
LSAT Technical Report Series

LSAT Performance with Regional, Gender, Racial/Ethnic, Repeater, and Accommodation Breakdowns: 2018-2019 through 2024-2025 Testing Years

Robert Kelly
James Morgan

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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/ethnicity, repeater status, and accommodation status. Information on LSAT performance is summarized for the 7 testing years from 2018-2019 through 2024-2025.

The reader should bear in mind that these test takers chose to take the LSAT, and as such, the results presented are descriptive and taken alone cannot be used to make causal conclusions. Test takers chose whether to respond to region, gender, and race/ethnicity questions. As a result, differences in LSAT performance across regional, gender, or racial/ethnic 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. Unscored sections are used to pretest new questions. In August 2021, the test re-added the unscored section, for a total of three scored sections and one unscored section. Finally, in August 2024, the Analytical Reasoning section was removed and replaced by a second Logical Reasoning section. The current item-type makeup is as follows:

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

The total number of multiple-choice questions answered correctly across the scored sections (the *raw score*) is converted to a score on a 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 test 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. A test taker must have an LSAT Writing/LSAT Argumentative Writing sample on file with LSAC, which they need in order to view their LSAT score or have their scores released to law schools. The name of the writing test was changed to LSAT Argumentative Writing in the 2024-2025 testing year.

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. Volumes decreased in the 2021-2022 testing year but rose every year afterward, seeing an all-time high in the 2024-2025 testing year.
- The overall LSAT score distributions are very similar to each other throughout all 7 testing years, with a general trend of a slight increase in scores across the testing years.
- For all testing years, there were more test takers in the first half of the year than in the second half of the year.
- Mean LSAT scores were slightly higher for test takers who tested between June and November compared to those who tested between January and May.

Trends Regarding Geographic Regions

- About 8.2% of test takers who took the LSAT during the 2024-2025 testing year had an address in Canada.
- About 2.4% of test takers who took the LSAT during the 2024-2025 testing year had an address in a foreign country (Foreign Country subgroup). In this report, Foreign Country is defined as any country outside of Canada and the United States.
- On average, Canadian and Foreign Country test takers had slightly higher mean LSAT scores than test takers from the United States.

- The percentages of test takers who took the LSAT in each LSAC-defined geographical region¹ of the United States generally remained consistent across all 7 testing years, although the percentages of test takers from the Northeast region generally decreased while the percentages of test takers from the South Central and Southeast regions generally increased. The highest percentage of test takers tested in the Northeast region across all 7 testing years; the smallest percentage tested in the Northwest region.
- The LSAT performance of test takers from the various regions of the United States, on average, remained consistent across the 7 testing years. Test takers in the New England and Northwest regions had the highest mean LSAT scores, whereas test takers in the Southeast region had the lowest mean LSAT scores.

Trends Regarding Gender

- Test takers identifying as women (Women subgroup) made up the largest gender subgroup.
- Test takers identifying as gender diverse (Gender Diverse subgroup), a category introduced during the 2019-2020 testing year, saw the greatest growth of all gender subgroups.
- Test takers identifying as gender diverse and test takers who did not indicate their gender (Gender No Response subgroup) scored higher, on average, than test takers identifying as either men (Men subgroup) or women.

Trends Regarding Race/Ethnicity

- Caucasian/White test takers made up the largest percentage of test takers, and Black/African American test takers made up the second largest percentage.
- The percentages of test takers of multiple races/ethnicities (Multiple Races/Ethnicities subgroup) steadily increased from 10% in 2018-2019 to 11.5% in 2024-2025, ranking third among the top race/ethnicity subgroups.
- Mean LSAT scores were highest for Asian test takers and test takers who did not respond to the race/ethnicity question (Race/Ethnicity No Response subgroup), and lowest for Black/African American test takers and Puerto Rican test takers.

¹ New England, Northeast, Mid-South, Southeast, Great Lakes, Midwest, South Central, Mountain West, Northwest, and Far West (see table on page 5).

Trends Regarding Repeater Status

- In the 2024-2025 testing year, 49.1% of all test takers tested more than once.
- First-time test takers averaged around 1.5 points lower on their LSAT score compared to repeat test takers.
- Second-time test takers saw greater score gains than third-time test takers.

Trends Regarding Accommodation Status

- The numbers of accommodation requests rose each year, with around 99% of accommodation requests being approved for the 2024-2025 testing year.
- Only 63% of registrants with approved accommodations ended up taking the LSAT.
- Accommodation requests relating to a diagnosis of ADHD made up the largest proportion of requests over the 7 testing years, at around 37% of all requests. Hearing accommodations made up the smallest, at around 1%.

Part 1: Regional, Gender, and Racial/Ethnic Trends

Methods

Part 1 of this report provides information on sample size, trend, and score differences between regional, gender, and racial/ethnic subgroups. 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. However, test takers who canceled their LSAT scores themselves are included in these analyses. Sample sizes of fewer than five are not included in tables or graphs for privacy reasons. Since test-taker numbers varied across testing years and administrations, test-taker percentages are used in certain tables and graphs.

Test takers who took the LSAT—Puerto Rico, which was administered in Puerto Rico in each of the 7 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 LSAT—Puerto Rico used a different score scale than the usual 120-180 scale for the LSAT, and the LSAT—Puerto Rico 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 from Spanish LSAT to LSAT—Puerto Rico.)

Unless otherwise specified:

- Results shown are for the 7 testing years covered in this report.
- Results shown are exclusively for U.S. test takers.

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
Mid-South	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

Figure 1A shows the numbers of tests administered and the numbers of test takers from all countries by testing year. The number of tests administered in each testing year is always larger than the number of test takers in that testing year because of repeat test takers.

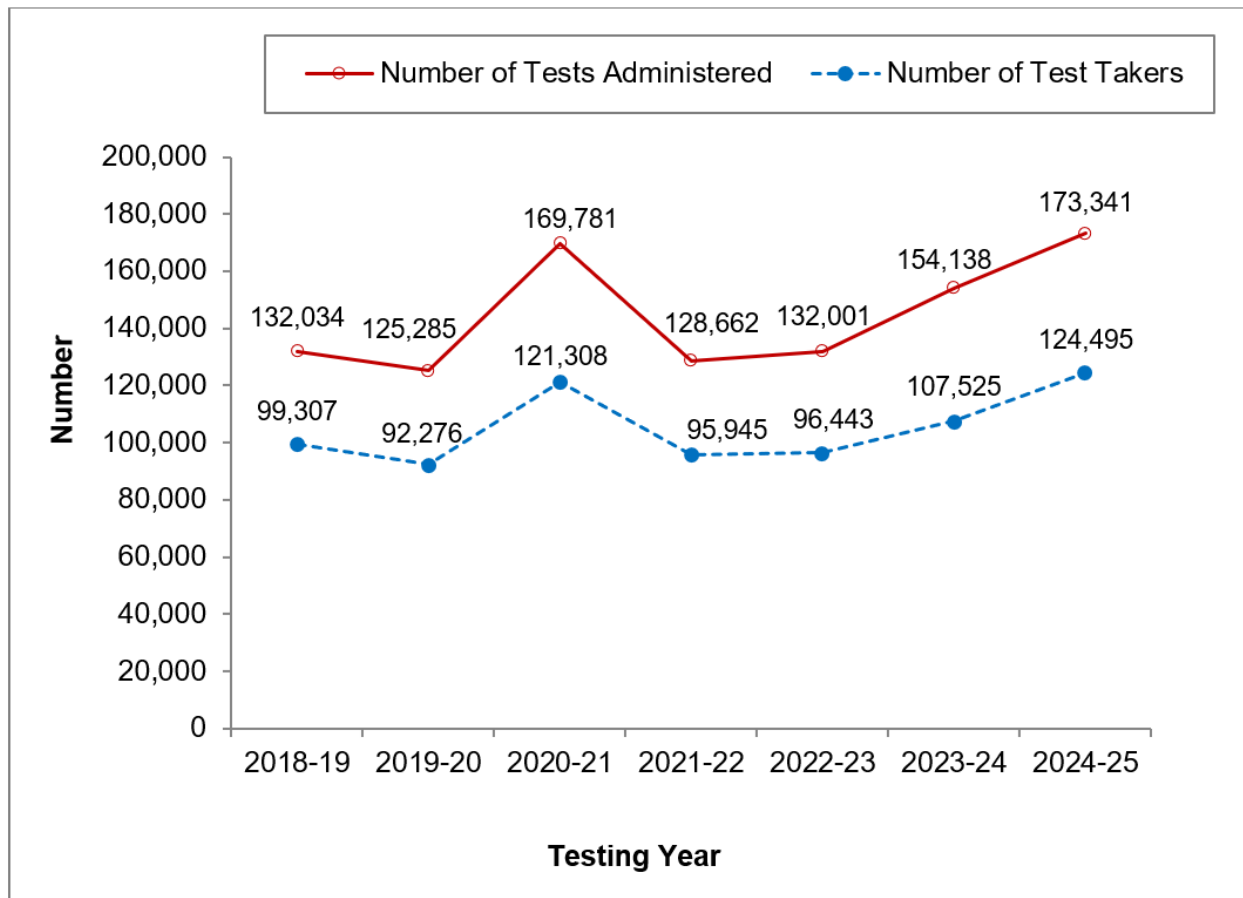


FIGURE 1A. This line graph plots numbers of tests administered and numbers of test takers by testing year. The numbers of tests administered were as follows: 132,034 in 2018-2019; 125,285 in 2019-2020; 169,781 in 2020-2021; 128,662 in 2021-2022; 132,001 in 2022-2023; 154,138 in 2023-2024; and 173,341 in 2024-2025. The numbers of test takers were as follows: 99,307 in 2018-2019; 92,276 in 2019-2020; 121,308 in 2020-2021; 95,945 in 2021-2022; 96,443 in 2022-2023; 107,525 in 2023-2024; and 124,495 in 2024-2025.

Figure 2A shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for test takers from all countries by testing year.

