This booklet describes services provided by the Law School Admission Council to ease the law school admission process. Find everything you’ll need to learn about legal education, careers in law, and applying to law school at LSAC.org.

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What is the Law School Admission Council?
The Law School Admission Council™ (LSAC) is a versatile higher education services organization whose members are 222 law schools in the United States, Canada, and Australia. Founded in 1947, the organization provides unique, state-of-the-art admission products and services that ease the admission process for law schools and applicants.

All law schools approved by the American Bar Association (ABA) are LSAC members. Seventeen Canadian law schools recognized by a provincial or territorial law society or government agency and one Australian law school also are included in the voting membership of the Council.

The services provided by LSAC include the Law School Admission Test™ (LSAT®); the Credential Assembly ServiceSM (CAS™), including the Letter of Recommendation Service, the evaluation service, and electronic applications; the Candidate Referral Service™ (CRS); and various test preparation publications and law school guides.

LSAC does not engage in assessing an applicant’s chances for admission to any law school; all admission decisions are made by individual law schools.

What is the LSAT?
The Law School Admission Test (LSAT) is a half-day, standardized test administered four times each year at designated testing centers throughout the world. The test is an integral part of the law school admission process in the United States, Canada, and a growing number of other countries.

The LSAT is designed to measure skills considered essential for success in law school: the reading and comprehension of complex texts with accuracy and insight, the organization and management of information and the ability to draw reasonable inferences from it, the ability to think critically, and the analysis and evaluation of the reasoning and arguments of others.

The test consists of five 35-minute sections of multiple-choice questions. Four of the five sections contribute to the test taker’s score. These sections include one Reading Comprehension section, one Analytical Reasoning section, and two Logical Reasoning sections. The unscored section, commonly referred to as the variable section, typically is used to pretest new test questions or to preequate new test forms. The placement of this variable section in the LSAT will vary for each administration of the test.

The LSAT is scored on a scale of 120 to 180, with 180 being the highest possible score. A 35-minute writing sample is administered at the end of the test. LSAC does not score the writing sample, but copies are sent to all law schools to which a candidate applies.

What is the Credential Assembly Service (CAS)?
The Credential Assembly Service (CAS) is a web-accessible clearinghouse for collecting and transmitting undergraduate transcripts, letters of recommendation, evaluations, and law school applications. Nearly all ABA-approved law schools (and some non-ABA-approved law schools) in the United States require applicants to register for this service.

LSAC provides law schools with a report containing standardized summaries of academic work, copies of college transcripts, letters of recommendation, evaluations, and law school applications. Rather than collect and provide transcripts, letters of recommendation, LSAT scores, and the like to several law schools, applicants provide all of the information required by each school to LSAC, and the Credential Assembly Service takes care of the rest.

How can the Candidate Referral Service help me?
The Candidate Referral Service (CRS) can help the right law school to find you. Through CRS, a law school can search for potential applicants on the basis of certain desired characteristics; for example, GPA, age, citizenship, race or ethnicity, interest in a specific program, geographic background, and LSAT score. By registering for CRS, applicants may be recruited by law schools that they may not have considered previously. This service is free at LSAC.org.
Why law school?
Consider this. To become a lawyer is to take part in shaping the life of a nation and its people. Lawyers are central figures in the life of a democratic country.

According to the American Bar Foundation’s 2005 Lawyer Statistical Report (January 2012, pp. 7–8), about 75 percent of American lawyers are in private practice, most in small, one-person offices, and some in large firms. Roughly 7.5 percent of lawyers work for government agencies. About 8.6 percent work for private industries and associations as salaried lawyers or even as managers. About 1 percent work for legal aid or as public defenders, 1 percent work in legal education, and 2.5 percent work in the judiciary. (About 4.4 percent are retired or inactive.) Law school provides a good, solid background for many professions. In fact, many teachers, business people, and writers working today obtained a legal education before pursuing their careers.

What does a legal education cover?
Although you may choose from several different paths to a good legal education, whether the law school you choose is public or private, large or small, faith-based or secular, independent or affiliated with a university, you'll find that the basic curriculum focuses on certain skills required of all lawyers.

A legal education is designed to develop your analytical, creative, and logical reasoning abilities. Going to law school will also strengthen your reading and debating skills.

Lawyers must know how to analyze legal issues in light of the constantly changing state of the law and public policy. They must be able to advocate the views of individuals and diverse interest groups within the context of the legal system. They must be able to synthesize material that relates to multifaceted issues. They must give intelligent counsel on the law’s requirements. Moreover, lawyers must write and speak clearly and be able to persuade and negotiate effectively.

