

## SCHOOL OF LAW BLUEPRINT FOR ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE AY 2016-17

### I. Executive Summary

#### (1) Academic Dashboard Targets

Because the School of Law enrolls only post-baccalaureate students and because legal scholarship does not typically rely on external grant funding, most of the eight elements of the University Academic Dashboard are either inapplicable to the School of Law or do not provide an effective quality comparison with other law schools. However, at least some of the University Dashboard elements are easily translated into law school equivalents.

The School of Law uses the following elements for the Law School Academic Dashboard, selected to provide the best objective indicators available of the School of Law's performance as compared with peer and peer aspirant schools. Each reflects a University performance parameter, as indicated in italics.

- (1) Median entering full-time student LSAT scores; (*quality of students*)
- (2) Number of full-time J.D. students; (*enrollment*)
- (3) Student-faculty ratio; (*quality of the academic experience*)
- (4) Bar passage rate of graduates taking the bar exam for the first time in the state in which the largest percentage of graduates take the bar exam; (*outcome measure*)
- (5) Annual per capita average of faculty publications authored by full-time tenured and tenure-track faculty and published in top-50 law reviews or top-five specialty journals within a field (as defined by the Washington and Lee University Law School annual rankings of legal journals). (*scholarship productivity and quality*)

The attached charts indicate performance of the School of Law in each regard. Although these are useful measures, we emphasize that they are not exclusive measures of the quality of the School of Law, its students, or its faculty. The School of Law's 2017 U.S. News ranking is 92, a slight improvement over last year's ranking of 94.

#### (2) Key Performance Parameters

**Teaching excellence:** The School of Law's comprehensive re-accreditation self-study in 2015 focused heavily on competency development and student engagement. The on-going hiring of excellent classroom teachers, and changes in curriculum to emphasize the skills and knowledge needed for transition into practice, indicate progress in this regard.

**Faculty research:** The self-study addressed steps to assist faculty and encourage sustainable scholarship quality and productivity consistent with the University parameter. Faculty continue to publish books for major University presses and major casebooks. Faculty are invited regularly to present papers at well-respected law schools. The respect given by other academics to South Carolina faculty for their scholarship is a significant indicator of progress, along with the number of books and articles published in major law reviews.

**Service:** A section of the self-study focused on professional and community service of faculty, staff, and students. Law School faculty and students continue to serve in major leadership roles in the ABA and the Association of American Law Schools. They are active in national and state law reform projects regarding non-profit organizations, commercial law, and probate law. Faculty also are involved in key state and local advisory and service roles, advancing the service parameter of the University. The Center on Professionalism has a significant presence in the national discussion of mentoring and the impact of technology on future delivery of legal services.

## **II. Meeting Academic Dashboard Targets**

### University Academic Dashboard

The School of Law contributes directly to only three of the University's eight Academic Dashboard Components: Student-Faculty Ratio, Research Expenditures, and Faculty Productivity. The hiring of additional faculty has improved the student-faculty ratio within the School of Law in each of the past three years. A number of other schools have achieved greater ratio reductions than ours through major cuts in their student populations. The Children's Law Center continues to be the School of Law's primary contributor to overall University research expenditures, and a new director is being hired to lead the Center and expand its research mission. Faculty continue to seek prestigious appointments such as Fulbright Awards, and the School is committed to encouraging those efforts. The Law School is aggressively nominating faculty for awards, in an effort to build recognition leading to increased future consideration of our faculty for major national awards.

### School of Law Academic Dashboard

#### **(1) Median entering full-time student LSAT scores**

One of the most critical concerns is the impact of the smaller national applicant pool on our entering class credentials. As of March 4, 2016, the total number of applicants is up 3.5% from the same time in 2015. Although this is encouraging, the median LSAT scores and undergraduate GPAs of the pool are almost identical to last year. Other schools are competing aggressively for students through awards of significant scholarship funding. South Carolina is at a significant competitive disadvantage in that regard and must attract students for other reasons. There is reason to be concerned that the current U.S. News ranking and the lack of adequate scholarship funds is hurting recruitment of students with strong academic records who have other law school options. Applications were processed more quickly this year in an effort to give strong applicants a quick decision, and faculty have been calling all admitted students this year to personally recruit them to USC.

In an effort to overcome these difficulties and introduce prospective students to our law school, a half-day admitted-students program is offered in March. Academic initiatives made possible by the hiring of new faculty, as well as strong employment numbers, and national recognition of our school as a top value in a national publication have positioned the school to better address concerns of prospective students about employment after law school and to assure students of the opportunity to engage in specific areas of academic inquiry.

#### **(2) Number of full-time J.D. students**

A number of schools have responded to the diminished applicant pool by shrinking their entering class (so as to maintain entering statistics) and relying more heavily on transfer students to recover lost income. We adopted a different long-term strategy to maintain our class size, even at the cost of some short-term deterioration of entering statistics. Given our current

resources and our goals as a flagship state university, we anticipate remaining at our current enrollment size for the near future.

**(3) Student-faculty ratio**

This element is discussed under the sub-heading for University Academic Dashboard. It has become difficult to ensure reliable comparisons between schools since the ABA no longer calculates a number independently and the number now used is a self-calculated number reported by U.S. News. For many schools, the self-reported numbers have been much lower than the prior ABA calculated ratio.

**(4) Bar passage rate of graduates taking the bar exam for the first time in the state in which the largest percentage of graduates take the bar exam**

The South Carolina bar passage rate of our graduates continues to fluctuate, generally in the low-to-mid 80% range. Among May 2015 graduates taking the July 2015 South Carolina bar exam, the pass rate was 81.3%. Equivalent numbers from the three prior years were 81%, 88%, and 80% from July 2012 to July 2014 respectively. The overall state pass rate for all exam takers (regardless of school) was 69.17 % in July 2012, 76.38% in July 2013, 71.07% in July 2014, and 71.53% in July 2015. A full-time staff member at the School of Law provides a semester-long voluntary program designed to assist third-year students in preparing for the bar exam.