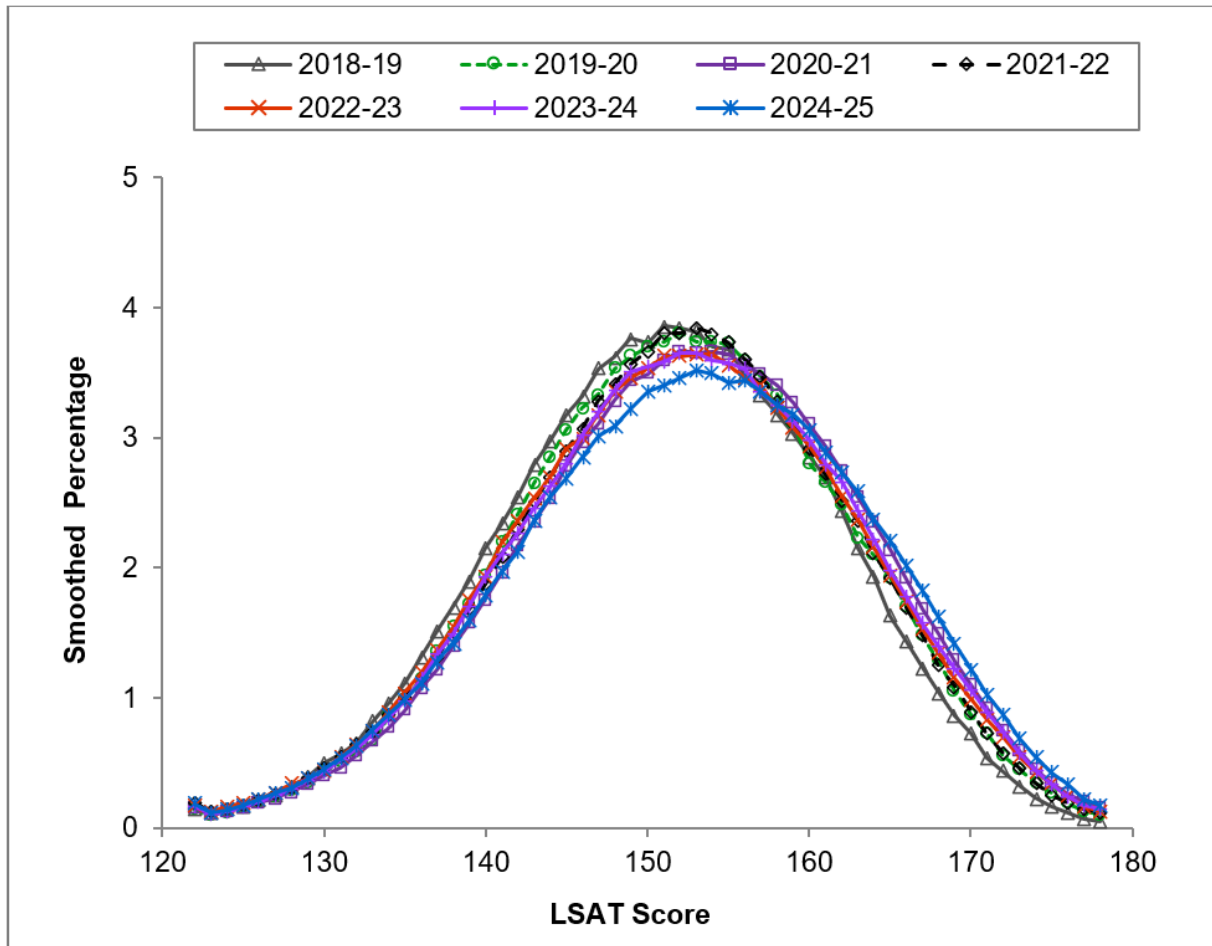


FIGURE 2A. This graph shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by testing year. Distributions are very similar to each other, with a general trend of a slight increase in scores across the testing years.

LSAT Performance by Country

Table 1A shows the numbers of test takers with addresses in the United States, Canada, or Foreign Countries along with the total group numbers, as well as the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores, by testing year.

TABLE 1A

Numbers of test takers and means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores by country and testing year

Country	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Total							
<i>N</i>	99,058	92,048	120,925	95,521	96,036	107,062	123,973
Mean	150.94	151.76	152.63	151.75	151.87	152.16	152.66
<i>SD</i>	10.05	10.22	10.54	10.45	10.63	10.62	10.96
United States							
<i>n</i>	86,275	80,568	106,362	84,044	85,025	95,004	110,754
Mean	150.78	151.67	152.52	151.58	151.73	152.09	152.65
<i>SD</i>	10.06	10.30	10.53	10.45	10.62	10.61	10.94
Canada							
<i>n</i>	8,007	8,120	10,349	8,465	7,936	8,910	10,185
Mean	152.07	152.68	153.87	153.14	152.75	152.49	152.85
<i>SD</i>	8.80	8.88	9.38	9.23	9.76	9.79	10.27
Foreign Countries							
<i>n</i>	4,763	3,253	4,197	2,997	3,042	3,140	3,027
Mean	151.92	151.90	152.37	152.59	153.78	153.19	152.50
<i>SD</i>	11.39	11.13	13.03	12.89	12.77	12.84	13.54
Not Indicated							
<i>n</i>	13	161	20	15	71	8	7
Mean	146.64	142.98	140.55	148.20	142.90	152.69	147.43
<i>SD</i>	11.46	13.34	14.58	13.30	9.04	13.42	14.99

Figure 3A shows the percentages of test takers with addresses in Canada or Foreign Countries by testing year.

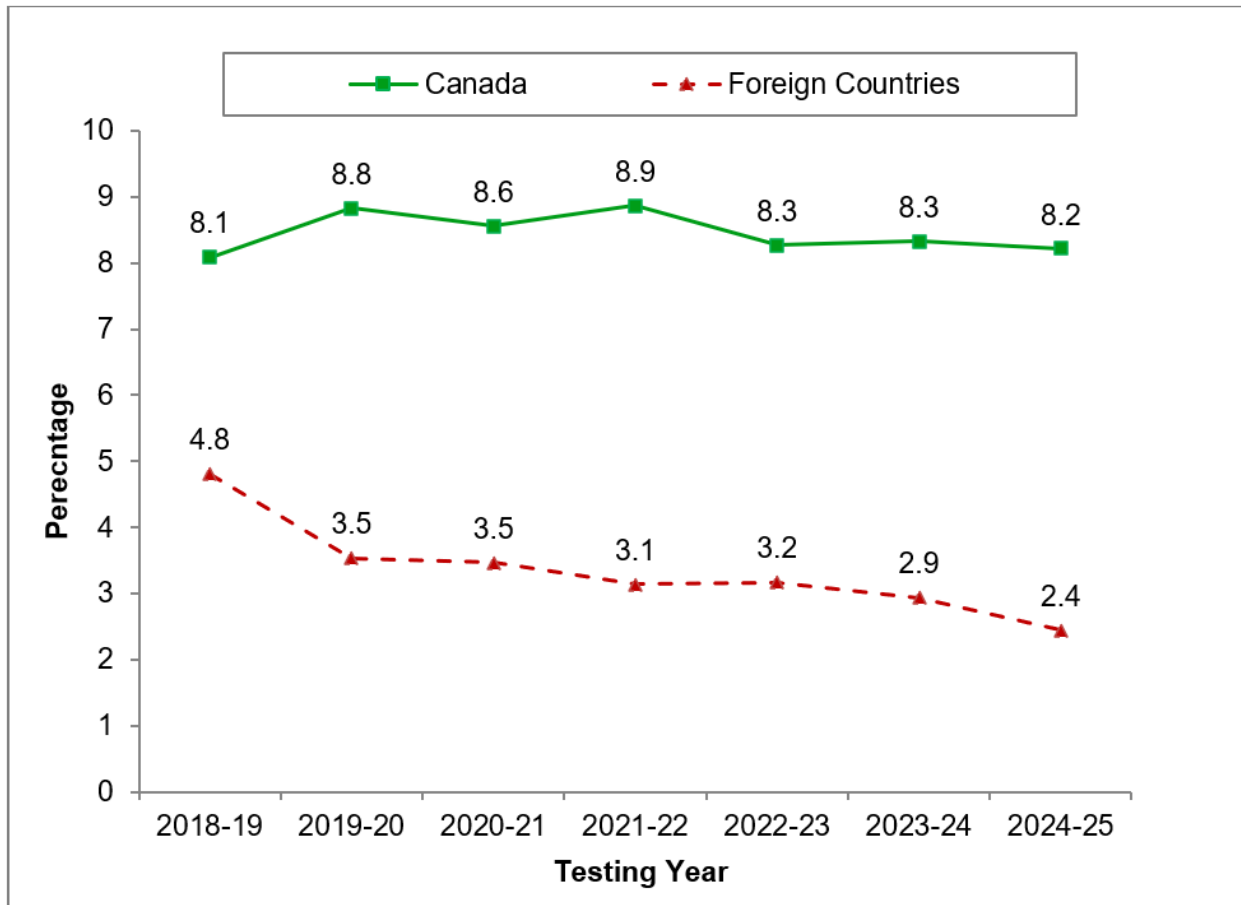


FIGURE 3A. This line graph plots percentages of test takers with addresses in Canada or Foreign Countries by testing year. The remaining test takers had addresses in the United States (not shown in the graph). Canadian test-taker percentages were as follows: 8.1% in 2018-2019; 8.8% in 2019-2020; 8.6% in 2020-2021; 8.9% in 2021-2022; 8.3% in both 2022-2023 and 2023-2024; and 8.2% in 2024-2025. Foreign Country test-taker percentages were as follows: 4.8% in 2018-2019; 3.5% in both 2019-2020 and 2020-2021; 3.1% in 2021-2022; 3.2% in 2022-2023; 2.9% in 2023-2024; and 2.4% in 2024-2025.

Figure 4A displays mean LSAT scores for test takers with addresses in the United States, Canada, or Foreign Countries, along with mean LSAT scores for the total group, by testing year.

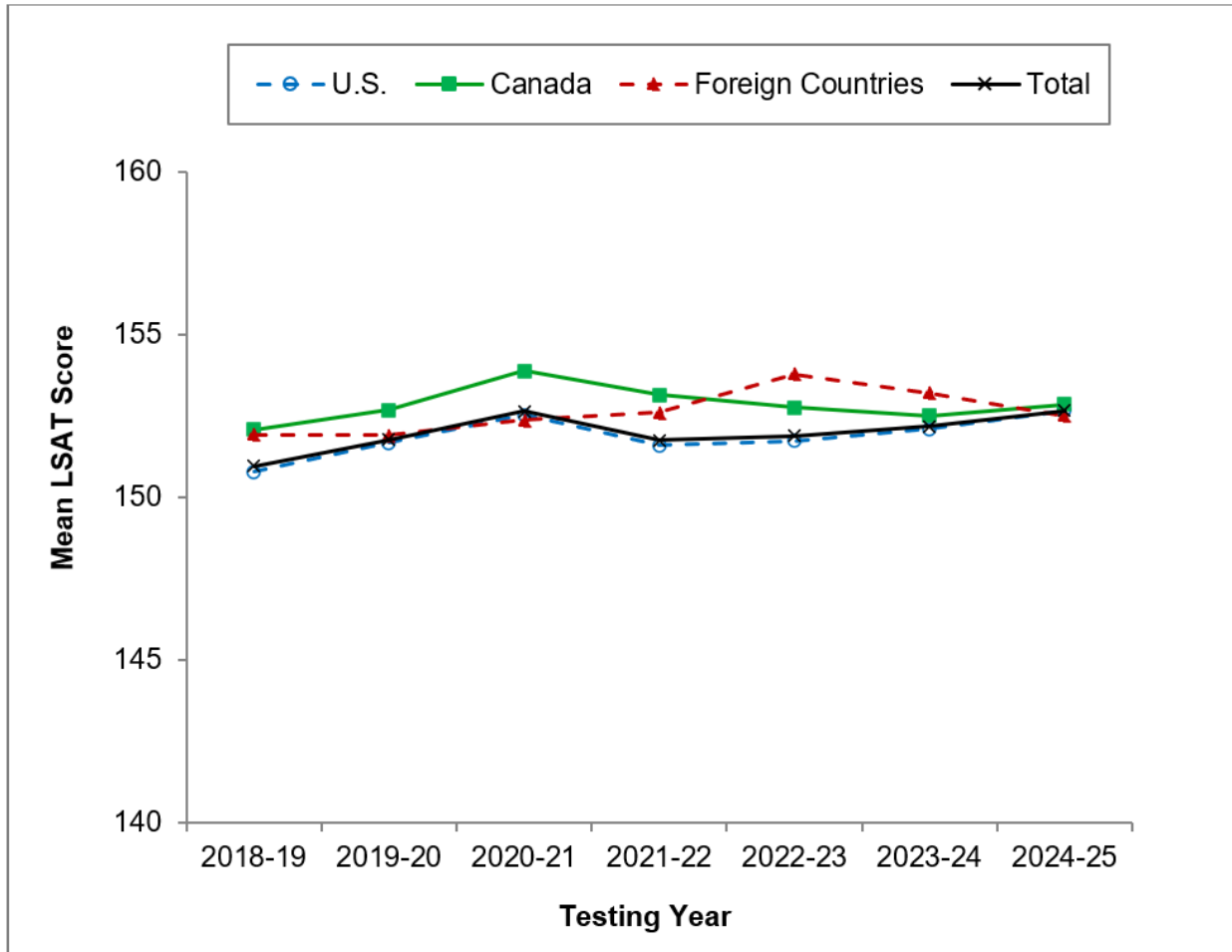


FIGURE 4A. This line graph plots mean LSAT scores for test takers with addresses in the United States, Canada, or Foreign Countries, as well as mean LSAT scores for the total group, by testing year. Mean scores for test takers across the three subgroups, as well as for test takers in the total group, remained relatively steady. Mean scores for test takers with addresses in Canada or Foreign Countries ranged from 152 to 154. Mean scores for U.S. test takers and for the total group ranged from 151 to 153.

