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# LSAT Technical Report Series

## LSAT Performance With Regional, Gender, Racial and Ethnic, Repeater, and Disability Breakdowns: 2018-2019 Through 2022-2023 Testing Years

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## Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide summary information about Law School Admission Test (LSAT) performance, including performance classified by country, United States region, gender, race and ethnicity, repeater status, and disability status. Information on LSAT performance is summarized for the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

The reader should bear in mind that these test takers chose to take the LSAT themselves and were not randomly chosen to be tested. Test takers voluntarily chose whether to respond to region, gender, and race and ethnicity questions, and they decided how they would respond. As a result, differences in LSAT performance across regional, gender, or race and ethnicity subgroups only apply to those who chose to take the LSAT and identified themselves as belonging to those subgroups.

## Introduction

The LSAT was introduced over 70 years ago to provide law schools with a standardized method for evaluating law school applicants. The LSAT is constantly evolving to best measure skills necessary for success in law school. As a result, the version of the LSAT administered today is very different from the version administered in 1948.

The LSAT format was changed a few times during the years covered in this report. Starting with four scored 35-minute multiple-choice sections and one unscored 35-minute multiple-choice section, the test changed to having only three scored sections in May 2020 due to operational changes caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, in August 2021, the test added one unscored section, and the current LSAT now consists of three scored sections and one unscored section. The unscored sections are used to pretest new questions. The specific item-type makeup of the current LSAT is as follows:

Item Type	No. of Items	Time
Analytical Reasoning	23	35 minutes
Logical Reasoning	25–26	35 minutes
Reading Comprehension	27	35 minutes
Pretest (Unscored)	23–27	35 minutes

A test taker must have an LSAT Writing sample on file with LSAC, which they need in order to view their LSAT score or have their scores be released to law schools.

The sum of the total number of multiple-choice questions answered correctly across the scored sections (the *raw score*) is converted to a score on the 120–180 scale (the *scaled score*). Due to slight differences in item difficulty and the number of items across different test forms, raw scores are not directly comparable across forms. The scores from different test forms are made comparable through a statistical procedure known as *equating*. As a result of equating, scaled scores are comparable across forms.

### **General Trends Regarding the LSAT**

- There was a sharp increase in both the volume of tests administered and the volume of test takers in the 2020-2021 testing year. After this testing year, volumes returned to levels similar to those seen in the 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 testing years.
- The overall distribution of LSAT scores remained consistent across all 5 testing years with the exception of the 2020-2021 testing year, in which a slight increase in LSAT scores was observed.
- There were higher numbers of test takers in the August through January administrations than in the remaining administrations of the testing year across all 5 testing years.
- Average LSAT scores were slightly higher for test takers who tested between June and November compared to test takers who tested between January and May.

### **Trends Regarding Geographic Regions**

- About 8.3% of test takers took the LSAT in Canada during the 2022-2023 testing year
- About 3.2% of test takers took the LSAT in a foreign country during the 2022-2023 testing year. In this report, a foreign country is defined as any country outside of Canada and the United States.
- On average, Canadian and foreign test takers had slightly higher average LSAT scores than test takers from the United States.
- The percentage of test takers who took the LSAT in each region of the United States remained steady across the 5 testing years, although the percentage of test takers from the Northeast generally decreased while the percentage of test takers from the South Central and Southeast generally increased. The highest percentage of test takers tested in the Northeast region across all 5 testing years; the smallest percentage tested in the Northwest region.

- The performance of test takers from the various regions of the United States, on average, remained steady across the 5 testing years. Test takers in the New England and Northwest regions had the highest average scores, whereas test takers in the Southeast region had the lowest.

### **Trends Regarding Gender**

- The percentage of test takers identifying as women increased over the 5 testing years, whereas the percentage of test takers identifying as men decreased.
- Introduced as a gender category in the 2019-2020 testing year, the Gender Diverse category saw the greatest growth of all gender categories in terms of the percentage of test takers self-identifying according to gender.
- Test takers identifying as gender diverse and test takers who did not indicate their gender scored higher, on average, than test takers identifying as either men or women.

### **Trends Regarding Race and Ethnicity**

- Caucasian/White test takers made up the largest percentage of test takers over the 5 testing years. Black/African American test takers made up the second largest percentage.
- Average LSAT scores were highest for Asian test takers, Caucasian/White test takers, and test takers who did not indicate their race and ethnicity. Black/African American test takers and Puerto Rican test takers had the lowest average LSAT scores.
- The percentage of test takers in the Multiple Races and Ethnicities subgroup steadily increased from 10% in 2018-2019 to 11.5% in 2022-2023, ranking third among the top race and ethnicity subgroups.

### **Trends Regarding Repeater Status**

- The percentage of repeat test takers rose steadily across all 5 testing years, with 48.3% of test takers in the 2022-2023 testing year being repeaters.
- First-time test takers averaged around two fewer points on their LSAT score compared to repeat test takers.
- Second-time test takers saw greater score gains than third-time test takers.

## **Trends Regarding Disability Status**

- The number of total accommodation requests rose each year, with around 98% of accommodation requests being approved in the 2022-2023 testing year. Only 63% of test takers with approved accommodations took the LSAT.
- Accommodation requests relating to a diagnosis of ADHD made up the largest proportion of requests over the 5 testing years, at around 37% of all requests. Hearing accommodations made up the smallest, at around 1%.
- Accommodated test takers scored around 5 points higher on the LSAT compared to non-accommodated test takers across all 5 testing years.

## **Part 1: Regional, Racial and Ethnic, and Gender Trends**

### **Methods**

In Part 1 of this report, scores for repeat test takers within a testing year were averaged and only counted once within that testing year. Test takers can appear in multiple testing years and in more than one region in the same testing year. In these cases, scores are only averaged within years and regions. Test takers who received an accommodation are included in Part 1. Test takers who had their LSAT scores canceled by LSAC are not included in these analyses. Sample sizes of less than five are not included in tables or graphs for privacy reasons. Since the number of test takers varied across years and administrations, percentages of test takers are used in certain tables and graphs.

### *Countries*

Results by country comprise three subgroups: the United States, Canada, and foreign countries. In this report, the United States includes all 50 states, as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.



## *Regions of the United States*

The definitions of the regions used in this report are the same as those used in other regional reports produced by LSAC.

Region	Area 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, U.S. Virgin Islands
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

## **Results**

The number of tests administered and the number of test takers are shown in Figure 1A for the 2018-2019 through 2022-2023 testing years. The number of tests administered is always larger than the number of test takers because of repeat test takers. Test takers who took the Spanish LSAT, which was administered in Puerto Rico in each of the 2018-2019 through 2022-2023 testing years covered in this report, are included in Figure 1A but are excluded from all other analyses in this report for two reasons: The Spanish LSAT used a different score scale than the usual 120-180 scale for the LSAT, and the Spanish LSAT was only used for admission to Puerto Rican law schools. (Note that starting with the 2023-2024 testing year, the name of this test changed to LSAT—Puerto Rico.)

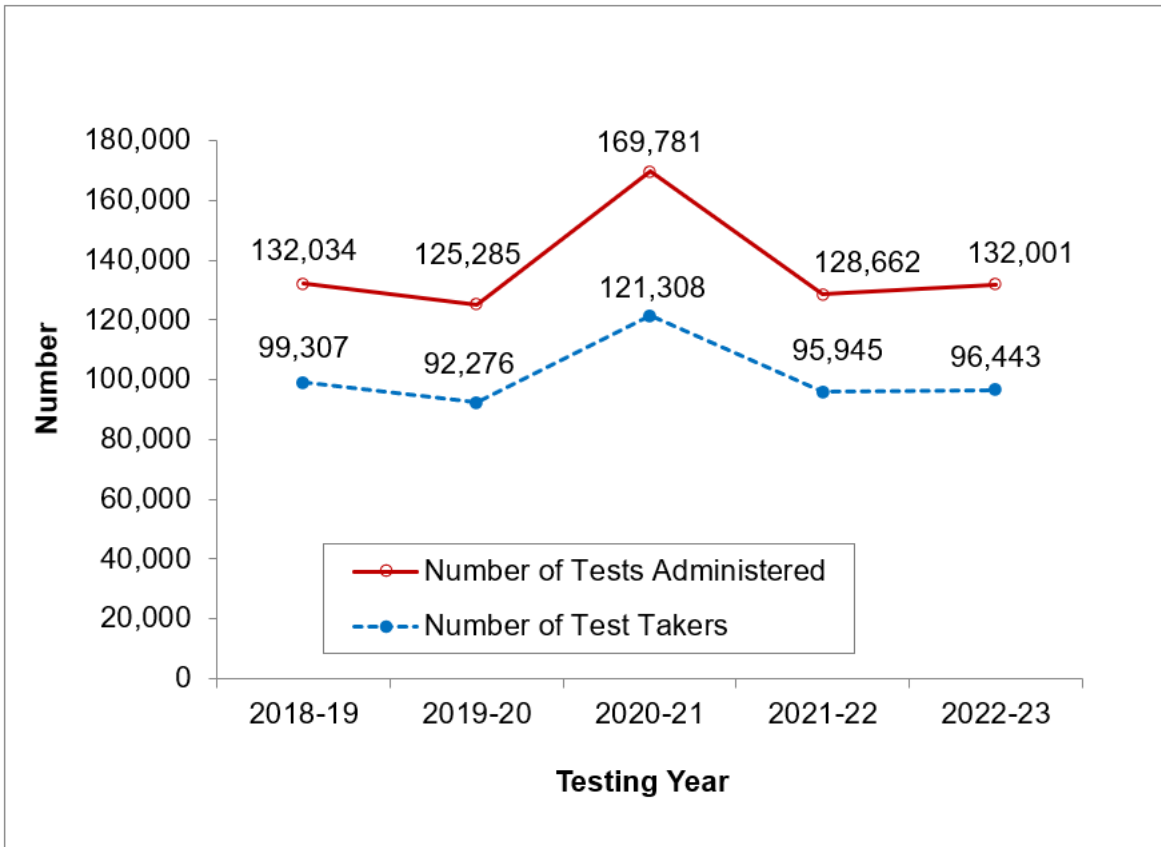


FIGURE 1A. This line graph plots the number of tests administered and the number of test takers by testing year from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The number of tests administered decreased from 132,034 in 2018-2019 to 125,285 in 2019-2020, then increased to 169,781 in 2020-2021, decreased to 128,662 in 2021-2022, and then increased to 132,001 in 2022-2023. A similar pattern was seen in the number of test takers across the same 5 testing years. The number of test takers decreased from 99,307 in 2018-2019 to 92,276 in 2019-2020, then increased to 121,308 in 2020-2021, decreased to 95,945 in 2021-2022, and then finally increased to 96,443 in 2022-2023.

Figure 2A shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for each testing year from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

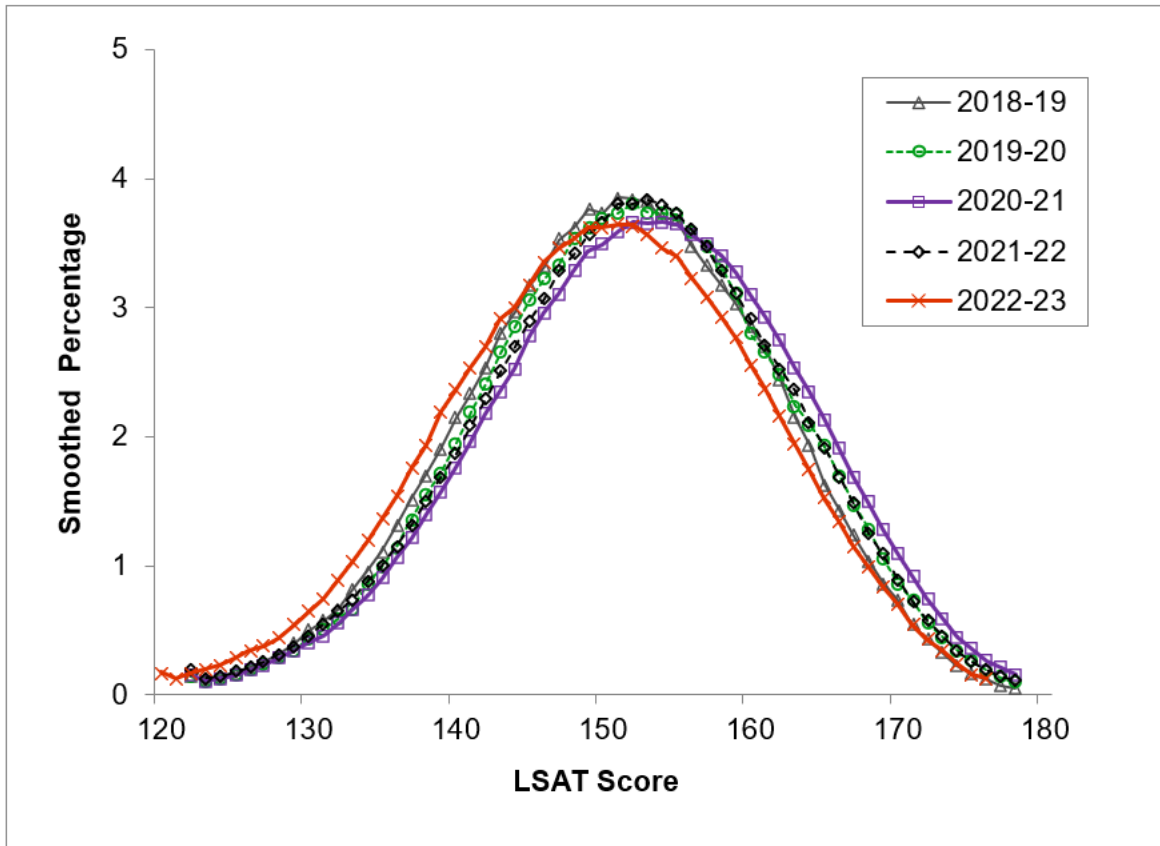


FIGURE 2A. This graph is a smoothed percentage annual frequency distribution of LSAT scores for the 2018-2019 through 2022-2023 testing years. Distributions for all 5 testing years are very similar to each other, with the bell curve peaking at a scaled LSAT score of around 151.

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

Table 1A shows the number of test takers in the United States, Canada, and foreign countries, along with the total group, for each testing year from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023, as well as the averages and standard deviations of their LSAT scores.

TABLE 1A

*Number of test takers and averages and standard deviations of LSAT scores by country and testing year*

Country	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>Total</b>					
<i>N</i>	99,058	92,048	120,925	95,521	96,036
Mean	150.94	151.76	152.63	151.75	151.87
<i>SD</i>	10.05	10.22	10.54	10.45	10.63
<b>United States</b>					
<i>n</i>	86,275	80,568	106,362	84,044	85,025
Mean	150.78	151.67	152.52	151.58	151.73
<i>SD</i>	10.06	10.30	10.53	10.45	10.62
<b>Canada</b>					
<i>n</i>	8,007	8,120	10,349	8,465	7,936
Mean	152.07	152.68	153.87	153.14	152.75
<i>SD</i>	8.80	8.88	9.38	9.23	9.76
<b>Foreign Countries</b>					
<i>n</i>	4,763	3,253	4,197	2,997	3,042
Mean	151.92	151.90	152.37	152.59	153.78
<i>SD</i>	11.39	11.13	13.03	12.89	12.77
<b>Other</b>					
<i>n</i>	13	161	20	15	71
Mean	146.64	142.98	140.55	148.20	142.90
<i>SD</i>	11.46	13.34	14.58	13.30	9.04

Figure 3A shows the percentages of test takers who took the test in Canada or in foreign countries across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

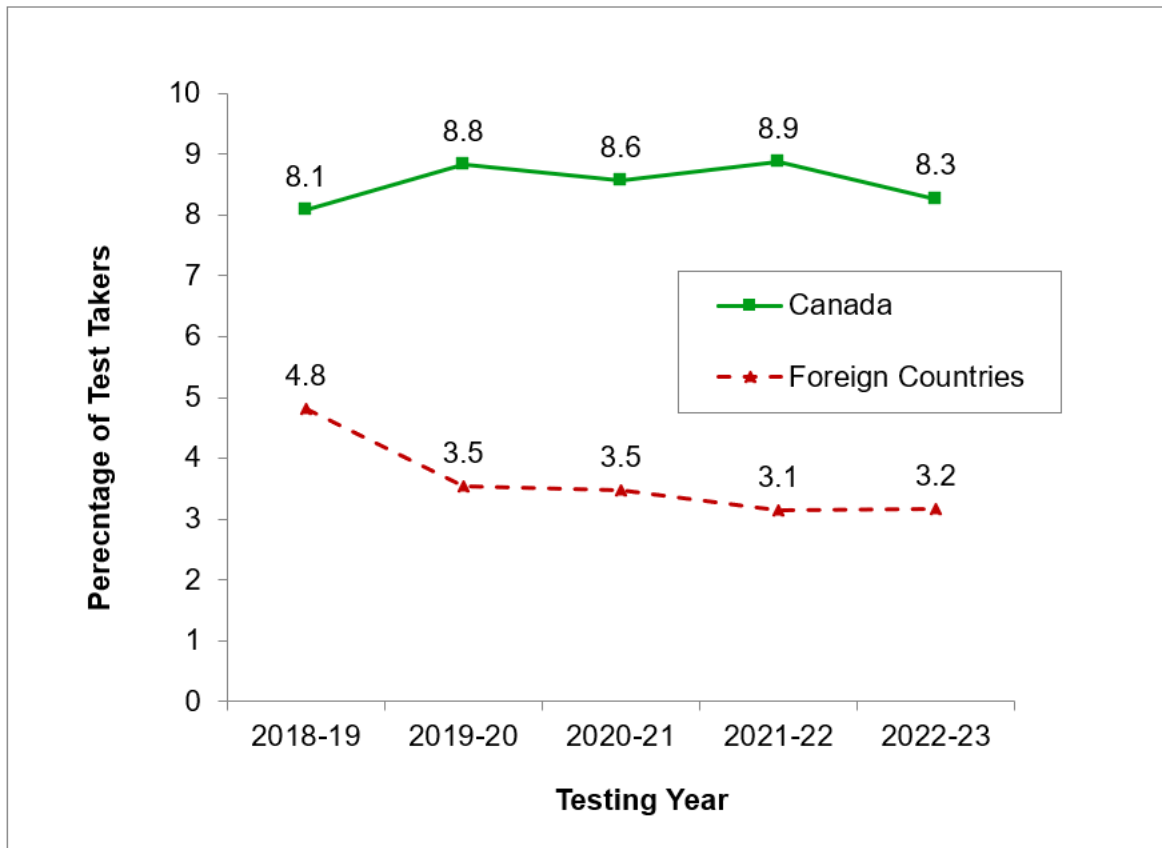


FIGURE 3A. This line graph plots the percentage of test takers who tested in Canada and in foreign countries from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The remaining test takers tested in the U.S. (not shown in the graph). The Canadian test-taker percentages increased from 8.1% in 2018-2019 to 8.8% in 2019-2020, decreased to 8.6% in 2020-2021, and increased again to 8.9% in 2021-2022 before decreasing to 8.3% in 2022-2023. Foreign country test-taker percentages decreased from 4.8% in 2018-2019 to 3.5% in both 2019-2020 and 2020-2021, and decreased again to 3.1% in 2021-2022 before increasing slightly to 3.2% in 2022-2023.

Figure 4A displays the average LSAT scores for test takers in the United States, Canada, and foreign countries, along with average scores for the total group, across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

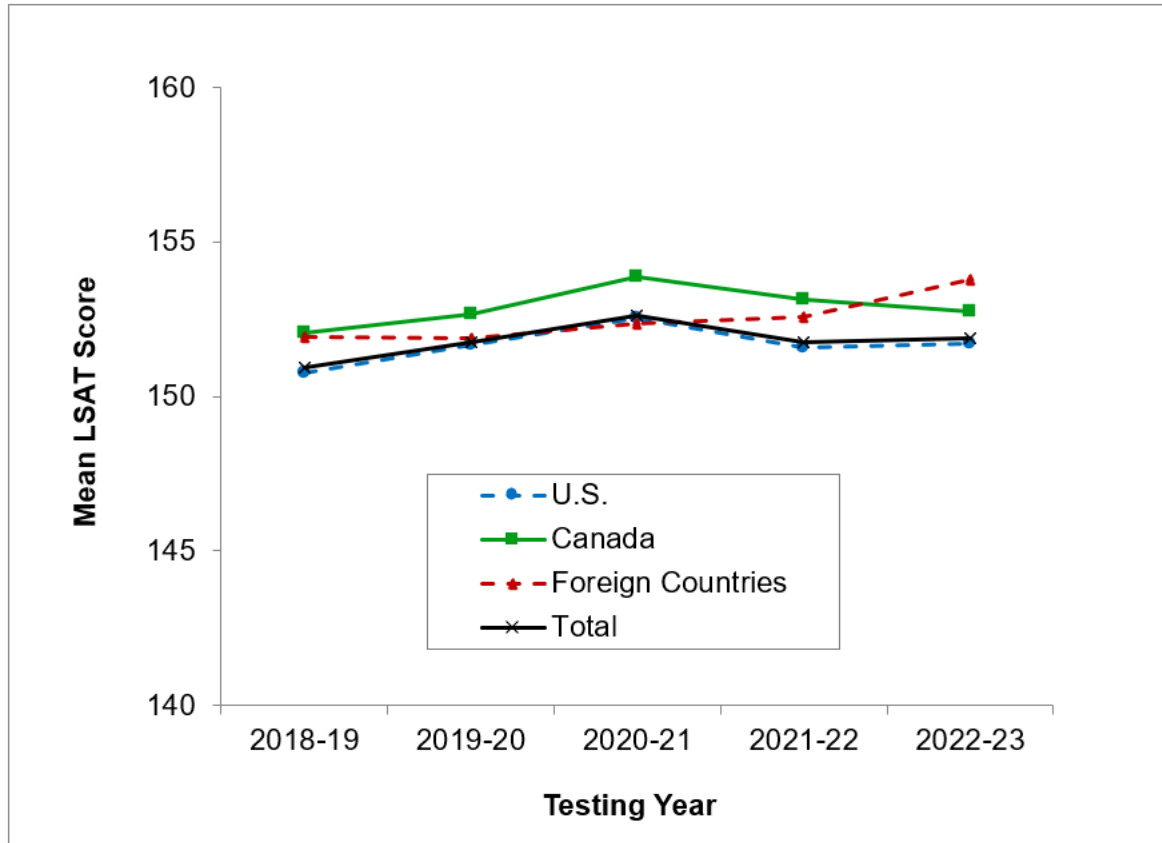


FIGURE 4A. This line graph plots the average LSAT scores of test takers who tested in the U.S., Canada, and foreign countries, as well as total test takers, from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The average LSAT scores for test takers across the three subgroups, as well as for test takers in the total group, remained relatively steady. Average scores for test takers in both Canada and foreign countries ranged from 152 to 154. Average scores for U.S. test takers and for the total test-taker population ranged from 151 to 153.

Figure 5A shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for test takers who tested in the United States, Canada, or foreign countries in the 2022-2023 testing year.

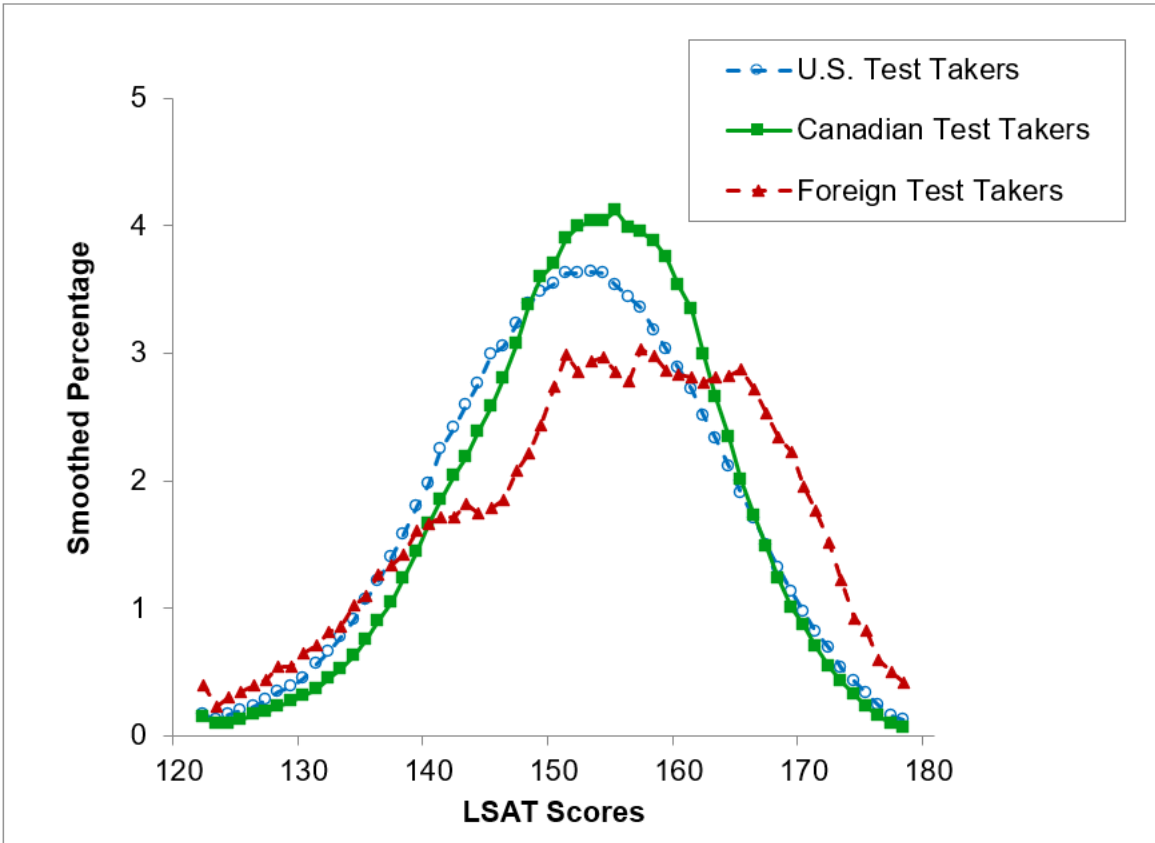


FIGURE 5A. This graph is a smoothed percentage annual frequency distribution of LSAT scores for test takers who tested in the U.S., Canada, and foreign countries in the 2022-2023 testing year. The bell curves peak at a scaled LSAT score of around 153 for test takers testing in the U.S., around 155 for test takers testing in Canada, and around 157 for test takers testing in foreign countries.

### *LSAT Performance by Region of the United States*

This section will focus only on test takers from the United States. Table 2A shows the number of test takers in each of the ten regions of the United States for each testing year from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023, along with the averages and standard deviations of their LSAT scores.

TABLE 2A

*Number of test takers and averages and standard deviations of LSAT scores by region and testing year*

Region	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>New England</b>					
<i>n</i>	4,453	4,118	5,769	4,283	4,243
Mean	152.48	153.53	154.52	153.59	153.48
<i>SD</i>	10.39	10.50	10.58	10.64	10.85
<b>Northeast</b>					
<i>n</i>	15,226	14,324	18,382	14,020	13,942
Mean	151.24	151.89	152.99	151.95	152.17
<i>SD</i>	10.50	10.70	10.85	10.87	11.09
<b>Mid-South</b>					
<i>n</i>	10,960	10,198	13,472	10,642	10,630
Mean	151.31	152.22	153.05	152.14	152.36
<i>SD</i>	10.30	10.49	10.66	10.62	10.76
<b>Southeast</b>					
<i>n</i>	12,226	11,268	15,134	12,483	12,812
Mean	148.66	149.55	149.91	149.54	149.86
<i>SD</i>	9.76	10.04	10.42	10.13	10.22
<b>Great Lakes</b>					
<i>n</i>	11,341	10,487	13,741	10,925	11,078
Mean	151.27	152.21	152.97	151.98	151.97
<i>SD</i>	9.64	10.03	10.21	10.10	10.26
<b>Midwest</b>					
<i>n</i>	3,073	2,836	3,764	3,005	2,933
Mean	151.38	152.30	152.93	151.83	152.20
<i>SD</i>	8.97	9.35	9.47	9.42	9.73
<b>South Central</b>					
<i>n</i>	9,898	9,332	12,514	10,218	10,475
Mean	149.10	150.12	150.88	149.95	150.06
<i>SD</i>	9.76	10.00	10.13	10.09	10.28
<b>Mountain West</b>					
<i>n</i>	4,616	4,298	5,846	4,631	4,753
Mean	151.93	152.77	153.83	152.99	152.88
<i>SD</i>	9.28	9.56	9.54	9.54	9.72
<b>Northwest</b>					
<i>n</i>	2,356	2,061	2,911	2,132	2,222
Mean	152.33	153.28	154.74	153.96	153.73
<i>SD</i>	9.77	9.60	9.97	10.03	10.67
<b>Far West</b>					
<i>n</i>	12,126	11,646	14,829	11,705	11,937
Mean	151.26	152.20	153.23	152.06	152.33
<i>SD</i>	10.21	10.41	10.83	10.84	10.96



Figure 6A shows the percentages of test takers who took the LSAT by region across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

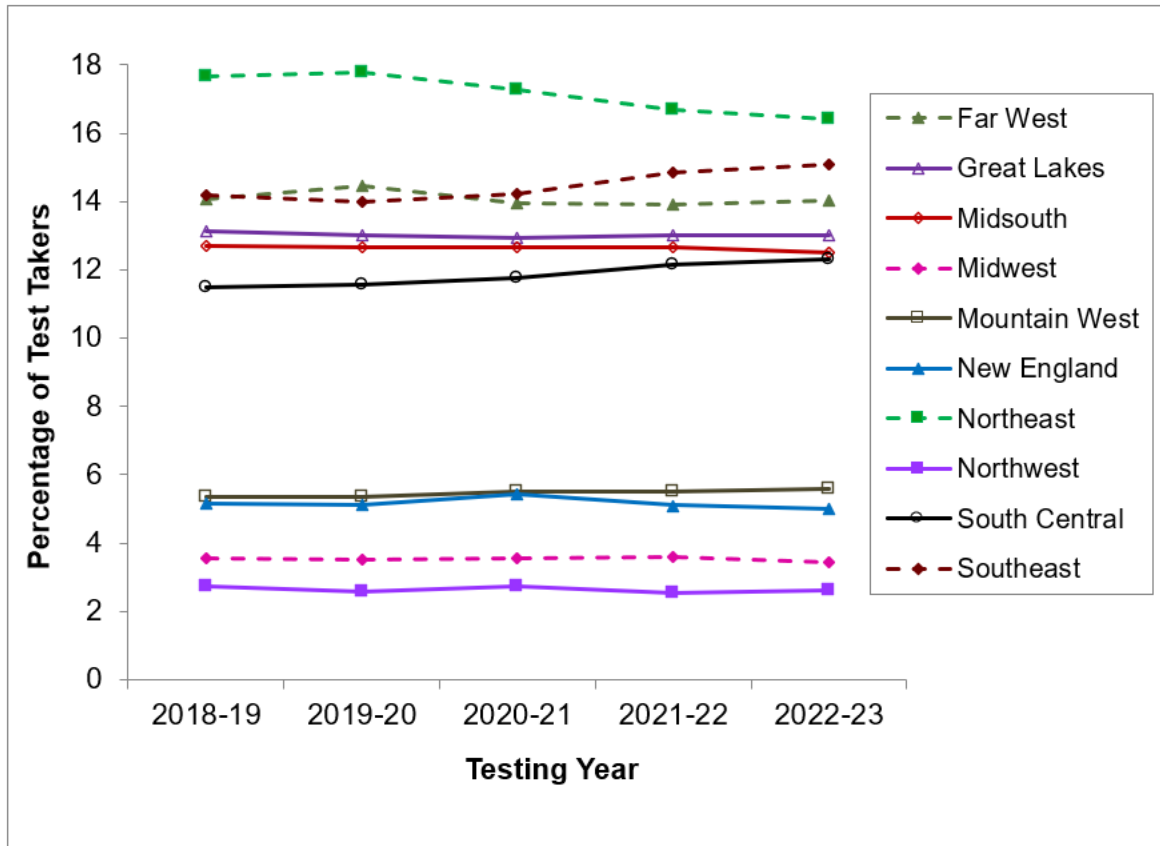


FIGURE 6A. This line graph plots the percentages of test takers who tested in ten geographical regions of the U.S. from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Percentage ranges by region were as follows: Northeast, 16-18%; Southeast, 14-15%; Mid-South and Great Lakes, steady at 13%; Far West, steady at 14%; South Central, 11-12%; Mountain West, 5-6%; New England, steady at 5%; Midwest, 3-4%; and Northwest, steady at 3%.

