

Examine the data presented carefully. This is a representation of your academic record that will be sent to each law school to which you apply that requires the use of the Credential Assembly Service (CAS). Though we make every effort to assure accuracy, we can make mistakes. Read the Law School Admission Council's (LSAC) policies and procedures on transcript summarization before reporting inaccuracies or directing questions to us. What may look like an error to you could be the result of a policy or procedure the law schools have asked us to implement.

If you find an error, print the report, circle it, and write the correct information on the report. Mail the corrected report and accompanying explanation to Law School Admission Council, Academic Record Analysis, 662 Penn Street, PO Box 2700, Newtown, PA 18940-0978. You will be notified of the outcome of LSAC's review of your corrections. For more information, call 215.968.1001 between 8:30 AM and 6:00 PM ET, September–March, and between 8:30 AM and 4:45 PM ET, April–August.

## Background

This section contains biographic and academic information. It indicates the code number and name of each US/Canadian institution you attended, as well as your degree(s) (e.g., BS, BA, MA, etc.) and the date it was (or will be) awarded. If you have completed *more than one year* of undergraduate or graduate level work outside of the United States, its territories/associated states, or Canada without the clearly identified sponsorship of a US/Canadian institution, the term "Foreign Educated" will also appear here. If any transcript submitted from a US/Canadian undergraduate school contains Academic Notes, that is, dean's list, credit obtained from study abroad, academic probation, and so on, these will be noted along with relevant dates.

## Degree School

This section contains LSAT score and grade-point average (GPA) information for your undergraduate degree-granting school. Percentage Distribution of LSAT: The top line indicates percentiles; the bottom line indicates the percentage of graduates from your school who graduated at any time period and who registered for the LSAT, the Credential Assembly Service, or both services between mid-March 1991 and mid-March 2018, and had a reportable score as of early July of each reporting year, and obtained LSAT scores falling within the percentiles indicated. Percentage Distribution of GPAs: The top two lines indicate the GPA ranges; the bottom line indicates the percentage of graduates from your degree-granting school who graduated at any time period and obtained GPAs falling within the ranges indicated. Only graduates registering for the Credential Assembly Service for the years you attended your degree-granting school (up to the three most recent years) are included. For example, for those who graduated in June 2015 and attended their degree-granting school in 2015, 2014, and 2012, the pool would include graduates who registered for the Credential Assembly Service in 2012, 2014, and 2015.

Note: No information will appear under the percentile ranges when the undergraduate degree-granting school has fewer than 50 applicants in the LSAC system. The LSAT percentile represents only the portion of the undergraduate school population that has taken the LSAT (and registered for the Credential Assembly Service for the percentage distribution of GPAs). Since the data do not represent all undergraduates, law schools use the information with caution.

## Transcript Analysis

LSAC summarizes all US/Canadian undergraduate transcripts and presents them in a columned table. Undergraduate courses taken after the first four-year degree is awarded are listed as graduate coursework and are not summarized. The vertical columns represent your academic achievement by year if you attended only one school, or by semester if you attended more than one school in the year. The horizontal rows are defined as follows:

Year: Year(s) of attendance at a particular school.

Education Level: U=undergraduate, G=graduate.

College: The abbreviated name of the institution.

College Code: The four-digit code number assigned to the institution.

LSAT College Mean (LCM)\*: The average LSAT score for graduates from each of your schools. The people who make up this pool may have graduated during different time periods, but all registered for the LSAT during the three most recent years you were attending each school, and all tested on the same score scale range during that same period. There must be a minimum of 50 candidates in the LSAC database for each school to produce this calculation.

Num. Candidates\*: The number of candidates in the LSAC database from which the LSAT college mean was calculated. This figure will appear only in the column representing your final year of attendance at each school.

Semester Hours: The number of semester credit hours earned for academic work during the time period indicated.

GPA: The weighted average of all grades received during the period indicated.\*\*

Cum. GPA/College: Your cumulative GPA for each undergraduate institution by year. A cumulative GPA for a school within an institution cannot be calculated.

Cum. GPA %ile Rank\*: The percent of graduates whose GPA was below yours for each of your schools. The people who make up this pool may have graduated during different time periods, but all were registered for the Credential Assembly Service during the three most recent years you were in attendance. There must be a minimum of 100 candidates in the LSAC database to produce this calculation.

GPA College Mean\*: The average GPA for law school candidates who graduated at any time period from the institution and who registered for the Credential Assembly Service during the most recent three years you attended the school. There must be a minimum of 50 candidates in the LSAC database to produce this calculation.

Cum. Across GPA: The cumulative GPA for all schools by year.

3.5 & Up–0.49-Down: This portion of the Transcript Analysis Section provides the undergraduate grade distribution. It notes the total number of semester hours per grade each year.

Unconverted: The total number of semester hours awarded for courses LSAC cannot convert to the 4.0 system.

Note: Withdraw/fail (WF), no credit (NC), and incomplete (I) course credits are included in the calculation of GPA if the school indicates credits attempted and considers the grade to be punitive. All grades and credits earned for repeated courses will be included in the GPA calculation if the course units and grades appear on the transcript. A line drawn through course information or a grade does not eliminate the course from GPA calculation. NC grades are also included if the school indicates credit was attempted, but not earned, regardless of whether the school considers the grade to be punitive.

