

LSAT TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES

- **LSAT Performance With Regional, Gender, and Racial/Ethnic Breakdowns: 2007–2008 Through 2013–2014 Testing Years**

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- **Law School Admission Council
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Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Executive Summary | 1 |
| General Trends Regarding the LSAT | 1 |
| Trends Regarding Canada and Foreign Countries | 1 |
| Trends Regarding the United States | 2 |
| Trends Regarding Gender | 2 |
| Trends Regarding Race/Ethnicity | 2 |
| Trends Regarding Gender and Race/Ethnicity | 2 |
| Introduction | 3 |
| Background on the LSAT | 3 |
| Method | 5 |
| Test Takers..... | 5 |
| Results | 8 |
| LSAT Performance by Country (United States, Canada, or Foreign Countries) | 9 |
| LSAT Performance by Region of the United States..... | 13 |
| LSAT Performance by Gender | 17 |
| LSAT Performance by Race/Ethnicity | 21 |
| LSAT Performance by Gender and Race/Ethnicity..... | 27 |
| LSAT Performance by Administration..... | 43 |
| Summary | 46 |
| References | 48 |

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide summary information about Law School Admission Test (LSAT) performance, including performance classified by country, region of the United States, gender only, race/ethnicity only, and both gender and race/ethnicity. Information regarding LSAT performance is summarized for the 2007–2008 through 2013–2014 testing years and compiled into a single report, enabling trends with regard to the performance and representation of various subgroups to be tracked and monitored. The primary results observed for the time period covered by this report are summarized below.

In evaluating these results, the reader should bear in mind that the test takers who contributed to the various regional, gender, and racial/ethnic statistics were self-selected. That is, these test takers chose to take the LSAT themselves; they were not randomly chosen to be assessed. Also, test takers voluntarily self-reported their gender and race/ethnicity. That is, individuals chose whether or not to respond to these classification questions and decided how they would respond (especially with regard to race/ethnicity). As a result, differences in LSAT performance across regional, gender, or racial/ethnic subgroups cannot be attributed to those subgroups in general, but merely to representatives of those subgroups who chose to take the LSAT and identified themselves as belonging to those subgroups.

General Trends Regarding the LSAT

- There was an upward trend in test-administered volume from the 2007–2008 through the 2009–2010 testing years. Since 2009–2010, however, volumes have decreased, with the 2013–2014 test-administered volume decreasing 38.5% from the 2009–2010 volume. A similar trend was observed for test-taker volumes, showing an increase from 2007–2008 through 2009–2010. The test-taker volume has since decreased for the 2010–2011 through 2013–2014 testing years.
- The overall distribution of LSAT scores remained fairly constant.
- The largest numbers of test takers took the LSAT at the September/October and December administrations.
- Average LSAT scores were slightly higher for test takers who tested at the June and September/October administrations and slightly lower for test takers who tested at the December and February administrations.

Trends Regarding Canada and Foreign Countries

- Approximately 8.0% of test takers took the LSAT in Canada.
- Approximately 3.0% of test takers took the LSAT in a foreign country. (For the purpose of this report, a foreign country is defined as any country outside of Canada and the United States.)
- Canadian and foreign test takers had slightly higher mean LSAT scores than test takers from the United States.

Trends Regarding the United States

- The percentage of test takers who took the LSAT in each region of the United States remained fairly constant across the 7 testing years. The highest percentage of test takers tested in the Northeast region for all testing years covered in this report. The smallest percentage tested in the Northwest region for all testing years.
- The performance of test takers from the various regions remained fairly constant across the 7 testing years. Test takers in the New England region scored the highest for all testing years covered in this report. Test takers in the Southeast and South Central regions scored the lowest on average.

Trends Regarding Gender

- There were almost equal numbers of male test takers and female test takers in 2007–2008. For the next 4 testing years, 2008–2009 through 2011–2012, there were slightly more male test takers than female test takers. In 2012–2013 and 2013–2014, there were slightly more female test takers than male test takers.
- Male test takers consistently scored slightly higher than female test takers.
- The percentage of test takers not indicating their gender (i.e., the Gender No Response subgroup) fluctuated between 0.04% and 0.16% for the 7 years covered in this report. For the 2013–2014 testing year, 0.11% did not indicate their gender. The Gender No Response subgroup had the highest mean LSAT score across the 7 testing years.

Trends Regarding Race/Ethnicity

- Caucasians comprised the largest percentage of test takers. The next two largest subgroups in terms of percentages were African American test takers and Asian/Pacific Islander test takers, respectively.
- Average LSAT scores were highest for Caucasian and Asian/Pacific Islander test takers. African American test takers and Puerto Rican test takers had the lowest mean LSAT scores.
- The percentage of test takers who did not indicate their race/ethnicity was close to 1% for the 2007–2008 through 2008–2009 testing years. The percentage greatly increased for the 2009–2010 (2.70%), and 2010–2011 (2.19%) testing years, but decreased to about 1.65% in the 2011–2012 testing year and to 1.56% in the 2012–2013 testing year. For 2013–2014, the percentage increased again to 3.35%, the highest number for all years covered in this report. The percentage of test takers not indicating their race/ethnicity (i.e., the Racial/Ethnic No Response subgroup) had the highest mean LSAT score for all testing years covered in this report.

Trends Regarding Gender and Race/Ethnicity

- Among the Caucasian subgroup, there were more male test takers than female test takers, whereas there were more female test takers than male test takers for the African American and Asian/Pacific Islander subgroups.

- The number of test takers who indicated neither their gender nor their race/ethnicity was highest in the 2009–2010 and 2010–2011 testing years.

Introduction

For standardized tests of all kinds, research has consistently documented differential performance among subgroups of interest. A commonly cited example of this is the tendency for male test takers to outperform female test takers on measures of quantitative ability (Wightman, 1994; Willingham, Lewis, Morgan, & Ramist, 1990). Differential performance has also been observed among subgroups classified by race/ethnicity and geographic region.

After every administration of the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), Law School Admission Council (LSAC) staff studies the differential performance of various subgroups. Trends with regard to the performance and representation of various subgroups are tracked and monitored. The purpose of this report is to provide summary information about LSAT performance, including performance classified by country, region of the United States, gender only, race/ethnicity only, and both gender and race/ethnicity. LSAT performance is summarized for the 2007–2008 through 2013–2014 testing years. While this report documents the LSAT performance differences of these subgroups, it is purely descriptive in nature. Explanation of the underlying causes of these differences is beyond the scope of this report.

While considering the results contained in this study, at least two caveats should be taken into consideration. First, the test takers who contributed to the various regional, gender, and racial/ethnic statistics were self-selected. That is, these test takers chose to take the LSAT themselves; they were not randomly chosen to be assessed. In addition, test takers voluntarily self-reported their gender and race/ethnicity. That is, individuals chose whether or not to respond to these classification questions and decided how they would respond (especially with regard to race/ethnicity). As a result, differences in LSAT performance across regional, gender, or racial/ethnic subgroups cannot be attributed to these subgroups in general, but merely to representatives of these subgroups who chose to take the LSAT and identified themselves as belonging to these subgroups. Second, summary statistics across regional, gender, or racial/ethnic subgroups describe subgroup differences, not individual differences. So, for example, an individual from one region may outperform 90% of the individuals from another region, even though the regional subgroup mean differences might suggest otherwise.

Background on the LSAT

The LSAT was first introduced 66 years ago to provide law schools with a standardized way to evaluate law school applicants. Throughout its history, the LSAT has evolved in various ways in an effort to develop an instrument that measures, to the greatest extent possible, skills necessary for success in law school. As a result of this constant effort to improve the construct validity of the test, the version of the LSAT administered in 1948 bears only a slight resemblance to the LSAT of today.

As the content of the LSAT has evolved over time, the scale used to report LSAT scores has also been changed on a few occasions. The original LSAT scale of 200–800 remained from 1948 until 1982. Due in part to a concern that this scale gave the impression of too much precision, a scale of 10–50 was established in June 1982. This was later reduced to a scale of 10–48. Major changes incorporated into the current version of the test, introduced in June 1991, resulted in another score-scale change, establishing the 120–180 scale (LSAC & LSAS, 1991; Reese & Cotter, 1994).

The LSAT of today includes five 35-minute sections. One of these sections is used to pretest new questions or pre-equate new test forms and does not contribute to the test taker’s score. The specific item-type makeup is as follows:

| Item Type | No. of Items | Time |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------|
| Reading Comprehension | 26–28 | 35 minutes |
| Logical Reasoning A | 24–26 | 35 minutes |
| Logical Reasoning B | 24–26 | 35 minutes |
| Analytical Reasoning | 22–23 | 35 minutes |

A 35-minute writing sample is also administered at the end of the test. Prior to the 2005–2006 testing year, the time given for this writing sample was 30 minutes. Writing samples are not scored, but copies of the writing assessment are sent to all law schools to which the test taker applies.

The yearly LSAT administration cycle includes test dates in June, September/October, December, and February, with the June administration marking the beginning of the testing year. Testing takes place on Saturday for the September/October, December, and February administrations, and on Monday for the June administration. For those who observe the Sabbath on Saturday, an alternate test date is provided, usually on the Monday following the regular Saturday administration.

The sum of the total number of questions answered correctly across the four scored sections (i.e., the raw score) is converted to a score on the 120–180 scale (i.e., the scaled score). Because of slight differences in item difficulty across forms (and because the number of items on a form typically ranges from 100 to 102), raw scores are not directly comparable across test forms. The scores from different test forms are made comparable through a statistical procedure known as equating. As a result of equating, a particular scaled score reflects the same level of ability, regardless of the form on which it was earned.

Method

Test Takers

Test takers from the 2007–2008 through 2013–2014 testing years are included in this report. Some reports produced by LSAC use exclusions (e.g., test takers who answer less than five questions in a section are often excluded); thus, results in this report may not exactly match comparable results in other reports. Note that test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in this report, whereas they were not included in previous replications of this report; therefore, results presented here may differ slightly from those reported previously. Note also that 420 test takers opted to take the Spanish LSAT that was offered for the first time at Puerto Rican test centers in February 2014. Since Spanish LSAT scores were reported on a scale different from the 120–180 scale, these test takers are excluded from any analyses involving the LSAT.

On average, approximately 32% of test takers took the test previously; herein they will be referred to as *repeat test takers*. In the analyses that follow, we averaged scores for repeat test takers within a testing year and only counted them once within a testing year. The same test taker could be included in more than one testing year, however. Additionally, for analyses that classified test takers by region, test takers could be included more than once if they took the test in more than one region. Repeat test takers who took the test within one region in one testing year are only counted once, and their scores are averaged.

The number of tests administered and the number of test takers are shown in Figure 1 for the 2007–2008 through 2013–2014 testing years. The number of tests administered is always larger than the number of test takers because of repeat test takers. There was an upward trend in test-administered volume from the 2007–2008 through the 2009–2010 testing year. Since 2009–2010, however, volumes have decreased, with the 2013–2014 test-administered volume decreasing 38.5% from the 2009–2010 volume. The test-taker trend was similar, with volumes increasing from 2007–2008 through 2009–2010, but decreasing each year since, with the 2013–2014 test-taker volume down 38.5% from the 2009–2010 volume. Note that the 420 test takers who took the February 2014 Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico are included in Figure 1, but are excluded from all other analyses throughout this report.

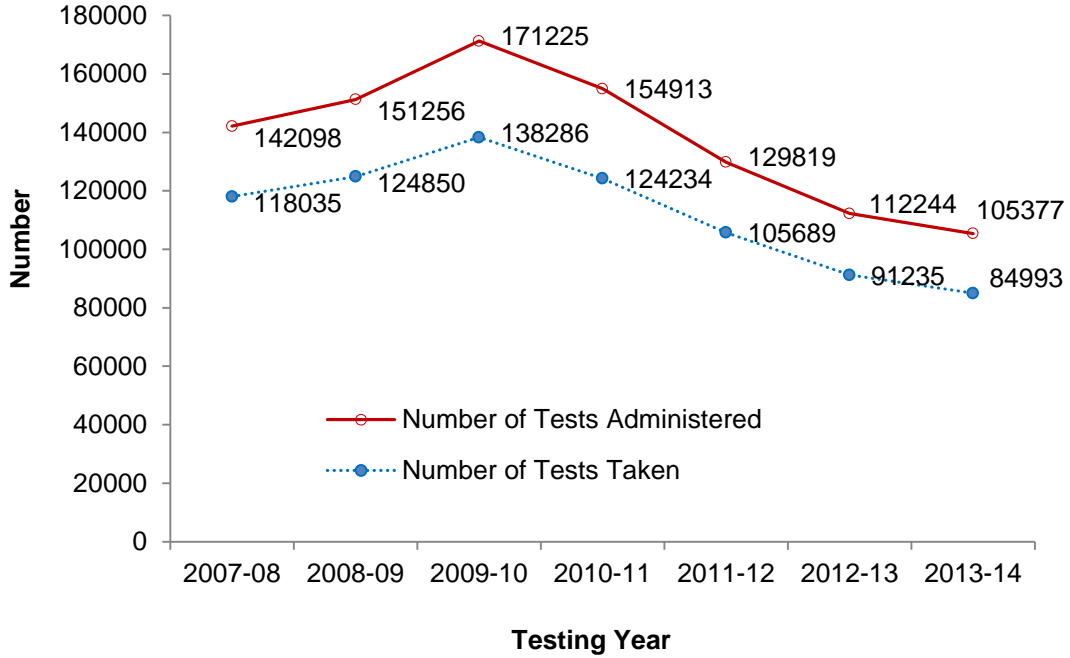


FIGURE 1. Number of tests administered in each testing year (counting repeat test takers more than once) and number of test takers in each testing year (counting repeat test takers within a year only once). Note: Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this figure. February 2014 Spanish LSAT takers are included in this figure.

Countries

Results are provided by country: the United States, Canada, and foreign countries. For the purposes of this report, the United States includes all 50 states, as well as the District of Columbia, along with Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. All countries other than the United States and Canada (which are the countries whose law schools make up the LSAC membership) are considered foreign countries.

Regions of the United States

The definitions of the regions used in this report are the same as those used in the Regional Statistical Reports produced by LSAC. The regions are defined as follows:

| Region | States in Region |
|---------------|--|
| New England | Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont |
| Northeast | New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania |
| Midsouth | Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia |
| Southeast | Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Puerto Rico |
| Great Lakes | Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin |
| Midwest | Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, |
| South Central | Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas |
| Mountain West | Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming |
| Northwest | Alaska, Oregon, Washington |
| Far West | California, Hawaii, Nevada |

LSAT Performance Data

In this report, performance on the LSAT is supplied in terms of descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation of LSAT scores) for the various classifications (country, region of the United States, gender only, race/ethnicity only, and both race/ethnicity and gender) across the 2007–2008 through 2013–2014 testing years. A frequency distribution of LSAT scores is provided for each testing year in terms of smoothed percentages of test takers at each score.

Percentages are smoothed¹ because percentages are notoriously unstable. For the 2013–2014 testing year, detailed performance data in terms of smoothed percentages are provided for each of the various classifications.

¹ Data were smoothed using a centered moving average, which is the average of a span of series values surrounding and including the current value. The span, set to 5, is the number of series values used to compute the average. Thus the centered moving average computes the mean for the two values in the series before the current value, the current value itself, and the two values in the series after the current value. If any of those five values is missing in the data, the centered moving average for the current value is missing. With a span of 5, the two series values at the beginning and end of the smoothed series (values associated with LSAT scores of 120, 121, 179, and 180) are always missing. Missing values in the original (unsmoothed) series create additional missing values in the smoothed areas.

Results

Figure 2 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for all test takers for each testing year from 2007–2008 through 2013–2014 (average LSAT scores were used for test takers who took the test more than once in a given testing year). To control for the changing volume across testing years, the number of test takers at each score was converted to a percentage within each testing year. The smoothed percentages are very similar across testing years.