Figure 5A shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for test takers with addresses in the United States, Canada, or Foreign Countries in the 2024-2025 testing year.

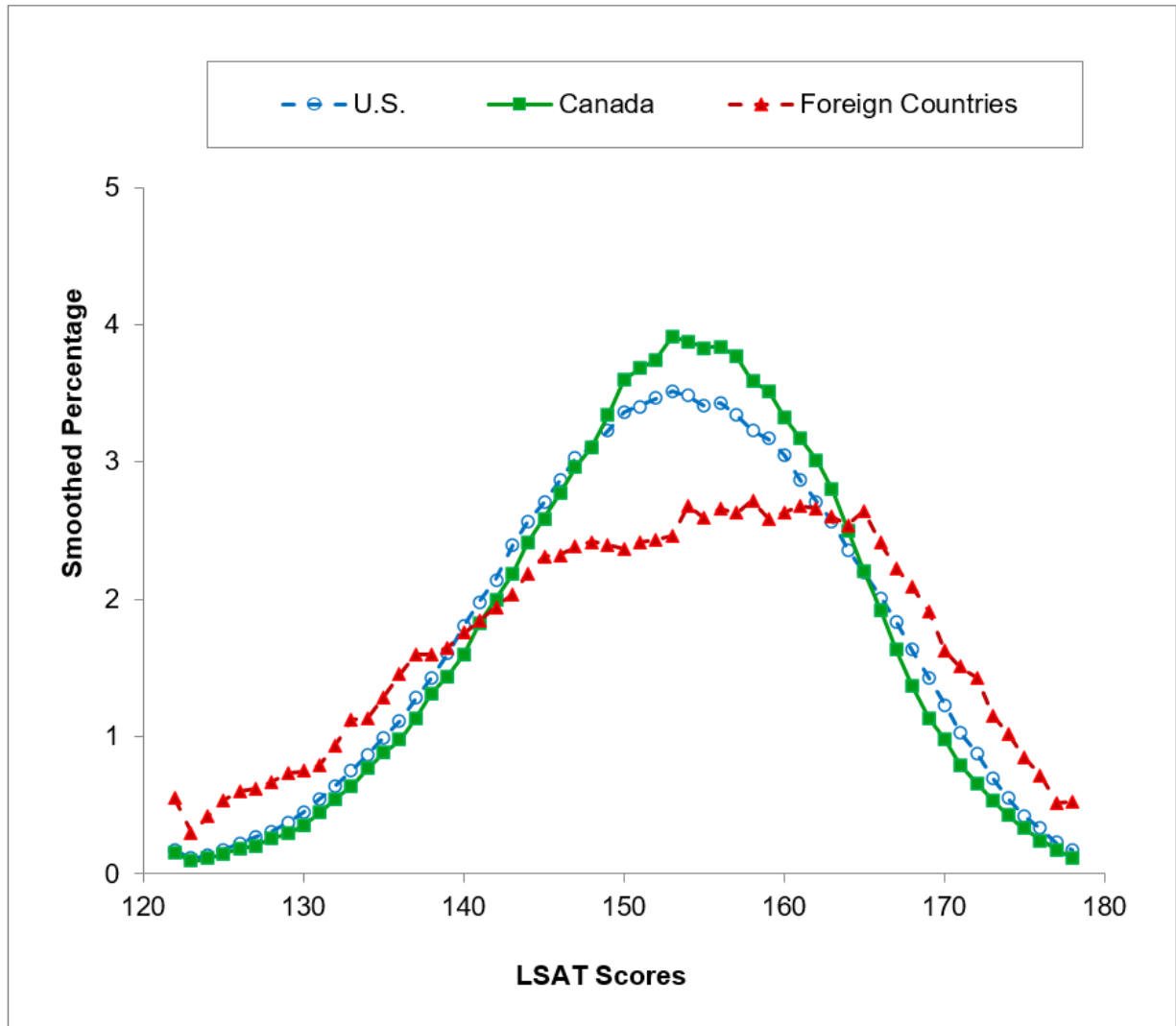


FIGURE 5A. This graph shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for test takers with addresses in the United States, Canada, or Foreign Countries in the 2024-2025 testing year. The bell curves peak at a scaled LSAT score of around 153 for test takers with addresses in the United States, around 153 for test takers with addresses in Canada, and around 158 for test takers with addresses in Foreign Countries.

LSAT Performance by Region of the United States

Table 2A shows the numbers of test takers, as well as the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores, by region and testing year.

TABLE 2A
Numbers of test takers and means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores by region and testing year

Region	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
New England							
<i>n</i>	4,453	4,118	5,769	4,283	4,243	4,717	5,755
Mean	152.48	153.53	154.52	153.59	153.48	153.82	155.11
<i>SD</i>	10.39	10.50	10.58	10.64	10.85	10.95	11.01
Northeast							
<i>n</i>	15,226	14,324	18,382	14,020	13,942	15,766	18,599
Mean	151.24	151.89	152.99	151.95	152.17	152.68	153.24
<i>SD</i>	10.50	10.70	10.85	10.87	11.09	11.09	11.34
Mid-South							
<i>n</i>	10,960	10,198	13,472	10,642	10,630	11,696	13,785
Mean	151.31	152.22	153.05	152.14	152.36	152.86	153.48
<i>SD</i>	10.30	10.49	10.66	10.62	10.76	10.63	11.02
Southeast							
<i>n</i>	12,226	11,268	15,134	12,483	12,812	14,233	16,551
Mean	148.66	149.55	149.91	149.54	149.86	150.16	150.54
<i>SD</i>	9.76	10.04	10.42	10.13	10.22	10.23	10.48
Great Lakes							
<i>n</i>	11,341	10,487	13,741	10,925	11,078	12,332	13,925
Mean	151.27	152.21	152.97	151.98	151.97	152.35	152.96
<i>SD</i>	9.64	10.03	10.21	10.10	10.26	10.33	10.77
Midwest							
<i>n</i>	3,073	2,836	3,764	3,005	2,933	3,253	3,717
Mean	151.38	152.30	152.93	151.83	152.20	152.29	152.49
<i>SD</i>	8.97	9.35	9.47	9.42	9.73	9.77	10.11
South Central							
<i>n</i>	9,898	9,332	12,514	10,218	10,475	11,577	13,421
Mean	149.10	150.12	150.88	149.95	150.06	150.31	150.73
<i>SD</i>	9.76	10.00	10.13	10.09	10.28	10.24	10.74
Mountain West							
<i>n</i>	4,616	4,298	5,846	4,631	4,753	5,272	6,045
Mean	151.93	152.77	153.83	152.99	152.88	153.32	153.95
<i>SD</i>	9.28	9.56	9.54	9.54	9.72	9.86	10.12
Northwest							
<i>n</i>	2,356	2,061	2,911	2,132	2,222	2,483	2,923
Mean	152.33	153.28	154.74	153.96	153.73	153.51	154.94
<i>SD</i>	9.77	9.60	9.97	10.03	10.67	10.60	10.63
Far West							
<i>n</i>	12,126	11,646	14,829	11,705	11,937	13,675	16,033
Mean	151.26	152.20	153.23	152.06	152.33	152.66	152.98
<i>SD</i>	10.21	10.41	10.83	10.84	10.96	10.85	11.10

Figure 6A shows test-taker percentages by region and testing year.

