

# RANKING LEGAL PUBLICATIONS: THE ISRAELI INTER-UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE REPORT

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## I. Introduction

### **The Challenges of Evaluating Academic Publications**

Evaluating academic publications is a never-ending challenge. Such evaluation is an integral part of internal hiring, promotion, and tenure procedures, as well as external funding decisions and institutional rankings. The proper way to evaluate academic publications has been the subject of fierce debate across disciplines.

The traditional method for academic evaluation is the specific review of each scholarly work, assessing its originality, rigor, significance, etc. in light of relevant disciplinary criteria. Known as “peer review,” this method is still the dominant model

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of assessment by academic journals and funding institutions. It is also used in various research quality assessment systems, most notably the UK Research Evaluation Framework (REF).<sup>1</sup> However, peer review is rather costly, often difficult to perform, and might be subjective and biased.

These concerns have generated an increased interest in the use of quantitative indicators for research evaluation. Impact factor ("IF"), the mean citation count of items published in journals over the preceding two years, has become particularly salient in this context.<sup>2</sup> IF and other metrics influence promotion decisions, grant allocations, and project appraisals.<sup>3</sup> In the same vein, various quantitative measures have been developed to assess academic institutions<sup>4</sup> (e.g., see the Shanghai Ranking of World Universities).<sup>5</sup>

Its scientific allure notwithstanding, the use of quantitative measures to assess research has been heavily criticized by the academic community. Critics have pointed at various shortcomings of relying on quantitative indicators. First and foremost, complete reliance on such indicators means losing sight of the intrinsic value of academic work. Second, different fields have distinct "citation communities," so it makes no sense to use IF as a universal benchmark. Third, the use of quantitative measures might perverse incentives that undermine scientific innovation and reward mediocre work.<sup>6</sup> Another criticism is more specific. For example, it may take a while

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- 1 Research Excellence Framework 2021, About, <https://www.ref.ac.uk/about/> (last visited July 16, 2019).
  - 2 Diana Hicks et al., *The Leiden Manifesto for Research Metrics*, 520 NATURE 429 (2015).
  - 3 Paula Stephan et al., *Blinkered by Bibliometrics*, 544 NATURE 411 (2017); David Adam, *Citation Analysis: The Counting House*, 415 NATURE 726 (2002).
  - 4 Ellen Hazelkorn, *Rankings and the Reshaping of Higher Education: The Battle for World-Class Excellence* (2015); Wendy Espeland & Michael Sauder, *Engines of Anxiety: Academic Rankings, Reputation, and Accountability* (2016); Marlo M. Vernon et al., *Are University Rankings Useful to Improve Research? A Systematic Review*, 13(3) PLOS ONE e0193762 (2018).
  - 5 See Academic Ranking of World Universities, <http://www.shanghairanking.com/Shanghairanking-Subject-Rankings/Methodology-for-ShanghaiRanking-Global-Ranking-of-Academic-Subjects-2018.html>.
  - 6 See, e.g., Hicks et al., *The Leiden Manifesto*, *supra* note 2; Paul Wouters et al., *Rethinking Impact Factors: Better Ways to Judge a Journal*, 569 NATURE 622 (2019); Erin C. McKiernan et al., *Use of the Journal Impact Factor in Academic Review, Promotion, and Tenure Evaluations*, PEERJ PREPRINTS 7:e27638v2 (2019), <https://peerj.com/preprints/27638/>.

for a cutting-edge article to be cited, and niche studies might garner only a few citations, regardless of their quality.

The distinctive characteristics of the legal academic domain pose additional challenges. First, legal periodicals are unique since they consist of two categories of publications, each with its unique review policy. One category consists of conventional, peer-reviewed journals. Most journals in this category follow a double-blind system in which the identities of both the authors and the reviewers are concealed from each other throughout the review process, and publication decisions are made by senior scholars in the field. The other category, unique to the legal field, consists of student-edited journals, which are usually affiliated with U.S. law schools and managed by the students of these schools.<sup>7</sup> In the latter category, student-editors decide which articles to accept and reject without a formal peer-review process.<sup>8</sup> Currently, there is no comprehensive, universally endorsed, quantitative ranking of law journals. The major academic rankings - JCR by Clarivate Analytics (WoS), Journal metrics by Scopus (CiteScore), SCImago Journal Rankings (SJR), and Washington & Lee Law Journal Rankings - are based on distinct databases and different methodologies, which are hard to compare and integrate. Finally, the situation is complicated in non-English speaking jurisdictions such as Israel. Given the local nature of the law, scholars in these legal communities tend to publish in both their local language and in English, in domestic and foreign law journals.

### **The Current Report**

In late 2016, the Deans of four Israeli law schools, operating within public universities (as opposed to private colleges), appointed the authors of this Report as members of an Inter-University Committee for the Evaluation and Ranking of Legal Publications

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7 There are some hybrid models such as the *Melbourne Law Review*, which has an editorial board comprising students, but uses a system of external referees together with faculty advisers (see <https://law.unimelb.edu.au/mulr/submissions/overview>). In our view, the Melbourne model is much closer to the peer-review system than to the U.S. student-edited one. Most other disciplines include a variety of options based on a double-blind peer-review system. See Adrian Mulligan et al., *Peer Review in a Changing World: An International Study Measuring the Attitudes of Researchers* 64 J. AM. SOC'Y FOR INFO. SCI. & TECH. 132 (2013); Michael Jubb, *Peer Review: The Current Landscape and Future Trends*, 29 LEARNED PUBLISHING 13 (2016).

8 John Doyle, *The Law Reviews: Do Their Paths of Glory Lead but to the Grave*, 10 J. APP. PRAC. & PROCESS 179 (2009).

(hereinafter, "the Committee"). The Committee was entrusted with the task of producing a coherent ranking of legal publications that (1) does not rely exclusively on quantitative measures, thereby alleviating some of the abovementioned criticism thereof, and (2) accommodates the distinctive characteristics of legal publishing. It reviewed over 900 publications and suggested a four-tier categorization, accompanied by relative weights, which are detailed in this Report and its Appendix.

The Report was approved by the faculty councils of the four law schools in April and May 2019 and is likely to be incorporated into public funding decisions shortly. While the Report is intended to serve the Israeli academic community, the Committee believes that it may be of interest to other legal academics, as the problems it tackles transcend national boundaries.

The Report comprises eight parts. After this brief introduction, Part II presents the background to the Committee's work; Part III outlines the general principles applied in the evaluation of legal periodicals; Part IV delineates the scope of this evaluation; Part V explains the ranking methodology of U.S. student-edited law reviews; Part VI discusses peer-review journals, and Part VII examines legal books. Finally, Part VIII concludes and sketches a path for an ongoing evaluation process. The Appendix contains the proposed ranking.

## II. Context

The current project was intended to serve two main purposes. First, one of the key components of public budgeting of Israeli public institutions of higher education is research output.<sup>9</sup> Alas, the Israeli Planning & Budgeting Committee of the Council of Higher Education (hereinafter, "PBC"), which is responsible for the allocation of higher-education budgets, has for decades implemented a fundamentally flawed model

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9 The state budget for public institutions is managed by the Israeli Planning & Budgeting Committee. Budgeting is based on a formula composed of research and the number of students. In the former, weight is given to external research grants, doctoral students, and publications. The overall budget is first allocated per discipline; i.e., medicine, physics, law, etc. Thereafter, budgeted institutions within each discipline compete with each other. This scheme allows granting public funds for research without government intervention, thus assuring academic freedom while creating competition among institutions. *See, e.g.*, Council for Higher Education, Budget for the Academic Year 2018-2019, at 11-14, available at <http://online.anyflip.com/cdkp/hh1b/mobile/index.html> (in Hebrew).

with respect to legal research. To begin with, the journal index used by the PBC is patently under-inclusive. It includes only journals covered by two Web of Science indexes (SSCI and ESCI),<sup>10</sup> and excludes hundreds of periodicals in which Israeli legal scholars publish, many of which are highly regarded. Moreover, the PBC model assigns equal weight (for budgeting purposes) to all articles in covered journals, irrespective of the relative reputation of the publication outlet. Publishing in the *Harvard Law Review*, the *Journal of Legal Studies*, or the *Modern Law Review* is equivalent to publishing in the least-selective, student-run, subject-specific journals. Yet another shortcoming of the current PBC model is that it does not take into account books and book chapters, even if published by highly prestigious academic publishers such as Oxford University Press, Cambridge University Press, or the University of Chicago Press. The Committee aimed to ameliorate the budgeting model by considerably expanding the journal index, introducing differential budgeting based on journal ranking and integrating books (and possibly book chapters).

Applying the traditional peer-review model of academic evaluation to the work of the PBC seems unrealistic. The PBC does not have the professional expertise or means to assess the quality of legal research (or any other type of research, for that matter). Furthermore, given the quantity of research produced, outsourcing this task to experts is impossible. Thus, the possibility of applying the quantitative model to this context seems particularly desirable, since the alternative entails no evaluation at all, and sustaining the status quo in which all research is *de-facto* assumed to be of equal quality.

Second, the project provides publication guideposts for law scholars in institutions that wish to use it for this purpose. We emphasize that the four constituent faculties differ on the role and significance of the proposed ranking in hiring and promotion procedures. This reflects differences in their general approaches to research evaluation, the nature and structure of institutional hiring and promotion procedures, and the perceived importance of publications that have been deliberately omitted from this Report, such as non-English publications and legal studies published in non-legal journals.<sup>11</sup> Nonetheless, despite these differences, article placement plays a role in

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10 The journals listed in the law category of the *Journal Citation Reports* (JCR) and the new *Emerging Sources Citation Index*, both by Clarivate Analytics; <https://clarivate.com/products/journal-citation-reports/>.

11 See *infra* Part IV.

hiring and promotion procedures in each of the institutions that participated in this process.