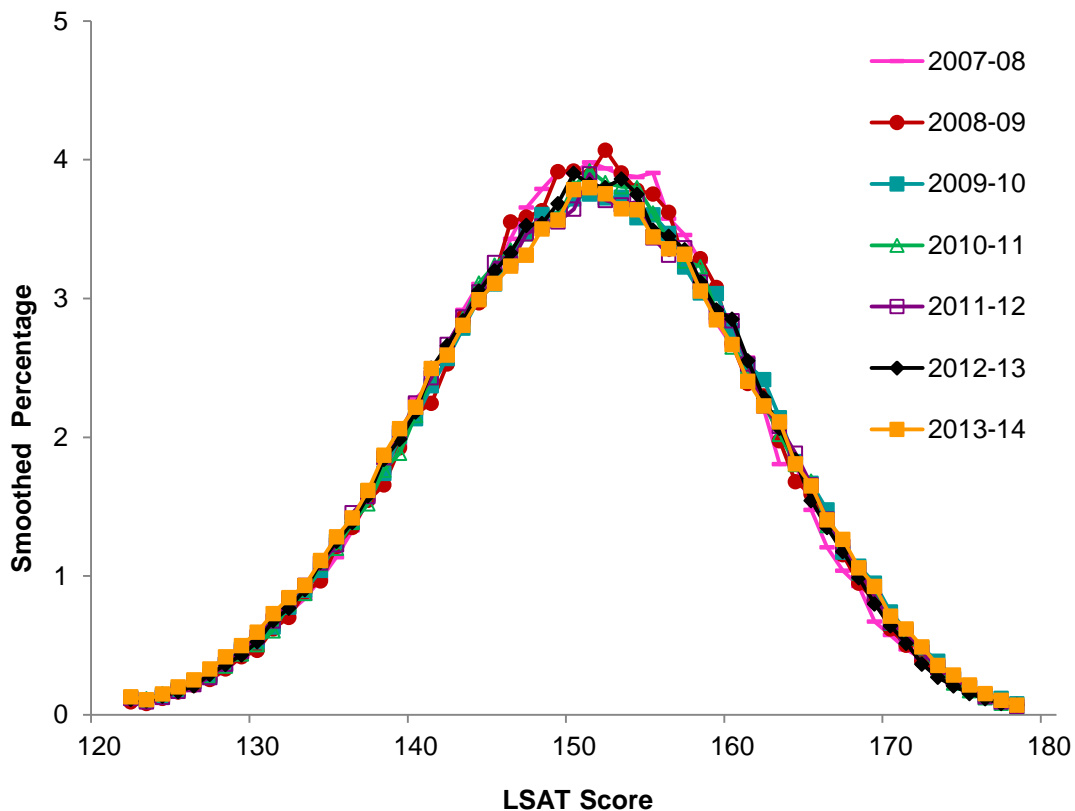


FIGURE 2. Smoothed-percentage frequency of LSAT scores from 2007–2008 through 2013–2014. Note: The 420 February 2014 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT are not included in this figure. Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this figure.

LSAT Performance by Country (United States, Canada, or Foreign Countries)

Table 1 shows the number of test takers (counting repeat test takers only once within a testing year) for the total group and separately for the United States (including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands), Canada, and foreign countries for each testing year from 2007–2008 through 2013–2014, along with the mean and standard deviation of their LSAT scores. Note that the 420 February 2014 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT are not reflected in this table or in the figures based on this data. Some test takers repeated the test in a different area (United States, Canada, or foreign countries) in a given testing year. Such test takers are counted once in each area where they took the test in a given year. Multiple scores for a test taker in the same area in a given testing year are averaged. Figure 3 shows the percentage of test takers who took the test in Canada or foreign countries. Note that the percentage of those testing in Canada has been on an upward trend since 2008–2009, while the percentage of those testing in foreign countries has been increasing since 2007–2008. Note also that for the most recent testing year, approximately 86% of test takers tested in the United States.

TABLE 1

Number of test takers and means and standard deviations (SDs) of LSAT scores by country and testing year

| Area | Testing Year | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2007–08 | 2008–09 | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 118,035 | 124,850 | 138,286 | 124,234 | 105,689 | 91,235 | 84,573 |
| Mean | 150.64 | 150.80 | 150.85 | 150.70 | 150.67 | 150.60 | 150.59 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.82 | 9.91 | 10.26 | 10.12 | 10.19 | 10.03 | 10.38 |
| United States | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 108,029 | 114,325 | 125,730 | 111,671 | 93,508 | 79,513 | 73,339 |
| Mean | 150.51 | 150.70 | 150.73 | 150.51 | 150.43 | 150.32 | 150.26 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.87 | 9.96 | 10.31 | 10.17 | 10.27 | 10.08 | 10.44 |
| Canada | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 8,040 | 8,173 | 9,515 | 9,334 | 9,156 | 8,596 | 8,088 |
| Mean | 151.6 | 151.76 | 151.96 | 152.44 | 152.63 | 152.61 | 152.67 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.72 | 8.81 | 9.25 | 9.03 | 9.00 | 8.81 | 9.19 |
| Foreign Countries | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 2,231 | 2,680 | 3,491 | 3,657 | 3,328 | 3,422 | 3,411 |
| Mean | 153.69 | 152.34 | 152.59 | 152.68 | 152.49 | 152.30 | 153.31 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.43 | 10.58 | 10.83 | 10.77 | 10.43 | 10.92 | 10.82 |

Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this table. Results presented in this table may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this table.

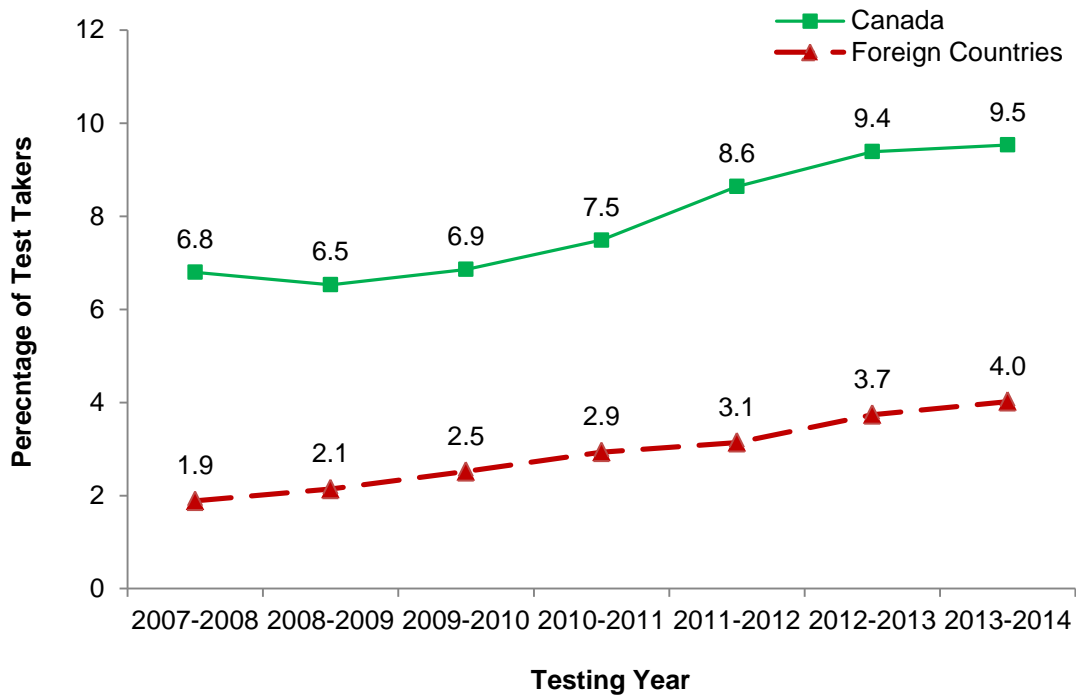


FIGURE 3. Percentage of test takers who tested in Canada or foreign countries. The remaining test takers tested in the United States (not shown in the graph). Note: Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this figure.

Figure 4 displays the mean LSAT scores separately for the United States, Canada, and foreign countries, as well as for the total group. The mean for test takers from the United States has been almost identical to the total mean; this is to be expected, considering that approximately 89% of all test takers took the LSAT in the United States. The means for test takers from Canada and foreign countries have been slightly higher than the total mean.

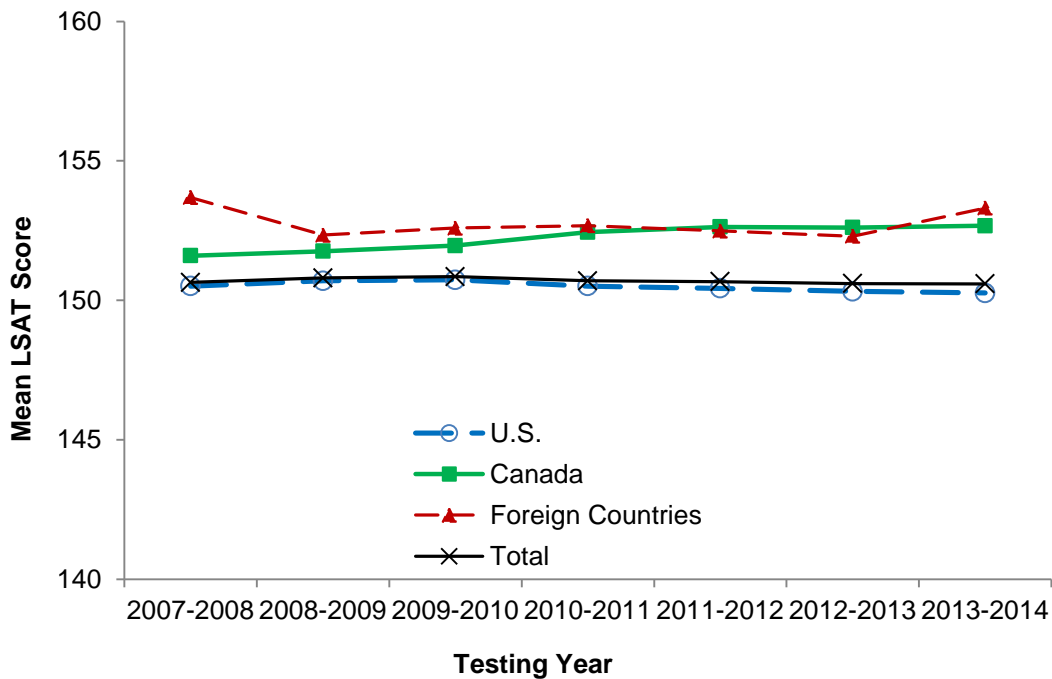


FIGURE 4. Mean LSAT scores for the total group, United States test takers only, Canadian test takers only, and foreign test takers only. *Note:* The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure. Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this figure.

To provide more detailed information about LSAT performance by country, Figure 5 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores separately for test takers who tested in the United States, Canada, or foreign countries in 2013–2014. Because the number of test takers who took the test in each area varied, the number of test takers at each score was converted to a percentage within each area (United States, Canada, or foreign countries). The percentage of test takers receiving scores greater than 154 was higher for those who took the test in foreign countries than for those who took it in the United States; the percentage of test takers receiving scores less than 155 was lower for those who took the test in foreign countries than for those who took it in the United States. The percentage of test takers receiving scores between 150 and 168 was higher for those who took the test in Canada than for those who took the test in the United States, and the percentage of test takers receiving very high and very low scores was also lower for those who took the test in Canada than for those who took it in the United States (see Figure 5).

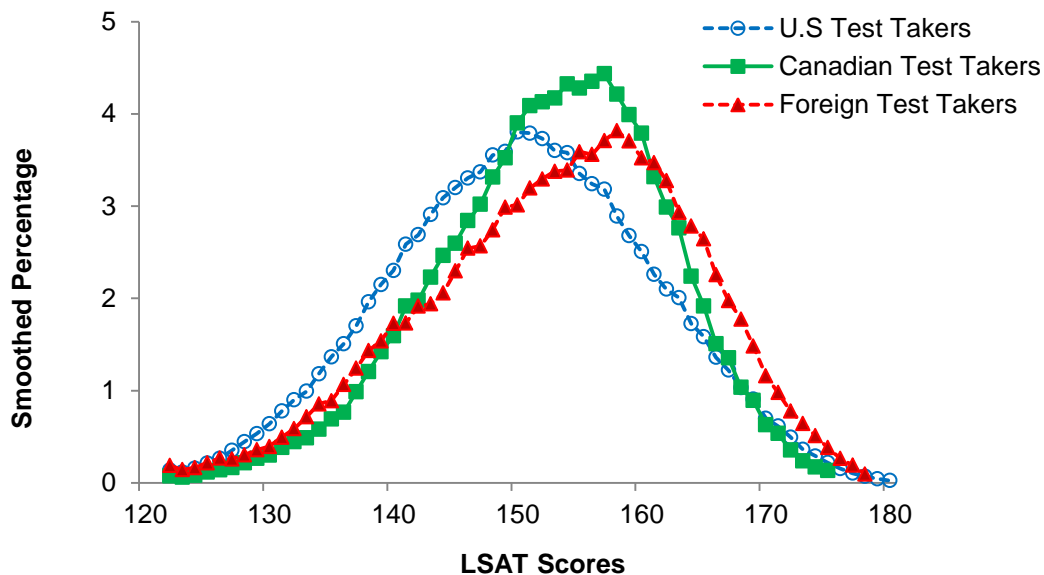


FIGURE 5. Smoothed-percentage frequency of LSAT scores for test takers who tested in the United States, Canada, or foreign countries in 2013–2014. Note: February 2014 Spanish LSAT takers are not included in this figure.

LSAT Performance by Region of the United States

All results in this section will focus exclusively on test takers from the United States (including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands). Table 2 shows the number of test takers separately for each of 10 regions of the United States for each testing year from 2007–2008 through 2013–2014, along with the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores. Note that the 420 February 2014 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT are not reflected in this table or in the figures based on this data. Some repeat test takers took the test in different regions in a single testing year. Such test takers are counted once in each region where they took the test that particular year. Multiple scores for an individual taking the test in the same region in a single testing year are averaged. Figure 6 shows the percentage of test takers who took the test in each region. The Northeast region had the greatest number of test takers for every testing year. The Northwest had the lowest number of test takers for all testing years covered in this report. The percentages of test takers in all other regions remained fairly consistent across the testing years.

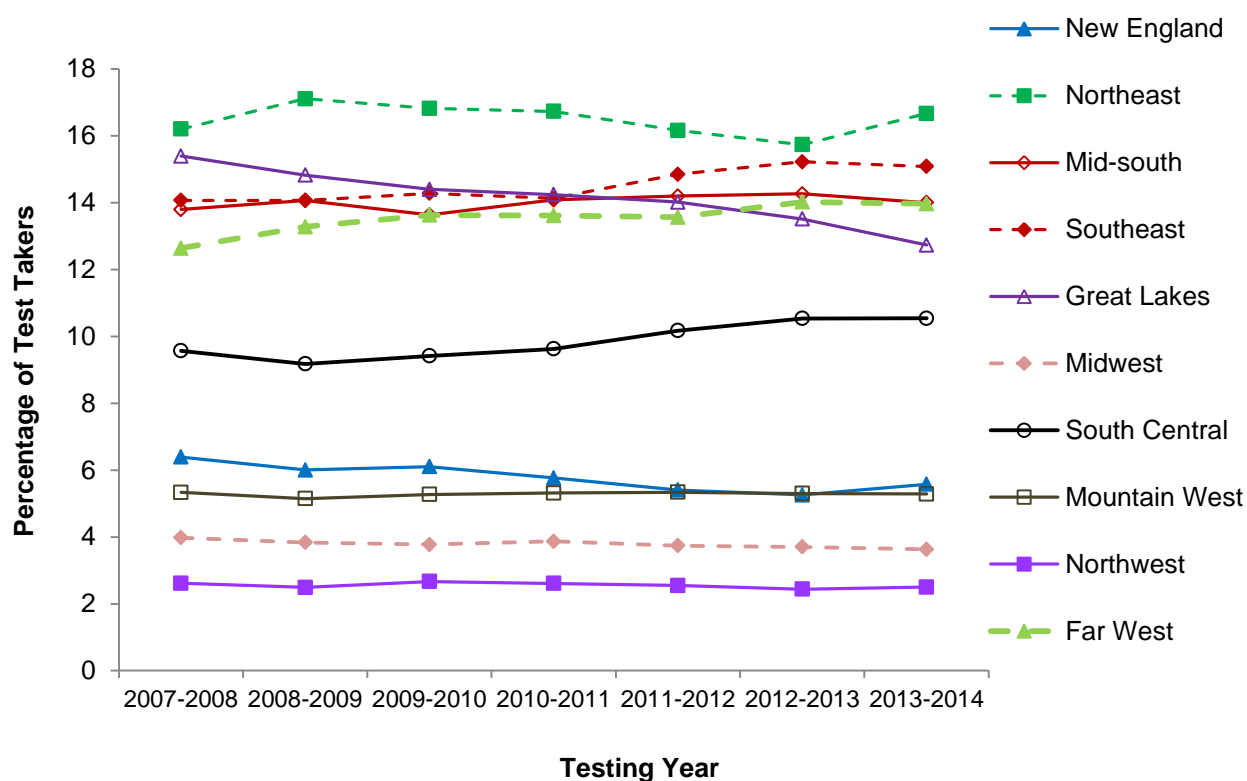


FIGURE 6. Percentage of test takers in each region of the United States by testing year. *Note:* The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure. Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this figure.

