



Want To Get An Edge On Appeals? This Data Can Help.

How can you use data to develop a game plan for persuading appeals courts? Find out when you join us for a webinar featuring our friends at **Lex Machina**.

Our expert panel will take a deep dive into how various metrics can be leveraged to optimize your appellate strategy.

You'll learn:

- Why having outcome analytics tells the full story of a case through appeal
- Analyzing insights on judges, counsel, and parties involved in appeals
- Understanding reversal rates and appellate resolutions to inform your case strategy
- How analytics can tout your firm's record and help you win new business
- Recent trends facing appellate practice groups

Bob Ambrogi ([00:00](#)):

Welcome, everybody, to today's webinar, *Want To Get An Edge On Appeals? This Data Will Help*. My name is Bob Ambrogi. I'm a columnist at Above The Law and I write about legal tech at my own blog law sites. I'm going to be moderating today's webinar. We're going to be talking about the topic of appellate analytics. Today's webinar is sponsored by Lex Machina, which provides a range of litigation and appellate analytics, and presented and produced by Above The Law.

Many of you in the audience have probably heard of or even used litigation analytics tools that use data drawn from trial court document, dockets rather, to provide insights on how a particular kind of case or motion is likely to be handled in court or what the timing is likely to be for a decision on that. But now these analytics are kind of starting to move up the judicial hierarchy into the appellate level, providing new insights on factors such as timing and outcome of appeals to the federal circuits. And when tied together with trial court analytics, giving an end-to-end perspective on what happens with cases as they move through trials and appeals and even perspective into trial court judges reversal rates on appeals. So today we are going to offer a demonstration of how this technology works, and then take your questions and try and answer your questions that you may have about how it works and how it can be applied in practice.

Couple of just quick housekeeping notes before we get started. First of all, I'm very sorry to say that one of our panelists today, Natalie Rodriguez from Law360, had a last minute family emergency and wasn't able to be with us today, but the meat of our presentation remains unchanged today and we'll still have a full demonstration of analytics product that we're talking about here. I also want to point out that there is a Q&A panel on your webinar application here in which you can of course submit questions and answers. There's no open chat function on this platform, but there is a Q&A function that the panelists can see. I'm going to be keeping an eye on that throughout the program, so if at any time you have a question, please ask it there. Don't feel like you have to wait until we get to the Q&A section. Go ahead and ask it at any time, and I'll keep an eye on that.

Our presentation part of this is going to last maybe 20 minutes-ish or so, and then we're going to go into asking questions about it. I've got some questions I want to ask and I hope you do as well. This is your chance to really hear from an expert on this topic. One other housekeeping matter is just that at the end of the program, we'll give you links on how you can get more information and follow up with the speaker, or even with me if you need to do that for any reason. So stay with us for that.

But the principal part of our presentation is going to be, as I say, a demo and we are fortunate to have with us today Ann Wise Kann, who is the product manager at Lex Machina, who is the person in charge of this product, and who has been instrumental in developing it and bringing it to market. So at this point, I'm going to turn it over to Ann. And Ann, I'll ask you to tell us a little bit about yourself and introduce yourself, and then go ahead and go into that demo. So take it away.

Ann Wise Kann ([04:02](#)):

Okay. Hi, everybody. Can you hear me okay?

Bob Ambrogi ([04:05](#)):

You sound good. Yep.

Ann Wise Kann ([04:06](#)):

Okay, thank you. My name is Ann Wise Kann. And like Bob said, I am a product manager here at Lex Machina. I have worked here for, it'll be six years next month. And for several months last year and this year, I was spending the majority of my time with a team of really smart folks getting our appeals offering ready to release out into the world. So for years, we have been getting customer feedback asking for appeals data at Lex Machina. So we really wanted to do a good job creating this new area of our product. I'm really excited to show everybody Lex Machina's new appeals offering today. So I'm going to go ahead and get started with my demo. I typically start with a hypothetical, so I'm going to go ahead and do that.