Figure 7A displays average LSAT scores by region across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

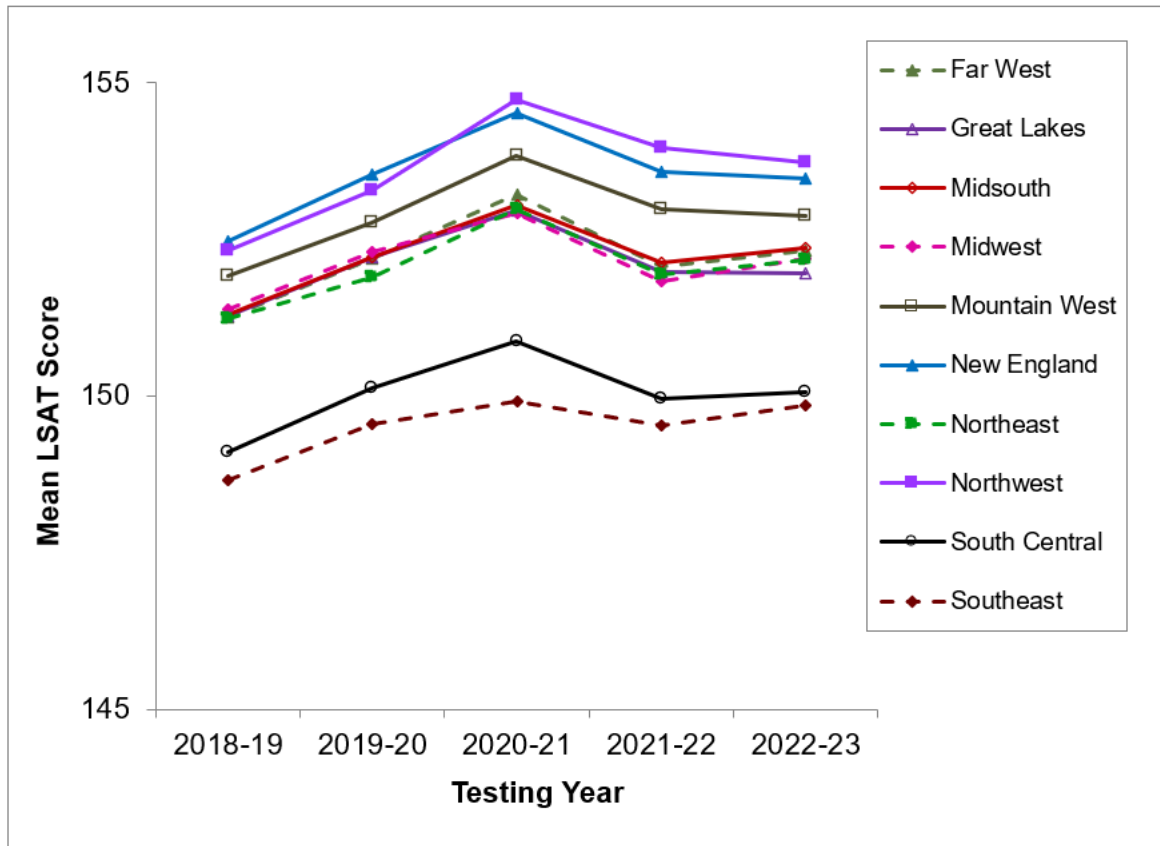


FIGURE 7A. This line graph plots the average LSAT scores of test takers who tested in ten geographical regions of the U.S. from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The 2018-2019 testing year had the lowest average score across all regions and 2020-2021 had the highest average score across all regions. Average LSAT score ranges were as follows: New England and Northwest region, 152-155; Mountain West region, 152-154; Far West region, Northeast region, Mid-South region, Great Lakes region, and Midwest region, 151-153; South Central region, 149-151; and Southeast region, 149-150.

Figure 8A shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for test takers who tested in each region in the 2022-2023 testing year.

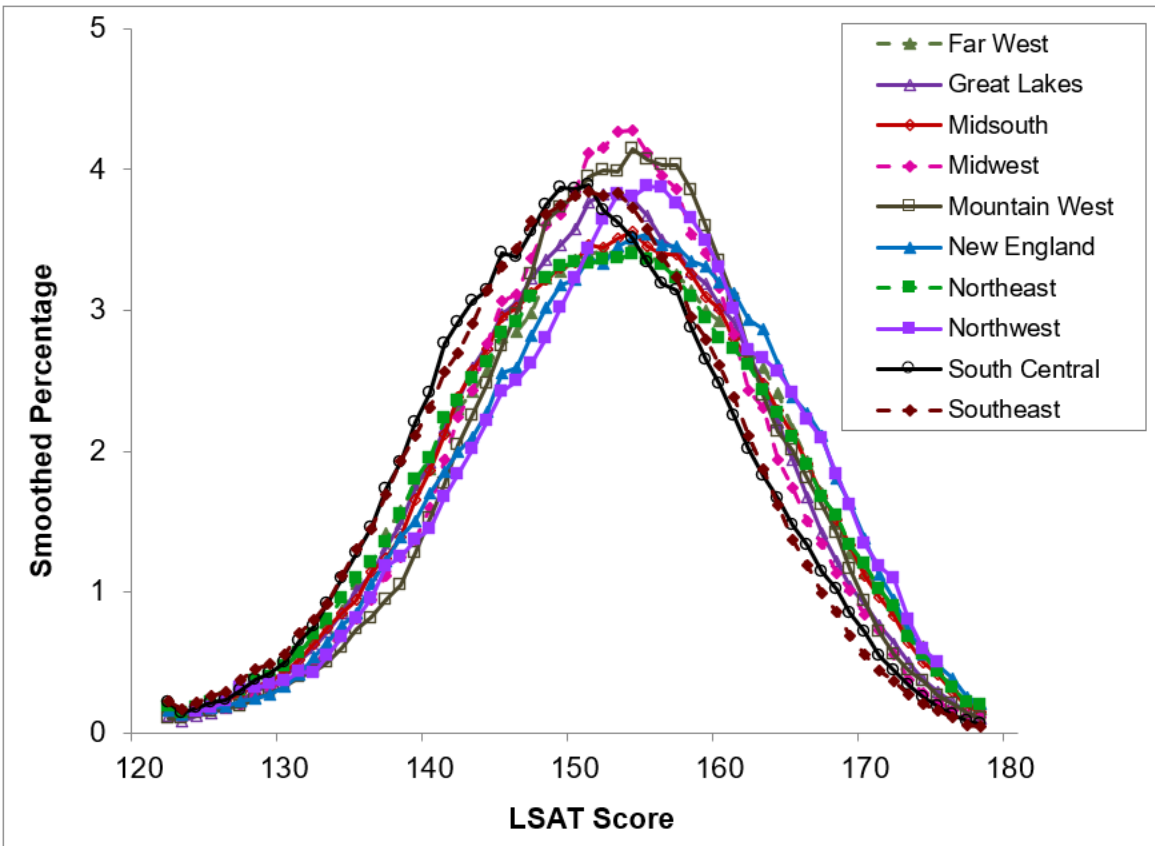


FIGURE 8A. This graph is a smoothed percentage annual frequency distribution of LSAT scores for test takers who tested in ten geographical regions of the United States in the 2022-2023 testing year. The bell curves peak at a scaled LSAT score of around 155 in the New England and Northwest regions; 154 in the Northeast, Mid-South, Midwest, Mountain West, and Far West regions; 152 in the Great Lakes region; and 151 in the Southeast and South Central regions.

### *LSAT Performance by Gender Subgroup*

All results in this section will focus exclusively on test takers from the United States. Table 3A shows the number of test takers by gender subgroup across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023, along with the averages and standard deviations of their LSAT scores.

TABLE 3A

Number of test takers and averages and standard deviations of LSAT scores by gender subgroup and testing year

Gender	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>Men</b>					
<i>n</i>	36,402	33,296	42,575	32,702	32,631
Mean	152.09	153.19	153.96	153.12	153.39
<i>SD</i>	9.99	10.15	10.40	10.26	10.46
<b>Women</b>					
<i>n</i>	47,741	45,308	60,975	48,801	49,489
Mean	149.70	150.46	151.41	150.40	150.47
<i>SD</i>	9.96	10.24	10.47	10.41	10.54
<b>Gender Diverse<sup>a</sup></b>					
<i>n</i>	—	128	1,143	1,102	1,266
Mean	—	153.32	155.86	155.49	155.74
<i>SD</i>	—	12.32	10.59	10.34	10.08
<b>No Response</b>					
<i>n</i>	2,430	1,909	1,748	1,479	1,687
Mean	152.83	153.86	154.00	153.72	153.61
<i>SD</i>	10.67	10.33	10.86	10.54	11.00

<sup>a</sup>The Gender Diverse category was introduced in the 2019-2020 testing year.

Figure 9A shows the percentages of test takers by gender subgroup across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

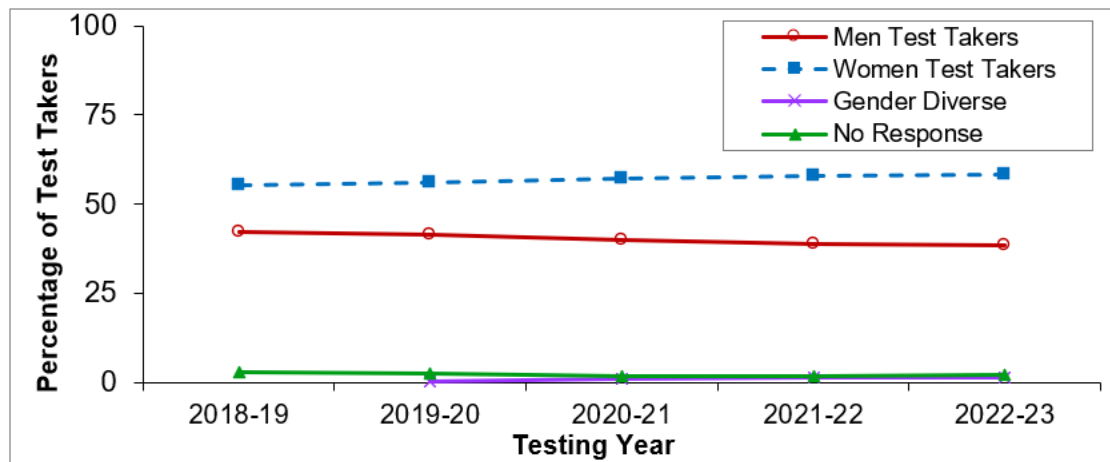


FIGURE 9A. This line graph plots the percentages of test takers by gender subgroup from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The Gender Diverse category was introduced in the 2019-2020 testing year. During this period, the percentage of test takers who identified as men decreased from 42.0% in 2018-2019 to 38.4% in 2022-2023; the percentage of test takers who identified as women increased from 55.1% in 2018-2019 to 58.2% in 2022-2023. The percentage of test takers who identified as gender diverse increased from a low of 0.2% in 2019-2020 to a high of 1.5% in 2022-2023. The percentage of test takers who did not respond to the gender question decreased from a high of 2.8% in 2018-2019 to a low of 1.6% in 2020-2021.

Figure 10A displays average LSAT scores by gender subgroup across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

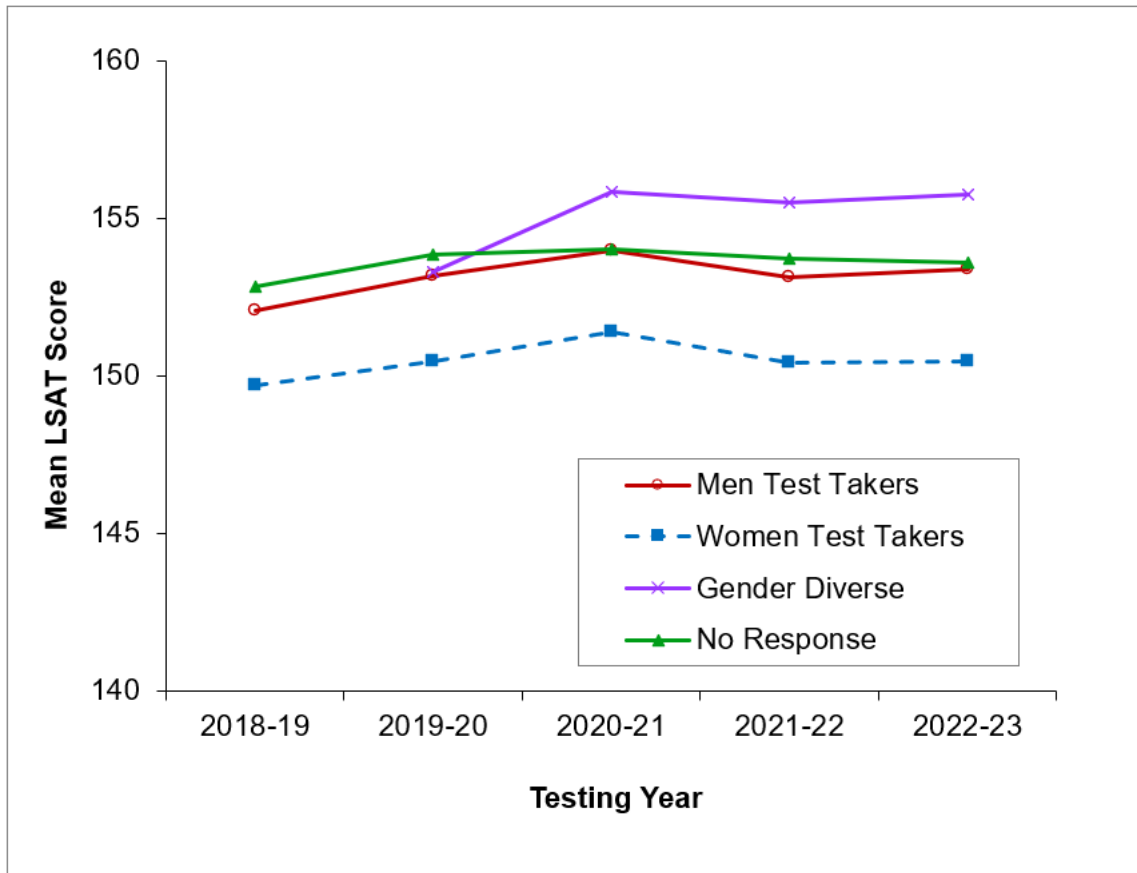


FIGURE 10A. This line graph plots average LSAT scores by gender subgroup from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The Gender Diverse category was introduced in the 2019-2020 testing year. The average LSAT scores for test takers who identified as men were consistently slightly higher than the average LSAT scores for test takers who identified as women. The differences between the testing years represented in this report ranged from a low of 2.39 points in 2018-2019 to a high of 2.92 points in 2022-2023. Across all testing years, average LSAT scores were higher for test takers who identified as gender diverse or did not respond than for test takers who identified as men or women.

Figure 11A shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by gender subgroup in the 2022-2023 testing year.

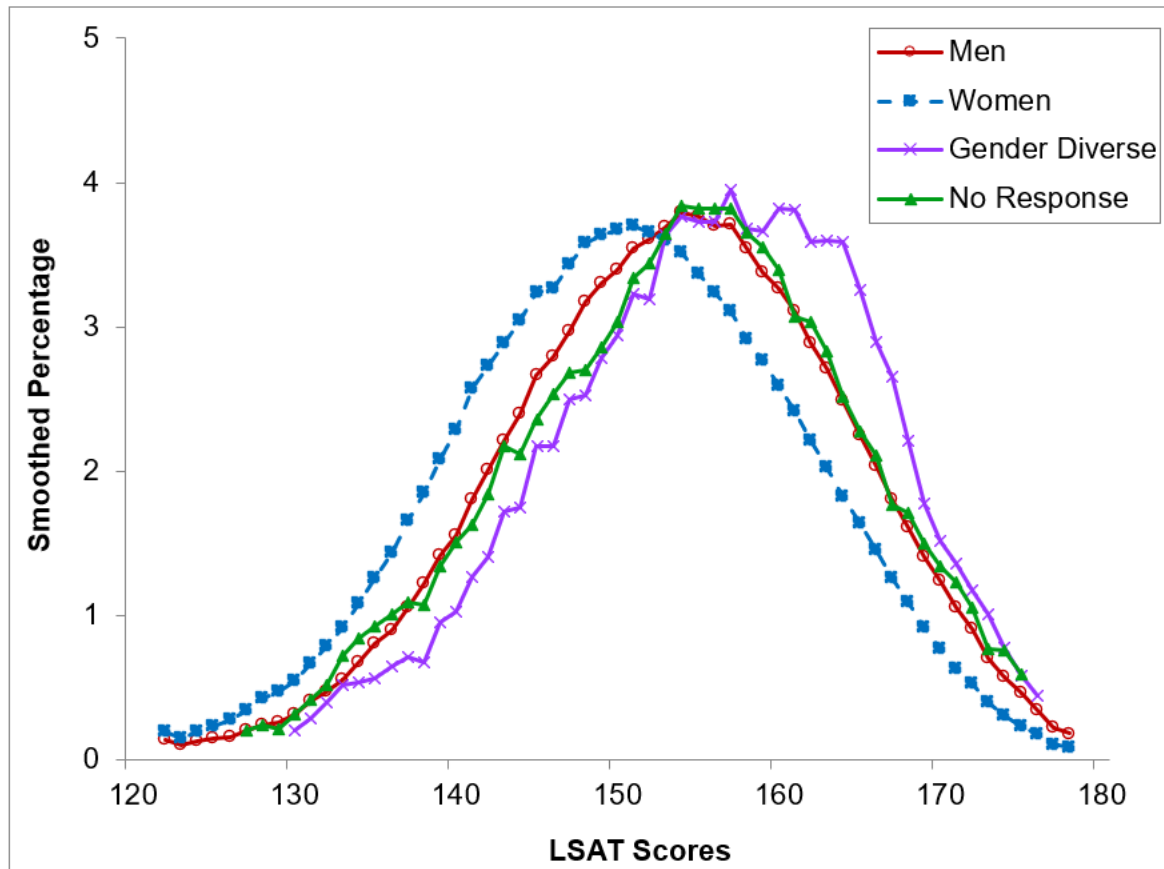


FIGURE 11A. This graph is a smoothed percentage frequency distribution of LSAT scores by gender subgroup in the 2022-2023 testing year. A higher percentage of test takers who identified as women had scores below 151 compared to those who identified as men or gender diverse, and compared to those who did not respond to the gender question. A higher percentage of test takers who identified as gender diverse had scores above 151 compared to those who identified as men or women, and compared to those who did not respond to the gender question.

### *LSAT Performance by Racial and Ethnic Subgroup*

All results in this section will focus exclusively on test takers from the United States. If a test taker self-identified as having more than one racial and/or ethnic identity, they were included in the Multiple Races and Ethnicities subgroup.

Table 4A shows the number of test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup for each testing year from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023 along with the averages and standard deviations of their LSAT scores.

TABLE 4A

*Number of test takers and averages and standard deviations of LSAT scores by racial and ethnic subgroup and testing year*

Racial & Ethnic Subgroup	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>American Indian/Alaska Nat.</b>					
<i>n</i>	355	298	383	340	368
Mean	145.19	145.96	147.18	146.07	145.34
<i>SD</i>	9.32	9.72	9.80	9.51	10.32
<b>Asian</b>					
<i>n</i>	6,671	6,682	8,542	6,929	7,338
Mean	152.93	154.08	155.43	154.73	155.01
<i>SD</i>	10.40	10.48	10.79	10.67	10.96
<b>Black/African American</b>					
<i>n</i>	10,478	9,448	12,690	10,197	10,040
Mean	142.22	143.17	143.75	143.38	143.64
<i>SD</i>	9.00	9.29	9.69	9.78	9.78
<b>Canadian Indigenous</b>					
<i>n</i>	8	6	5	6	10
Mean	149.63	152.17	153.30	143.22	147.50
<i>SD</i>	12.28	10.42	11.69	12.37	3.30
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>					
<i>n</i>	8,535	8,027	9,924	8,661	9,146
Mean	146.09	146.83	147.77	146.95	146.75
<i>SD</i>	9.06	9.30	9.61	9.73	9.80
<b>Native Hawaiian/PI</b>					
<i>n</i>	94	83	126	88	89
Mean	147.53	147.93	148.64	146.86	146.68
<i>SD</i>	10.55	10.95	10.88	12.26	10.22
<b>Puerto Rican</b>					
<i>n</i>	551	533	744	509	469
Mean	144.42	144.99	145.29	144.67	145.54
<i>SD</i>	9.69	9.89	10.93	10.29	10.93
<b>White</b>					
<i>n</i>	45,771	42,540	56,489	42,859	42,168
Mean	153.25	154.02	154.90	153.97	154.15
<i>SD</i>	9.04	9.36	9.50	9.38	9.54
<b>Multiple Races &amp; Ethnicities</b>					
<i>n</i>	8,614	8,226	11,209	9,396	9,843
Mean	150.05	151.17	151.87	150.96	151.01
<i>SD</i>	9.62	9.87	10.13	10.09	10.42
<b>No Response</b>					
<i>n</i>	5,458	4,948	6,663	5,270	5,834
Mean	153.50	154.34	154.77	153.68	154.13
<i>SD</i>	9.76	9.94	10.06	10.16	10.15

PI = Pacific Islander.

Figure 12A shows the percentages of test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

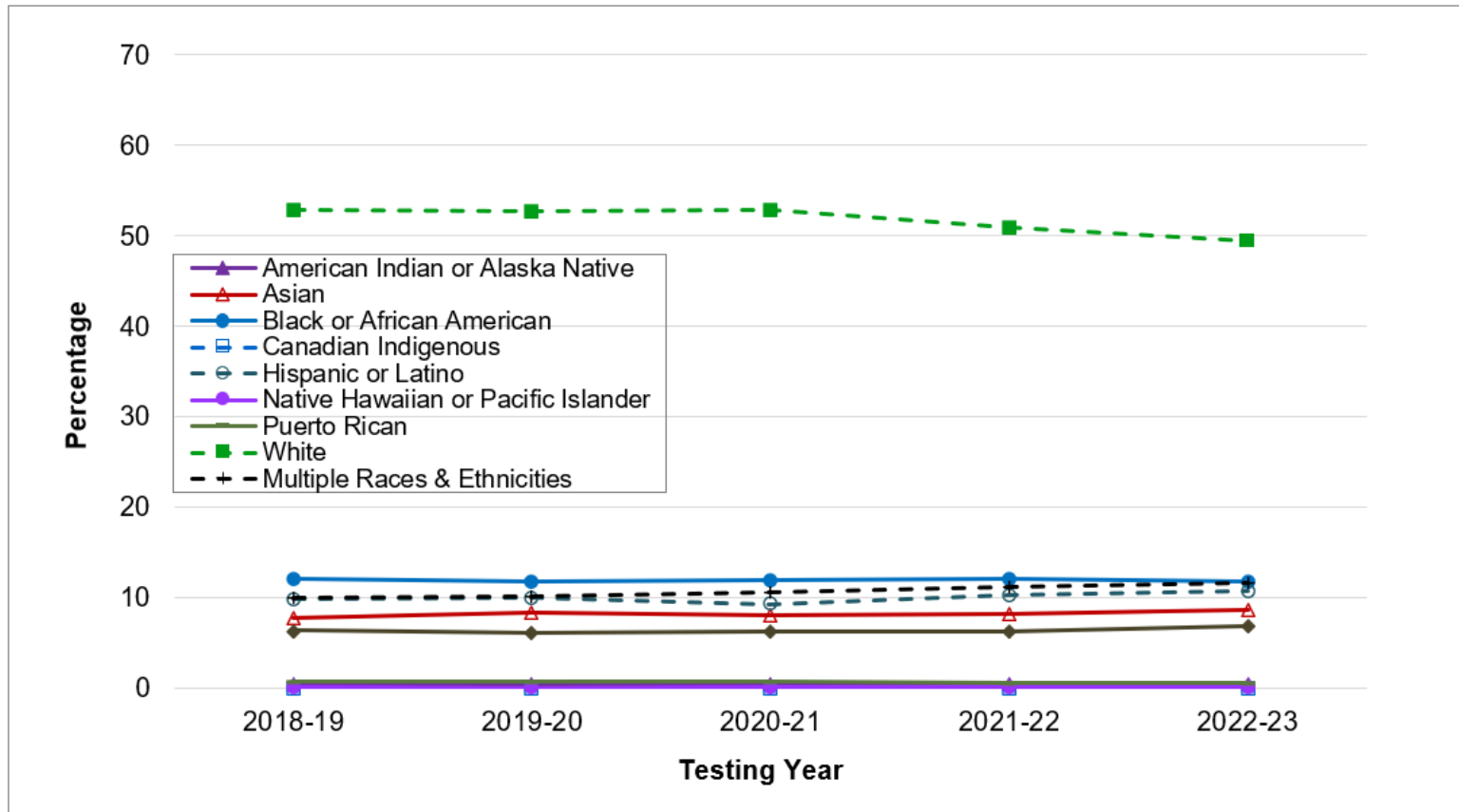


FIGURE 12A. This line graph plots the percentages of test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The percentage ranges were as follows: White test takers, 49-53%; Black/African American test takers, around 12%; Multiple Races & Ethnicities, 10-12%; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 9-11%; Asian test takers, 8-9%; test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 6-7%; Puerto Rican test takers, around 1%; American Indian/Alaska Native test takers, around 0.4%; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander test takers, 0.1%; and Canadian Indigenous test takers, less than 0.1%.



Figure 13A shows average LSAT scores by racial and ethnic subgroup across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

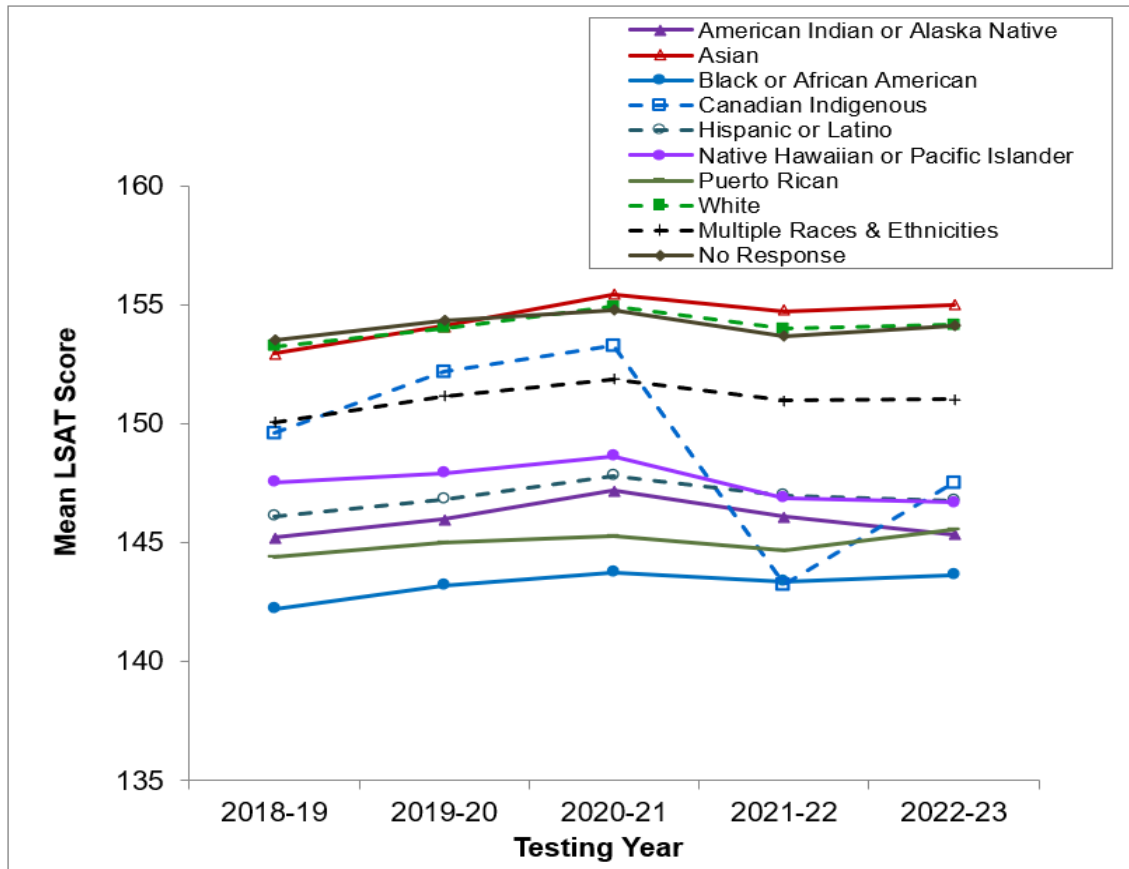


FIGURE 13A. This line graph plots average LSAT scores of test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Average LSAT score ranges were as follows: test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 154-155; White and Asian test takers, 153-155; Multiple Races & Ethnicities, 150-152; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander test takers, 147-149; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 146-148; American Indian/Alaska Native test takers, 145-147; Puerto Rican test takers, 144-146; Black/African American test takers, 142-144; and Canadian Indigenous test takers, 143-153.