The Committee worked on the project for more than 2 years, held more than 20 sessions (establishing general evaluation criteria and discussing the classification of concrete journals), collected and analyzed qualitative and quantitative data from numerous sources, prepared and worked on shared spreadsheets and documents, engaged in extensive correspondence, received and discussed feedback from dozens of scholars (as individuals or as representatives of thematic and methodological research groups), and performed several accuracy and reliability tests on the emerging document. The Committee also reviewed previous ranking initiatives, based on direct evaluation by expert committees<sup>12</sup> or through general surveys,<sup>13</sup> and on external indicators of

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- 12 Previous efforts include the Jerusalem Ranking of Legal Journals (2012, updated and revised in 2015), the Bar-Ilan Ranking of Legal Journals (2016), the 2010 Australian Research Council Ranking (part of the *Excellence in Research for Australia*), which was abandoned in the wake of harsh criticism from academics and editors (Jennifer Howard *Journal-Ranking System Gets Dumped After Scholars Complain*, THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUC. (June 1, 2011), <https://www.chronicle.com/article/Journal-Ranking-System-Gets/127737>), and the ranking of the Australian Business Deans Council (focusing on Business and Taxation Law, but includes law reviews outside this area; <https://abdc.edu.au/research/abdc-journal-list/>).
- 13 See, e.g., Gregory Scott Crespi, *Ranking the Environmental Law, Natural Resources Law, and Land Use Planning Journals: A Survey of Expert Opinion*, 23 WM. & MARY ENVTL. L. & POL'Y REV. 273, 274, 275 (1998); (discussing an opinion survey of senior scholars who research and teach in certain areas of law on the relative academic reputation of relevant specialty journals); Gregory Scott Crespi, *Ranking International and Comparative Law Journals: A Survey of Expert Opinion*, 31 INT'L LAW. 869, 872 (1997); Lowell J. Noteboom & Timothy B. Walker, *The Law Review—Is It Meeting the Needs of the Legal Community*, 44 DEN. L.J. 426, 429–30 (1967) (discussing a survey of professors, judges and attorneys with regard to law reviews' relative usefulness). For similar rankings in other disciplines, see, e.g., Robert G. Hawkins et al., *What Economists Think of Their Journals*, 81 J. POL. ECON. 1017 (1973); David Koulack & H.J. Keselman, *Ratings of Psychology Journals by Members of the American Psychological Association*, 30 AM. PSYCHOL. 1049 (1975); Kenneth C. Mace & Harold D. Warner, *Ratings of Psychology Journals*, 28 AM. PSYCHOLOGIST 184 (1973); Pippa Norris & Ivor Crewe, *The Reputation of Political Science Journals: Pluralist and Consensus Views*, 41 POL. STUD. 5, 8–9 (1993).

quality such as authors' national prominence,<sup>14</sup> article-rejection rates,<sup>15</sup> editors' academic aptitude,<sup>16</sup> library or database usage,<sup>17</sup> and citation analysis.<sup>18</sup>

A distinguishing feature of the Committee's work was its emphasis on collaborations. The project brought together public-university-based law schools in Israel, each with its unique preferences, research agenda, and institutional culture. One of the first and most prominent procedural decisions was that every issue - from the

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- 14 See, e.g., Tracey E. George & Chris Guthrie, *An Empirical Evaluation of Specialized Law Reviews*, 26 FLA. ST. U. L. REV. 813, 826 (1999) (ranking specialized law reviews based on author prominence); Robert M. Jarvis & Phyllis G. Coleman, *Ranking Law Reviews: An Empirical Analysis Based on Author Prominence*, 39 ARIZ. L. REV. 15 (1997) (ranking general-interest law reviews by author prominence); cf. William J. Moore, *The Relative Quality of Economics Journals: A Suggested Rating System*, 10 W. ECON. J. 156 (1972) (applying a similar method to economics journals).
- 15 This method has never been used to rank law reviews, but has been employed in other disciplines. See, e.g., Louis C. Buffardi & Julia A. Nichols, Comment, *Citation Impact, Acceptance Rate, and APA Journals*, 36 AM. PSYCHOL. 1453 (1981) (discussing the correlation between rejection rate and impact factor); James Rotton & Mary Levitt, *Citation Impacts, Rejection-Rates, and Journal Value*, 48 AM. PSYCHOL. 911 (1993) (same); cf. Frank L. DuBois & David Reeb, *Ranking the International Business Journals*, 31 J. INT'L BUS. STUD. 689, 703 (2000) (observing that rejection rates are used by rank and tenure committees in management schools to evaluate scholarly achievements).
- 16 For example, Noteboom and Walker hypothesized that schools whose incoming students' median LSAT scores were higher produce law reviews of a higher quality due to the caliber of the students serving on editorial boards. Noteboom & Walker, *supra* note 13, at 432.
- 17 See, e.g., Margaret A. Goldblatt, *Current Legal Periodicals: A Use Study*, 78 LAW LIBR. J. 55, 55-56 (1986); Nancy P. Johnson, *Legal Periodical Usage Survey: Method and Application*, 71 LAW LIBR. J. 177, 177 (1978).
- 18 See, e.g., Colleen M. Cullen & S. Randall Kalberg, *Chicago-Kent Law Review Faculty Scholarship Survey*, 70 CHI.-KENT L. REV. 1445 (1995); The Executive Board, *Chicago-Kent Law Review Faculty Scholarship Survey*, 65 CHI.-KENT L. REV. 195 (1989); Janet M. Gumm, *Chicago-Kent Law Review Faculty Scholarship Survey*, 66 CHI.-KENT L. REV. 509 (1990); James Leonard, *Seein' the Cites: A Guided Tour of Citation Patterns in Recent American Law Review Articles*, 34 ST. LOUIS U. L.J. 181, 189 (1990); James Lindgren & Daniel Seltzer, *The Most Prolific Law Professors and Faculties*, 71 CHI.-KENT L. REV. 781 (1996); Richard A. Mann, *The Use of Legal Periodicals by Courts and Journals*, 26 JURIMETRICS J. 400 (1986); Olavi Maru, *Measuring the Impact of Legal Periodicals*, 1976 AM. B. FOUND. RES. J. 227, 230 (1976); Ronen Perry, *The Relative Value of American Law Reviews: Refinement and Implementation*, 39 CONN. L. REV. 1 (2007); Fred R. Shapiro, *The Most-Cited Law Reviews*, 29 J. LEGAL ST. 389 (2000).

most general methodological questions to the classification of specific low-tier journals - would be decided unanimously. Controversies occasionally arose, but all were amicably settled in consensus. Moreover, from its very inception, the process involved input from dozens of scholars. Experts in various branches of law and research methods were consulted along the way, and their advice and feedback were invaluable in identifying oversight, inaccuracy, or incoherence. All faculty members in the four constituent universities were invited to review and respond to the draft in the summer of 2018, and the Committee consequently reexamined numerous classifications and considered additional periodicals. In the spring of 2019, the final version of the proposed ranking was approved by the four law faculty councils, consisting of all tenure-track faculty members. The final and approved version is enclosed in the Appendix.

The Committee is well aware of criticism of the attempt to associate the quality or impact of specific research with the outlet's status. Thus, as explained above, the Committee left it for each institution to decide if and how to use the ranking for its internal purposes, particularly for hiring and promotion decisions. The Committee is also aware of the criticism of concrete measures used to evaluate academic periodicals and, therefore, tried to alleviate these concerns by implementing an integrative approach, relying on diverse quantitative and qualitative criteria, as explained below. Lastly, the Committee emphasizes that, while the project may be of interest to the global audience, it was carried out primarily for domestic purposes, and ultimately reflects local perceptions and preferences.

### III. Journal Ranking: General Principles

The Committee classified four journal categories: A\*, A, B, and C, in accordance with other ranking models.<sup>19</sup> Journal division between these categories takes a pyramidal form.

Category A\* was intended to include the top 5% of ranked journals and ultimately includes 4.3% of ranked journals and less than 2% of all legal periodicals (that is, when unranked journals are taken into account).<sup>20</sup> Category A was intended to include the next 15% of ranked journals and eventually consists of 16.1%. The two highest

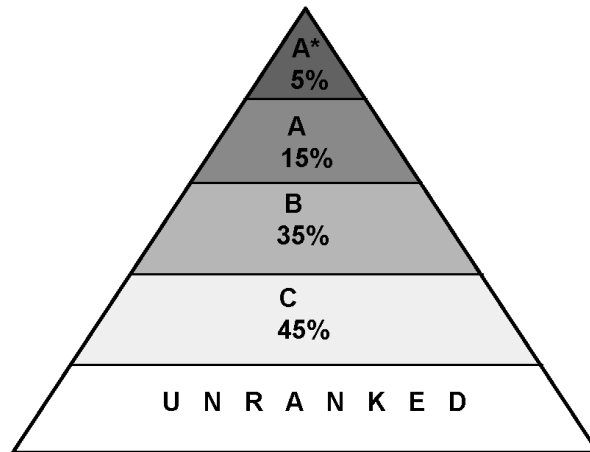
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19 The Australian Business Deans Council ranking takes a similar approach.

20 Reasons for exclusion are discussed in Part IV.



categories together comprise around one-fifth of the ranked journals, as planned. Category B was intended to include the next 35% of ranked journals, and eventually covers 34.1%. Category C was intended to include the remaining 45% and ultimately includes 45.5%.<sup>21</sup> In fact, as we explain in Part IV, there is a fifth category or layer consisting of thousands of unranked journals.<sup>22</sup>



**Figure 1: The Pyramidal Division of Law Journals**

The ranking uses a single, unified pyramid for all kinds of legal periodicals, namely - both general (“flagship”) and specialized U.S. student-edited law reviews, and

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21 Our classification framework is consistent with other ranking endeavors. The Australian Business Deans Council has recently initiated its 2019 Journal Quality List Review (<https://abdc.edu.au/research/abdc-journal-list/>). The Journal Ranking Panels Terms of Reference and Milestones are based on similar percentage thresholds: A\* 5-7%; A 15-25%; B 35-40%; C the remaining journals ([https://abdc.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/abdcpanels\\_tors\\_1\\_.pdf](https://abdc.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/abdcpanels_tors_1_.pdf)).

22 Classifying law journals into four categories does not fully solve the problem of non-differential budgeting. Hence, the Committee had to determine the relative weights of publications in each of the four categories. Although any determination of relative weight is somewhat arbitrary, a consensus was ultimately reached. The agreed weight proportion among publications in journal categories A\*:A:B:C is **15:11:6.5:1**. The “fifth category” of unranked journals is weighted at 0.

peer-reviewed journals.<sup>23</sup> The use of a unified scheme for evidently different publication outlets creates theoretical and methodological difficulties, but it was inevitable given the Committee's goals.<sup>24</sup> Although all journals were classified into four (in fact, five) categories, the Committee used different tools for each sufficiently distinct kind of journals, as explained in Parts V-VI.