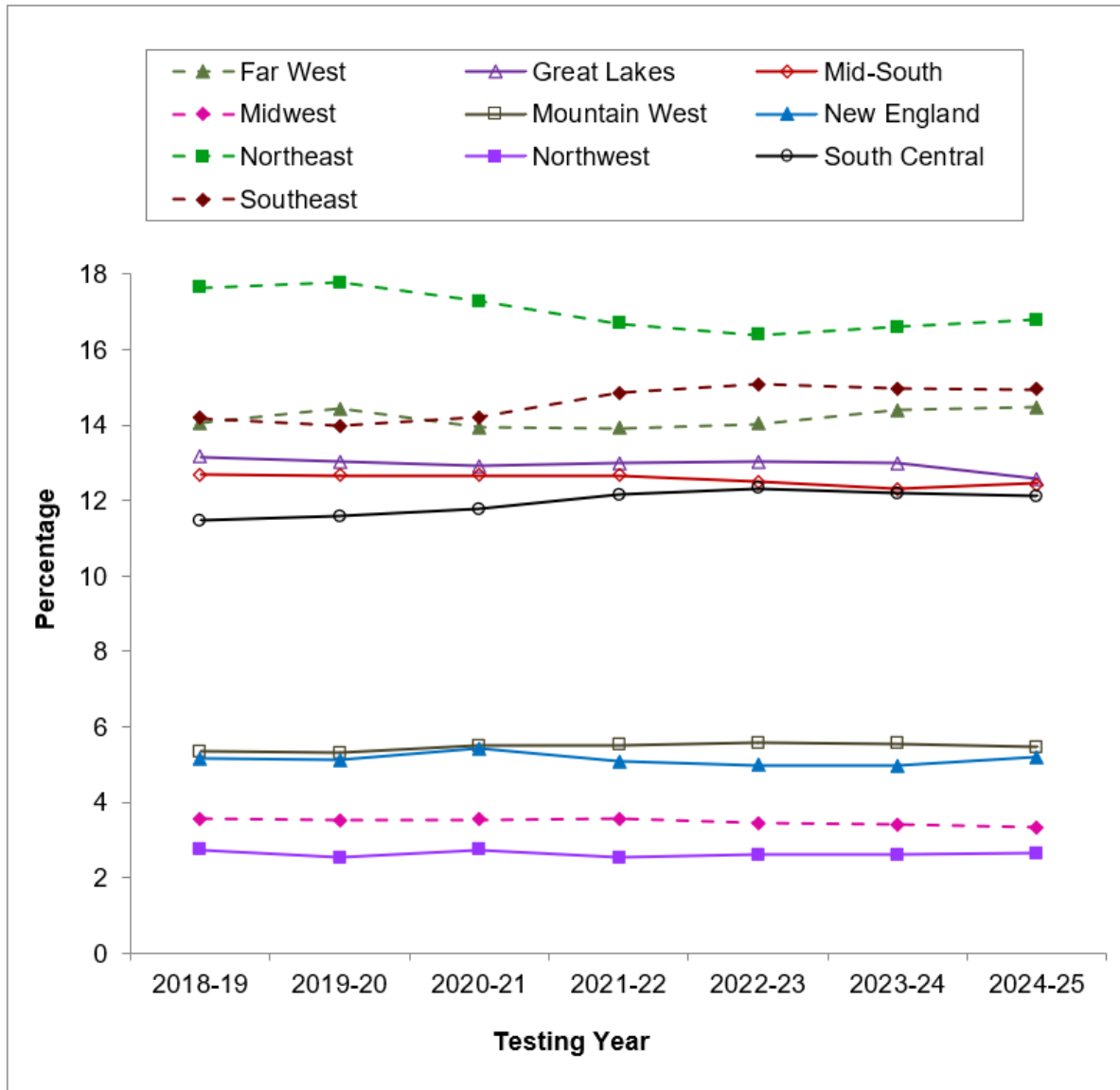


FIGURE 6A. This line graph plots test-taker percentages by region and testing year. Percentages by region were as follows: Northeast, 16-18%; Southeast, 14-15%; Far West, 14%; Great Lakes, 13%; Mid-South, 12-13%; South Central, 11-12%; Mountain West, 5-6%; New England, 5%; Midwest, 3-4%; Northwest, 3%.

Figure 7A displays mean LSAT scores by region and testing year.

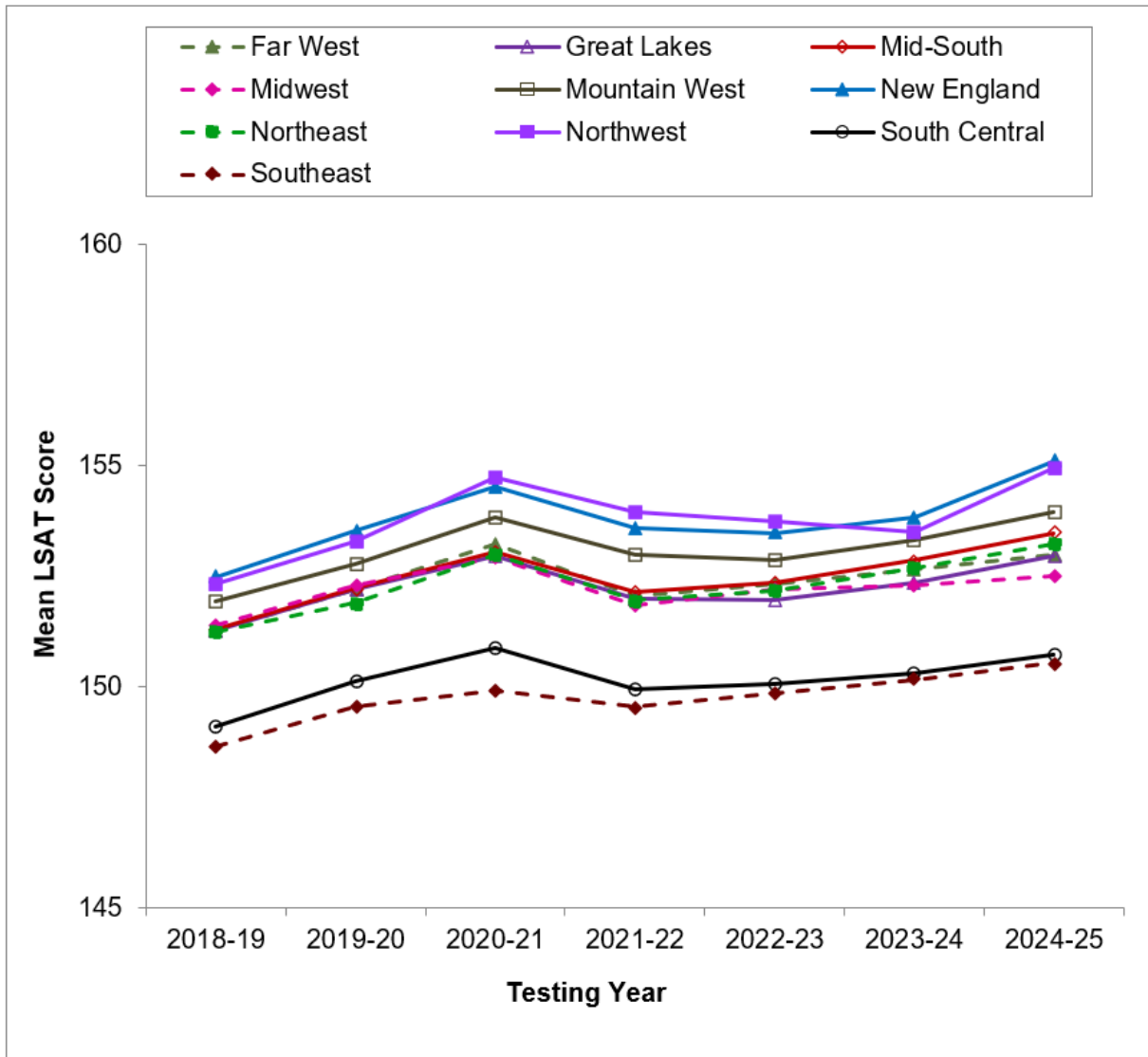


FIGURE 7A. This line graph plots mean LSAT scores by region and testing year. Mean LSAT scores were as follows: New England and Northwest regions, 152-155; Mountain West region, 152-154; Far West, Northeast, Mid-South, Midwest, and Great Lakes regions, 151-153; and South Central and Southeast regions, 149-151.

Figure 8A shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for test takers who tested in each region in the 2024-2025 testing year.

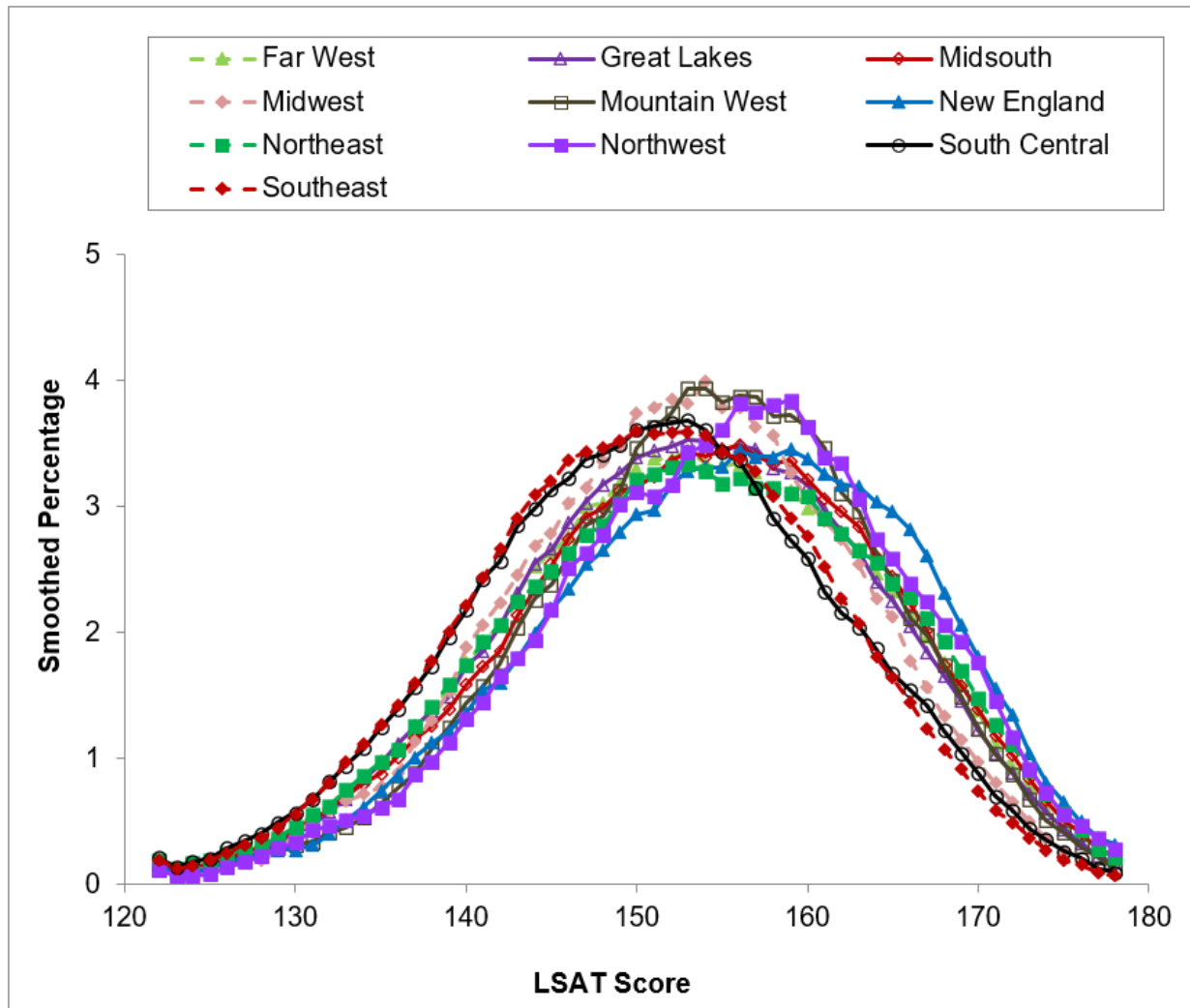


FIGURE 8A. This graph shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for test takers who tested in each region in the 2024-2025 testing year. The bell curves peak at a scaled LSAT score of around 159 in the New England and Northwest regions; 156 in the Mid-South region; 154 in the Midwest and Mountain West regions; 153 in the Far West, Great Lakes, Northeast, Mountain West, and South Central regions; and 150 in the Southeast region.

LSAT Performance by Gender

Table 3A shows the numbers of test takers, as well as the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores, by gender and testing year.

TABLE 3A

Numbers of test takers and means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores by gender and testing year

Gender	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Men							
<i>n</i>	36,402	33,296	42,575	32,702	32,631	35,943	42,880
Mean	152.09	153.19	153.96	153.12	153.39	153.79	154.85
SD	9.99	10.15	10.40	10.26	10.46	10.48	10.71
Women							
<i>n</i>	47,741	45,308	60,975	48,801	49,489	55,915	64,242
Mean	149.70	150.46	151.41	150.40	150.47	150.78	150.88
SD	9.96	10.24	10.47	10.41	10.54	10.49	10.76
Gender Diverse^a							
<i>n</i>	—	128	1,143	1,102	1,266	1,284	1,449
Mean	—	153.32	155.86	155.49	155.74	156.27	158.01
SD	—	12.32	10.59	10.34	10.08	10.63	10.49
No Response							
<i>n</i>	2,430	1,909	1,748	1,479	1,687	1,899	2,218
Mean	152.83	153.86	154.00	153.72	153.61	155.73	157.81
SD	10.67	10.33	10.86	10.54	11.00	10.51	10.23

^aThe Gender Diverse subgroup category was introduced in the 2019-2020 testing year.