Figure 14A shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by racial and ethnic subgroup in the 2022-2023 testing year.

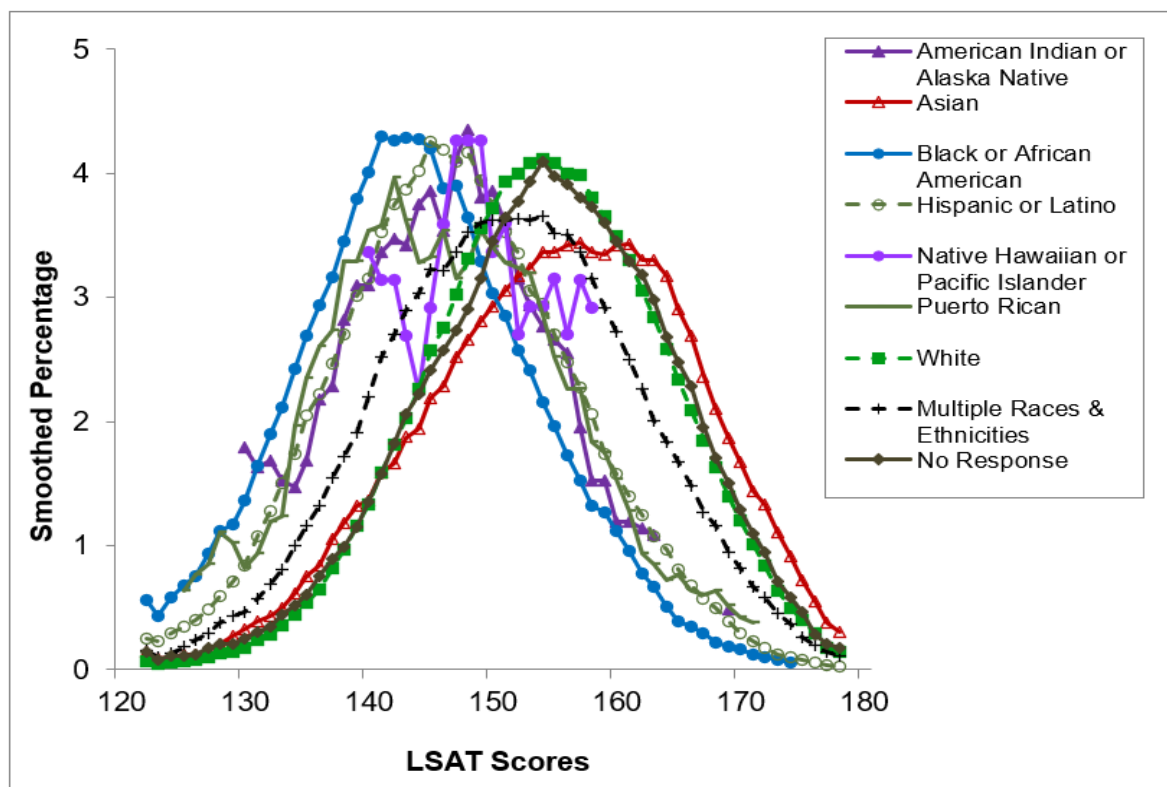


FIGURE 14A. This graph shows the smoothed percentage frequency of LSAT scores by racial and ethnic subgroup in the 2022-2023 testing year. The bell curves peak at a scaled LSAT score of around 157 for Asian test takers; 154 for Multiple Races & Ethnicities and White test takers, and for test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question; 148 for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander test takers; 145 for Hispanic/Latino test takers; 142 for Puerto Rican test takers; and 141 for Black/African American test takers.

### *LSAT Performance by Gender Subgroup and by Racial and Ethnic Subgroup*

All results in this section will focus exclusively on test takers from the United States.

**Race and Ethnicity Within the Women Subgroup.** Table 5A shows the number of women by racial and ethnic subgroup along with the averages and standard deviations of their LSAT scores. Figure 15A shows the percentages of women by racial and ethnic subgroup across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. For the analysis of gender by racial and ethnic subgroup (Figures 15A and 18A), percentages were calculated within each testing year using men and women of all racial and ethnic subgroups, and smoothed percentages (Figures 17A and 20A) were calculated within gender within testing year.

TABLE 5A

*Number of test takers and averages and standard deviations of LSAT scores for women only by racial and ethnic subgroup and testing year*

Female Racial & Ethnic Subgroup	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>American Indian/Alaska Nat.</b>					
<i>n</i>	204	177	233	201	216
Mean	144.27	144.09	146.70	144.22	144.23
<i>SD</i>	9.03	9.50	9.29	9.31	9.96
<b>Asian</b>					
<i>n</i>	4,072	4,124	5,317	4,321	4,708
Mean	152.62	153.75	155.10	154.36	154.49
<i>SD</i>	10.19	10.34	10.66	10.54	10.85
<b>Black/African American</b>					
<i>n</i>	6,908	6,327	8,575	6,942	6,900
Mean	141.88	142.68	143.21	142.91	143.21
<i>SD</i>	8.77	9.03	9.50	9.60	9.58
<b>Canadian Indigenous</b>					
<i>n</i>	*	*	*	*	7
Mean	—	—	—	—	147.64
<i>SD</i>	—	—	—	—	3.15
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>					
<i>n</i>	5,278	5,058	6,201	5,587	5,937
Mean	145.07	145.80	146.67	145.84	145.75
<i>SD</i>	8.82	9.08	9.33	9.51	9.58
<b>Native Hawaiian/PI</b>					
<i>n</i>	51	51	77	56	53
Mean	145.95	145.90	147.60	145.97	146.20
<i>SD</i>	10.10	11.66	10.19	11.83	10.37
<b>Puerto Rican</b>					
<i>n</i>	316	319	443	306	282
Mean	143.78	144.30	144.42	143.04	143.90
<i>SD</i>	8.80	9.49	10.66	9.95	10.91
<b>White</b>					
<i>n</i>	23,606	22,378	30,705	23,511	23,072
Mean	152.51	153.09	154.11	153.08	153.16
<i>SD</i>	8.87	9.27	9.34	9.29	9.43
<b>Multiple Races &amp; Ethnicities</b>					
<i>n</i>	5,068	4,882	6,828	5,752	5,985
Mean	149.17	150.12	150.92	149.97	149.74
<i>SD</i>	9.50	9.74	9.97	10.04	10.27
<b>No Response</b>					
<i>n</i>	2,355	2,104	2,819	2,232	2,463
Mean	152.33	153.04	153.33	152.00	152.56
<i>SD</i>	9.89	10.22	10.41	10.46	10.33

\* = data for subgroups with less than five test takers is not included.

PI = Pacific Islander.

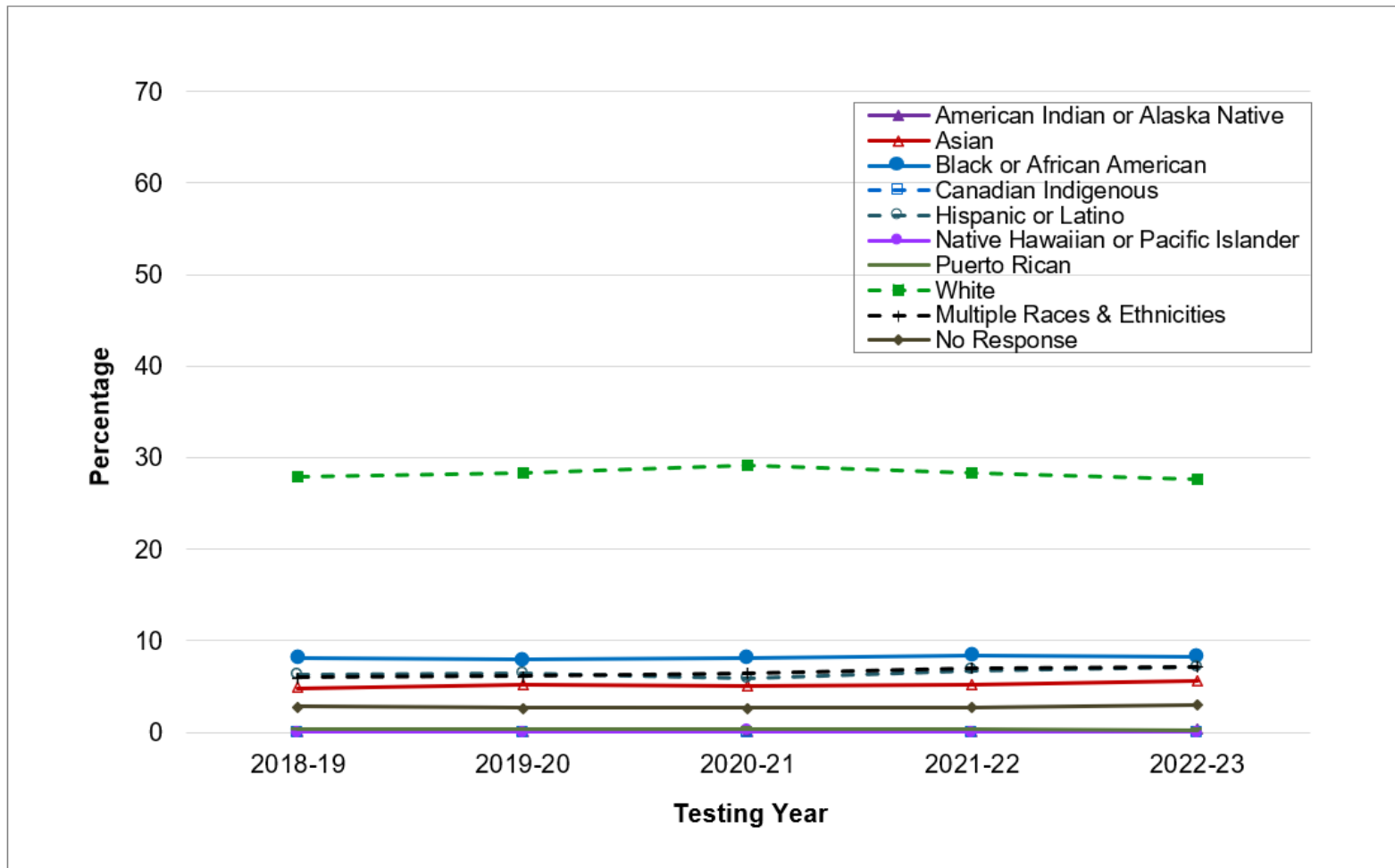


FIGURE 15A. This line graph plots the percentages of test takers identifying as women by racial and ethnic subgroup from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The percentage ranges were as follows: White test takers, 28-29%; Black/African American test takers, around 8%; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 6-7%; Multiple Races & Ethnicities test takers, 6-7%; Asian test takers, 5-6%; No Response test takers, around 3%; Puerto Rican test takers, 0.3-0.4%; American Indian/Alaska Native test takers, 0.2-0.3%; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander test takers, 0.1%; and Canadian Indigenous test takers, less than 0.1%.

Figure 16A displays the average LSAT scores for test takers identifying as women by racial and ethnic subgroup across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

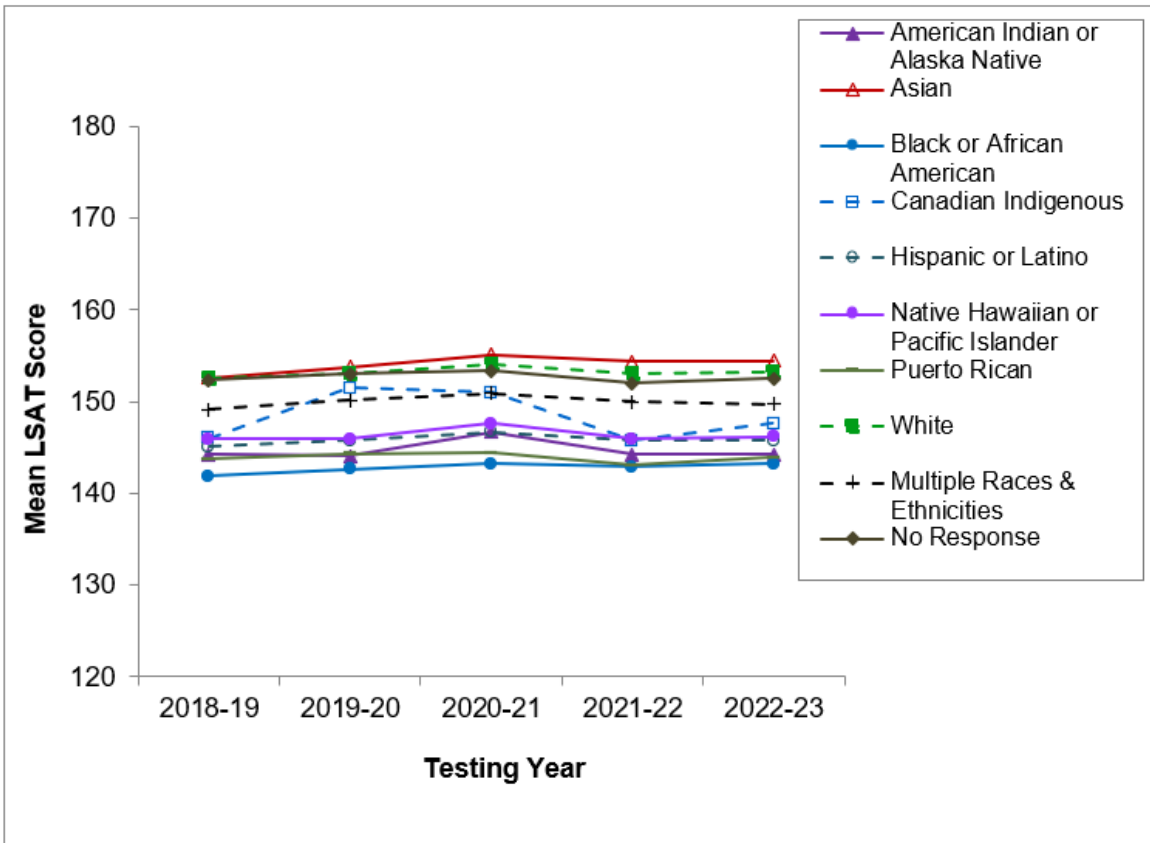


FIGURE 16A. This line graph plots the average LSAT scores of test takers identifying as women by racial and ethnic subgroup from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Average LSAT score ranges were as follows: Asian Response test takers, 153-155, White test takers, 153-154; test takers who did not respond, 152-153; Multiple Races & Ethnicities test takers, 149-151; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander test takers, 146-148; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 145-147; American Indian/Alaska Native test takers, 144-147; Puerto Rican test takers, 143-144; Black/African American test takers, 142-143; and Canadian Indigenous test takers, 146-152.

Figure 17A shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for test takers identifying as women by racial and ethnic subgroup in the 2022-2023 testing year.

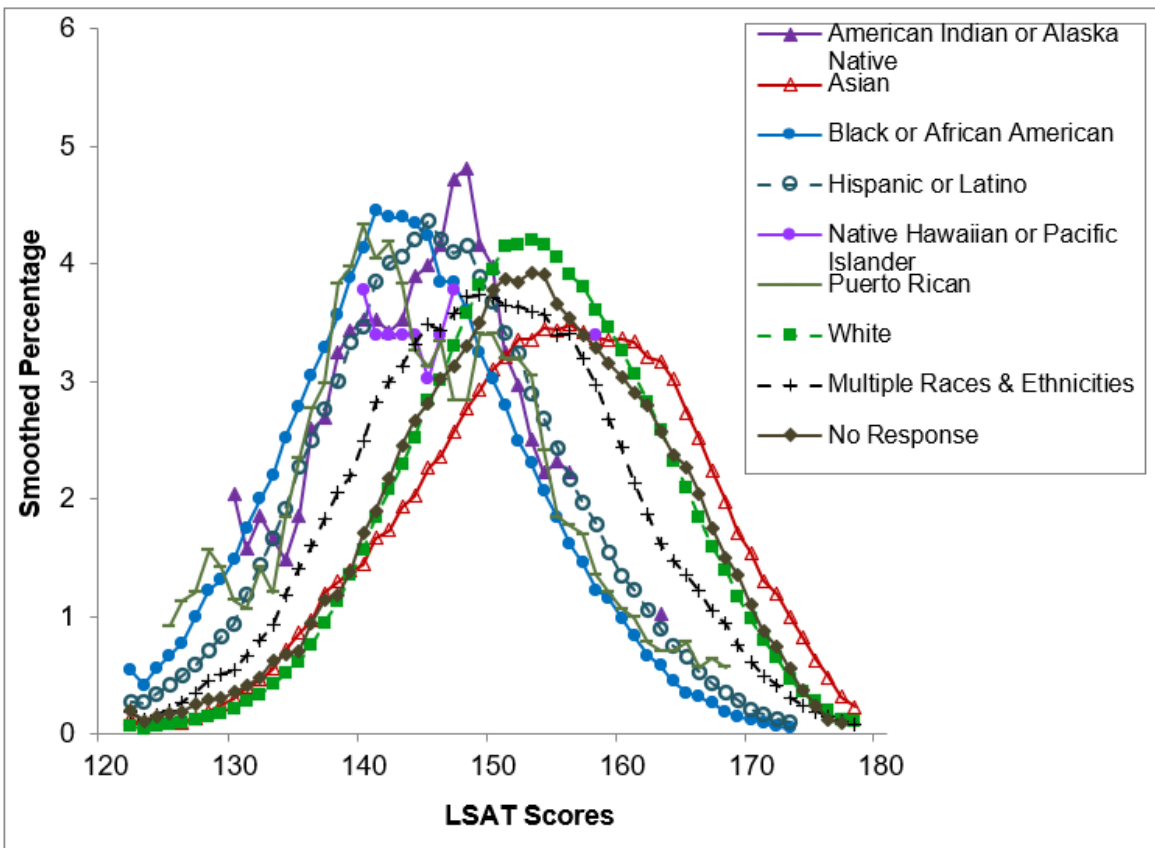


FIGURE 17A. This graph shows the smoothed percentage frequency of LSAT scores by racial and ethnic subgroup for test takers identifying as women in the 2022-2023 testing year. The bell curves peak at a scaled LSAT score of around 156 for Asian test takers, 153 for White test takers and those who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 149 for Multiple Races & Ethnicities test takers, 148 for American Indian/Alaska Native test takers, 147 for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander test takers, 145 for Hispanic/Latino test takers, 141 for Black/African American test takers, and 140 for Puerto Rican test takers.

**Race and Ethnicity Within the Men Subgroup.** Table 6A shows the number of men by racial and ethnic subgroup, along with the averages and standard deviations of their LSAT scores, across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

TABLE 6A

Number of test takers and averages and standard deviations of LSAT scores for men only by racial and ethnic subgroup and testing year

Male Racial & Ethnic Subgroup	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>American Indian/Alaska Nat.</b>					
<i>n</i>	142	117	143	130	132
Mean	146.53	148.48	147.89	148.71	146.22
<i>SD</i>	9.45	9.25	10.62	9.20	10.79
<b>Asian</b>					
<i>n</i>	2,465	2,429	3,001	2,420	2,447
Mean	153.36	154.71	155.93	155.24	155.88
<i>SD</i>	10.61	10.66	10.95	10.82	11.08
<b>Black/African American</b>					
<i>n</i>	3,390	2,998	3,937	3,107	2,963
Mean	142.92	144.19	144.92	144.36	144.56
<i>SD</i>	9.36	9.70	9.96	10.04	10.09
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>					
<i>n</i>	3,124	2,864	3,559	2,925	3,039
Mean	147.76	148.63	149.64	148.89	148.64
<i>SD</i>	9.15	9.35	9.74	9.74	9.93
<b>Native Hawaiian/PI</b>					
<i>n</i>	32	30	44	29	29
Mean	150.61	150.65	150.17	149.36	147.86
<i>SD</i>	10.30	8.97	12.01	13.06	10.83
<b>Puerto Rican</b>					
<i>n</i>	226	202	286	190	175
Mean	145.40	145.85	146.52	146.90	148.06
<i>SD</i>	10.77	10.39	11.24	10.41	10.52
<b>White</b>					
<i>n</i>	21,359	19,438	24,717	18,343	17,987
Mean	154.01	155.02	155.81	155.00	155.29
<i>SD</i>	9.13	9.33	9.58	9.37	9.53
<b>Multiple Races &amp; Ethnicities</b>					
<i>n</i>	3,340	3,159	4,090	3,355	3,553
Mean	151.28	152.66	153.31	152.44	152.93
<i>SD</i>	9.60	9.86	10.17	9.94	10.30
<b>No Response</b>					
<i>n</i>	2,433	2,159	2,960	2,280	2,423
Mean	154.43	155.37	155.89	154.93	155.22
<i>SD</i>	9.58	9.62	9.53	9.68	9.71

PI = Pacific Islander.

Figure 18A shows the percentages of test takers identifying as men by racial and ethnic subgroup across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

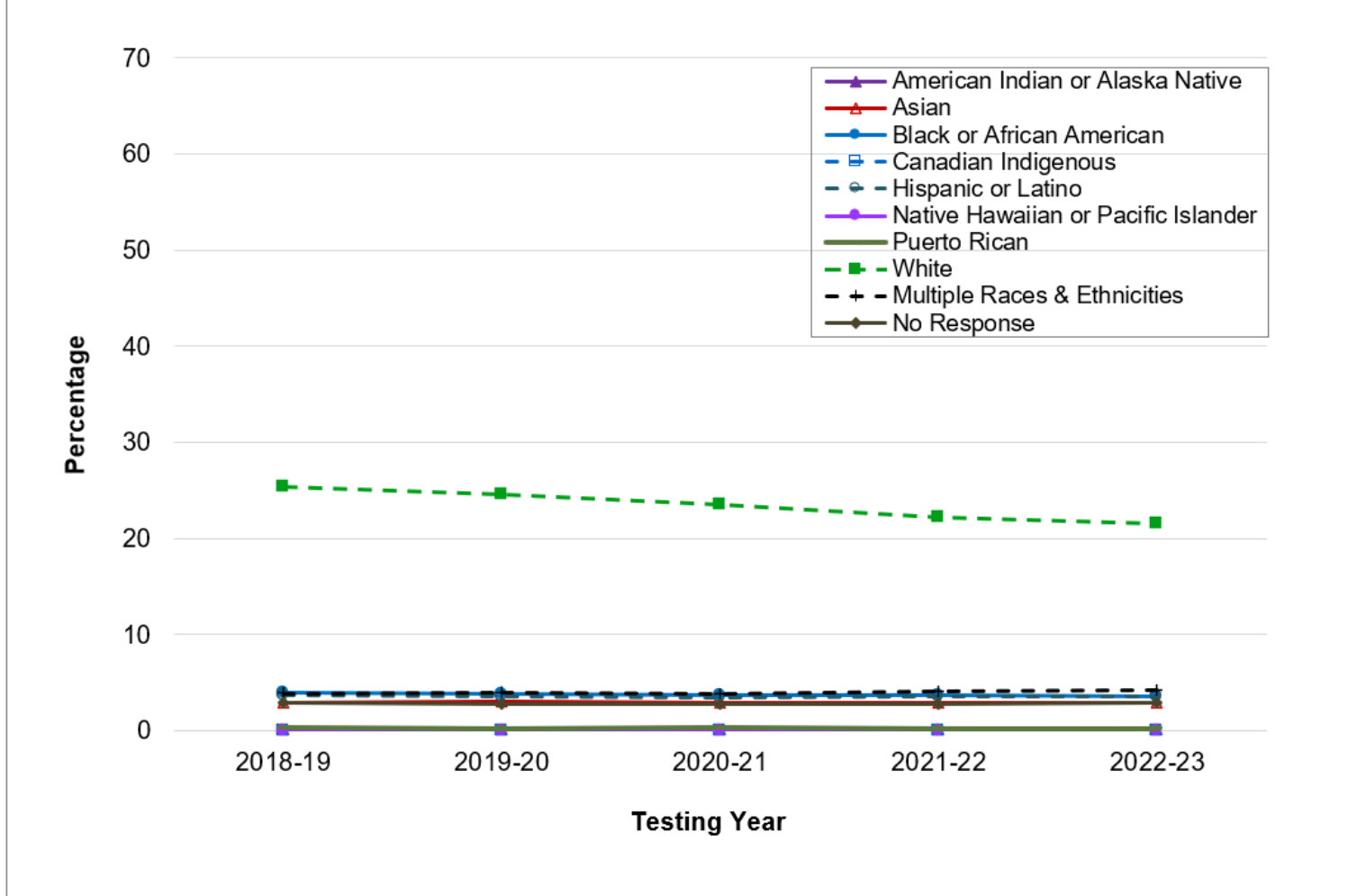


FIGURE 18A. This line graph plots the percentages of test takers identifying as men by racial and ethnic subgroup from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The percentage ranges were as follows: White test takers, 22-25%; Black/African American test takers, around 4%, Multiple Races & Ethnicities test takers, around four%, Hispanic/Latino test takers, 3-4%, Asian test takers, around three%, No Response test takers, around 3%, Puerto Rican test takers, 0.2-0.3%, American Indian/Alaska Native test takers, 0.1-0.2%, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander test takers, less than 0.1%, and Canadian Indigenous test takers, less than 0.1%.



Figure 19A displays average LSAT scores for test takers identifying as men by racial and ethnic subgroup across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

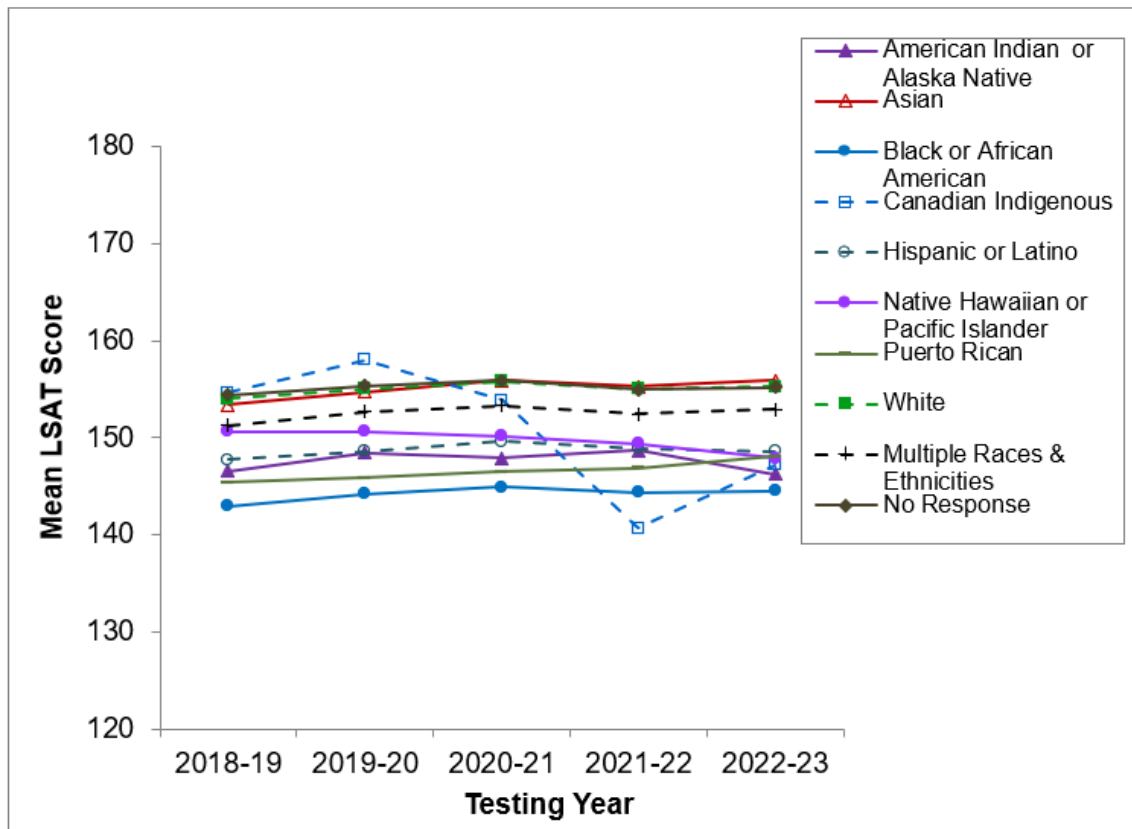


FIGURE 19A. This line graph plots the average LSAT scores of test takers identifying as men by racial and ethnic subgroup from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Average LSAT score ranges were as follows: White test takers, 154-156; test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 154-156; Asian test takers, 153-156; Multiple Races & Ethnicities test takers, 151-153; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander test takers, 148-151; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 148-150; American Indian/Alaska Native test takers, 146-149; Puerto Rican test takers, 145-148; Black/African American test takers, 143-145; and Canadian Indigenous test takers, 141-158.

Figure 20A shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for test takers identifying as men by racial and ethnic subgroup in the 2022-2023 testing year.