The Committee adopted a three-stage ranking process. In the first stage, it used general guidelines, based on available quantitative data, to generate a rough ranking of journals. These guidelines will be discussed in Parts V and VI below. In the second stage, the Committee fine-tuned the raw ranking with a systematic analysis and discussion of all relevant information available for each journal. It considered additional quantitative data from various sources; the identities and affiliations of listed editors, editorial board members, and authors; the genres and topics of articles published; the journal's publisher and age; feedback from individual scholars and expert groups, etc. Frequently, the Committee discussed a single journal at length, or reconsidered a journal's tentative ranking having obtained additional information and feedback. In the third stage, the Committee made sure that the overall ranking reflects a fair and reasonable mix and a balanced variety of publication genres, research areas, methods, and perspectives, attempting to overcome known biases of quantitative measures against certain types of legal research.

In August 2018, a draft was circulated to all faculty members in the four constituent universities and reached additional, wider circles. The Committee received numerous comments and requests from individuals and expert groups in various areas. The comments were systematically, thoroughly, and extensively discussed, and reasoned persuasive requests with proper support - either for revision or addition - were considered acquiescently, subject to the qualifications detailed in Part IV.

Although each scholar has an understandable interest in classifying the journals in which he or she had published or expects to publish in the highest categories, and though each specialty group has a legitimate interest in classifying as many journals in its field as possible, the Committee was under a professional obligation to evaluate the

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23 For a more detailed elaboration of the differences between the two categories, see Oren Perez et al., *The Network of Law Reviews: Citation Cartels, Scientific Communities, and Journal Rankings*, 82 MOD. L. REV. 240, 243-46 (2019).

24 The two categories are lumped together in all the major academic rankings: JCR by Clarivate analytics (WoS), Journal metrics by Scopus (CiteScore), scientific journal rankings by Scimago (SCImago), and Washington and Lee law journals ranking (W&L).

ranking as a whole, and to maintain a coherent, balanced, and defensible mix. *Inter alia*, the Committee sought to sustain the pyramidal 5%-15%-35%-45% structure; to ensure that a fair and reasonable pyramid is truly available to every scholar, regardless of known biases of the quantitative measures; to maintain a fair balance among all areas of research; and, of course, to avoid classifications that are not supported by quantitative and qualitative data. Thus, when asked to upgrade a specific journal, the Committee considered not only raw quantitative data and the experts' quality assurances, but also compared the journal discussed with other journals, in the same and other fields, which were classified into higher and lower categories. This was not always an easy task, but it was carried out systematically nonetheless.

#### IV. Scope

From the outset, the Committee excluded several publication categories. First, it did not rank mostly non-English journals (Hebrew journals being the only exception). Although Israeli scholars occasionally publish in other languages, such as French or German, the Committee decided it could not and should not cover such journals for several reasons: (1) English is the contemporary academic *lingua franca*. Scholarship addressing the international academic community is published in English. Non-English journals usually publish scholarship on local matters and, therefore, are often irrelevant for scholars outside the respective jurisdiction. Typically, Israeli scholars publish in English when they want to share their ideas with the international community, or in Hebrew when they want to share their ideas, mostly about Israeli law, with the local legal community. (2) The Committee could not obtain sufficient quantitative and qualitative data about non-English periodicals. Put differently, there was no empirical basis for a comprehensive, coherent, and reliable ranking of non-English journals. (3) Committee members and all experts that the Committee consulted, including those who published in non-English journals or requested their inclusion, could not objectively and systematically evaluate non-English scholarship. As noted, the Committee ranked Hebrew journals, but this ranking – which may not be of interest to the global audience – was omitted from the English version of the Report.

Second, the Committee did not rank journals associated with other disciplines, such as economics, gender studies, history, and philosophy. An association with another discipline was determined by the journal's title, the nature of the articles published, and the identities and affiliations of editorial board members and authors. Although legal

scholars do publish in non-legal journals, a comprehensive and reliable ranking of such journals is beyond the Committee's mandate and expertise. The Committee's recommendation to the PBC and to the various law schools is to assess publications in non-legal journals on the basis of the appropriate disciplinary ranking. For example, a law and economics study published in an economics journal should be assessed in accordance with the PBC ranking of economic journals. To the extent that a disciplinary ranking does not exist (as in the case of the humanities), the PBC will have to work with the Committee to make sure that research outputs are evaluated properly.

Third, the Committee excluded online companions of legal periodicals, such as the *Harvard Law Review Forum* and the *Yale Law Journal Forum*. Currently, typical online companions publish relatively short essays or responses to articles published in the main journal. Publication in an online companion does not normally constitute an academic article in most law schools we are familiar with. Moreover, the considerable variance in publication goals, content, and structure among online companions makes the institution and implementation of general evaluation criteria impractical. To be clear, online journals, as opposed to online companions of traditional journals, have been included, and a journal's future shift to exclusively online publication should not in itself influence its ranking.

Fourth, the Committee endeavored to screen out journals intended to provide legal practitioners with analyses of and commentaries on legal developments. Decisions concerning many practitioner-publications, such as newsletters or bar association magazines, were easy. However, the borderline between practitioner and academic publications is often blurry. Recognizing the importance of doctrinal legal research, the Committee adopted a relatively inclusive approach in cases of doubt.

Fifth, the Committee classified slightly more than 900 English-language legal periodicals out of approximately 1,630 in existence.<sup>25</sup> In general, the Committee's view was that unranked journals were either of lower quality than the journals in category C, or less relevant to Israeli scholars due to geographic or linguistic considerations. This qualification is crucial for understanding the final rankings. For instance, while journals in the highest category (A\*) constitute 4.3% of ranked journals, they make less than 2.5% of all English-language periodicals, and by a rough estimate – less than 2% of legal periodicals in all languages.

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25 See Perez et al., *supra* note 17, at 244.

## V. U.S. Law Reviews

### A. General Interest (“Flagship”) Law Reviews

The primary criterion for ranking general interest law reviews was the U.S. News and World Report Law School Ranking (USNWR).<sup>26</sup> This seems to be the conventional rule of thumb among all players in the relevant market, heavy criticism leveled at the USNWR ranking notwithstanding.<sup>27</sup> Category A\* includes general-interest law reviews of U.S. law schools that consistently rank among the top-20 in the USNWR. Category A includes general interest law reviews of law schools, consistently ranked in the top-50, precluding A\* journals. Category B included top-100 law reviews, precluding A\* and A journals. Category C consists of the remaining ranked general law reviews.

Given the annual fluctuations in law school rankings, we did not use a specific year’s rankings. Instead, we used multiple-year data as collected, analyzed, and published by others. Prime sources were Bradley Areheart’s annually updated database of historical USNWR data,<sup>28</sup> which sorts law schools by their 10-year ranking average and provides 5-year and 15-year ranking averages, as well as a series of the last 15 rankings and 7Sage’s annually updated graphic depiction of multiple-year rankings.<sup>29</sup> Snippets from the two sources are provided below.

Unsurprisingly, the data demonstrate greater stability at higher school tiers. Thus, identifying the top-20 schools whose flagship law reviews are included in category A\* was a relatively easy task. The following table (taken from Areheart’s database) and graph (taken from the 7Sage website) clearly demonstrate this insight. Applying the rule of thumb to category A required greater prudence. Many schools frequently shift in and out of the USNWR top-50 list. Thus, the Committee made sure that flagship law reviews of schools that are often ranked among the top-50 are included in category A, even if their average and most recent rankings were lower than 50 due to several

26 <https://www.usnews.com/best-graduate-schools/top-law-schools/law-rankings>.

27 See e.g., Ronen Perry, Correlation versus Causality: Further Thoughts on the Law Review/Law School Liaison, 39 CONN. L. REV. 73, 79-86 (2007).

28 Bradley A. Areheart, *The Top 100 Law Reviews: A Reference Guide Based on Historical USNWR Data*, [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=3026293](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3026293).

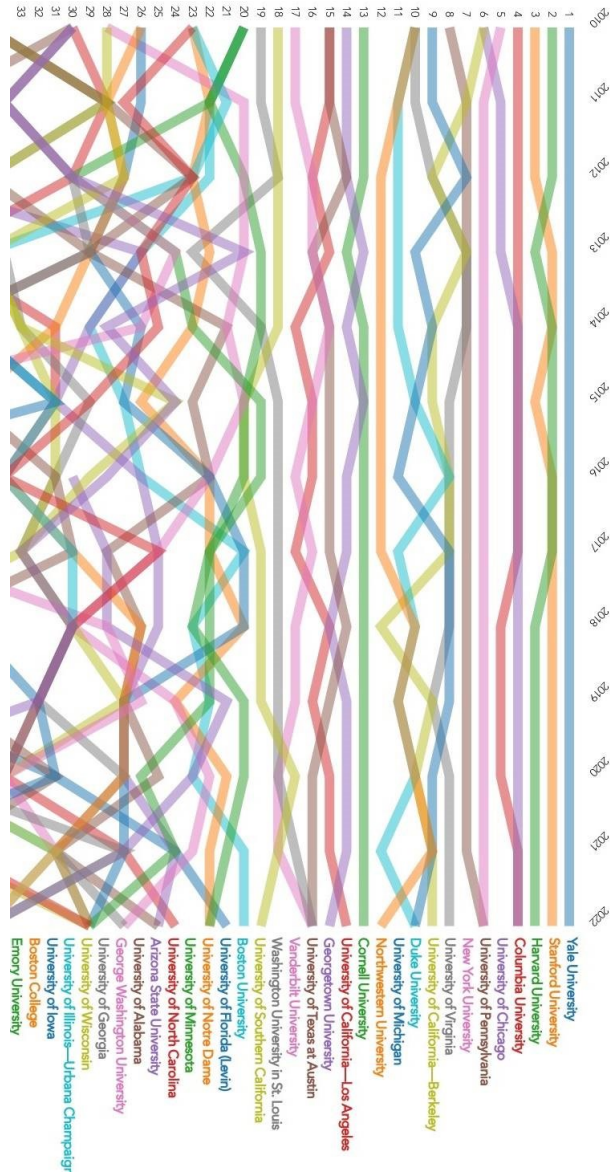
29 <https://7sage.com/top-law-school-rankings/>. The graph is included in this Report with the permission of 7Sage (correspondence with Ms. Akiko Okamoto, 7Sage, August 21-24, 2018).

unusual years. The variation was even greater near the top-100 borderline and was handled similarly.

