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$144,099	\$172,000
75%ile	\$143,293	\$137,000	x	x
Median	\$122,750	\$125,000	\$117,000	\$114,245
25%ile	\$110,000	\$105,500	x	x
Minimum	\$84,000	\$84,000	\$79,000	\$60,000
26+ Years --- 18 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$141,776	\$141,107	\$142,467	\$138,933
Maximum	\$239,000	\$229,000	\$220,000	\$220,000
75%ile	\$160,000	\$166,500	x	x
Median	\$137,000	\$137,500	\$141,000	\$130,500
25%ile	\$109,960	\$100,000	x	x
Minimum	\$73,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000

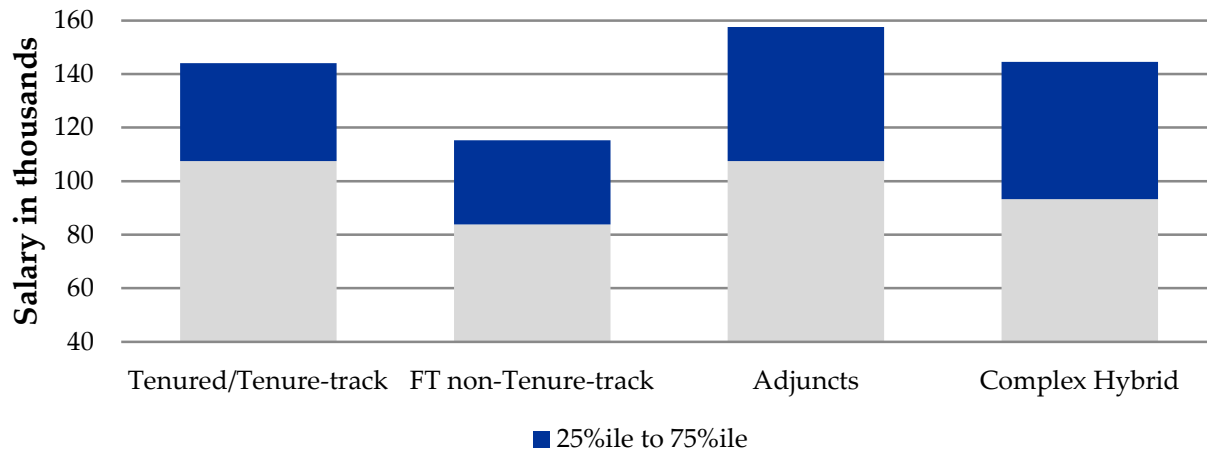
Director Salary by Years Directing Current Program

	2014	2013	2012	2011
0 – 5 Years --- 41 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$105,429	\$104,493	\$101,442	\$101,189
Maximum	\$202,000	\$217,000	\$211,000	\$220,000
75%ile	\$115,250	\$120,000	x	x
Median	\$100,000	\$100,500	\$98,250	\$96,000
25%ile	\$85,500	\$88,000	x	x
Minimum	\$65,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
6 – 10 Years --- 30 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$117,683	\$110,862	\$111,305	\$106,587
Maximum	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$220,000	\$147,000
75%ile	\$130,000	\$130,000	x	x
Median	\$107,000	\$100,000	\$106,000	\$104,500
25%ile	\$92,000	\$85,000	x	x
Minimum	\$79,400	\$70,000	\$66,000	\$72,000
11 – 15 Years --- 21 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$123,970	\$119,216	\$118,925	\$117,229
Maximum	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$164,000	\$150,000
75%ile	\$145,000	\$140,000	x	x
Median	\$113,000	\$110,300	\$115,000	\$115,000
25%ile	\$100,000	\$100,000	x	x
Minimum	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$80,000	\$80,500
16+ Years --- 24 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$126,389	\$124,982	\$124,654	\$123,621
Maximum	\$229,000	\$229,000	\$219,000	\$208,000
75%ile	\$143,293	\$140,549	x	x
Median	\$123,000	\$129,000	\$127,500	\$125,000
25%ile	\$99,000	\$102,000	x	x
Minimum	\$73,000	\$70,000	\$60,000	\$60,000

Director Salary by Staffing Model

	2014	2013	2012	2011
Tenured or tenure-track for LRW faculty (answers a and b)				
--- 9 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$124,000	\$117,100	\$114,286	\$113,000
Maximum	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000
75%ile	\$144,000	\$130,000	x	x
Median	\$113,000	\$112,000	\$110,000	\$103,500
25%ile	\$107,500	\$106,000	x	x
Minimum	\$100,000	\$90,000	\$86,000	\$92,000
Full-time nontenure-track --- 53 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$104,013	\$99,894	\$99,111	\$98,242
Maximum	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$165,000	\$206,000
75%ile	\$115,250	\$111,000	x	x
Median	\$100,000	\$98,000	\$96,900	\$96,000
25%ile	\$83,871	\$81,000	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Part-time --- 0 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	No Data	\$120,000	\$106,000	\$109,000
Maximum		\$120,000	\$112,000	\$110,250
75%ile		x	x	x
Median		\$110,000	\$106,000	\$109,000
25%ile		x	x	x
Minimum		\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Adjuncts --- 11 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$134,909	\$129,872	\$120,233	\$117,478
Maximum	\$239,000	\$229,000	\$219,000	\$208,000
75%ile	\$157,500	\$155,000	x	x
Median	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$114,500	\$110,000
25%ile	\$107,500	\$102,000	x	x
Minimum	\$80,000	\$79,000	\$72,000	\$72,000
Complex Hybrid --- 44 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$123,343	\$120,921	\$119,158	\$116,106
Maximum	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$220,000	\$220,000
75%ile	\$144,500	\$140,549	x	x
Median	\$115,500	\$112,000	\$112,000	\$109,075
25%ile	\$93,250	\$98,000	x	x
Minimum	\$70,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$75,000

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



Director Salary by Director Type

	2014	2013	2012	2011
Tenured, primary responsibility is LRW --- 29 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$136,986	\$132,317	\$133,678	\$133,379
Maximum	\$239,000	\$229,000	\$220,000	\$220,000
75%ile	\$155,000	\$147,000	x	x
Median	\$131,000	\$128,000	\$128,000	\$132,500
25%ile	\$110,000	\$108,000	x	x
Minimum	\$94,000	\$88,837	\$86,250	\$84,000
Untenured tenure-track, primary responsibility is LRW --- 7 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$104,657	\$104,769	\$105,223	\$103,082
Maximum	\$128,600	\$120,000	\$123,000	\$130,000
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$100,000	\$107,075	\$108,150	\$99,000
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$81,000	\$81,000	\$86,000	\$86,667
Nontenure-track, primary responsibility is LRW --- 39 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$106,051	\$100,670	\$97,557	\$96,767
Maximum	\$170,000	\$166,500	\$166,500	\$162,000
75%ile	\$120,000	\$120,000	x	x
Median	\$100,000	\$97,400	\$96,000	\$95,000
25%ile	\$85,000	\$79,000	x	x
Minimum	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$60,000	\$60,000

Director Salary by Director Type (Continued)

	2014	2013	2012	2011
Administrator or faculty, primary responsibility not LRW --- 1 school reporting (2014)				
Average	x	x	\$115,000	\$120,000
Maximum	x	x	\$120,000	\$120,000
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	x	x	\$115,000	\$120,000
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	x	x	\$110,000	\$120,000
Administrator, primary responsibility is LRW --- 3 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$112,000	\$112,000	\$110,333	\$104,920
Maximum	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$112,000	\$112,000	\$112,000	\$112,000
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$84,000	\$84,000	\$79,000	\$79,000
Clinical tenure or clinical tenure track (405(c) status) --- 23 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$105,261	\$105,311	\$103,873	\$105,847
Maximum	\$160,000	\$157,000	\$153,000	\$150,000
75%ile	\$115,750	\$115,000	x	x
Median	\$108,000	\$102,750	\$101,000	\$103,100
25%ile	\$88,500	\$91,000	x	x
Minimum	\$75,000	\$79,400	\$79,400	\$80,500
Other --- 15 schools reporting (2014)*				
Average	\$120,106	\$121,427	\$114,400	\$111,857
Maximum	\$220,000	\$217,000	\$211,000	\$206,000
75%ile	\$143,293	\$144,043	x	x
Median	\$92,000	\$113,850	\$95,000	\$95,000
25%ile	\$86,500	\$84,500	x	x
Minimum	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000

* **Note:** Data for 2013 and 2014 for “Other” is strikingly in two groups. In 2014, nine of the reported salaries are \$100,000 or less. The other six salaries are over \$140,000. Seven of the nine lower salaries report they are untenured. All of the six higher salaries report tenure or clinical tenure. A similar divide existed in 2013.

50. What personnel benefits does the director receive?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. The same benefits as tenure-track faculty	102	117	120	119	118
b. The same benefits as nontenure-track faculty	30	31	28	33	30
<i>If the answer is not a or b, please mark all of the benefits below that the director receives.</i>	*Beginning in 2012, the answers below are limited to those school answering “not a or b” -- five schools in 2014.				
c. Health insurance and related benefits	4	3	3	18	19
d. Life insurance	4	3	3	17	19
e. Contributions to retirement	3	4	3	19	21
f. Other	0	0	0	5	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.

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. The director earns <u>more</u> than the new tenure-track faculty member	44	53	53	55	58
Average difference 25 reported (2014)	\$40,428	\$36,334	\$29,776	\$28,519	\$28,101
Median difference	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$30,000	\$26,500	\$28,000
Minimum difference	\$14,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$2,000
Maximum difference	\$100,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
b. The director earns roughly the <u>same</u> as the new tenure-track faculty member	17	21	16	22	22
c. The director earns <u>less</u> than the new tenure-track faculty member	50	52	57	55	49
Average difference 36 reported (2014)	\$26,333	\$27,184	\$26,900	\$26,145	\$24,132
Median difference	\$25,000	\$26,250	\$21,250	\$25,000	\$21,250
Minimum difference	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Maximum difference	\$63,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
d. Don't know	43	40	36	32	34
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?