So for today, the setup for the hypothetical is that I'm an attorney and I practice in the Northern District of Georgia, which is actually where I happen to live. I'm in Atlanta in my home office right now. So in our hypothetical, I'm an attorney and I've been hired by a big box electronic store. My client is being sued in the Northern District of Georgia because the plaintiff claimed a big box fell on them in the Atlanta store. So the district court has already found that our client was negligent and has ordered a damage award in favor of the plaintiff. So now the client wants to figure out our next move. Should we appeal this ruling? So I'm going to go ahead and share my screen.

Okay. Let's see. All right, now hopefully everybody can see the Lex Machina landing page here. So the first thing I'm going to show you is, one way to approach an appeals fact finding mission, what should our next move be, would be from the district court side and specifically by checking our district court judge's reversal rate. Now, Lex Machina's analytics on reversal rates, what that means is how likely a ruling by a district court judge will be reversed if it's appealed to the circuit. So up here at the top, to start in on this, we can click on our Courts & Judges tab. This will allow for us to search for our judge by name who entered the order we want to appeal in the district court. So for this example, we're going to say that our judge was Steve CarMichael Jones, and here he is. So when we navigate to his name in the judge's search, that will take us to his judge's page. So that's where we are right now.

Now, the Lex Machina judge page has looked a whole lot like this for a long time, and it's always been where a user would look for a quick overview of a judge's experience. But now, we have some new items that we added when we released our appeals offering. So the new stuff includes a link right up here to Court of Appeals cases where this judge entered the order being appealed. This is a live link right here, this number. If we click this link, it will lead us to a case list of 281 cases. And then we could then use that case list to drill further down into the cases and get some details on them and some data points using our district court filter, if we choose to. I'll go over the filter again, I'll talk about that in a minute. We will explore that in our next part of the demo.

But if we scroll down, the main event of new stuff that we've added to the judge's page is our new reversal rate analytics for this particular judge. Those are right here in these two charts. These are brand new. They were introduced with appeals. I'll let you guys take a look at that for just a second while I get adjusted. So the first thing we've got here is the reversal rate chart for this judge individually. So we can see here that out of 109 cases, right there, appeal to the circuit court, Judge Jones has been reversed 18% of the time. We also have, immediately below it, the reversal rate comparison chart. This chart compares Judge Jones's reversal rate of 18%, here and here, to the reversal rates of other judges in this district. So other judges, in this case, in the Northern District of Georgia.

So taken together, these two charts give us context about the likelihood that a ruling by Judge Jones or any judge that we choose to do this analysis on might be overturned on appeal. If we wanted to, we could use this link here to the number in the reversal rate chart to look at this list of cases and drill down, get a more detailed look at the case data. We could also use the links in the reversal rate

comparison charts to access a list of case that were appealed from all of these other judges in the Northern District of Georgia, if we wanted to.

So looking at these two charts just as far as conclusions that we can come to using this data, we may want to advise our client that this judge gets reversed a little bit less often, here he is right here, than the median rate because we can see that the median is right here in the middle of Judge Clarence Cooper at 20% and Judge Jones is the 18%. So this is not necessarily a death sentence to our appeal efforts, but it's probably something we would want to keep in mind, something we might want to let our client down.

So, the next way that we can approach this issue is of course from the appeals court side. Now, before we get started with the hypothetical from the appeals side, I did want to point out a couple of new things that we've added to Lex Machina with our appeals offering when we released that in April. So overall, the setup for appeals is very similar to district court, which is what Lex Machina has offered for many years. Our goal developing this new offering, one of them, was that usability of the new appeals section would be seamless and it would be very similar to how we've always done it. But of course we did make a few important changes to make everything work for our new court.

So to check those out, we would go up here. I already clicked it. I didn't say what I was doing, but I clicked this federal tab up here, and then we get a chance to choose either district court or appeals court. So we're going to go ahead and take a look in our appeals court data here by clicking this case's tab. So as far as new things are concerned, you may have heard me mention the filter a minute ago. That's what I'm talking about right here, is this navy blue column over here to the left. So new things that we've introduced for appeals, our case tag section of the filter is full of case tag-

Ann Wise Kann ([12:03](#)):

Case tag section of the filter is full of case tags that are appeals specific, and these are all defined up here in the help center on the top right. The judge's section of the appeals filter obviously represents Circuit Court judges who rendered decisions in these Circuit Court cases. Now, one difference that we may see is a lot of times these numbers for judges can seem a little low. The reason for that is that in the Circuit Court, most of the time judges are not assigned to a case until fairly far along in the process. It's not something that happens when the case gets filed, like in district court, and so it's normal that a lot of cases don't have any judges assigned yet. Another new filter we've got is the Supreme Court decisions filter. This shows you court of appeals cases that were appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, specifically where the Supreme Court affirmed or reversed something or affirmed or reversed in part.