**Table 1: Multiple-Year USNWR Data (source: Bradley Areheart (2019))**

Rank	School	10 Yr	5 Yr	15 Yr	"20	"19	"18	"17	"16	"15	"14	"13	"12	"11	"10	"09	"08	"07	"06
1	Yale	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Harvard (4.9)	2.4	2.6	2.3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
3	Stanford (4.6)	2.4	2.2	2.4	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3
4	Columbia (4.7)	4.3	4.6	4.3	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4
4	Chicago (4.7)	4.3	4	4.9	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	6	6
6	NYU	6	6	5.5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	5
7	Pennsylvania	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	6	7	7
8	Virginia	8.2	8.2	8.5	8	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	9	10	10	9	10	8	8
9	Berkeley (4.4)	8.7	9.4	8.4	10	9	12	8	8	9	9	7	8	7	6	6	8	8	11
9	Michigan (4.4)	8.9	8.8	8.7	9	8	8	8	11	10	9	10	7	9	9	9	8	8	8
11	Duke	10.4	10	11	10	11	10	11	8	10	11	11	11	11	10	12	10	11	11
12	Northwestern	11.4	11	11	10	11	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	12	12	10
13	Cornell	13.1	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	13	13	12	13	13	11
14	Georgetown	13.9	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	13	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	Texas	15	15	15	16	15	14	15	15	15	15	16	14	15	15	16	18	16	15
16	UCLA	15.8	16	16	15	16	15	17	16	16	17	15	16	15	15	16	15	15	15
17	Vanderbilt	16.5	17	16	18	17	17	16	17	16	15	16	16	17	17	15	16	17	17
18	USC	18.4	18	18	17	19	19	17	20	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	17	18
19	Wash. U. (St. Louis)	18.7	18	19	18	18	18	18	18	19	23	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	24
20	Minnesota	20.5	21	20	20	20	23	22	20	20	19	19	20	22	20	22	20	19	19
21	GW (3.5)	22.4	25	22	22	24	30	25	22	20	21	20	20	20	28	20	22	19	20
21	Notre Dame (3.5)	22.5	22	23	21	24	20	22	22	26	23	22	23	22	23	22	28	22	24
23	Emory	22.9	22	23	26	22	22	22	19	19	23	24	30	22	20	22	22	26	32
24	Boston Univ	24	23	23	23	22	23	20	26	27	29	26	22	22	20	21	20	22	20
25	Iowa	25.1	23	25	27	27	20	20	22	27	26	29	27	26	26	27	24	22	21

Figure 2: Multiple-Year USNWR Data (source: 7Sage Website)



The crude ranking, based on multiple-year USNWR data, was adjusted in accordance with journal citation metrics, especially the 2017 Washington & Lee combined score ranking<sup>30</sup> and the 2018 Google Metrics.<sup>31</sup> For example, the *Cardozo Law Review* and the *Lewis & Clark Law Review*, consistently published by second-tier law schools, were included in category A in light of the journals' considerable success in terms of citation-based metrics.

## B. Specialized Law Reviews

The Committee decided not to classify specialized student-edited law reviews in category A\*. This rigid rule was implemented consistently and without exception. It reflects the common understanding, supported by all quantitative and qualitative data, that high-end general law reviews constitute a unique category that is sufficiently distinct in quality, impact, and reputation from all specialized, student-edited journals.

Category A includes the top 5% of journals in each of a sufficiently important areas of expertise. The top 5% were selected according to the Washington & Lee multiple-year combined score rankings. In fact, almost all specialized journals in category A are published by the so-called top-14 law schools (T14) in the USNWR. Category B includes the next 15%-20% of journals in each area of expertise, also selected according to the Washington & Lee multiple-year combined score rankings. The exact ratio of journals in a specific area included in category B varies in accordance with the nature of the area and its presence in general law reviews, the number of journals in that area, the differences among journals in the Washington & Lee combined scores, etc. The next 30%-35% in each area were included in category C, and the remaining journals were left unranked for reasons explained in Part IV above.

Our reliance on the Washington & Lee database was rather cautious, not only due to general methodological qualifications and caveats,<sup>32</sup> but also because of its incomplete directory of areas of expertise, the inaccurate categorization of many journals and, in

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30 <https://managementtools4.wlu.edu/LawJournals/Default.aspx>. The Washington & Lee Ranking implements a ranking method proposed and explained in Perry, *supra* note 18. However, the Washington & Lee combined score ranking ignores serious methodological caveats and qualifications explained by Perry. Consequently, it was cautiously used in conjunction with other relevant information about each journal.

31 Up-to-date Google Metrics are available at <https://witnesseth.typepad.com/blog/2018/08/google-scholar-metrics-2018-law-review-rankings.html>; <http://bcnewell.com/law-journal-rankings>.

32 See Perry, *supra* note 18.



some cases, the frequent classification of the same journals into more than one subject area. For example, the Washington & Lee intellectual property category consists of many law and technology journals, although only a partial overlap exists between the two subjects. Additionally, a doubly-classified journal may be ranked 100 of 200 in one subject area, but 10 of 200 in another, thereby qualifying for category A.

The crude ranking was adjusted following reasoned and compelling comments from individual scholars and groups regarding specific journals, areas of expertise (thematic or methodological), and the ranking as a whole - with particular emphasis on a fair and reasonable representation of main areas of research in the three relevant categories (A, B, and C).

## VI. Peer-Reviewed Journals

The Committee primarily ranked peer-reviewed journals according to well-known databases that are used to assess such journals in many other disciplines. It relied on up-to-date data from the following databases: SCImago Journal Rankings (SJR),<sup>33</sup> CiteScore,<sup>34</sup> and Web of Science (JCR).<sup>35</sup> For example, because the two highest categories (A\* and A) comprise one-fifth of all ranked journals, one of the main criteria for including a peer-reviewed journal in these categories was its classification as a first-quartile (Q1) journal in the leading databases (e.g., SJR or CiteScore). The strongest among Q1 journals were included in A\*, and the weakest (roughly 5%) were considered for B. The Committee took into account that prominent databases often lump together legal periodicals with political science and criminology journals. Many of the highest spots in the respective rankings are taken by non-legal journals that are excluded from the current project.<sup>36</sup> The Committee also made a cautious and limited

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33 [https://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php?category=3308&page=1&total\\_size=602](https://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php?category=3308&page=1&total_size=602).

34 <https://www.scopus.com/sources?sortField=citescore&sortDirection=desc&isHiddenField=false&field=subject&subject=&asjcs=3308>.

35 <http://www.webofknowledge.com/JCR>.

36 For example, the top three journals in the category of law in the 2018 edition of CiteScore are Government Information Quarterly, International Organization, and Criminology.

use of the 2010 Australian Research Council ranking<sup>37</sup> to identify leading journals in the British Commonwealth.

Evaluating the ranking of peer-reviewed journals, the Committee also considered the problem that in some fields - such as legal history, jurisprudence, and law & religion - citation scores may not provide an accurate representation of journal quality. In these areas and in other relevant cases, the Committee used qualitative criteria, including the views of experts in the field (from Israel and abroad), the journal's publisher, and the composition of the editorial board. In some cases, these considerations created a significant difference between a journal's quantitative score and its ranking in the final Report. Prominent examples are *Law and History Review*, *Law and Philosophy*, and *Legal Theory*.

## VII. Books

The Committee ranked book publishers based on an apparent agreement among several sources, including the Australian Political Science Association (APSA) ranking,<sup>38</sup> the Socio-Economic and Natural Sciences of the Environment (SENSE) ranking,<sup>39</sup> Garand & Giles (2011),<sup>40</sup> Lewis (2000),<sup>41</sup> Zuccala et al. (2014)<sup>42</sup> integrated rankings,<sup>43</sup>

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- 37 See Australian Research Council, Excellence in Research for Australia 2010 Final Ranking, *available at* <http://lamp.infosys.deakin.edu.au/era/?page=fordet10&selfor=1801>.
- 38 [http://www.cityu.edu.hk/scm/pbpr\\_roa/Ranking\\_APSA.pdf](http://www.cityu.edu.hk/scm/pbpr_roa/Ranking_APSA.pdf).
- 39 2016 and 2009 SENSE rankings are *available at* <https://research.usp.ac.fj/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/2016-Ranking-of-Academic-Publishers-v1.0.pdf>; [http://www.sense.nl/gfx\\_content/documents/ABCDE-indeling%20Scientific%20Publishers%20SENSE\\_approved\\_May\\_2009.pdf](http://www.sense.nl/gfx_content/documents/ABCDE-indeling%20Scientific%20Publishers%20SENSE_approved_May_2009.pdf). The current database is available here: [http://www.sense.nl/gfx\\_content/documents/20170626\\_publishers\\_complete.xlsx](http://www.sense.nl/gfx_content/documents/20170626_publishers_complete.xlsx).
- 40 See James C. Garand & Micheal W. Giles, *Ranking Scholarly Publishers in Political Science: An Alternative Approach*, 44 POL. SCI. & POLITICS 375 (2011).
- 41 See Janice S. Lewis, *An Assessment of Publisher Quality by Political Science Librarians*, 61 COLLEGE & RESEARCH LIBRARIANS 344 (2000).
- 42 Alessia Zuccala et al., Can We Rank Scholarly Book Publishers? A Bibliometric Experiment with the Field of History, 66 J. ASSOC. INFO. SCI. & TECH. 1333 (2015).
- 43 [https://www.ied.edu.hk/include\\_n/getrichfile.php?key=95030d9da8144788e3752da05358f071&secid=50424&filename=secstaffcorner/research\\_doc/Compiled\\_Publisher\\_List.pdf](https://www.ied.edu.hk/include_n/getrichfile.php?key=95030d9da8144788e3752da05358f071&secid=50424&filename=secstaffcorner/research_doc/Compiled_Publisher_List.pdf).

international rankings of the institutions associated with the respective academic presses, and Committee members' and advisers' assessments.

The Committee identified only A\* and A publishers, under the assumption that scholars in elite law schools should be advised against publishing academic legal books with others.<sup>44</sup>

**Table 2: Proposed Ranking of Academic Publishers**

Press	Rank
Cambridge University Press	A*
Columbia University Press	A*
Harvard University Press	A*
MIT Press	A*
Oxford University Press	A*
Princeton University Press	A*
Stanford University Press	A*
University of Chicago Press	A*
Yale University Press	A*
Academic Press Elsevier	A
Brill	A
California University Press	A
Cornell University Press	A
Duke University Press	A
Edward Elgar (EE)	A
Hart Law (Bloomsbury)	A
John Wiley / Blackwell	A
Kluwer	A
Melbourne University Press	A
Michigan University Press	A

44 As noted above, in Israel, the current PBC budgeting model does not view academic books as research outputs for budgeting purposes. The Committee views this situation as fundamentally flawed and hopes that the proposed ranking will push towards a needed reform on this front.