Figure 9A shows test-taker percentages by gender and testing year.

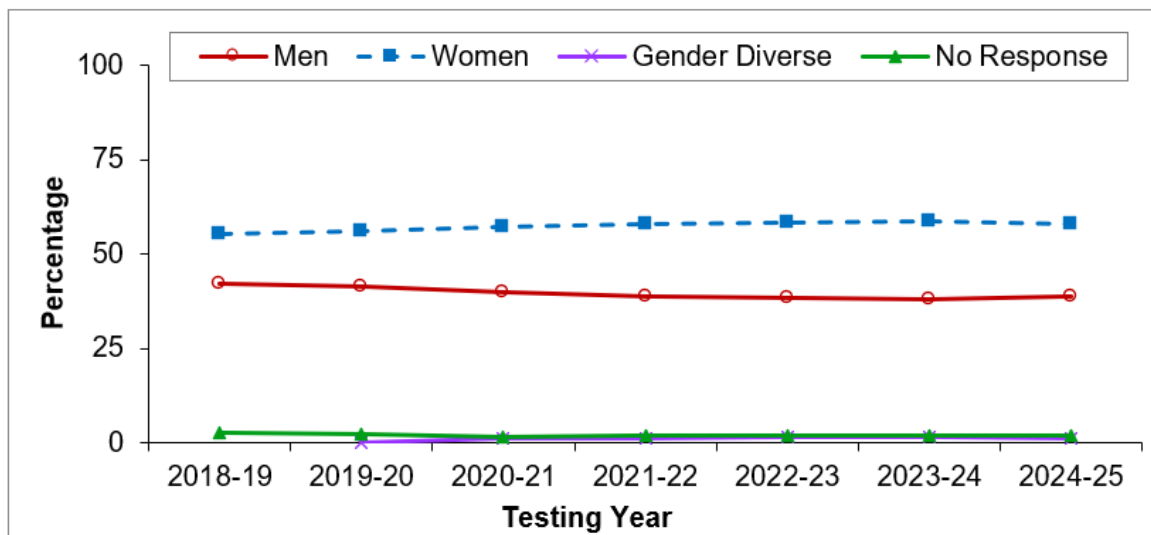


FIGURE 9A. This line graph plots test-taker percentages by gender and testing year. The Gender Diverse subgroup category was introduced in the 2019-2020 testing year. During this period, the percentages of Men test takers ranged from a low of 37.8% in 2023-2024 to a high of 42.0% in 2018-2019; the percentages of Women test takers ranged from a low of 55.1% in 2018-2019 to a high of 58.8% in 2023-2024. The percentages of Gender Diverse test takers ranged from a low of 0.2% in 2019-2020 to a high of 1.5% in 2022-2023. The percentages of Gender No Response test takers ranged from a low of 1.6% in 2020-2021 to a high of 2.8% in 2018-2019.

Figure 10A displays mean LSAT scores by gender and testing year.

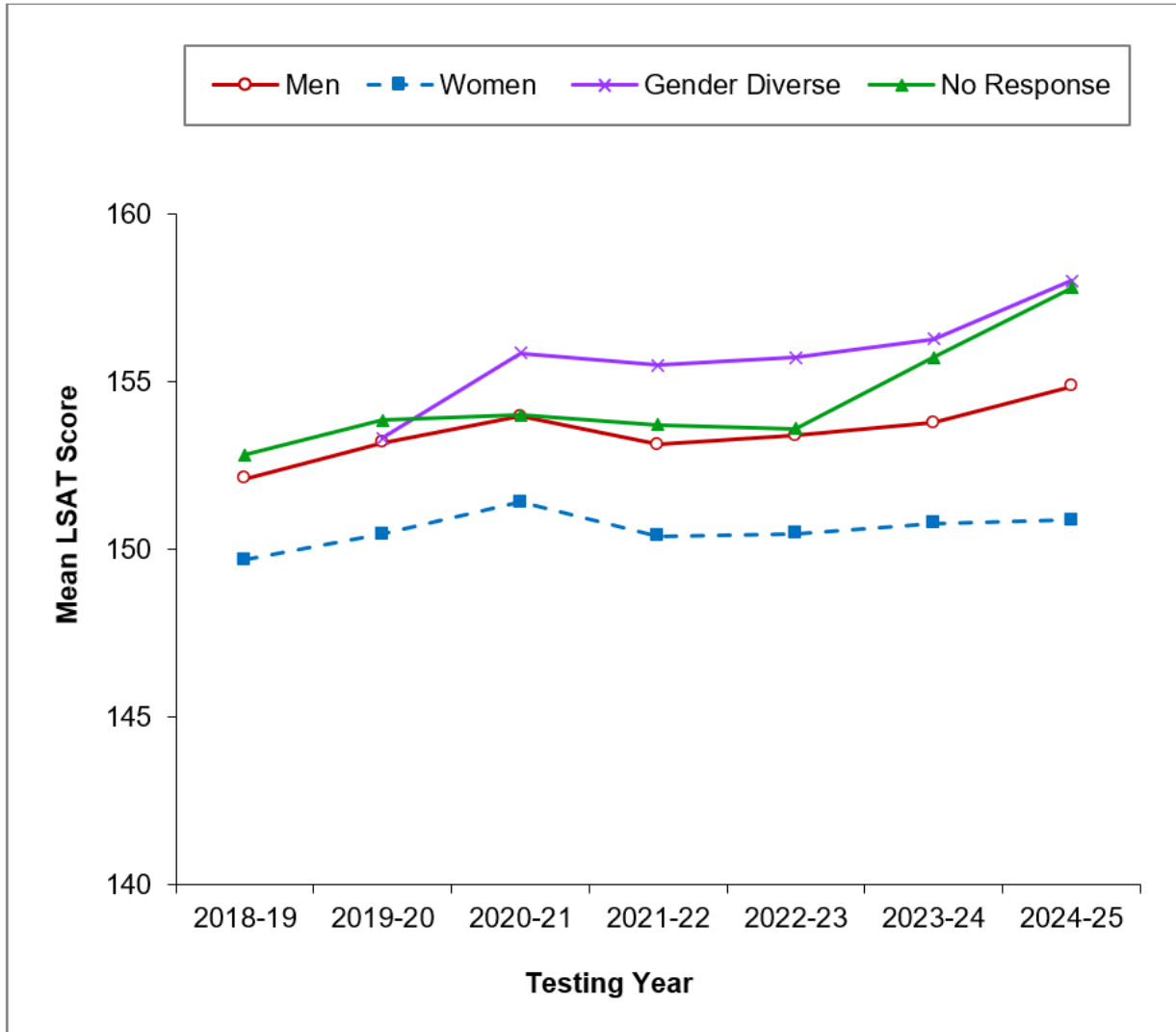


FIGURE 10A. This line graph plots mean LSAT scores by gender and testing year. The Gender Diverse subgroup category was introduced in the 2019-2020 testing year. Mean LSAT scores for Men test takers were consistently slightly higher than mean LSAT scores for Women test takers. The differences between the testing years represented in this report ranged from a low of 2.39 points in 2018-2019 to a high of 3.97 points in 2024-2025. Across all 7 testing years, mean LSAT scores were higher for Gender Diverse and Gender No Response test takers than for Men and Women test takers.

Figure 11A shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by gender in the 2024-2025 testing year.

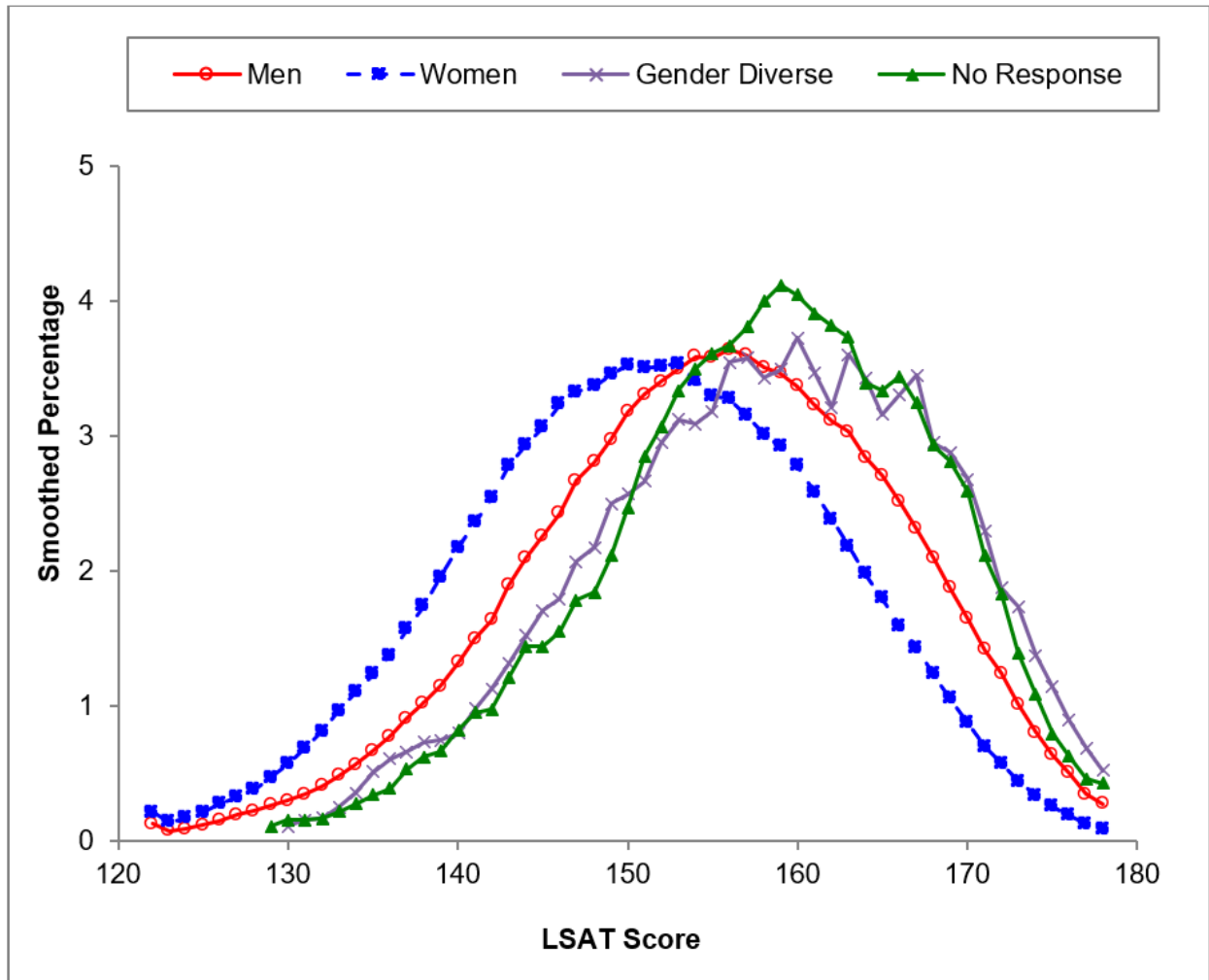


FIGURE 11A. This graph shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by gender in the 2024-2025 testing year. A higher percentage of Women test takers had scores below 151 compared to Men, Gender Diverse, and Gender No Response test takers. A higher percentage of Gender No Response test takers, followed closely by Gender Diverse test takers, had scores above 151 compared to Men and Women test takers.