Then lastly, we have these four filters at the bottom: originating venues, originating district courts, originating district court case types, and originating judges. These four originating filters show you where the underlying cases for appeals cases come from. The majority of cases that get appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals do come from the United States District Court, but not all of them. There are a few other venues that appeal to the United States Courts of Appeals, so we can filter to those if that is something that you're interested in. Of course, the majority of them, as you can see, 306,000 come from federal district court out of 403,000, are district court cases. We have a filter here for specific district courts as well.

We also have a filter for our district court case types. This is a direct reflection of our case type filter over on the district court side of things. If you clicked under this tab here and went to look at the filter, we have a case types filter there. It's the exact same thing here. These case types if you want to narrow down the case types from whence your appeal case came. Then of course we have the originating

judges. Again, that's a direct reflection of the filter over on the district court side for district court judges, but in this case, this is the district court judge from whom the case has been appealed.

I just wanted to give a little bit of background about the new stuff, but now we can get back into our hypo. In this appeal section, we can take a look at outcomes of cases when similar rulings have been appealed to the Circuit Court. In our case, this would be to the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals. Again, we are here in the cases tab under appeals court, and then we will use our filter column to narrow down our search to look for cases most similar to ours. The Northern District of Georgia, when a case is appealed to the circuit, like I said, it gets appealed to the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, so we can narrow here.

If it does not appear up here in our top four lists or you can't find it by scrolling, we can also search for these courts using this search box. But, it's already right there, so we can add that. We can go down here to originating district court case types and we'll choose torts, because this is a negligence personal injury claim that we're dealing with. We'll go ahead and click apply. What that does is it has narrowed down our case list to 922 individual cases in the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals originating from torts cases in the district court. Another option that we could have used here for filtering is instead of filtering to the 11th Circuit, we could have used our originating district courts filter and we could have chosen to filter to cases that were originated in the Northern District of Georgia. But, we're going to go ahead and go with the ones in the 11th Circuit. Whichever filters we end up applying here from the filter column, we can then use further filters from the filter column and these analytics tabs up here at the top to narrow down our case set and get an idea of what tends to happen in cases like ours once an appeal has been filed. For example, we could use the judges filter here to narrow down to cases that have already been assigned to a specific judge, if our appeals case has gotten that far along. We could also use the filter, excuse me, to get an idea of the affirmed or reversed rate for this type of case. If we use the case resolutions filter here, we can see the instances that the appellant won on reversal or affirmed reversed in part, appellee wins, or likely settlement or procedural outcomes. This same data is also presented in the case resolutions analytics tab up here, which we're going to check out in more detail in just a second. Actually, I will just go ahead now and use that as a way to segue into our analytics tab.

Up here along the top, we have our analytics tabs. These we can use to dig deeper into certain data points included in our case list. I'm just going to start over here at the left. Our summary analytics tab includes this filing chart, which shows the number of cases filed each year going back to 2012, and there's a status bar down here showing the number of open cases compared to the number of terminated cases in this case list. Now, all of these analytics tabs are going to be returning data specific to the case list that the user has already set up. If the case list gets manipulated, this data will also get automatically manipulated.

Next, our timing tab offers data on timing to key events in appeals cases specifically. If you remember math class in middle school, this is a box and whisker plot in the wild. For appeals, we track timing to appeal-ability rulings, which occur when the court has to determine whether to hear an appeal or not. We will actually talk about these in more depth when we get up to our appeal-ability rulings analytics tab in a second. Then the other item that we track is time determination. The box part here of our box and whisker plot, that indicates the median 50% of cases, and then the whiskers here are the far outliers. The earliest terminated appeals case that falls into this category terminated in seven days. The one that took the very longest was 742 days. Median is 205, and then most of them fall between somewhere between 98 days and 364 days.