**(5) Annual per capita average of faculty publications authored by full-time tenured and tenure-track faculty and published in top-50 law reviews or top-five specialty journals within a field (as defined by the Washington and Lee University Law School annual rankings of legal journals)**

It remains difficult to identify a single reliable measure of scholarship quality and quantity. Difficulties arise both in acquiring equivalent data from other law schools and in ensuring that the parameters chosen provide an appropriate measure of productivity. In 2015, we gathered data from three other SEC law schools, Mississippi, Kentucky, and LSU, the latter two of which we include as peer law schools. Our full-time faculty is slightly larger in number, but comparable to each of the other schools. South Carolina faculty authored 9 books, compared with 2 at Mississippi and none at LSU. Kentucky book numbers are not available. USC law faculty authored 23 articles in 2015, 11 of which were placed in top-50 overall or top-5 specialty journals. Mississippi, Kentucky, and LSU totaled 19, 11, and 13 published articles respectively, with 12, 2, and 4 being in top journals. Several very productive faculty have been working on books over the past two years, rather than writing law review articles. Associate Dean Miller has continued “works in progress” luncheons and has worked closely with faculty to assist in their publication efforts. New faculty receive senior mentors, and the School of Law has encouraged and funded faculty travel to speak at other schools and develop national reputations.

### III. Law School Goals and Contribution to the University's Key Performance Parameters

#### *Goal 1*

**Provide a rich curriculum with opportunities for students to develop a wide range of professional competencies, adequately advise students regarding the competencies needed, and develop a range of assessments evaluating student achievement of various competencies. Provides faculty with adequate support and opportunity to engage in robust scholarship production. [Teaching Excellence, Scholarship Reputation and Productivity]**

#### *Progress to Date:*

- Hired three tenure-track assistant professors (all white female) to teach two new clinics and enhance our environmental law program
- Expanded the one-week KickStart program to include all entering students in 2016
- Maintained professionally run 1L voluntary tutoring program and expanded 3L voluntary bar-preparation program
- Continued a “speed-advisement” program to bring faculty advisement services to the student public spaces and encourage student use of advisement services
- The Associate Dean for Faculty Development continued regular programs at which faculty share works in progress and faculty have increased their sharing of works in progress for collegial feedback
- In 2015, faculty published 11 articles in top-50 journals or top-five specialty journals by field, in addition to nine books
- Required and reviewed summer research proposals and progress reports to ensure faculty production from summer stipends
- Created additional capstone courses to enhance the transition to practice
- Hired a new externship director after departure of prior director

#### *Plans for Upcoming Year:*

- Enhance coordination and enhance the number of clinics, capstones, externships, and other upper-level courses providing students with practical learning experiences
- Grow experiential learning opportunities to ensure all graduates have at least 6 credit hours of experiential courses
- Make decision whether to proceed with a third-year program in Greenville
- Continue online legal writing course as a pilot for larger scale development of on-line courses
- Better integrate faculty participation in the student academic success program
- More fully integrate competency evaluation into 1L and upper-level curriculum

#### *Goal 2*

**Implement a clear strategic plan for increasing both the quality and quantity of the first-year applicant pool and enhancing the yield rate for matriculation of admitted applicants. For Fall 2016 admission, receive completed applications from not less than 75% of the total number of persons who register with the Law School Admission Council, identify themselves as South Carolina residents, and have an LSAT score of at least 155. [Service to State, Sustainability]**

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**Progress to Date:**

- Faculty approved a reaccreditation self-study drafted by faculty and staff and addressing plans to meet admissions challenges
- Hired an additional associate director of admissions to enhance student recruitment
- Applications received thus far from 67% of those meeting criteria standard as set forth in goal, compared to 64% at this time last year
- Utilized modelling software and continued to evaluate its predictive value when allocating limited scholarship resources
- Contacted all potential applicants who had registered with LSAC and met certain criteria, encouraging them to apply to South Carolina
- Attended major regional and national events and visited individual colleges within the region to provide information about South Carolina
- Continued to offer Richland One Middle School Pipeline Project
- Well-trained student ambassador contact with prospective students

**Plans for Upcoming Year:**

- Hire an energetic new Director of Admissions with strong recruitment and enrollment management skills
- Focus recruitment on selected schools with good quality graduates and students likely to have an interest in South Carolina
- Build personal relationships with pre-law advisors and pre-law organizations at schools in region
- Reinforce faculty and alumni contact with admitted students
- Continue to make prospective students aware of our areas of curricular strength
- Continue to develop accuracy of modelling outcomes
- Develop range of printed materials highlighting aspects of academics and student life
- Continue to have scholarship endowment growth as top development priority

**Goal 3**

**For all 2016 graduates, achieve an employment rate 9 months after graduation of not less than 75% in full-time, long-term jobs requiring bar passage. [Service to Profession, Sustainability]**

**Progress to Date:**

- For class of 2014, 65% of all graduates were employed in full-time, long-term jobs requiring bar passage, which was 55th best in the nation. Final 2015 numbers are not yet available.
- Ranked 49 out of more than 200 law schools in *National Law Journal* survey regarding percentage of 2015 graduates hired by top-100 law firms
- Continued a separate interview day for employers in Charleston
- Appointments with all 1L students in first semester to discuss individual career goals, competencies needed to achieve those goals, and services available through career services office

**Plans for Upcoming Year:**

- Develop new relationships with 20 mid-sized to large-sized out-of-state law firms not currently interviewing on campus, offering to make law students available for video interviews
- Develop new relationships with at least 10 additional judges in North Carolina and Georgia regarding the availability of South Carolina graduates for judicial clerkships

**Goal 4**

**Grow existing non-tuition revenue streams and develop additional sources of funding for the academic programs of the School of Law. [Sustainability]**