Is there a standard law school curriculum?
Not exactly. But in nearly every state, a Juris Doctor degree from an ABA-approved law school is required for admission to the bar. Each ABA-approved law school provides basic training in American law sufficient to qualify its graduates to take the bar examination in all states.

Most law schools require three years of full-time attendance, or four years of part-time study if a part-time program is offered. Although law schools differ in the emphasis they give to certain subjects and in the degree to which they provide opportunities for independent study and clinical experience, nearly all law schools have certain basic similarities. Most law schools rely on the “case method” approach to teaching. First-year curricula usually include courses in civil procedure, constitutional law, contracts, criminal law and criminal procedure, legal method, legal writing and research, property law, and torts.

Most law schools share a common approach to the task of training lawyers. Many emphasize particular teaching methods, placing students in legal internships for academic credit, or using the government or legal resources of a surrounding community. A number of schools have developed specialized programs of instruction combining law with other disciplines such as business, public administration, international relations, science, and technology.

How do I prepare for law school?
Law schools want students who can think critically and write well, and who have some understanding of the forces that have shaped the human experience.

Among the abilities named by the ABA as important preparation for law school are analytic/problem-solving skills, critical reading abilities, oral communication and listening abilities, research skills, organization and management skills, and the values of serving faithfully the interests of others while promoting justice. No particular undergraduate education is recommended; students are admitted to law school from almost every academic discipline. If you are an undergraduate, a prelaw advisor at your school can help you plan a course of study that will help you achieve your goal.

Who is applying to law school?
For fall 2014, about 26 percent of all law school applicants were 22 years old or younger; about 37 percent were 23 to 25; and about 18 percent were between ages 26 and 29. Applicants who were 30 to 34 years old made up about 9 percent of the applicant pool, while 10 percent were over 34 years old.

A growing number of women began to apply to America’s law schools beginning in the early 1970s, when only 10 percent of all law students were women. Currently, nearly one-half of all applicants are women.

How do I choose a law school?
You should begin the process of choosing a law school with an honest appraisal of your strengths and preferences. You should consider the size, composition, and background of the student body; the location, size, and nature of the surrounding community; the particular strengths or interests of the faculty; the degree to which clinical experience or classroom learning is emphasized; the nature of any special programs offered;
the number and type of student organizations; the range of library holdings; and whether a school is public or private. You may wish to consider a school with a strong minority recruitment, retention, and mentoring program, or one with an active student organization for students of your particular ethnic background or special interest.

At any rate, you should actually select more than one law school where you think you could succeed. Last year, about half of all applicants applied to five or fewer schools.

**How can I find out more about law schools?**

Look widely and inquire thoroughly. Gather and study information on law schools. Select the law schools to which you will apply only after reviewing the admission material available from each law school on your list of possibilities.

Contact law schools through their websites or request their bulletins, catalogs, or other materials that include complete and current information. A complete list of all LSAC-member schools in the US, Canada, and Australia is included on the following pages. For online links to the law schools, visit LSAC’s website at LSAC.org.

Consult your college prelaw advisor. Undergraduate institutions with prelaw advisors or career counselors encourage students and alumni to contact them for assistance—even if you have been out of school for a number of years.

Visit law schools. You can learn a great deal by talking with students and faculty members, and by visiting classes. Talk to alumni of the schools, preferably a recent graduate or one who is active in alumni affairs.

Attend a free Law School Forum. Law School ForumsSM are excellent opportunities to talk with law school representatives from around the country in one central urban location. Go to LSAC.org for dates and cities.

Go to LSAC.org and access the searchable database of all ABA-approved law schools.
### MEMBER LAW SCHOOLS (USA)

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<th>University Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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<td>Tuscaloosa, AL</td>
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<td>Thomas Jefferson School of Law</td>
<td>San Diego, CA</td>
<td>tjsl.edu</td>
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<td>Western State College of Law at Argosy University</td>
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<td>Whittier Law School</td>
<td>Costa Mesa, CA</td>
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<td>University of Colorado Law School</td>
<td>Boulder, CO</td>
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<td>University of Denver</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>law.du.edu</td>
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CONNECTICUT
UConn School of Law
Hartford, CT
law.uconn.edu

Quinnipiac University School of Law
Hamden, CT
law.quinnipiac.edu

Yale Law School
New Haven, CT
www.law.yale.edu

DELAWARE
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Wilmington, DE
law.widener.edu

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Washington College of Law
Washington, DC
wcl.american.edu

The Catholic University of America
Columbus School of Law
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law.edu

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www.law.gwu.edu

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law.georgetown.edu

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