University of Minnesota Press	A
NYU Press	A
Pennsylvania University Press	A
Routledge	A
Sage	A
Springer Law	A
University of Toronto Press	A
* Israeli University Presses: Bar Ilan, BGU, Haifa, Hebrew, OpenU, Tel Aviv	A

## VII. Conclusion

This Report presents a unified ranking of legal publications. It explains the need, motivation, and methodology applied in composing the ranking. The core outcome of this project is a four-tier pyramid that offers guidance as to the relative quality of various publication outlets in the legal domain. This ranking reflects the unique perspective of the Israeli academic community, but may be relevant to legal academics in other jurisdictions confronting similar problems.

Importantly, the Committee does not believe that research outputs of legal scholars (in Israel or in other jurisdictions) should be evaluated solely in accordance with the ranking model proposed herein. While this model constitutes an improvement from ranking methods based only on the Impact Factor, the Committee concurs with views, recently expressed in the Leiden Manifesto and the DORA Declaration, whereby quantitative evaluation should support rather than replace qualitative expert evaluation.<sup>45</sup> Exclusive reliance on quality proxies might undermine researchers'

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45 Principle 1 of the Leiden Manifesto for Research Metrics, supra note 2 states:

**1. Quantitative evaluation should support qualitative, expert assessment.**

Quantitative metrics can challenge bias tendencies in peer review and facilitate deliberation. This should strengthen peer review because passing judgements on colleagues is difficult without a range of relevant information. However, assessors must not be tempted to cede decision-making to the numbers. Indicators must not substitute informed judgement. Everyone retains responsibility for their assessments.

motivation to undertake risky and novel research, which may take longer to obtain recognition and impact, and may not be published in top journals.<sup>46</sup>

Though this project involved significant work, flaws are inevitable given its scope and complexity. Some journals that should have been ranked may not have been included in the final ranking, while other journals might have been ranked in a way that does not accurately reflect their quality. Furthermore, the world of academic publication is dynamic, new journals emerge while others cease publication, and shifts in specific journals' ranking are unavoidable over time. Consequently, the Committee recommended the establishment of a revision committee that will convene every 5 years to reexamine modifications of journal classifications following changes in the underlying data, and to rank previously unranked journals.

### APPENDIX: JOURNAL RANKING

#	Journal Name	Rank
1	American Journal of Comparative Law	A*
2	American Journal of International Law	A*
3	American Law and Economics Review	A*
4	California Law Review	A*
5	Columbia Law Review	A*
6	Cornell Law Review	A*
7	Duke Law Journal	A*

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Principle 15 of the DORA declaration similarly provides: “When involved in committees making decisions about funding, hiring, tenure, or promotion make assessments based on scientific content rather than publication metrics.” See <https://sfdora.org/read/>. See also Praveen Chaddah & Subhash C. Lakhota, *A Policy Statement on Dissemination and Evaluation of Research Output in India*, 84.2 PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL SCIENCE ACADEMY 319 (2018), recommendation 6.1 (“Assessment of an individual’s research contributions should primarily be based on the impact of what is published rather than on where it is published. The ‘impact factor’ of a journal must not be used as the primary indicator nor should it be used in isolation.”).

46 Paula Stephan et al., *Reviewers are Blinkered by Bibliometrics*, 544 NATURE 411(2017).

#	Journal Name	Rank
8	European Journal of International Law	A*
9	Georgetown Law Journal	A*
10	Harvard Law Review	A*
11	Journal of Empirical Legal Studies	A*
12	Journal of Law and Economics	A*
13	Journal of Law, Economics and Organization	A*
14	Journal of Legal Analysis	A*
15	Journal of Legal Studies	A*
16	Law and History Review	A*
17	Law and Human Behavior	A*
18	Law and Philosophy	A*
19	Law and Social Inquiry	A*
20	Law and Society Review	A*
21	Legal Theory	A*
22	Michigan Law Review	A*
23	Minnesota Law Review	A*
24	Modern Law Review	A*
25	New York University Law Review	A*
26	Northwestern University Law Review	A*
27	Oxford Journal of Legal Studies	A*
28	Regulation and Governance	A*
29	Southern California Law Review	A*
30	Stanford Law Review	A*
31	Texas Law Review	A*
32	UCLA Law Review	A*
33	University of Chicago Law Review	A*
34	University of Pennsylvania Law Review	A*
35	University of Toronto Law Journal	A*
36	Vanderbilt Law Review	A*

#	Journal Name	Rank
37	Virginia Law Review	A*
38	Washington University Law Review	A*
39	Yale Law Journal	A*
40	Administrative Law Review	A
41	Alabama Law Review	A
42	American Bankruptcy Law Journal	A
43	American Business Law Journal	A
44	American Criminal Law Review	A
45	American Journal of Legal History	A
46	American University Law Review	A
47	Annual Review of Law and Social Science	A
48	Antitrust Law Journal	A
49	Arizona Law Review	A
50	Arizona State Law Journal	A
51	Artificial Intelligence and Law	A
52	Behavioral Sciences and the Law	A
53	Berkeley Journal of Employment and Labor Law	A
54	Berkeley Journal of International Law	A
55	Berkeley Technology Law Journal	A
56	Boston College Law Review	A
57	Boston University Law Review	A
58	British Yearbook of International Law	A
59	Brigham Young University Law Review	A
60	Cambridge Law Journal	A
61	Canadian Journal of Law and Jurisprudence	A
62	Cardozo Arts and Entertainment Law Journal	A
63	Cardozo Law Review	A
64	Chicago Journal of International Law	A
65	Chicago-Kent Law Review	A

#	Journal Name	Rank
66	Civil Justice Quarterly	A
67	Columbia Business Law Review	A
68	Columbia Human Rights Law Review	A
69	Columbia Journal of European Law	A
70	Columbia Journal of Gender and Law	A
71	Columbia Journal of Transnational Law	A
72	Common Market Law Review	A
73	Comparative Labor Law and Policy Journal	A
74	Connecticut Law Review	A
75	Cornell International Law Journal	A
76	Criminal Justice and Behavior	A
77	Criminal Justice Ethics	A
78	Criminal Law and Philosophy	A
79	Duke Journal of Gender Law and Policy	A
80	Ecology Law Quarterly (University of California Berkeley)	A
81	Emory Law Journal	A
82	Environmental Law	A
83	European Constitutional Law Review	A
84	European Law Journal	A
85	European Law Review	A
86	Feminist Legal Studies	A
87	Florida Law Review	A
88	Florida State University Law Review	A
89	Florida Tax Review	A
90	Fordham Intellectual Property, Media and Entertainment Law Journal	A
91	Fordham Law Review	A
92	Fordham Urban Law Journal	A
93	George Mason Law Review	A



#	Journal Name	Rank
94	George Washington Law Review	A
95	Georgetown Journal of International Law	A
96	Georgia Law Review	A
97	Harvard Business Law Review	A
98	Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review	A
99	Harvard Environmental Law Review	A
100	Harvard International Law Journal	A
101	Harvard Journal of Law and Gender	A
102	Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy	A
103	Harvard Journal of Law and Technology	A
104	Harvard Journal on Legislation	A
105	Harvard Law and Policy Review	A
106	Harvard National Security Journal	A
107	Harvard Negotiation Law Review	A
108	Hastings Law Journal	A
109	Human Right Law Review	A
110	Indiana Law Journal	A
111	Industrial Law Journal (OUP)	A
112	International and Comparative Law Quarterly	A
113	International Journal of Constitutional Law	A
114	International Journal of Law, Policy, and the Family	A
115	International Journal of Transitional Justice	A
116	International Review of Law and Economics	A
117	International Theory: A Journal of International Politics, Law and Philosophy	A
118	Iowa Law Review	A
119	Journal of Constitutional Law (Penn Law)	A
120	Journal of Competition Law and Economics	A
121	Journal of Corporation Law (Iowa)	A

#	Journal Name	Rank
122	Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology	A
123	Journal of Environmental Law	A
124	Journal of International Criminal Justice	A
125	Journal of International Economic Law	A
126	Journal of Law and Religion	A
127	Journal of Law and Society	A
128	Journal of Legal History (UK; Note: an Australian journal with similar name ranked C)	A
129	Journal of Tort Law	A
130	Journal of Private International Law	A
131	Journal of World Trade	A
132	Law and Contemporary Problems	A
133	Law Quarterly Review	A
134	Legal Studies (Cambridge University Press)	A
135	Leiden Journal of International Law	A
136	Lewis and Clark Law Review	A
137	Maryland Law Review	A
138	McGill Law Journal	A
139	Medical Law Review (OUP)	A
140	Melbourne University Law Review	A
141	Michigan Journal of Gender and Law	A
142	Michigan Journal of International Law	A
143	Michigan Journal of Law Reform	A
144	National Tax Journal	A
145	New Criminal Law Review	A
146	North Carolina Law Review	A
147	Notre Dame Law Review	A
148	Ohio State Journal on Dispute Resolution	A
149	Ohio State Law Journal	A

#	Journal Name	Rank
150	Osgoode Hall Law Journal	A
151	Oxford Journal of Law and Religion	A
152	Psychology, Public Policy, and Law	A
153	Public Law (Sweet & Maxwell)	A
154	Social and Legal Studies	A
155	Southern Methodist University Law Review (SMU Law Review)	A
156	Stanford Environmental Law Journal	A
157	Stanford Technology Law Review	A
158	Supreme Court Economic Review	A
159	Supreme Court Review	A
160	Tax Law Review	A
161	Theoretical Inquiries in Law	A
162	Transnational Environmental Law	A
163	Tulane Law Review	A
164	UC Davis Law Review	A
165	UC Irvine Law Review	A
166	University of Colorado Law Review	A
167	University of Illinois Law Review	A
168	University of Pennsylvania Journal of International Law	A
169	Utah Law Review	A
170	Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law	A
171	Virginia Journal of International Law	A
172	Virginia Tax Review	A
173	Wake Forest Law Review	A
174	Washington and Lee Law Review	A
175	Washington Law Review	A
176	William and Mary Law Review	A
177	Wisconsin Law Review	A