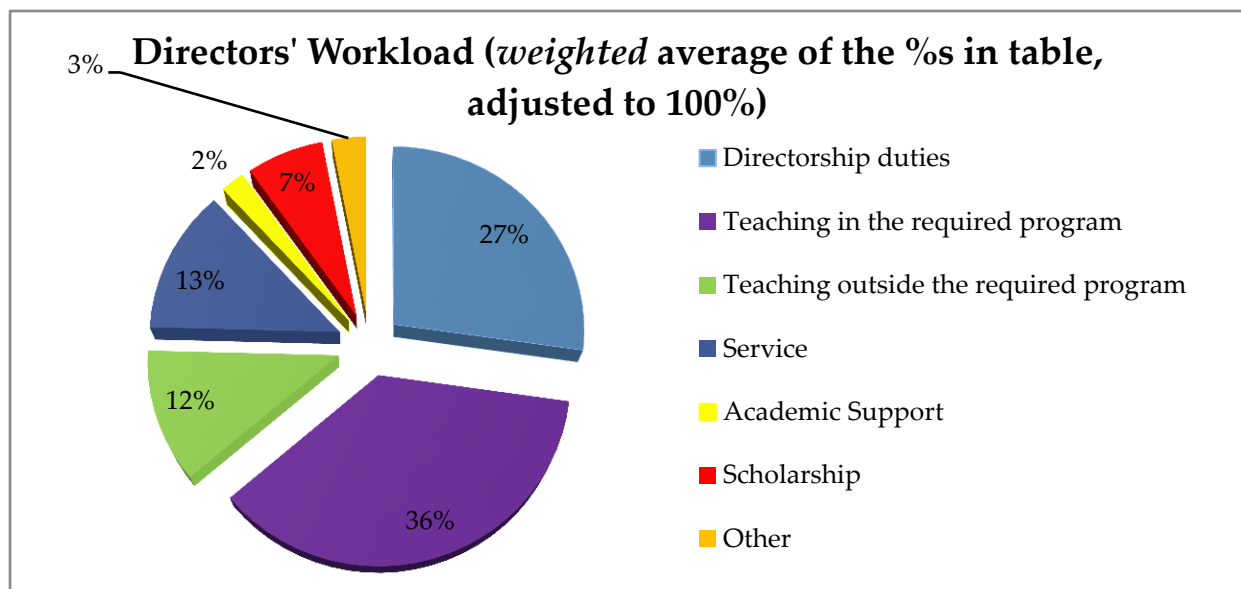
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. The director earns <u>more</u> than the new clinician	52	61	63	65	63
Average difference 34 reported (2014)	\$38,765	\$35,595	\$30,915	\$29,321	\$28,881
Median difference	\$38,750	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$28,500	\$25,000
Minimum difference	\$8,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$5,000
Maximum difference	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000
b. The director earns roughly the <u>same</u> as the new clinician	9	12	11	11	9
c. The director earns <u>less</u> than the new clinician	16	13	12	11	11
Average difference 9 reported (2014)	\$21,000	\$22,444	\$17,500	\$21,111	\$15,500
Median difference	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$15,000
Minimum difference	\$4,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Maximum difference	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$30,000
d. Clinicians are paid tenure-track salaries (so Question 51 offers the relevant data)	12	13	8	13	12
e. No clinicians at my school	4	8	9	8	7
f. Don't know	54	56	50	53	57

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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Directorship duties, such as administering, training LRW faculty members	135	149	150	156	151
Average time spent	27.4%	28.4%	29.2%	29.3%	28.9%
Maximum time spent	75%	100%	90%	90%	75%
75%ile	35%	35%	NOT REPORTED		
Median	25%	25%			
25%ile	15%	15%			
Minimum time spent	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
b. Teaching students in the required program	118	134	136	136	136
Average time spent	42.0%	40.3%	39.2%	39.6%	39.5%
Maximum time spent	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
75%ile	50%	50%	NOT REPORTED		
Median	40%	40%			
25%ile	30%	30%			
Minimum time spent	5%	5%	5%	10%	10%
c. Teaching outside the required program	73	77	83	82	80
Average time spent	21.6%	22.3%	22.2%	22.4%	22.2%
Maximum time spent	65%	60%	90%	90%	65%
75%ile	25%	30%	NOT REPORTED		
Median	20%	20%			
25%ile	10%	10%			
Minimum time spent	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
d. Service to the law school	131	145	147	146	140
Average time spent	13.2%	13.5%	13.1%	13.4%	12.9%
Maximum time spent	35%	45%	45%	65%	30%
75%ile	20%	20%	NOT REPORTED		
Median	10%	10%			
25%ile	10%	10%			
Minimum time spent	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%

Question 53 (continued)

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
e. Academic Support	34	36	29	30	29
Average time spent	8.1%	7.9%	8.4%	9.5%	9.0%
Maximum time spent	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
75%ile	10%	10%	NOT REPORTED		
Median	5%	5%			
25%ile	5%	5%			
Minimum time spent	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
f. Scholarship	80	88	83	86	84
Average time spent	11.5%	12.0%	12.5%	12.0%	11.5%
Maximum time spent	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%
75%ile	15%	15%	NOT REPORTED		
Median	10%	10%			
25%ile	5%	5%			
Minimum time spent	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
g. Other activities	42	53	53	50	55
Average time spent	9.8%	10.5%	11.0%	13.3%	12.8%
Maximum time spent	50%	65%	65%	65%	65%
75%ile	10%	10%	NOT REPORTED		
Median	5%	5%			
25%ile	5%	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			
		2014	2013	2012	2011	2014	2013	2012	2011
a. Number of students taught at least weekly in the required program.	Avg.	35.1	33.3	35.9	36.2	30.7	32.4	34.3	34.3
	Min.	8	7	8	2	1	7	8	8
	25%ile	19	17	NOT REPORTED		18	19	NOT REPORTED	
	Median	25.5	24			25	25		
	75%ile	40	40	36	35.5				
Max.	320	307	307	300	250	296	296	300	
b. In-class hours of teaching each week	Avg.	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9
	Min.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	25%ile	2	2	NOT REPORTED		2	2	NOT REPORTED	
	Median	3	3			3	3		
	75%ile	4	4	4	4				
Max.	8	9	7	7	7	9	6	6	
c. Number of major assignments (≥ 5 pages)	Avg.	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
	Min.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	25%ile	2	2	NOT REPORTED		2	2	NOT REPORTED	
	Median	3	3			2	2		
	75%ile	4	4	3	3				
Max.	8	8	8	10	15	15	9	9	
d. Number of minor assignments (< 5 pages)	Avg.	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2
	Min.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	25%ile	2	2	NOT REPORTED		2	2	NOT REPORTED	
	Median	4	3			3	3		
	75%ile	5	5	5	4				
Max.	28	18	18	18	12	18	18	18	
e. Total number of pages of student work read per term	Avg.	1032	996	1027	1153	1111	1056	1087	1196
	Min.	40	40	50	200	40	40	50	50
	25%ile	600	500	NOT REPORTED		665	600	NOT REPORTED	
	Median	882	820			1000	950		
	75%ile	1330	1200	1420	1360				
Max.	4015	4015	4015	4015	4261	4261	4261	5000	
f. Total hours in conference required or strongly recommended	Avg.	36.5	37.1	35.3	36.9	34.5	35.0	33.4	34.8
	Min.	1	1	1	6.5	1	1	1	7
	25%ile	19	19	NOT REPORTED		17.5	15	NOT REPORTED	
	Median	30	30			30	30		
	75%ile	48	48	45	46.5				
Max.	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	200	

Question 54 (continued)

		Fall Semester				Spring Semester			
		2014	2013	2012	2011	2014	2013	2012	2011
g. Total hours preparing major research and writing assignments	Avg.	46.2	47.2	46.7	46.4	50.6	49.3	48.7	50.1
	Min.	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	10
	25%ile	30	30	NOT REPORTED		30	30	NOT REPORTED	
	Median	40	40			44.5	40		
	75%ile	60	60			67.5	62.5		
	Max.	120	150	200	200	150	150	150	192
h. Total hours preparing for class (excluding hours reported above in g)	Avg.	54.9	56.6	54.0	54.2	51.1	54.8	52.3	51.3
	Min.	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	25%ile	30	30	NOT REPORTED		30	28	NOT REPORTED	
	Median	50	50			50	50		
	75%ile	75	75			75	75		
	Max.	150	300	300	300	140	300	300	300

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes, academic support only	2	2	3	2	4
b. Yes, courses other than academic support	85	85	85	88	87
c. No	50	64	63	67	65
d. N/A	18	15	11	7	8

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011
a. How many courses did the director teach?				
Total responses	84	88	83	87
Average number of courses	1.94	1.90	1.86	1.87
Minimum number of courses	1	1	1	1
25%ile	1	1		
Median	2	2		
75%ile	2	2		
Maximum number of courses	6	5	5	5
b. How many of those courses were on legal writing, drafting, or advanced advocacy?				
Total responses	77*	41	37	44
Average number of courses	0.82	1.61	1.59	1.52
Minimum number of courses	0	1	1	1
25%ile	0	1		
Median	0	1		
75%ile	1	2		
Maximum number of courses	4	5	5	4
c. How many of those courses were courses on subjects other than legal writing, drafting, or oral advocacy?				
Total responses	74*	64	63	63
Average number of courses	1.26	1.52	1.52	1.56
Minimum number of courses	0	1	1	1
25%ile	1	1		
Median	1	1		
75%ile	2	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	81	85	77	84
Average number of hours	4.31	4.38	4.60	4.61
Minimum number of hours	1	1	1	1
25%ile	2	2		
Median	3	4		
75%ile	6	6		
Maximum number of hours	15	15	19	15

Question 56 (continued)

	2014	2013	2012	2011
f. Did the director receive additional compensation?				
Total responses	132	138	133	130
Yes	23	22	21	24
No	109	116	112	106
g. How much additional compensation?				
Total responses	11	14	9	17
Average compensation	\$6,800	\$8,486	\$9,189	\$10,706
Minimum compensation	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$4,200	\$2,000
25%ile	\$5,750	\$6,000	x	x
Median compensation	\$6,000	\$7,750	\$7,500	\$10,000
75%ile	\$7,500	\$10,000	x	x
Maximum compensation	\$12,500	\$15,000	\$17,500	\$32,000

*Beginning in 2014, this table includes responses of zero in (b) and (c) if the school's response to (a) was nonzero.