TABLE 2
Number of test takers and means and standard deviations (SDs) of LSAT scores by region and testing year

| Region | Testing Year | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2007–08 | 2008–09 | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
| New England | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 6,707 | 6,937 | 7,785 | 6,518 | 5,115 | 4,196 | 4,147 |
| Mean | 152.83 | 153.35 | 153.51 | 153.52 | 153.00 | 153.21 | 153.08 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.17 | 9.96 | 10.50 | 10.45 | 10.59 | 10.38 | 10.91 |
| Northeast | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 17,003 | 19,763 | 21,454 | 18,910 | 15,290 | 12,554 | 12,389 |
| Mean | 150.94 | 151.48 | 151.65 | 151.19 | 151.30 | 151.41 | 151.10 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.98 | 10.19 | 10.62 | 10.48 | 10.54 | 10.35 | 10.79 |
| Mid-south | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 14,476 | 16,252 | 17,388 | 15,920 | 13,433 | 11,380 | 10,408 |
| Mean | 151.01 | 151.33 | 151.47 | 151.10 | 151.10 | 151.13 | 150.98 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.97 | 9.98 | 10.35 | 10.20 | 10.42 | 10.20 | 10.58 |
| Southeast | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 14,759 | 16,249 | 18,210 | 15,974 | 14,049 | 12,145 | 11,209 |
| Mean | 146.86 | 147.03 | 147.16 | 147.07 | 146.81 | 147.04 | 147.02 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.02 | 10.16 | 10.45 | 10.34 | 10.35 | 9.99 | 10.22 |
| Great Lakes | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 16,151 | 17,125 | 18,364 | 16,095 | 13,263 | 10,781 | 9,464 |
| Mean | 150.81 | 150.95 | 150.95 | 150.83 | 150.87 | 150.79 | 150.61 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.25 | 9.41 | 9.78 | 9.68 | 9.78 | 9.68 | 10.07 |
| Midwest | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 4,177 | 4,433 | 4,814 | 4,376 | 3,540 | 2,952 | 2,698 |
| Mean | 151.05 | 151.12 | 150.90 | 150.80 | 150.84 | 150.74 | 150.72 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.87 | 8.77 | 9.24 | 8.94 | 9.34 | 9.02 | 9.12 |
| South Central | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 10,043 | 10,601 | 12,012 | 10,883 | 9,626 | 8,408 | 7,834 |
| Mean | 149.34 | 149.73 | 149.53 | 149.51 | 149.32 | 149.10 | 148.88 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.48 | 9.62 | 9.88 | 9.65 | 9.68 | 9.44 | 9.87 |
| Mountain West | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 5,595 | 5,945 | 6,722 | 6,009 | 5,052 | 4,230 | 3,929 |
| Mean | 151.70 | 151.77 | 151.71 | 151.61 | 151.43 | 151.31 | 151.13 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.92 | 9.07 | 9.17 | 9.21 | 9.31 | 9.07 | 9.41 |
| Northwest | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 2,745 | 2,877 | 3,405 | 2,949 | 2,411 | 1,945 | 1,858 |
| Mean | 152.43 | 152.61 | 152.74 | 152.64 | 152.63 | 152.25 | 152.34 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.14 | 9.07 | 9.34 | 9.40 | 9.58 | 9.09 | 9.46 |
| Far West | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 13,259 | 15,342 | 17,385 | 15,389 | 12,935 | 11,185 | 10,383 |
| Mean | 151.51 | 151.48 | 151.49 | 151.31 | 151.39 | 150.80 | 151.13 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.91 | 9.98 | 10.38 | 10.16 | 10.21 | 10.32 | 10.61 |

Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this table. Results presented in this table may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this table.

Figure 7 displays the mean LSAT scores separately for each region. New England had the highest mean for all testing years covered in this report. The Southeast and South Central regions consistently had the lowest means.

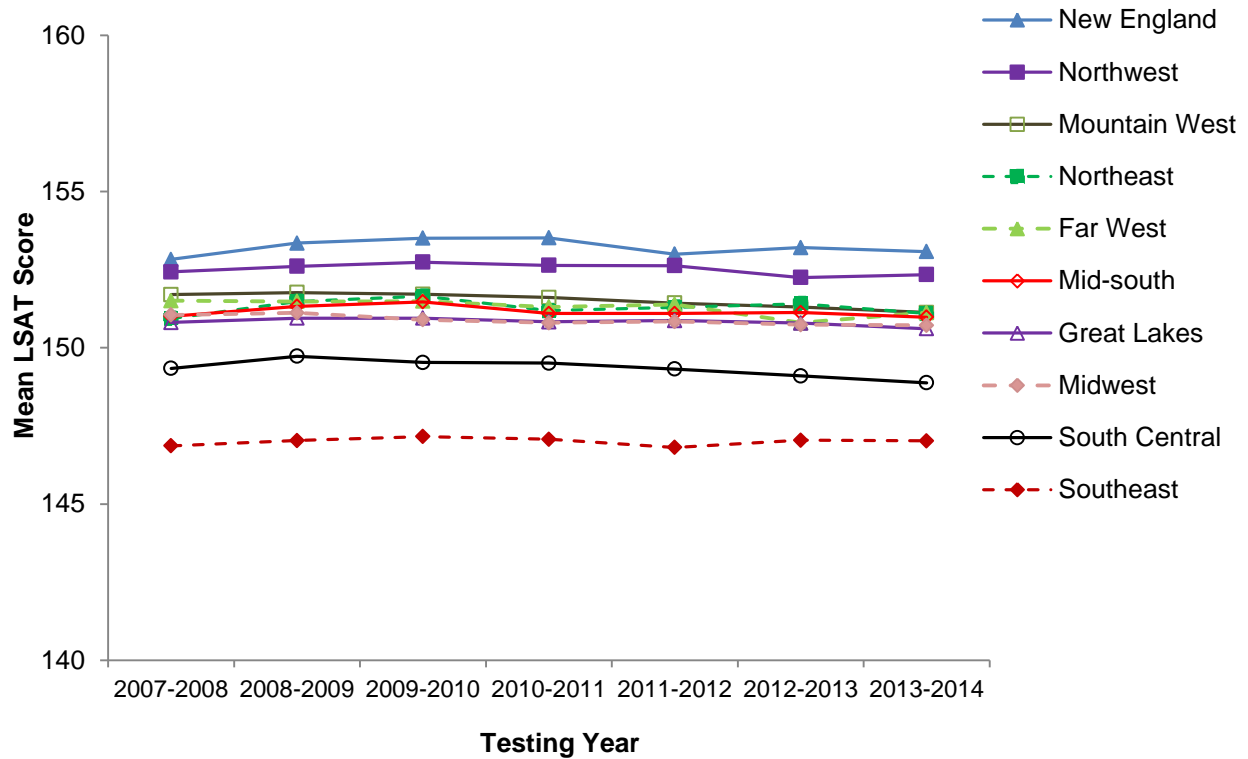


FIGURE 7. Mean LSAT scores by region of the United States and testing year. Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure. Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this figure.

To provide more detailed information about LSAT performance by region, Figure 8 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores separately for test takers who tested in each region in 2013–2014. Because the number of test takers from each region varied, percentages of test takers by region were used rather than numbers. The percentage of test takers receiving scores greater than 160 was slightly higher for those from New England than for those from other regions. In contrast, the percentage of test takers receiving scores below 148 was slightly higher for those from the Southeast region than for those from other regions.

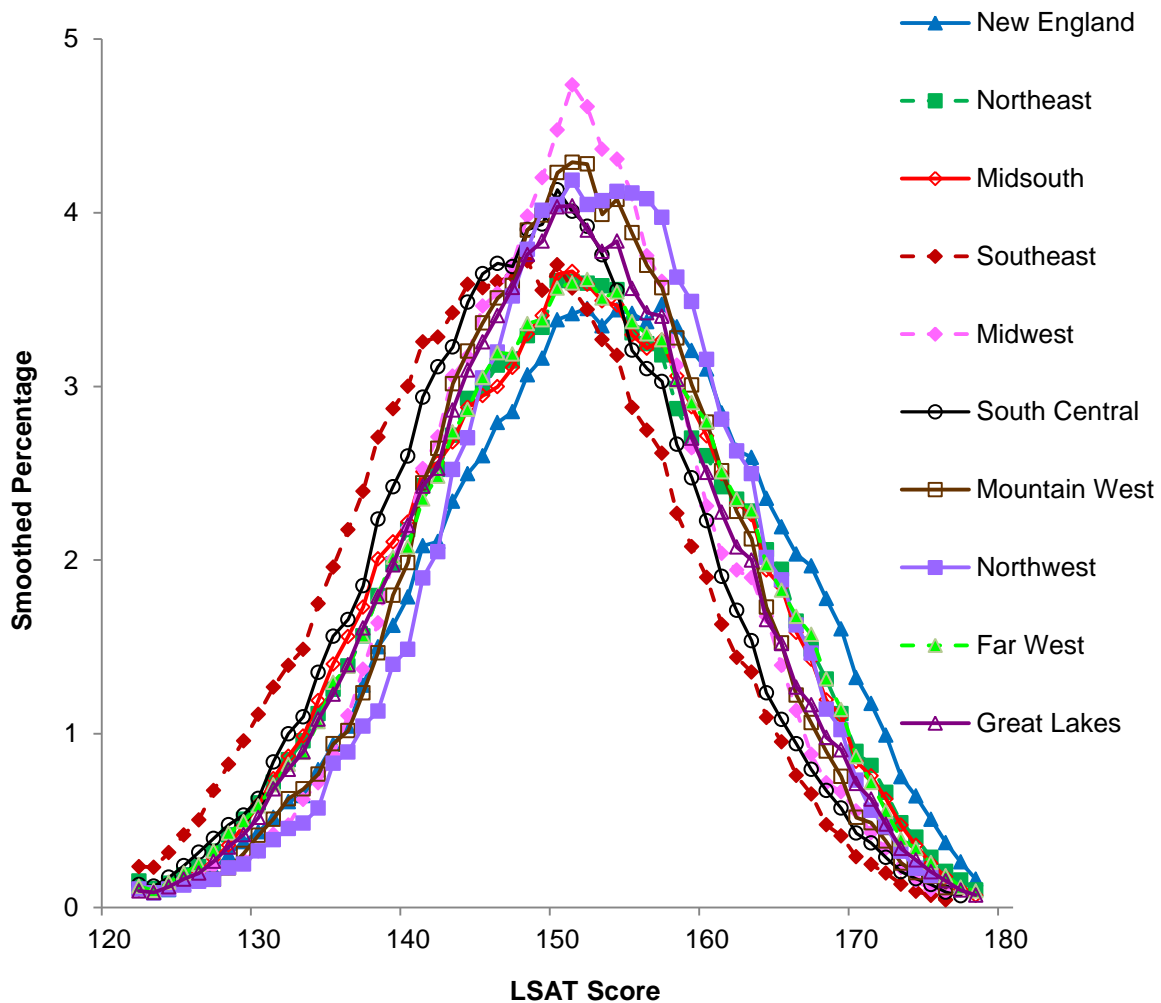


FIGURE 8. Smoothed-percentage frequency of LSAT scores by region of the United States in 2013–2014 using a centered moving average. *Note:* The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure.

LSAT Performance by Gender

All results in this section will focus exclusively on test takers from the United States (including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands). Table 3 shows the number of test takers by gender for each testing year from 2007–2008 through 2013–2014, along with the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores. Note that the 420 February 2014 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT are not reflected in this table or in the figures based on this data. Test takers who repeated the LSAT within a testing year are counted only once, and their multiple scores are averaged. Figure 9 shows the percentage of test takers by gender. There were almost equal numbers of male test takers and female test takers for the 2007–2008 testing year. For the 2008–2009 through 2011–2012 testing years, there were slightly more male test takers than female test takers. For the last 2 testing years, 2012–2013 and 2013–2014, there were slightly more female test takers than male test takers.

TABLE 3
Number of test takers and means and standard deviations (SDs) of LSAT scores by gender and testing year

| Gender | 2007–08 | 2008–09 | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Males | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 54,032 | 58,546 | 64,789 | 57,294 | 47,216 | 39,644 | 36,239 |
| Mean | 151.52 | 151.76 | 151.86 | 151.66 | 151.70 | 151.53 | 151.56 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.80 | 9.82 | 10.16 | 10.00 | 10.13 | 9.90 | 10.36 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 53,953 | 55,731 | 60,777 | 54,238 | 46,224 | 39,798 | 37,027 |
| Mean | 149.50 | 149.58 | 149.53 | 149.27 | 149.12 | 149.11 | 148.98 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.83 | 9.98 | 10.33 | 10.21 | 10.25 | 10.11 | 10.36 |
| No Response | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 55 | 51 | 196 | 172 | 84 | 83 | 79 |
| Mean | 155.73 | 158.45 | 155.27 | 156.42 | 156.62 | 156.30 | 152.84 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.05 | 9.19 | 10.00 | 8.27 | 8.35 | 8.14 | 10.22 |

Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this table. Results presented in this table may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this table.

