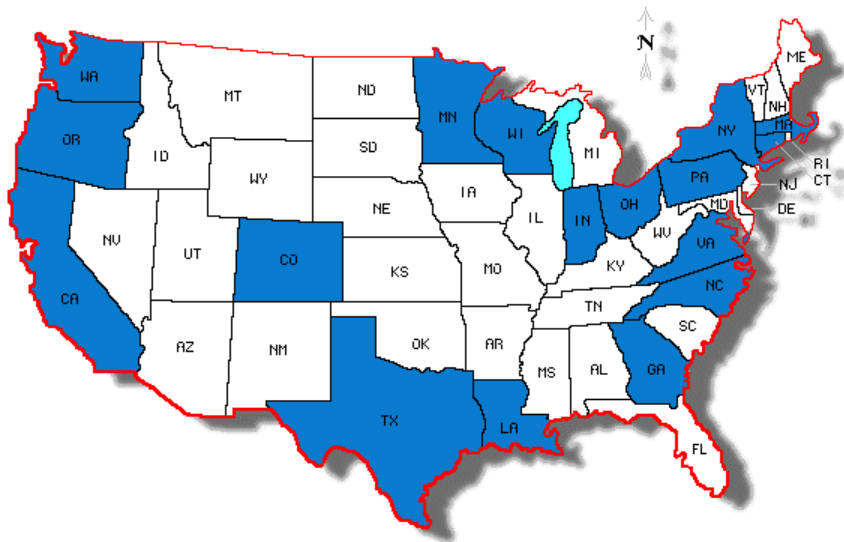




LAW STUDENTS  
FOR  
REPRODUCTIVE  
JUSTICE

# REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS LAW & JUSTICE



COURSE SURVEY  
2003-2011



# Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey *2003-2011 Results*

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The *Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey* may be downloaded in PDF format from the LSRJ website at [www.LSRJ.org/resources/#coursesurvey](http://www.LSRJ.org/resources/#coursesurvey). Contents of the *Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey* may be duplicated and distributed in paper form for educational purposes by members and alumni of the organization, as well as academic allies and nonprofit organizations working in coalition with LSRJ, so long as copies are provided gratis and the institutional author is noted. Additional copies may be requested at [Info@LSRJ.org](mailto:Info@LSRJ.org).



# Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey 2003-2011 Results

## I. INTRODUCTION

Legal education has been slow to evolve since Dean Christopher Langdell first introduced the case method at Harvard Law School in the late 19th century. Although developments like the clinical movement, coeducation, and critical legal studies have broadened the accepted wisdom about what constitutes quality training for future lawyers, the standard core curriculum—contracts, property, torts, criminal law, and civil procedure—remains largely unchanged from the curriculum instituted over 100 years ago by Langdell. Despite the fact that law school graduates proceed not only to private practice but also become public interest lawyers, policymakers, judges, and law professors, many law schools have been slow to add specialized courses in certain subject areas— particularly in the context of reproductive rights law.

Law Students for Reproductive Justice (LSRJ) trains and mobilizes law students and new lawyers across the country to foster legal expertise and support for the realization of reproductive justice.<sup>1</sup> We know from our own experiences and from our members that most formal legal education largely ignores reproductive rights doctrine, lacks reproductive justice discourse, or dismisses the jurisprudence as an erroneous feat of judicial activism bound to be overturned. This sends a misleading message to the current generation of law students that reproductive rights law is neither a legitimate field of study nor a worthwhile area of practice.

From its early days, LSRJ has supported law student campaigns for new reproductive rights law and justice courses, believing such efforts constitute important steps in a larger movement toward the de-marginalization of reproductive rights law within the legal academy. As we have institutionalized our curriculum advocacy programming through the Course Campaign Working Group and continue to rack up new course victories, our members and supporters have repeatedly asked for our assessment of the landscape of reproductive rights law within legal education. Inspired by this need to understand the big picture, we launched the Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey in 2009 to collect information about reproductive rights law and justice course offerings at all ABA-approved law schools since LSRJ's founding in 2003.

The results of the initial survey, completed in 2010, confirmed much of what we already knew about the limited opportunities students have to study reproductive rights law as part of their legal training—only one out of every five law schools surveyed had ever offered a reproductive rights-related course. These results painted a stark picture of how much work lies ahead, but we remain hopeful. Based on the number of new courses offered in the last several years alone, a significant number the result of LSRJ chapter advocacy, we believe there is cause for optimism.

Now updated to include courses taught in the 2010-11 academic year, we offer the latest data and analysis both to support course campaigns and to encourage dialogue among professors, students, administrators, and practitioners. Through the sustained effort of LSRJ members, alumni, academic allies, and staff, we will continue to see growth in curricular offerings and more exposure to important reproductive rights legal principles for all law students.

## II. METHODOLOGY

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<sup>1</sup>The terms “reproductive rights” and “reproductive justice” are rooted in different analyses and strategies. The reproductive rights framework is a legal model that serves to protect an individual woman's right to reproductive decision-making. The reproductive justice framework employs a broader, intersectional analysis that emphasizes the ways that race, class, gender, sexuality, ability, age, and immigration status can affect a person or community's reproductive lives. For more information, see Asian Communities for Reproductive Justice, “A New Vision for Advancing Our Movement for Reproductive Health, Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Justice” (2005), <http://reproductivejustice.org/assets/docs/ACRJ-A-New-Vision.pdf>



# Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey 2003-2011 Results

## A. Survey Process

As of August 2011, 200 ABA-approved law schools exist in the United States, 199 of which confer a Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree.<sup>2</sup> The ABA count includes one provisionally accredited law school<sup>3</sup> and three law schools based in U.S. territories, which were not included in the survey.<sup>4</sup> This survey covers only the fully accredited, J.D.-conferring, 195 law schools located in the U.S.