**The responses to "What subject areas?" are truly wide ranging --- over 70 responses listing over 35 different courses (2014).

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		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Total Schools with nonzero responses (Female):	113	125	121	15	20	23	57	74	77	7	8	7	91	100	95
Females Supervised	449	506	524	29	37	39	512	604	598	32	30	29	583	700	712
Average number of females	4.0	4.1	4.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	9.0	8.2	7.8	4.6	3.8	4.1	6.4	7.0	7.5
% female in category	71%	71%	72%	71%	77%	78%	56%	55%	56%	59%	54%	57%	56%	58%	56%
Total Schools with nonzero responses (Male):	87	96	94	11	10	9	49	66	62	5	5	3	60	77	78
Males Supervised	182	209	203	12	11	11	400	502	476	22	26	22	451	507	566
Average number of males	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	8.2	7.6	7.7	4.4	5.2	7.3	7.5	6.6	7.3
% male in category	29%	29%	28%	29%	23%	22%	44%	45%	44%	41%	46%	43%	44%	42%	44%
Total faculty members in category	631	715	727	41	48	50	912	1106	1074	54	56	51	1034	1207	1278



Table Comment: Reported LRW “staff” of all descriptions have declined steadily 2011-14: a 13% drop in full-time professionals, a 24% drop in adjuncts, and over a 20% drop in the three other categories. A portion of the decrease, but not all of it, may be due to fewer schools responding to the survey in 2014, but it is highly unlikely that accounts for more than a few percentage points of the drop.

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		2014	2013	2012	2011
a. Coach in-house moot court teams	Core Job Responsibility	13	13	13	14
	Additional Activity	16	21	23	26
	N/A or No response	110	116	111	107
	Additional Compensation	\$3,500 (1 response)	\$2,500 (2 responses)	\$2,839 avg. (4 responses)	\$3,677 avg. (2 responses: \$3,854, \$3,500)
b. Coach outside moot court teams	Core Job Responsibility	8	10	10	11
	Additional Activity	16	20	15	17
	N/A or No response	112	113	116	117
	Additional Compensation	\$1,000 (1 response)	\$1,000 (1 response)	\$3000 (1 response)*	\$2,000 avg. (2 responses: \$1,000, \$3,000)*
c. Coach outside negotiation & counseling teams	Core Job Responsibility	0	1	2	1
	Additional Activity	6	9	9	10
	N/A or No response	122	127	125	126
	Additional Compensation	\$1,000 (1 response)	\$1,000 (1 response)	\$3,000 (1 response)	\$3,000 (1 response)
d. Faculty advisor to students	Core Job Responsibility	61	66	69	68
	Additional Activity	42	41	35	37
	N/A or No response	45	50	48	48
	Additional Compensation	No responses	No responses	No responses	No responses
e. First-year orientation	Core Job Responsibility	68	73	76	83
	Additional Activity	29	36	32	30
	N/A or No response	54	53	51	48
	Additional Compensation	\$1333 avg. (3 responses: \$500, \$1,000, \$2,500)	\$2,100 avg. (5 responses: min. \$500 max. \$4,000)	\$2250 (5 responses: min. \$500, max. \$4,200)	\$2,367 (5 responses: min. \$500, max. \$4,200)**

Question 58 (continued)

Activity		2014	2013	2012	2011
f. Academic Support	Core Job Responsibility	12	14	16	14
	Additional Activity	28	28	25	28
	N/A or No response	98	104	102	104
	Additional Compensation	\$6,000 avg. (2 responses: \$3,000, \$9,000)	\$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)
g. Law Review advisor	Core Job Responsibility	10	12	12	10
	Additional Activity	15	14	18	16
	N/A or No response	110	116	109	115
	Additional Compensation	No responses	No responses	No responses	No responses
h. Writing center	Core Job Responsibility	13	13	10	10
	Additional Activity	5	6	4	4
	N/A or No response	112	119	121	123
	Additional Compensation	No responses	No responses	No responses	No responses
i. Other activities	Core Job Responsibility	39	43	39	37
	Additional Activity	43	44	38	39
	N/A or No response	59	63	67	66
	Additional Compensation	\$7,410 avg. (10 responses: min. \$500, max. \$13,000)	\$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)

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

59. Does the director serve on faculty committees?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes, as a voting member	128	139	140	142	138
b. Yes, as a non-voting member	6	7	8	8	8
Which Committees? <i>(Please mark all that apply.)</i>					
Admissions Committee	28	28	33	32	39
Appointments Committee	19	25	20	25	26
Clerkship Committee	7	13	9	10	10
Curriculum Committee	55	58	55	62	63
Moot Court Committee	16	19	17	20	19
Library Committee	16	16	13	17	19
LRW Committee	33	34	33	39	37
Technology Committee	14	15	13	19	14
Other	107	112	105	106	95
c. No	4	5	5	7	10
d. N/A or Don't know	17	15	9	7	8

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

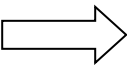
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes, as a voting member on <u>all</u> matters	18	20	19	17	16
b. Yes, as a voting member on all matters <u>except</u> hiring, promotion or tenure	56	61	59	61	61
c. Yes, as a <u>non-voting</u> member	16	20	20	22	23
d. No	5	4	4	5	4
e. N/A or Don't know	26	24	22	22	22

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes, as a voting member on <u>all</u> matters	19	20	17	17	17
b. Yes, as a voting member on all matters <u>except</u> hiring, promotion or tenure	75	80	76	78	79
c. Yes, as a <u>non-voting</u> member	23	25	25	30	34
d. No	9	7	8	5	6
e. N/A or Don't know	23	26	27	25	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
2014	54	101	54	63	91	55	19	39
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


Table Note: There has been a steady increase over the past several years in the percentage of responding schools that expect or encourage the director of the school's legal writing program to produce scholarship. This despite virtually no change in the percentage 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?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes, <u>because</u> the director is tenure track	45	51	53	54	57
b. No, <u>although</u> the director is tenure track	4	5	5	6	4
c. Yes, <u>although</u> the director is not tenure track	33	33	30	30	29
d. No, there is a <u>different</u> process	53	59	59	61	60
e. Other	18	16	14	12	13

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Paid sabbaticals	56	63	64	69	66
b. Unpaid sabbaticals	25	25	23	24	30
c. Leave	53	60	55	60	60
d. Reduced load	54	56	57	59	59
e. Other	18	20	23	23	19

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 state of the full-time faculty members in your program? *Please mark all that apply.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Tenured or tenure-track	42	42	40	44	38
b. ABA Standard 405(c)	62	59	53	54	51
c. Contracts of 3 years in length or more	60	63	60	60	58
d. Contracts of 2 years in length	18	20	15	17	21
e. Contracts of 1 year in length	60	58	59	61	64
f. ABA Standard 405(c) track	20	18	18	19	18

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”?)

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. No, there is no limit	146	150	142	144	139
b. Yes, there is a limit	7	8	9	9	10
Average (years)	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Minimum (years)	2	2	2	2	2
Maximum (years)	10	10	10	10	10

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

	First term	Second term	Third term	Fourth term
2014 Total Responses	121	118	113	108
Average	1.59	2.22	3.15	3.80
Minimum	1	1	1	1
Maximum	5	7	7	7
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

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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Professor, associate professor, or assistant professor	47	47	46	45	45
b. Professor, associate professor, or assistant professor of <u>legal writing</u>	63	61	56	56	54
c. <u>Visiting</u> professor or visiting professor of legal writing	11	10	14	13	14
d. <u>Clinical</u> professor, clinical associate professor, or clinical assistant professor	18	18	16	17	18
e. Lecturer or senior lecturer	25	22	21	22	19
f. Instructor	16	25	26	23	25
g. Assistant or associate dean	4	2	3	4	2
h. Other	28	32	29	32	29

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. <u>Comparable</u> to most non-writing faculty offices	127	126	122	124	120
b. <u>Smaller</u> than most non-writing faculty offices	35	38	36	39	40
c. <u>More desirable</u> location than most non-writing faculty offices	8	9	8	8	6
d. <u>Less desirable</u> location than most non-writing faculty offices	28	35	37	36	37
e. Offices are <u>integrated</u> among most non-writing faculty offices	76	74	72	75	72
f. Offices are <u>segregated</u> from most non-writing faculty offices	38	42	43	45	45

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes, the <u>same standards</u> as for all faculty	26	26	26	26	28
b. Yes, <u>specific standards</u> for LRW faculty, but they are very <u>similar</u> to those for tenure-track faculty.	39	38	35	41	38
c. Yes, <u>specific standards</u> for LRW faculty only, substantially <u>different</u> from those for tenure-track faculty	64	67	66	59	55
d. Standards are in development	9	12	15	14	17
e. No	26	28	24	30	30

Who does the evaluation?

f. Evaluation is done by the director alone	8*	7*	6*	9	9
g. Evaluation is done by the director and a committee	51*	56*	51*	55	54
h. Evaluation is done by the director and a dean	27*	30*	22*	37	40
i. Evaluation is done by a committee or dean, excluding the director	40*	37*	35*	34	31
j. Another method is used	22*	21*	20*	26	24

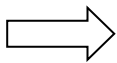
*These data may include multiple responses from individual schools. Responses from schools with standards in development are NOT included.