\* The LSAC database contains statistics from 1976 to the present. These calculations are based on graduates from each of your schools who took the LSAT or registered for the Credential Assembly Service during the years you attended each school. The statistics for these categories are printed only for the last school date period of each school attended.

\*\* The weighted average (GPA) is calculated by multiplying the number of credit hours earned for each converted grade by the converted grade value, adding together the results of these multiplications, and dividing the resulting sum by the total number of credit hours attempted.

## Notes That May Appear Within the Transcript Analysis Section of the Report

INSF: (insufficient data) If your college had fewer than the minimum number of candidates required for calculation, this notation will be printed.

(\*\*\*\*): If your last year in attendance at a particular school was earlier than 1976–1977, this notation will be printed.

UNACK: (unacknowledged transcript) You are required to list all institutions you have attended when you register for the Credential Assembly Service (CAS). If LSAC learns that you have not acknowledged your attendance at an institution when you registered, this notation alerts you to submit a transcript.

FINAN OBLIG: (financial obligation) This notation will appear if you are unable to obtain a transcript due to an outstanding financial obligation. If this is the only undergraduate school you attended, LSAC will be unable to produce a law school report for you.

SEE TRANS: (see transcript) If a graduate level transcript is received at LSAC, this notation will be printed. Graduate level work completed after the first undergraduate degree is awarded is not summarized.

SEE FOREIGN EVAL: (see credential evaluation) If you have completed *more than one year* of undergraduate or graduate level work outside of the United States, its territories/associated states, or Canada without the clearly identified sponsorship of a US/Canadian institution, and you are applying to a law school that requires you to use the authentication and evaluation feature of the Credential Assembly Service, this notation will appear within the Transcript Analysis section of the law school report. Since your Academic Summary Report is a “master” copy of what will be sent to all law schools, and it is not school-specific, here you will only see the term FOREIGN. This is to account for those applicants who are applying to both Credential Assembly Service-requiring and non-Credential Assembly Service-requiring law schools.

## Summary

This section provides an overall profile of your academic data and any misconduct or irregularity determination.

Degree (Summary) GPA: The weighted average of all grades received at your degree-granting school. The total semester hours associated with that GPA are also reported.

Cumulative GPA: The cumulative average of all grades received at all undergraduate schools you have attended. The total semester hours associated with that GPA are also reported.

Nonpunitive Course Credit Hours: The total number of credits assigned to the following grades will appear here: grade symbols that have multiple meanings at the issuing school, and the issuing school’s registrar is unable to confirm whether course credit was attempted (such as NC = either No Credit Attempted or No Credit Awarded, etc.); withdrawal grades that signify failure (such as WF = Withdrawal/Fail, WU = Withdrew Unsatisfactory, WNP = Withdrew Not Passing, etc.) if the issuing school considers the grade nonpunitive (not included in the GPA); and the original grade for a repeated course when the transcript does not show both the grade and units for the original attempt.

Law School Matriculation: The school name and year for which an admission decision or matriculation status was reported to LSAC.

Any inaccuracy must be reported to the law school indicated.

Misconduct or Irregularity Determination: If you have ever been the subject of a misconduct or irregularity in the admission process determination, the word “yes” will appear here. If not, the word “no” will appear here.

Prior Application: If you have previously applied to a law school within the last five years, the associated term and year (e.g., fall 2016) for the most recent prior application will be included on the law school report. If you have applied multiple times to a particular law school, a double asterisk will be displayed. For a list of all law schools to which LSAC has prior application information, go to your LSAC.org account, My Home/Credential Assembly Service/transcripts.

## The Admission Index

Some law schools combine your LSAT score and GPA to produce an index number to assist them in the admission process. An index number is provided on the law school report for Credential Assembly Service-requiring law schools that choose to have one reported. You can calculate what index number will be reported for each LSAT score by using the values listed in the Admission Index Information Sheet. You should be aware that the index number reported to law schools may differ if a school changes their index formula after we have made this report available to you. You should contact each school to which you apply if you have questions about how it uses the index number in the admission process.

An admission index is produced by (1) multiplying the LSAT score by some constant (A); (2) multiplying the GPA by some constant (B); and (3) adding the sum of these two quantities to a third constant (C). In symbols,  $\text{Index} = [(A) \times (\text{LSAT})] + [(B) \times (\text{GPA})] + C$ .

The values of the constants A, B, and C, as selected by individual law schools, are listed on the Admission Index Information Sheet. The values of the constants selected by particular law schools may change from time to time at the request of the school. If you have more than one LSAT score and an average LSAT score is reported, an index number will also be reported using the average LSAT score. Not all law schools use these formulas, and those that do use index numbers do not necessarily use them in the same way. An index number calculated by LSAC is not the exclusive means by which a law school may combine data reflected on the law school report and/or other data. The absence of a law school from the Admission Index Information Sheet does not mean that some calculations are or are not made by the school receiving the law school report.

