

JD Enrollment of Law Schools for the 4 Quarters of Super-Lawyers Rank
Enrollment

Rank	N	Mean	SD
Top 1/4	45	964.87	366.55
2nd 1/4	45	756.96	283.86
3rd 1/4	45	687.53	287.55
Bottom 1/4	45	568.40	528.31

Analysis of variance for above data: $F = 8.63$ ($df = 3, 176$; $p < .0001$)

Thus, it is clear that average rank varies with enrollment. On average, schools with larger JD enrollments have lower ranks (i.e., they have more graduates who have acquired “Super Lawyer” status).

The Spearman rank-order correlation between enrollment and Super-Lawyer rank for all law schools included in the Super Lawyers survey is $-.51$ ($N = 180$, $p < .0001$).

The relationship differs within the four quarters of Super-Lawyer rank, as shown by the below Spearman rho coefficients between enrollment and Super-Lawyer rank. The correlation in the top quarter is like that in the total group. But there is essentially no relationship in the 2nd and 3rd quarters, where enrollment is less variable (see SDs in above table), and there is a non-significant trend toward the opposite direction in the bottom quarter.

Rank	N	rho	p
Top 1/4	45	-.44	.003
2nd 1/4	45	-.08	.58
3rd 1/4	45	.02	.90
Bottom 1/4	45	.23	.12

From Alfred Brophy’s post, “Super Lawyer Rankings and Law School Size,” at www.thefacultyounge.org