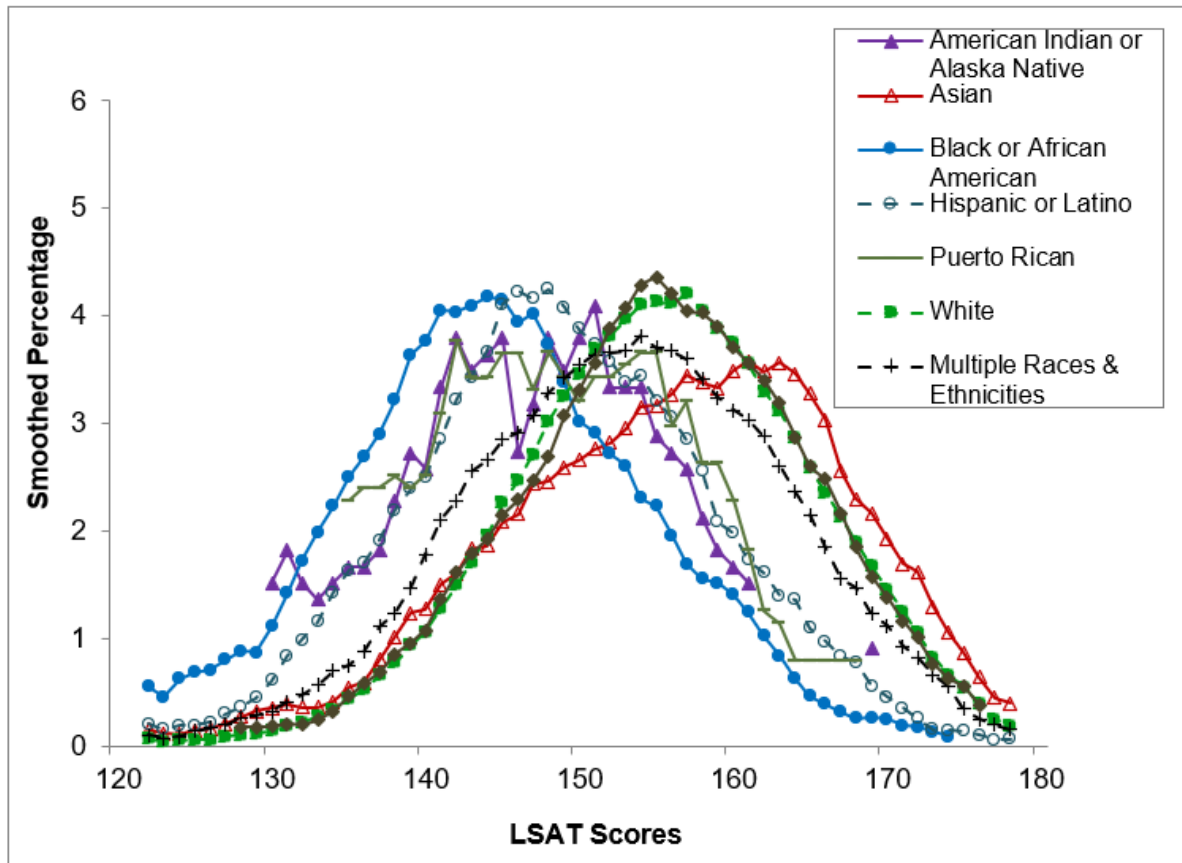


FIGURE 20A. This graph shows the smoothed percentage frequency of LSAT scores by racial and ethnic subgroup for test takers identifying as men in the 2022-2023 testing year. The bell curves peak at a scaled LSAT score of around 161 for Asian test takers, 157 for White test takers, 155 for No Response test takers, 154 for Multiple Races & Ethnicities test takers, 151 for American Indian/Alaska Native test takers, 148 for Hispanic/Latino test takers, 144 for Black/African American test takers, and 142 for Puerto Rican test takers.

### *Test Takers in the Gender and Race and Ethnicity No Response Subgroup*

Table 7A shows the number of test takers in the Gender and Race and Ethnicity No Response subgroup, along with the averages and standard deviations of their LSAT scores, across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

TABLE 7A  
*Number of test takers and averages and standard deviations of LSAT scores by testing year for test takers in the Gender and Race and Ethnicity No Response subgroup*

No Response	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<i>n</i>	695	681	827	684	854
Mean	154.13	155.09	155.60	154.89	155.24
<i>SD</i>	9.50	9.51	10.14	10.01	10.37

### *LSAT Performance by Administration and Quarter*

The final set of results looks at each testing year by administration and by quarter. Test takers from Canadian and foreign test centers are included in these analyses.

Table 8A shows the number of test takers by administration and testing year, and Table 9A shows the number of test takers by quarter and testing year, along with the averages and standard deviations of their LSAT scores, for each administration and quarter, respectively.

TABLE 8A  
*Number of test takers and averages and standard deviations of LSAT scores by administration and testing year*

Administration	2018-2019	2019-20	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>July</b>					
<i>n</i>	11,567	22,737	14,346	—	—
Mean	152.83	152.88	154.49	—	—
<i>SD</i>	10.85	10.23	11.15	—	—
<b>August</b>					
<i>n</i>	—	—	25,452	24,892	17,295
Mean	—	—	155.61	154.19	154.31
<i>SD</i>	—	—	10.05	9.71	9.93
<b>September</b>					
<i>n</i>	28,813	19,739	—	—	14,266
Mean	152.65	154.02	—	—	154.38
<i>SD</i>	9.53	9.72	—	—	10.54
<b>October</b>					
<i>n</i>	—	15,200	21,214	22,157	19,140
Mean	—	153.65	154.18	153.50	154.03
<i>SD</i>	—	9.58	9.99	10.05	10.71
<b>November</b>					
<i>n</i>	34,024	22,762	27,123	23,305	20,530
Mean	151.19	151.07	152.72	151.40	151.46
<i>SD</i>	9.59	9.35	9.82	10.08	10.23
<b>January</b>					
<i>n</i>	25,397	16,940	26,677	19,666	19,863
Mean	149.60	150.36	152.00	150.85	150.69
<i>SD</i>	9.73	9.08	9.79	9.96	9.96
<b>February</b>					
<i>n</i>	—	9,831	13,295	7,827	9,183
Mean	—	148.14	149.56	148.19	148.20
<i>SD</i>	—	9.68	10.42	10.28	10.36

TABLE 8A

Number of test takers and averages and standard deviations of LSAT scores by administration and testing year (continued)

Administration	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>March</b>					
<i>n</i>	15,547	—	—	6,577	—
Mean	148.47	—	—	148.12	—
<i>SD</i>	10.25	—	—	10.71	—
<b>April</b>					
<i>n</i>	—	—	18,225	8,165	13,448
Mean	—	—	149.92	149.94	149.70
<i>SD</i>	—	—	10.99	11.62	11.16
<b>May</b>					
<i>n</i>	—	9,608	—	—	—
Mean	—	149.26	—	—	—
<i>SD</i>	—	11.76	—	—	—
<b>June</b>					
<i>n</i>	16,437	8,240	23,066	15,649	17,869
Mean	151.25	153.32	152.70	151.85	151.96
<i>SD</i>	10.78	12.07	11.09	11.27	11.13

TABLE 9A

Number of test takers and averages and standard deviations of LSAT scores by quarter and testing year

Administration	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>Q1 (Jul-Sep)</b>					
<i>n</i>	37,606	39,573	37,095	24,892	29,927
Mean	152.53	153.18	155.04	154.19	154.15
<i>SD</i>	9.94	10.05	10.45	9.71	10.18
<b>Q2 (Oct-Dec)</b>					
<i>n</i>	34,024	36,318	44,677	42,078	37,145
Mean	151.19	152.00	153.17	152.27	152.54
<i>SD</i>	9.59	9.53	9.93	10.13	10.55
<b>Q3 (Jan-Mar)</b>					
<i>n</i>	38,083	26,106	38,437	31,738	28,084
Mean	149.25	149.56	151.21	149.80	149.93
<i>SD</i>	9.92	9.39	10.09	10.27	10.15
<b>Q4 (Apr-Jun)</b>					
<i>n</i>	16,437	17,300	38,119	22,961	29,625
Mean	151.25	151.09	151.31	151.11	150.83
<i>SD</i>	10.78	12.04	11.06	11.38	11.10

Note: Table includes test takers who repeated the LSAT within the same quarter.

Figure 21A shows the percentages of test takers in each quarter across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

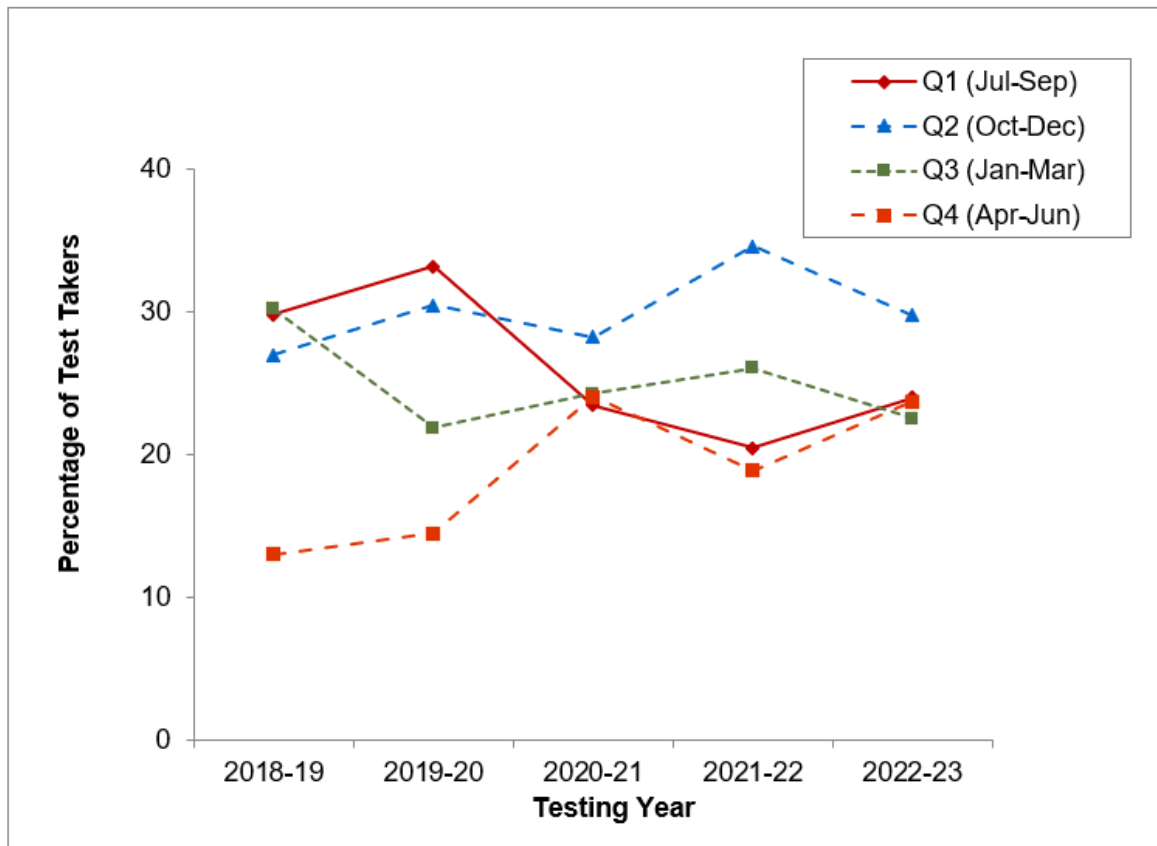


FIGURE 21A. This line graph plots the percentages of LSAT takers by testing year quarters from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Q1 is from July through September, Q2 is from October through December, Q3 is from January through March, and Q4 is from April through June. In 2018-2019, 30% of test takers tested in Q3, 30% tested in Q1, 27% tested in Q2, and 13% tested in Q4. In 2019-2020, 33% of test takers tested in Q1, 30% tested in Q2, 22% tested in Q3, and 15% tested in Q4. In 2020-2021, 28% of test takers tested in Q2, 24% tested in Q4, 24% tested in Q3, and 23% tested in Q1. In 2021-2022, 35% of test takers tested in Q2, 26% tested in Q3, 20% tested in Q1, and 19% tested in Q4. In 2022-2023, 30% of test takers tested in Q2, 24% tested in Q1, 24% tested in Q4, and 23% tested in Q3.

Figure 22A displays average LSAT scores by quarter across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

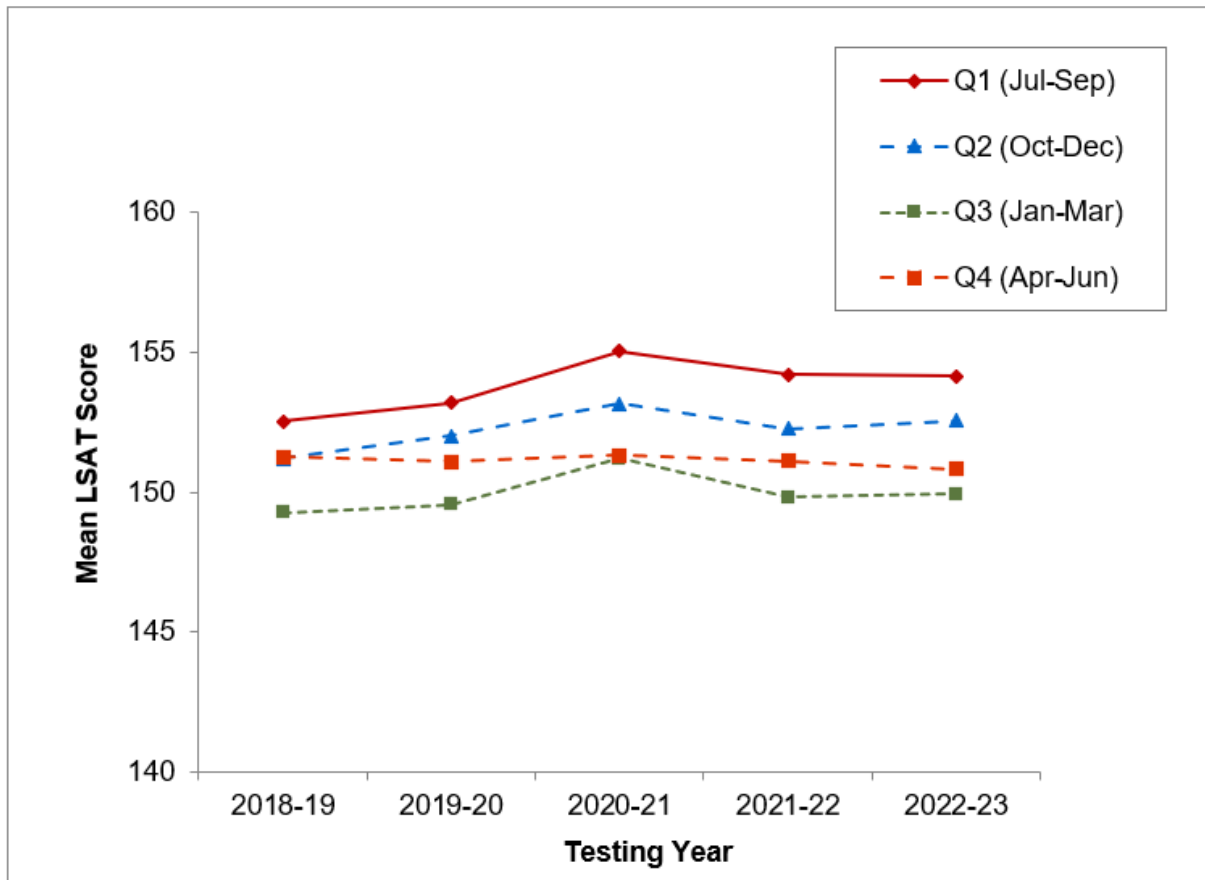


FIGURE 22A. This line graph plots average LSAT scores by testing year from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Q1 is from July through September, Q2 is from October through December, Q3 is from January through March, and Q4 is from April through June. Across all 5 testing years, the average was highest in Q1 and lowest in Q3. Average LSAT score ranges were as follows: in 2018-2019, 149-153; in 2019-2020, 150-153; in 2020-2021, 151-155; and in both 2021-2022 and 2022-2023, 150-154.

Figure 23A shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by administration in the 2022-2023 testing year.

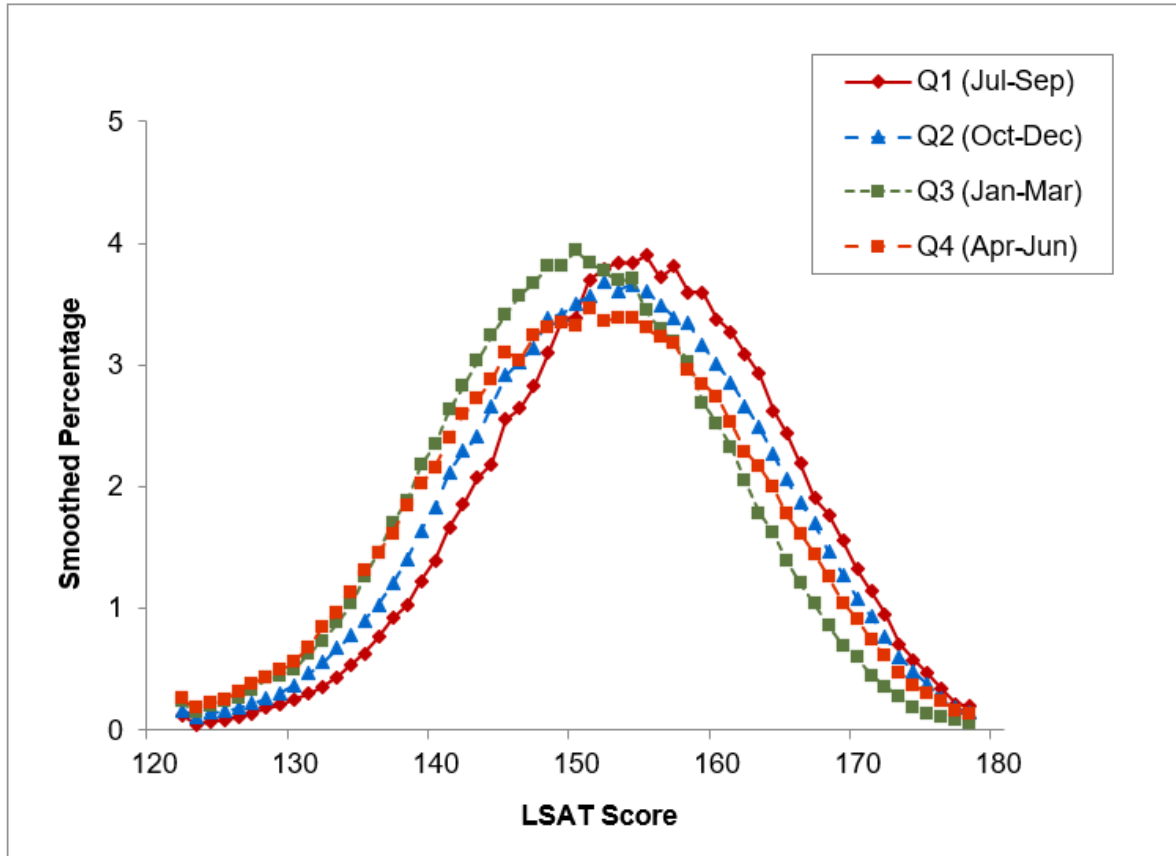


FIGURE 23A. This graph is a smoothed percentage frequency distribution of LSAT scores by quarter in the 2022-2023 testing year. Q1 is from July through September, Q2 is from October through December, Q3 is from January through March, and Q4 is from April through June. The percentage of test takers scoring above 150 was around 65% in Q1, 58% in Q2, 48% in Q3, and 52% in Q4.

## Part 2: Repeater Trends

### Methods

First-time and repeat test takers from the 2018-2019 through 2022-2023 testing years are included in Part 2 of this report; test takers who had any LSAT scores canceled by LSAC, who tested under nonstandard testing conditions, or whose current score was obtained more than 5 calendar years after the first score, are not included. Thus, for the purposes of this study, a *repeat test taker* is defined as a test taker with multiple test scores, none of which were canceled and all of which were earned within a



5-calendar-year period. A *first-time test taker* is defined as a test taker who has not been absent from a registered test and who has earned only one reportable score (i.e., a score that has not been canceled).

## Results

### Number of Test Takers

Figure 1B shows the number of tests administered (counting repeat test takers each time they took the test within each testing year) and the number of test takers (counting repeat test takers within a testing year only once) across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. A breakdown of the numbers is provided in Table 1B. The number of tests administered is always larger than the number of test takers because of repeat test takers.

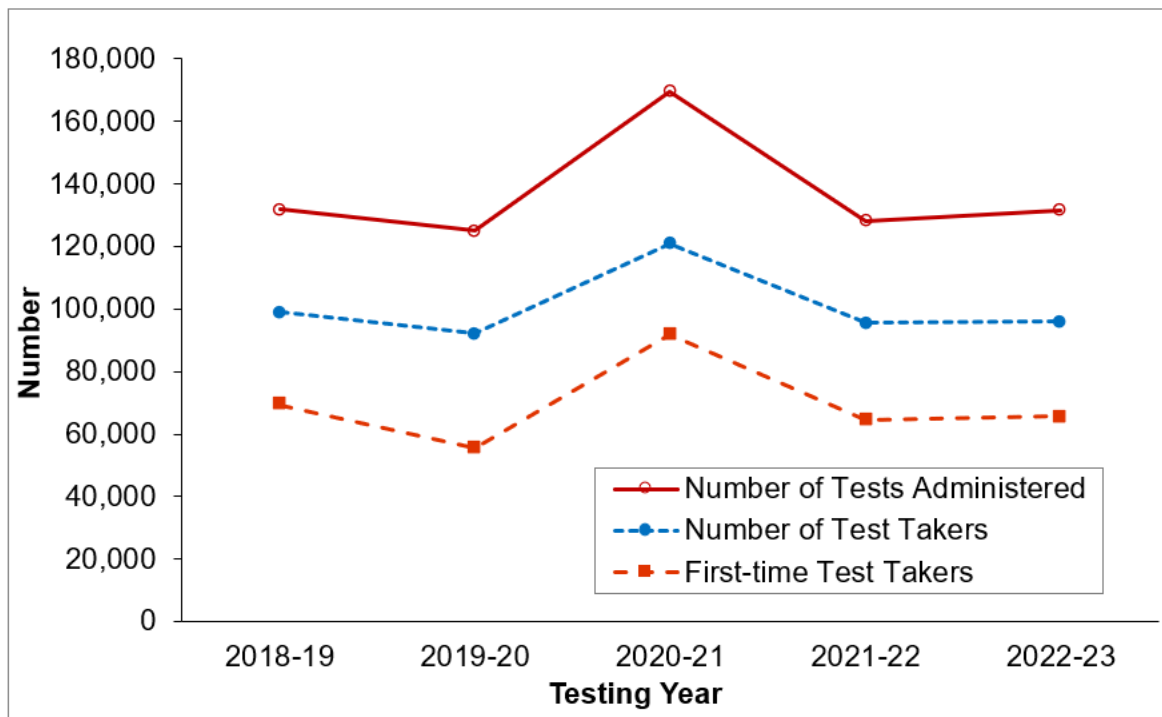


FIGURE 1B. This line graph plots the number of tests administered, the number of test takers, and the number of first-time test takers by testing year from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The 2019-2020 testing year had the lowest numbers for each category and the 2020-2021 testing year had the highest. The numbers of tests administered were as follows: 131,785 in 2018-2019; 125,057 in 2019-2020; 169,398 in 2020-2021; 128,238 in 2021-2022; and 131,594 in 2022-2023. The numbers of test takers were as follows: 99,058 in 2018-2019; 92,048 in 2019-2020; 120,925 in 2020-2021; 95,521 in 2021-2022; and 96,036 in 2022-2023. The numbers of first-time test takers were as follows: 69,396 in 2018-2019; 55,652 in 2019-2020; 91,999 in 2020-2021; 64,640 in 2021-2022; and 65,871 in 2022-2023.

TABLE 1B

*Number of tests administered and number of test takers by testing year*

	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Number of tests administered	131,785	125,057	169,398	128,238	131,594
Number of test takers	99,058	92,048	120,925	95,521	96,036

*Percentages of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers*

Figure 2B shows the percentages of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

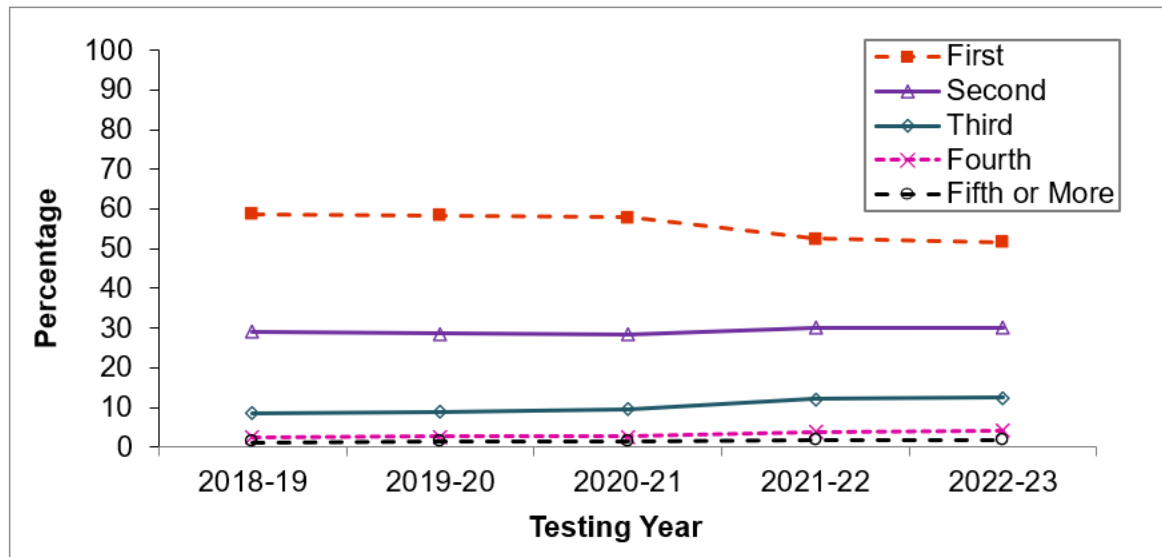


FIGURE 2B. This line graph plots the percentages of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. First-time test-taker percentages were as follows: 58.6% in 2018-2019; 58.4% in 2019-2020; 58% in 2020-2021; 52.5% in 2021-2022; and 51.7% in 2022-2023. Second-time test-taker percentages were as follows: 29.2% in 2018-2019; 28.6% in 2019-2020; 28.5% in 2020-2021; 30.1% in 2021-2022; and 30.2% in 2022-2023. Third-time test-taker percentages were as follows: 8.6% in 2018-2019; 8.9% in 2019-2020; 9.5% in 2020-2021; 12.1% 2021-2022; and 12.5% in 2022-2023. Fourth-time test-taker percentages were as follows: 2.4% 2018-2019; 2.6% in both 2019-2020 and 2020-2021; 3.7% 2021-2022; and 4.1% in 2022-2023. Fifth-time test-taker percentages were as follows: 1.2% in 2018-2019; 1.5% in 2019-2020; 1.4% in 2020-2021; 1.7% in 2021-2022; and 1.6% in 2022-2023.

TABLE 2B

*Percentages of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers by testing year*

	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
First	58.6%	58.4%	58.0%	52.5%	51.7%
Second	29.2%	28.6%	28.5%	30.1%	30.2%
Third	8.6%	8.9%	9.5%	12.1%	12.5%
Fourth	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	3.7%	4.1%
Fifth or more	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%

TABLE 3B

*Number of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers by testing year*

	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
First	69,396	55,652	91,999	64,640	65,871
Second	34,585	27,299	45,244	37,036	38,539
Third	10,245	8,473	15,103	14,905	15,948
Fourth	2,790	2,474	4,144	4,524	5,179
Fifth or more	1,459	1,463	2,177	2,101	1,991

*LSAT Scores of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers*

Figure 3B shows the mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Means for second- and third-time test takers are for their second or third score only, respectively (i.e., repeat test takers' scores are not combined; only their most recent score is included). The means are provided in Table 4B.



FIGURE 3B. This line graph plots the mean LSAT scores of first-, second-, and third-time test takers from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The mean LSAT scores for test takers in these three subgroups remained relatively steady across the 5 testing years. Mean scores were as follows: first-time test takers, 151-152; second-time test takers, 152-154; and third-time test takers, 151-154.

TABLE 4B  
*Mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by testing year*

	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
First	150.68	151.90	152.30	150.97	151.06
Second	152.07	153.06	153.89	152.82	153.22
Third	151.39	152.56	153.74	153.28	153.67

Figure 4B shows the smoothed distribution of LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers in the 2022-2023 testing year.

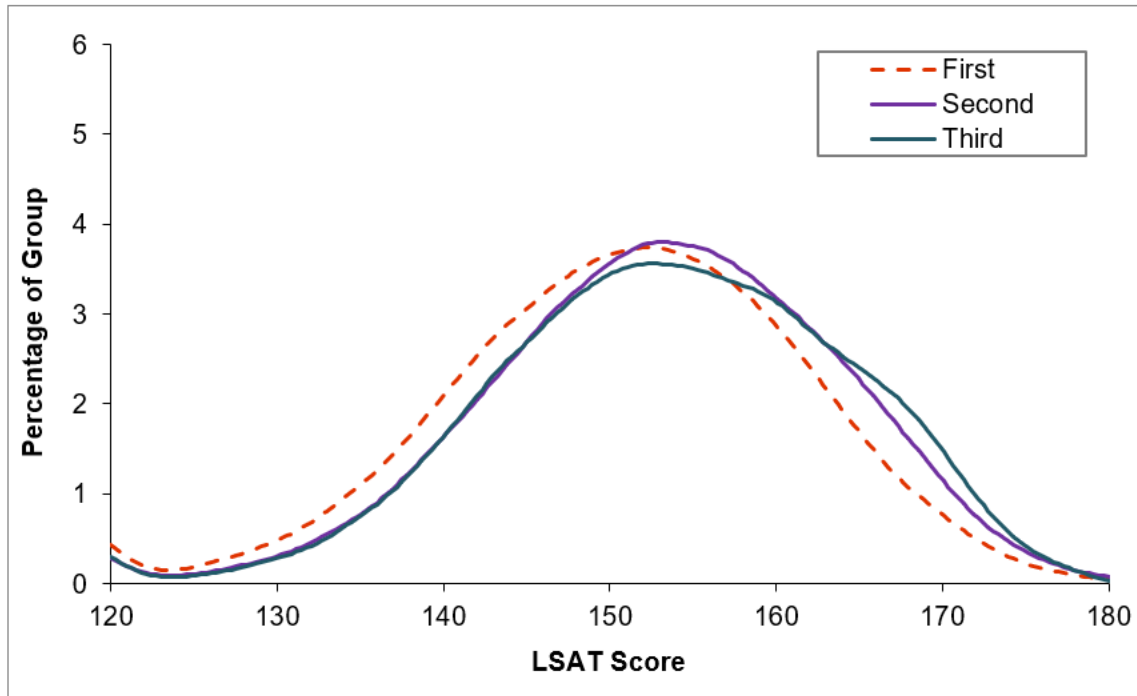


FIGURE 4B. This graph is a smoothed distribution of LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers in the 2022-2023 testing year. First-time test takers generally had lower scores than second-time test takers, who in turn generally had lower scores than third-time test takers.