LSAT Performance by Race/Ethnicity

If a test taker self-identified as having more than one ethnic identity, they were only included in the Multiple Races/Ethnicities subgroup.

Table 4A shows the numbers of test takers, as well as the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores, by race/ethnicity and testing year.

TABLE 4A

Numbers of test takers and means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores by race/ethnicity and testing year

Race/Ethnicity	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
American Indian/Alaska Native							
<i>n</i>	355	298	383	340	368	317	364
Mean	145.19	145.96	147.18	146.07	145.34	146.92	147.84
<i>SD</i>	9.32	9.72	9.80	9.51	10.32	11.11	10.42
Asian							
<i>n</i>	6,671	6,682	8,542	6,929	7,338	8,476	9,910
Mean	152.93	154.08	155.43	154.73	155.01	155.50	155.58
<i>SD</i>	10.40	10.48	10.79	10.67	10.96	10.76	11.06
Black/African American							
<i>n</i>	10,478	9,448	12,690	10,197	10,040	11,211	13,432
Mean	142.22	143.17	143.75	143.38	143.64	143.97	144.71
<i>SD</i>	9.00	9.29	9.69	9.78	9.78	9.80	10.20
Canadian Indigenous							
<i>n</i>	8	6	5	6	10	9	8
Mean	149.63	152.17	153.30	143.22	147.50	143.83	148.56
<i>SD</i>	12.28	10.42	11.69	12.37	3.30	6.48	16.15
Hispanic/Latino							
<i>n</i>	8,535	8,027	9,924	8,661	9,146	10,507	12,072
Mean	146.09	146.83	147.77	146.95	146.75	147.07	147.19
<i>SD</i>	9.06	9.30	9.61	9.73	9.80	9.76	9.94
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander							
<i>n</i>	94	83	126	88	89	94	103
Mean	147.53	147.93	148.64	146.86	146.68	147.46	148.51
<i>SD</i>	10.55	10.95	10.88	12.26	10.22	10.63	11.16
Puerto Rican							
<i>n</i>	551	533	744	509	469	528	596
Mean	144.42	144.99	145.29	144.67	145.54	144.81	145.93
<i>SD</i>	9.69	9.89	10.93	10.29	10.93	10.35	10.38
White							
<i>n</i>	45,771	42,540	56,489	42,859	42,168	45,778	52,445
Mean	153.25	154.02	154.90	153.97	154.15	154.51	155.16
<i>SD</i>	9.04	9.36	9.50	9.38	9.54	9.55	9.92
Multiple Races/Ethnicities							
<i>n</i>	8,614	8,226	11,209	9,396	9,843	11,309	13,642
Mean	150.05	151.17	151.87	150.96	151.01	151.43	152.18
<i>SD</i>	9.62	9.87	10.13	10.09	10.42	10.30	10.57

TABLE 4A

Numbers of test takers and means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores by race/ethnicity and testing year (continued)

Race/Ethnicity	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
No Response							
<i>n</i>	5,458	4,948	6,663	5,270	5,834	6,976	8,362
Mean	153.50	154.34	154.77	153.68	154.13	154.60	155.59
<i>SD</i>	9.76	9.94	10.06	10.16	10.15	10.12	10.52

* Data for categories with fewer than five test takers are not included.

Figure 12A shows the percentages of test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year.

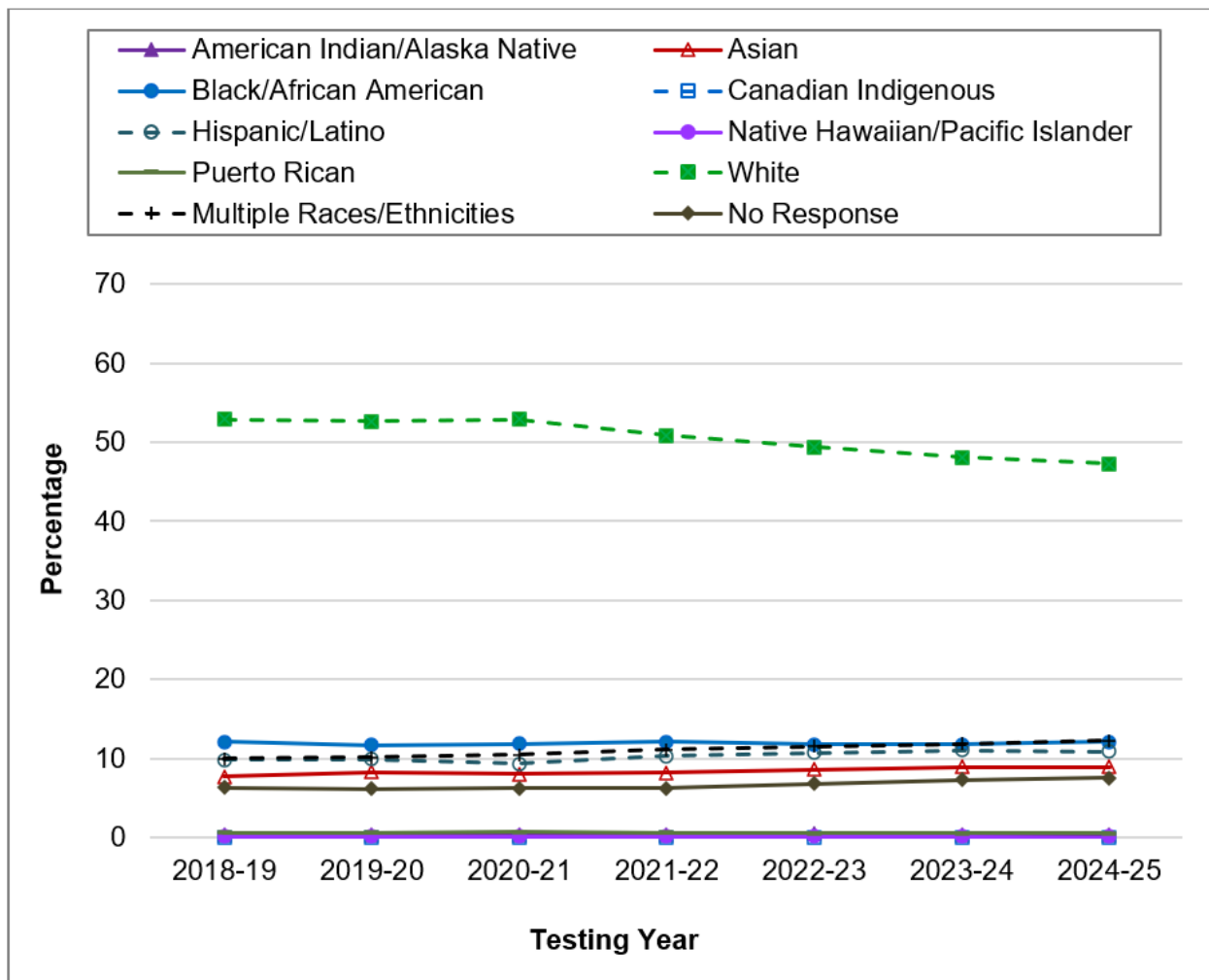


FIGURE 12A. This line graph plots percentages of test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year. The percentages were as follows: White test takers, 47-53%; Black/African American test takers, around 12%; Multiple Races/Ethnicities test takers, 10-12%; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 9-11%; Asian test takers, 8-9%; Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 6-8%; Puerto Rican test takers, around 1%; American Indian/Alaska Native test takers, 0.3-0.4%; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander test takers, around 0.1%; and Canadian Indigenous test takers, less than 0.1%.

Figure 13A shows mean LSAT scores by race/ethnicity and testing year.

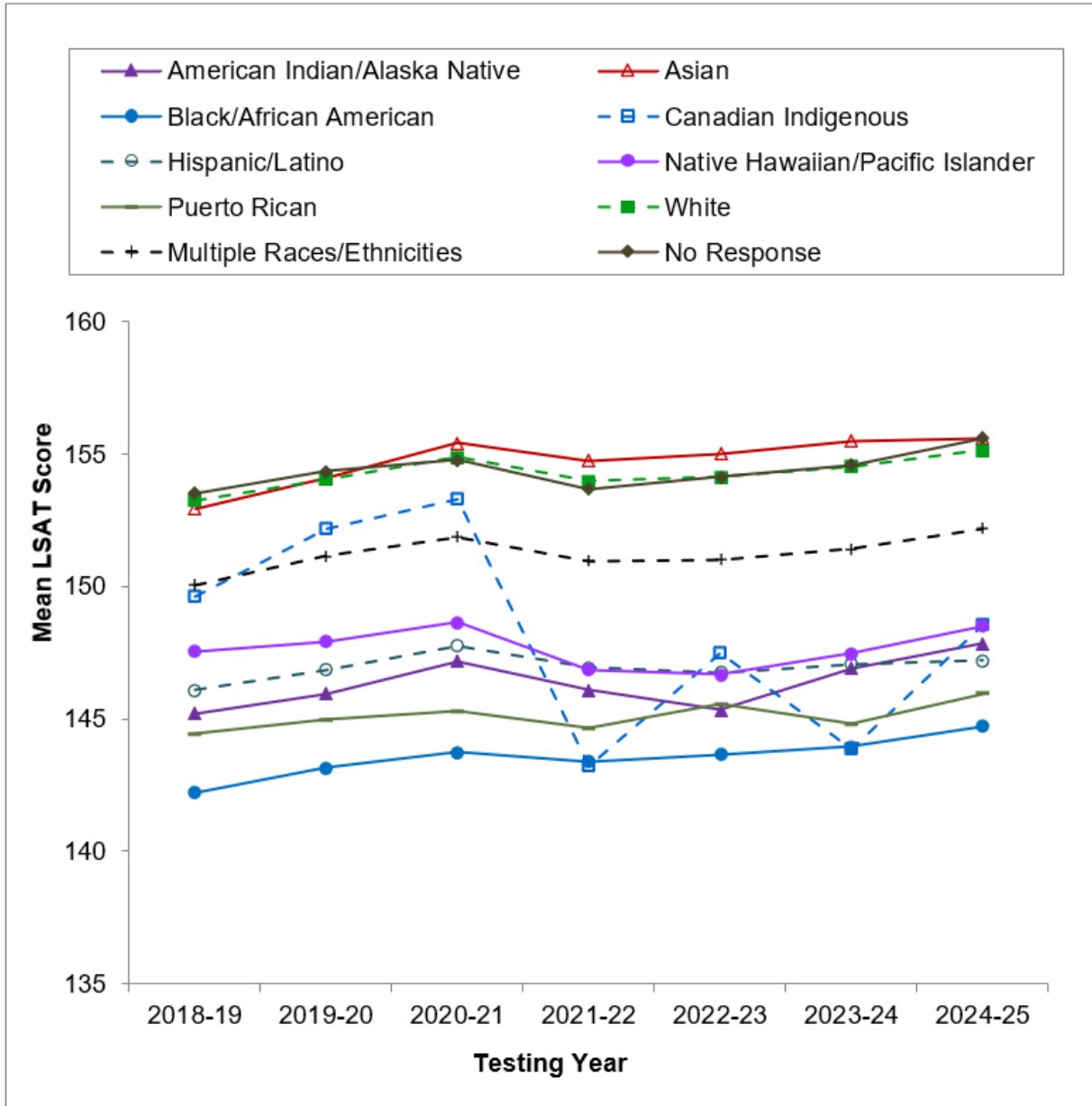


FIGURE 13A. This line graph plots mean LSAT scores by race/ethnicity and testing year. Mean LSAT scores were as follows: Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 154-156; Asian test takers, 153-156; White test takers, 153-155; Multiple Races/Ethnicities test takers, 150-152; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander test takers, 147-149; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 146-148; American Indian/Alaska Native test takers, 145-148; Puerto Rican test takers, 144-146; Canadian Indigenous test takers, 143-153; and Black/African American test takers, 142-145.