We can also use our law firms and parties analytics tabs appear at the top to give us some insight in the law firms and the parties that are participating in cases like this. Now, in some appellate cases, we do have these here as law firms representing appellant and appellee. In some instances, the parties are

referred to as petitioners or movants, and then the opposite party as a respondent, so we've included those as well. But, for both the law firm and the parties tab, when you click here, it will present you with a list of the top law firms representing the appellant side and the top law firms representing the appellee side. Similarly, we have the top parties in these roles over here on the parties tab.

But, the cool thing about the law firms and the parties tabs is that we have the ability to run detailed reports associated with a particular case list. If you click the law firm report tab here, it does take a minute to generate, and sometimes you'll get a little gavel popping up while it thinks, but I preloaded this one. This is our law firm reports for the 922 cases in our case list. You can get the name of the firm, and all of these are live links to take you to the firm's detailed law firm page. The Department of Justice obviously counts as a law firm. Get the total number of cases that they have participated in within this case list, and then break down by who they represented. We can certainly use these links to go in and examine an individual firm. The report is very similar if you run a parties report, you can go in and examine an individual party, or you can examine these paired down case lists as associated with a law firm or a party. Okay, I'm going to go back. The case resolutions analytics tab, this conveys how appeals cases are resolved with resolution categories that we tailored to appeals. One thing that I wanted to point out here is that almost half of appeals cases are resolved procedurally, meaning there isn't a substantive decision from the Circuit Court of Appeals that ends the case. That's a good thing to know as far as client expectations are concerned. It's a good piece of data. It's not necessarily exciting, but I do think that it gives everybody a realistic outlook as to what will probably happen.

We also added down here our reversal rate of reversed or affirmed cases bar, and this is simply a zoomed in version of the reversed or affirmed section here on the chart. We wanted to separate this out, just because reversal rates are such an important metric to our users, and so we wanted to make sure that they were available there. This is the same calculation that we saw on Judge Jones' judge page, except this time the numbers are based on this case set of the 922 cases instead of cases where Judge Jones entered the appeal order.

Then lastly, we have our appeal-ability rulings analytics tab, and I touched on this a little bit a minute ago. This tracks outcomes of motions when a party has to get permission from the court before appealing. Now, as you can see, we have three types of appeal-ability motions that we track. Which type of motion gets used in a particular case depends on the legal situation, but all three of these are essentially asking the court to hear an appeal when the issue at hand isn't automatically appealable, and so-

Ann Wise Kann ([24:03](#)):

And isn't automatically appealable. And so in this tab you can see the grant and deny rates for these three types of appealability rulings based on this case list. And more comprehensive in depth definitions for these types of motions are available up here in the help text. So that ends my walkthrough of our appeals offering. But now I would love to take some questions if anybody has any, and get thoughts if anybody has any of those.

Bob Ambrogi ([24:42](#)):

So everybody in the audience, this is your chance to go ahead and submit questions for Ann, and anything you might want to know about this. This is really interesting to me overall, and I'm fascinated in the whole area of using analytics, both in trial practice and in appellate practice. And the fact that you have these reversal rates is really, really interesting also. I mean, I've seen attempts to track these over the years and some have been better than others, but this looks to be far more exhaustive than anything I've seen before.

But I guess one of the big questions I have about that is, what do you do with that information about the reversal rate? Because what I keep hearing from lawyers all the time is, "My case is different. The fact that this judge was reversed nine out of 10 times doesn't mean they're going to get reversed in my case or that they are going to get reversed in my case." I mean, these are not intended to be predictive, right? So how do you use that information or how does a lawyer use that information?

Ann Wise Kann ([25:48](#)):

Sure. Well, so just to clarify, a reversal rate at Lex Machina again, is the rate at which an order entered by a district court judge ... orders entered by a district court judge, or if we're looking at cases that come from somewhere besides the district court, gets reversed on appeal. When we were developing the appeals offering for Lex Machina, this was 100% the most asked for item by our users. And this means when we sought people out to talk to them or people who were just giving us unsolicited feedback.

But as far as what an attorney can do with this information, in short, reversal rates can show you how likely you are to get to the outcome you want if you go to the trouble of appealing an order entered by a certain judge. The rate can be manipulated using any of our data points in the filter, so time period, case type, judgment event to get as specific as you want. And when you are satisfied with the criteria that you've set up, you get a clear number of past behavior indicates you have a this percent chance of getting this decision reversed. And yes, it's just numbers and every case is different, but it's tailorable to your specific situation.