**Progress to Date:**

- Have begun implementation of summer school program in coastal law and development in Charleston for Summer 2017 with majority of students to be drawn from other accredited schools
- Determined that inadequate faculty support existed for proposed LL.M. in business law for international students
- Strong development performance has raised new private funds, primarily directed to unrestricted account or endowed and unendowed scholarship accounts
- Alumni giving percentage for FY 2016 likely to be 9%

**Plans for Upcoming Year:**

- Increase alumni percentage giving annually to the School of Law to 10% in FY 2017
- Develop plans for an on-line, post-J.D. certificate program, including likely use of non-tenure-track instructors

**Goal 5**

**Increase programmatic efforts of the Rule of Law Collaborative with goal of creating a body of work to support grant funding for a Center. [Scholarship Reputation, Service to State, Nation and World]**

**Progress to Date:**

- The School of Law supports faculty participation in the Rule of Law Collaborative; Professor Joel Samuels serves as director of the Rule of Law Collaborative
- The School is working to help identify and recruit private donors for the Collaborative and its facilities

**Plans for Upcoming Year:**

- Continue to actively support and provide assistance to the Collaborative as needed or requested

## FIVE-YEAR GOALS

### *Goal 1*

**Significantly elevate the national stature of the School of Law while fulfilling the Law School's public mission within the State of South Carolina. [Service and Scholarship Reputation]**

- Achieve annual faculty placement of 15-20 articles in top-50 law reviews or top-five specialty journals within a field (as defined by Washington and Lee Law School annual rankings of Journals) (or equivalent success in book placements with major law publishers). In 2015, 11 of 23 articles met the threshold and faculty published nine books.
- Help to establish a nationally recognized, endowed University Rule of Law Center; obtain approval of and fully implement a nationally recognized concentration in Children's Law involving the Children's Law Center. (Latter Goal Achieved in 2014)
- Develop a unified marketing and communications strategy for the School of Law. In 2015 adopted marketing tag of "Leading the Way" focusing on leadership and accomplishments of alumni, faculty, and students.
- Encourage active faculty leadership in professional and academic associations or in similar professional service activities related to their field of expertise. In 2015-16, several faculty chair national committees of AALS and ABA.
- Develop a schedule for national and regional conferences in the new law school facility.

### *Goal 2*

**Fully staff a curriculum that meets core needs; provides each student with a clinic, practicum, or externship opportunity while in law school; and provides greater depth of study in children's law, business counseling and entrepreneurship, environmental law, rule of law, and professional leadership. [Teaching Excellence, Service to State and Profession]**

- As hiring of 10 new tenured or tenure-track full-time faculty is completed, departing and retiring faculty will continue be replaced by strong teaching and research faculty, possibly including some non-tenure track positions. In 2015 hired two clinical faculty and an environmental law professor.
- Additional tax faculty are a hiring priority, as are additional capstone courses and externships.

### *Goal 3*

**Construction (begun in 2014) and occupation (2017) of new law school building designed to enhance academic programs and reputation; raise \$5 million in new gifts and pledges for scholarship endowment in addition to annual scholarship contributions. [Sustainability]**

### *Goal 4*

**Develop entrepreneurial post-J.D. or community education programs. [Sustainability, Service to State, and Profession]**

### *Goal 5*

**Develop a clear, comprehensive strategic plan for future development of the School of Law. [Sustainability]**

#### **IV. Proposed Use of Additional Resources/Reduction in Program**

The School of Law has a strong financial plan that has assumed the continued availability of carry-forward funds for operating costs until those funds are reduced to an acceptable budget contingency at the end of the five-year planning cycle. Budgeting is being managed carefully to ensure that spending is maintained at levels that allow for a paced reduction of the carry forward and a balanced budget thereafter. Budget planning also anticipates the creation of a new academic program (likely on-line) to create additional revenue by the end of the five-year budget period, ensuring a balanced budget thereafter, although the financial implications of any such program are not yet reflected in the school's five-year financial plan.

A new revenue-producing program may require the hiring of two non-tenure track faculty and a program staff director for one year before the program begins to produce revenue. A one-time adjustment in the University's share of revenue in the first revenue-producing year of the program may be requested to offset that initial cost.

Given the importance of improved rankings for the law school, some continued leeway is needed to accept a class of up to 5% less than the target of 210 in years where that reduction is necessary to allow the school to maintain a particular LSAT median.

The current budget contemplates a slow reduction in the School's reliance on the 4% funding for scholarships. Additional revenue that would allow the continued use of the full 4% would be used to maintain and enhance student recruitment.

Any other additional resources would be utilized to expand the academic assistance program for students to improve academic success and bar exam preparation, to increase the number of simulated practice experiences (capstone courses) for third-year students, and to increase our budget for marketing and recruitment of new students.

A cut in resources would likely result in a decision not to fill one or more faculty positions upon retirements, a decision not to continue to rehire emeritus faculty on a contract basis for teaching, a reduction in library acquisitions, and, if necessary, a reduction in the amount of "A" funds used for student scholarship support. If necessary, one or more existing staff positions would be eliminated.