In February 2009, LSRJ began contacting registrars at all law schools meeting the survey's criteria (197 schools in 2009), asking them to complete an online survey about reproductive rights-related course offerings and instructor-led reading groups at their law schools.<sup>5</sup> The survey asked for the course title, instructor name, instructor affiliation, semester/year offered, enrollment, and course format for all courses offered from the 2003-04 through the 2009-10 academic years. LSRJ requested information about all offerings dedicated to reproductive rights generally or to a particular related issue. Follow-up outreach to non-responsive schools continued through the spring 2010 semester in an attempt to gather information from as many law schools as possible. The first LSRJ Course survey was published in November 2010.

In February 2011, LSRJ began the process of updating the course survey with information for the 2010-11 academic year. LSRJ reviewed all available online course information and contacted law school registrars to fill in any remaining gaps and to correct any previous errors. Information about existing courses was then independently confirmed by the instructors. LSRJ made every effort to gather and confirm all relevant course details, but recognizes that gaps or inaccuracies may remain; we welcome corrections to information contained within this report.<sup>6</sup> Tracking course offerings will remain an ongoing project, as existing courses are offered again and new courses are introduced. LSRJ relies on the support of its law student members and academic allies to help monitor such developments.

## B. Categorization

The philosophy and substance of law school courses often vary according to the priorities and preferences of individual instructors. Although reproductive justice topics may appear on syllabi in a number of different law school classes—from family law to bioethics to criminal procedure—we chose to focus specifically on courses dedicated to teaching reproductive rights law and justice concepts.

There are several reasons for this. LSRJ believes in the value of having independent, reproductive rights law-focused course offerings because it signals that this area of the law is legitimate and worthy of study. We applaud professors who thoughtfully incorporate reproductive justice-related topics into a variety of courses; however, one or two class sessions

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<sup>2</sup> American Bar Association, ABA-Approved Law Schools, <http://www.abanet.org/legaled/approvedlawschools/approved.html> (last visited August 15, 2011). One school, the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's School, offers a specialized officer's resident graduate course only.

<sup>3</sup> University of California-Irvine School of Law, which was granted provisional approval in June 2011.

<sup>4</sup> The three ABA-approved law schools located outside the 50 states are the Escuela de Derecho, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Puerto Rico, and the Facultad de Derecho, Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico.

<sup>5</sup> We will use "courses" throughout the report to refer to seminar- and lecture-style courses, as well as instructor-led reading groups, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

<sup>6</sup> All corrections and any relevant additional information may be emailed to [info@lsrj.org](mailto:info@lsrj.org).



## Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey *2003-2011 Results*

focusing on reproductive rights and justice throughout an entire law school career is insufficient for meaningful engagement with the material. And while some professors may dedicate a greater proportion of time to reproductive rights and justice topics in their health law, family law, or poverty law courses, it would be impossible to identify these particular courses for inclusion in the survey results without carefully examining each individual course syllabus—a task that currently exceeds LSRJ’s available resources.

These constraints also guided our decision to exclude general gender & the law courses, sex discrimination courses, and law & sexuality courses from the results of the course survey. While courses falling in these categories undoubtedly address important concerns about the regulation of bodies, gender, and sexuality in our society—issues that have shaped reproductive rights jurisprudence and continue to influence law and policy in this area—they generally cover a much more limited set of reproductive rights law issues. It is possible that by excluding these categories we will miss certain classes that are taught from a sustained reproductive justice perspective, but we anticipate such courses constitute only a handful. Again, we are constrained by the inability to examine individual syllabi to assess how each professor has designed her/his course.

Finally, we have also excluded reproductive technology & bioethics courses from the course survey. Although the use and regulation of assisted reproductive technologies (ART) is an important reproductive justice issue, when taught in a law school environment, these courses tend to include lighter coverage of the law governing reproductive rights. Many ART/bioethics courses are taught by faculty with specialized backgrounds in bioethics and philosophy, rather than constitutional law, human rights, or critical theory. This is certainly a valuable perspective for students grappling with various legal and moral issues raised by ART, and we applaud new courses in this area—including those secured through the efforts of the LSRJ Course Campaign Working Group—but we believe that such courses should not preclude or supplant dedicated reproductive rights law and justice course offerings.