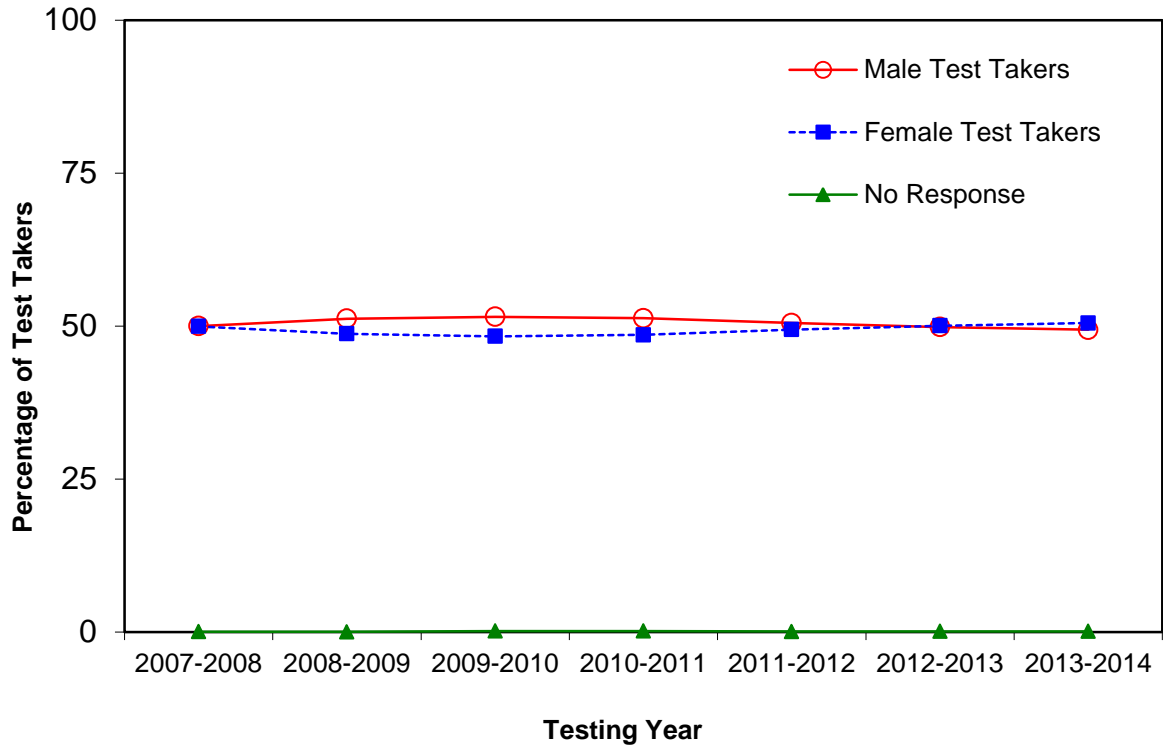


FIGURE 9. *Percentage of test takers by gender. Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure. Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this figure.*

The percentage of test takers in the Gender No Response subgroup was low for all years covered by this report. The percentage ranged from a low of 0.04% in 2008–2009 to a high of 0.16% in 2009–2010).

Figure 10 displays the mean LSAT scores by gender for this study period. The LSAT mean for male test takers has consistently been slightly higher than the LSAT mean for female test takers. The difference has ranged from 2.02 points in 2007–2008 to 2.58 points in 2011–2012 and 2013–2014. Over the past 7 testing years, LSAT scores were higher on average for the Gender No Response subgroup than for male test takers.

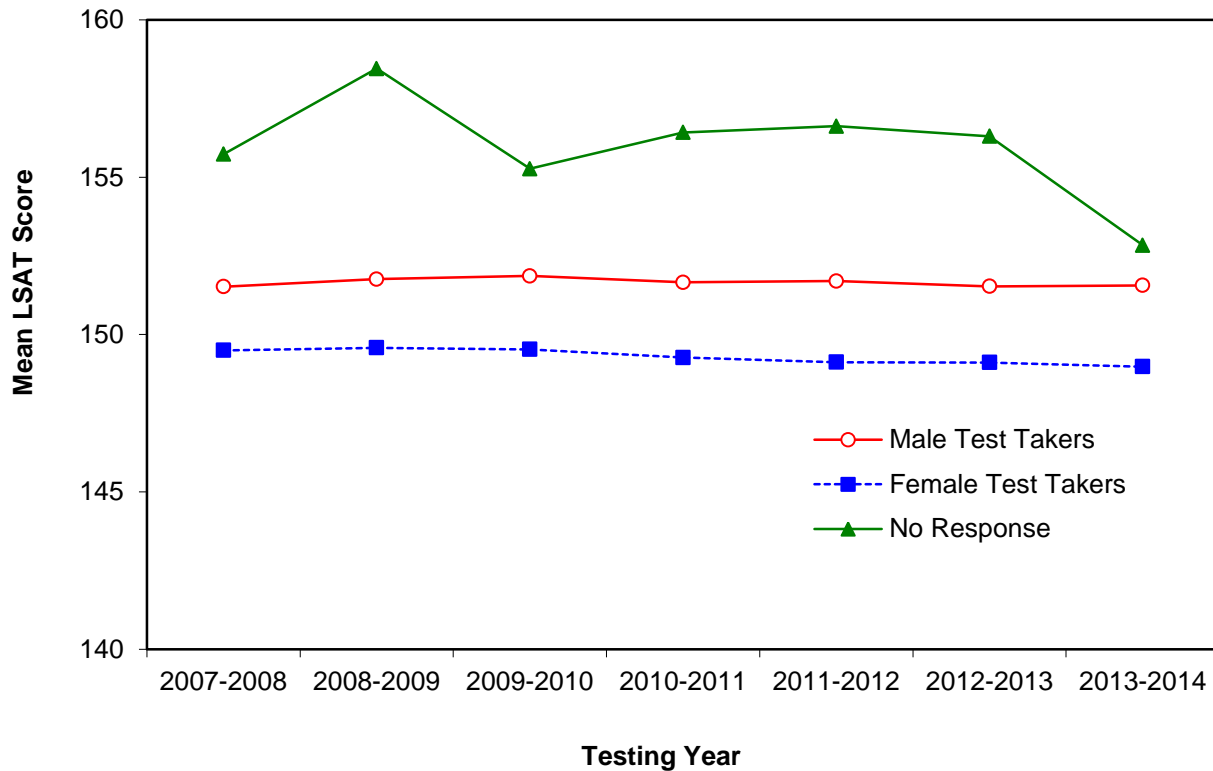


FIGURE 10. Mean LSAT scores by gender. Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure. Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this figure.

To provide more detailed information about LSAT performance by gender, Figure 11 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by gender for the 2013–2014 testing year. As shown in Figure 11, a higher percentage of female test takers had scores below 149, and a higher percentage of male test takers had scores greater than 150. The percentage of test takers who did not indicate their gender was too small to be included in this graph.

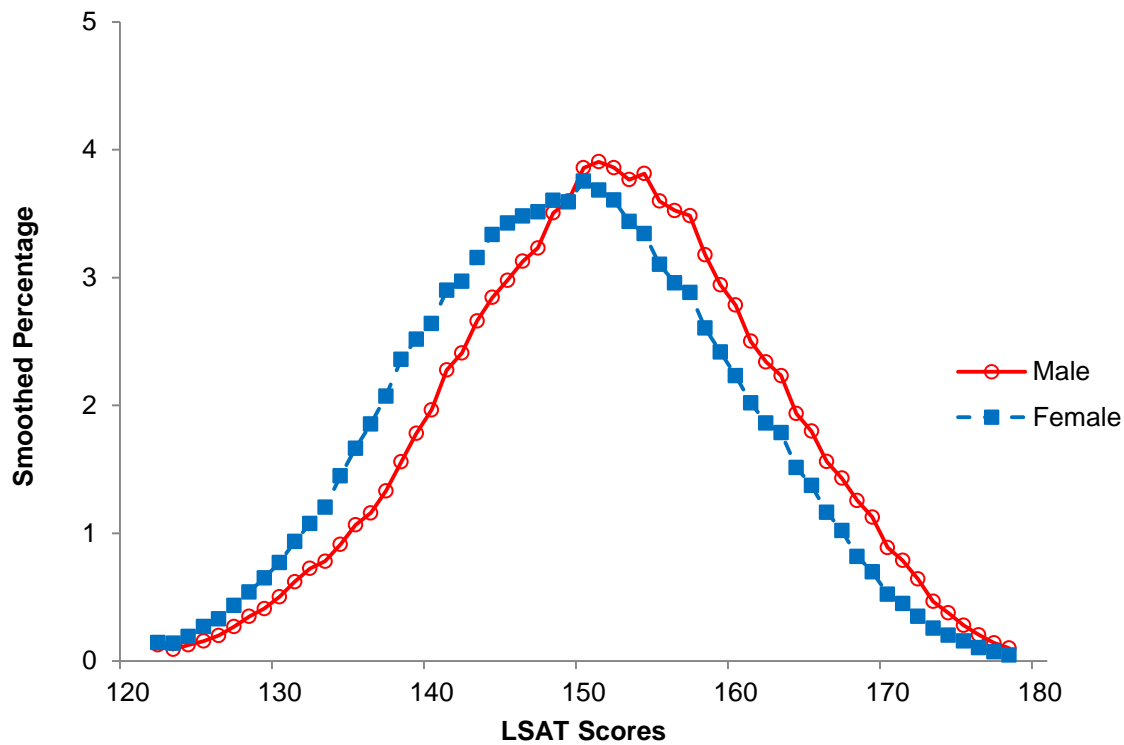


FIGURE 11. *Smoothed-percentage frequency of LSAT scores by gender in 2013–2014. Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure.*

LSAT Performance by Race/Ethnicity

All results in this section will focus exclusively on test takers from the United States (including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands). Tables 4A and 4B show the number of test takers by race/ethnicity for each testing year from 2007–2008 through 2008–2009 and for 2009–2010 through 2013–2014, respectively, along with the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores. Note that the 420 February 2014 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT are not reflected in the 2013–2014 results or in the figures based on this data. The 2009–2010 through 2013–2014 testing years are displayed separately because, beginning with the 2009–2010 testing year, LSAC revised its method of race/ethnicity data collection. The categories from which test takers may choose to describe themselves were updated, and test takers were permitted to choose more than one category. Table 4B displays these new categories. Test takers who repeated the LSAT within a testing year and within the same region are counted only once, and their multiple scores within a testing year are averaged. Figure 12 shows the percentage of test takers by race/ethnicity for the five largest racial/ethnic subgroups, excluding “Other.”²

Caucasian test takers have comprised the largest percentage of test takers, followed by African American and Asian/Pacific Islander test takers.

² Test takers who indicated that their race/ethnicity is “Other” comprised the fifth largest racial/ethnic subgroup up until the 2008–2009 year, although that subgroup is not shown in Figure 12. The “Other” category was no longer an option beginning in June 2009. Also, the Racial/Ethnic (R/E) No Response subgroup is not shown in Figure 12.

TABLE 4A

Number of test takers and means and standard deviations (SDs) of LSAT scores by race/ethnicity and testing year 2007–2008 through 2008–2009

| Race/Ethnicity | 2007–08 | 2008–09 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| African American | | |
| <i>N</i> | 12,184 | 13,253 |
| Mean | 142.16 | 142.26 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.40 | 8.51 |
| Native American | | |
| <i>N</i> | 864 | 847 |
| Mean | 148.06 | 148.04 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.03 | 9.10 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | | |
| <i>N</i> | 9,070 | 9,728 |
| Mean | 152.04 | 152.02 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.00 | 10.15 |
| Canadian Aboriginal | | |
| <i>N</i> | 65 | 76 |
| Mean | 150.47 | 150.10 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.94 | 10.15 |
| Caucasian | | |
| <i>N</i> | 70,143 | 73,540 |
| Mean | 152.57 | 152.88 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.96 | 8.95 |
| Hispanic | | |
| <i>N</i> | 6,324 | 6,933 |
| Mean | 146.34 | 146.58 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.27 | 9.50 |
| Mexican American | | |
| <i>N</i> | 1,770 | 1,862 |
| Mean | 147.98 | 147.79 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.89 | 8.82 |
| Puerto Rican | | |
| <i>N</i> | 2,303 | 2,472 |
| Mean | 138.73 | 138.55 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.61 | 10.14 |
| Other | | |
| <i>N</i> | 5,186 | 5,590 |
| Mean | 150.27 | 150.81 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.08 | 9.93 |
| No Response | | |
| <i>N</i> | 787 | 742 |
| Mean | 155.57 | 155.86 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.18 | 9.59 |

Note: Results presented in this table may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this table.

TABLE 4B

Number of test takers and means and standard deviations (SDs) of LSAT scores by race/ethnicity and testing year, 2009–2010 through 2013–2014

| Race/Ethnicity | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 636 | 589 | 475 | 413 | 333 |
| Mean | 146.87 | 146.92 | 145.73 | 146.4 | 145.91 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.05 | 8.94 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 10.03 |
| Asian | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 10,749 | 9,260 | 7,522 | 6,414 | 6,147 |
| Mean | 152.37 | 152.36 | 152.67 | 152.21 | 152.63 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.74 | 10.42 | 10.52 | 10.59 | 10.84 |
| Black/African American | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 14,618 | 13,524 | 11,473 | 9,839 | 9,273 |
| Mean | 142.05 | 141.87 | 141.83 | 141.98 | 141.76 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.74 | 8.64 | 8.68 | 8.6 | 8.97 |
| Canadian Aboriginal | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 50 | 34 | 17 | 25 | 20 |
| Mean | 152.94 | 151.25 | 149.06 | 146.36 | 153.13 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.03 | 8.73 | 9.99 | 11.6 | 8.12 |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 341 | 155 | 147 | 133 | 111 |
| Mean | 146.44 | 144.86 | 146.28 | 145.93 | 144.71 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.28 | 9.36 | 9.6 | 9.15 | 10.32 |
| Hispanic/Latino | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 9,296 | 8,179 | 7,236 | 6,611 | 6,225 |
| Mean | 146.44 | 146.25 | 146.34 | 146.01 | 145.71 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.65 | 9.28 | 9.26 | 9.07 | 9.44 |
| Puerto Rican | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 2,353 | 2,080 | 1,865 | 1,519 | 1,279 |
| Mean | 138.4 | 138.51 | 138.05 | 139.07 | 139.19 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.93 | 10.05 | 9.68 | 9.61 | 9.69 |
| White/Caucasian | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 80,108 | 69,321 | 57,149 | 47,819 | 42,064 |
| Mean | 152.86 | 152.77 | 152.8 | 152.77 | 152.75 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.33 | 9.17 | 9.27 | 9.06 | 9.39 |
| Multiple Ethnicities | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 5,476 | 6,839 | 6,498 | 5,825 | 5,936 |
| Mean | 150.81 | 149.97 | 149.66 | 149.69 | 149.47 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.08 | 9.92 | 9.89 | 9.66 | 10.13 |
| No Response | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 3,283 | 2,308 | 1,440 | 1,151 | 2,271 |
| Mean | 154.73 | 155.67 | 155.65 | 154.89 | 154.42 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.11 | 9.36 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.69 |

Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this table. Results presented in this table may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this table.

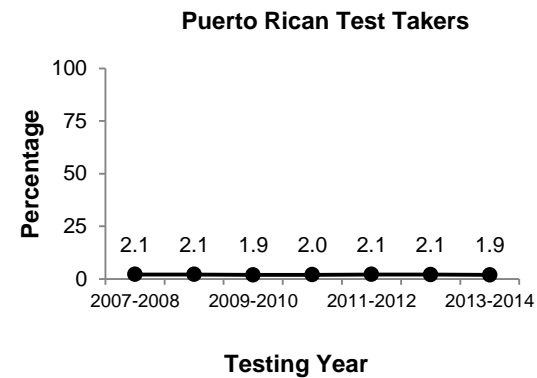
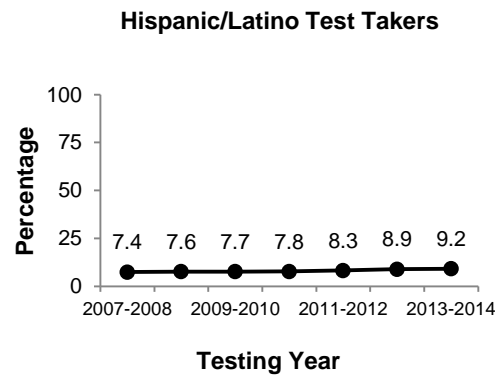
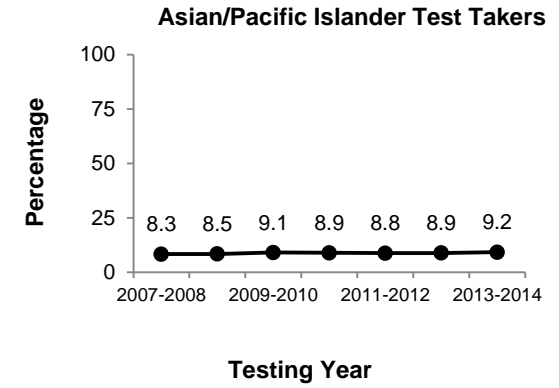
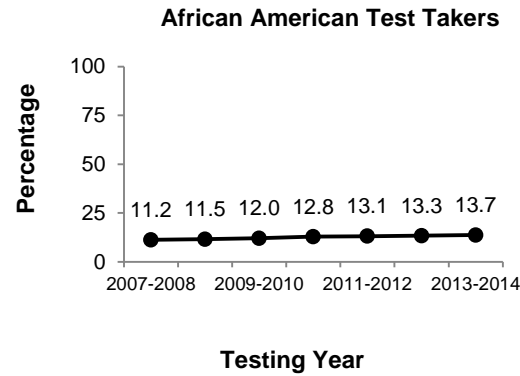
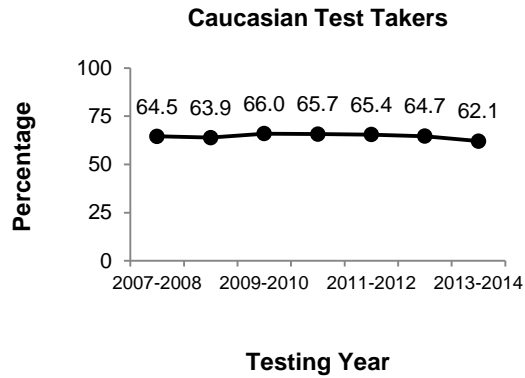


FIGURE 12. Percentage of LSAT takers by race/ethnicity (five largest subgroups only, excluding “Other”). **Note 1:** In order for trends across the 7 testing years to be displayed, the new categories of Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and Asian are combined and displayed as “Asian/Pacific Islander” for 2009–2010 through 2013–2014 in this figure. Also, for the 2007–2008 through 2008–2009 testing years, the Hispanic and Mexican American categories are combined and displayed as “Hispanic/Latino” in this figure. **Note 2:** The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure. Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this figure.