**APPENDIX A  
 Resources Needed**

<b>Goal No.: 2016-17 Goal 1; Five-Year Goal 2</b>			
<b>Type of Resource</b>	<b>Existing</b>	<b>Additional</b>	<b>Strategy</b>
Tenure Track Faculty	Replace Retiring Faculty		To fill critical needs in tax strategic areas of focus; recruit new director of clinics

<b>Goal No.: 2016-17 Goal 4; Five Year Goal 2</b>			
<b>Type of Resource</b>	<b>Existing</b>	<b>Additional</b>	<b>Strategy</b>
Part-Time Fellows to Work with Center	\$250,000 private funds already pledged		To enhance reputation and encourage student entrepreneurship
Adjunct Faculty	Operating funds saved as senior faculty retire	Solicited annual or endowed contributions	Create new capstone courses with 3 adjunct faculty at \$5,000 each

<b>Goal No.: Five-Year Goal 4</b>			
<b>Type of Resource</b>	<b>Existing</b>	<b>Additional</b>	<b>Strategy</b>
2 Non-tenure track Faculty; staff program director		Income from Certificate Program Tuition	Identify program with need that fits our areas of strength; hire staff director, then faculty

**APPENDIX B  
 Benchmarking Information**

**Top-10 Public Law Schools.** In March 2016, the top-ten (and ties) public law schools as ranked by *U.S. News and World Report* were as follows (the parenthetical number indicates the school's overall ranking among all law schools, public or private):

- University of Virginia (tied for 8)
- University of California-Berkeley (Boalt Hall) (tied for 8)
- University of Michigan (tied for 8)
- University of Texas (15)

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UCLA (17)

University of Iowa (20)

University of Minnesota (22)

Arizona State University (tied for 25)

Indiana University-Bloomington (tied for 25)

University of Alabama (tied for 28)

University of California-Irvine (tied for 28)

***Peer Law Schools.*** The School of Law has selected the following peer law schools by considering the following factors: (1) peer institutions of the University; (2) connection with a major public research university; and (3) number of full-time J.D. students enrolled. (The parenthetical indicates the school's March 2016 *U.S. News* ranking.)

University of Kentucky (tied for 60)

University of Missouri-Columbia (tied for 65)

University of Kansas (tied for 65)

Louisiana State University (tied for 82)

University of Tennessee (tied for 65)

**APPENDIX C**  
**Top Strengths and Important Recent Accomplishments**

1. We now offer a rich range of curricular offerings, especially with the hiring of two new clinical faculty and a third environmental law faculty member in Fall 2016. We are starting a unique summer coastal law program with emphasis on coastal development, offshore energy, and climate change. New capstone courses and renewed emphasis on clinical education and skills training place the School of Law near or in the vanguard of curriculum reform nationally. Our students also have unique access to educational opportunities at the National Advocacy Center.
2. Faculty have recently published books or are under contract with major nationally and internationally recognized academic presses (e.g., NYU, Oxford, Cambridge) and are authoring major national casebooks in several fields.
3. University investment in the School, including the new law school building under construction, has attracted high quality new and lateral faculty hires. Retention of existing faculty has been stable for several years.
4. Graduates are in positions of national leadership in the profession, including leadership of the American Bar Association (2014-15), the National Conference of Bar presidents (2015-16), the American Board of Trial Advocates (2015-16), and the American College of Trial Attorneys (2015-16), raising the profile of the School.
5. Without dropping in U.S. News rankings, the law school has resisted a national trend by other law schools who have reduced their student body size and raised tuition to compensate for lost tuition in order to protect their rankings. In other rankings by various publications, our school is 55<sup>th</sup> nationally in rate of employment of 2014 graduates in full-time, long-term jobs requiring a JD; 49<sup>th</sup> nationally in percentage of 2015 graduates placed in top-100 law firms nationally; 7<sup>th</sup> nationally in percentage of recent graduates placed in state judicial clerkships; and a “Top-20 Best Value” law school.
6. School has maintained national leadership in lawyer mentoring.
7. School has an energized and engaged student body; expanded career services efforts have enhanced individual counseling and assistance for students in their job search.
8. School remains a national leader in pro bono student volunteer opportunities, with expanding pro bono offerings for students in the community.
9. Law students serve as the editorial board of one of the nation’s most widely circulated law reviews, the American Bar Association Real Property, Trust & Estate Law Journal.
10. We have improved significantly our course and extracurricular opportunities at the intersection of law and technology.

**APPENDIX D**  
**Weaknesses and Plans to Address Needs**

1. *Shrinking National Applicant Pool* – We are in the process of hiring a new admissions director, who must have strengths and experience in enrollment management, strong recruitment skills, and an ability to understand the unique opportunities offered at South Carolina. We have developed marketing materials and have enhanced our web and social media presence to make potential students aware of the opportunities available at South Carolina and to publicize favorable hiring and bar passage information. The new director must be able to use analytic tools effectively to predict yields more efficiently. He or she must have a sense of urgency in this mission. Major scholarship donations have been solicited and promised, but additional funds remain a *critical* need.
2. *Low National Ranking: Impact on Student and Employer Recruitment* – Since 2012, the law school has progressed in US News rankings from 109 to 92. We advanced two positions from a ranking of 94 last year. Some peer schools have moved forward and others have slipped backwards in the same period. Improved reputation among academic peers and among lawyers and judges contributed to the improvement this year. A communications director hired in 2013 is working aggressively within available resources to establish a clear identity for the school. We are encouraging faculty leadership in national academic and professional organizations to raise the School’s profile.
3. *Condition of Facility* – Construction of the new facility began in Fall 2014 and is on schedule for occupancy in May 2017.
4. *Lack of Communications Strategy* – We have upgraded our social media presence and have upgraded our web site prior to University conversion in order to improve communications with prospective students, current students, and alumni. We have developed a semi-annual alumni magazine and have hired a part-time annual giving director to enhance contact with alumni. National marketing efforts to academic audiences have focused on announcements of major conferences, symposia, and hiring. Among potential students, we must reverse a common misperception that our students are not able to obtain jobs outside of South Carolina, and we will market aggressively the statistical information that we are in the top quartile of all law schools in placement of graduates at top-100 law firms.
5. *Bar Passage Rate* – A full-time staff professional manages academic assistance and provides voluntary bar preparation assistance. Comparatively, our South Carolina bar exam passage rate remains well above the state average, but we should expect a higher absolute rate of bar passage for our graduates. The state has recently announced it will move to a nationally administered Uniform Bar Examination in February 2017, which we hope will provide a better opportunity to measure the performance of our graduates as compared to bar exam takers nationally.