Figure 14A shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by race/ethnicity in the 2024-2025 testing year.

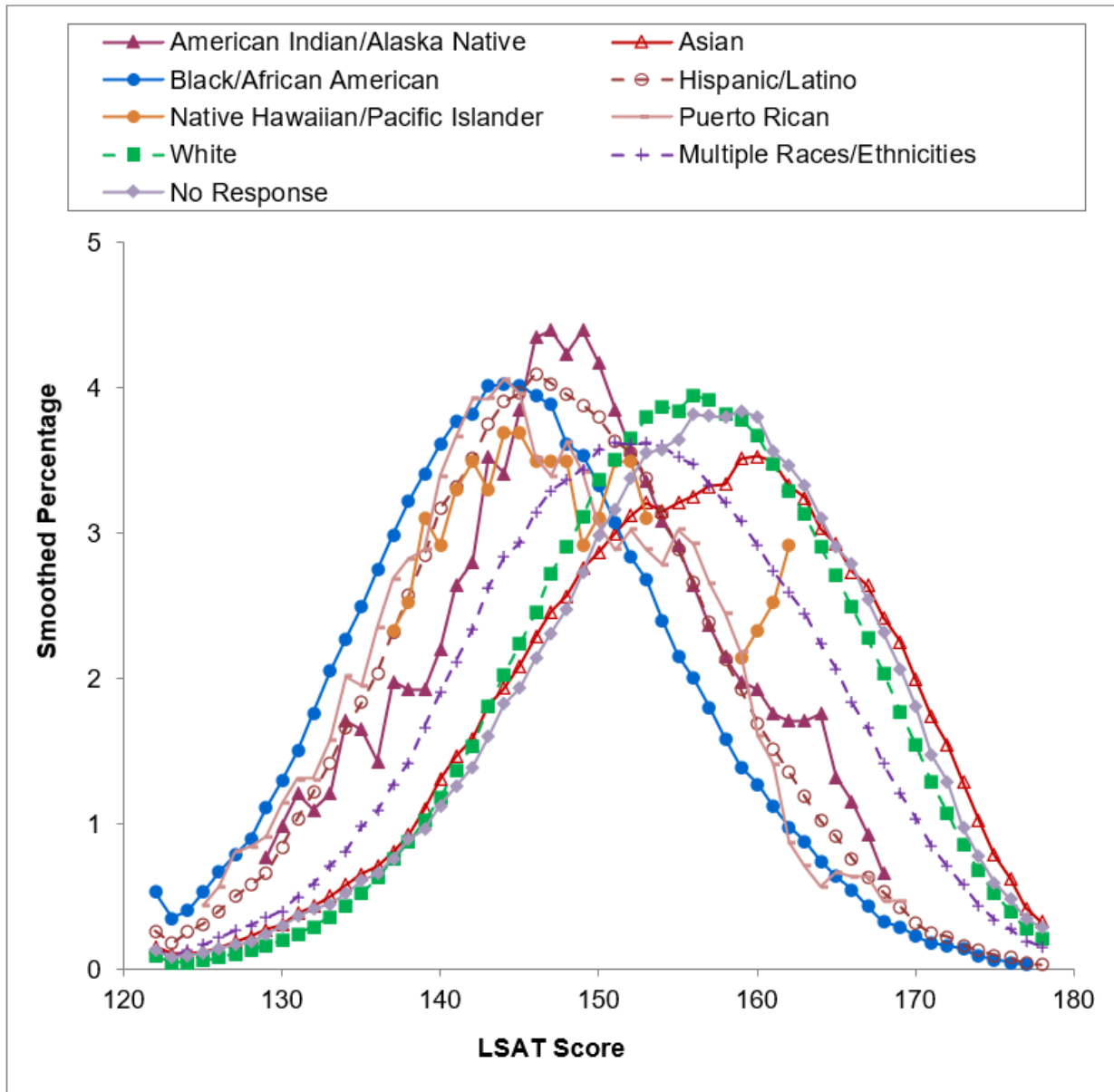


FIGURE 14A. This graph shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by race/ethnicity in the 2024-2025 testing year. The bell curves peak at a scaled LSAT score of around 160 for Asian test takers; 159 for Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers; 156 for White test takers; 151 for Multiple Races/Ethnicities test takers; 147 for American Indian/Alaska Native test takers; 146 for Hispanic/Latino test takers; and 144 for Black/African American, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Puerto Rican test takers.

LSAT Performance by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity—Women. Table 5A shows the numbers of test takers who identified as women, as well as the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores, by race/ethnicity and testing year.

TABLE 5A
Numbers of test takers and means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores for test takers who identified as women by race/ethnicity and testing year

Race/Ethnicity —Women	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
American Indian/Alaska Native							
<i>n</i>	204	177	233	201	216	184	213
Mean	144.27	144.09	146.70	144.22	144.23	144.93	146.26
<i>SD</i>	9.03	9.50	9.29	9.31	9.96	10.57	10.29
Asian							
<i>n</i>	4,072	4,124	5,317	4,321	4,708	5,456	6,294
Mean	152.62	153.75	155.10	154.36	154.49	154.96	154.67
<i>SD</i>	10.19	10.34	10.66	10.54	10.85	10.49	10.93
Black/African American							
<i>n</i>	6,908	6,327	8,575	6,942	6,900	7,933	9,453
Mean	141.88	142.68	143.21	142.91	143.21	143.60	144.04
<i>SD</i>	8.77	9.03	9.50	9.60	9.58	9.51	9.94
Canadian Indigenous							
<i>n</i>	*	*	*	*	7	*	5
Mean	—	—	—	—	147.64	—	143.90
<i>SD</i>	—	—	—	—	3.15	—	15.58
Hispanic/Latino							
<i>n</i>	5,278	5,058	6,201	5,587	5,937	6,840	7,981
Mean	145.07	145.80	146.67	145.84	145.75	145.88	145.75
<i>SD</i>	8.82	9.08	9.33	9.51	9.58	9.47	9.57
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander							
<i>n</i>	51	51	77	56	53	54	59
Mean	145.95	145.90	147.60	145.97	146.20	145.37	146.17
<i>SD</i>	10.10	11.66	10.19	11.83	10.37	9.67	10.21
Puerto Rican							
<i>n</i>	316	319	443	306	282	315	340
Mean	143.78	144.30	144.42	143.04	143.90	144.24	143.80
<i>SD</i>	8.80	9.49	10.66	9.95	10.91	9.34	9.93

TABLE 5A

Numbers of test takers and means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores for test takers who identified as women by race/ethnicity and testing year (continued)

Race/Ethnicity —Women	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
White							
<i>n</i>	23,606	22,378	30,705	23,511	23,072	25,385	28,369
Mean	152.51	153.09	154.11	153.08	153.16	153.49	153.69
<i>SD</i>	8.87	9.27	9.34	9.29	9.43	9.45	9.75
Multiple Races/Ethnicities							
<i>n</i>	5,068	4,882	6,828	5,752	5,985	6,973	8,171
Mean	149.17	150.12	150.92	149.97	149.74	150.31	150.63
<i>SD</i>	9.50	9.74	9.97	10.04	10.27	10.14	10.33
No Response							
<i>n</i>	2,355	2,104	2,819	2,232	2,463	2,860	3,449
Mean	152.33	153.04	153.33	152.00	152.56	152.76	153.18
<i>SD</i>	9.89	10.22	10.41	10.46	10.33	10.26	10.65

* Data for categories with fewer than five test takers are not included.

Figure 15A shows the percentages of test takers who identified as women by race/ethnicity and testing year.²

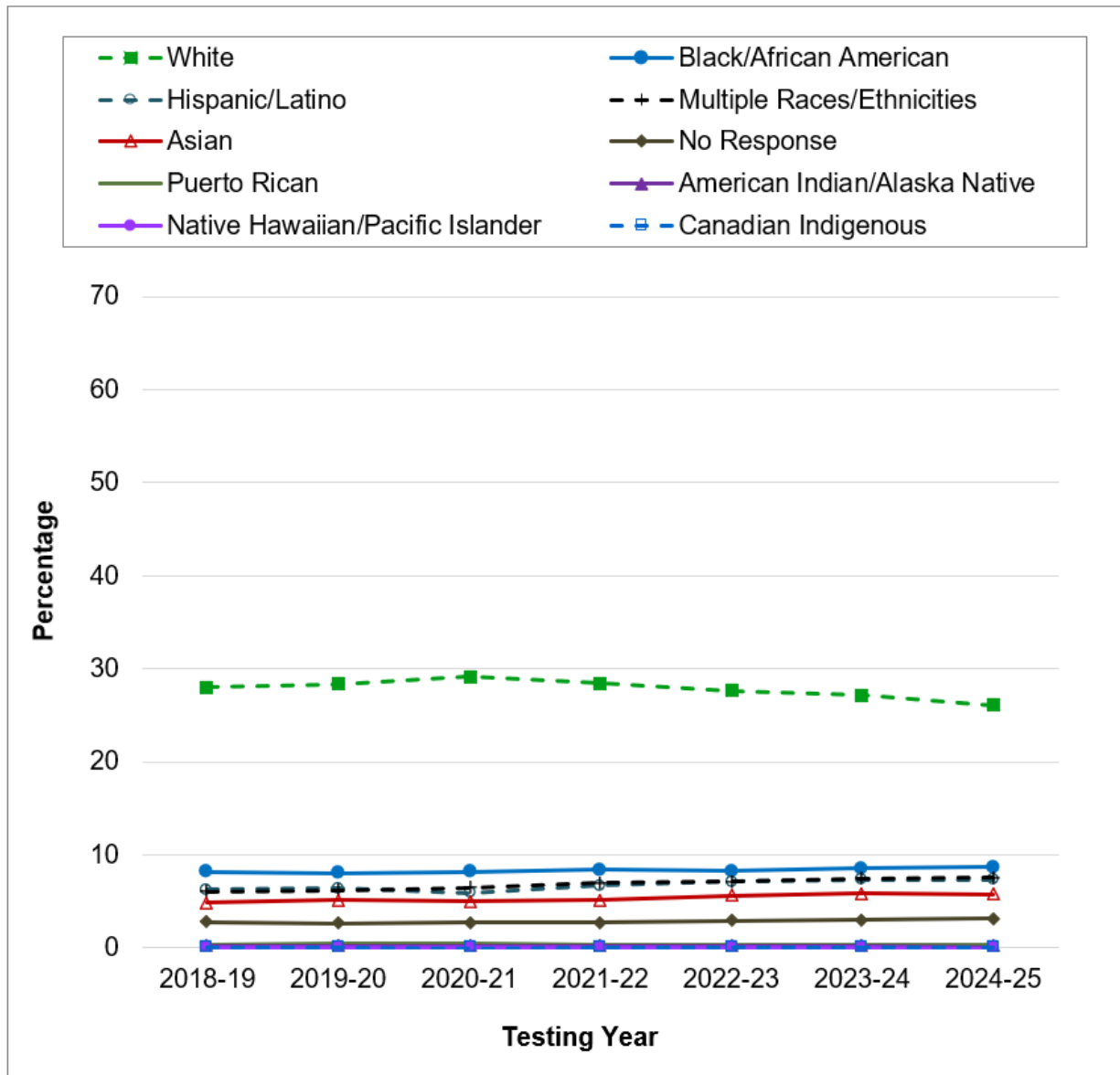


FIGURE 15A. This line graph plots percentages of test takers who identified as women by race/ethnicity and testing year. The percentages were as follows: White test takers, 26-29%; Black/African American test takers, 8-9%; Multiple Races/Ethnicities test takers, 6-8%; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 6-7%; Asian test takers, 5-6%; Race/Ethnicity 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, around 0.1%; and Canadian Indigenous test takers, less than 0.1%.