As shown in Tables 4A and 4B, the number of test takers who did not indicate their race/ethnicity was similar for 2007–2008 (787) and 2008–2009 (742). In 2009–2010, however, it increased very dramatically to 3,283, and then dropped to 2,308 in 2010–2011, 1,440 in 2011–2012, and 1,151 in 2012–2013). For 2013–2014, the number of test takers who did not indicate their race/ethnicity was 2,271. In terms of percentages, the Racial/Ethnic (R/E) No Response category comprised close to 0.70% of the total group for the 2007–2008 and 2008–2009 testing years. This percentage increased to 2.7% for the 2009–2010 testing year. The R/E No Response rate decreased to about 2.19% for 2010–2011, 1.65% for 2011–2012, and 1.56% for 2012–2013. For the 2013–2014 testing year, however, the R/E No Response rate increased to 3.35%. The R/E No Response rate in 2009–2010 may be attributed to the previously described update to the way this information is being collected from test takers. In the changeover to the new racial/ethnic category descriptions that occurred in this testing year, test takers who responded to the old descriptions while registering for the LSAT were invited to update this information. Those test takers whose previously chosen racial/ethnic description did not translate easily to the new descriptions and who chose not to update the description ultimately fell into the R/E No Response category.

Figure 13 displays the mean LSAT scores by race/ethnicity for the 7 testing years from 2007–2008 through 2013–2014. It should be noted that the number of test takers in the Canadian Aboriginal subgroup was consistently small (less than 100) and therefore tended to fluctuate considerably. The R/E No Response subgroup had the highest mean LSAT score for all 7 testing years. Additionally, for the 2009–2010 through 2013–2014 years, the Asian/Pacific Islander test-taker subgroup includes Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders. Ignoring the R/E No Response subgroup, Caucasian test takers consistently had the highest mean score, followed very closely by Asian/Pacific Islander test takers. Puerto Rican test takers consistently had the lowest mean score across the 7 testing years.

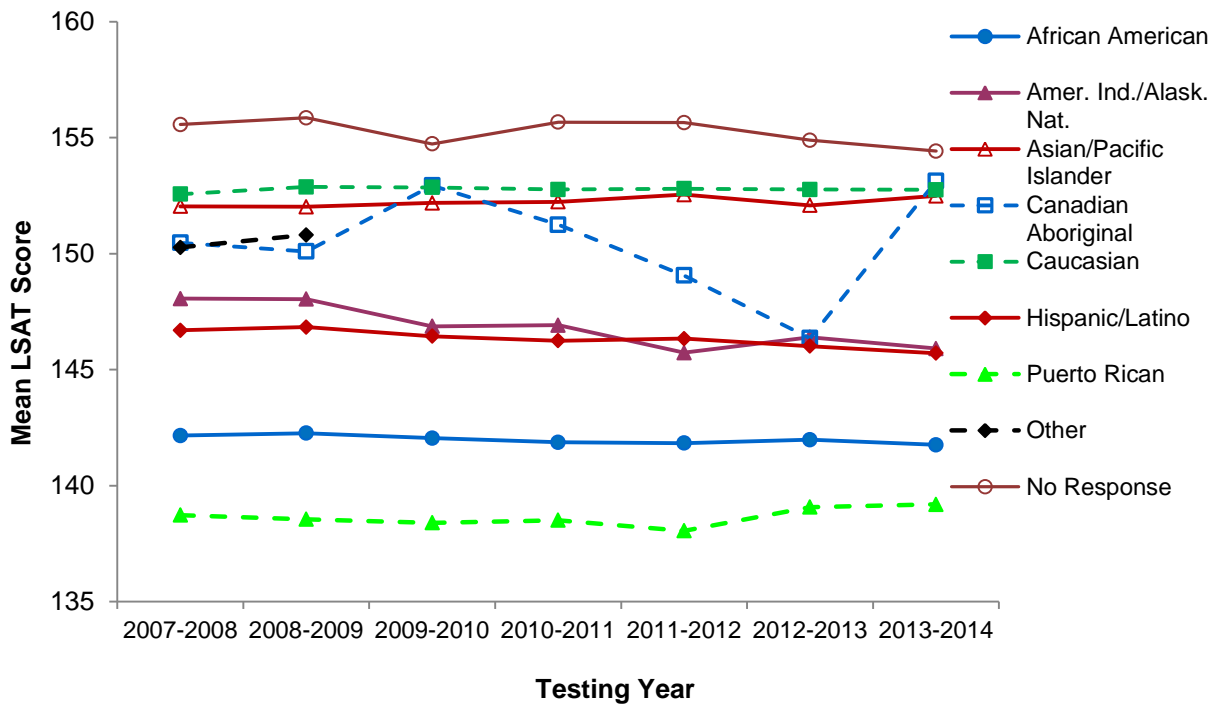


FIGURE 13. Mean LSAT scores by race/ethnicity. *Note 1:* For the 2009–2010 through 2013–2014 testing years, the new categories of Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and Asian are combined and displayed as “Asian/Pacific Islander” in this figure. Also, for the 2007–2008 through 2008–2009 testing years, the Hispanic and Mexican American categories are combined and displayed as “Hispanic/Latino” in this figure. Please note that the category “Other” has been dropped for the 2009–2010 through 2013–2014 testing years and is therefore only represented in the figure for the 2007–2008 through 2008–2009 testing years. *Note 2:* The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure. Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this figure.

To provide more detailed information about LSAT performance by race/ethnicity, Figure 14 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by race/ethnicity for the 2013–2014 testing year. Because the number of test takers in each of the various racial/ethnic subgroups varied, percentages of test takers by race/ethnicity were used rather than numbers. The percentages of both Aboriginal/Torre Strait Islander Australians and Canadian Aboriginals were too small to be represented on this graph. Test takers in the R/E No Response subgroup had the highest percentage of LSAT scores above 152 in the 2013–2014 testing year; Puerto Rican test takers had the highest percentage of scores less than 135.

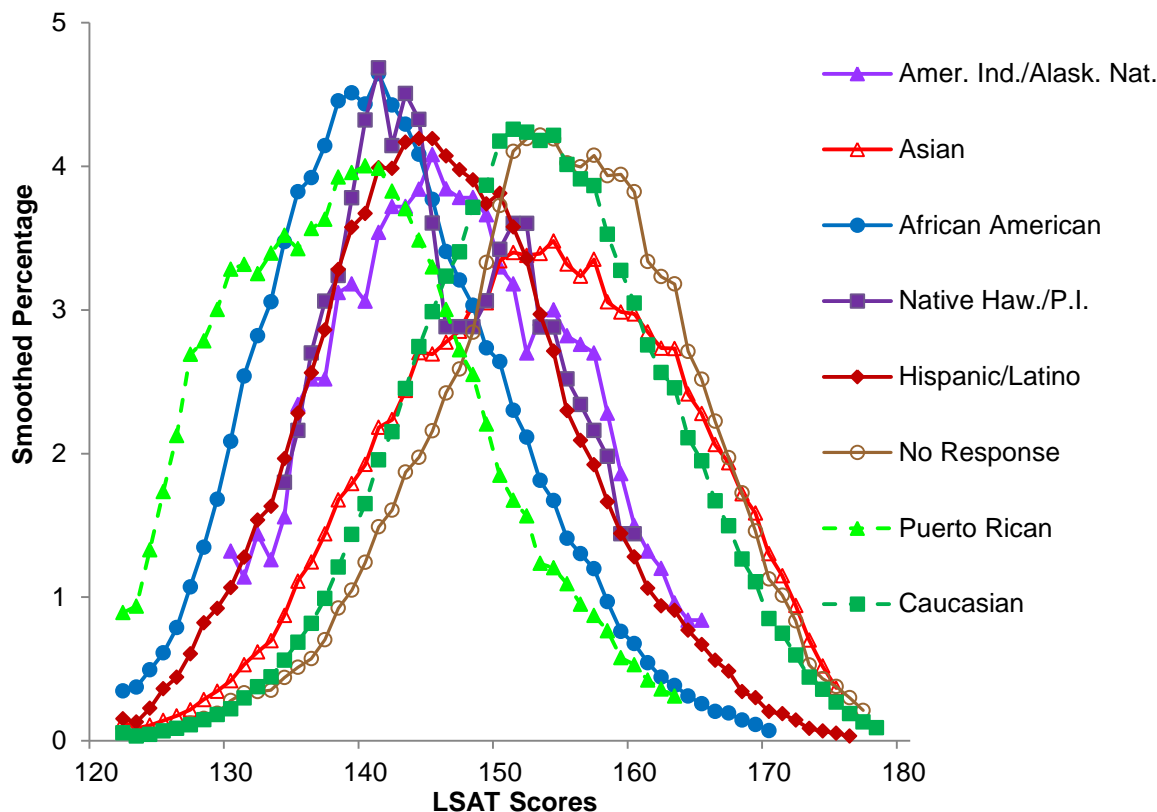


FIGURE 14. *Smoothed percentage frequency of LSAT scores by race/ethnicity in 2013–2014. Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure.*

LSAT Performance by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

All results in this section will focus exclusively on test takers from the United States (including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands). Results in this section classify test takers by both gender and race/ethnicity. Separate tables and figures are provided for racial/ethnic breakdowns within gender.

Race/Ethnicity Within the Female Subgroup

Tables 5A and 5B show the number of female test takers by race/ethnicity for each testing year from 2007–2008 through 2008–2009 and for 2009–2010 through 2013–2014, respectively, along with the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores. Note that the 420 February 2014 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT are not reflected in the 2013–2014 results or in the figures based on this data. As described in Tables 4A and 4B, the 2009–2010 through 2013–2014 testing years are presented separately because of the new method of data collection. Test takers who repeated the LSAT within a testing year and within the same region are counted only once, and their multiple scores within that testing year are averaged. Figure 15 shows the percentage of female test takers by race/ethnicity for the five largest racial/ethnic subgroups,

excluding “Other.”³ As shown in Figure 15, the percentage of female Caucasian test takers decreased slightly from the 2007–2008 (29.5%) to the 2013–2014 (26.1%) testing year. The percentages of female test takers from other racial/ethnic subgroups also remained fairly constant. The number of female test takers in the R/E No Response subgroup remained constant from 2007–2008 (332) to 2008–2009 (302), but increased for the 2009–2010 (1,359) testing year to the highest number for the 7 years covered in this report (see Table 5B). It decreased in 2010–2011 (889), 2011–2012 (533), and 2012–2013 (447), and then increased again in 2013–2014 (878).

³ For the gender-by-race/ethnicity percentages (Figures 15 and 18), percentages were calculated within each testing year using both male and female test takers of all racial/ethnic groups. For the gender-by-race/ethnicity smoothed percentages (Figures 17 and 20), percentages were calculated within gender within testing year.

TABLE 5A
*Number of test takers and means and standard deviations (SD)
of LSAT scores for female test takers only by race/ethnicity and testing
year, 2007–2008 through 2008–2009*

| Female Race/Ethnicity | 2007–08 | 2008–09 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| African American | | |
| <i>N</i> | 7,912 | 8,331 |
| Mean | 141.8 | 141.88 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.08 | 8.28 |
| Native American | | |
| <i>N</i> | 448 | 403 |
| Mean | 147.13 | 146.91 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.6 | 8.99 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | | |
| <i>N</i> | 4,996 | 5,299 |
| Mean | 151.9 | 151.77 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.76 | 9.98 |
| Canadian Aboriginal | | |
| <i>N</i> | 34 | 37 |
| Mean | 149.97 | 148.59 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.48 | 9.57 |
| Caucasian | | |
| <i>N</i> | 32,080 | 32,569 |
| Mean | 151.95 | 152.24 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.86 | 8.87 |
| Hispanic | | |
| <i>N</i> | 3,520 | 3,845 |
| Mean | 145.48 | 145.38 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.1 | 9.2 |
| Mexican American | | |
| <i>N</i> | 918 | 986 |
| Mean | 147.36 | 146.86 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.75 | 8.79 |
| Puerto Rican | | |
| <i>N</i> | 1,307 | 1,433 |
| Mean | 138.38 | 137.9 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.42 | 9.85 |
| Other | | |
| <i>N</i> | 2,740 | 2,881 |
| Mean | 149.36 | 149.96 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.89 | 9.9 |
| No Response | | |
| <i>N</i> | 332 | 302 |
| Mean | 155.35 | 154.21 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.4 | 9.55 |

Note: Results presented in this table may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this table.

TABLE 5B

Number of test takers and means and standard deviations (SDs) of LSAT scores by race/ethnicity and testing year, 2009–2010 through 2013–2014

| Female Race/Ethnicity | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 330 | 290 | 232 | 225 | 171 |
| Mean | 145.82 | 146.13 | 144.32 | 145.47 | 144.64 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.88 | 8.7 | 9.53 | 9.71 | 9.65 |
| Asian | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 5,801 | 5,017 | 4,126 | 3,529 | 3,383 |
| Mean | 152.17 | 152.24 | 152.32 | 152.02 | 152.43 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.59 | 10.31 | 10.23 | 10.41 | 10.43 |
| Black/African American | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 9,272 | 8,474 | 7,247 | 6,186 | 5,854 |
| Mean | 141.51 | 141.4 | 141.43 | 141.45 | 141.34 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.41 | 8.38 | 8.41 | 8.33 | 8.67 |
| Canadian Aboriginal | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 17 | 15 | 9 | 16 | 9 |
| Mean | 152.29 | 149.17 | 146.67 | 146.34 | 150.5 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.77 | 8.72 | 10.45 | 12.42 | 7.04 |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 181 | 77 | 93 | 73 | 59 |
| Mean | 145.95 | 143.05 | 144.51 | 144.55 | 144.00 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.69 | 8.93 | 8.68 | 8.82 | 9.98 |
| Hispanic/Latino | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 5,089 | 4,527 | 4,113 | 3,779 | 3,594 |
| Mean | 145.34 | 145.21 | 145.38 | 144.97 | 144.71 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.54 | 9.03 | 9.07 | 8.95 | 8.97 |
| Puerto Rican | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 1,334 | 1,215 | 1,110 | 921 | 730 |
| Mean | 137.49 | 137.87 | 137.41 | 138.25 | 138.12 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.72 | 9.9 | 9.71 | 9.4 | 9.39 |
| White/Caucasian | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 35,009 | 30,260 | 25,341 | 21,548 | 19,201 |
| Mean | 152.17 | 152.03 | 151.99 | 152.02 | 151.9 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.22 | 9.14 | 9.2 | 9.04 | 9.29 |
| Multiple Ethnicities | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 2,948 | 3,719 | 3,555 | 3,174 | 3,290 |
| Mean | 149.85 | 148.85 | 148.34 | 148.91 | 148.39 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.06 | 9.87 | 9.85 | 9.51 | 10.13 |
| No Response | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 1,359 | 889 | 533 | 447 | 878 |
| Mean | 153.66 | 154.67 | 155.08 | 154.37 | 153.31 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.26 | 9.52 | 9.8 | 10.08 | 9.9 |

Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this table. Results presented in this table may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this table.