### *Score Gains of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers*

Figure 5B shows the mean score gains for second- and third-time test takers across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The specific score gains for each testing year are provided in Table 5B (see also Table 2B for the number of first-through fifth-or-more-time test takers by testing year).

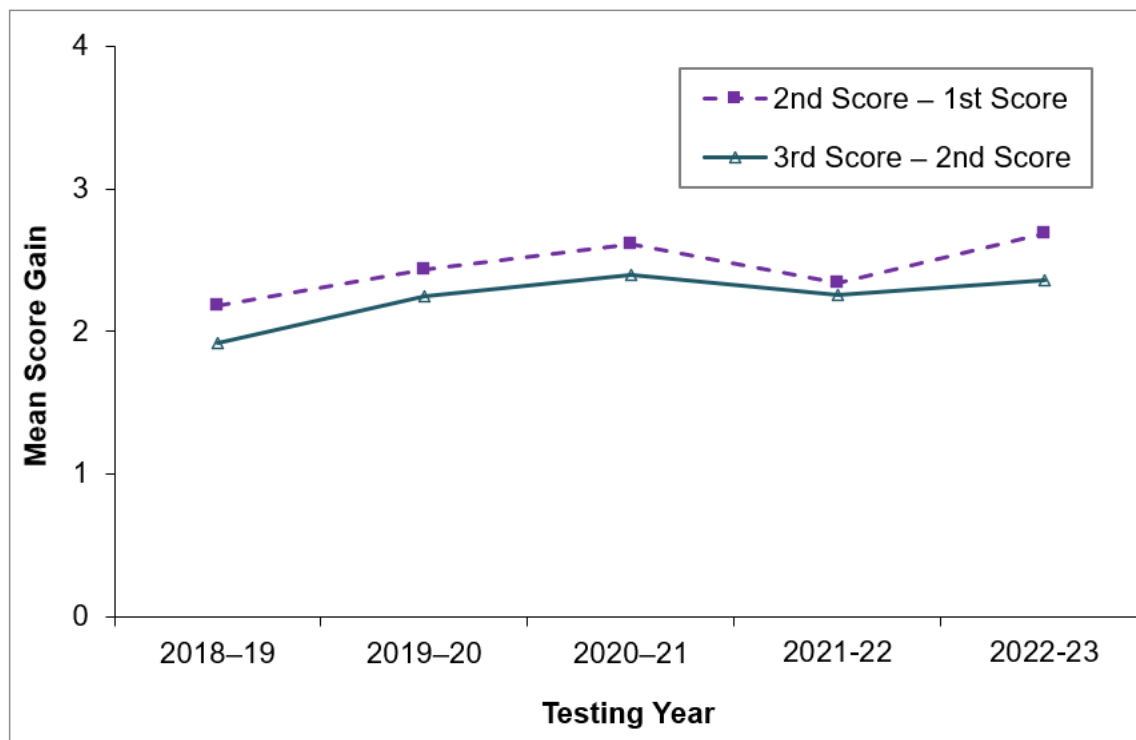


FIGURE 5B. This line graph plots the mean LSAT score gains from first attempt to second attempt and from second attempt to third attempt from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Mean LSAT score gains for these two subgroups remained relatively steady across the 5 testing years. Mean LSAT score gains were higher for second-time test takers (2.18 to 2.69 points) than for third-time test takers (1.92 to 2.4 points).

TABLE 5B

*Mean score gains for second- and third-time test takers by testing year*

	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
2nd score – 1st score	2.18	2.43	2.61	2.34	2.69
3rd score – 2nd score	1.92	2.25	2.40	2.26	2.36

Figures 6B and 7B show the score-gain distributions for second- and third-time test takers, respectively, across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. (Note: Negative score gains result when test takers' LSAT scores decrease after they repeat the test.)

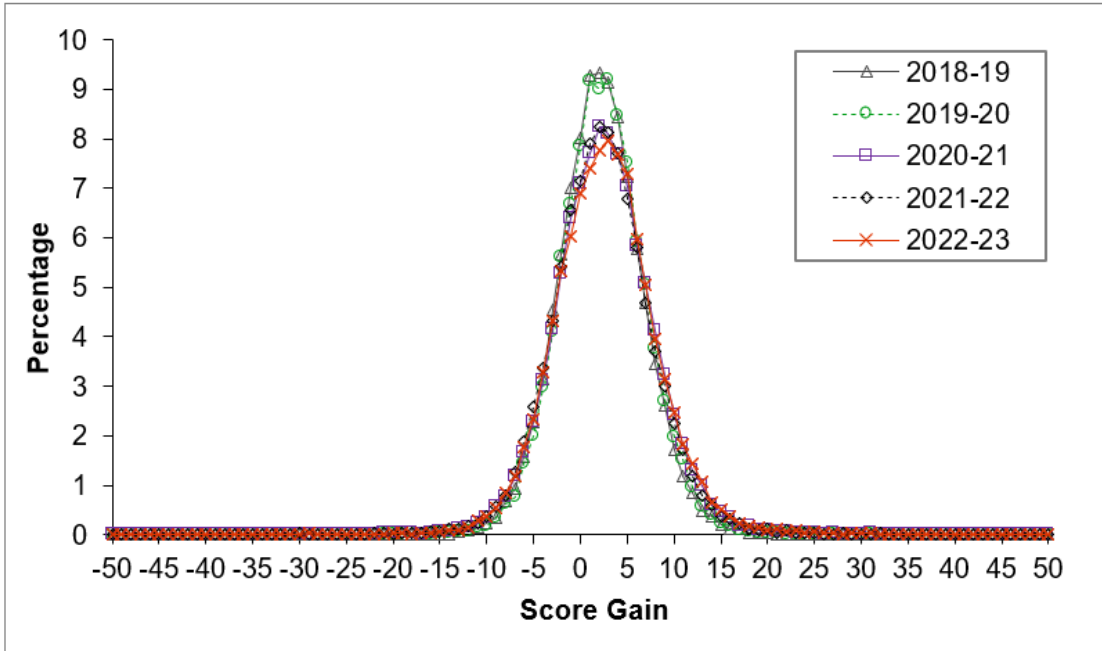


FIGURE 6B. This graph shows the smoothed LSAT score-gain distributions for second-time test takers from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. (Note: Negative score gains result when test takers' scores decrease after they repeat the test.) The smoothed score-gain distributions are similar across all 5 testing years and show that the majority of score gains range from -10 to 15.

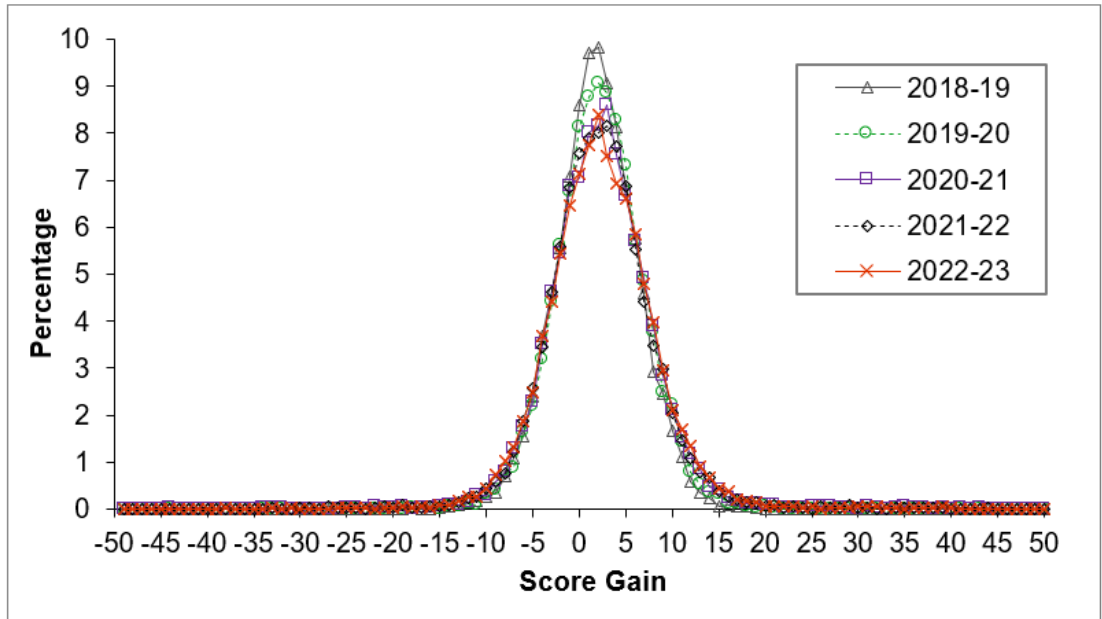


FIGURE 7B. This graph shows the smoothed LSAT score-gain distributions for third-time test takers from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. (Note: Negative score gains result when test takers' scores decrease after they repeat the test.) The smoothed score-gain distributions are similar across all 5 testing years and show that the majority of score gains range from -10 to 15.

### *Trends Within Testing Years and Testing-Year Quarters*

The next set of results subdivides each testing year into four quarters, each containing three months. Q1 is July, August, and September, Q2 is October, November, and December, Q3 is January, February, and March, and Q4 is April, May, and June.

**Percentages of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Quarter.** Figure 8B shows the percentages of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers by testing year quarter from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The tables that follow show the breakdowns of percentages (Table 6B) and number (Table 7B) of first-time and repeat test takers by testing year and quarter.



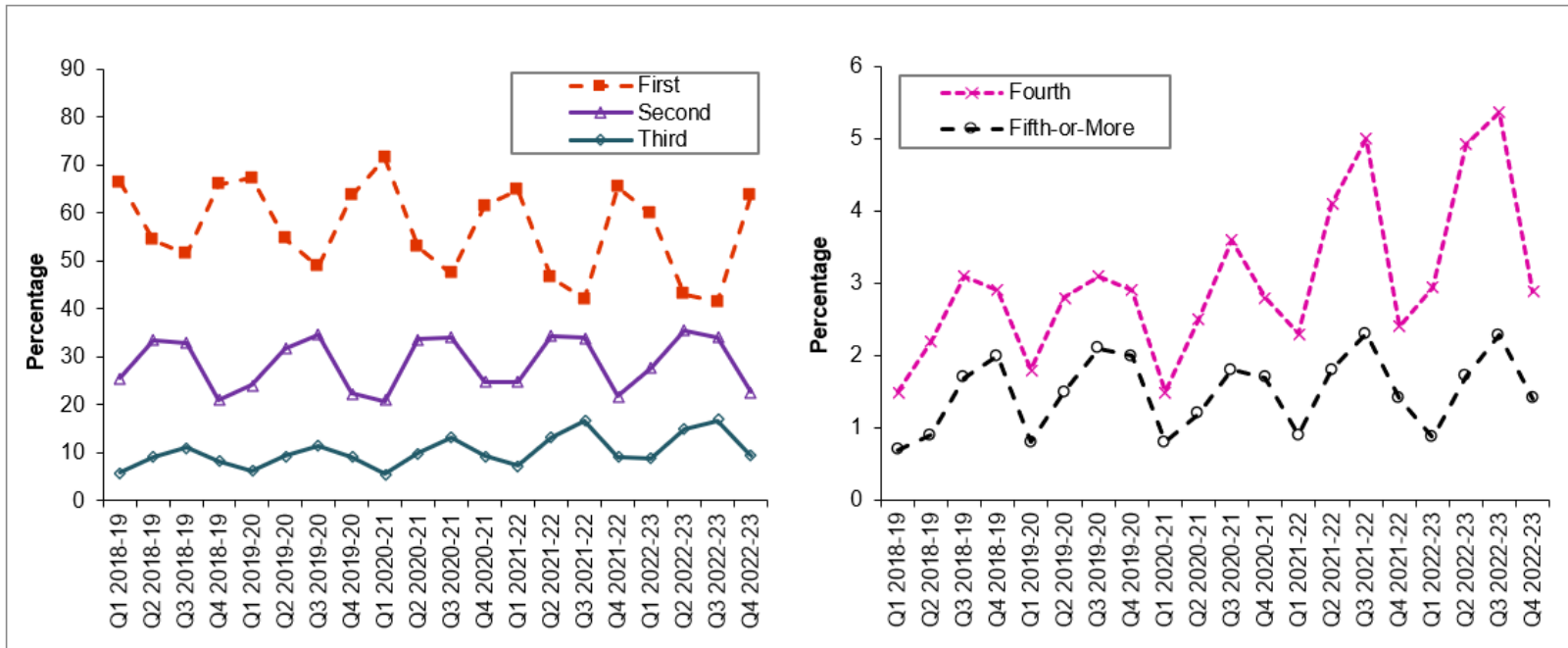


FIGURE 8B. This line graph plots the percentages of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers by quarter across the 5 testing years from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Q1 is from July through September, Q2 is from October through December, Q3 is from January through March, and Q4 is from April through June. Percentages were as follows for Q1: first-time test takers, 60-71%; second-time test takers, 21-28%; third-time test takers, 6-9%; fourth-time test takers, 2-3%, and fifth-or-more-time test takers, around 1%. Percentages were as follows for Q2: first-time test takers, 43-55%; second-time test takers, 32-36%; third-time test takers, 9-15%; fourth-time test takers, 2-5%; and fifth-or-more-time test takers, 1-2%. Percentages were as follows for Q3: first-time test takers, 42-51%; second-time test takers, 33-35%; third-time test takers, 11-17%, fourth-time test takers, 3-5%; and fifth-or-more-time test takers, around 2%. Percentages were as follows for Q4: first-time test takers, 62-66%; second-time test takers, 21-25%, third-time test takers, 8-10%; fourth-time test takers, 2-3%; and fifth-or-more-time test takers, 1-2%.

TABLE 6B

*Percentages of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers by testing-year quarters*

Quarter	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth or More
<b>2018-2019</b>					
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	66.4%	25.5%	5.9%	1.5%	0.7%
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	54.4%	33.3%	9.2%	2.2%	0.9%
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	51.4%	32.8%	11.0%	3.1%	1.7%
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	66.0%	20.9%	8.3%	2.9%	2.0%
<b>2019-2020</b>					
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	67.2%	24.0%	6.2%	1.8%	0.8%
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	54.6%	31.7%	9.3%	2.8%	1.5%
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	48.7%	34.7%	11.5%	3.1%	2.1%
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	63.6%	22.4%	9.1%	2.9%	2.0%
<b>2020-2021</b>					
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	71.4%	20.8%	5.5%	1.5%	0.8%
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	52.7%	33.6%	9.9%	2.5%	1.2%
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	47.4%	34.1%	13.1%	3.6%	1.8%
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	61.5%	24.6%	9.4%	2.8%	1.7%
<b>2021-2022</b>					
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	64.8%	24.8%	7.2%	2.3%	0.9%
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	46.6%	34.4%	13.1%	4.1%	1.8%
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	42.1%	34.0%	16.6%	5.0%	2.3%
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	65.3%	21.8%	9.0%	2.4%	1.4%
<b>2022-2023</b>					
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	59.8%	27.7%	8.7%	2.9%	0.9%
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	43.0%	35.5%	14.9%	4.9%	1.7%
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	41.6%	34.0%	16.7%	5.4%	2.3%
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	63.7%	22.6%	9.5%	2.9%	1.4%

TABLE 7B

*Number of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers by testing-year quarters*

Quarter	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth or More
<b>2018-2019</b>					
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	24,126	9,250	2,145	545	260
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	16,919	10,356	2,872	683	292
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	18,704	11,929	4,022	1,140	614
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	9,647	3,050	1,206	422	293
<b>2019-2020</b>					
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	18,535	6,603	1,722	484	225
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	16,319	9,467	2,784	844	457
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	10,809	7,703	2,544	694	464
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	9,989	3,526	1,423	452	317
<b>2020-2021</b>					
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	26,509	7,707	2,045	546	314
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	23,800	15,197	4,473	1,136	557
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	17,768	12,782	4,927	1,369	662
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	23,922	9,558	3,658	1,093	644
<b>2021-2022</b>					
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	15,759	6,031	1,747	562	217
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	20,364	15,036	5,714	1,797	795
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	13,682	11,027	5,389	1,614	762
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	14,835	4,942	2,055	551	327
<b>2022-2023</b>					
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	18,473	8,567	2,688	910	270
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	16,595	13,677	5,731	1,901	663
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	11,582	9,483	4,663	1,495	636
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	19,221	6,812	2,866	873	422

**Mean LSAT Scores of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Quarter.** Figure 9B shows the mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by testing-year quarter across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The score means are also provided in Table 8B (see Table 7B for the number of test takers who contributed to each mean).

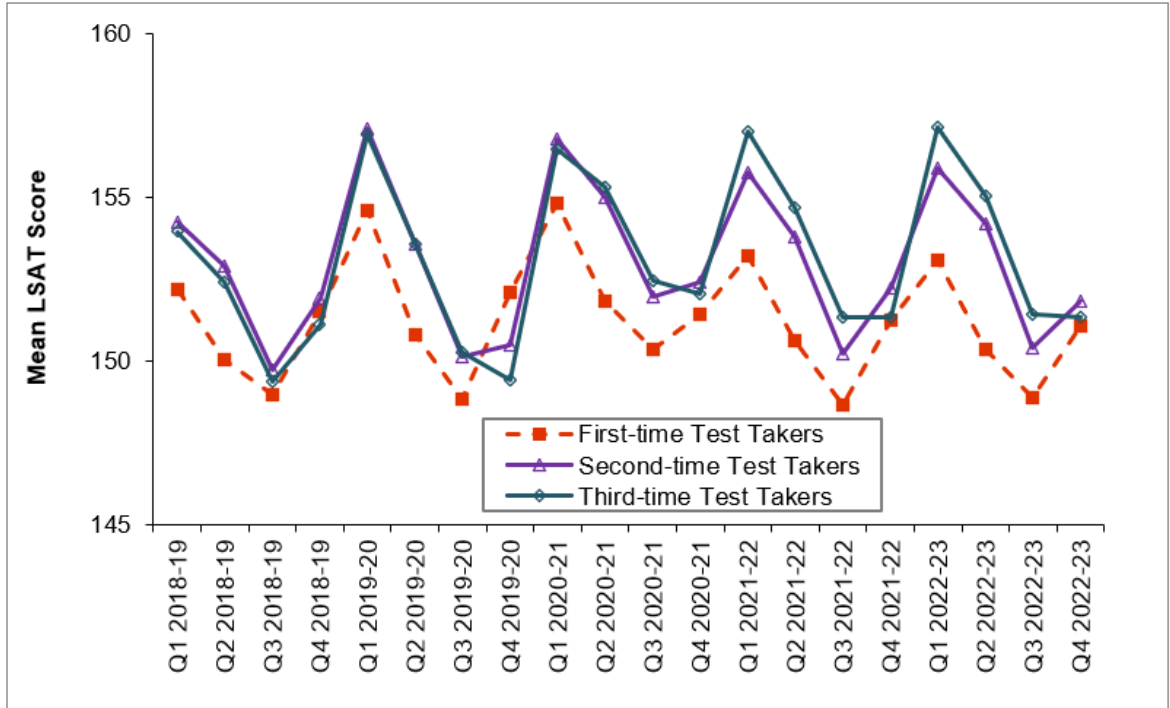


FIGURE 9B. This line graph plots the average LSAT scores of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by quarter from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Q1 is from July through September, Q2 is from October through December, Q3 is from January through March, and Q4 is from April through June. Average LSAT scores for Q1 were as follows: first-time test takers, 152-155; and both second- and third-time test takers, 154-157. Average LSAT scores for Q2 were as follows: first-time test takers, 150-152; second-time test takers, 153-155; and third-time test takers, 152-155. Average LSAT scores for Q3 were as follows: first-time test takers, 149-150; second-time test takers, 150-152; and third-time test takers, 149-152. Average LSAT scores for Q4 were as follows: first- and second-time test takers, 151-152; and third-time test takers, 149-152.

TABLE 8B  
*Mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by testing-year quarters*

Administration	First	Second	Third
<b>2018-2019</b>			
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	152.16	154.24	153.94
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	150.02	152.88	152.42
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	148.96	149.72	149.38
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	151.50	151.90	151.10
<b>2019-2020</b>			
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	154.58	157.10	156.91
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	150.79	153.58	153.58
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	148.81	150.14	150.25
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	152.08	150.50	149.41
<b>2020-2021</b>			
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	154.83	156.78	156.47
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	151.84	154.98	155.30
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	150.34	151.95	152.45
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	151.42	152.41	152.06
<b>2021-2022</b>			
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	153.20	155.75	156.99
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	150.60	153.77	154.68
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	148.64	150.21	151.35
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	151.26	152.20	151.33
<b>2022-2023</b>			
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	153.08	155.90	157.12
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	150.35	154.18	155.03
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	148.86	150.41	151.44
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	151.06	151.81	151.35

**Score Gains of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Quarter.** Figure 10B shows mean LSAT score gains for second- and third-time test takers by quarter across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The specific score gains for each quarter are provided in Table 9B, along with the number of test takers who contributed to each mean score gain (see Table 7B).



FIGURE 10B. This line graph plots the average LSAT score gains from first attempt to second attempt and from second attempt to third attempt from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Results are grouped by quarter. Q1 is from July through September, Q2 is from October through December, Q3 is from January through March, and Q4 is from April through June. Score gains tended to be higher for second-time test takers than for third-time test takers. Average LSAT score gains for second-time test takers were as follows: Q1, 1.67-3.4 points; Q2, 2.04-2.76 points; Q3, 1.91-2.51 points; and Q4, 2.64-2.86 points. Average LSAT score gains for third-time test takers were as follows: Q1, 1.38-3.28 points; Q2, 1.76-2.51 points; Q3, 1.7-2.19 points; and Q4, 2.19-2.6 points.

TABLE 9B

*Mean score gains for second- and third-time test takers by testing-year quarters*

Administration	2 <sup>nd</sup> Score – 1 <sup>st</sup> Score	3 <sup>rd</sup> Score – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Score
<b>2018-2019</b>		
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	1.67	1.38
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	2.59	2.51
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	2.09	1.70
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	2.64	2.19
<b>2019-2020</b>		
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	3.40	3.28
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	2.04	1.76
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	1.91	1.90
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	2.77	2.60
<b>2020-2021</b>		
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	3.19	2.86
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	2.28	2.30
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	2.51	2.15
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	2.80	2.60
<b>2021-2022</b>		
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	2.33	2.16
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	2.32	2.25
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	2.17	2.19
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	2.80	2.54
<b>2022-2023</b>		
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	2.89	2.61
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	2.76	2.42
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	2.29	2.02
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	2.86	2.58

Figures 11B and 12B show the smoothed LSAT score-gain distributions for second- and third-time test takers by quarter, respectively, in the 2022-2023 testing year. Recall that negative score gains result when test takers' scores decrease after they repeat the test.

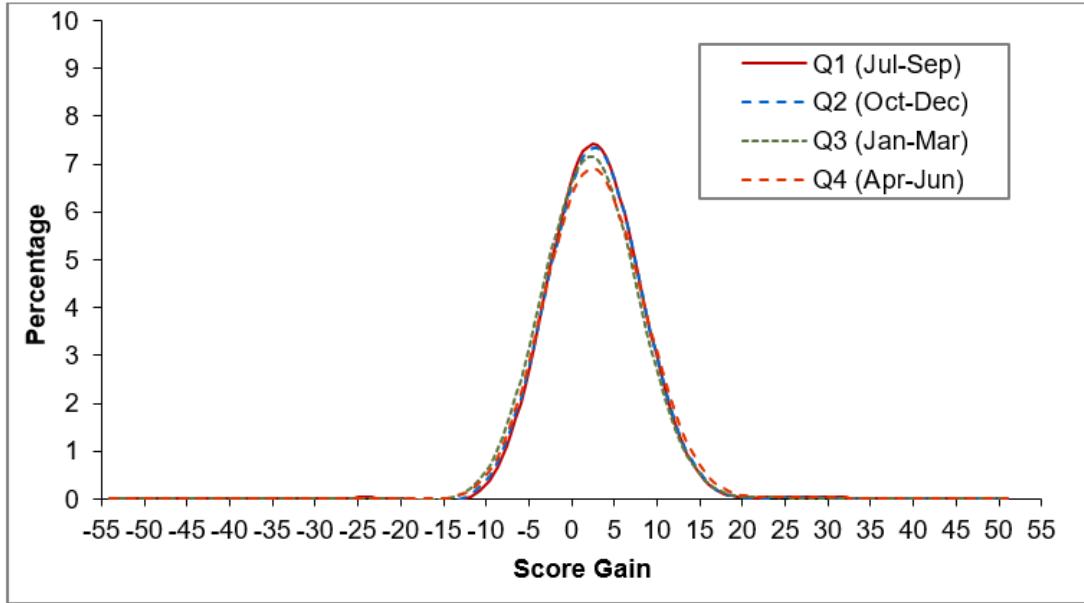


FIGURE11B. This graph shows the smoothed LSAT score-gain distributions for second-time test takers by testing-year quarters in the 2022-2023 testing year. (Note: Negative score gains result when test takers' scores decrease after they repeat the test.) The smoothed score-gain distributions are similar for all four quarters and show that the majority of score gains range from -10 to 15.

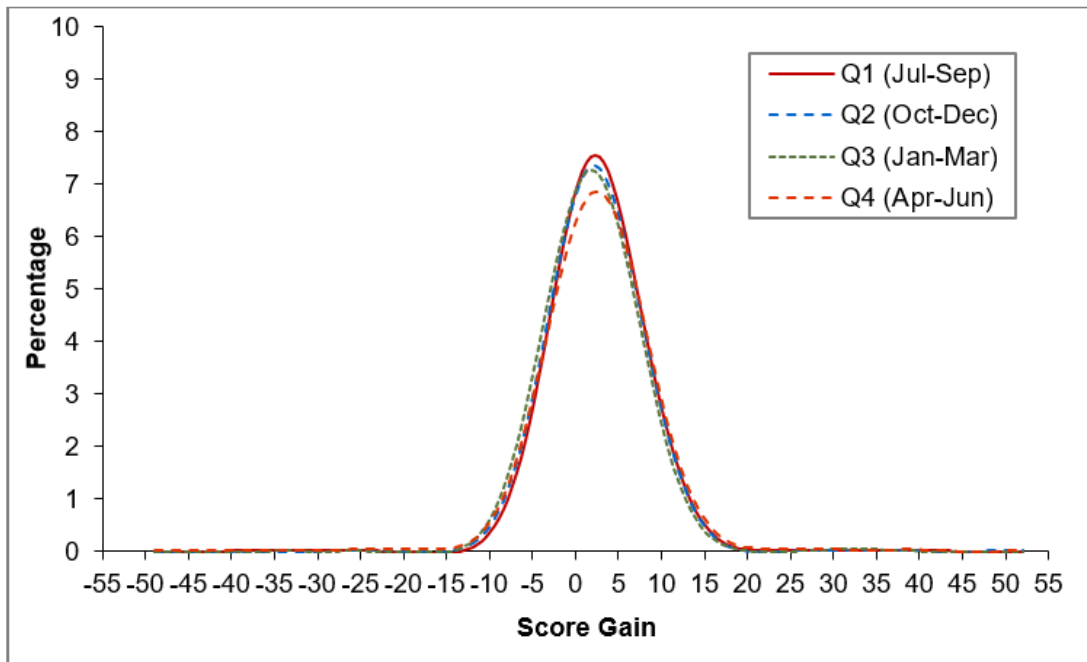


FIGURE12B. This graph shows the smoothed LSAT score-gain distributions for third-time test takers by testing-year quarters in the 2022-2023 testing year. (Note: Negative score gains result when test takers' scores decrease after they repeat the test.) The smoothed score-gain distributions are similar for all four quarters and show that the majority of score gains range from -10 to 15.



## Gender Comparisons

The next set of repeater results compares percentages of first-time and repeat test takers, average LSAT scores, and average score gains for test takers identifying as women, test takers identifying as men, test takers identifying as gender diverse, and test takers who did not respond to the gender question. The numbers used in these results are included in Tables 10B through 12B.