#	Journal Name	Rank
178	World Trade Review	A
179	Yale Journal of Health Policy, Law and Ethics	A
180	Yale Journal of International Law	A
181	Yale Journal of Law and Feminism	A
182	Yale Journal of Law and Technology	A
183	Yale Journal of Law and the Humanities	A
184	Yale Journal on Regulation	A
185	Yale Law and Policy Review	A
186	Akron Law Review	B
187	Albany Law Review	B
188	American Bankruptcy Institute Law Review	B
189	American Journal of Criminal Law	B
190	American Journal of Jurisprudence	B
191	American Journal of Law and Medicine	B
192	American Review of International Arbitration	B
193	American University International Law Review	B
194	American University Journal of Gender, Social Policy and the Law	B
195	Arbitration International (OUP)	B
196	Arkansas Law Review	B
197	Asian Journal of International Law	B
198	Asian Journal of Law and Economics	B
199	Australian Journal of Labour Law	B
200	Australian Journal of Legal Philosophy	B
201	Australian Law Journal	B
202	Australian Tax Forum	B
203	Baylor Law Review	B
204	Berkeley Business Law Journal	B
205	Berkeley Journal of Criminal Law	B

#	Journal Name	Rank
206	Berkeley Journal of Gender, Law, and Justice	B
207	Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review	B
208	Boston College International and Comparative Law Review	B
209	Boston College Journal of Law and Social Justice	B
210	Boston University International Law Journal	B
211	Boston University Public Interest Law Journal	B
212	British Tax Review	B
213	Brooklyn Journal of International Law	B
214	Brooklyn Law Review	B
215	Buffalo Human Rights Law Review	B
216	Buffalo Law Review	B
217	Canadian Journal of Women and the Law	B
218	Canadian Labour and Employment Law Journal	B
219	Canadian Tax Journal	B
220	Case Western Reserve Law Review	B
221	Catholic University Law Review	B
222	Cardozo Journal of Conflict Resolution	B
223	Cardozo Journal of Law and Gender	B
224	Chinese Journal of International Law	B
225	Climate Law	B
226	Clinical Law Review	B
227	Colorado Natural Resources, Energy, and Environmental Law Review	B
228	Columbia Journal of Environmental Law	B
229	Columbia Journal of Law and the Arts	B
230	Columbia Journal of Race and Law	B
231	Columbia Journal of Tax Law	B
232	Columbia Science and Technology Law Review	B
233	Comparative Legal History	B

#	Journal Name	Rank
234	Computer Law and Security Review	B
235	Conflict Resolution Quarterly	B
236	Connecticut Insurance Law Journal	B
237	Connecticut Public Interest Law Journal	B
238	Constitutional Commentary	B
239	Contemporary Justice Review	B
240	Contemporary Readings in Law and Social Justice	B
241	Cornell Journal of Law and Public Policy	B
242	Crime, Law and Social Change	B
243	Criminal Justice Studies	B
244	Criminal Law Forum	B
245	Criminal Law Quarterly	B
246	Critical Analysis of Law (Toronto)	B
247	Current Legal Problems	B
248	Delaware Journal of Corporate Law	B
249	Delaware Law Review	B
250	Denver Law Review	B
251	DePaul Law Review	B
252	Dickinson Law Review	B
253	Duke Environmental Law and Policy Forum	B
254	Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law	B
255	Duke Journal of Constitutional Law and Public Policy	B
256	Duke Law and Technology Review	B
257	Edinburgh Law Review	B
258	Elder Law Journal	B
259	Emory International Law Review	B
260	Employee Rights and Employment Policy Journal	B
261	Energy Law Journal	B
262	Environmental Law Reporter, News and Analysis	B

#	Journal Name	Rank
263	Environs: Environmental Law and Policy Journal	B
264	European Business Organization Law Review	B
265	European Intellectual Property Review	B
266	European Journal of Law and Economics	B
267	European Journal of Migration and Law	B
268	European Journal of Private Law	B
269	European Journal of Risk Regulation	B
270	European Labour Law Journal	B
271	European Public Law	B
272	European Taxation	B
273	Family Court Review	B
274	Family Law Quarterly	B
275	Federal Law Review (Australia)	B
276	Fordham Environmental Law Review	B
277	Fordham International Law Journal	B
278	Fordham Journal of Corporate and Financial Law	B
279	Fundamina: A Journal of Legal History	B
280	Georgetown Immigration Law Journal	B
281	Georgetown Environmental Law Review (formerly Georgetown International Environmental Law Review)	B
282	Georgetown Journal of Gender and the Law	B
283	Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics	B
284	George Washington International Law Review	B
285	Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law	B
286	Georgia State University Law Review	B
287	German Law Journal	B
288	Global Constitutionalism	B
289	Global Jurist	B
290	Gottingen Journal of International Law	B

#	Journal Name	Rank
291	Griffith Law Review: Law, Theory, Society	B
292	Harvard Human Rights Journal	B
293	Harvard Journal on Racial and Ethnic Justice	B
294	Hastings International and Comparative Law Review	B
295	Hastings Women's Law Journal	B
296	Heidelberg Journal of International Law	B
297	Hofstra Law Review	B
298	Hong Kong Law Journal	B
299	Houston Business and Tax Law Journal	B
300	Houston Law Review	B
301	Human Rights Review	B
302	I/S: A Journal of Law and Policy for the Information Society (Ohio)	B
303	IDEA: The Intellectual Property Law Review	B
304	Indiana Health Law Review	B
305	Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies	B
306	Indiana Law Review	B
307	International Comparative, Policy and Ethics Law Review (formerly Cardozo Journal of International and Comparative Law)	B
308	International Criminal Justice Review	B
309	International Criminal Law Review	B
310	International Journal of Comparative Labor Law and Industrial Relations	B
311	International Journal of Electronic Security and Digital Forensics	B
312	International Journal of Evidence and Proof	B
313	International Journal of Human Rights	B
314	International Journal of Law and Psychiatry	B
315	International Journal of Law in Context	B



#	Journal Name	Rank
316	International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice	B
317	International Journal of Marine and Coastal Law	B
318	International Journal of the Legal Profession	B
319	International Journal of Refugee Law	B
320	International Labour Review	B
321	International Law Studies (US Naval Academy)	B
322	International Organizations Law Review	B
323	International Review of the Red Cross	B
324	Islamic Law and Society	B
325	Israel Law Review	B
326	Israel Yearbook on Human Rights	B
327	Jerusalem Review of Legal Studies	B
328	Jewish Law Annual	B
329	Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics	B
330	Journal for Ancient Near Eastern and Biblical Law	B
331	Journal of Antitrust Enforcement	B
332	Journal of Business and Technology Law	B
333	Journal of Church and State	B
334	Journal of Conflict and Security Law	B
335	Journal of Criminal Law	B
336	Journal of Dispute Resolution	B
337	Journal of Divorce and Remarriage	B
338	Journal for European Environmental and Planning Law	B
339	Journal of European Tort Law	B
340	Journal of Gender, Race and Justice (Iowa)	B
341	Journal of Human Rights Practice	B
342	Journal of International Dispute Settlement	B
343	Journal of International Wildlife Law and Policy	B
344	Journal of Land Use and Environmental Law	B

#	Journal Name	Rank
345	Journal of Law and the Biosciences	B
346	Journal of Law and Courts	B
347	Journal of Law and Politics (Virginia)	B
348	Journal of Law and Policy (Brooklyn)	B
349	Journal of Law, Finance, and Accounting	B
350	Journal of Law, Religion and State	B
351	Journal of Legal Education	B
352	Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law	B
353	Journal of Maritime Law and Commerce	B
354	Journal of National Security Law and Policy	B
355	Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law	B
356	Journal of Supreme Court History	B
357	Journal of the History of International Law	B
358	Journal of World Energy Law and Business (OUP)	B
359	Journal of World Intellectual Property	B
360	The Journal of World Investment and Trade	B
361	Judicature (Duke)	B
362	Jurimetrics	B
363	Jurisprudence	B
364	Kentucky Law Journal	B
365	King's Law Journal	B
366	Law and Critique	B
367	Law and Ethics of Human Rights	B
368	Law and Inequality (Minnesota Law School)	B
369	Law and Literature	B
370	Law and Policy (Wiley)	B
371	Law, Culture, and the Humanities	B
372	Law, Innovation, and Technology	B
373	Law, Probability and Risk	B

#	Journal Name	Rank
374	Legal History Review (Tijdschrift voor Rechtsgeschiedenis / Revue d'Histoire du Droit)	B
375	Legal Issues of Economic Integration	B
376	Lex Localis	B
377	London Review of International Law	B
378	Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review	B
379	Loyola University Chicago Law Journal	B
380	Louisiana Law Review	B
381	Maastricht Journal of European and Comparative Law	B
382	Marquette Law Review	B
383	Medicine, Science and the Law (sage)	B
384	Melbourne Journal of International Law	B
385	Michigan Journal of Environmental and Administrative Law	B
386	Michigan Telecommunications and Technology Law Review	B
387	Minnesota Journal of Law, Science and Technology	B
388	Michigan Journal of Race and Law	B
389	Michigan State Law Review	B
390	Minnesota Journal of International Law	B
391	Missouri Law Review	B
392	Monash University Law Review	B
393	Nebraska Law Review	B
394	Negotiation Journal	B
395	Nevada Law Journal	B
396	Netherlands International Law Review	B
397	Netherlands Yearbook of International law	B
398	New England Law Review	B
399	New Mexico Law Review	B
400	New York University Environmental Law Journal	B
401	New York University Journal of International Law and Politics	B

#	Journal Name	Rank
402	New York University Journal of Law and Business	B
403	New York University Journal of Law and Liberty	B
404	New York University Journal of Legislation and Public Policy	B
405	New York University Review of Law and Social Change	B
406	New Zealand Law Review	B
407	New Zealand Universities Law Review	B
408	Nordic Journal of International Law	B
409	North Carolina Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation	B
410	North Carolina Journal of Law and Technology	B
411	Northeastern University Law Journal	B
412	Northwestern Journal of International Law and Business	B
413	Northwestern Journal of Technology and Intellectual Property	B
414	Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics and Public Policy	B
415	Ocean Development and International Law	B
416	Ohio State Journal of Criminal Law	B
417	Oklahoma Law Review	B
418	Oregon Law Review	B
419	Ottawa Law Review	B
420	Penn State Law Review	B
421	Pepperdine Dispute Resolution Law Journal	B
422	Pepperdine Law Review	B
423	Psychiatry, Psychology and Law	B
424	Psychological Injury and Law	B
425	Public Procurement Law Review	B
426	Queen's Law Journal	B
427	Queen Mary Journal of Intellectual Property	B
428	Ratio Juris	B
429	Rechtsgeschichte (Max Planck; Bilingual publication)	B