Bob Ambrogi ([27:18](#)):

Yeah, a similar question, but now at the appellate level, I mean, obviously one significant difference among cases at the appellate level is going to be the constitution of the panel that's hearing your case. Generally maybe it's going to be a three judge panel and sometimes they're en banc panel. And I would imagine that maybe a particular three judge panel might work differently than the same court ... the circuit court, but a different three judges or a different combination of judges. Can these analytics account for that at all or offer any insights into that?

Ann Wise Kann ([28:05](#)):

Yes. And I don't know if it would be best for me to go back and screen share again, but we do have the ability to examine more than one judge at a time and basically create our own combinations based on the panel that gets assigned to our court. So we've got those analytics available in the appeals cases section in the filter, and it would just be under the judge's filter. And you can select the names of the three judges that you've got, maybe compare that to behavior of a particular judge you might be concerned about when he or she is paired up with somebody else, and run your own analysis.

Bob Ambrogi ([28:51](#)):

Another question we have in from the audience is how much does it cost? And I imagine you're going to tell me it depends, but can you offer them any information on how they can get access to this and anything at all relating to cost?

Ann Wise Kann ([29:09](#)):

So as I do not work on the sales side, and so I am afraid I have very little information about cost. It does indeed depend on lots of things. I think two big factors are ... you can kind of create a bespoke product with Lex Machina. You don't have to subscribe to everything we offer. And so if you choose to only subscribe to certain practice areas or certain areas of the product, that's going to affect the price. It's

also going to impact the price based on how many people at your organization are going to be using Lex Machina. But in all honesty, I do not have any information about hard numbers. I believe at the end of this meeting, there will be some information sent out about how to get in contact. It's not hard to find, I just don't have it.

Bob Ambrogi ([30:04](#)):

Yeah. Okay. Another question that just came in from the audience is, if a case was assigned to Judge A and then transferred to Judge B early on and Judge B presided over a trial, would that case still show up in Judge A's appeal stats?

Ann Wise Kann ([30:23](#)):

It would not. We do take into account transfers. We take into account consolidations. And so those appeals stats, that's only going to be triggered by a decision entered by Judge A. And so if the case is transferred away from Judge A before Judge A actually takes any action on it, there's not going to be any data point for Judge A there. We do have a record that it was once assigned to Judge A, but then we also have that data that it was transferred over to Judge B and then Judge B would get the credit for that decision.

Bob Ambrogi ([31:00](#)):

Yeah. Another question is whether there are particular areas of practice in which these tools are most applicable, or on the other hand, areas where they're not very useful?

Ann Wise Kann ([31:16](#)):

Well, we hope that Lex Machina is equally useful over every practice area that we offer it for. If you go in and you take a look, we've got several different case types assigned at the district court level, and those are pretty parallel to practice areas. We do make an effort to give equal attention to all of the practice areas at the district court level. I will say that obviously our appeals offering is brand new. And so there was a period of time recently when our analytics were not very useful for appeals, but now they are.

([31:59](#)):

Similarly, we are in a constant push to improve our state court litigation data. We are not comprehensive at the state court level yet. And so I would say in all honesty at this juncture, that if you practice exclusively in state court Lex Machine and may not be as useful for you as it would be if you practiced in a state court where we already have an offering or at the federal level. However, this is a big push for us to bring ... let me rephrase. Our motto at Lex Machina is that our goal is to bring legal analytics, legal data analytics to all areas of the law. And so that's what we're always working toward and that's what we're always improving on, and our practice area offering is constantly expanding.

Bob Ambrogi ([32:56](#)):

Yeah. I know I've written a lot about litigation analytics over the years, Lex Machina's and others', and both from people at Lex Machina and from a lot of the attorneys I talk to, I've heard examples of how these analytics are being used by law firms in business development and marketing. And I'm wondering if you have any thoughts on whether the appellate analytics are also applicable in business development and marketing, and if so, how they might be used for that?