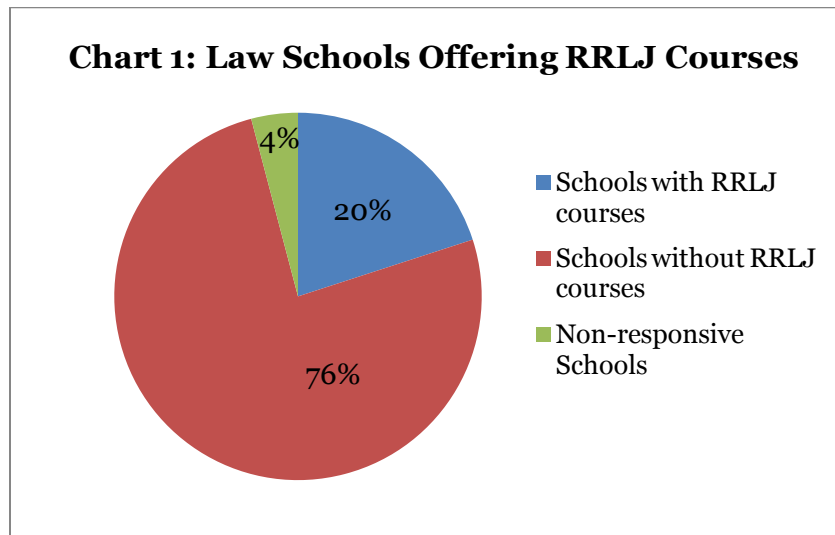
For all of these reasons, we relied on the language of the course title itself to determine whether a course was counted in the survey results, erring on the side of inclusion where course names appeared somewhat ambiguous. Eligible courses included a combination of the following words or phrases: reproduction, reproductive rights, reproductive, women’s health, abortion, sexual, rights, pregnancy, and family. We refer to these courses that fit the criteria as **reproductive rights law & justice (RRLJ) courses**. Courses whose primary focus was clearly ART and/or bioethics—with language such as reproductive technology, technology, bioethics, medical ethics, assisted reproduction, genetics, or medical-legal in the title, were excluded from the survey results for the reasons stated above.

# Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey 2003-2011 Results

## III. RESULTS

### A. Twenty percent of surveyed law schools reported RRLJ courses

Of 195 law schools surveyed in 2011, we verified information for 187 schools, representing a response rate of 96%.<sup>7</sup> Thirty-nine schools—or 20% of 195 schools surveyed—reported one or more RRLJ courses from the 2003-04 through the 2010-11 academic years. These **39 schools offered a total of 51 unique RRLJ courses**, some of which were taught by the same instructor or different instructors on multiple occasions.<sup>8</sup>



**Table 1. Results Overview for 2011 Survey**

# law schools surveyed	195
# law schools responded	187
# law schools offering RRLJ courses	39
% of surveyed law schools offering RRLJ courses	20%
Overall # of unique RRLJ courses/reading groups	51

<sup>7</sup> The non-responsive schools are: Brooklyn Law School, Indiana University School of Law—Indianapolis, Marquette University Law School, Southwestern University School of Law, Texas Wesleyan School of Law, University of Illinois College of Law, University of New Hampshire School of Law, and University of Tulsa College of Law.

<sup>8</sup> See Chart 2 for the total number of times the 51 courses have been taught over the years.

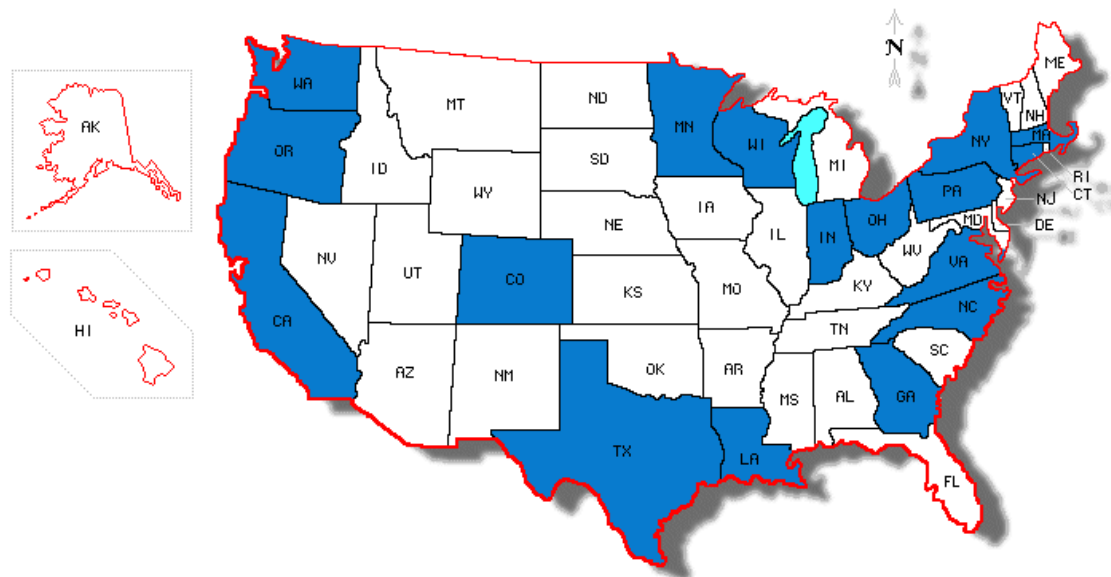
# Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey 2003-2011 Results

## **B. Law schools in 17 states and the District of Columbia have offered RRLJ courses**

The 39 schools reporting RRLJ course offerings during the 2003 to 2011 period are located in **17 states** around the country (California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin) and the District of Columbia.

RRLJ Courses Across the U.S.