TABLE 10B  
Number and percentages of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by gender subgroup and testing year

Gender	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<b>Men</b>										
First	29,444	42.4	23,414	42.1	36,864	40.1	25,406	39.3	25,560	38.8
Second	13,880	40.1	10,835	39.7	17,425	38.5	13,958	37.7	14,328	37.2
Third	4,147	40.5	3,299	38.9	5,785	38.3	5,656	37.9	5,918	37.1
<b>Women</b>										
First	38,115	54.9	30,835	55.4	52,588	57.2	37,131	57.4	37,763	57.3
Second	19,959	57.7	15,904	58.3	26,918	59.5	22,058	59.6	23,046	59.8
Third	5,844	57.0	5,006	59.1	9,023	59.7	8,894	59.7	9,680	60.7
<b>Gender Diverse</b>										
First	—	—	86	0.2	1,030	1.1	901	1.4	1,101	1.7
Second	—	—	22	0.1	336	0.7	424	1.1	510	1.3
Third	—	—	12	0.1	101	0.7	126	0.8	144	0.9
<b>No Response</b>										
First	1,837	2.6	1,317	2.4	1,517	1.6	1,202	1.9	1,447	2.2
Second	746	2.2	538	2.0	565	1.2	596	1.6	655	1.7
Third	254	2.5	156	1.8	194	1.3	229	1.5	206	1.3

TABLE 11B

*Mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by gender subgroup and testing year*

Gender	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>Men</b>					
First	151.91	153.31	153.62	152.46	152.66
Second	153.38	154.43	155.18	154.25	154.85
Third	153.14	154.32	155.28	154.73	155.33
<b>Women</b>					
First	149.62	150.72	151.27	149.78	149.78
Second	151.06	152.02	152.97	151.80	152.06
Third	150.06	151.28	152.67	152.22	152.56
<b>Gender Diverse</b>					
First	—	153.67	155.66	154.66	155.05
Second	—	151.41	157.22	156.62	157.24
Third	—	155.42	158.67	158.45	158.10
<b>No Response</b>					
First	153.05	154.30	153.70	153.42	153.18
Second	154.65	156.25	156.02	154.79	154.96
Third	153.61	155.94	155.60	156.01	155.36

TABLE 12B

*Mean score gains for second-time test takers by gender subgroup and testing year*

Gender	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Men	2.29	2.56	2.72	2.48	2.79
Women	2.09	2.32	2.53	2.25	2.61
Gender Diverse	—	2.14	2.58	2.72	3.36
No Response	2.51	2.88	2.89	2.18	3.00

**Percentages of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Gender Subgroup.** Figure 13B shows the percentages of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by gender subgroup across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

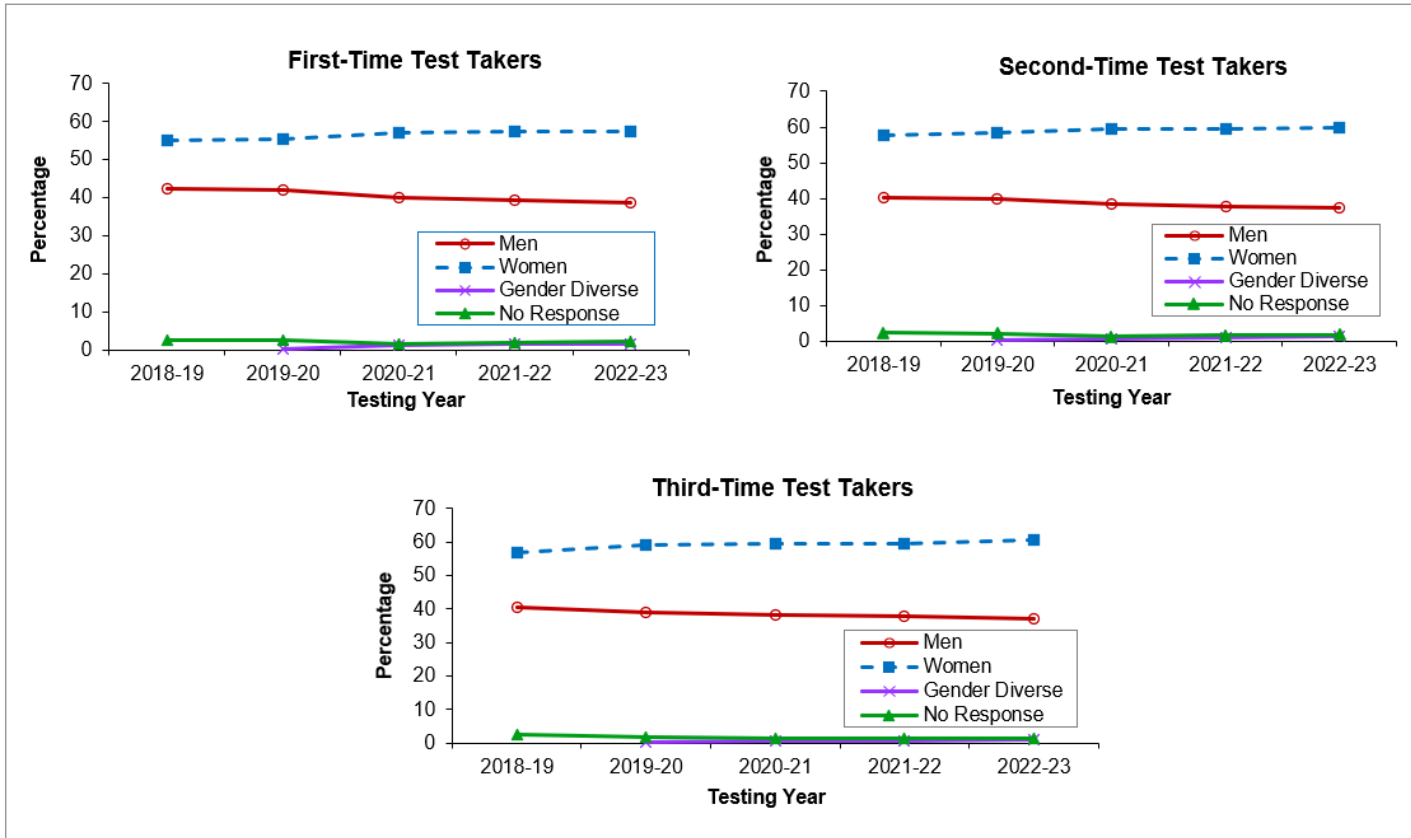


FIGURE 13B. These line graphs plot the percentages of first-, second-, and third-time test takers for the four gender subgroups from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The Gender Diverse category was first introduced in the 2019-2020 testing year. For first-time test takers, the percentage ranges were as follows: test takers identifying as women, 55-57%; test takers identifying as men, 39-42%; test takers identifying as gender diverse, 0-2%; and test takers who did not respond to the gender question, 2-3%. For second-time test takers, the percentage ranges were as follows: test takers identifying as women, 58-60%; test takers identifying as men, 37-40%; test takers identifying as gender diverse, around 1%; and test takers who did not respond to the gender question, 1-2%. For third-time test takers, the percentage ranges were as follows: test takers identifying as women, 57-61%; test takers identifying as men, 37-41%; test takers identifying as gender diverse, around 1%, and test takers who did not respond to the gender question, 1-3%.

### LSAT Scores of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Gender Subgroup.

Figure 14B shows the mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by gender subgroup and testing year across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

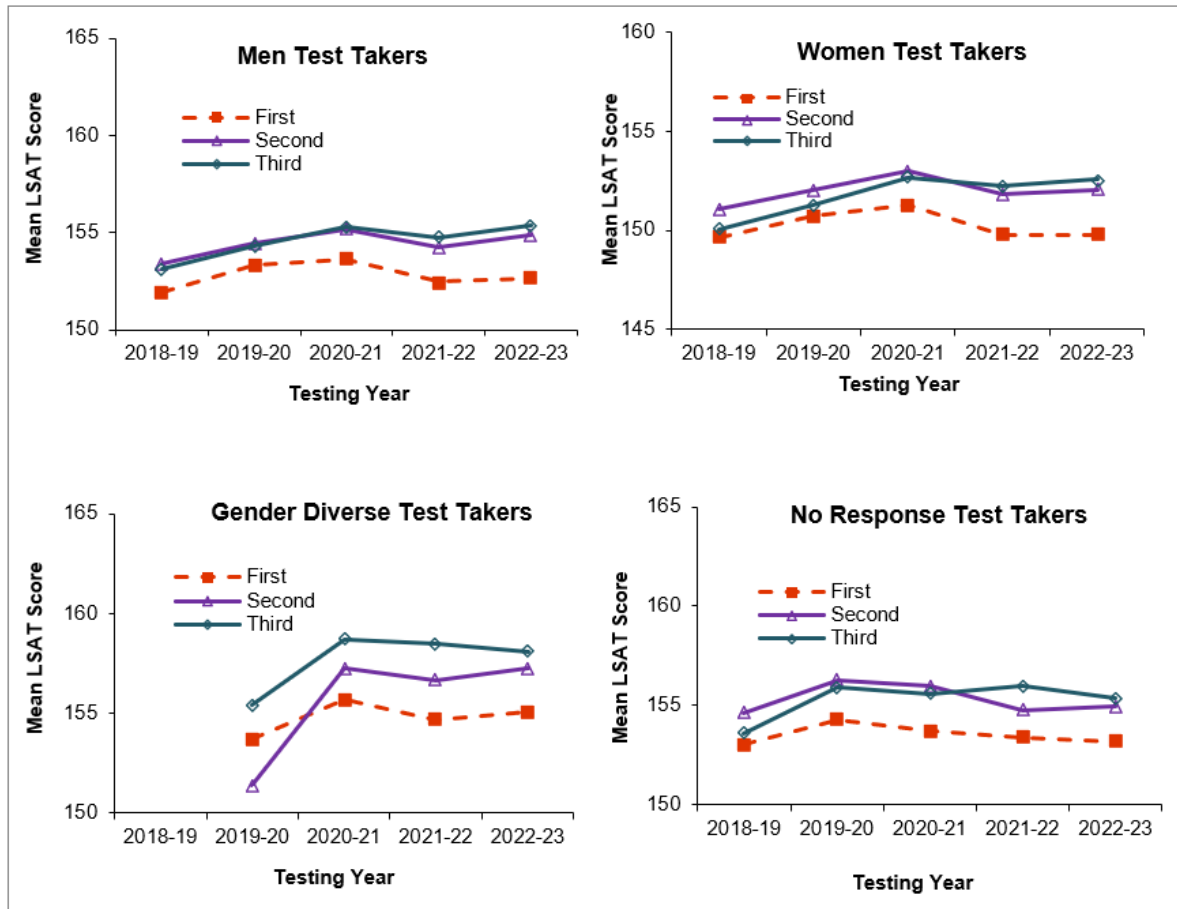


FIGURE 14B. These line graphs plot average LSAT scores of first-, second-, and third-time test takers for the four gender subgroups from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The Gender Diverse category was first introduced in the 2019-2020 testing year. For test takers identifying as women, mean score ranges were as follows: first-time test takers, 150-151; second-time test takers, 151-153; and third-time test takers, 150-153. For test takers identifying as men, mean score ranges were as follows: first-time test takers, 152-154; second-time test takers, 153-155; and third-time test takers, 153-155. For test takers identifying as gender diverse, mean score ranges were as follows: first-time test takers, 154-156; second-time test takers, 151-157; and third-time test takers, 155-159. For test takers who did not respond to the gender question, mean score ranges were as follows: first-time test takers, 153-154; second-time test takers, 155-156; and third-time test takers, 154-156.

**Score Gains of Repeat Test Takers by Gender Subgroup.** Figure 15B shows average score gains for all four gender subgroups across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

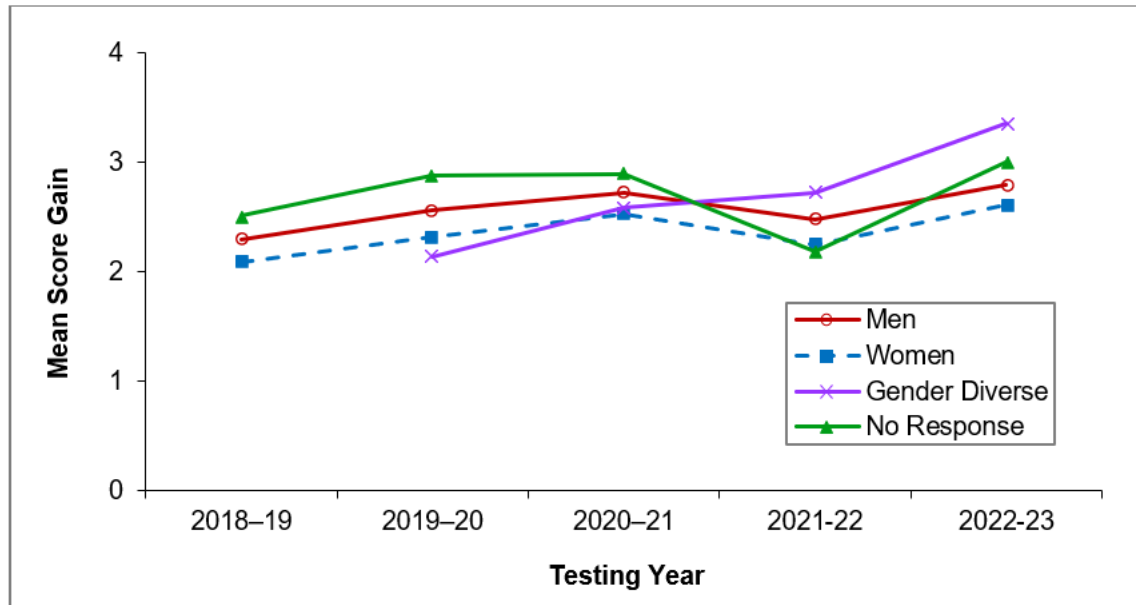


FIGURE 15B. This line graph plots the average LSAT scores gains from first attempt to second attempt for the four gender subgroups from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The Gender Diverse category was first introduced in the 2019-2020 testing year. Mean score gain ranges from first attempt to second attempt were as follows: test takers identifying as women, 2.09-2.61 points; test takers identifying as men, 2.29-2.79 points; test takers identifying as gender diverse, 2.14-3.36 points; and test takers who did not respond to the gender question, 2.18-3 points.

### *Comparisons by Racial and Ethnic Subgroup*

The last set of results compares percentages of first-time and repeat test takers, average LSAT scores, and average score gains for test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup. The numbers used in these results are included in Tables 13B through 16B. Results for the three smallest racial and ethnic subgroups (Native American/Alaskan Native, Canadian Indigenous, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander) are provided only in the tables.

**Percentages of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Racial and Ethnic Subgroup.** Figure 16B shows the percentages of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

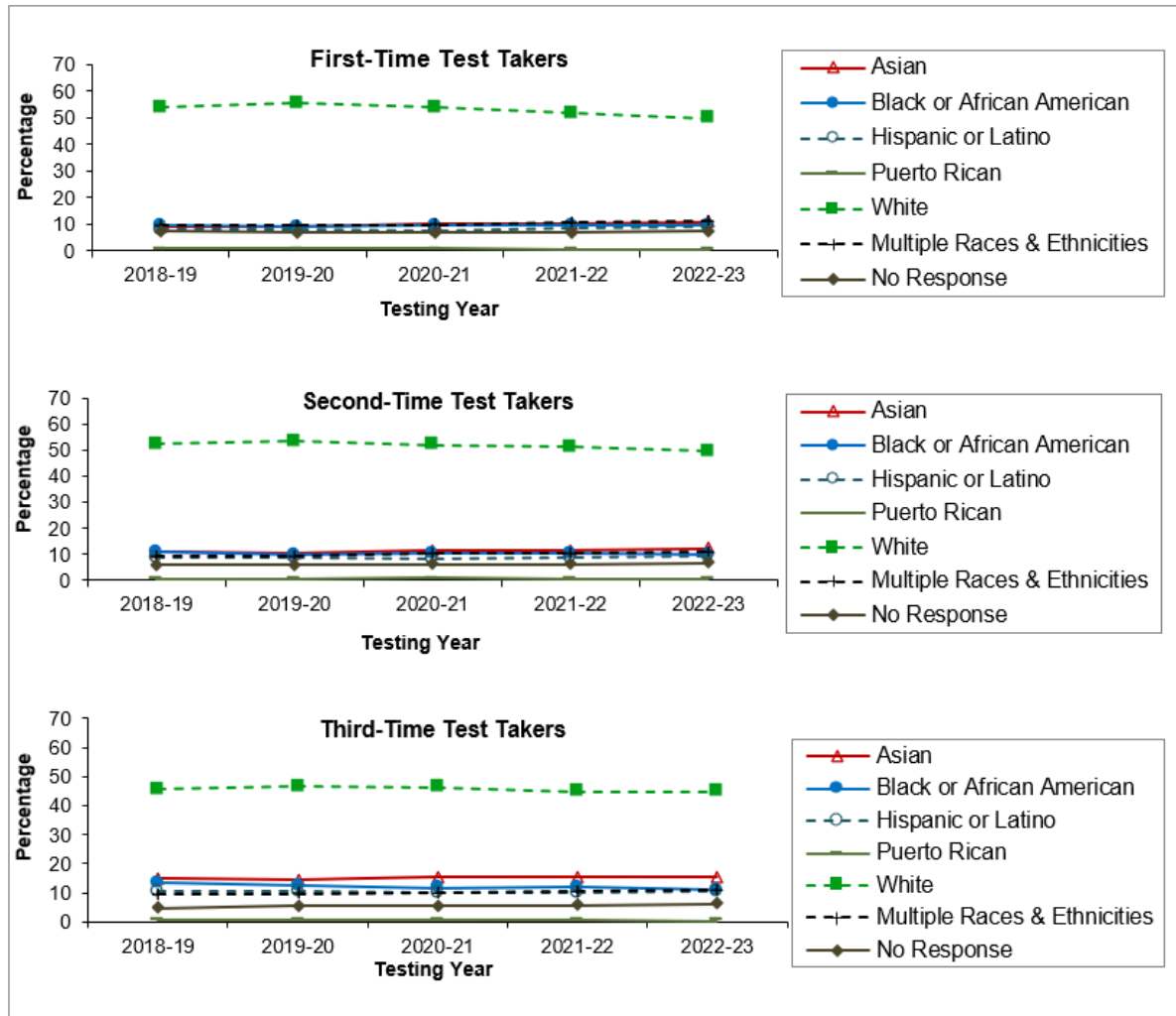


FIGURE 16B. These line graphs plot the percentages of first-, second-, and third-time test takers for select race and ethnicity subgroups from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Percentages of first-time test takers were as follows: Asian test takers, 9-11%; Black/African American test takers, 9-10%; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 8-9%; Puerto Rican test takers, steady at around 1%; White test takers, 50-56%; Multiple Races & Ethnicities test takers, 10-11%; and test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 7-8%. Percentages of second-time test takers were as follows: Asian test takers, 11-12%, Black/African American test takers, 10-11%; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 8-10%; Puerto Rican test takers, steady at around 1%; White test takers, 50-54%; Multiple Races & Ethnicities test takers, 10-11%; and test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 6-7%. Percentages of third-time test takers were as follows: Asian test takers, 15-16%; Black/African American test takers, 11-14%; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 10-11%, Puerto Rican test takers, steady at around 1%; White test takers, 45-47%, Multiple Races & Ethnicities test takers, 9-11%; and test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 5-6%.

**LSAT Scores of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Racial and Ethnic Subgroup.** Figure 17B shows the mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup and by testing year.

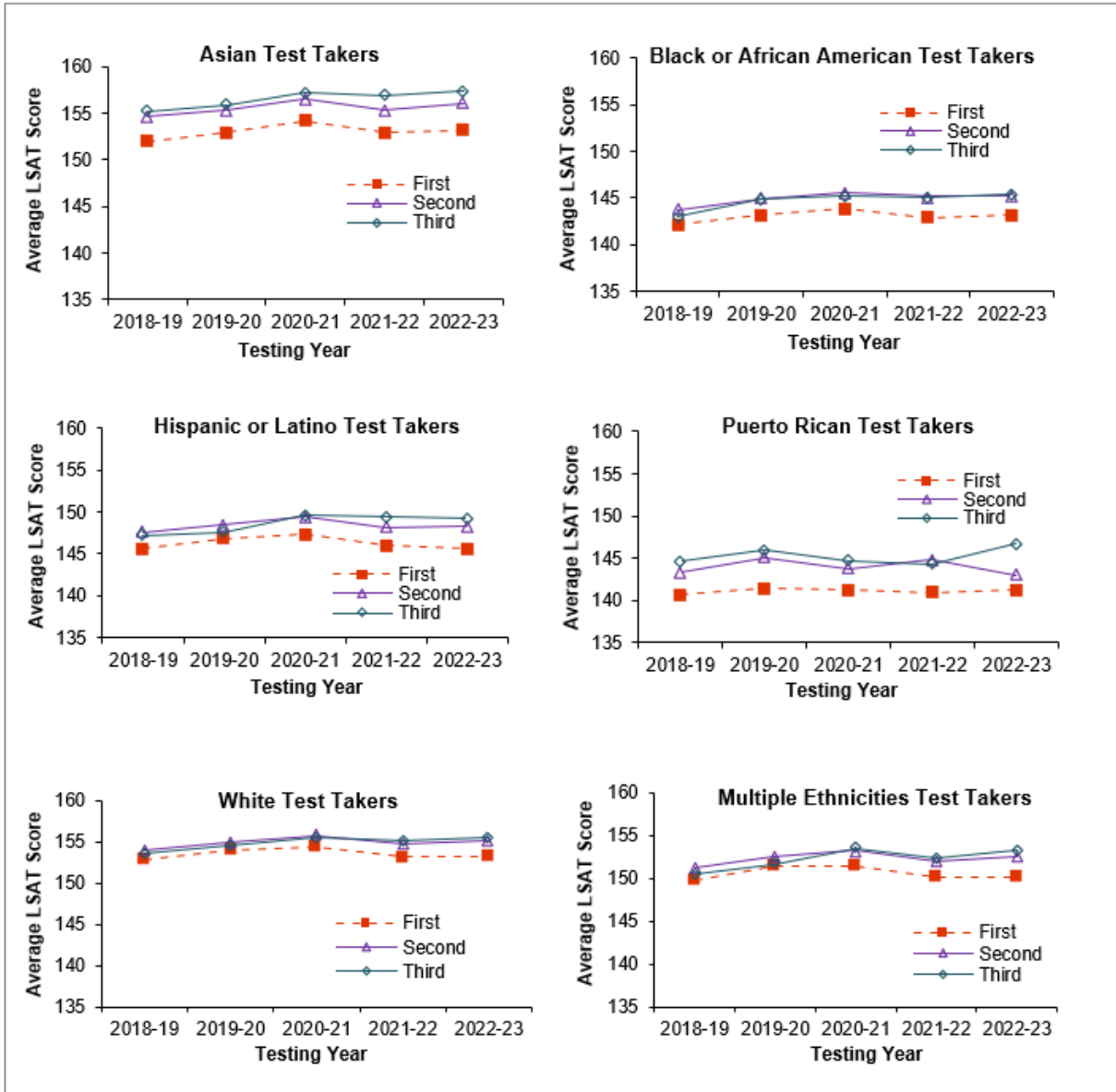


FIGURE 17B. These line graphs plot the average LSAT scores of first-, second-, and third-time test takers for select race and ethnicity subgroups from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Average scores for first-time test takers were as follows: Asian test takers, 152-154; Black/African American test takers, 142-144; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 146-147; Puerto Rican test takers, 141-142; White test takers, 153-154; Multiple Races & Ethnicities test takers, 150-151; and test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 153-154. Average scores for second-time test takers were as follows: Asian test takers, 155-156; Black/African American test takers, 144-146; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 148-149; Puerto Rican test takers, 143-145; White test takers, 154-156; Multiple Races & Ethnicities test takers, 151-153; and test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 155-156. Average scores for third-time test takers were as follows: Asian test takers, 155-157; Black/African American test takers, 143-145; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 147-150; Puerto Rican test takers, 144-147; White test takers, 154-156; Multiple Races & Ethnicities test takers, 151-154; and test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 155-156.

**Score Gains of Repeat Test Takers by Racial and Ethnic Subgroup.** Figure 18B shows the mean score gains for second-time test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup.

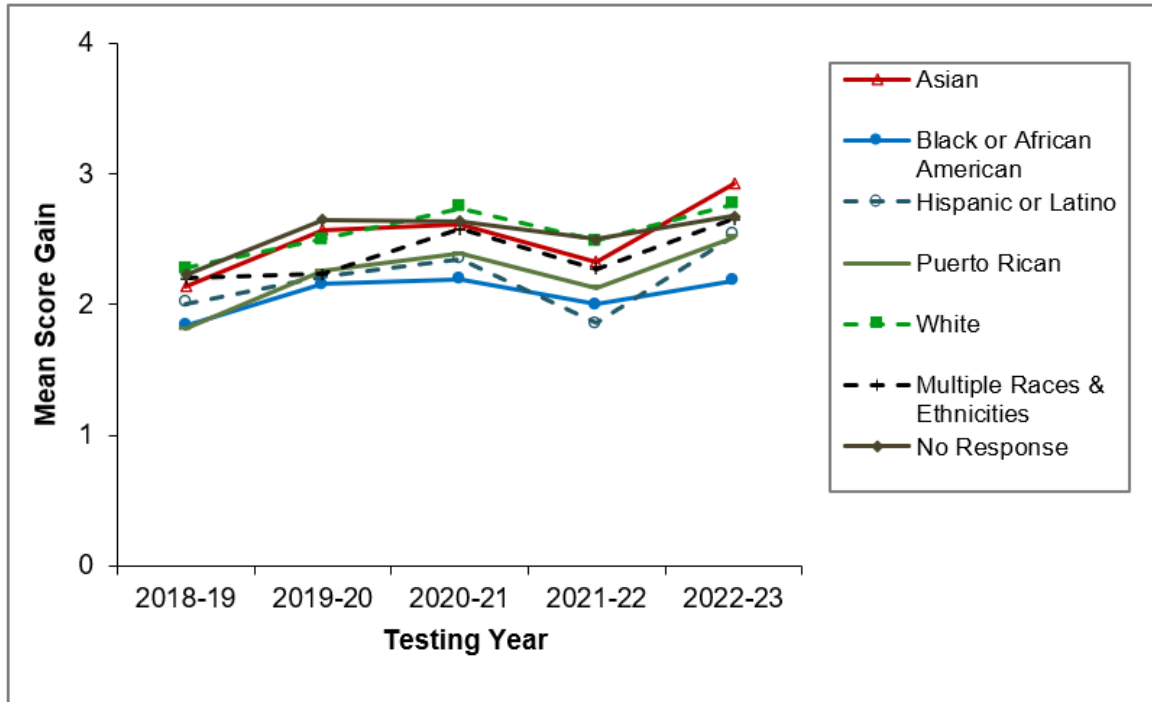


FIGURE 18B. This line graph plots the mean LSAT score gains from first attempt to second attempt for select racial and ethnic subgroups from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Average score gains were as follows: Asian test takers, 2.14-2.93 points; Black/African American test takers, 1.84-2.19 points; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 1.86-2.53 points; Puerto Rican test takers, 1.82-2.52 points; White test takers, 2.28-2.77 points; Multiple Races & Ethnicities test takers, 2.20-2.66 points; and test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 2.23-2.68 points.



TABLE 13B

*Number and percentages of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup and testing year*

Racial & Ethnic Subgroup	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<b>American Indian/Alaska Nat.</b>										
First	248	0.4	183	0.3	297	0.3	226	0.3	244	0.4
Second	113	0.3	81	0.3	128	0.3	120	0.3	141	0.4
Third	25	0.2	31	0.4	32	0.2	51	0.3	56	0.4
<b>Asian</b>										
First	6,421	9.3	5,029	9.0	9,245	10.0	6,645	10.3	7,272	11.0
Second	3,848	11.1	2,907	10.6	5,269	11.6	4,267	11.5	4,746	12.3
Third	1,555	15.2	1,227	14.5	2,365	15.7	2,303	15.5	2,496	15.7
<b>Black/African American</b>										
First	6,796	9.8	5,182	9.3	8,804	9.6	6,364	9.8	6,423	9.8
Second	3,779	10.9	2,753	10.1	4,645	10.3	3,817	10.3	3,778	9.8
Third	1,381	13.5	1,047	12.4	1,756	11.6	1,775	11.9	1,761	11.0
<b>Canadian Indigenous</b>										
First	130	0.2	111	0.2	191	0.2	139	0.2	135	0.2
Second	35	0.1	31	0.1	69	0.2	70	0.2	51	0.1
Third	11	0.1	*	*	9	0.1	18	0.1	10	0.1
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>										
First	5,688	8.2	4,458	8.0	7,063	7.7	5,621	8.7	6,016	9.1
Second	3,121	9.0	2,430	8.9	3,806	8.4	3,331	9.0	3,654	9.5
Third	1,091	10.6	872	10.3	1,493	9.9	1,507	10.1	1,663	10.4
<b>Native Hawaiian/PI</b>										
First	66	0.1	56	0.1	99	0.1	68	0.1	82	0.1
Second	42	0.1	33	0.1	51	0.1	33	0.1	40	0.1
Third	16	0.2	8	0.1	16	0.1	16	0.1	11	0.1
<b>Puerto Rican</b>										
First	726	1.0	585	1.1	1,044	1.1	595	0.9	597	0.9
Second	215	0.6	190	0.7	379	0.8	272	0.7	260	0.7
Third	59	0.6	51	0.6	93	0.6	100	0.7	86	0.5
<b>White</b>										
First	37,483	54.0	30,886	55.5	49,727	54.1	33,566	51.9	32,883	49.9
Second	18,135	52.4	14,630	53.6	23,534	52.0	18,916	51.1	19,089	49.5
Third	4,665	45.5	3,942	46.5	6,995	46.3	6,696	44.9	7,155	44.9

TABLE 13B

Number and percentages of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup and testing year (continued)

Racial & Ethnic Subgroup	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<b>Multiple Races &amp; Ethnicities</b>										
First	6,569	9.5	5,332	9.6	9,094	9.9	6,884	10.6	7,284	11.1
Second	3,275	9.5	2,609	9.6	4,616	10.2	3,897	10.5	4,215	10.9
Third	964	9.4	832	9.8	1,518	10.1	1,572	10.5	1,743	10.9
<b>No Response</b>										
First	5,268	7.6	3,828	6.9	6,434	7.0	4,531	7.0	4,934	7.5
Second	2,021	5.8	1,634	6.0	2,747	6.1	2,313	6.2	2,565	6.7
Third	478	4.7	460	5.4	825	5.5	867	5.8	967	6.1

\* = data for subgroups with less than five test takers is not included.

PI = Pacific Islander.