Ann Wise Kann ([33:32](#)):

So the aspects of Lex Machina that we feel like are most useful for business development and marketing, those apply across everything we do, so district court and appeals court. So I would say yes, I would say our appeals offering is just as useful in business development and law firm marketing as our district court offering. Specific aspects that I feel like would be particularly useful for these types of things, the first one is our alerts feature. If you subscribe to Lex Machina, you can set up alerts so anytime a certain prescribed event occurs, you will get an email about it. And you can set up the frequency of these emails where you get them once a week with a list or you get it every morning with everything that's new. You set to your preferences. But this can be an alert for when a certain party joins a case. This can be an alert for when a certain type of case gets appealed, for example.

So if you are a torts appellate specialist in the 11th circuit, you can learn about these new cases. So if you're defending in cases like this, if you are representing appellees in these cases, maybe you see a brand new case got filed and that's your opportunity to market to this party that may need an attorney. They may have never been on the appellee side of a case in the 11th circuit.

Another way that I feel like Lex Machina is effective as far as marketing is concerned, is competitive intelligence. So if you want to write Apple's appellate briefs for example, you can go and do a law firm report. You can gather up all of the parties that are underneath Apple umbrella, which we have that capability under our parties tab. And then you can go and run a law firm report based on that case list and see what attorneys they have representing them in appeals and you know who your competition is if you're trying to get that work. And then finally, at the very most basic level, people love to look themselves up on Lex Machina. And so we've got all your data and you can show your clients or potential clients-

Ann Wise Kann ([36:03](#)):

So we've got all your data and you can show your clients or potential clients what a great job you've been doing using Lex Machina's data.

Bob Ambrogi ([36:09](#)):

Yeah, that's interesting. Somebody just asked, and I think you just said this, but I don't know that we had ever said this previously in this webinar, but is Lex Machina a part of LexisNexis? Well, yes it is, as a matter of fact. I forget exactly when it was acquired, but a good five years ago or so, anyway.

Ann Wise Kann ([36:27](#)):

It was acquired in 2016.

Bob Ambrogi ([36:29](#)):

All right.

Ann Wise Kann ([36:30](#)):

Yeah. Which is when I came on board, Lex Machina was able to hire a bunch of new folks in 2016, and I was one of those.

Bob Ambrogi ([36:40](#)):

Yeah. Yeah. Lex Machina was really one of the first, if not the first, to offer any kind of litigation analytics that originally, as I recall, came out of a project at Stanford and then evolved into a standalone product

and then got acquired. I guess another question that I have is whether you are seeing or whether you have thoughts on how appellate analytics can be used in budgeting the cost of appeal?

Ann Wise Kann ([37:15](#)):

Okay. So this can be used ... I think the most impactful way that you can use Lex Machina to budget the cost of the appeals is using our timing data. And so this would be cross-referencing how much your time costs as an attorney or how much your lawyer's time costs, if that's the situation that you're in, and then our timing data. And so we did look at the timing tab and it had those box and whisker plots. Those are really good indications of how long a client can expect that this might take if we end up pursuing an appeal.

And so it can give your client the ability to brace themselves if it's realistic that they might have to wait 742 days. And depending on estimates of who's going to be working on a case and how many hours you estimate they're going to need to put in, it would give the firm the ability to hopefully ballpark a cost based on what they expect, what time they expect to have to spend on this.

Bob Ambrogi ([38:25](#)):

Yeah. Again, there's a question that just came up. I think you address this a little bit in your demonstration, but the question is, can you filter by type of decision being appealed?

Ann Wise Kann ([38:44](#)):

Yes. The short answer to that is yes. And by type of decision, that can mean a couple of things. You are able to filter by the judgment event that in which the decision was rendered. So for example, you can filter by cases that went to trial and got appealed. You can filter by cases where the decision was made at summary judgment. You can filter by cases where the decision was made on a motion to dismiss and it was granted. When you say type of decision, you can also of course filter by case type and then we do have you can create case lists in the district court section of the product actually based on findings, which are issue specific within case type.

And then if you create that case list, you can check out the appeals data for that list as well. So we can get real granular over here.

Bob Ambrogi ([39:49](#)):

Yeah. Okay. Yeah. So if it was an intellectual property case decided on summary judgment, you can filter down to that level.