● - Existing Courses

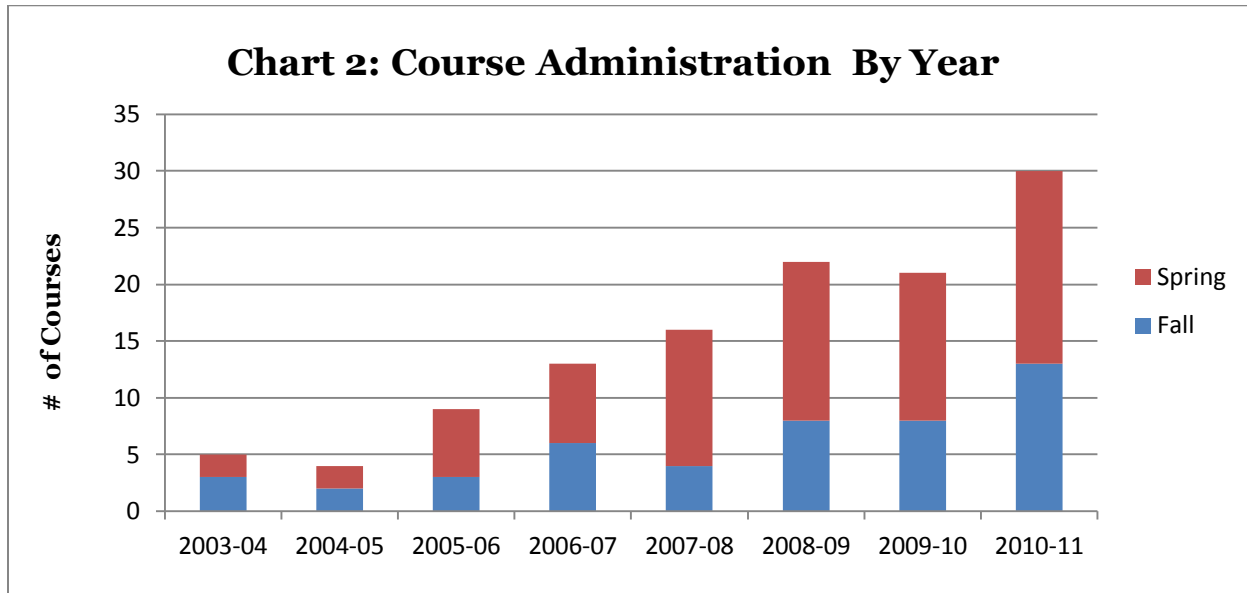


LSRJ currently has a presence at law schools located in all seventeen of these states and the District of Columbia. For more information about LSRJ chapters, please visit the website, [www.LSRJ.org/chapters/](http://www.LSRJ.org/chapters/).

# Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey 2003-2011 Results

## C. Administration of RRLJ courses has increased over the years

The 51 reported RRLJ courses have been taught approximately **125 times** over the eight year period surveyed.<sup>9</sup> The number of courses available during any given semester<sup>10</sup> has increased since the 2003-04 academic year, reaching its highest point during 2010-11, with RRLJ courses taught 30 times during the fall and spring semesters.<sup>11</sup>



**Table 2. Number of Courses Administered Each Semester**

Year	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
<b>Fall</b>	3	2	3	6	4	8	8	13
<b>Spring</b>	2	2	6	7	12	14	13	17

<sup>9</sup> For some courses, the number of times it was taught was verified, but not the exact semesters. For example, “Abortion Rights Controversy: Law, Policy and History” at Rutgers School of Law - Camden was reported as being taught five times, with only one semester year verified; thus, the course is counted 5 times toward the total course administration number but only reflected as one semester in Table 2.

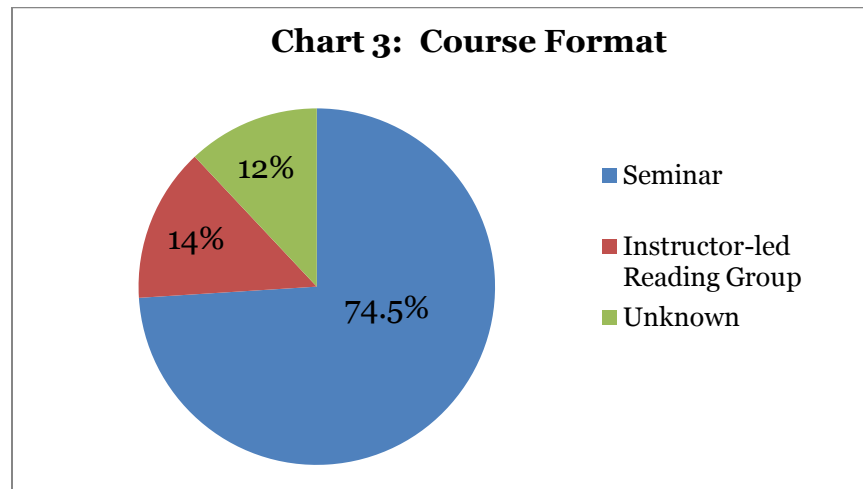
<sup>10</sup> The University of the District of Columbia David A. Clarke School of Law’s “Reproductive Rights Law & Justice” course, offered during the Summer 2010 and 2011 sessions, is counted as a Spring semester course. Northeastern Law School’s “Reproductive and Sexual Rights and Health,” was taught three times during the 2010-11 academic year, in the Fall, Winter and Summer quarters. The Winter session is counted as a Fall semester course, and the Summer session is counted as a Spring semester course.

<sup>11</sup> In 2010-11, the data includes two courses that were taught more than once throughout the year: Northeastern Law School’s “Reproductive and Sexual Rights and Health,” was taught three times during the 2010-11 academic year, in the Fall, Winter and Summer quarters, and University of Texas’s “Reproductive Rights and Justice” was taught during both the Fall and Spring semesters, once as a seminar and once as a lecture.

# Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey 2003-2011 Results

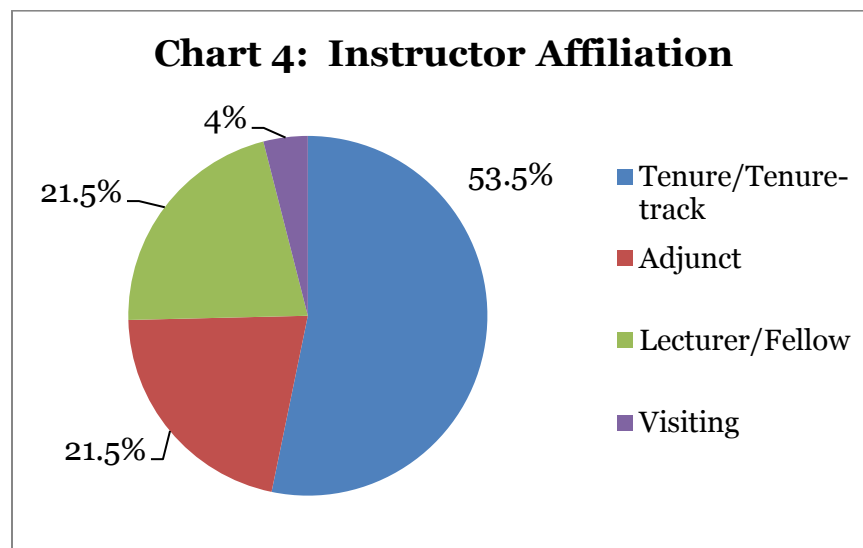
## D. Majority of RRLJ courses are taught as seminars

The vast majority of schools with dedicated RRLJ curricula reported seminar-style courses. Thirty-eight (74.5%) of the 51 unique course offerings are seminars. Seven course offerings (14%) took the form of instructor-led reading groups, while the format of six courses (12%) remains unverified.



## E. Majority of courses are taught by full-time faculty members

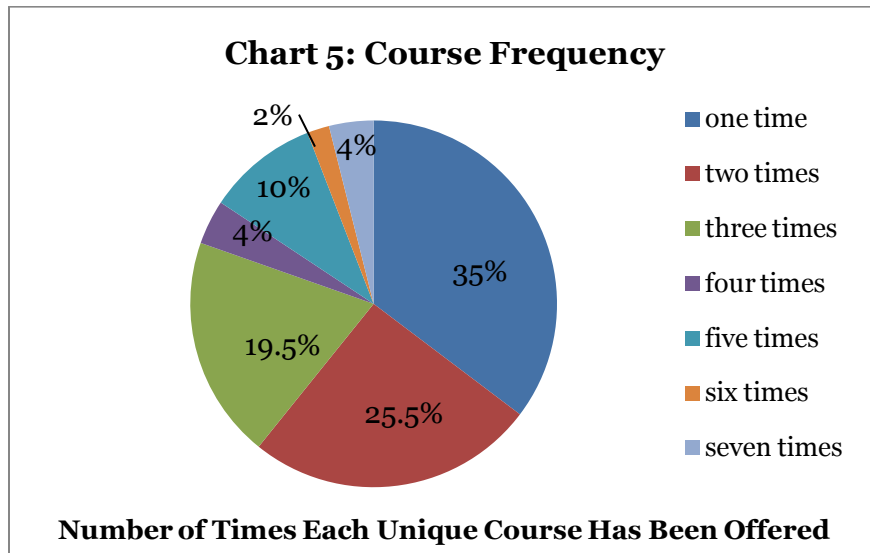
Full-time faculty members teach the majority of RRLJ courses reported in the survey. Twenty-seven (53%) of the 51 courses have been taught by tenured or tenure-track professors. Eleven courses (21.5%) have been taught by adjunct faculty members. Another eleven courses (21.5%) have been taught by instructors holding lecturer or fellowship posts, and two courses (4%) were offered by visiting professors.



## F. Majority of courses have been offered more than once

# Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey 2003-2011 Results

Eighteen (35%) of the 51 unique RRLJ courses reported in the survey have been offered only one time during the eight year period, through the end of the 2010-11 academic year. Thirteen courses (25.5%) have been offered twice, ten courses (19.5%) have been offered three times, and two courses (4%) have been offered four times. Five courses (10%) have been offered five times, one course (2%) had been offered six times, and two courses have been offered seven times (4%) from 2003-04 through 2010-11.<sup>12</sup>



## **G. More than half of new unique courses were offered during the 2010-11 academic year**

Twenty-seven separate, unique courses (53% of the 51 total unique RRLJ courses taught since 2003) were offered during the 2010-11 academic year, almost three times as many as the year before (2009-10) when only 10 unique courses (19.5% of courses since 2003) were available to students. Nine unique courses (17.5%) were offered in 2008-09, while two (4%) unique courses, per year, were offered in 2007-08 and 2006-07.<sup>13</sup>

**Table 3. Most Recent Unique Course Offerings, By Year**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>
<b># courses</b>	2	3	9	10	27

While it is encouraging that 37 unique courses (72.5% of 51 courses) reported in the survey were offered in 2009-10 or 2010-11, 16 of those courses were newly introduced during those two years

<sup>12</sup> Due to the difficulty in establishing exactly when courses have been taught, this data may present slight discrepancies when compared with the other total administration data. For example, “Future of the Family: Adoption, Reproduction and Child Welfare” at Harvard Law School was taught at least five times and is thus counted as a five-time course.