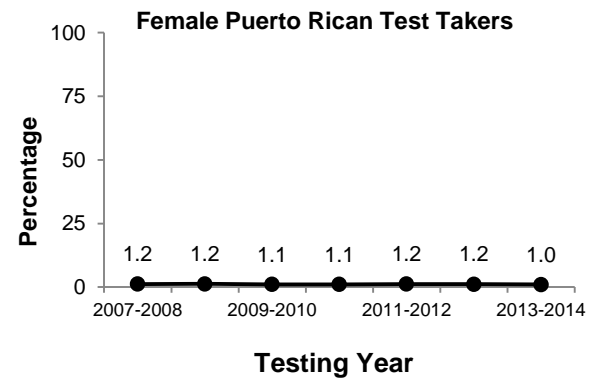
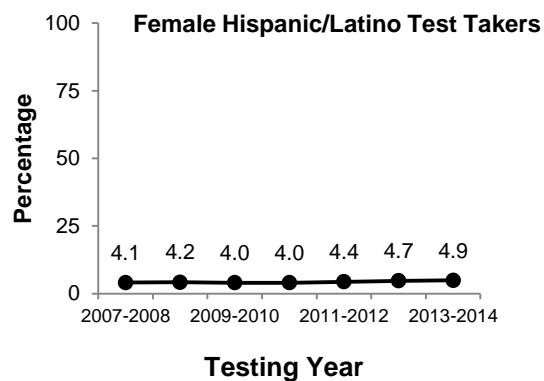
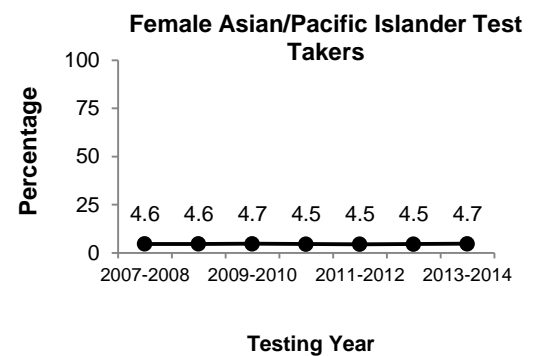
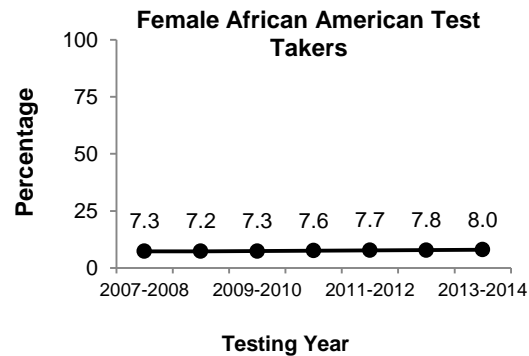
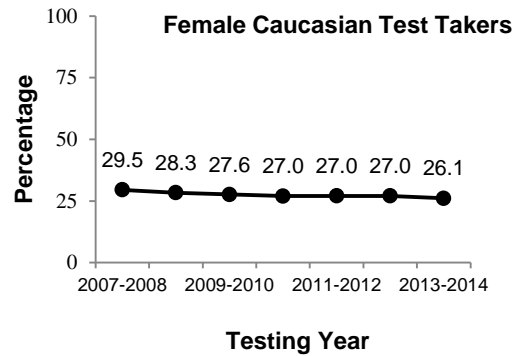


FIGURE 15. *Percentage of LSAT takers by race/ethnicity (female test takers only; five largest subgroups only).* **Note 1:** *In order for trends across the 7 testing years to be displayed, the new categories of Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and Asian are combined and displayed as “Asian/Pacific Islander” for 2009–2010 through 2013–2014 in this figure. Also, for the 2007–2008 through 2008–2009 testing years, the Hispanic and Mexican American categories are combined and displayed as “Hispanic/Latino” in this figure.* **Note 2:** *The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure. Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this figure.*

Figure 16 displays the mean LSAT scores for female test takers by race/ethnicity. Female test takers in the R/E No Response subgroup had the highest mean LSAT scores from 2007–2008 through 2013–2014; ignoring this subgroup, the female Caucasian and Asian/Pacific Islander test takers have had the highest means. The means for female Canadian Aboriginal test takers have varied widely as a result of small sample sizes. Female Puerto Rican test takers have consistently had the lowest mean.

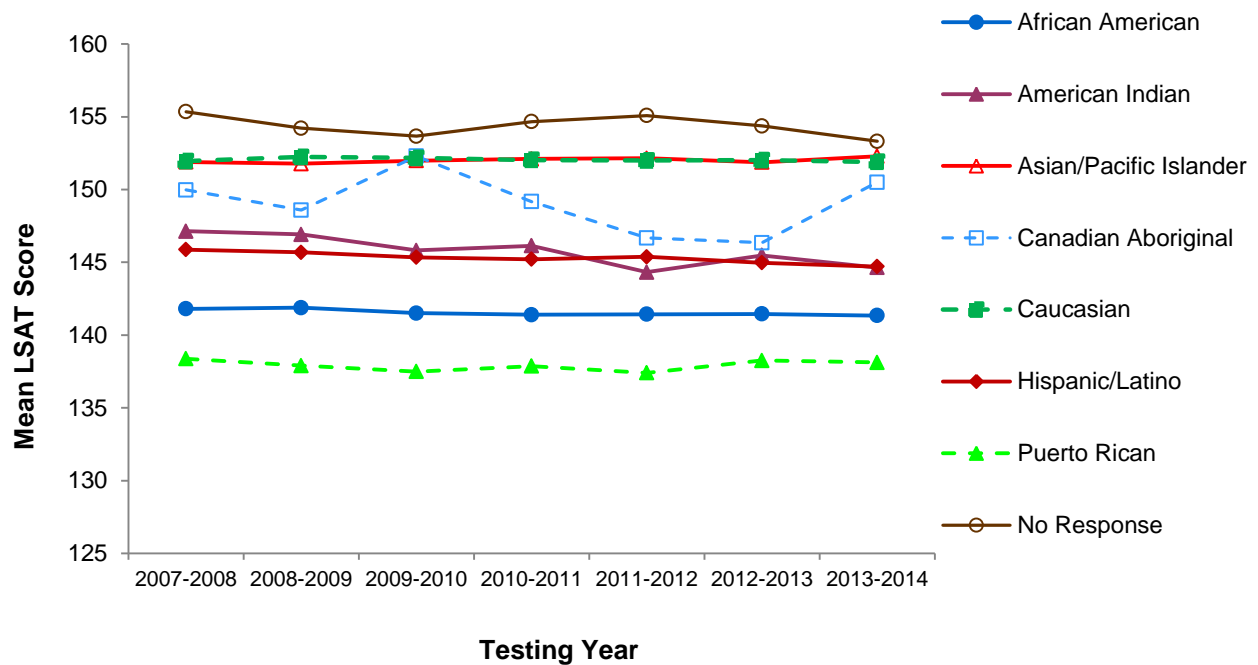


FIGURE 16. Mean LSAT scores by race/ethnicity (female test takers only). *Note 1:* For the 2009–2010 through 2013–2014 testing years, the new categories of Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and Asian are combined and displayed as “Asian/Pacific Islander” in this figure. Also, for the 2007–2008 through 2008–2009 testing years, the Hispanic and Mexican American categories are combined and displayed as “Hispanic/Latino” in this figure. *Note 2:* The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure. Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this figure.

To provide more detailed information about LSAT performance for female test takers by race/ethnicity, Figure 17 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for female test takers by race/ethnicity for the 2013–2014 testing year. Because the number of female test takers in each of the various racial/ethnic subgroups varied, percentages of test takers by race/ethnicity were used rather than numbers. The percentages of both female Aboriginal/Torre Strait Islander Australian and female Canadian Aboriginal test takers were too small to be included in this graph. Female test takers in the R/E No Response subgroup had the highest percentage of scores greater than 157. Female Puerto Rican test takers had the highest percentage of scores less than 134. Recall that that for those testing in Puerto Rico in February 2014, only those who opted to take the test in English are reflected here.

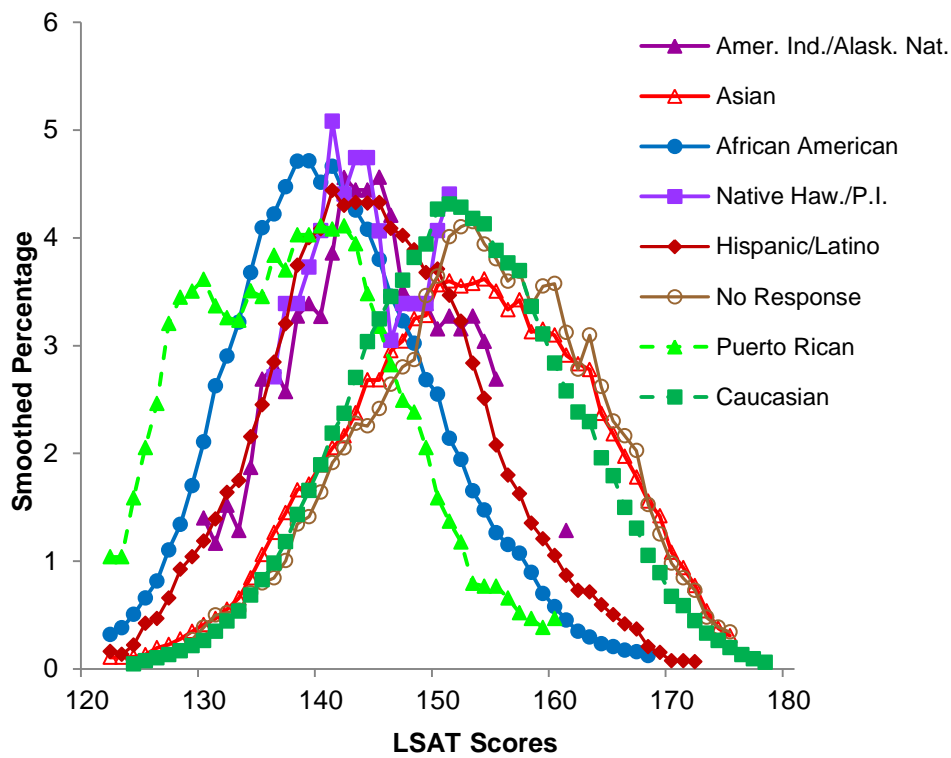


FIGURE 17. Smoothed-percentage frequency of LSAT scores by race/ethnicity (female test takers only) in 2013–2014. Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure.

Race/Ethnicity Within the Male Subgroup

Tables 6A and 6B show the number of male test takers by race/ethnicity for each testing year from 2007–2008 through 2008–2009 and for 2009–2010 through 2013–2014, respectively, along with the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores. Note that the 420 February 2014 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT are not reflected in the 2013–2014 results or in the figures based on this data. Test takers who repeated the LSAT within a testing year are counted only once, and their multiple scores within a testing year are averaged. Figure 18 shows the percentage of male test takers by race/ethnicity for the five largest racial/ethnic subgroups, excluding “Other.” The percentages of male test takers from the Caucasian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and African American racial/ethnic subgroups showed very little variation over the 7 testing years covered in this report. The remaining subgroup percentages also remained relatively constant. The number of male test takers in the R/E No Response subgroup was low in 2007–2008 (410) and 2008–2009 (394). The number of male test takers in the R/E No Response subgroup increased in the 2009–2010 (1,795) testing year, decreased for 2010–2011 (1,312), 2011–2012 (859), and 2012–2013 (651), and increased again in 2013–2014 (1,348). Comparing Tables 5A,B and 6A,B reveals that slightly more male test takers than female test takers were in the R/E No Response subgroup over the 7-year testing period.

TABLE 6A

Number of test takers and means and standard deviations (SDs) of LSAT scores for male test takers only by race/ethnicity and testing year, 2007–2008 through 2008–2009

| Male Race/Ethnicity | 2007–08 | 2008–09 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| African American | | |
| <i>N</i> | 4,273 | 4,921 |
| Mean | 142.81 | 142.9 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.92 | 8.84 |
| Native American | | |
| <i>N</i> | 416 | 444 |
| Mean | 149.06 | 149.07 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.39 | 9.08 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | | |
| <i>N</i> | 4,075 | 4,429 |
| Mean | 152.22 | 152.33 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.28 | 10.34 |
| Canadian Aboriginal | | |
| <i>N</i> | 31 | 39 |
| Mean | 151.02 | 151.53 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.46 | 10.6 |
| Caucasian | | |
| <i>N</i> | 38,058 | 40,971 |
| Mean | 153.09 | 153.39 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.01 | 8.97 |
| Hispanic | | |
| <i>N</i> | 2,804 | 3,088 |
| Mean | 147.41 | 148.07 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.37 | 9.61 |
| Mexican American | | |
| <i>N</i> | 851 | 876 |
| Mean | 148.64 | 148.85 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.00 | 8.73 |
| Puerto Rican | | |
| <i>N</i> | 996 | 1,039 |
| Mean | 139.2 | 139.46 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.84 | 10.46 |
| Other | | |
| <i>N</i> | 2,445 | 2,707 |
| Mean | 151.3 | 151.71 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.2 | 9.88 |
| No Response | | |
| <i>N</i> | 410 | 394 |
| Mean | 155.76 | 156.77 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.11 | 9.48 |

Note: Results presented in this table may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this table.

TABLE 6B

Number of test takers and means and standard deviations (SDs) of LSAT scores for male test takers only by race/ethnicity, 2009–2010 through 2013–2014

| Male Race/Ethnicity | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 306 | 299 | 242 | 188 | 162 |
| Mean | 148.01 | 147.68 | 147.03 | 147.51 | 147.25 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.12 | 9.11 | 8.67 | 8.91 | 10.28 |
| Asian | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 4,944 | 4,240 | 3,394 | 2,882 | 2,764 |
| Mean | 152.6 | 152.51 | 153.1 | 152.43 | 152.89 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.93 | 10.55 | 10.85 | 10.81 | 11.32 |
| Black/African American | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 5,346 | 5,049 | 4,226 | 3,652 | 3,417 |
| Mean | 142.99 | 142.66 | 142.53 | 142.87 | 142.48 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.23 | 9.01 | 9.09 | 8.96 | 9.41 |
| Canadian Aboriginal | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 33 | 19 | 8 | 9 | 11 |
| Mean | 153.27 | 152.89 | 151.75 | 146.39 | 155.27 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.29 | 8.61 | 9.36 | 10.7 | 8.63 |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 160 | 78 | 54 | 60 | 52 |
| Mean | 147.00 | 146.65 | 149.32 | 147.61 | 145.52 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.91 | 9.48 | 10.41 | 9.34 | 10.72 |
| Hispanic/Latino | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 4,201 | 3,651 | 3,123 | 2,831 | 2,631 |
| Mean | 147.76 | 147.54 | 147.61 | 147.39 | 147.09 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.61 | 9.43 | 9.36 | 9.05 | 9.87 |
| Puerto Rican | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 1,019 | 865 | 755 | 598 | 549 |
| Mean | 139.59 | 139.4 | 138.98 | 140.33 | 140.6 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.06 | 10.19 | 9.55 | 9.81 | 9.9 |
| White/Caucasian | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 45,060 | 39,030 | 31,789 | 26,255 | 22,844 |
| Mean | 153.4 | 153.34 | 153.45 | 153.39 | 153.47 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.38 | 9.16 | 9.28 | 9.03 | 9.41 |
| Multiple Ethnicities | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 2,524 | 3,115 | 2,940 | 2,648 | 2,637 |
| Mean | 151.92 | 151.28 | 151.23 | 150.63 | 150.82 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.00 | 9.82 | 9.7 | 9.76 | 9.97 |
| No Response | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 1,795 | 1,312 | 859 | 651 | 1,348 |
| Mean | 155.43 | 156.25 | 155.99 | 155.13 | 155.19 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.97 | 9.28 | 9.4 | 9.49 | 9.46 |

Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this table. Results presented in this table may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this table.