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.*

	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
Female	56 / 69%	68 / 64%	89 / 64%	93 / 63%	95 / 64%
Male	25 / 31%	38 / 36%	50 / 36%	54 / 37%	54 / 36%
Total Reported -- Sex	81	106	139	147	149
White	56 / 80.0%	81 / 86.2%	98 / 78.4%	122 / 88.4%	116 / 87.2%
African-American	6 / 8.6%	4 / 4.3%	9 / 7.2%	4 / 2.9%	8 / 6.0%
Hispanic	3 / 4.3%	3 / 3.2%	6 / 4.8%	1 / 0.7%	3 / 2.3%
Asian-American	4 / 5.7%	4 / 4.3%	5 / 4.0%	4 / 2.9%	5 / 3.8%
Native American	1 / 1.4%	0	1 / 0.8%	1 / 0.7%	0
Multi-racial	0	2 / 2.1%	1 / 0.8%	3 / 2.2%	0
Other	0	0	5 / 4.0%	3 / 2.2%	1 / 0.8%
Total Reported, Race	70	94	125	138	133

Table Comment:

- Responses for 2014 show new full-time LRW faculty hires declined by over 20% for the second consecutive year.
- In comparison to gender, race of newly hired full-time LRW faculty is under-categorized (roughly 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 White, regardless of the racial classifications in the missing data.

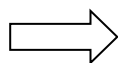


71. (b) Please indicate the number, gender, and race of all full-time LRW faculty teaching at your law school during the current academic year.

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

	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
Female	721 / 72%	820 / 73%	779 / 73%	739 / 71%	697 / 71%
Male	276 / 28%	297 / 27%	291 / 27%	302 / 29%	281 / 29%
Total Reported -- Sex	997	1117	1070	1041	978
Caucasian	832 / 87.9%	901 / 89.0%	876 / 87.7%	830 / 88.6%	763 / 87.8%
African-American	52 / 5.5%	50 / 4.9%	54 / 5.4%	56 / 6.0%	55 / 6.3%
Hispanic	18 / 1.9%	19 / 1.9%	24 / 2.4%	14 / 1.5%	18 / 2.1%
Asian-American	27 / 2.9%	25 / 2.5%	25 / 2.5%	20 / 2.1%	21 / 2.4%
Native American	5 / 0.5%	5 / 0.5%	6 / 0.6%	5 / 0.5%	3 / 0.3%
Multi-racial	5 / 0.5%	5 / 0.5%	3 / 0.3%	6 / 0.6%	4 / 0.5%
Other	8 / 0.8%	7 / 0.7%	11 / 1.1%	6 / 0.6%	5 / 0.6%
Total Reported -- Race	947	1012	999	937	869

Table Comments:



- Note the number of full-time LRW faculty reported had grown year-to-year for the previous four years despite nearly consistent numbers of schools responding to the survey (191 in 2010, 188 in 2011, 184 in 2012, and 190 in 2013).
- Note the sharp decrease in the number of full-time LRW faculty reported in 2014. Some of this decline may be due to fewer schools responding in 2014 (178).
- In comparison to sex, race of newly hired full-time LRW faculty is under-categorized (roughly 95% 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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Legal Writing or Dircon listervs	35	47	54	57	56
b. AALS registry	25	31	37	35	33
c. <i>Chronicle of Higher Education</i>	11	16	15	19	19
d. Periodicals with national circulation	10	11	14	17	17
e. Periodicals with local circulation	16	30	28	34	34
f. Law school placement office	16	20	22	25	23
g. Other	18	25	23	30	33

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. A dean	7	4	5	8	10
b. A dean upon the recommendation of the legal writing director	21	22	20	21	20
c. A dean upon the recommendation of a faculty committee composed entirely or almost entirely of members of the non-writing faculty	24	27	25	23	24
d. A dean upon the recommendation of a faculty committee composed entirely or almost entirely of members of the legal writing faculty	10	11	11	10	12
e. A faculty committee composed entirely or almost entirely of members of the non-writing faculty	6	5	5	5	3
f. The faculty as a whole	29	27	24	27	25
g. The legal writing director	5	6	7	10	9
h. A committee composed entirely or almost entirely of members of the legal writing faculty	3	2	2	2	1
i. The faculty as a whole upon the recommendation of the dean	1	1	1	2	2
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	33	32	31	30	34
k. The faculty as a whole upon the recommendation of the legal writing director	2	1	1	2	2
l. The faculty as a whole upon the recommendation of a committee composed entirely or almost entirely of members of the writing faculty	4	5	6	4	3
m. Other	23	27	27	25	20

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. We would not hire a person without teaching experience.	35	35	37	34	35
b. For a person <u>without</u> prior teaching experience --- number of responses	83	91	88	94	92
Average salary	\$68,633	\$66,308	\$64,632	\$64,186	\$60,145
Maximum salary	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$97,000	\$140,000	\$97,000
75%ile	\$79,000	\$75,000	x	x	x
Median salary	\$69,000	\$63,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$58,000
25%ile	\$60,000	\$55,500	x	x	x
Minimum salary	\$42,500	\$42,500	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$20,000
c. For a person with 1-3 years prior teaching experience --- number of responses	88	92	92	90	92
Average salary	\$71,896	\$69,609	\$68,143	\$67,772	\$64,378
Maximum salary	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$150,000	\$110,000
75%ile	\$80,000	\$80,000	x	x	x
Median salary	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$69,000	\$65,750	\$61,000
25%ile	\$61,500	\$60,000	x	x	x
Minimum salary	\$50,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$20,000
d. For a person with > 3 years prior teaching experience (number of responses)	79	83	78	76	80
Average salary	\$75,663	\$72,301	\$71,396	\$70,928	\$67,256
Maximum salary	\$135,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000
75%ile	\$85,000	\$80,000	x	x	x
Median salary	\$75,000	\$72,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$65,000
25%ile	\$65,000	\$61,500	x	x	x
Minimum salary	\$50,000	\$43,500	\$43,500	\$43,500	\$20,000

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?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Number of responses for base salary range	114	117	114	113	114
Lowest salary					
Average lowest salary	\$72,999	\$69,086	\$66,961	\$64,301	\$64,642
Maximum lowest salary	\$145,000	\$140,000	\$120,000	\$122,000	\$120,000
75%ile	\$80,000	\$76,000	x	x	x
Median lowest salary	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$60,000
25%ile	\$62,000	\$60,000	x	x	x
Minimum lowest salary	\$46,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$42,000
Highest salary					
Average highest salary	\$88,890	\$86,272	\$83,265	\$81,245	\$77,945
Maximum highest salary	\$202,000	\$185,000	\$182,000	\$175,000	\$157,000
75%ile	\$100,000	\$96,000	x	x	x
Median highest salary	\$82,000	\$80,000	\$76,282	\$75,000	\$70,000
25%ile	\$70,000	\$67,500	x	x	x
Minimum highest salary	\$46,000	\$40,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000
Reported Average and Median salaries					
Range of reported Average salaries (94 schools reported avg. salary in 2014)	\$53,000 - \$175,000	\$40,000 - \$162,500	\$46,000 - \$137,000	*	*
Average of reported Average salaries	\$82,007	\$78,479	\$75,228	\$74,123	\$71,294
75%ile	\$94,000	\$89,000	NOT REPORTED		
Median of average salaries	\$78,250	\$75,000			
25%ile	\$68,000	\$64,000			
Range of reported Median salaries (61 schools reported median in 2014)	\$43,000 - \$132,000	\$43,000 - \$125,000	\$46,000 - \$125,000	x	x
Median of reported Median salaries	\$77,000	\$75,000	\$74,000	\$74,815	\$68,000
How are salary increases determined?					
b. Don't know how salary increases are determined (or no answer)	39	53	52	49	37
c. Salary increases are based on a uniform annual amount or percentage of salary	78	82	82	87	86
d. Salary increases are based on teaching performance	31	29	29	30	31
e. Salary increases are based on merit, including factors other than teaching	93	94	85	88	90

LRW Faculty Average Salary by Region

	2014	2013	2012	2011
New York City & Long Island --- 1 (of 10) school reporting (2014)				
Average	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$57,500
Maximum	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$60,000
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$57,500
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$55,000
Northeastern (excluding New York City and Long Island) --- 9 (of 20) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$89,044	\$88,250	\$75,429	\$72,563
Maximum	\$175,000	\$162,500	\$125,000	\$126,000
75%ile	\$106,700	x	x	x
Median	\$75,000	\$76,750	\$75,000	\$63,250
25%ile	\$65,000	x	x	x
Minimum	\$60,000	\$52,000	\$50,000	\$56,500
Mid Atlantic --- 14 (of 31) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$81,093	\$75,956	\$75,250	\$74,455
Maximum	\$130,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$120,000
75%ile	\$85,000	\$83,650	x	x
Median	\$76,000	\$73,000	\$70,000	\$70,000
25%ile	\$70,000	\$63,500	x	x
Minimum	\$60,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	447,500
Great Lakes/Upper Midwest --- 18 (of 32) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$82,779	\$78,794	\$73,618	\$74,244
Maximum	\$141,000	\$137,000	\$137,000	\$130,500
75%ile	\$91,500	\$81,258	x	x
Median	\$76,900	\$75,500	\$74,000	\$70,000
25%ile	\$75,000	\$63,126	x	x
Minimum	\$54,000	\$51,000	\$51,000	\$48,750
Southwest & South Central --- 18 (of 24) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$79,713	\$76,194	\$72,417	\$71,201
Maximum	\$106,000	\$106,000	\$106,000	\$103,550
75%ile	\$95,000	\$85,000	x	x
Median	\$78,250	\$69,750	\$65,250	\$67,500
25%ile	\$65,000	\$63,000	x	x
Minimum	\$55,830	\$46,000	\$46,000	\$43,750

LRW Faculty Average Salary by Region (Continued)

	2014	2013	2012	2011
Southeast --- 12 (of 26) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$77,923	\$77,615	\$81,111	\$74,828
Maximum	\$108,000	\$108,000	\$108,000	\$110,000
75%ile	\$98,500	\$90,000	x	x
Median	\$70,000	\$75,000	\$79,000	\$72,500
25%ile	\$65,000	\$65,000	x	x
Minimum	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$60,000	\$47,500
Northwest & Great Plains --- 3 (of 6) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$77,667	\$66,667	NO DATA	\$75,500
Maximum	\$88,000	\$88,000		\$95,000
75%ile	x	x		x
Median	\$85,000	\$72,000		\$75,500
25%ile	x	x		x
Minimum	\$60,000	\$40,000		\$56,000
Far West --- 18 (of 28) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$85,504	\$82,020	\$77,435	\$75,772
Maximum	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$110,000	\$97,500
75%ile	\$97,000	\$95,000	x	x
Median	\$90,500	\$75,600	\$74,000	\$80,000
25%ile	\$70,000	\$70,000	x	x
Minimum	\$53,333	\$53,333	\$53,333	\$46,000