TABLE 14B

Mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup and testing year

Racial & Ethnic Subgroup	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>American Indian/Alaska Nat.</b>					
First	145.17	146.37	146.78	145.06	145.02
Second	145.98	147.19	150.14	147.25	145.71
Third	145.64	146.42	150.53	148.16	146.75
<b>Asian</b>					
First	152.01	152.90	154.18	152.92	153.17
Second	154.60	155.29	156.49	155.32	156.06
Third	155.16	155.90	157.15	156.95	157.34
<b>Black/African American</b>					
First	142.12	143.16	143.81	142.91	143.28
Second	143.79	144.91	145.51	145.16	145.27
Third	142.98	144.82	145.24	145.15	145.39
<b>Canadian Indigenous</b>					
First	147.85	147.85	148.52	146.92	146.83
Second	147.60	149.19	151.84	148.16	151.51
Third	148.18	*	151.33	150.72	148.50
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>					
First	145.67	146.84	147.36	145.98	145.61
Second	147.64	148.51	149.48	148.18	148.37
Third	147.20	147.63	149.59	149.40	149.17

TABLE 14B

*Mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup and testing year (continued)*

Racial & Ethnic Subgroup	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>Native Hawaiian/PI</b>					
First	147.27	146.75	146.11	143.82	145.09
Second	150.50	149.55	150.51	148.00	148.58
Third	149.69	152.88	152.44	148.38	140.64
<b>Puerto Rican</b>					
First	140.69	141.50	141.27	140.92	141.34
Second	143.39	145.11	143.79	144.77	143.00
Third	144.66	145.92	144.74	144.35	146.79
<b>White</b>					
First	152.83	153.97	154.37	153.11	153.21
Second	154.00	154.85	155.75	154.74	155.11
Third	153.56	154.59	155.51	155.13	155.46
<b>Multiple Races &amp; Ethnicities</b>					
First	149.80	151.40	151.41	150.16	150.14
Second	151.29	152.51	153.20	151.97	152.57
Third	150.54	151.62	153.51	152.40	153.30
<b>No Response</b>					
First	153.14	154.35	154.20	152.84	153.42
Second	154.87	155.81	156.04	154.75	155.12
Third	154.79	156.02	156.20	155.73	155.70

\* = data for subgroups with less than five test takers is not included.

PI = Pacific Islander.

TABLE 15B

*Number of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup and testing year*

Racial & Ethnic Subgroup	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>American Indian/Alaska Nat.</b>					
First	248	183	297	226	244
Second	113	81	128	120	141
Third	25	31	32	51	56
<b>Asian</b>					
First	6,421	5,029	9,245	6,645	7,272
Second	3,848	2,907	5,269	4,267	4,746
Third	1,555	1,227	2,365	2,303	2,496
<b>Black/African American</b>					
First	6,796	5,182	8,804	6,364	6,423
Second	3,779	2,753	4,645	3,817	3,778
Third	1,381	1,047	1,756	1,775	1,761

TABLE 15B

Number of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup and testing year  
(continued)

Racial & Ethnic Subgroup	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>Canadian Indigenous</b>					
First	130	111	191	139	135
Second	35	31	69	70	51
Third	11	*	9	18	10
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>					
First	5,688	4,458	7,063	5,621	6,016
Second	3,121	2,430	3,806	3,331	3,654
Third	1,091	872	1,493	1,507	1,663
<b>Native Hawaiian/PI</b>					
First	66	56	99	68	82
Second	42	33	51	33	40
Third	16	8	16	16	11
<b>Puerto Rican</b>					
First	726	585	1,044	595	597
Second	215	190	379	272	260
Third	59	51	93	100	86
<b>White</b>					
First	37,483	30,886	49,727	33,566	32,883
Second	18,135	14,630	23,534	18,916	19,089
Third	4,665	3,942	6,995	6,696	7,155
<b>Multiple Races &amp; Ethnicities</b>					
First	6,569	5,332	9,094	6,884	7,284
Second	3,275	2,609	4,616	3,897	4,215
Third	964	832	1,518	1,572	1,743
<b>No Response</b>					
First	5,268	3,828	6,434	4,531	4,934
Second	2,021	1,634	2,747	2,313	2,565
Third	478	460	825	867	967

\* = data for subgroups with less than five test takers is not included.

PI = Pacific Islander.

TABLE 16B

*Mean score gains for second-time test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup and testing year*

Racial & Ethnic Subgroup	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
American Indian/Alaska Nat.	1.77	1.35	2.49	2.23	2.69
Asian	2.14	2.57	2.62	2.33	2.93
Black/African American	1.84	2.16	2.19	2.00	2.18
Canadian Indigenous	1.54	3.32	2.68	3.31	3.22
Hispanic/Latino	2.01	2.22	2.35	1.86	2.53
Native Hawaiian/PI	1.98	2.12	2.67	1.30	3.90
Puerto Rican	1.82	2.26	2.39	2.13	2.52
White	2.28	2.50	2.74	2.49	2.77
Multiple Races & Ethnicities	2.20	2.24	2.58	2.27	2.66
No Response	2.23	2.65	2.64	2.50	2.68

PI = Pacific Islander.

### Part 3: Disability Trends

#### Methods

Accommodated and non-accommodated test takers from the 2018-2019 through 2022-2023 testing years are included in Part 3 of this report. Accommodated test takers are defined as test takers who requested and received an accommodation; in some sections below, however, information is included about test takers who requested but were not approved for an accommodation. Test takers who had their LSAT scores canceled by LSAC are not included in these analyses. Sample sizes of less than five are not included in tables or graphs for privacy reasons. Information about accommodated test takers who tested with extra time and standard time is included, although accommodated test takers who tested with standard time make up a very small percentage of the total population of accommodated test takers.

## Results

Table 1C shows the percentages of test takers by gender subgroup and by racial and ethnic subgroup for the 470,088 test takers in the non-accommodated group across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Note that all information used in this study regarding race and ethnicity and gender was based on self-report.

TABLE 1C  
*Percentage of test takers by gender subgroup and racial and ethnic subgroup in the non-accommodated group by testing year*

Demographic Variable	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>Gender Subgroup</b>					
Men	41.47%	40.78%	39.67%	39.02%	38.63%
Women	55.80%	56.82%	57.76%	58.09%	58.08%
Gender Diverse	—	0.10%	0.97%	1.16%	1.33%
No Response	2.73%	2.30%	1.59%	1.72%	1.96%
<b>Racial &amp; Ethnicity Subgroup</b>					
American Indian/Alaska Nat.	0.36%	0.32%	0.31%	0.35%	0.38%
Asian	11.85%	11.95%	11.38%	11.71%	12.21%
Black/African American	11.15%	10.87%	11.07%	11.26%	11.05%
Canadian Indigenous	0.16%	0.15%	0.18%	0.19%	0.17%
Hispanic/Latino	8.82%	8.94%	8.42%	9.28%	9.73%
Native Hawaiian/PI	0.11%	0.10%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%
Puerto Rican	0.95%	0.92%	1.13%	0.94%	0.89%
White	50.73%	50.78%	51.14%	49.40%	47.82%
Multiple Races & Ethnicities	9.25%	9.50%	9.79%	10.36%	10.81%
No Response	6.62%	6.46%	6.46%	6.40%	6.83%

PI = Pacific Islander.

A description of the disability categories represented in the accommodated sample is provided in Table 2C. The reader should keep in mind that some of the analyses in this section of the report only include test takers who received a valid LSAT score.

TABLE 2C

*Description of disability categories*

Disability Category	Description
Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)	A collection of symptoms that include inattention, difficulty in delaying gratification, overactivity or motor restlessness, distractibility, impulsivity, and short attention span
Hearing Impairment	Any debilitating loss or distortion of hearing
Learning Disorder	A varied group of disorders characterized by considerable difficulties in the acquisition and use of listening, speaking, reading, writing, reasoning, or mathematical abilities
Neurological Impairment	Impairment of the neurological system, including but not limited to paraplegia or quadriplegia, traumatic brain injury, stroke syndromes, cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, or nerve injury
Physical Disability	A wide variety of medical/surgical conditions that affect multiple body organs and systems
Psychological Disability	Any diagnosed psychological condition, including depression, bipolar disorder, panic disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, social phobia, specific phobias, post-traumatic stress disorder
Visual Impairment	Any debilitating loss or distortion of vision
Other/Medical	Medical conditions that are usually not encompassed within other categories of impairment, such as diabetes

Adapted from Spreen, Risser, and Edgell (1995) and Wainapel (1998).

Figure 1C summarizes the number of accommodation requests submitted, the number of accommodation requests approved, and the number of accommodated tests administered for the 2018-2019 through 2022-2023 testing years.

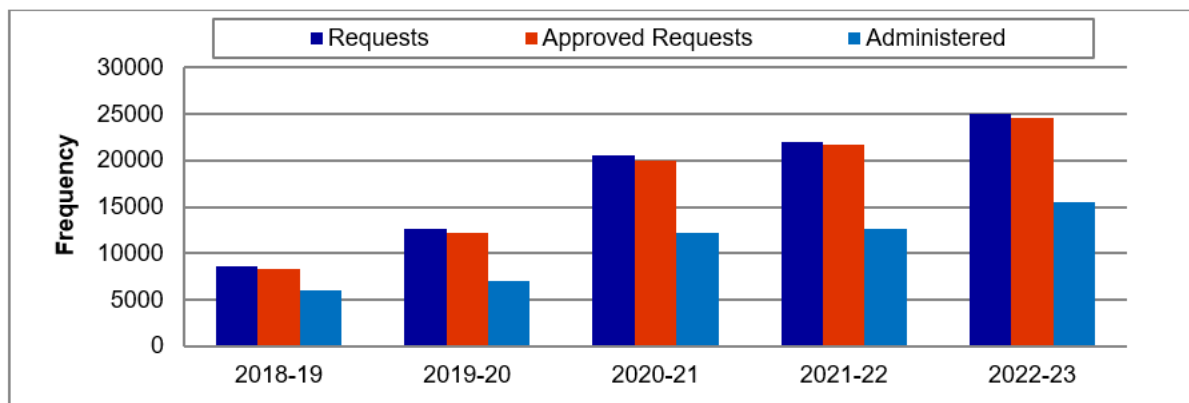


FIGURE 1C. This bar chart plots the number of accommodated tests requested, approved, and administered by testing year from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The number of accommodated tests requested, approved, and administered increased each year. The number of accommodated tests requested were as follows: 8,680 in 2018-2019; 12,657 in 2019-2020; 20,627 in 2020-2021; 22,035 in 2021-2022; and 25,026 in 2022-2023. The number of accommodated tests approved were as follows: 8,368 in 2018-2019; 12,252 in 2019-2020; 20,041 in 2020-2021; 21,697 in 2021-2022; and 24,618 in 2022-2023. The number of accommodated tests administered were as follows: 6,092 in 2018-2019; 7,087 in 2019-2020; 12,249 in 2020-2021; 12,716 in 2021-2022; and 15,485 in 2022-2023.

Figure 2C presents the number of approved accommodation requests for each disability category across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

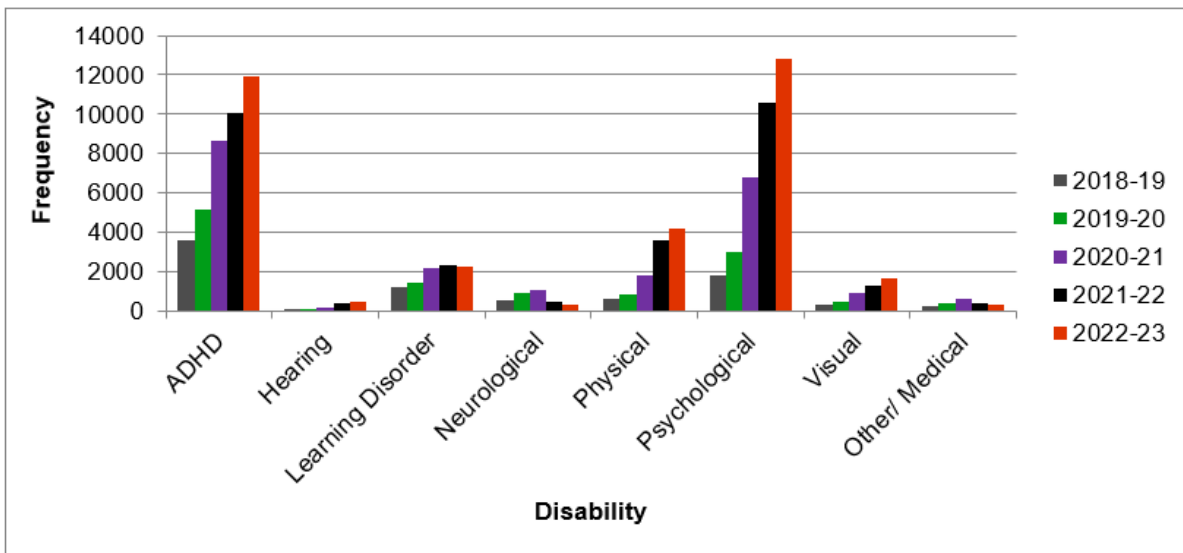


FIGURE 2C. This bar chart plots the frequencies of approved accommodation requests by disability category and testing year from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. ADHD approved requests were as follows: 3,598 in 2018-2019; 5,135 in 2019-2020; 8,666 in 2020-2021; 10,071 in 2021-2022; and 11,926 in 2022-2023. Hearing Impairment approved requests were as follows: 57 in 2018-2019; 73 in 2019-2020; 167 in 2020-2021; 347 in 2021-2022; and 428 in 2022-2023. Learning Disorder approved requests were as follows: 1,208 in 2018-2019; 1,442 in 2019-2020; 2,148 in 2020-2021; 2,324 in 2021-2022; and 2,273 in 2022-2023. Neurological Impairment approved requests were as follows: 544 in 2018-2019; 924 in 2019-2020; 1,039 in 2020-2021; 488 in 2021-2022; and 271 in 2022-2023. Physical Disability approved requests were as follows: 617 in 2018-2019; 829 in 2019-2020; 1,824 in 2020-2021; 3,550 in 2021-2022; and 4,179 in 2022-2023. Psychological Disability approved requests were as follows: 1,822 in 2018-2019; 3,000 in 2019-2020; 6,781 in 2020-2021; 10,571 in 2021-2022; and 12,837 in 2022-2023. Visual Impairment approved requests were as follows: 313 in 2018-2019; 485 in 2019-2020; 866 in 2020-2021; 1,301 in 2021-2022; and 1,642 in 2022-2023. Other/Medical approved requests were as follows: 210 in 2018-2019; 371 in 2019-2020; 603 in 2020-2021; 342 in 2021-2022; and 310 in 2022-2023.

### *Types of Accommodations Approved*

Accommodated testing conditions vary depending on the needs of the individual disabled test taker. One way in which the needs of disabled test takers are accommodated is through the use of alternate LSAT test formats. Braille, electronic, regular print, and large-print test formats are available as alternate formats to the standard electronic deliveries of the test. The standard test delivery was regular print paper for the 2018-2019 testing year, electronic for the 2019-2020 testing year (Digital LSAT), and electronic for the 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 testing years (LawHub). Figure 3C summarizes the number and percentage of accommodations approved over these 5 testing years using each of these test formats.



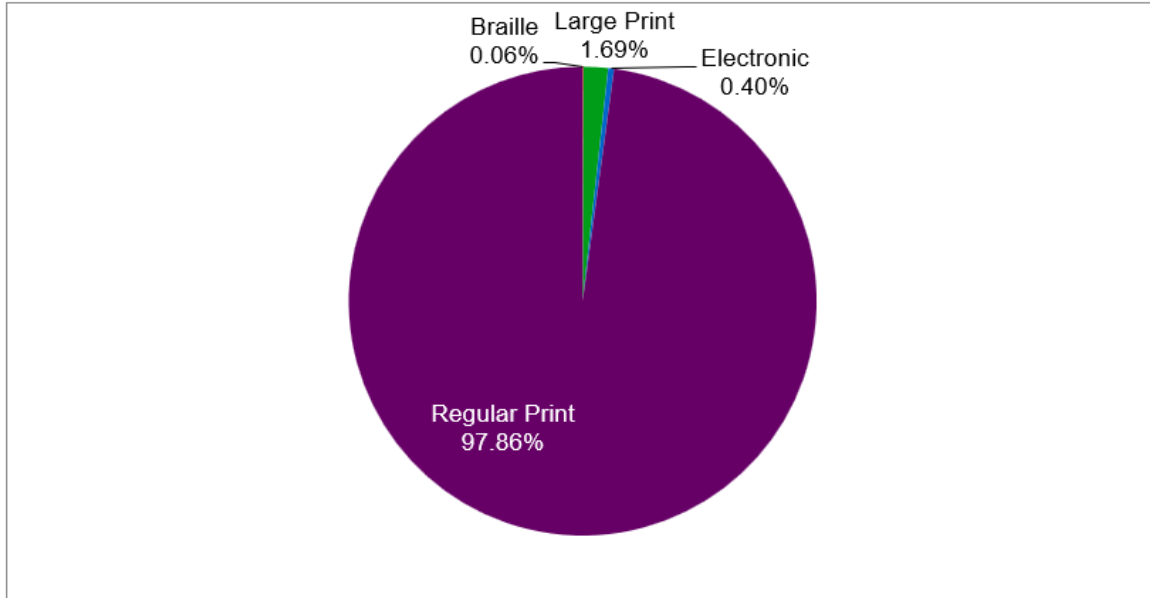


FIGURE 3C. This pie chart plots the percentage of approved accommodation requests by test format combined across the 2018-2019 through 2022-2023 testing years. The percentages across the five testing years were as follows: braille, 0.06%; large print, 1.69%; electronic, 0.40%; and regular print, 97.86%.

Figures 4C and 5C summarize the frequency and percentage, respectively, of various types of accommodation requests approved by testing year. Note that for each approved accommodation request (see Figure 1C), one or more types of accommodations may have been supplied. For example, a candidate in the Physical Disability category who may be approved for a Wheelchair accommodation may also be approved for a Table accommodation: This this would be represented as two accommodations in Figures 4C and 5C. A separate room is not granted independently from the Extra Test Time or Amanuensis categories, so it is not listed as a distinct accommodation in this report. Not shown in these figures are six test takers in the 2018-2019 testing year and one test taker in the 2020-2021 testing year who tested under the Other/Medical disability category. The Other/Medical category consists of requests such as the use of a chair pad or permission to take food or drink into the testing room.

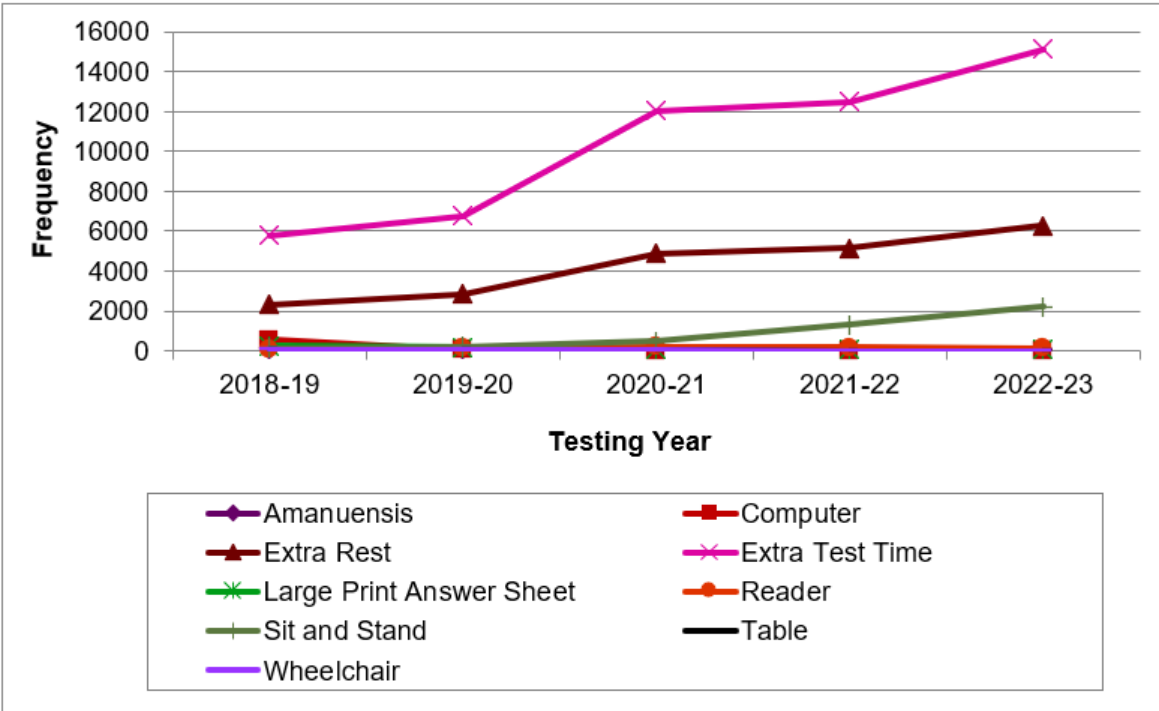


FIGURE 4C. This line graph plots the frequencies of select approved accommodation requests by testing year from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. For Amanuensis requests, the frequencies were as follows: 71 in 2018-2019, 73 in 2019-2020, 82 in 2020-2021, 76 in 2021-2022, and 84 in 2022-2023. For Computer Use requests, the frequencies were as follows: 541 in 2018-2019, 83 in 2019-2020, 29 in 2020-2021, and 10 in 2021-2022; there were no computer use requests in 2022-23. For Extra Rest requests, the frequencies were as follows: 2,344 in 2018-2019, 2,846 in 2019-2020, 4,886 in 2020-2021, 5,162 in 2021-2022, and 6,280 in 2022-2023. For Extra Test Time requests, the frequencies were as follows: 5,802 in 2018-2019, 6,783 in 2019-2020, 12,028 in 2020-2021, 12,480 in 2021-2022, and 15,121 in 2022-2023. For Large Print Answer Sheet requests, the frequencies were as follows: 272 in 2018-2019, 165 in 2019-2020, 119 in 2020-2021, 72 in 2021-2022, and 75 in 2022-2023. For Reader requests, the frequencies were as follows: 108 in 2018-2019, 140 in 2019-2020, 226 in 2020-2021, 176 in 2021-2022, and 164 in 2022-2023. For Sit and Stand requests, the frequencies were as follows: 146 in 2018-2019, 228 in 2019-2020, 468 in 2020-2021, 1,316 in 2021-2022, and 2,216 in 2022-2023. For Table requests, the frequencies were as follows: 59 in 2018-2019, 69 in 2019-2020, 33 in 2020-2021, 8 in 2021-2022, and 7 in 2022-2023. For Wheelchair requests, the frequencies were as follows: 61 in 2018-2019, 73 in 2019-2020, 43 in 2020-2021, 10 in 2021-2022, and 1 in 2022-2023.

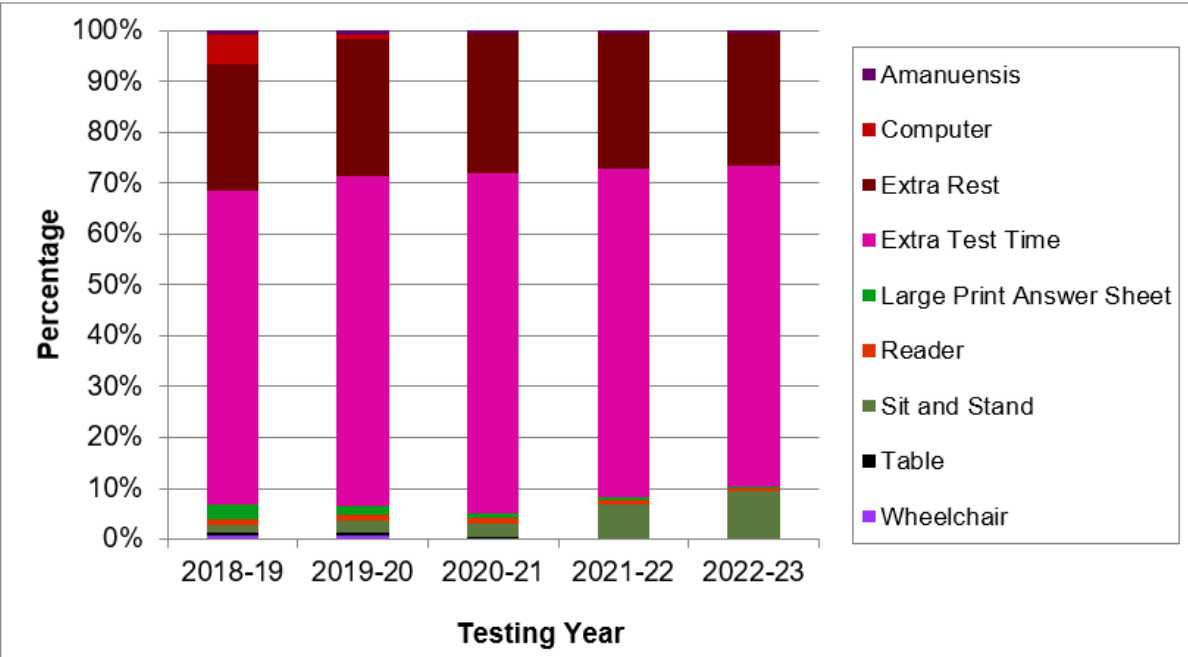


FIGURE 5C. This bar chart plots percentages of approved accommodation requests by testing year for the 2018-2019 through 2022-2023 testing years. For 2018-2019, percentages were as follows: Amanuensis, 1%; Computer Use, 6%; Extra Rest, 25%; Extra Test Time, 62%; Large Print Answer Sheet, 3%; Reader, 1%; Sit and Stand, 2%; Table, 1%; and Wheelchair, 1%. For 2019-2020, percentages were as follows: Amanuensis, 1%; Computer Use, 1%; Extra Rest, 27%; Extra Test Time, 65%; Large Print Answer Sheet, 2%; Reader, 1%; Sit and Stand, 2%; Table, 1%; and Wheelchair, 1%. For 2020-2021, the percentages were as follows: Extra Rest, 27%; Extra Test Time, 67%; Large Print Answer Sheet, 1%; Reader, 1%; Sit and Stand, 3%; and Amanuensis, Computer Use, Table, and Wheelchair, less than 1%. For 2021-2022, the percentages were as follows: Extra Rest, 27%; Extra Test Time, 65%; Reader, 1%; Sit and Stand, 7%; and Amanuensis, Computer Use, Large Print Answer Sheet, Table, and Wheelchair, less than 1%. For 2022-2023, percentages were as follows: Extra Rest, 26%; Extra Test Time, 65%; Reader, 1%; Sit and Stand, 9%; and Amanuensis, Large Print Answer Sheet, Table, and Wheelchair, less than 1%; there were no Computer Use requests in the 2022-2023 testing year.

*Amount of Extra Testing Time Approved*

For the Accommodated/Extra Time subgroup, Figure 6C summarizes the percentage breakdown by LSAT administration of the Extra Test Time accommodation approved for the multiple-choice portion of the LSAT across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. To be classified within the Accommodated/Extra Time subgroup in the multiple-choice portion of the LSAT for the purposes of this report, a candidate must have received approval for the same amount of extra time for all of the multiple-choice sections of the test.

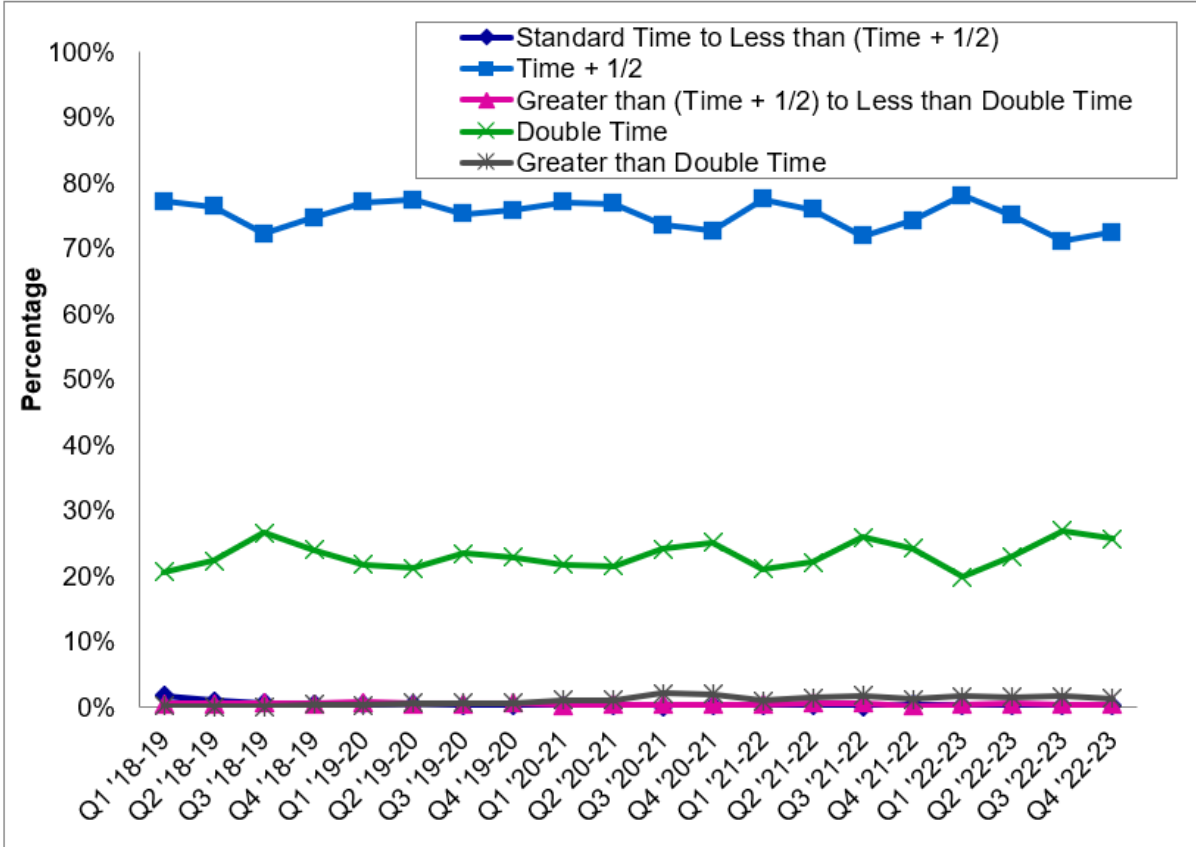


FIGURE 6C. This line graph plots the percentages of test takers approved for Extra Time for the multiple-choice sections of the LSAT by testing-year quarters for testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The percentages were as follows: Standard Time to less than Time and a Half, <1-2%; Time and a Half, 71-78%; Greater than Time and a Half to Less than Double Time, around 1%; Double Time, 20-27%; and Greater than Double Time, <1-2%.