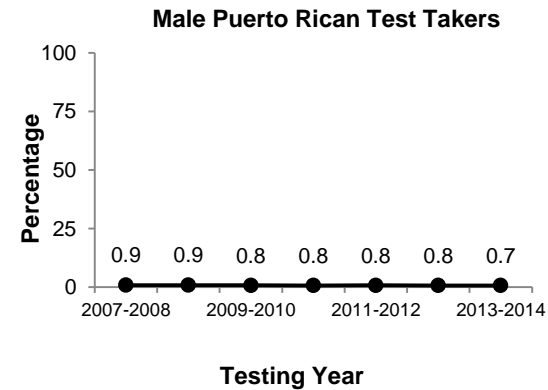
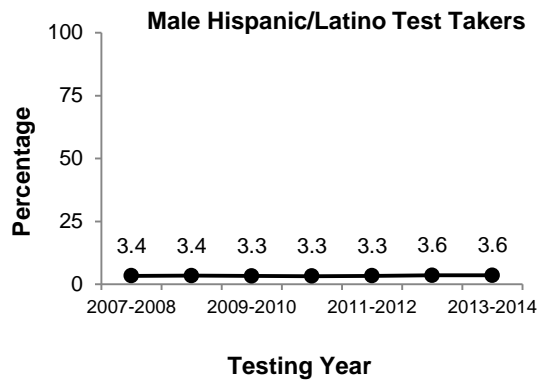
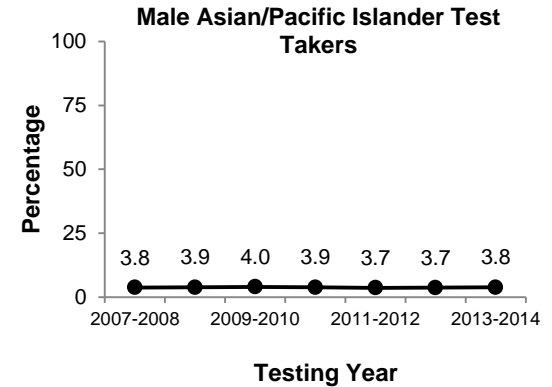
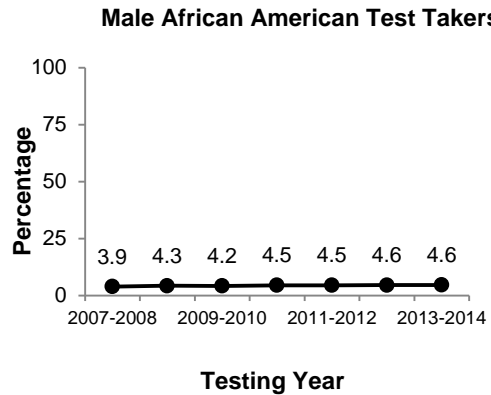
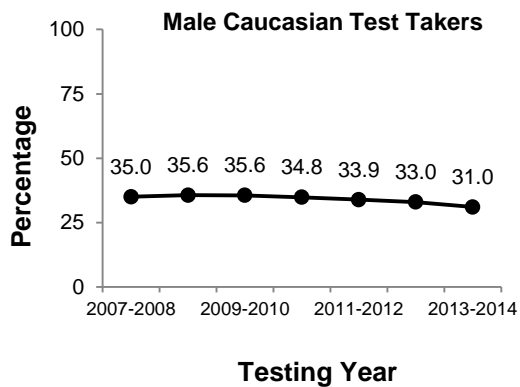


FIGURE 18. *Percentage of LSAT takers by race/ethnicity (male test takers only; five largest subgroups only).* Note 1: *In order for trends across the 7 testing years to be displayed, the new categories of Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and Asian are combined and displayed as “Asian/Pacific Islander” for 2009–2010 through 2013–2014 in this figure. Also, for the 2007–2008 through 2008–2009 testing years, the Hispanic and Mexican American categories are combined and displayed as “Hispanic/Latino” in this figure.* Note 2: *The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure. Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this figure.*

Figure 19 displays the mean LSAT scores for male test takers by race/ethnicity. Male test takers in the R/E No Response subgroup had the highest mean LSAT scores from 2007–2008 through 2013–2014; ignoring this subgroup, male Caucasian test takers had the highest mean, followed by male Asian/Pacific Islander test takers. The mean for male Canadian Aboriginal test takers varied somewhat across the 7 years due to small sample sizes. Male Puerto Rican test takers have consistently had the lowest mean. Note that the fluctuation in mean LSAT score for male Canadian Aboriginal test takers is most likely reflective of the small sample sizes for this racial/ethnic group.

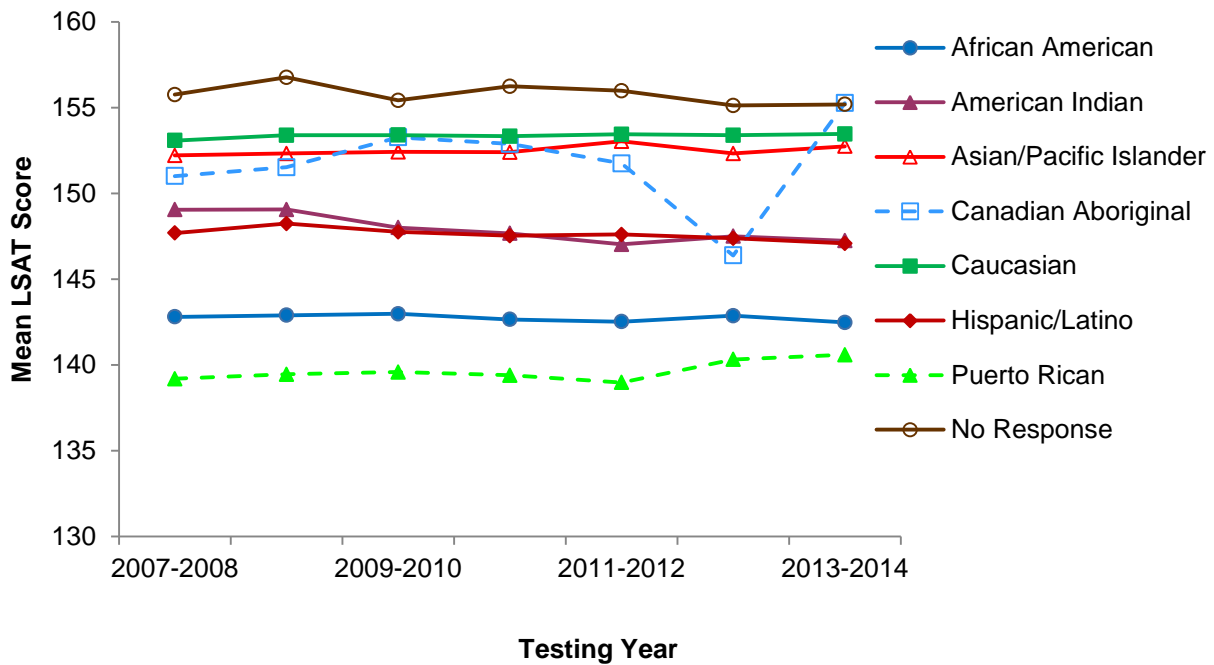


FIGURE 19. Mean LSAT scores by race/ethnicity (male test takers only). Note 1: For the 2009–2010 through 2013–2014 testing years, the new categories of Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and Asian are combined and displayed as “Asian/Pacific Islander” in this figure. Also, for the 2007–2008 through 2008–2009 testing years, the Hispanic and Mexican American categories are combined and displayed as “Hispanic/Latino” in this figure. Note 2: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure. Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this table.

To provide more detailed information about LSAT performance for male test takers by race/ethnicity, Figure 20 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for male test takers by race/ethnicity for the 2013–2014 testing year. Because the number of male test takers in each of the various racial/ethnic subgroups has varied, percentages of test takers by race/ethnicity were used rather than numbers. The smoothed percentages for male test takers by racial/ethnic subgroup are similar to the smoothed percentages for female test takers by racial/ethnic subgroup (see Figure

17). The percentages for male Aboriginal/Torre Strait Islander Australian and male Canadian Aboriginal were too small to be included in this graph. As shown in Figure 20, male test takers in the R/E No Response subgroup had the highest percentage of scores greater than 156 in the 2011–2012 testing year. Male Puerto Rican test takers had the highest percentage of scores less than 136. Recall that for those testing in Puerto Rico in February 2014, only those who opted to take the test in English are reflected here.

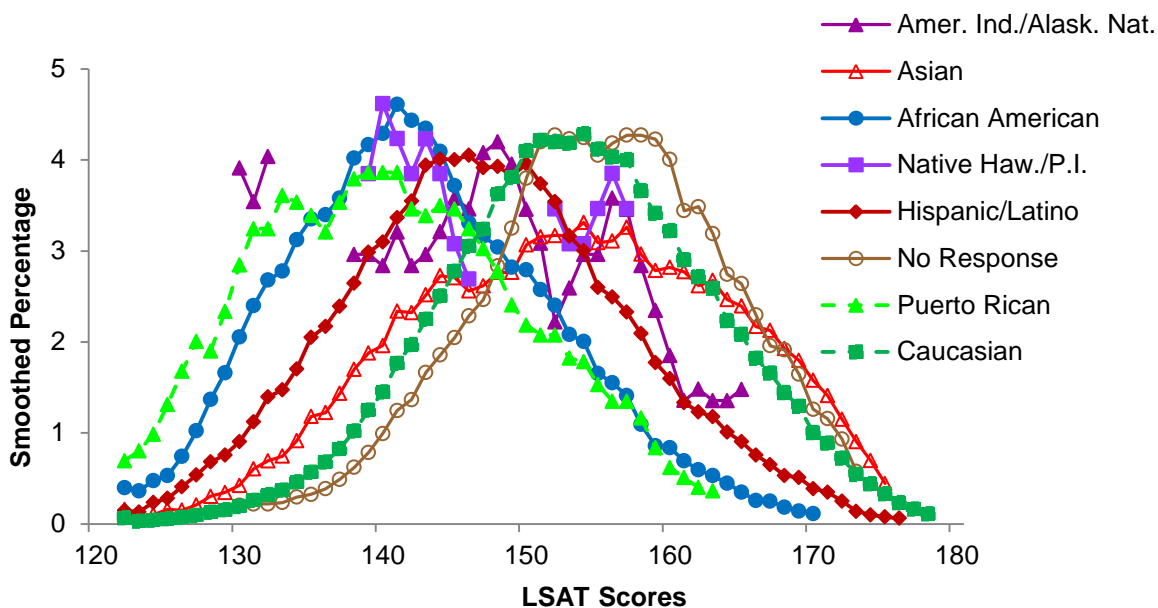


FIGURE 20. Smoothed-percentage frequency of LSAT scores by race/ethnicity (male test takers only) in 2013–2014. Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure.

The pattern of mean LSAT scores for male and female test takers was similar for the racial/ethnic subgroups. Means for the male R/E No Response subgroup followed a pattern similar to that observed for female test takers, with male nonresponders outperforming male responders to a slightly greater extent than their female counterparts. Comparisons cannot be made for the Canadian Aboriginal subgroup because their percentages were too small to be included in the female and male race/ethnicity graphs.

Race/Ethnicity of Test Takers in the Gender No Response Subgroup

Tables 7A and 7B show the number of test takers, by race/ethnicity, in the Gender No Response subgroup for the testing years 2007–2008 through 2008–2009 and 2009–2010 through 2013–2014, respectively, along with the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores. Note that the 420 February 2014 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT are not reflected in the 2013–2014 results or in the figures based on this data. Test takers who repeated the LSAT within a testing year are counted only once, and their multiple scores within a testing year are averaged. The number of Caucasian test takers in this subgroup was extremely low for the first 2 years covered in this report, 2007–2008 and 2008–2009. From 2009–2010 through 2013–2014, the number of Caucasian test takers in the Gender No Response subgroup increased but remained small, ranging from 20 to 46. These numbers are still small, though. Of those in the Gender No Response subgroup, 48 were also in the R/E No Response subgroup for the 2013–2014 testing year.

The number of test takers who indicated neither their gender nor their race/ethnicity was fairly low in 2007–2008 (47) and 2008–2009 (46), increased in the subsequent 2 testing years, and then decreased in 2011–2012 (52), 2012–2013 (54), and finally in 2013–2014 (48).

TABLE 7A
Number of test takers and means and standard deviations (SDs) of LSAT scores by race/ethnicity and testing year for test takers in the Gender No Response subgroup 2007–2008 through 2008–2009

| Race/Ethnicity | 2007–08 | 2008–09 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| African American | | |
| <i>N</i> | | 1 |
| Mean | | 139.00 |
| <i>SD</i> | | |
| Native American | | |
| <i>N</i> | | |
| Mean | | |
| <i>SD</i> | | |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | | |
| <i>N</i> | | |
| Mean | | |
| <i>SD</i> | | |
| Canadian Aboriginal | | |
| <i>N</i> | | |
| Mean | | |
| <i>SD</i> | | |
| Caucasian | | |
| <i>N</i> | 6 | 1 |
| Mean | 157.67 | 161.00 |
| <i>SD</i> | 6.41 | |
| Hispanic | | |
| <i>N</i> | | |
| Mean | | |
| <i>SD</i> | | |
| Mexican American | | |
| <i>N</i> | 1 | |
| Mean | 151 | |
| <i>SD</i> | | |
| Puerto Rican | | |
| <i>N</i> | | |
| Mean | | |
| <i>SD</i> | | |
| Other | | |
| <i>N</i> | 1 | 3 |
| Mean | 149.00 | 156.67 |
| <i>SD</i> | | 4.04 |
| No Response | | |
| <i>N</i> | 47 | 46 |
| Mean | 155.72 | 158.93 |
| <i>SD</i> | 8.34 | 9.18 |

Note: Results presented in this table may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this table.

TABLE 7B

Number of test takers and means and standard deviations (SDs) of LSAT scores by race/ethnicity and testing year for test takers in the Gender No Response subgroup, 2009–2010 through 2013–2014

| Race/Ethnicity | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | | | 1 | | |
| Mean | | | 159 | | |
| <i>SD</i> | | | | | |
| Asian | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 5 | 7 | 5 | 3 | |
| Mean | 154.00 | 153.57 | 153.6 | 155.67 | |
| <i>SD</i> | 3.74 | 8.6 | 12.68 | 5.51 | |
| Black/African American | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 |
| Mean | 144.00 | 145.25 | | 150.00 | 153.00 |
| <i>SD</i> | | 3.18 | | | 11.31 |
| Canadian Aboriginal | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | | | | | |
| Mean | | | | | |
| <i>SD</i> | | | | | |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | | | | | |
| Mean | | | | | |
| <i>SD</i> | | | | | |
| Hispanic/Latino | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mean | 154.75 | 145.00 | 152.00 | 159.00 | 141.00 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.18 | | | | |
| Puerto Rican | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | | | | | |
| Mean | | | | | |
| <i>SD</i> | | | | | |
| White/Caucasian | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 46 | 44 | 23 | 20 | 20 |
| Mean | 153.12 | 155.88 | 158.04 | 157.93 | 156.53 |
| <i>SD</i> | 10.81 | 8.71 | 9.19 | 6.44 | 9.99 |
| Multiple Ethnicities | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| Mean | 153.5 | 157.7 | 164.33 | 148.75 | 148.11 |
| <i>SD</i> | 7.85 | 2.39 | 2.31 | 6.7 | 8.36 |
| No Response | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 135 | 113 | 52 | 54 | 48 |
| Mean | 156.17 | 157.06 | 155.77 | 156.36 | 152.63 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.86 | 8.15 | 7.67 | 8.82 | 10.35 |

Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this table. Results presented in this table may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this table.