LRW Faculty Average Salary by Geographical Setting

	2014	2013	2012	2011
Urban --- 66 (of 124) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$83,029	\$79,807	\$76,057	\$73,295
Maximum	\$175,000	\$162,500	\$137,000	\$130,500
75%ile	\$92,300	\$89,000	x	x
Median	\$77,150	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$70,000
25%ile	\$70,000	\$65,500	x	x
Minimum	\$54,000	\$40,000	\$46,000	\$43,750
Suburban --- 23 (of 43) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$80,447	\$75,839	\$74,149	\$74,713
Maximum	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$126,000
75%ile	\$97,000	\$90,000	x	x
Median	\$76,000	\$71,000	\$67,135	\$72,500
25%ile	\$65,778	\$60,000	x	x
Minimum	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$50,000	\$46,000
Rural --- 4 (of 11) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$74,500	\$72,750	\$69,750	\$74,726
Maximum	\$88,000	\$88,000	\$78,500	\$99,500
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$75,000	\$75,500	\$75,250	\$74,155
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$60,000	\$52,000	\$50,000	\$49,000

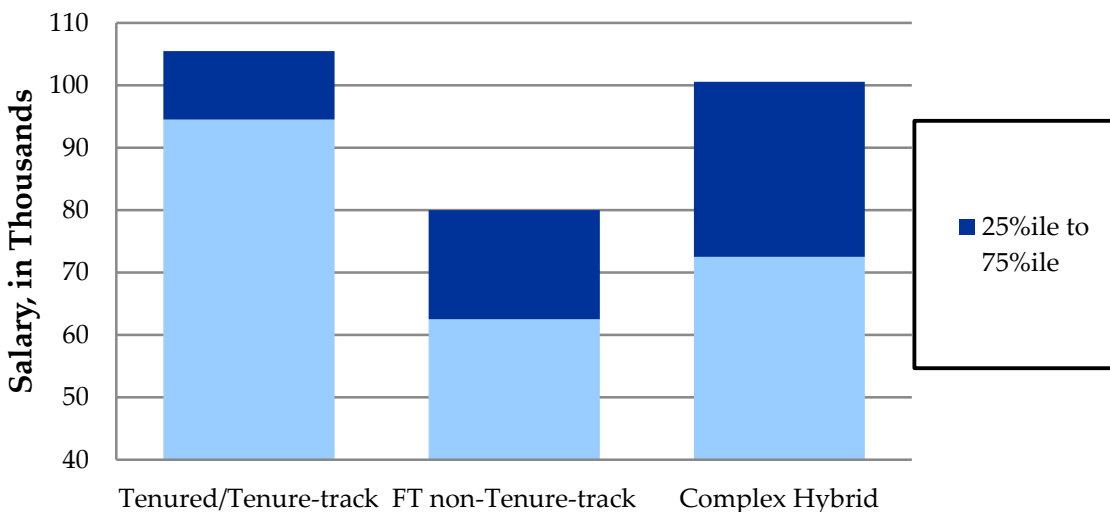
LRW Faculty Average Salary by Institution Type

	2014	2013	2012	2011
Private --- 48 (of 105 schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$82,290	\$79,582	\$74,621	\$72,691
Maximum	\$175,000	\$162,500	\$125,000	\$121,000
75%ile	\$93,000	\$90,000	x	x
Median	\$75,800	\$75,000	\$71,700	\$68,750
25%ile	\$66,000	\$65,000	x	x
Minimum	\$53,000	\$40,000	\$50,000	\$46,000
Public --- 45 (of 73) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$81,711	\$77,330	\$75,783	\$74,695
Maximum	\$130,000	\$125,000	\$137,000	\$130,500
75%ile	\$95,000	\$86,500	x	x
Median	\$77,500	\$75,000	\$72,725	\$73,000
25%ile	\$70,000	\$62,500	x	x
Minimum	\$53,333	\$51,000	\$46,000	\$43,750
NOTE: 2013 Survey mis-labeled the Public data as Private, and vice versa.				

LRW Faculty Average Salary by Staffing Model

	2014	2013	2012	2011
Tenured or tenure-track for LRW faculty (answers a and b)				
--- 11 (of 18) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$100,591	\$95,625	\$92,900	\$90,488
Maximum	\$135,000	\$108,000	\$108,000	\$110,000
75%ile	\$105,500	\$102,500	x	x
Median	\$97,000	\$95,500	\$94,500	\$92,500
25%ile	\$94,500	\$89,000	x	x
Minimum	\$85,000	\$85,000	\$73,000	\$71,500
Full-time nontenure-track (answer e) --- 49 (of 85) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$71,994	\$67,914	\$67,736	\$66,082
Maximum	\$97,000	\$97,000	\$100,000	\$105,000
75%ile	\$80,000	\$76,000	x	x
Median	\$70,000	\$67,000	\$66,000	\$62,500
25%ile	\$62,500	\$60,000	x	x
Minimum	\$53,000	\$40,000	\$46,000	\$43,750
Complex Hybrid (answer j) – 32 (of 61) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$90,286	\$87,752	\$81,466	\$77,591
Maximum	\$175,000	\$162,500	\$137,000	\$130,500
75%ile	\$100,567	\$100,000	x	x
Median	\$80,000	\$78,500	\$75,000	\$75,500
25%ile	\$72,500	\$72,000	x	x
Minimum	\$54,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$47,500

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



LRW Faculty Average Salary by Director Type

	2014	2013	2012	2011
Tenured, primary responsibility is LRW --- 17 (of 33) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$91,106	\$86,983	\$83,088	\$79,679
Maximum	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$125,000	\$126,000
75%ile	\$96,000	\$90,000	x	x
Median	\$87,000	\$83,650	\$80,000	\$75,750
25%ile	\$76,250	\$74,000	x	x
Minimum	\$75,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$47,500
Untenured tenure-track, primary responsibility is LRW --- 2 (of 10) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$70,000	\$83,500	\$75,764	\$80,889
Maximum	\$70,000	\$97,000	\$97,000	\$98,500
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	x	x	\$70,000	\$83,500
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$58,320	\$54,500
Nontenure-track, primary responsibility is LRW --- 28 (of 46) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$74,792	\$70,770	\$68,628	\$65,866
Maximum	\$110,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$103,000
75%ile	\$84,500	\$77,000	x	x
Median	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$64,750	\$64,500
25%ile	\$64,850	\$60,000	x	x
Minimum	\$53,000	\$46,000	\$46,000	\$43,750
Administrator or faculty, primary responsibility not LRW --- 0 (of 1) school reporting (2014)				
Average	NO DATA	NO DATA	\$50,000	\$97,500
Maximum			\$50,000	\$97,500
75%ile			x	x
Median			\$50,000	\$97,500
25%ile			x	x
Minimum			\$50,000	\$97,500
Administrator, primary responsibility is LRW --- 3 (of 4) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$76,667	\$76,667	\$76,667	\$59,450
Maximum	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$60,000
75%ile	x	x	x	x
Median	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$59,450
25%ile	x	x	x	x
Minimum	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$58,900

LRW Faculty Average Salary by Director Type (continued)

	2014	2013	2012	2011
Clinical tenure or clinical tenure track --- 12 (of 25) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$74,324	\$70,657	\$69,269	\$70,762
Maximum	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$86,000	\$87,250
75%ile	\$79,250	\$77,050	x	x
Median	\$75,300	\$74,000	\$69,000	\$66,500
25%ile	\$66,778	\$64,000	x	x
Minimum	\$55,830	\$52,000	\$50,000	\$60,000
Other --- 20 (of 35) schools reporting (2014)				
Average	\$81,839	\$80,631	\$83,577	\$78,815
Maximum	\$141,000	\$137,000	\$137,000	\$130,500
75%ile	\$93,250	\$90,500	x	x
Median	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$74,000	\$70,000
25%ile	\$64,500	\$62,000	x	x
Minimum	\$54,000	\$40,000	\$60,000	\$50,000

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes, if so, how much is the typical grant?	99	106	104	102	103
Average amount (96 responses in 2014)	\$9,022	\$8,843	\$8,897	\$8,968	\$8,586
Maximum amount	\$20,000	\$17,000	\$16,000	\$17,000	\$16,000
75%ile	\$10,500	\$11,000	x	x	x
Median amount	\$10,000	\$9,450	\$9,900	\$9,000	\$8,500
25%ile	\$6,250	\$6,000	x	x	x
Minimum amount	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
b. No	45	47	43	43	41
c. Our school does not generally provide summer research grants to faculty	8	6	6	8	7
d. Do not know	13	11	12	14	12

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Flat amount	83	85	84	84	82
b. Percentage of school-year salary	5	5	5	5	4
c. Other	11	16	16	16	18

78. 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?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Research grants are <u>equal</u>	66	66	67	68	71
b. Research grants are <u>greater</u>	0	0	0	0	0
c. Research grants are <u>less</u>	22	24	21	22	17
d. Don’t know	11	16	33	34	28

78b. 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?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Research grants are awarded <u>as often</u> to LRW faculty as to doctrinal faculty.	60	62	61	60	58
b. Research grants are awarded <u>somewhat less often</u> to LRW faculty as compared to doctrinal faculty.	6	7	6	7	5
c. Research grants are awarded <u>much less often</u> to LRW faculty as compared to doctrinal faculty.	11	10	8	10	13
d. Research grants have <u>never</u> been awarded to LRW faculty.	0	1	2	3	5
e. Don’t know	21	25	26	38	29