For the Accommodated/Extra Time subgroup, Figure 7C summarizes the percentage breakdown of the Extra Test Time accommodation approved for the LSAT Writing sample across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

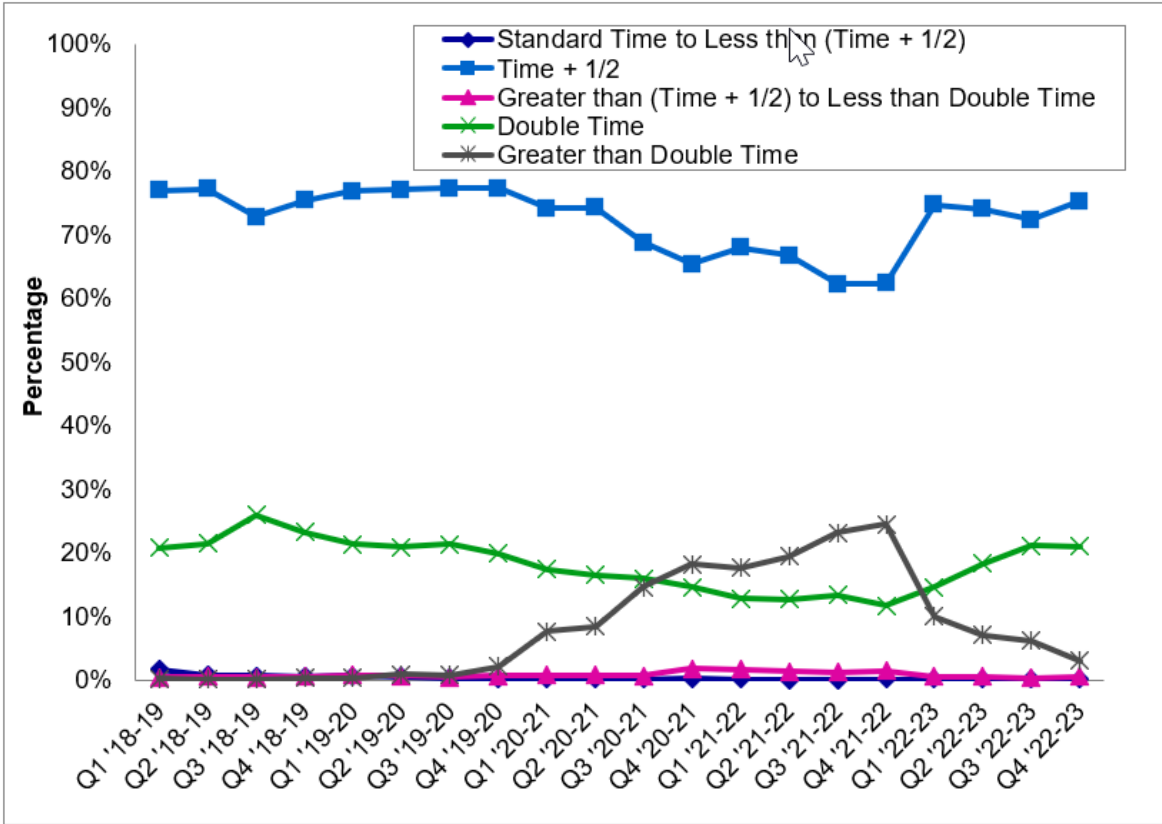


FIGURE 7C. This line graph plots the percentages of test takers approved for Extra Time for the LSAT Writing sample by testing-year quarters for testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. The percentage ranges were as follows: Standard Time to Less than Time and a Half, 1-2%; Time and a Half, 62-77%; Greater than Time and a Half to Less than Double Time, less than 1-2%; Double Time, 12-26%; and Greater than Double Time, <1-24%.

## Demographic Distribution

Figure 8C describes the distribution of accommodated test takers by gender subgroup across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Test takers who did not respond to the gender question are not included in this figure.

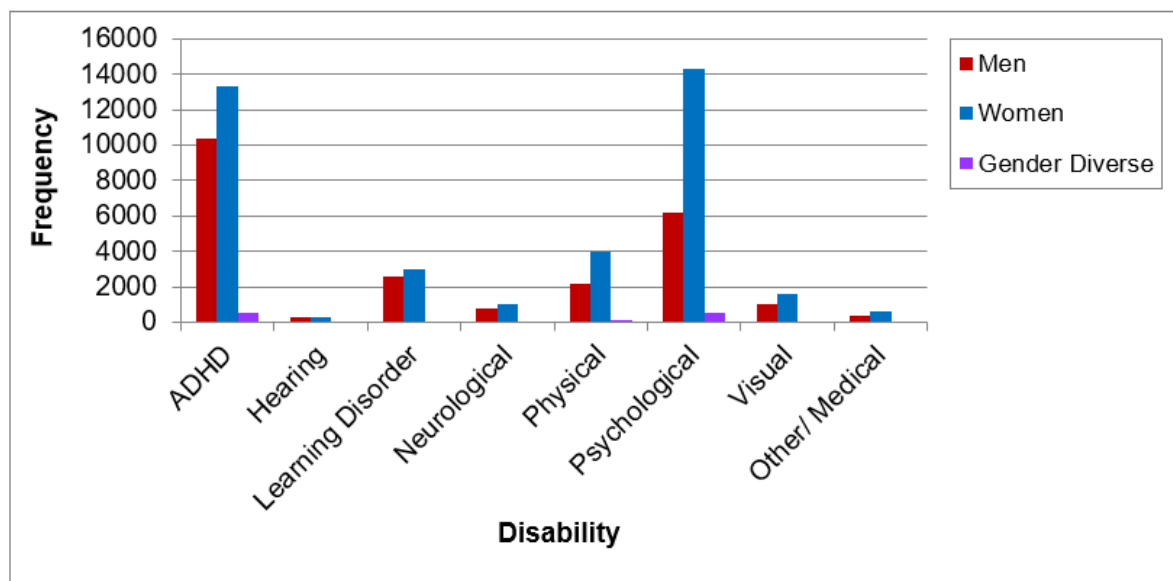


FIGURE 8C. This bar chart plots the frequencies of test takers approved for an accommodation by gender subgroup and disability category from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. For test takers identifying as men, the frequencies were as follows: ADHD, 10,383; Hearing Impairment, 299; Learning Disorder, 2,601; Neurological Impairment, 787; Physical Disability, 2,182; Psychological Disability, 6,166; Visual Impairment, 1,018; and Other/Medical, 393. For test takers identifying as women, the frequencies were as follows: ADHD, 13,363; Hearing Impairment, 288; Learning Disorder, 2,955; Neurological Impairment, 1,064; Physical Disability, 3,991; Psychological Disability, 14,317; Visual Impairment, 1,622; and Other/Medical, 587. For test takers identifying as gender diverse, which was introduced in the 2019-2020 testing year, the frequencies were as follows: ADHD, 531; Hearing Impairment, 18; Learning Disorder, 72; Neurological Impairment, 20; Physical Disability, 140; Psychological Disability, 525; Visual Impairment, 50; and Other/Medical, 11.

Figure 9C describes the distribution of accommodated test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup, and Figure 10C illustrates the disability category breakdown within each racial and ethnic subgroup.

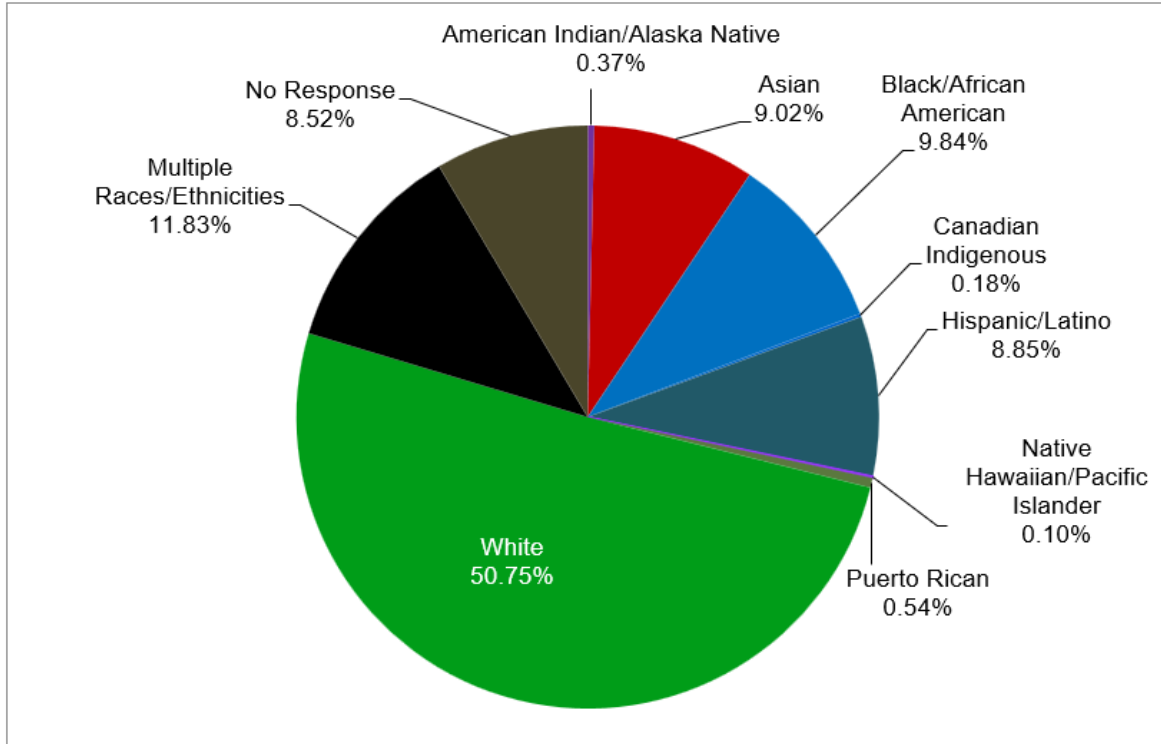


FIGURE 9C. This pie chart plots the percentages of test takers approved for accommodations by racial and ethnic subgroup combined across the 2018-2019 through 2022-2023 testing years. The rounded percentages were as follows: American Indian/Alaskan Native test takers, less than 1%; Asian test takers, 9%; Black/African American test takers, 10%; Canadian Indigenous test takers, less than 1%; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 9%; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander test takers, less than 1%; Puerto Rican test takers, less than 1%; White test takers, 51%; Multiple Races & Ethnicities test takers, 12%; and test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 9%.

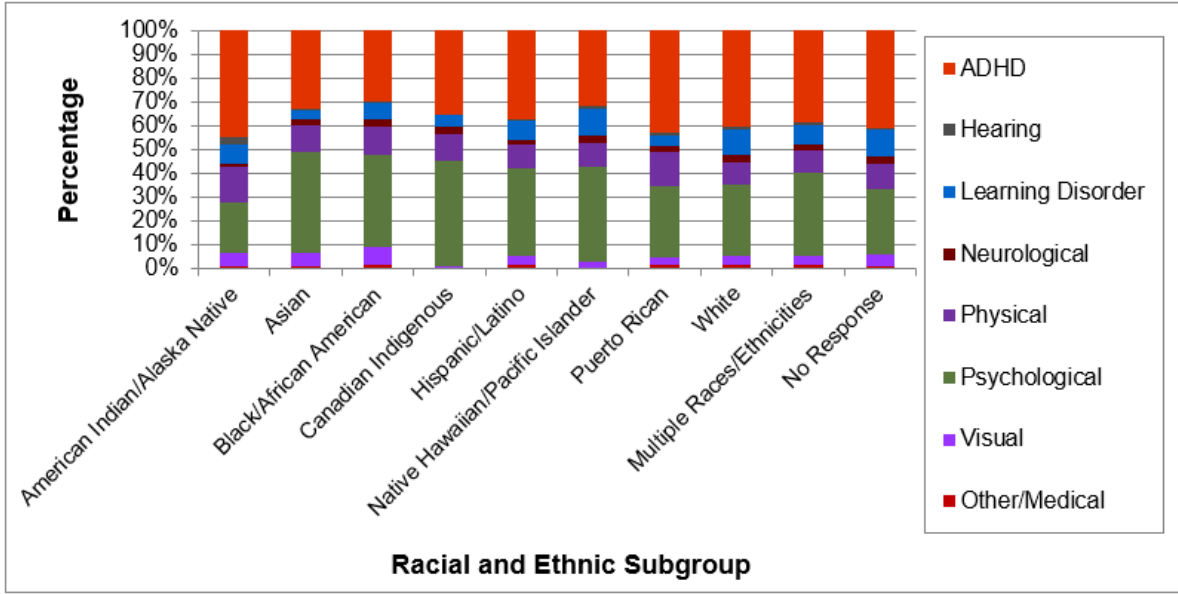


FIGURE 10C. This bar chart plots the percentage of test takers approved for accommodations by racial and ethnic subgroup and by disability category from testing years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. For ADHD test takers, the percentages were as follows: Asian, 8%; Black/African American, 8%; Hispanic/Latino, 9%; Puerto Rican, 1%; White, 53%; Multiple Races & Ethnicities, 12%; test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 9%; and American Indian/Alaska Native, Canadian Indigenous, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, less than 1%. For Hearing Impairment test takers, the percentages were as follows: American Indian/Alaska Native, 1%; Asian, 8%; Black/African American, 9%; Hispanic/Latino, 10%; White, 47%; Multiple Races & Ethnicities, 15%; test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 9%; and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Puerto Rican, less than 1%. The Canadian Indigenous subgroup had no test takers in this disability category. For Learning Disorder test takers, the percentages were as follows: Asian, 4%; Black/African American, 7%; Hispanic/Latino, 8%; White, 59%; Multiple Races & Ethnicities, 11%; and test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 11%. Less than 1% of American Indian/Alaska Native, Canadian Indigenous, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Puerto Rican test takers were in the Learning Disorder category. For Neurological Impairment test takers, the percentages were as follows: Asian, 8%; Black/African American, 10%; Hispanic/Latino, 6%; White, 55%; Multiple Races & Ethnicities, 12%; and test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 8%. Less than 1% of American Indian/Alaska Native, Canadian Indigenous, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Puerto Rican test takers were in the Neurological Impairment category. For Physical Disability test takers, the percentages were as follows: American Indian/Alaska Native, 1%; Asian, 10%; Black/African American, 12%; Hispanic/Latino, 9%; Puerto Rican, 1%; White, 47%; Multiple Races & Ethnicities, 12%; test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 9%; and Canadian Indigenous and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, less than 1%. For Psychological Disability test takers, the percentages were as follows: Asian, 11%; Black/African American, 11%; Hispanic/Latino, 10%; Puerto Rican, 1%; White, 46%; Multiple Races & Ethnicities, 13%; test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 7%; and American Indian/Alaska Native, Canadian Indigenous, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, less than 1%. For Visually Impairment test takers, the percentages were as follows: Asian, 11%; Black/African American, 17%; Hispanic/Latino, 9%; White, 41%; Multiple Races & Ethnicities, 11%; test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 9%; and American Indian/Alaska Native, Canadian Indigenous, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Puerto Rican, less than 1%. For test takers in the Other/Medical disability category, the percentages were as follows: Asian, 7%; Black/African American, 12%; Hispanic/Latino, 8%; White, 54%; Multiple Races & Ethnicities, 11%; test takers who did not respond to the race and ethnicity question, 8%; and American Indian/Alaska Native and Puerto Rican, less than 1%. The Canadian Indigenous and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander subgroups had no test takers in the Other/Medical category.



Figure 11C provides the distribution 23-24 of accommodated test takers within the various disability categories across four age subgroups (below age 23, ages 23-24, ages 25-29, and over age 29) across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

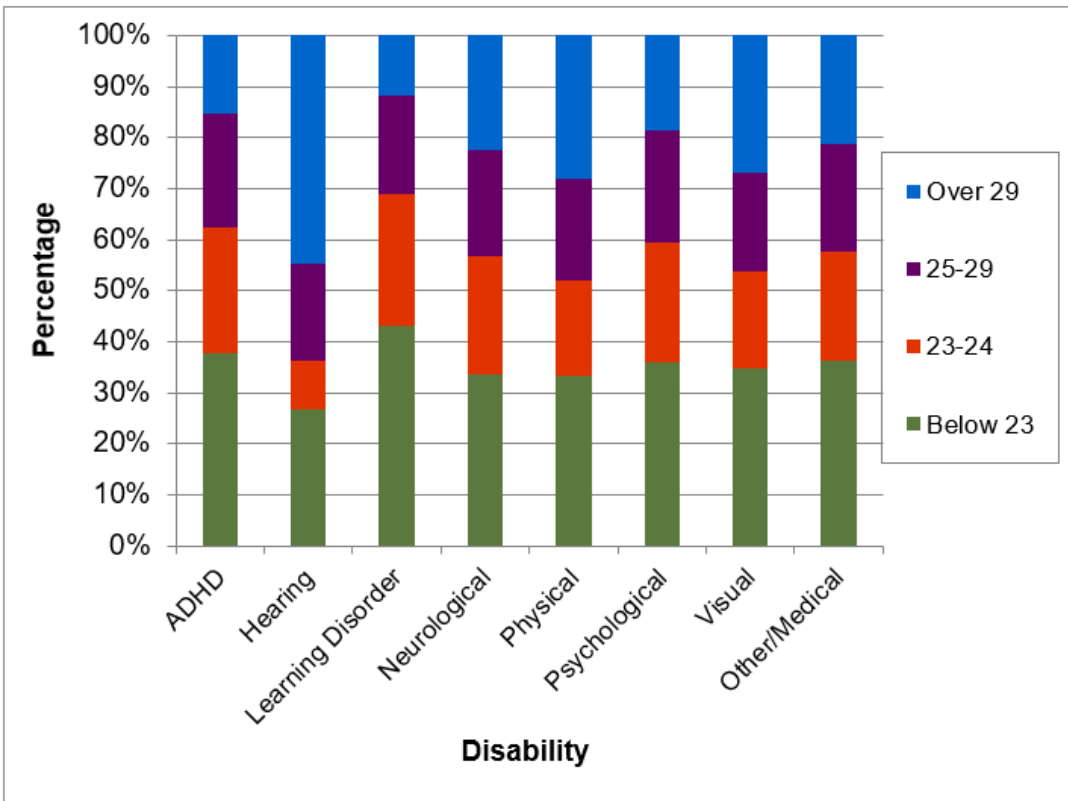


FIGURE 11C. This bar chart plots the percentages of accommodated test takers by age subgroup and disability category combined across the 2018-2019 through 2022-2023 testing years. For the ADHD category, the percentages were as follows: below age 23, 38%; ages 23-24, 25%; ages 25-29, 22%; and over age 29, 15%. For the Hearing Impairment category, the percentages were as follows: below age 23, 27%; ages 23-24, 9%; ages 25-29, 19%; and over age 29, 45%. For the Learning Disorder category, the percentages were as follows: below age 23, 43%; ages 23-24, 26%; ages 25-29, 19%; and over age 29, 12%. For the Neurological Impairment category, the percentages were as follows: below age 23, 34%; ages 23-24, 23%; ages 25-29, 21%; and over age 29, 22%. For the Physical Disability category, the percentages were as follows: below age 23, 33%; ages 23-24, 19%; ages 25-29, 20%; and over age 29, 28%. For the Psychological Disability category, the percentages were as follows: below age 23, 36%; ages 23-24, 23%; ages 25-29, 22%; and over age 29, 19%. For the Visual Impairment category, the percentages were as follows: below age 23, 35%; ages 23-24, 19%; ages 25-29, 19%; and over age 29, 27%. For the Other/Medical category, the percentages were as follows: below age 23, 36%; ages 23-24, 21%; ages 25-29, 21%; and over age 29, 21%.

### Performance of Accommodated Test Takers

Figure 12C shows the performance of accommodated test takers compared to the performance of non-accommodated test takers by testing-year quarter across the 5 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023.

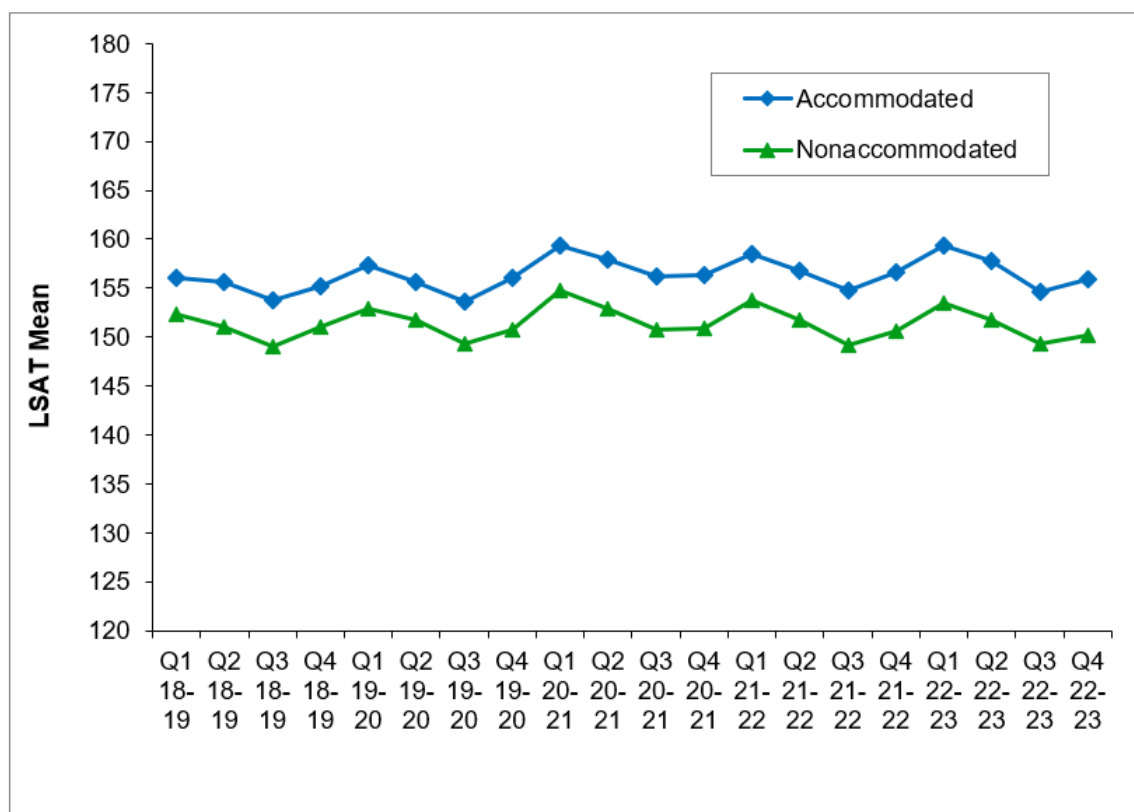


FIGURE 12C. This line graph plots average LSAT scores for accommodated and non-accommodated test takers by testing-year quarters from 2018-2019 through 2022-2023. Average LSAT scores were as follows: for the 2018-2019 testing year, 154-156 for accommodated test takers and 149-152 for non-accommodated test takers; for the 2019-2020 testing year, 154-157 for accommodated test takers and 149-153 for non-accommodated test takers; for the 2020-2021 testing year, 156-159 for accommodated test takers and 151-155 for non-accommodated test takers; for the 2021-2022 testing year, 155-158 for accommodated test takers and 149-154 for non-accommodated test takers; and for the 2022-2023 testing year, 155-159 for accommodated test takers and 149-154 for non-accommodated test takers.

### Performance of Accommodated Repeat Test Takers

Figure 13C shows average score differences between those who first tested under non-accommodated conditions and then tested under accommodated conditions, and those who tested twice under accommodated conditions. While accommodated test takers may choose to take the LSAT not only a second time, but also a third, fourth, or

even fifth time or more, the number of accommodated test takers who tested more than twice was very small.

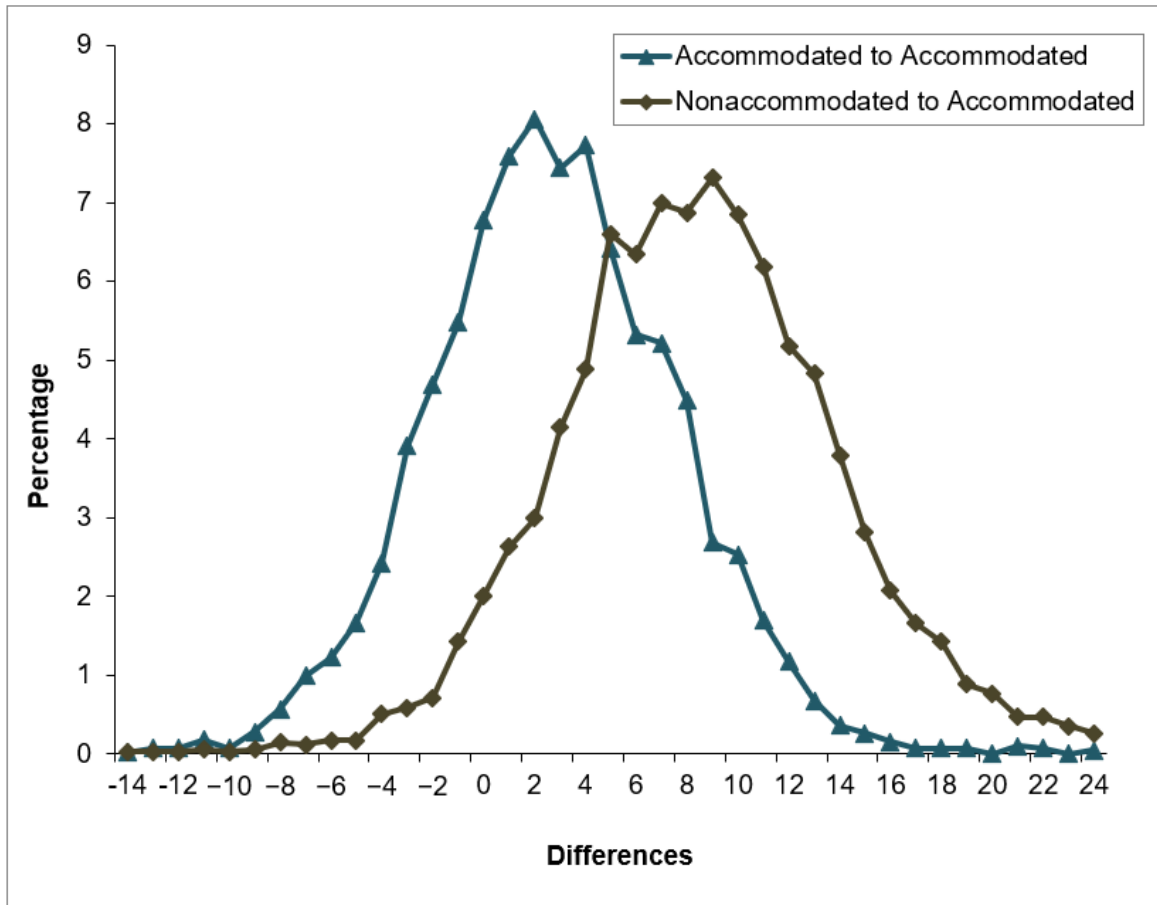


FIGURE 13C. This graph is a frequency distribution of average score-difference percentages for second-time accommodated test takers combined across the 2018-2019 through 2022-2023 testing years. The graph plots accommodated test takers who repeated as accommodated test takers (blue plot) and non-accommodated test takers who repeated as accommodated test takers (green plot). The accommodated-to-accommodated distribution peaks at a 2-point increase while the non-accommodated-to-accommodated distribution peaks at a 9-point increase.

## Conclusion

There was a sharp increase in both the number of tests administered and the number of test takers in the 2020-2021 testing year. After that testing year, volumes returned to levels similar to the levels in the 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 testing years. The overall distribution of LSAT scores remained consistent across all 5 testing years with the exception of the 2020-2021 testing year, in which a slight increase in LSAT scores was observed. There were higher numbers of test takers in the August through

January administrations than in the remaining administrations of the testing year across all 5 testing years. Average LSAT scores were slightly higher for test takers who tested between June and November compared to test takers who tested between January and May.

In the 2022-2023 testing year, about 8.3% of test takers took the LSAT in Canada and about 3.2% of test takers took the LSAT in a foreign country. On average, Canadian and foreign test takers had slightly higher average LSAT scores compared to test takers from the United States. The percentages of test takers who took the LSAT in each region of the United States remained fairly steady across the 5 testing years, although the percentage of test takers from the Northeast generally decreased while the percentage of test takers from the South Central and Southeast generally increased. The highest percentage of test takers tested in the Northeast region across all testing years covered in this report, whereas the smallest percentage tested in the Northwest region. The performance of test takers from the various regions of the United States, on average, remained steady across the 5 testing years. Test takers in the New England and Northwest regions had the highest average LSAT scores, while test takers in the Southeast region had the lowest average scores.

The percentages of test takers identifying as women increased over the 5 testing years, and the percentages of test takers identifying as men decreased. Test takers identifying as gender diverse and test takers who did not indicate their gender scored higher than test takers identifying as either men or women, on average. Introduced as a category during the 2019-2020 testing year, the Gender Diverse category saw the greatest growth of all gender categories. Caucasian/White test takers made up the largest percentage of test takers over the 5 testing years; Black/African American test takers made up the second largest percentage. Average LSAT scores were highest for Asian test takers, Caucasian/White test takers, and test takers who did not indicate their race and/or ethnicity. Black/African American test takers and Puerto Rican test takers had the lowest average LSAT scores. The percentage of test takers in the Multiple Races and Ethnicities subgroup steadily increased from 10% in 2018-2019 to 11.5% in 2022-2023, ranking third among the top race and ethnicity subgroups.

The percentage of repeat test takers rose steadily across all 5 testing years, with 48.3% of test takers in the 2022-2023 testing year being repeaters. First-time test takers averaged around 2 fewer points on their LSAT score compared to repeat test takers. Second-time test takers saw greater score gains than third-time test takers.

The number of accommodation requests rose each year, with around 98% of accommodation requests being approved in the 2022-2023 testing year. Only 63% of test takers with approved accommodations took the LSAT. Accommodation requests

relating to ADHD made up the largest proportion of requests over the 5 testing years, at around 37% of all requests. Hearing Impairment accommodations made up the smallest, at around 1%. Accommodated test takers scored around 5 points higher on the LSAT compared to non-accommodated test takers across all 5 testing years.

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