LSAT Performance by Administration

The final set of results separates each testing year into the individual administrations (June, September/October, December, and February). Test takers from Canadian and foreign test centers are included in these analyses.

Table 8 shows the number of test takers by administration for each testing year from 2007–2008 through 2013–2014, along with the mean and standard deviation of LSAT scores for each administration. Note that the 420 February 2014 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT are not reflected in this table or in the figures based on this data. Figure 21 shows the percentage of test takers at each administration. The highest percentage of test takers took the LSAT in September/October (34% on average), followed by December (28% on average). Approximately 20% took the test in June, and the remainder (17% on average) took the test in February.

TABLE 8

Number of test takers and means and standard deviations (SDs) of LSAT scores by administration and testing year

| Administration | 2007–08 | 2008–09 | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| June | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 25,097 | 28,913 | 32,545 | 32,944 | 26,790 | 25,207 | 23,969 |
| Mean | 151.73 | 151.64 | 151.68 | 151.53 | 151.65 | 151.36 | 151.28 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.75 | 10.24 | 10.51 | 10.31 | 10.25 | 10.29 | 10.71 |
| Sept/Oct | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 49,764 | 50,660 | 60,703 | 54,295 | 45,146 | 37,734 | 33,654 |
| Mean | 151.73 | 151.98 | 152.29 | 152.12 | 151.95 | 152.11 | 151.99 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.86 | 9.76 | 10.12 | 9.91 | 10.11 | 9.59 | 10.11 |
| December | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 42,086 | 43,616 | 50,380 | 42,073 | 35,785 | 30,212 | 28,275 |
| Mean | 150.26 | 150.29 | 150.11 | 150.03 | 150.16 | 150.19 | 150.31 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.65 | 9.51 | 9.92 | 9.79 | 9.73 | 9.89 | 10.17 |
| February | | | | | | | |
| <i>N</i> | 25,151 | 28,067 | 27,597 | 25,601 | 22,098 | 19,091 | 19,059 |
| Mean | 147.83 | 148.45 | 148.08 | 148.06 | 147.97 | 148.21 | 148.31 |
| <i>SD</i> | 9.53 | 9.77 | 10.05 | 10.01 | 10.12 | 9.87 | 10.08 |

Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this table. Results presented in this table may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this table.

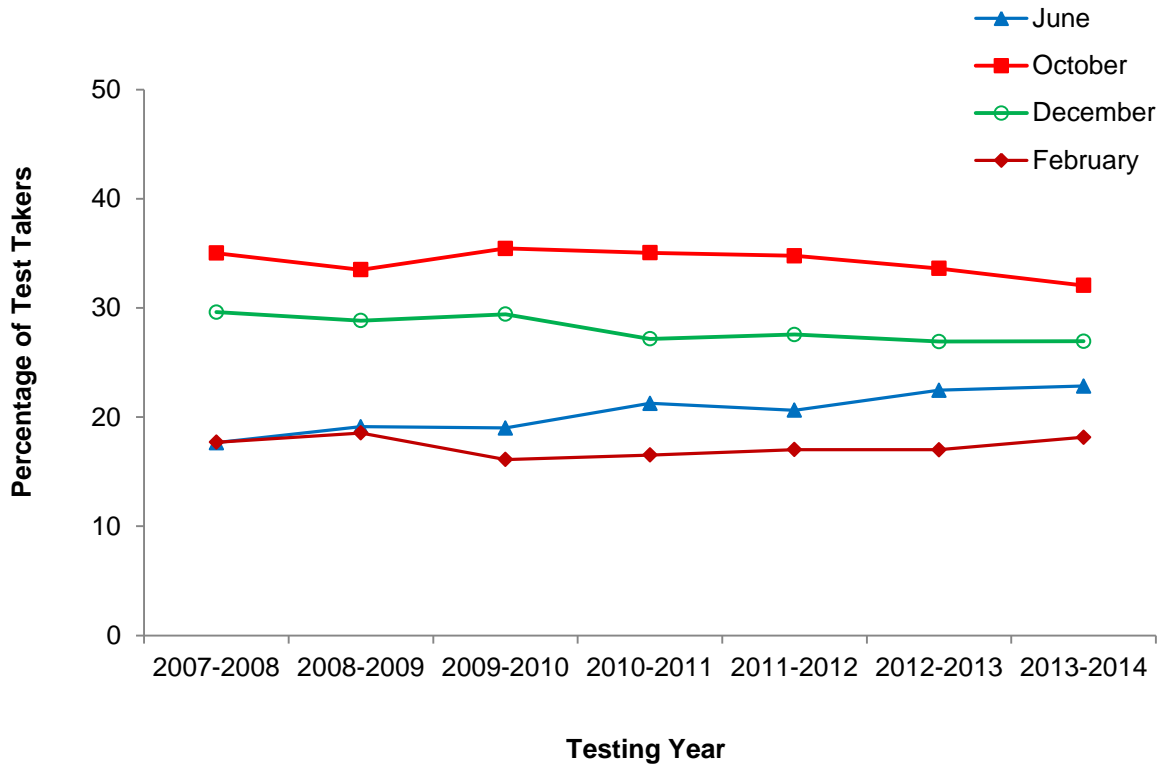


FIGURE 21. *Percentage of LSAT takers by administration. Note: The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure. Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this figure.*

Figure 22 displays the mean LSAT scores by administration across testing years. The June and September/October means are similar: The average June and September/October means from the 2007–2008 through 2013–2014 testing years were 151.6 and 152.0, respectively. The December and February means tend to be somewhat lower on average: From the 2007–2008 through 2013–2014 testing years, the means were 150.2 and 148.1, on average, respectively.

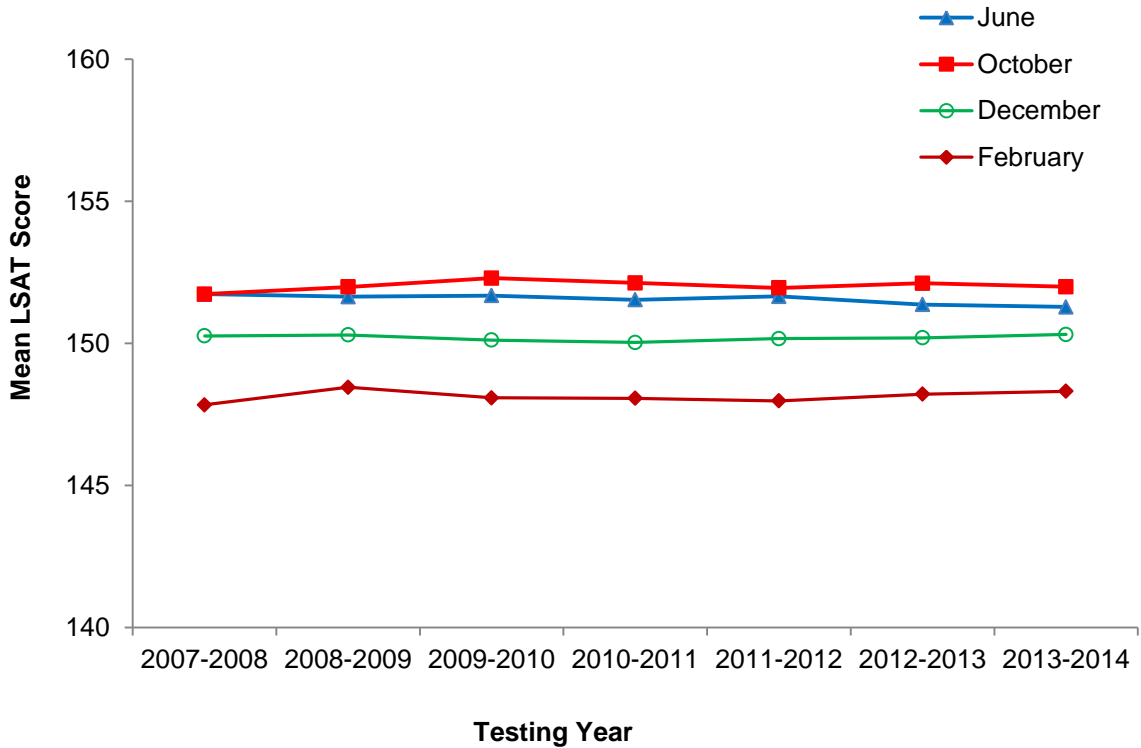


FIGURE 22. Mean LSAT scores by administration. *Note:* The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure. Results presented in this figure may differ from results in previous reports, since test takers who received an accommodation of extra testing time are included in all years of this figure.

To provide more detailed information about LSAT performance by administration, Figure 23 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by administration for the 2013–2014 testing year. The percentages were smoothed with a centered moving average. Because the number of test takers varied across administrations, percentages of test takers by administration were used rather than numbers. As shown in Figure 23, the June and October percentages for the 2013–2014 testing year were fairly similar. The December scores were slightly lower on average, and the February scores were the lowest on average.

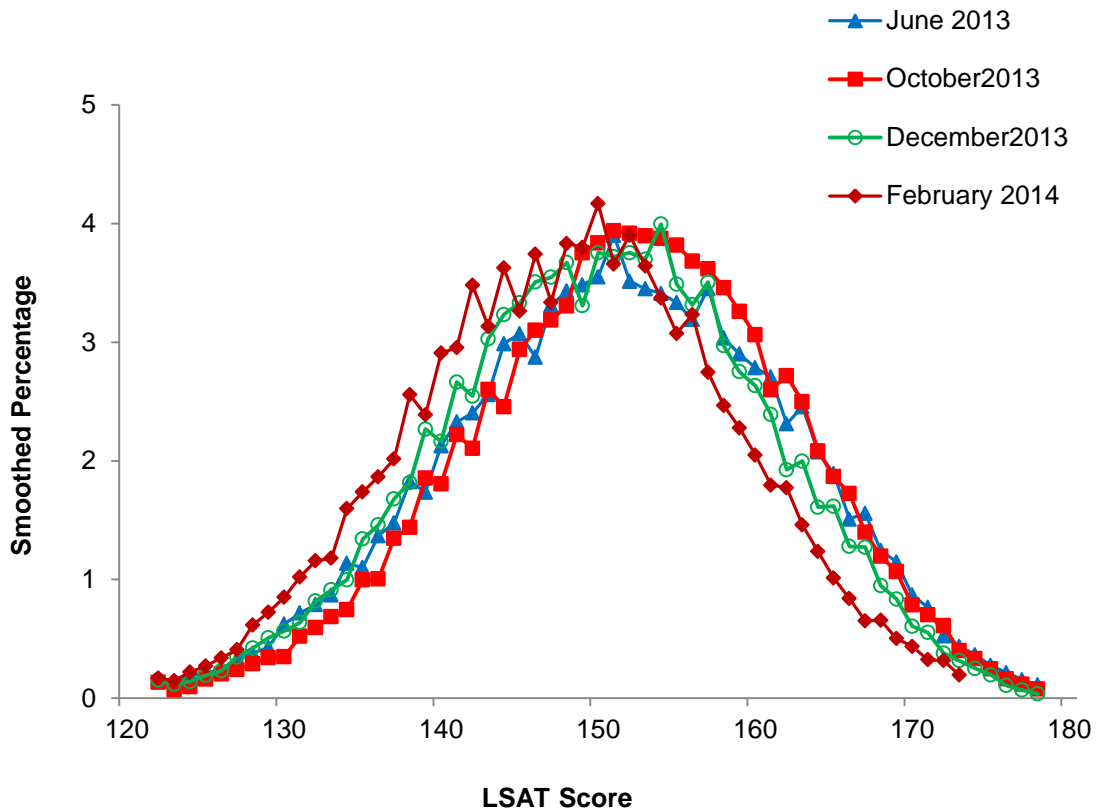


FIGURE 23. Smoothed-percentage frequency of LSAT scores by administration in 2013–2014. *Note:* The 420 test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico in February 2014 are not included in this figure.

Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide summary information about the performance of various racial/ethnic subgroups on the LSAT from the 2007–2008 through 2013–2014 testing years and to compile it into a single report. This enables trends with regard to the performance and representation of various subgroups to be tracked and monitored. Although this report documents the performance of various subgroups, it is purely descriptive in nature. Explanation of the underlying causes of any differences is beyond the scope of this report.

In evaluating these results, the reader should bear in mind that the test takers who contributed to the various subgroup statistics were self-selected. That is, these test takers chose to take the LSAT themselves; they were not randomly chosen to be assessed. Also, test takers voluntarily self-reported their gender and race/ethnicity. That is, individuals chose whether or not to respond to these classification questions and decided how they would respond (especially with regard to race/ethnicity). As a result, differences in LSAT performance across regional, gender, or racial/ethnic subgroups cannot be attributed to those subgroups in general, but merely to those who chose to take the LSAT and identify themselves as belonging to those subgroups.

Despite an upward trend in test-administered volume from the 2007–2008 through 2009–2010 testing years and a subsequent decrease in volume for the 2009–2010 through 2013–2014 testing years, the overall distribution of LSAT scores has remained fairly constant. Test-taker volume has been higher for the September/October and December administrations than for the June and February administrations. Average LSAT scores have been slightly higher for those testing at the June and September/October administrations than for those testing at the December and February administrations.

During the 7-year span covered in this report, the majority (approximately 89%) of test takers took the LSAT in the United States. Approximately 8.0% of all test takers took the LSAT in Canada. Approximately 3.0% of all test takers took the LSAT in a foreign country. Mean LSAT scores were slightly higher for those who took the test in Canada and foreign countries than for those who took it in the United States.

The percentage of test takers who took the LSAT in each region of the United States has remained fairly constant during the past 7 testing years. The performance of test takers from the various regions has also remained fairly constant.

For the 2007–2008 testing year, there were almost equal numbers of male and female test takers. There were slightly more male test takers than female test takers for the next 4 testing years, from 2008–2009 through 2011–2012. For the last 2 testing years, 2012–2013 and 2013–2014, there were slightly more female test takers than male test takers. Male test takers have consistently scored slightly higher than female test takers. The number of test takers in the Gender No Response subgroup was consistently low for the 2007–2008 through 2008–2009 testing years, and then increased for the 2009–2010 and 2010–2011 testing years, before decreasing to a number similar to that seen in the first 2 years. Across the 7 testing years, the mean LSAT scores have been higher for Gender No Response test takers than for male and female test takers.

The Caucasian subgroup comprised the largest percentage of test takers across the 7-year testing period. African American test takers and Asian/Pacific Islander test takers were the next largest subgroups, respectively. The percentage of test takers in the R/E No Response subgroup was close to 1.0% for the 2007–2008 through 2008–2009 testing years, but increased to about 2.70% in the 2009–2010 testing year. It then decreased for the next 3 testing years, but increased again in 2013–2014 (3.53%). The R/E No Response subgroup had the highest mean LSAT score for all testing years covered in this report.

In the Caucasian subgroup, there were more male test takers than female test takers, whereas there were more female test takers than male test takers in both the African American and Asian/Pacific Islander subgroups. The number of test takers who indicated neither their gender nor their race/ethnicity was small in 2007–2008 (47) and 2008–2009 (46), and then increased over the next 2 testing years, 2009–2010 (135) and 2010–2011 (113). The number of test takers who indicated neither their gender nor their race/ethnicity was low again for the last 3 testing years, decreasing to 48 in 2013–2014.

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