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes, or Yes sufficient funds for all reasonable requests.	155	157	148	150	142
If yes, Average amount	\$2,375	\$2,567	\$2,636	\$2,468	\$2,418
If yes, Maximum amount	\$7,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$7,500	\$7,500
If yes, 75%ile	\$3,000	\$3,000	NOT REPORTED		
If yes, Median	\$2,000	\$2,000			
If yes, 25%ile	\$1,500	\$1,500			
If yes, Minimum amount	\$200	\$200	\$500	\$500	\$500
b. No	3	4	7	7	6
c. N/A	4	4	3	4	3

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes, sufficient funding for all reasonable requests	107	113	111	116	116
b. Yes, annually about _____	28	28	30	28	24
Average amount	\$2,217	\$2,410	\$2,565	\$2,007	\$2,048
Maximum amount	\$7,750	\$7,750	\$7,750	\$5,000	\$5,000
75%ile	\$3,000	\$3,300	x	x	x
Median amount	\$1,000	\$1,800	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,500
25%ile	\$750	\$1,000	x	x	x
Minimum amount	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500
c. No	30	28	23	22	21

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</u> to produce scholarship	<u>expected</u> to produce scholarship	<u>encouraged</u> to produce scholarship	Yes	No	Not Specified
2014	34	132	41	58	117	41	32	52
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		
		2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
a. Number of students taught at least weekly in the required program.	Avg.	38.5	38.9	39.6	37.3	37.9	38.9
	Min.	10	10	13	10	5	14
	Max.	150	210	210	150	210	210
b. In-class hours of teaching each week	Avg.	3.9	3.9	3.8***	3.6	3.5	3.5
	Min.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1	1	1
	Max.	12	12	12	11	8	8
c. No. of major assignments (≥ 5 pages)	Avg.	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6
	Min.	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Max.	11	11	11	12	12	12
d. No. of minor assignments (< 5 pages)	Avg.	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.7
	Min.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Max.	28	12	12	11	10	10
e. Total No. of pages of student work read per term	Avg.	1530*	1534*	1480	1564*	1591*	1,526
	Min.	175*	175*	175	175*	175*	175
	Max.	12,000	12,000	5,000	12,000	12,000	5,000
f. Total hours in conference required or strongly recommended	Avg.	46.2	49.5 [#]	48.8	42.8	44.7 [#]	43.6
	Min.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Max.	200	200 [#]	200	150	150 [#]	150
g. Total hours preparing major research and writing assignments	Avg.	36.5	35.4	35.7	37.6	34.4	34.3
	Min.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Max.	125	125	125	160	160	160
h. Total hours preparing for class (excluding hours reported above in g)	Avg.	71.6	70.4	74.3****	66.9	65.8	66.9
	Min.	4	3	10****	4	3	10
	Max.	750	500	500	750	500	500
<p>* Answers less than 40 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?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, as a voting member	134	137	132	130	123	111
b. Yes, as a non-voting member	10	8	9	11	7	7
Which Committees? (Please mark all that apply.)						
Admissions Committee	95	94	89	91	81	71
Appointments Committee	52	57	47	45	37	36
Clerkship Committee	55	58	52	48	44	39
Curriculum Committee	103	105	98	96	93	81
Moot Court Committee	54	57	49	52	43	39
Library Committee	68	70	62	65	57	55
LRW Committee	37	37	38	40	38	35
Technology Committee	70	73	68	66	56	48
Other	101	101	97	95	92	77
c. No	20	22	19	24	31	28
d. Don't know	2	3	5	3	3	3

Note: Under "other," over 30 committee names were listed. The most popular "other" committee, by a large margin, was Academic Standards.

84. May the LRW faculty member attend faculty meetings?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Yes, as a voting member on <u>all</u> matters	42	44	42	43	41	36
b. Yes, as a voting member on <u>all matters except</u> hiring, promotions, or tenure	79	77	73	72	71	59
c. Yes, as a <u>non-voting</u> member	30	32	33	35	34	42
d. No	13	13	11	13	14	9
e. Don't know	3	4	6	5	4	3

85. Do the LRW faculty teach other courses?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. No	17	22	23	25	30	29
b. Yes	149	148	141	143	134	120

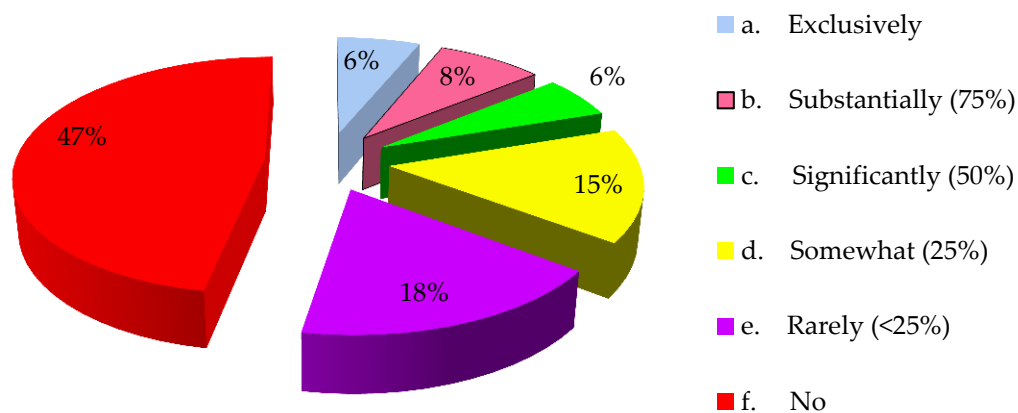
	When		Type of Course		Compensation			
	During regular academic year	During separate summer session	Upper-level LRW courses	Non-LRW courses	Same rate as faculty overload	Same rate as adjuncts	Other	No add'l comp.
2014	138	101	108	124	59	20	53	45
2013	133	108	104	126	59	22	51	41
2012	126	103	95	121	56	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 percentages used below to define the responses are based on % of students taught.)

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
a. Exclusively	11	13	14	14	15	13
b. Substantially (75%)	14	15	18	20	22	15
c. Significantly (50%)	10	15	19	18	16	18
d. Somewhat (25%)	27	31	29	28	32	24
e. Rarely (<25%)	31	31	30	29	23	23
f. No	83	82	74	78	78	73
Total Responses to question	176	187	184	187	186	166

Percentages of Schools Using Adjuncts to Teach (x% of) Students in Required Program



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	2014	17	32	44	4	10	74
		2013	16	37	47	5	12	82
		2012	18	33	59	5	13	89
		2011	17	37	57	5	15	94
	No. of Females:	2014	62	170	267	8	74	581
		2013	74	201	284	25	95	679
		2012	77	176	336	25	99	713
		2011	107	163	301	24	104	699
	Average:	2014	3.6	5.3	6.1	2.0	7.4	
		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	
	Minimum	2014	1	1	1	1	1	
		2013	1	1	1	1	2	
		2012	1	1	1	1	2	
		2011	1	1	1	1	2	
	Maximum	2014	12	20	26	5	24	
		2013	15	20	22	17	24	
		2012	16	16	22	17	20	
		2011	35	16	22	17	22	
Male Adjuncts	Schools Responding	2014	10	24	35	0	10	56
		2013	9	32	40	3	14	74
		2012	13	31	44	3	14	78
		2011	16	34	32	3	15	77
	No. of Males:	2014	38	149	168	0	68	423
		2013	39	176	195	19	104	533
		2012	51	159	230	19	103	562
		2011	77	171	226	18	95	587
	Average:	2014	3.8	6.2	4.8	0	6.8	
		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	
	Minimum	2014	1	1	1	0	1	
		2013	1	1	1	1	1	
		2012	1	1	1	1	1	
		2011	1	1	1	1	1	
	Maximum	2014	10	25	20	0	22	
		2013	10	25	21	17	22*	
		2012	13	25	21	17	22*	
		2011	29	25	23	16	20*	

* Answers in excess of 75 are excluded

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Total Responses (per credit hour)	41	45*	47	51	55
Average amount per credit hour	\$2,530	\$2,318	\$2,372	\$2,234	\$2,159
Maximum amount per credit hour	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
75%ile	\$3,000	\$3,000	NOT REPORTED		
Median amount per credit hour	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$1,875	\$1,875
25%ile	\$1,500	\$1,250	NOT REPORTED		
Minimum amount per credit hour	\$675	\$500	\$675	\$675	\$675
b. Total responses (per term)	47***	54**	54	56	61
Average amount per term	\$7,912	\$8,731	\$8,824	\$8,439	\$7,245
Maximum amount per term	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$30,000
75%ile	\$9,500	\$8,000	NOT REPORTED		
Median amount per term	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$4,500	\$4,500
25%ile	\$3,625	\$3,000	NOT REPORTED		
Minimum amount per term	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,200	\$1,000	\$1,000
*Answer of 32 omitted. ** Answer of 6 omitted. ***Answer of \$400,000 omitted.					

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Total Responses (students per section)	87	90	94	103	103
Average students per section	17.1	17.6	17.5	18.1	17.0
Maximum students per section	35	32	31	41	41
75%ile	20	20	NOT REPORTED		
Median students per section	16.5	16.5	17	17.5	17.0
25%ile	13	14	NOT REPORTED		
Minimum students per section	1	8	8	8	8
b. Total responses (students per adjunct)	73	75	81	84	89
Average total students	19.1	18.9	19.6	20.8	20.0
Maximum total students	50**	50**	50**	60**	48**
75%ile	21	22.25	NOT REPORTED		
Median	20	18			
25%ile	14	14			
Minimum total students	8	8	10	10	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?

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Yes (total responses)	51	54	57	56	55
Average minimum number of years	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.14	2.92
Lowest minimum number of years	0	1	1	1	1
Highest minimum number of years	5	5	5	5	5
b. No	67	65	60	61	58

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.