**APPENDIX E**  
**Statistical Data for School of Law**

**1. Number of Entering Freshmen**

Not Applicable

**2. Freshman Retention Rate**

Not Applicable

**3. Sophomore Retention Rate**

Not Applicable

**4. Number of Majors Enrolled:**

First Professional\*

Fall 2012	648
Fall 2013	621
Fall 2014	621
Fall 2015	620

\* In some years, data retained by Law School and reported to ABA differs, apparently due to differing reporting dates

**5. Number of Entering First Professional Students and Median LSAT:**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>LSAT</u>
Fall 2012	213	157
Fall 2013	209	155
Fall 2014	212	155
Fall 2015	199	154

**6. Number of Graduates:**

First Professional

Fall 2014	6
Spring 2015	194
Summer 2015	4

**7. 4-year, 5-year, 6-year Graduation Rates**

Not Applicable

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**8. Total Credit Hours Generated by Unit Regardless of Major:**

Fall 2014	9,189
Spring 2015	9,109
Summer 2015	584

**9. Percent of credit hours by undergraduate major taught by faculty with highest terminal degree**

Not Applicable

**10. Percent of credit hours by undergraduate major taught by full-time faculty**

Not Applicable

**11. Number of Faculty\***

	<u>Fall 2013</u>	<u>Fall 2014</u>	<u>Fall 2015</u>
<b>Department of Legal Studies</b>			
Tenured/Tenure Track			
Professor	17	17	19
Associate Professor	16	11	8
Assistant Professor	2	7	7
Non-Tenure Track Legal Writing			
Instructors (Full-Time)	7	7	7*
Other Non-Tenure Track (Full-Time)	1	1	1
Adjunct	22	27	28
<b>Department of Clinical Legal Studies</b>			
Tenured/Tenure Track			
Professor	1	1	0
Associate Professor	3	2	2
Assistant Professor	1	1	2
<b>Law Library</b>			
Tenured/Tenure Track			
Law Librarian	7	7	7

\*As reported by School of Law; Office of Institutional Research & Assessment reports only 5

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**12. Current number and change in the number of tenure-track and tenured faculty from underrepresented minority groups from FY 2014.**

	<b>Fall 2015</b>	<b>Change Fall 14/Fall15</b>
Black or African/American	2	None
Asian	3	+1
Two or More races	1	None
Female	13	+1

Note: 3 offers of tenure-track positions beginning in 2016 have been accepted. All are female.

**APPENDIX F**  
**Statistical Research Data for School of Law**

Total External Award Funding FY 15: \$4,264,229

Children's Law Center \$ 4,264,229

Sources of Funding:

Federal: \$3,948,849

State: \$ 225,000

Philanthropy \$ 90,380

Information from <http://sam.research.sc.edu/awards.html>

# SCHOOL OF LAW

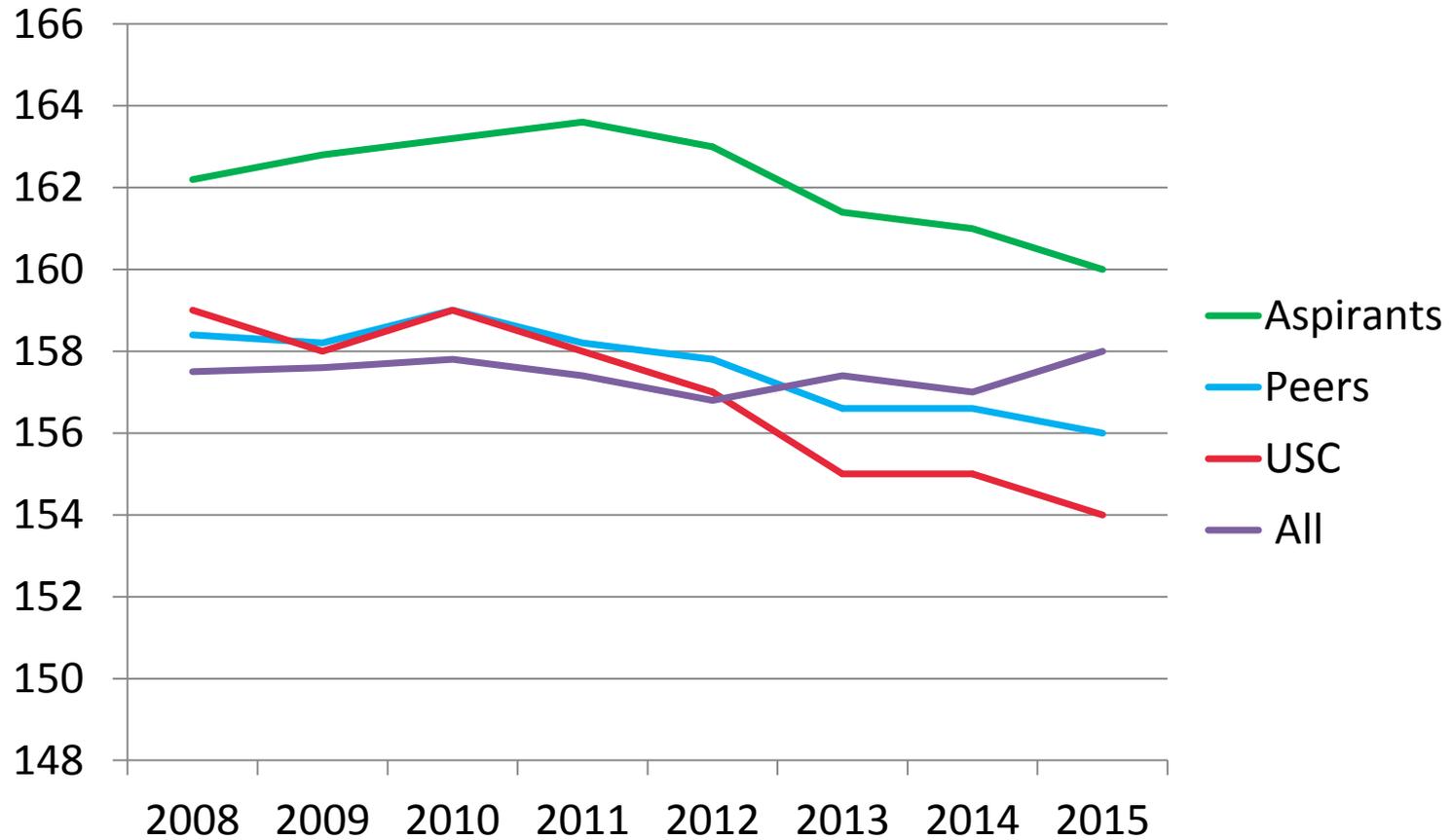
## Peer Aspirant Law Schools

University of Maryland  
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill  
University of Georgia  
University of Alabama  
The Ohio State University

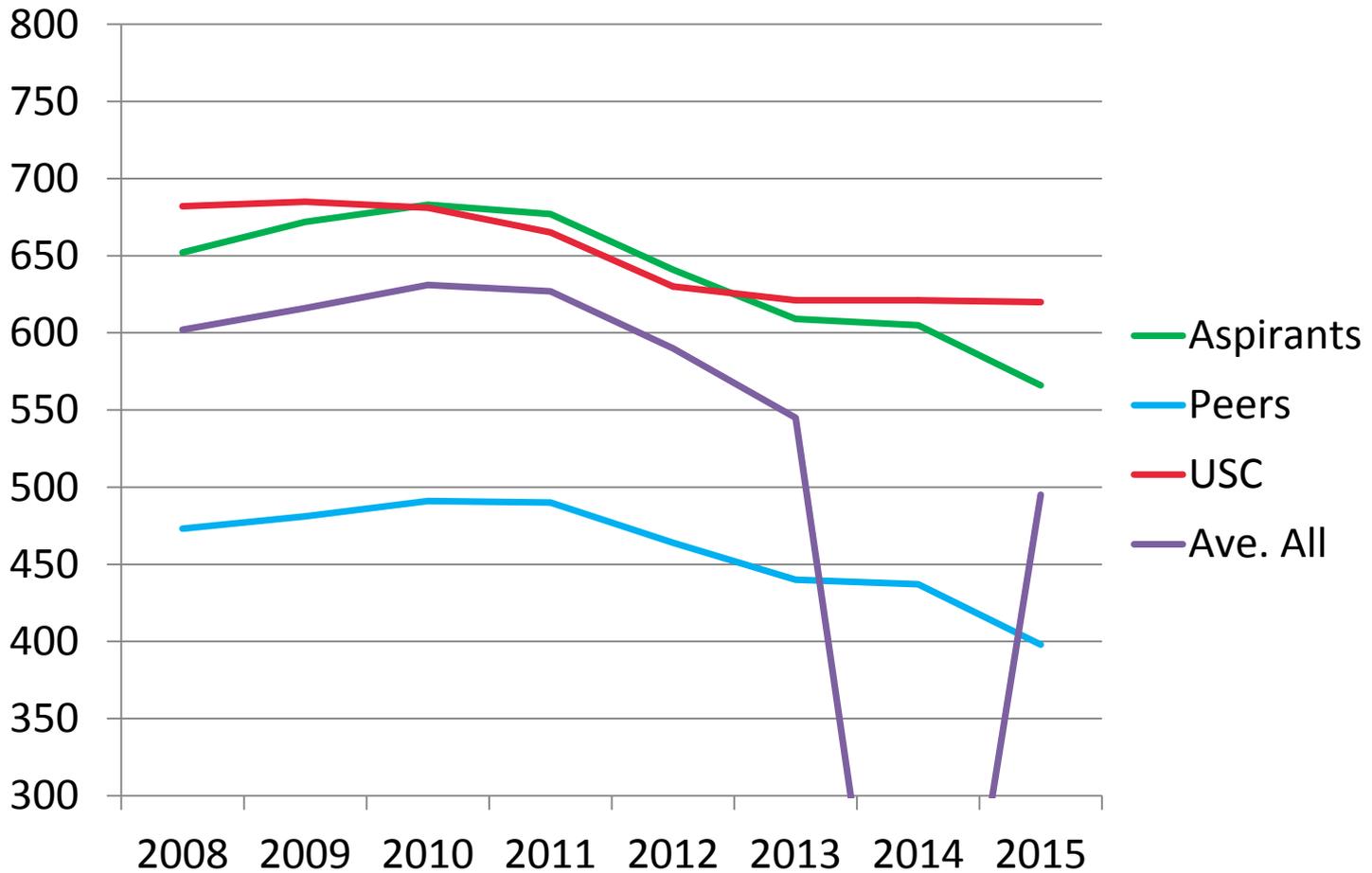
## Peer Law Schools

University of Kentucky  
University of Tennessee  
University of Missouri-Columbia  
Louisiana State University  
University of Kansas

