

The data included in the spread sheet provides information from the 2015-2016 academic year on the composition of dean positions in the US Law School industry. The appointments are organized alphabetically by state, and within each state, by school, with a list of the Head Dean and any Assistant and Associate Deans. In addition, profile links, email addresses and background degree information is provided. Certain information is color coded to help identify specific factors (e.g., female deans, post-graduate degrees). We specifically focused on questions of gender, pedigree and level of degrees in relation to state geographies, and we have included some overview of our findings below. There are, of course, a substantial number of additional factors that could be incorporated into the study, and might influence how the data is interpreted: e.g., questions of age, race, sexual orientation, and socio-economic conditions, and so forth. The data was compiled from the 2015-2016 academic year, so there may be some more recent updates that are not incorporated into this study. We apologize for any errors, hope the document is of interest, and grateful for any corrections.

Out of the 207 total ABA accredited law programs, there are approximately 1,020 total deans, associate deans, and assistant deans leading these programs, equating to an average of nearly 5 deans per law program. Duke University consisted of the highest number of dean positions, with the University of Miami (FL) School of Law following closely with 14. Twelve different schools contained only 2 dean positions, including Samford University's Cumberland School of Law in Alabama; Thomas Jefferson School of Law in California; Whittier Law School in California; Southern Illinois School of Law; the University of Maine School of Law; New England Law-Boston; Wayne State University Law School in Michigan; Pennsylvania State University's Dickinson School of Law; Widener University's Harrisburg School of Law in Pennsylvania; the University of South Dakota School of Law;

the University of Houston Law Center in Texas; and Howard University School of Law in Washington, D.C.

Law programs and their leadership remain potentially gendered: women make up only about a third of the total number of law school Deans in the United States, and about a quarter of all Head Deans (57). The state of Mississippi (Mississippi College School of Law and the University of Mississippi School of Law) and the state of Washington (Gonzaga University School of Law, Seattle University School of Law, and the University of Washington School of Law) are the only two states with female Deans in each of their law schools. Conversely, the state of South Carolina (Charleston School of Law and the University Of South Carolina School Of Law) and the state of Utah (Brigham Young University's J. Reuben Clark Law School and the University of Utah's S.J. Quinney College of Law) have all men as the Deans of their law programs. These findings do not take into consideration the states that only have one law program, such as Vermont and South Dakota, who also have males as Deans of their respective law programs. Among Assistant and Associate Deans, the gender difference was relatively slight, with approximately 429 men and 400 women.

It remains no secret that Ivy League schools are generally viewed as some of the most prestigious, best ranked universities worldwide. The term "Ivy League" invokes a certain stigma of academic excellence, difficulty in admissions, and social dominance across the globe. The eight institutions that comprise the Ivy League are as follows: Brown University in Rhode Island, Columbia University in the state of New York, Cornell University in the state of New York, Dartmouth College in the state of New Hampshire, Harvard University in

the state of Massachusetts, the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Princeton University in the state of New Jersey, and Yale University in the state of Connecticut. In addition, certain schools enjoy 'Top Ten' law school status, such as the University of Texas (Austin) and New York University. A significant percentage of deans completed undergraduate, post-graduate or professional degrees at universities with these pedigrees. Of Head Deans, 102 held such degrees (72 men / 26 women), and if accounting for all dean positions, more than 390 degrees. The most successful university, Harvard, boasted 135 Harvard graduates are currently either a law school Dean, Associate Dean, or Assistant Dean today in the United States. Of other Ivy League institutions, Yale University comes in closely behind with 110 graduates in some law school dean position. The numbers drop quickly: Columbia University with 40, Princeton University and Cornell University both with 29, the University of Pennsylvania with 25, Brown University with 12, and Dartmouth University with 10 graduates. Outside of the Ivy League tables, 56 graduates in any dean position completed degrees with New York University; 50 graduates from Stanford University, and 37 graduates from UC Berkeley. In total, these three institutions alone have produced 143 total degrees that were attained by the current law school leadership in the U.S.

A significant number of law school dean positions are occupied by graduates of a post-graduate or other professional qualification. 17 Head Deans held a doctorate or equivalent degree, and 44 Head Deans held a Masters or LLM degree. 307 Assistant and Associate Deans held a SJD, PhD, LLM or Master degree. Foreign degrees were more rare, with only 7 Head Deans graduating programs outside the United States.

Any number of other factors could be analyzed, and it is possible that certain missing factors would alter any reflections from the set out data: race, sexual orientation, age, socio-economic background, and so forth. To extent we might reflect, however, on the information before us... Women continue to be substantially under-represented at the highest levels of leadership, though we find that differences are significantly less pronounced at Assistant and Associate Dean positions, and women do not seem under additional pressure to hold a post-graduate degree or to graduate from one of the designated prestigious universities. The most important qualification for a dean position seems to be the ranking/reputation of the university, especially (but not restricted to) the JD level. While there are some dean positions (especially non-Head Dean appointments) with graduates of foreign degrees, this is uncommon and are unaccompanied by a US-based degree. Most degrees come from the humanities and social sciences.