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. 0-2 years (schools responding)	41	57	64	59	55
Average number of adjuncts with this experience	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.66	4.49
b. 3-5 years (schools responding)	55	66	71	69	70
Average number of adjuncts with this experience	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.95	4.39
c. 6-10 years (schools responding)	49	57	59	69	57
Average number of adjuncts with this experience	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.96	4.79
d. >10 years (schools responding)	42	53	52	57	49
Average number of adjuncts with this experience	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.51	5.43
e. Total Number of schools responding	79	88	93	93	92
Average number of adjuncts (720/79 in 2014)	9.1	10.4	10.5	10.56	11.88

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.)

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. The director and full-time LRW faculty <u>exclusively</u>	53	52	51	51	49
b. The director and full-time LRW faculty <u>primarily</u>	23	27	30	30	33
c. The adjunct <u>primarily</u>	18	18	15	17	13
d. The adjunct <u>exclusively</u>	5	6	7	8	8
e. Other	30	27	22	22	21

X. Teaching Assistants

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Schools Responding	176	186	182	186	186
a. Exclusively	1	0	0	0	0
b. Substantially (75%)	7	4	3	4	3
c. Significantly (50%)	9	9	11	10	11
d. Somewhat (25%)	63	65	63	66	61
e. Rarely (<25%)	42	50	45	40	42
f. No	54	58	60	66	69

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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total number of schools responding	113	116	103	110	109
a. Total number of teaching assistants					
Average number	16.5	17.4	18.5	18.3	18.0
Maximum	70	70	90	85	85
75%ile	19.5	24	NOT REPORTED		
Median number	12	13	13	13.5	13
25%ile	6	8	NOT REPORTED		
Minimum	1	1	1	1	2
b. Subjects taught					
Objective legal writing	47	52	49	49	49
Advocacy or moot court	56	64	59	55	48
Research	62	70	69	67	66
Citation	94	105	93	90	87
Other	47	42	38	41	38

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Total Responses (fall)	113	116	107	115	109
Average number students per TA	22.4	21.6	20.7	21.18	19.72
Maximum students per TA	150	150	150	150	65
75%ile	25	22.75	NOT REPORTED		
Median number students per TA	18	17	18.0	18.00	18.00
25%ile	12.5	12	NOT REPORTED		
Minimum students per TA	4	4	3	2	2
b. Total Responses (spring)	110	112	105	115	110
Average number students per TA	22.4	22.0	20.8	21.03	19.54
Maximum students per TA	150	150	150	150	60
75%ile	25	23.5	NOT REPORTED		
Median number students per TA	18	17	18.0	18.00	17.25
25%ile	12	12.5	NOT REPORTED		
Minimum students per TA	4	2	3	2	1

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Total Responses (fall)	109	112	104	104	98
Average hours	72.5	72.4	71.5	72.5	74.9
Maximum hours	300	300	240	240	240
75%ile	100	100	NOT REPORTED		
Median hours	60	60	60	57.5	60
25%ile	33	35	NOT REPORTED		
Minimum hours	5	5	5	4	6.0
b. Total Responses (spring)	104	110	105	102	96
Average hours	67.7	66.5	70.1	68.0	71.2
Maximum hours	250	150	250	250	250
75%ile	100	100	NOT REPORTED		
Median hours	60	60	60	52.5	53.8
25%ile	30	30	NOT REPORTED		
Minimum hours	5	5	5	4	6.0

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. No	25	27	24	21	21
b. Yes	115	121	115	113	113
c. Subjects covered					
Research	97	105	100	98	92
Writing, generally	90	98	91	92	89
Writing assignments before they are graded	81	89	85	90	89
Other law school questions (such as exams)	72	77	72	71	72
Citation	103	112	108	106	100

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Course credit and grades (no. of schools)	20	19	18	18	18
b. Course credit (no. of schools)	37	37	32	34	32
Average credits (Fall) (34 schools reporting 2014)	1.68	1.87	1.86	1.82	1.88
Minimum credits (Fall)	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum credits (Fall)	3	4	4	4	4
Average credits (Spring)	1.53	1.70	1.77	1.71	1.81
Minimum credits (Spring)	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum credits (Spring)	3	3	3	3	3
c. Offset against tuition (no. of schools)	10	11	11	10	11
Average offset (4 schools reporting 2014)	\$1,688	\$2,117	\$2,014	\$2,014	\$2,286
Minimum offset	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$900	\$900	\$800
Maximum offset	\$2,750	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
d. Payment per term (no. of schools)	25	28	26	29	29
Average payment (20 schools reporting 2014)	\$1,330	\$1,345	\$1,294	\$1,310	\$1,315
Minimum payment	\$300	\$350	\$350	\$100	\$100
Maximum payment	\$4,000	\$4000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
e. Payment per hour worked (no. of schools)	48	52	47	44	41
Average payment (44 schools reporting 2014)	\$11.04	\$10.72	\$10.84	\$10.73	\$10.86
Minimum payment	\$7.50	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.50
Maximum payment	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$15.00	\$15.00
f. Other (no. of schools)	12	14	11	12	13

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

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Schools responding	102	106	102	102	101
Average hours	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.85	11.44
Maximum hours	55	60	60	60	60
75%ile	15	15	NOT REPORTED		
Median	6	6.5			
25%ile	4	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.*

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
a. Improve your program	129	135	128	126	125
b. Improve your status	88	89	82	78	78
c. Improve your salary	85	90	83	80	75
d. No	26	31	30	33	32
Other	29	28	25	31	31

XII. Hot Topics

A. IMPACT OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND THE LAW SCHOOL CLIMATE

In 2009 and again in 2013, 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 recent decline in law school applications, whether or not related to the economic downturn. In comparing numbers from 2009, 2013, and 2014, note that 166 schools responded to the survey in 2009, 190 schools responded in 2013, and 178 schools responded in 2014.

1. Has your Legal Writing Program been affected by the current economic downturn/decline in law school applications?

	2014	2013	2009
a. Yes	68	50	49
b. No	53	62	52
c. There has been discussion of possible negative effects, but nothing has actually happened yet.	17	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.	167	26	29
e. Not Sure	6	7	8

Questions 2-4 asked whether specific areas of the LRW program have been affected by the current economic downturn/decline in law school applications.

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

	2014	2013	2009
a. No effect. LRW faculty members will receive the usual yearly cost of living increase and merit increase if applicable.	91	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	11	15
c. Salary freeze	34	53	57
d. Salary reduction	6	2	6
e. Freeze on promotions and the accompanying salary increases for promotions	2	6	5

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

	2014	2013	2009
a. There have been no changes from past practices for hiring permanent LRW faculty.	73	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.	9	10	17
c. The LRW program has been placed under a freeze for hiring permanent faculty.	23	20	15
d. the LRW program may hire only visitors or other forms of limited, temporary hires for faculty.	9	7	3
e. There has been a reduction in the amount of money available for hiring adjunct LRW faculty.	11	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.	6	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.	25	26	No Data Reported

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

	2014	2013	2009
a. There have been no changes in the number of non-adjunct LRW faculty and/or structure of the LRW program	80	101	97
b. There has been discussion of reducing the number of regular LRW faculty in the program, but nothing has actually happened yet.	10	13	5
c. The LRW program has been asked to consider the number of faculty and/or its 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	1	2
d. The number of regular faculty in the program has been reduced.	28	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.	24	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.	8	6	4

Questions about Experiential Learning

5. Have you incorporated experiential learning components into your LRW courses within the past year?

	2014
a. My LRW course included experiential learning components before this year, and I have not incorporated any new experiential learning components within the past year.	98
b. My LRW course included experiential learning components before this year, and I have included additional experiential learning components this year.	50
c. I incorporated experiential learning components into my LRW course for the first time this year.	2
d. My LRW course does not include experiential learning components.	9

6. What experiential learning components do you include in your LRW courses?

	2014
a. Client interviews	81
b. In-class negotiations	51
c. In-class mediations	20
d. Oral arguments	141
e. Oral reports to supervising attorneys	88
f. Other	0

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 - 2014 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 (2014): Female—139 (77.7%); Male—40 (22.3%)

Responses of Directors* (2014): Female—107 (79.9%); Male—27 (20.1%)

*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?

	2014				2013				2012				2011			
	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	23	22%	7	28%	25	19%	12	32%	25	22%	11	32%	25	19%	9	26%
Tenure-track	6	6%	4	16%	5	4%	5	13%	9	8%	6	18%	14	11%	5	15%
Contract	35	34%	9	36%	43	33%	9	24%	40	35%	10	29%	50	38%	8	24%
Admin. Primary Resp. LRW	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	1	3%	1	1%	1	3%	2	2%	1	3%
Admin. Primary Resp. not LRW	3	3%	0	0%	3	2%	1	3%	3	3%	1	3%	1	1%	3	9%
Clinical Tenure or Track	23	22%	1	4%	26	20%	2	5%	24	21%	2	6%	18	14%	3	9%
Other	14	13%	3	12%	27	21%	8	21%	13	11%	3	9%	20	15%	5	15%

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

	2014				2013				2012				2011			
	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	45	43%	15	63%	50	41%	20	63%	63	53%	11	32%	52	42%	18	53%
Professor of Legal Writing	25	24%	2	8%	31	26%	3	9%	24	20%	3	9%	24	20%	5	15%
Visiting Professor	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
Clinical Professor	13	13%	4	17%	14	12%	5	16%	14	12%	5	15%	18	15%	5	15%
Lecturer	5	5%	3	13%	4	3%	2	6%	5	4%	2	6%	5	4%	3	9%
Instructor	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	3%	3	3%	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%
Director	62	60%	13	54%	67	55%	18	56%	63	53%	19	56%	64	52%	17	50%
Asst./Assoc. Dean	5	5%	3	13%	5	4%	2	6%	4	3%	0	0%	5	4%	1	3%
Other	15	14%	0	0%	20	17%	1	3%	15	13%	2	6%	19	15%	3	9%
Total *	170 responses from 104 people		40 responses from 24 people		192 responses from 121 people		52 responses from 32 people		191 responses from 119 people		42 responses from 34 people		191		52	

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

NOTE: 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>
2014 Avg. 12-month salary	\$114,789	77% of male avg.	\$148,333
2013 Avg. 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
2014 Total Responses	53		9
2014 Maximum	\$225,000		\$220,000
2014 75%ile	\$127,500		\$181,000
2014 Median	\$109,960		\$155,000
2014 25%ile	\$92,500		\$112,000
2014 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>
2014 Avg. 9-month salary	\$109,700	93% of male avg.	\$117,969
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
2014 Total Responses	41		13
2014 Maximum	\$239,000		\$160,000
2014 75%ile	\$127,800		\$136,500
2014 Median	\$101,000		\$128,600
2014 25%ile	\$85,000		\$96,000
2014 Minimum	\$70,000		\$80,000

Question 49 (with gender breakdown): What is the annual base salary of the director? *All salaries.**

	<i>Female Directors</i>		<i>Male Directors**</i>
2014 Avg. base salary paid	\$112,328	86% of male avg.	\$130,391
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
2014 Total Responses	95		22
2014 Maximum	\$239,000		\$220,000
2014 75%ile	\$129,000		\$155,000
2014 Median	\$105,000		\$130,500
2014 25%ile	\$90,000		\$100,000
2014 Minimum	\$50,000		\$65,000

* Base salaries reported, not accounting for 12 or < 12-month contract differences or other compensation.