#	Journal Name	Rank
430	Review of European, Comparative, and International Environmental Law	B
431	Review of Law and Economics	B
432	Review of Litigation	B
433	Roman Legal Tradition: A Journal of Ancient Medieval and Modern Civil Law	B
434	Rutgers University Law Review (merger of two journals: Rutgers Law Journal and Rutgers Law Review, both are classified as B)	B
435	Saint Louis University Law Journal	B
436	Santa Clara Law Review	B
437	San Diego Law Review	B
438	Seton Hall Law Review	B
439	South African Journal of Human Rights	B
440	South African Law Journal	B
441	South Carolina Law Review	B
442	Southern California Interdisciplinary Law Journal	B
443	St. John's Law Review	B
444	Stanford Journal of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	B
445	Stanford Journal of Complex Litigation	B
446	Stanford Journal of International Law	B
447	Stanford Journal of Law, Business and Finance	B
448	Stanford Law and Policy Review	B
449	Sydney Law Review	B
450	Syracuse Law Review	B
451	Temple Law Review	B
452	Tennessee Law Review	B
453	Texas Environmental Law Journal	B
454	Texas International Law Journal	B
455	The Theory and Practice of Legislation	B

#	Journal Name	Rank
456	Tilburg Law Review	B
457	Transnational Law and Contemporary Problems (Iowa)	B
458	Transnational Legal Theory	B
459	Trust Law International	B
460	Tulane European and Civil Law Forum	B
461	UCLA Journal of Islamic and Near Eastern Law	B
462	UCLA Journal of Environmental Law and Policy	B
463	University of British Columbia Law Review (UBC Law Review)	B
464	University of Chicago Legal Forum	B
465	University of Cincinnati Law Review	B
466	University of Illinois Journal of Law, Technology and Policy	B
467	University of Kansas Law Review	B
468	University of Miami Law Review	B
469	University of New South Wales Law Review	B
470	University of Pennsylvania Journal of Business Law	B
471	University of Pennsylvania Journal of Law and Social Change	B
472	University of Pittsburgh Law Review	B
473	University of Richmond Law Review	B
474	Urban Lawyer	B
475	USC Interdisciplinary Law Journal	B
476	Utrecht Law Review	B
477	Vanderbilt Journal of Entertainment and Technology Law	B
478	Vermont Journal of Environmental Law	B
479	Vermont Law Review	B
480	Villanova Law Review	B
481	Virginia Environmental Law Journal	B
482	Virginia Journal of Law and Technology	B
483	Virginia Journal of Social Policy and the Law	B

#	Journal Name	Rank
484	Virginia Law and Business Review	B
485	Washington University Journal of Law and Policy	B
486	William and Mary Bill of Rights Journal	B
487	William and Mary Environmental Law and Policy Review	B
488	William and Mary Journal of Women and the Law	B
489	Wisconsin International Law Journal	B
490	World Competition: Law and Economics Review	B
491	World Tax Review	B
492	Yale Human Rights and Development Law Journal	B
493	Yearbook of International Environmental Law	B
494	Yearbook of International Humanitarian Law	B
495	ABA Family Advocate	C
496	ABA Journal	C
497	ABA Journal of Labor and Employment Law	C
498	African Journal of International and Comparative Law	C
499	AIPLA Quarterly Review	C
500	Air Force Law Review	C
501	Akron Intellectual Property Journal	C
502	Alaska Law Review	C
503	Albany Government Law Review	C
504	Albany Law journal of Science and Technology	C
505	Alberta Law Review	C
506	Alternative Law Journal	C
507	Alternatives to the High Cost of Litigation	C
508	American Journal of Family Law	C
509	American Journal of Mediation	C
510	American University Criminal Law Brief	C
511	Annals of Health Law	C
512	Annual Survey of International and Comparative Law	C

#	Journal Name	Rank
513	Antitrust (ABA)	C
514	Antitrust Bulletin	C
515	Appalachian Journal of Law	C
516	Arizona Journal of Environmental Law and Policy	C
517	Arizona Journal of International and Comparative Law	C
518	Arizona Summit Law Review	C
519	Army Lawyer	C
520	Asia-Pacific Journal on Human Rights and the Law	C
521	Asia Pacific Law Review	C
522	Asian Journal of Comparative Law	C
523	Asian Journal of WTO and International Health Law and Policy	C
524	Australia and New Zealand Law and History E-Journal	C
525	Australian Dispute Resolution Journal	C
526	Australian Family Lawyer	C
527	Australian Journal of Administrative Law	C
528	Australian Year Book of International Law	C
529	Ave Maria Law Review	C
530	Baltic Journal of Law and Politics	C
531	Banking Law Journal	C
532	Barry Law Review	C
533	Belmont Law Review	C
534	Berkeley Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Law	C
535	Boston College Intellectual Property and Technology Forum	C
536	Boston College Third World Law Journal	C
537	Boston University Journal of Science and Technology Law	C
538	Brigham Young University International Law and Management Review	C
539	Brigham Young University Journal of Public Law	C
540	Brooklyn Journal of Corporate, Financial and Commercial Law	C



#	Journal Name	Rank
541	Buffalo Environmental Law Journal	C
542	Buffalo Intellectual Property Law Journal	C
543	Buffalo Public Interest Law Journal	C
544	Business Law International	C
545	Business Lawyer	C
546	California Legal History	C
547	California Western International Law Journal	C
548	California Western Law Review	C
549	Campbell Law Review	C
550	Canadian Business Law Journal	C
551	Canadian Criminal Law Review	C
552	Canadian Family Law Quarterly	C
553	Canadian Journal of Administrative Law	C
554	Canadian Journal of Law and Society	C
555	Canadian Journal of Law and Technology	C
556	Canadian Yearbook of International Law	C
557	Capital University Law Review	C
558	Carbon and Climate Law Review	C
559	Cardozo Journal of Equal Rights and Social Justice	C
560	Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law	C
561	Case Western Reserve Journal of Law, Technology and the Internet (JOLTI)	C
562	Chapman Law Review	C
563	Charleston Law Review	C
564	Charlotte Law Review	C
565	Chicago-Kent Journal of Intellectual Property	C
566	Chicago-Kent Journal of International and Comparative Law	C
567	Child and Family Law Quarterly	C
568	Children's Legal Rights Journal	C

#	Journal Name	Rank
569	Chinese Law and Government	C
570	City University of New York Law Review (CUNY Law Review)	C
571	Cleveland State Law Review	C
572	Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems	C
573	Common Law World Review	C
574	Communications Law	C
575	Communication Law and Policy	C
576	Competition Policy International	C
577	Connecticut Journal of International Law	C
578	Contemporary Justice Review	C
579	Cornell Real Estate Review	C
580	Creighton Law Review	C
581	Criminal Justice Bulletin	C
582	Criminal Law Review	C
583	Cumberland Law Review	C
584	Currents: International Trade Law Journal	C
585	Dalhousie Law Journal	C
586	Denver Journal of Criminal Law	C
587	Denver Journal of International Law and Policy	C
588	DePaul Journal of Art, Technology and Intellectual Property Law	C
589	DePaul Journal for Social Justice	C
590	Digital Evidence and Electronic Signature Law Review	C
591	Drake Law Review	C
592	Drexel Law Review	C
593	Duke Forum for Law and Social Change	C
594	Duquesne Law Review	C
595	Elon Law Review	C

#	Journal Name	Rank
596	Emory Bankruptcy Developments Journal	C
597	Employee Relations Law Journal	C
598	Environmental and Planning Law Journal	C
599	Environmental Liability - Law, Policy and Practice	C
600	Environmental Policy and Law	C
601	Erasmus Law Review	C
602	European Competition Law Review	C
603	European Energy and Environmental Law Review	C
604	European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice	C
605	European Journal of Health Law	C
606	European Journal of Law Reform	C
607	European Journal of Legal Studies (EJLS) (EUI)	C
608	European Review of Contract Law	C
609	Family Advocate	C
610	Family Law Journal	C
611	Family Law Review	C
612	Faulkner Law Review	C
613	Federal Circuit Bar Journal	C
614	Federal Communications Law Journal	C
615	Federal Courts Law Review	C
616	First Amendment Law Review	C
617	Florida A&M University Law Review	C
618	Florida Coastal Law Review	C
619	Florida International University Law Review (FIU Law Review)	C
620	Florida Journal of International Law	C
621	Food and Drug Law Journal	C
622	Forum Historiae Iuris (bilingual)	C
623	Frontiers of Law in China	C

#	Journal Name	Rank
624	George Mason University Civil Rights Law Journal	C
625	George Mason Journal of International Commercial Law	C
626	Georgetown Journal of Law and Modern Critical Race Perspectives	C
627	Georgetown Journal of Law and Public Policy	C
628	Georgetown Journal on Poverty Law and Policy	C
629	German Yearbook of International Law	C
630	Global Business Law Review	C
631	Golden Gate University Environmental Law Journal	C
632	Golden Gate University Law Review	C
633	Gonzaga Law Review	C
634	Göttingen Journal of International Law	C
635	Harvard Journal of Sports and Entertainment Law	C
636	Harvard Latino Law Review	C
637	Hastings Business Law Journal	C
638	Hastings Communications and Entertainment Law Journal	C
639	Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly	C
640	Hastings Race and Poverty Law Journal	C
641	Hastings Science and Technology Law Journal	C
642	Hague Journal on the Rule of Law	C
643	Hague Yearbook of International Law	C
644	Health Matrix: Journal of Law-Medicine (Case Western)	C
645	Hofstra Labor and Employment Law Journal	C
646	Howard Law Journal	C
647	Human Rights Quarterly	C
648	ICSID Review: Foreign Investment Law Journal	C
649	Idaho Law Review	C
650	IDF Law Review (discontinuous publication)	C
651	IIC International Review of Intellectual Property and	C

#	Journal Name	Rank
	Competition Law	
652	Indiana International and Comparative Law Review	C
653	Industrial Law Journal (South Africa)	C
654	Information and Communications Technology Law	C
655	Intellectual Property Quarterly	C
656	International Commentary on Evidence	C
657	International Community Law Review	C
658	International Insolvency Review	C
659	International Journal for the Semiotics of Law	C
660	International Journal of Children's Rights	C
661	International Journal of Discrimination and the Law	C
662	International Journal of Electronic Security and Digital Forensics	C
663	International Journal of Intellectual Property Management	C
664	International Journal of the Jurisprudence of the Family	C
665	International Journal of Law and Information Technology (OUP)	C
666	International Journal of Law and Management	C
667	International Journal of Law in Context	C
668	International Journal of Law in the Built Environment	C
669	International Journal of Public Law and Policy	C
670	International Lawyer	C
671	International Negotiation	C
672	International Review of Law, Computers and Technology	C
673	Intertax: International Tax Review	C
674	Jeffrey S. Moorad Sports Law Journal	C
675	Jewish Law Association Studies	C
676	John Marshall Law Review	C
677	John Marshall Review of Intellectual Property	C