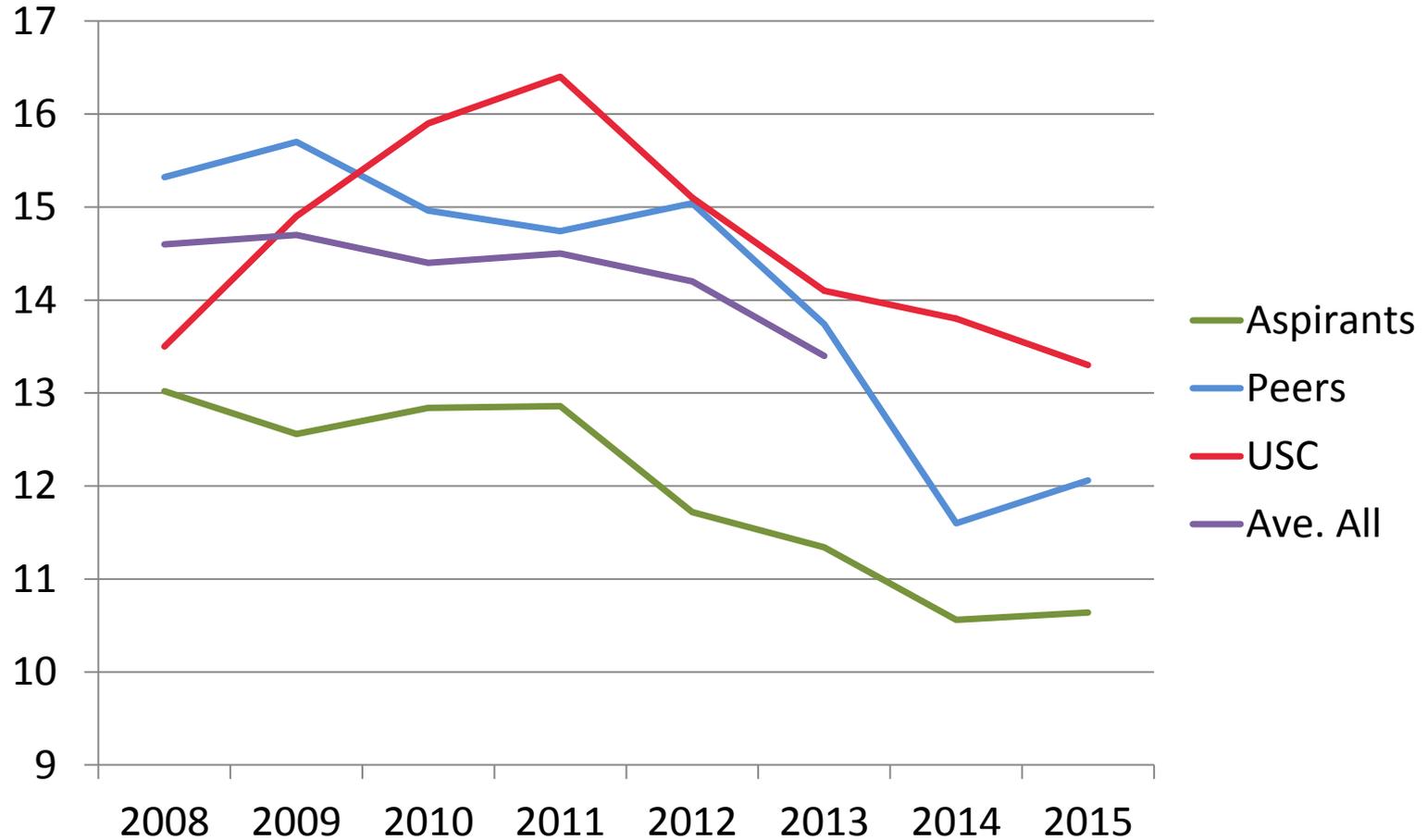
# No. 1: Median Entering-Class LSAT



# No. 2: Total Fulltime JD Enrollment



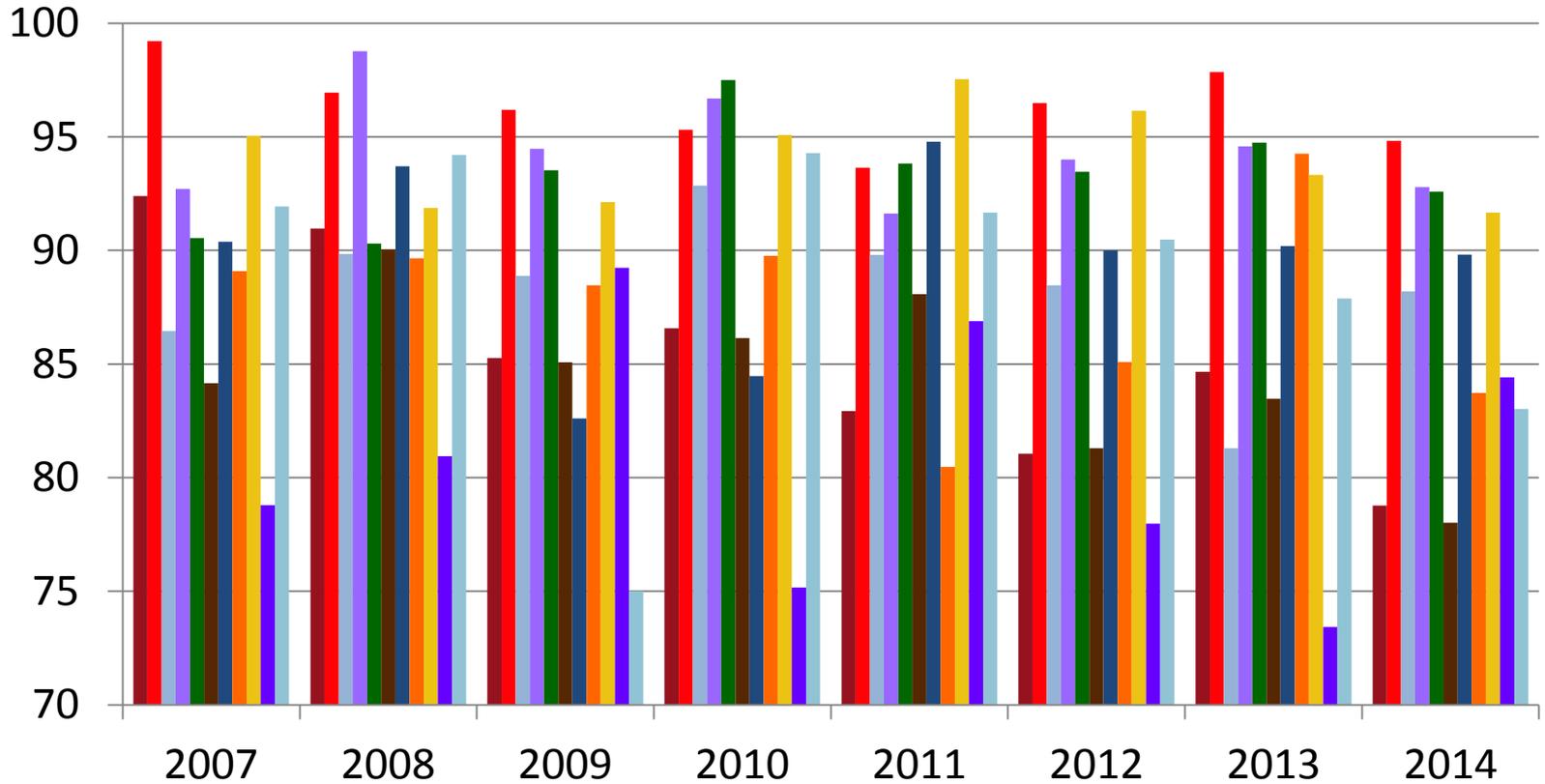
# No. 3: Student-Faculty Ratio



# Bar Passage Rate

This number reflects the school's bar passage rate in the state with the most graduates of that school taking the exam.

# No. 4: Bar Passage Rate

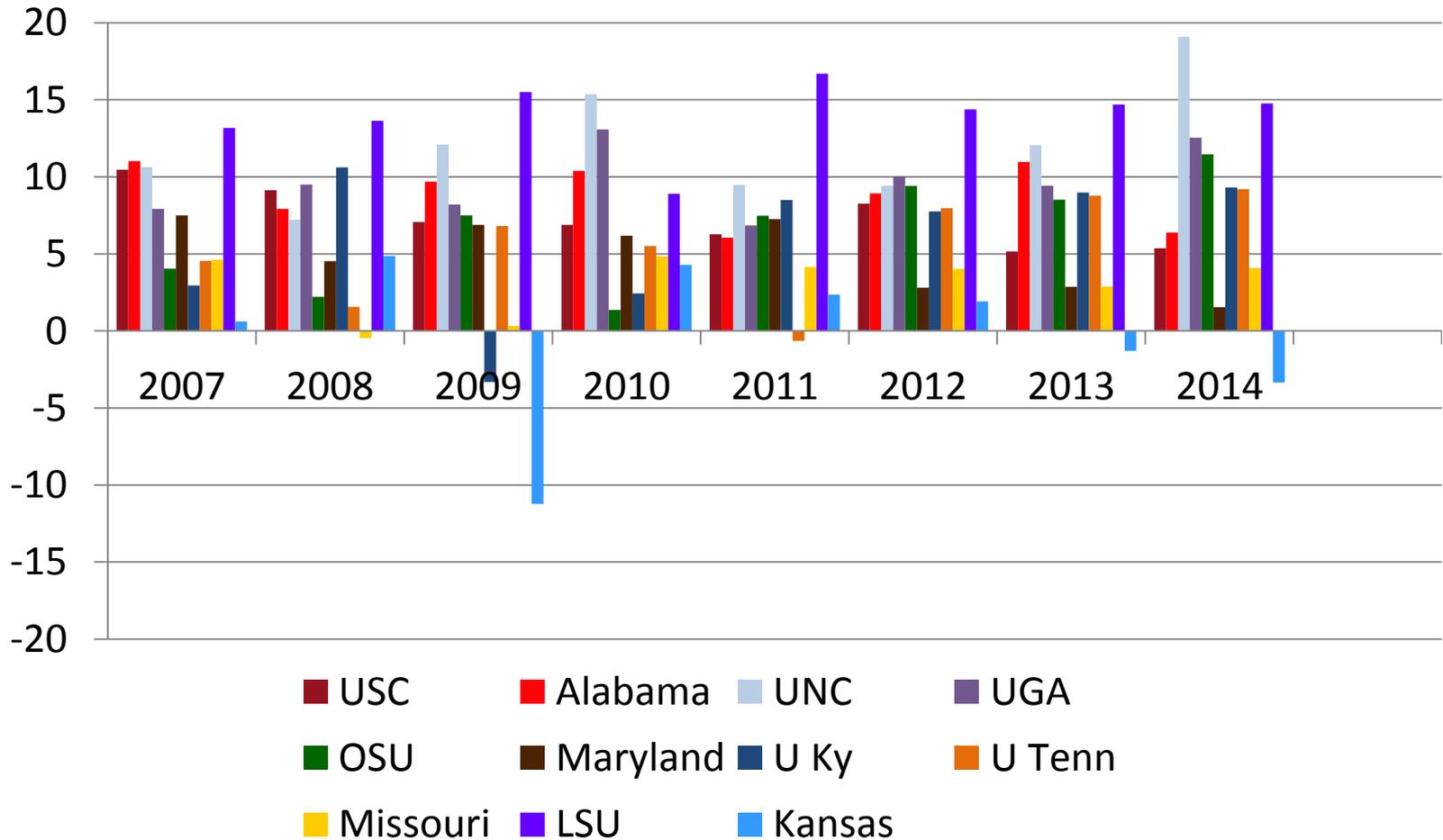


- USC
  Alabama
  UNC
  UGA
  OSU
  Maryland
- U Ky
  U Tenn
  Missouri
  LSU
  Kansas

# Bar Passage Rate Differential to State Average

This number reflects the difference between the school's bar passage rate in the state with the most graduates of that school taking the exam and the overall bar passage rate in that state.

# No. 4: Bar Passage Rate Differential to State Average



# No. 5: Publications in Top-50 Law Reviews and Top-5 Specialty Journals