<sup>13</sup> Again, due to the difficulty in pinpointing exact semesters when courses have been offered, this data may have slight discrepancies when compared with the total administration and frequency data.



# Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey 2003-2011 Results

and 21 were existing courses being reoffered. This means that a sizable number (14) of the total 51 reported RRLJ courses since 2003 were no longer available to students in the past two years. Those missing courses may be one-offs, never to be repeated again. Thus, this lack of course sustainability highlights the need to ensure that new RRLJ courses are retained in the curriculum and continue to be offered, even if on a cyclical basis. A hiatus for two or more years means that entire classes of law students may graduate without formal classroom exposure to reproductive rights law and justice issues on their campus. Furthermore, this gap also decreases the likelihood that law students will have access to institutional knowledge that such an elective has been, and could again be, offered at their school.

Despite concerns about the sustainability of RRLJ course offerings, the results on course frequency sound a positive note for the expansion of RRLJ curriculum. Although 18 (35%) of the courses reported have only been offered once, one-half of these courses (9 courses) were introduced as new in either 2009-10 or 2010-11 and may be taught again in the future. Legal education may be slow to evolve, but the fact that 51% of existing unique RRLJ courses were introduced in the last three years suggests that law schools are beginning to heed the call for the inclusion of more reproductive rights law into the legal curriculum.

**Table 4. First-time Unique Course Administration, By Year<sup>14</sup>**

<i>Year</i>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>
<b># of courses</b>	4	3	5	6	5	10	8	8

## **H. One-third of the 51 RRLJ courses resulted from LSRJ chapter advocacy**

LSRJ members and alumni have been among those calling the loudest for more reproductive rights law and justice course offerings, and they have turned their words into actions. Sixteen courses (31%) counted in the survey were created and approved, at least in part, due to the advocacy of LSRJ chapters.

Since its inception in 2003, LSRJ has supported over 45 individual chapters in their pursuit of RRLJ courses, assisting law students in identifying appropriate instructors, mobilizing on-campus support, and effectively petitioning their administrations for new curricular offerings. Through the Course Campaign Working Group, a listserv and bi-monthly conference call with student leaders across the country, LSRJ provides a forum wherein staff can share their insights and course campaigners can share strategies. LSRJ is committed to helping students navigate administrative and bureaucratic channels; identify and highlight gaps in the existing curriculum; cultivate allies among the faculty, student body, and administration; and prepare for likely objections to their new course proposals.

LSRJ's *Model Curriculum for Courses in Reproductive Rights Law & Justice* is available as a resource for instructors designing new syllabi and for students working to cultivate support among potential instructors and members of the administration. LSRJ staff members also assist individual instructors, particularly to help integrate the reproductive justice framework and

<sup>14</sup> Several professors reported the number of times they taught a course without specifying all of the semesters. Thus, the year of the first administration of these courses is unknown; therefore this chart only adds up to 49 courses.



# Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey 2003-2011 Results

infuse intersectional analysis into their course materials. In all, LSRJ provides support that is unavailable through other channels, helping to turn individual action into institutional change. These course campaigns play an important part of law students' training as leaders and advocates while they seek the classroom experiences that will make them better prepared and more well-rounded lawyers.

Although not counted in the survey as an RRLJ course, an additional three courses focusing on the intersection of reproductive health, technology, and bioethics have resulted from LSRJ chapter advocacy, for a total of 19 LSRJ course campaign victories. Table 5 lists the RRLJ courses, RRLJ instructor-led reading groups, and ART/bioethics courses that LSRJ members helped to secure.

**Table 5. LSRJ Chapter-Led Course Campaign Victories**

<b>Law School</b>	<b>Course Name &amp; Semester First Offered</b>
Albany Law School	Human Reproduction: Legal and Moral Issues (Spring 2004-05)
Columbia Law School	Reproductive Health and Human Rights (Fall 2006-07)
Georgetown University Law Center	Global and National Approaches to Reproductive Health and Law (Fall 2006-07)
George Washington University Law School	Family Law Seminar: Reproductive Rights (Spring 2006-07)
Golden Gate University School of Law	Reproductive Rights & Justice (Fall 2010-11)
Hamline University School of Law	Assisted Reproductive Technology & the Law* (Winter 2008-09)
Harvard Law School	Reproductive Rights and the Jurisprudence of Equality in the Context of a Transforming Supreme Court (Fall 2004-05)
Seattle University School of Law	Reproductive Health: Law & Public Policy (Fall 2006-07)
University of Arizona School of Law	Reproductive Law & Ethics* (Fall 2007-08)
University of California, Berkeley School of Law	The Future of Reproductive Rights: Doctrine and Discourse (Fall 2005-06)
University of California Davis School of Law	Reproductive Rights, Law & Policy (Spring 2007-08)
University of the District of Columbia David A. Clarke School of Law	Reproductive Rights Law & Justice (Summer 2010)
University of California Hastings College of the Law	Social, Legal & Ethical Implications of Human Reproductive & Genetic



## Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey *2003-2011 Results*

	Technologies* (Spring 2008-09)
University of Minnesota Law School	Choice: The Law of Reproductive Rights <sup>15</sup> (Fall 2008-09)
University of Southern California Gould School of Law	Reproductive Rights and Justice (Fall 2008- 09)
University of Texas School of Law	Reproductive Rights and Justice (Fall 2010- 11)
University of Washington School of Law	Reproductive Rights: Law, Policy, and Justice (Fall 2010-11)
Yale Law School	Abortion Jurisprudence: The Road to Carhart & Beyond (Reading Group) (Spring 2007-08)
Yale Law School	Pregnancy Discrimination, Abortion & Equality (Reading Group) (Fall 2008-09)

\* Courses resulting from chapter campaigns, but not counted as RRLJ courses for the purposes of this survey.