#	Journal Name	Rank
678	Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics	C
679	Journal of African Law	C
680	Journal of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers	C
681	Journal of Arts Management, Law and Society	C
682	Journal of Asian Legal History	C
683	Journal of Child Custody	C
684	Journal of Comparative Law (indexed as The Journal of Comparative Law)	C
685	Journal of Corporate Law Studies	C
686	Journal of Environmental Law and Litigation	C
687	Journal of Health Care Law and Policy	C
688	Journal of High Technology Law	C
689	Journal of Human Rights	C
690	Journal of Intellectual Property Law	C
691	Journal of Intellectual Property Rights	C
692	Journal of Intellectual Property Law and Practice	C
693	Journal of International and Comparative Law (UK)	C
694	Journal of International Business and Law	C
695	Journal of International Commercial Law and Technology	C
696	Journal of International Humanitarian Legal Studies	C
697	Journal of International Law and International Relations	C
698	Journal of International Trade Law and Policy	C
699	Journal of Islamic Law and Culture	C
700	Journal of Law and Medicine	C
701	Journal of Law and Policy (Wake Forest)	C
702	Journal of Law, Economics, and Policy	C
703	Journal of Law, Medicine, and Ethics	C
704	Journal of Law, Philosophy and Culture	C
705	Journal of Law and Politics	C

#	Journal Name	Rank
706	Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues	C
707	Journal of Legal Medicine	C
708	Journal of Legislation	C
709	Journal of Planning and Environmental Law	C
710	Journal of Property, Planning and Environmental Law	C
711	Journal of Psychiatry and Law	C
712	Journal of Shi'a Islamic Studies	C
713	Journal of Southern Legal History	C
714	Journal of Space Law	C
715	Journal of Technology Law and Policy	C
716	Journal of the Copyright Society of the U.S.A	C
717	Journal of the Federal Circuit Historical Society	C
718	Journal of the Patent and Trademark Office Society	C
719	Journal of Transnational Law and Policy	C
720	Journal on the Use of Force and International Law	C
721	Journal of Water Law	C
722	Journal on European History of Law	C
723	Journal on Telecommunications and High Technology Law	C
724	Judicial Review (Taylor and Francis)	C
725	Juridicas	C
726	Juvenile and Family Court Journal	C
727	Kansas Journal of Law and Public Policy	C
728	Law and Development Review	C
729	Law and Economics Yearly Review	C
730	Law and Humanities	C
731	Law and Practice of International Courts and Tribunals	C
732	Law and Sexuality	C
733	Legal History (Australia)	C
734	Legal Issues of Economic Integration	C

#	Journal Name	Rank
735	Liberty University Law Review	C
736	Lincoln Law Review	C
737	Lincoln Memorial University Law Review	C
738	Liverpool Law Review	C
739	Loyola Consumer Law Review	C
740	Loyola Law Review	C
741	Loyola of Los Angeles International and Comparative Law Review	C
742	Maine Law Review	C
743	Manchester Journal of International Law	C
744	Marquette Intellectual Property Law Review	C
745	Maryland Journal of International Law	C
746	Masaryk University Journal of Law and Technology	C
747	Max Planck Yearbook of United Nations Law	C
748	McGill Journal of Sustainable Development Law	C
749	Medicine and Law	C
750	Medecine et Droit	C
751	Medical Law International	C
752	McGeorge Law Review (University of the Pacific)	C
753	Mercer Law Review	C
754	Michigan State International Law Review	C
755	Middle East Law and Governance	C
756	Military Law Review	C
757	Mississippi College Law Review	C
758	Mississippi Law Journal	C
759	Mississippi Sports Law Review	C
760	Mitchell Hamline Law Review (merger of two journals: Hamline Law Review, William Mitchell Law Review)	C
761	Mitchell Hamline Law Journal of Public Policy and Practice	C



#	Journal Name	Rank
762	Montana Law Review	C
763	Nanotechnology Law and Business	C
764	Natural Resources and Environment	C
765	New England Journal on Criminal and Civil Confinement	C
766	New York Law School Law Review	C
767	New York University Annual Survey of American Law	C
768	New Zealand Law Journal	C
769	Nordic Journal of Commercial Law	C
770	North Carolina Banking Institute	C
771	North Carolina Central Law Review	C
772	North Dakota Law Review	C
773	Northern Illinois University Law Review	C
774	Northern Kentucky Law Review	C
775	Northwestern Interdisciplinary Law Review	C
776	Northwestern Journal of International Human Rights	C
777	Northwestern Journal of Law and Social Policy	C
778	Nova Law Review	C
779	NTUT Journal of Intellectual Property Law and Management	C
780	Ocean and Coastal Law Journal	C
781	Ohio Northern University Law Review	C
782	Ohio State Entrepreneurial Business Law Journal	C
783	Oklahoma City University Law Review	C
784	Oxford University Commonwealth Law Journal	C
785	Oxford University Comparative Law Forum	C
786	Oregon Review of International Law	C
787	Pace Environmental Law Review	C
788	Pace Law Review	C
789	Phoenix Law Review	C
790	Pittsburgh Journal of Technology Law and Policy	C

#	Journal Name	Rank
791	Pittsburgh Tax Review	C
792	Public Land and Resources Law Review	C
793	Quebec Journal of International Law	C
794	Questions of International Law	C
795	Quinnipiac Law Review	C
796	Regent University Law Review	C
797	Renewable Energy Law and Policy Review	C
798	Review of Constitutional Studies	C
799	Richmond Journal of Global Law and Business	C
800	Richmond Journal of Law and Technology	C
801	Roger Williams University Law Review	C
802	Rutgers Journal of Law and Public Policy	C
803	San Diego International Law Journal	C
804	Santa Clara High Technology Law Journal	C
805	Santa Clara Journal of International Law	C
806	Seattle University Law Review	C
807	Seattle Journal for Social Justice	C
808	Securities Regulation Law Journal	C
809	Seton Hall Legislative Journal	C
810	Singapore Journal of Legal Studies	C
811	Sociology of Crime, Law, and Deviance	C
812	South African Journal on Human Rights	C
813	South Dakota Law Review	C
814	South Texas Law Review	C
815	Southern California Review of Law and Social Justice	C
816	Southern Illinois University Law Journal	C
817	Southern University Law Review	C
818	Southwestern Journal of International Law	C
819	Southwestern Law Review	C

#	Journal Name	Rank
820	Sports Medicine Standards and Malpractice Reporter	C
821	St. Louis University Public Law Review	C
822	St. Mary's Law Journal	C
823	St. Thomas Law Review	C
824	Statute Law Review	C
825	Stetson Law Review	C
826	Studies in Ethics, Law, and Technology	C
827	Studies in Law Politics and Society	C
828	Suffolk University Law Review	C
829	Suffolk Transnational Law Review	C
830	Supreme Court Law Review	C
831	Syracuse Journal of International Law and Commerce	C
832	Tax Lawyer	C
833	Tax Notes	C
834	Temple International and Comparative Law Journal	C
835	Temple Political and Civil Rights Law Review	C
836	Texas Intellectual Property Law Journal	C
837	Texas Journal of Women and the Law	C
838	Texas Journal on Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	C
839	Texas Review of Law and Politics	C
840	Texas Tech Law Review	C
841	Thomas Jefferson Law Review	C
842	Thomas M. Cooley Law Review	C
843	Thurgood Marshall Law Review	C
844	Tort Trial and Insurance Law Practice	C
845	Touro Law Review	C
846	Trademark Reporter	C
847	Tulane Environmental Law Journal	C
848	Tulane Journal of International and Comparative Law	C

#	Journal Name	Rank
849	Tulane Journal of Technology and Intellectual Property	C
850	Tulsa Journal of Comparative and International Law	C
851	Tulsa Law Review	C
852	UC Davis Business Law Journal	C
853	UC Davis Journal of Juvenile Law and Policy	C
854	UC Davis Journal of International Law and Policy	C
855	UCLA Entertainment Law Review	C
856	UCLA Journal of International Law and Foreign Affairs	C
857	UCLA Journal of Law and Technology	C
858	UCLA Women's Law Journal	C
859	UMKC Law Review	C
860	Unbound: Harvard Journal of the Legal Left	C
861	Uniform Law Review	C
862	University of Arkansas at Little Rock Law Review	C
863	University of Baltimore Intellectual Property Law Journal	C
864	University of Baltimore Law Review	C
865	University of Dayton Law Review	C
866	University of Denver Water Law Review	C
867	University of Detroit Mercy Law Review	C
868	University of the District of Columbia Law Review (UDC Law Review)	C
869	University of Florida Journal of Law and Public Policy	C
870	University of Hawaii Law Review	C
871	University of La Verne Law Review	C
872	University of Louisville Law Review	C
873	University of Massachusetts Law Review	C
874	University of Memphis Law Review	C
875	University of Miami Business Law Review	C
876	University of Miami International and Comparative Law	C

#	Journal Name	Rank
	Review	
877	University of New Hampshire Law Review	C
878	University of the Pacific Law Review	C
879	University of San Francisco Law Review	C
880	University of St. Thomas Law Journal	C
881	University of Toledo Law Review	C
882	University of Toronto Faculty of Law Review	C
883	Utrecht Journal of International and European Law	C
884	Valparaiso University Law Review	C
885	Vienna Journal on International Constitutional Law	C
886	Villanova Environmental Law Journal	C
887	Virginia Journal of Criminal Law	C
888	Virginia Sports and Entertainment Law Journal	C
889	Wake Forest Journal of Business and Intellectual Property Law	C
890	Washburn Law Journal	C
891	Washington International Law Journal	C
892	Washington Journal of Law, Technology and Arts	C
893	Washington University Global Studies Law Review	C
894	Wayne Law Review	C
895	West Virginia Law Review	C
896	Western Legal History	C
897	Western New England Law Review	C
898	Western State Law Review	C
899	Whittier Journal of Child and Family Advocacy	C
900	Whittier Law Review	C
901	Widener Commonwealth Law Review (formerly Widener Law Journal)	C
902	Widener Law Review	C
903	Willamette Law Review	C

#	Journal Name	Rank
904	Wyoming Law Review	C
905	Yearbook of European Law	C
906	Yearbook of Private International Law	C