Ann Wise Kann ([39:56](#)):

Yes, sir. You can filter by judge that enters those types of cases or enters those types of decisions.

Bob Ambrogi ([40:02](#)):

All right. Yeah. And somebody's asking about whether these analytics include, it says whether they include SCOTUS special analytics. I'm not sure what they mean special analytics there. But to what extent do these analytics encompass SCOTUS cases? And it says also related to that, any info about SCOTUS or federal lower court, federal appellate court law clerks?

Ann Wise Kann ([40:24](#)):

So our data on SCOTUS cases, we have that filter in our appeals case filter for cases that came out of the circuit court and were appealed to SCOTUS and the Supreme Court entered what I refer to as a substantive decision. So they affirmed something, they reversed something or they affirmed or reversed in part. And so we have those cases collected where an event of affirmed or reversed or in part happened. So far, that is the extent of our data offering for SCOTUS. But again, it is our ultimate goal to bring legal data analytics to all areas of the law.

And obviously SCOTUS is a very important area of the law, and so this is something that is on our list. As far as law clerks, we have lately been getting a lot of really valuable feedback from users about more data about individuals. And so typically, that comes in as more data about individual attorneys, but this project could certainly expand to encompass law clerks at the SCOTUS level. And then I imagine if we ended up doing that, we would work our way down through the circuit court. But at the moment, we do not offer any data on clerks at any level.

Bob Ambrogi ([41:51](#)):

I'm trying to think of how that would even work because I can't imagine scenarios in which appellate cases can be specifically associated with a specific law clerk. I mean, you may know who a judge's clerks are, but you're not going to know which clerks worked on a particular case or that sort of thing, I don't think. Maybe I'm wrong on that.

Ann Wise Kann ([42:15](#)):

It may. I don't know. We would have to explore the data. I know you could get so far as this clerk might be associated with this opinion by virtue of being around chambers when it was written. We don't know who did it. I don't know. We would have to explore that.

Bob Ambrogi ([42:31](#)):

Yeah. Interesting. That's interesting. I'm just curious. In your own work preparing and bringing this product to market and looking at these analytics since you've launched it, is there been anything that's surprised you about the appellate analytics in general? Anything that's jumped out at you?

Ann Wise Kann ([42:52](#)):

Oh gosh. Well, I wouldn't say that I was surprised, but just the process of setting this up and making sure that we have collected adequate data points to give our customers a complete picture of what's happening and then integrate it with previous data. It was an entirely new layer of data organization, I guess, that we had to figure out. And I wouldn't say that I was necessarily surprised by that because I do know how the court system works. But we basically had to create a new offering and then also weave it into our previous offering as well.

And so it was great. It was terribly rewarding, really.

Bob Ambrogi ([43:52](#)):

Yeah. I am not seeing any other questions coming in. Anybody in the audience? You got a few seconds here if you got a pressing question, you want to drop into the Q&A panel there. And I did want to point out some information here on how people can get more information, including there's a link I think you'll see on your screen now for how you can get schedule a demo of this. Ann's email is up there. My

email is up there. Somebody else also mentioned to me that other people who have other kinds of specific questions about pricing can also just email support@lexmachina.com.

Ann, with that, maybe I just ask if you have any kind of final thoughts or closing thoughts that you'd like to share before we wrap up?

Ann Wise Kann ([44:59](#)):

Well, not really, except to say thank you for everybody who attended the webcast, and I'm pleased that we had people interested in learning about our new appeals offering. We spent a lot of time on this and I hope that it can bring even more utility to Lex Machina for lawyers across the country and the world.

Bob Ambrogi ([45:25](#)):

Well, I appreciate it-

Ann Wise Kann ([45:27](#)):

And people who [inaudible 00:45:28].

Bob Ambrogi ([45:27](#)):

That was a really, really useful demonstration and I really appreciated your thoughts and insights on it. I want to, once again, just thank Lex Machina for sponsoring this webinar and thank everybody at Above the Law for coordinating it and scheduling it and producing it. Big thanks to Ann for her time today, and to all of you in the audience, thank you so much for watching and for listening and for the thoughtful questions you offered us today. That will wrap it up for today. So thanks a lot.

Ann Wise Kann ([45:59](#)):

Thanks very much.