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<sup>15</sup> After the first administration of the course “Choice: The Law of Reproductive Rights,” the name of the course was changed to “The Law of Reproductive Rights.”



# Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey 2003-2011 Results

## IV. CONCLUSIONS

The LSRJ survey of RRLJ course offerings at U.S. law schools largely confirms what reproductive rights and justice advocates already knew: that most law schools do not offer their students sufficient opportunities for coursework in reproductive rights law and justice. Only 20% of the 195 surveyed schools have offered even a single RRLJ course during the eight year period from 2003-04 through 2010-11. Of the 51 unique, known courses and instructor-led reading groups, approximately one-third have been taught only once. The vast majority of law students does not have access to these courses and will graduate from law school lacking in-depth exposure to reproductive rights law and justice issues, which continue to dominate U.S. federal and state politics as well as influence the composition of the judiciary.

At the same time, the survey results suggest that there is cause for cautious optimism. The majority of known courses have been taught by full-time faculty members, underscoring LSRJ's aim to encourage law school administrators and scholars to consider reproductive rights law as a legitimate, worthwhile area of law that should be an institutionalized part of the education and training available to future advocates. Half of the existing 51 RRLJ courses were introduced during the last three years, perhaps signaling the beginning of a trend in RRLJ curricular expansion. In addition, the number of recently created courses suggests that law school administrations may be receptive to adding new RRLJ courses in order to satisfy student demand. In fact, one-third of existing RRLJ courses resulted from LSRJ chapter advocacy—each new course serving as an example of law students organizing to take a more active role in shaping their legal education. At the same time, the significant number of courses that have not been taught in the last two years highlights the importance of advocating for course sustainability in order to ensure that exciting new classroom opportunities become integrated into the basic curriculum rather than fade from memory as one-time experiments.

LSRJ hopes these survey results will be received with interest by all those who care about quality legal education and will serve as a call to action for those law students at the 80% of law schools in the U.S. that do not *yet* have a reproductive rights law & justice course in their course catalog.



# Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey 2003-2011 Results

## APPENDIX

Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Curricular Offerings  
Courses & Instructor-Led Reading Groups  
Offered at ABA-Approved Law Schools  
2003-04 through 2010-11

Law School	Course Name	Instructor	When Taught
Albany Law School	Human Reproduction: Legal and Moral Issues	Katheryn Katz (through 07-08) Alicia Ouellette	2004-05 Spring 2006-07 Spring 2007-08 Spring 2008-09 Spring 2009-10 Spring 2010-11 Spring
American University Washington College of Law	Reproduction and the Law	Pamela Bridgewater	2004-05 Spring 2005-06 Spring 2006-07 Fall 2006-07 Spring 2007-08 Spring 2009-10 Fall 2010-11 Spring
Case Western Reserve University School of Law	Reproductive Rights Seminar	Jessie Hill	2003-04 Fall 2006-07 Fall 2008-09 Fall
City University of New York School of Law	Reproductive Rights Topics in Law	Caitlin Borgmann	2006-07 Spring 2008-09 Spring 2009-10 Spring
Columbia Law School	Abortion: Law in Context	Carol Sanger	1 previous semester 2009-10 Spring
Columbia Law School	Regulation of Abortion	Carol Sanger	2007-08 Spring
Columbia Law School	Reproductive Health and Human Rights	Nancy Northup	2006-07 Fall 2007-08 Fall 2008-09 Fall
Duke University School of Law	Reproductive Law	Anne M. Dellinger & Dona Lewandowski	2005-06 Spring 2007-08 Fall
Earle Mack School of Law at Drexel University	Reproductive Rights Law	Aimée Kahan	2009-10 Spring
Emory University School of Law	Reproductive Issues	Martha Fineman	2005-06 Spring 2006-07 Fall 2009-10 Fall



## Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey *2003-2011 Results*

Fordham University School of Law	Reproductive Rights: Comparative Law	Stephanie Toti	2009-10 Spring 2010-11 Spring
Georgetown University Law Center	Global and National Approaches to Reproductive Health and Law	Julia Ernst	2006-07 Fall 2007-08 Fall 2008-09 Fall
George Washington University Law School	Family Law Seminar: Reproductive Rights	Stephanie Ridder	2006-07 Spring 2007-08 Spring 2008-09 Spring 2009-10 Spring 2010-11 Spring
Golden Gate University School of Law	Reproductive Rights and Justice	Gail Quan	2010-11 Fall
Harvard Law School	Future of the Family: Adoption, Reproduction and Child Welfare	Elizabeth Bartholet	2003-2004 Fall 2004-2005 Fall 2007-08 Spring 2009-10 Spring 2010-11 Spring
Harvard Law School	Reproductive Rights and the Jurisprudence of Equality in the Context of a Transforming Supreme Court	Janet Benshoof	2004-05 Fall 2005-06 Fall 2006-07 Spring
Harvard Law School	International Reproductive/Sexual Health Rights (Reading Group)	Mindy Roseman	2009-10 Spring 2010-11 Spring
Indiana University Maurer School of Law	Seminar in Constitutional Law: Sexuality, Reproduction & the Law	Dawn Johnsen	2006-07 Fall 2007-08 Fall 2008-09 Fall 2009-10 Fall 2010-11 Fall
Indiana University Maurer School of Law	Reproduction, Childhood and the Law	Jody Madeira	2007-08 Spring 2008-09 Spring 2009-10 Spring 2010-11 Spring
Lewis & Clark Law School	Reproduction and the Law	Paula Abrams	2008-09 Spring 2010-11 Spring
Loyola University New Orleans School of Law	Reproductive Rights & the Constitution	Carter Dillard	2009-10 Fall



## Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey 2003-2011 Results

New York University School of Law	From Roman to Modern Law: the Law of Persons, Family, Abortion, Homosexuality	Eva Cantarella	2005-06 Spring
North Carolina Central University School of Law	Reproductive Rights	Cheryl Amana Kia H. Vernon (alternating years)	2009-10 Spring 2010-11 Spring
Northeastern University School of Law	Reproductive and Sexual Rights and Health	Aziza Ahmed	2010-11 Fall 2010-11 Winter 2011 Summer
Rutgers School of Law - Camden	Abortion Rights Controversy: Law, Policy and History	N.E.H. Hull	4 previous semesters 2010-11 Spring
Santa Clara University School of Law	Health Law Seminar: Government Regulation of Reproduction	Michelle Oberman	2008-09 Spring 2009-10 Fall
Seattle University School of Law	Reproductive Health, Law & Public Policy	Helen P. Howell	2006-07 Fall
University of California, Berkeley School of Law	The Future of Reproductive Rights: Doctrine and Discourse	Kristin Luker	2005-06 Fall 2010-11 Fall
University of California, Berkeley School of Law	Women's Health and the Law	Jennifer Dunn	2009-10 Fall
University of California Davis School of Law	Reproductive Rights, Law & Policy	Lisa Ikemoto	2007-08 Spring 2010-11 Fall
University of California Hasting College of Law	Constitution of the Family	Radhika Rao	2008-09 Spring 2009-10 Spring 2010-11 Spring
University of California Hasting College of Law	Women's Health and the Law	Jennifer Dunn	2010-11 Fall
University of Denver Sturm College of Law	Legal and Medical Control of the Reproductive Process/ Race, Class & Reproductive Rights <sup>16</sup>	Nancy Ehrenreich	2003-04 Fall 2003-04 Spring 2005-06 Spring 2006-07 Spring 2007-08 Spring 2008-09 Spring 2009-10 Spring

<sup>16</sup> Starting in Spring 2008-09, the name of the class was changed.



## Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey 2003-2011 Results

University of the District of Columbia David A. Clarke School of Law	Reproductive Rights Law & Justice	Jill Morrison	2010 Summer 2011 Summer
University of Minnesota Law School	Choice: The Law of Reproductive Rights/The Law of Reproductive Rights <sup>17</sup>	Judith Younger	2008-09 Fall 2009-10 Fall 2010-11 Fall
University of Pennsylvania Law School	Human Reproduction Law & Policy	Anita Allen	2008-09 Fall
University of Pittsburgh School of Law	Reproduction, Sexuality and the Law	Susan Frietsche	2005-06 Fall 2006-07 Spring 2007-08 Spring 2008-09 Spring 2009-10 Spring
University of Southern California Gould School of Law	Reproductive Rights and Justice	Kim S. Buchanan	2008-09 Fall
University of Texas School of Law	Reproductive Rights and Justice	Zipporah Wiseman	2010-11 Fall 2010-11 Spring
University of Virginia School of Law	The Law of Reproduction	Lois Shepherd	2010-11 Fall
University of Washington School of Law	Reproductive Rights: Law, Policy, and Justice	Sara Ainsworth	2010-11 Fall
University of Wisconsin Law School	Past, Present, Future of Reproductive Freedom	Andrew Coan	2008-09 Spring 2010-11 Spring
Washington and Lee University School of Law	Abortion Controversy Seminar	Sam Calhoun	2003-04 Spring 2005-06 Spring 2007-08 Spring 2008-09 Spring
Widener School of Delaware	Reproductive Rights	Andrew Newman	2008-09 Fall
Yale Law School	Abortion Jurisprudence: The Road to Carhart & Beyond (Reading Group)	Priscilla Smith	2007-08 Spring

<sup>17</sup> After the first administration of the course “Choice: The Law of Reproductive Rights,” the name of the course was changed to “The Law of Reproductive Rights.”



## Reproductive Rights Law & Justice Course Survey *2003-2011 Results*

Yale Law School	Pregnancy Discrimination, Abortion & Equality (Reading Group)	Priscilla Smith	2008-09 Fall
Yale Law School	At Home and Abroad: Reproductive Rights Through a Comparative Lens (Reading Group)	Priscilla Smith	2008-09 Spring
Yale Law School	Problems in Procreation, Pregnancy and Parenting (Reading Group)	Priscilla Smith	2009-10 Fall
Yale Law School	Cases in Reproductive Justice Lawyering	Priscilla Smith	2010-11 Fall
Yale Law School	Reproductive Rights, Fertility and ARTS	Priscilla Smith	2010-11 Spring
Yale Law School	Rights in Conflict: Abortion and Same-Sex Marriage	Reva Siegel Linda Greenhouse	2010-11 Fall
Yeshiva University Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law	Reproduction Policy and Law	Adrienne Asch (with Edward Stein 2008-09)	2007-08 Spring 2008-09 Spring 2010-11 Spring



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