** 2011 Report incorrectly reported some of these data, these are the corrected values.

% (of TOTAL responding with annual salary data) who are earning \$100,000 or more.		<i>Female Directors</i>	<i>Male Directors</i>
	2014		60 of 95 = 63%
2013		64 of 105 = 61%	20 of 28 = 71%
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?

	2014				2013				2012				2011			
	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	64	53%	21	62%	61	48%	23	62%	62	50%	23	62%	66	51%	22	65%
Yes, only academic support	2	2%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%
No	42	35%	8		54	42%	10	27%	52	42%	11	30%	55	42%	12	35%
N/A	13	11%	5	15%	11	9%	4	11%	8	6%	3	8%	7	5%	0	0%
Total	121		34		128		37		125		37		130		34	

Question 56 (with gender breakdown): How much additional compensation does the director receive for teaching other than required LRW courses? (9 responses for females, 2 responses for males).

	2014		2013		2012		2011		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Average	\$6,922	111% of male	\$6,250	\$8,300	\$9,167	\$7,763	\$12,500	\$9,107	\$18,167
Lowest	\$3,000	60% of male	\$5,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$4,200	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$5,000
Highest	\$12,500	167% of male	\$7,500	\$12,500	\$15,000	\$12,500	\$17,500	\$18,000	\$32,000

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

	2014				2013				2012				2011			
	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	41	50%	15	79%	44	49%	19	83%	45	49%	19	86%	48	49%	21	88%
Sabbaticals: unpaid	18	22%	7	37%	19	21%	6	26%	18	20%	5	23%	20	20%	4	17%
Leave	42	51%	11	58%	48	53%	12	52%	45	49%	10	45%	51	52%	9	38%
Reduced load	43	52%	11	58%	45	50%	12	52%	47	52%	11	50%	50	51%	9	38%
Other	15	18%	3	16%	18	20%	2	9%	16	18%	1	5%	19	19%	3	13%
TOTAL	169 responses from 82 schools		47 responses from 19 schools		174 responses from 90 schools		51 responses from 23 schools		171 responses from 91 schools		46 responses from 22 schools		188		46	

**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>
2014 Avg. low range	\$71,101	90% of male	\$78,894
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
2014 Lowest in low range	\$48,000	104% of male	\$46,000
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
2014 Highest in low range	\$120,000	83% of male	\$145,000
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>
2014 Avg. high range	\$85,312	85% of male	\$100,009
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
2014 Lowest in high range	\$55,000	120% of male	\$46,000
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
2014 Highest in high range	\$147,500	73% of male	\$202,000
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? [Averages displayed in this table.]

	2014		2013		2012		2011	
	<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	\$100,629	\$133,433	\$99,380	\$124,096	\$96,285	\$120,935	\$97,345	\$115,088
6-10	\$113,063	\$136,167*	\$110,120	\$113,333*	\$110,582	\$106,250*	\$107,809	\$99,250*
11-15	\$122,465	\$133,000*	\$119,104	\$119,600*	\$118,700	\$119,600*	\$112,291	\$135,333
>15	\$128,313	\$121,714	\$127,980	\$120,200	\$127,275	\$111,929	\$126,477	\$114,643
* Based on five responses or fewer.								

Appendix B --- Additional Analysis of 2014 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	2014	30	10	1	1
	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	2014	16	49	3	0
	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	2014	10	35	12	3
	2013	11	34	14	4
	2012	13	27	16	4
	2011	4	19	16	4
	2010	3	20	16	6
Contracts of 2 years	2014	3	9	3	3
	2013	4	8	4	4
	2012	3	7	2	2
	2011	0	1	3	3
	2010	0	3	2	3
Contracts of 1 year	2014	8	23	20	5
	2013	8	23	19	6
	2012	10	21	20	5
	2011	1	5	13	2
	2010	1	5	13	2

Question 65 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	2014	34	\$9,938	6	3
	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	2014	43	\$9,383	10	3
	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	2014	35	\$8,927	18	1
	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	2014	9	\$9,022	7	1
	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	2014	35	\$6,813	19	1
	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 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	2014	34	5	\$2,750	4
	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	2014	45	13	\$2,450	9
	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	2014	39	9	\$2,000	11
	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	2014	7	5	\$833	6
	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	2014	39	7	\$1,600	13
	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 by Question 80

Average of the Responses to:	Year	<i>LRW Faculty Status</i>									
		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	2014	35.9	33.7	42.3	39.9	37.2	35.5	39.4	37.9	40.4	39.5
	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
In-class hours of teaching each week	2014	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.8	4.4	3.6	3.4
	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
Number of major assignments (>=5 pages)	2014	3.1	2.6	3.4	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.3	3.3	2.6
	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
Number of minor assignments	2014	4.1	2.9	4.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.9
	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
Total number of pages of student work per term	2014	1456	1367	1816	1836	1548	1583	1417	1288	1339	1350
	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
Total hours in conference	2014	2104	44.6	40.7	48.4	45.2	48.1	43.7	62.7	47.4	49.1
	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
Total hours preparing major assignments	2014	34.4	33.7	34.2	33.9	34.1	40.6	41.6	39.7	35.3	35.5
	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
Total Hours preparing for class	2014	72.6	64.3	67.8	63.6	67.2	65.3	66.9	59.1	77.6	74.8
	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

Question 65 by Question 82

Appendix C

Participation by School

Law Schools that responded in time for 2014 Survey Report (178 total)

1. American University, Washington College of Law
2. Appalachian School of Law
3. Arizona Summit Law School
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. Brooklyn Law School
11. California Western School of Law
12. Campbell University Dale E. Fowler School of Law
13. Capital University Law School
14. Case Western Reserve University School of Law
15. Catholic University of America
16. Chapman University School of Law
17. Charlotte School of Law
18. Chicago-Kent College of Law, Illinois Institute of Technology
19. Columbia Law School
20. Cornell University Law School
21. Creighton University School of Law
22. Cumberland School of Law – Samford University
23. CUNY School of Law
24. DePaul University College of Law
25. Drake University Law School
26. Drexel University College of Law
27. Duke University School of Law

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

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

98. Texas Tech University School of Law
99. Thomas M. Cooley Law School
100. Thurgood Marshall School of Law
101. Touro College Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law Center
102. Tulane Law School
103. UCLA School of Law
104. University of Akron School of Law
105. University of Alabama School of Law
106. University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law
107. University of Arkansas School of Law
108. University of Arkansas at Little Rock, William H. Bowen School of Law
109. University of Baltimore School of Law
110. University of California at Davis School of Law
111. University of California, Berkeley School of Law
112. University of Chicago Law School
113. University of Cincinnati College of Law
114. University of Connecticut School of Law
115. University of Dayton School of Law
116. University of Denver Sturm College of Law
117. University of Detroit Mercy School of Law
118. University of the District of Columbia David A. Clarke School of Law
119. University of Florida Levin College of Law
120. University of Georgia School of Law
121. University of Illinois College of Law
122. University of Iowa College of Law
123. University of Kansas School of Law
124. University of Kentucky College of Law
125. University of Louisville, Louis D. Brandeis School of Law
126. University of Maine School of Law
127. University of Maryland, Carey School of Law
128. University of Massachusetts School of Law -Dartmouth
129. University of Memphis, Cecil C. Humphreys School of Law
130. University of Miami School of Law
131. University of Michigan Law School
132. University of Minnesota Law School

133. University of Mississippi School of Law
134. University of Missouri School of Law
135. University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law
136. University of Montana School of Law
137. University of Nebraska College of Law
138. University of New Hampshire School of Law
139. University of New Mexico School of Law
140. University of North Carolina School of Law
141. University of North Dakota School of Law
142. University of Oklahoma College of Law
143. University of Oregon School of Law
144. University of Pennsylvania Law School
145. University of Pittsburgh School of Law
146. University of Richmond School of Law
147. University of San Diego School of Law
148. University of San Francisco School of Law
149. University of South Carolina School of Law
150. University of South Dakota School of Law
151. University of Southern California, Gould School of Law
152. University of St. Thomas School of Law (Minnesota)
153. University of Texas School of Law
154. University of Tulsa College of Law
155. University of Virginia School of Law
156. University of Washington School of Law
157. University of Windsor Law
158. University of Wisconsin Law School
159. University of Wyoming College of Law
160. Valparaiso University School of Law
161. Vanderbilt University Law School
162. Vermont Law School
163. Villanova University School of Law
164. Wake Forest University School of Law
165. Washburn University School of Law
166. Washington & Lee University School of Law
167. Washington University School of Law

168. Wayne State University Law School
169. West Virginia University College of Law
170. Western New England University School of Law
171. Western State University College of Law
172. Whittier Law School
173. Widener University School of Law, Harrisburg
174. Widener University School of Law, Wilmington
175. Willamette Univ College of Law
176. William Mitchell School of Law
177. William S. Boyd School of Law -- UNLV
178. Yale Law School