² For the analysis of gender by race/ethnicity (Figures 15A and 18A), percentages were calculated within each testing year using test takers of all racial/ethnic subgroups who identified as men or women. Smoothed percentages (Figures 17A and 20A) were calculated within gender within testing year.

Figure 16A displays mean LSAT scores for test takers who identified as women by race/ethnicity and testing year.

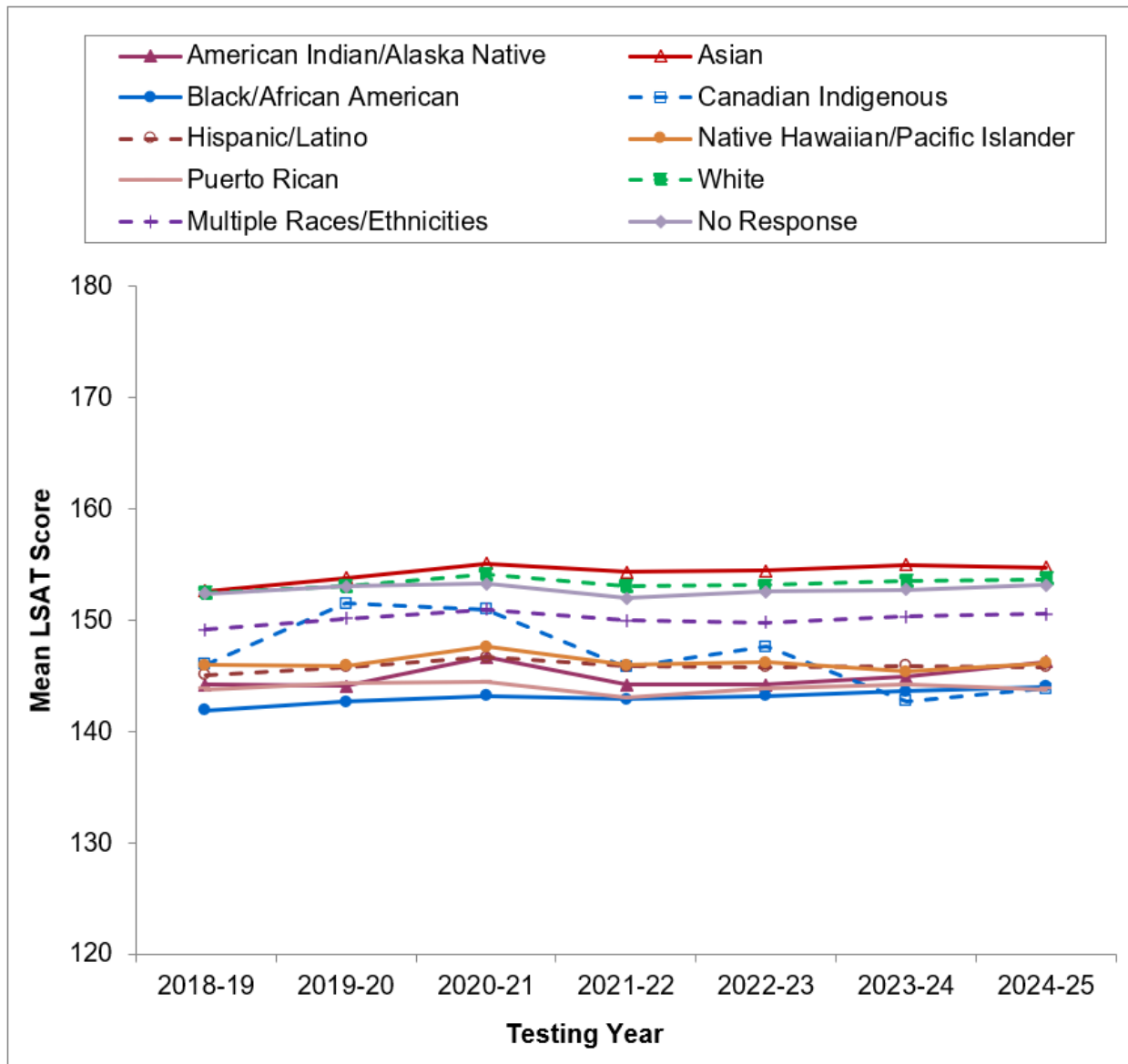


FIGURE 16A. This line graph plots mean LSAT scores of test takers who identified as women by race/ethnicity and testing year. Mean LSAT scores were as follows: Asian test takers, 153-155; White test takers, 153-154; Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 152-153; Multiple Races/Ethnicities test takers, 149-151; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander test takers, 145-148; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 145-147; American Indian/Alaska Native test takers, 144-147; Puerto Rican test takers, 143-144; Canadian Indigenous test takers, 143-152; and Black/African American test takers, 142-144.

Figure 17A shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for test takers who identified as women by race/ethnicity in the 2024-2025 testing year.

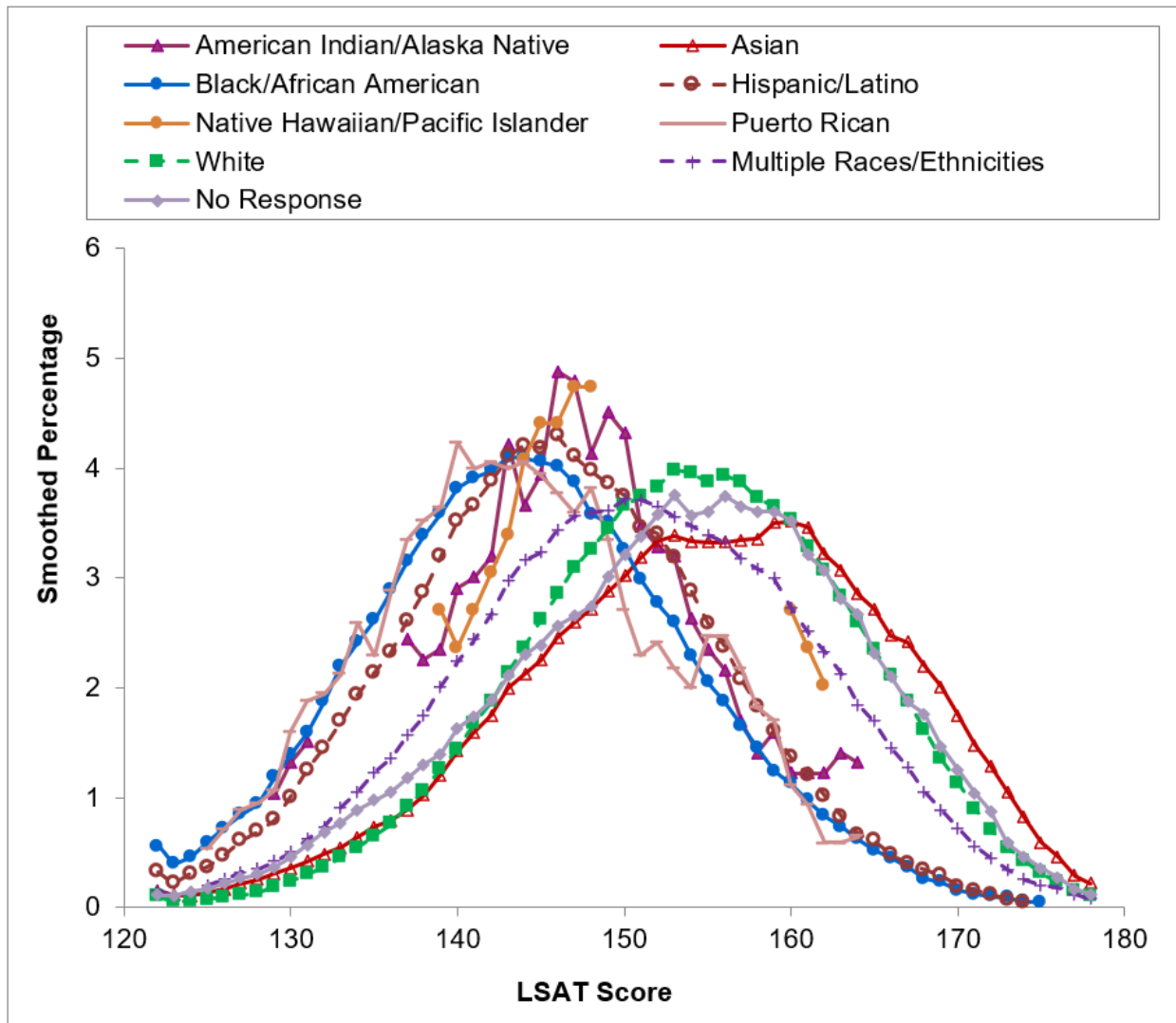


FIGURE 17A. This graph shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by race/ethnicity for test takers who identified as women in the 2024-2025 testing year. The bell curves peak at a scaled LSAT score of around 160 for Asian test takers, 153 each for Race/Ethnicity No Response and White test takers, 150 for Multiple Races/Ethnicities test takers, 147 for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander test takers, 146 each for American Indian/Alaska Native test takers and Hispanic/Latino test takers, 143 for Black/African American test takers, and 140 for Puerto Rican test takers.

Race/Ethnicity—Men. Table 6A shows the numbers of test takers who identified as men, as well as the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores, by race/ethnicity and testing year.

TABLE 6A

Numbers of test takers and means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores for test takers who identified as men by race/ethnicity and testing year

Race/Ethnicity—Men	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
American Indian/Alaska Native							
<i>n</i>	142	117	143	130	132	118	140
Mean	146.53	148.48	147.89	148.71	146.22	149.75	150.09
<i>SD</i>	9.45	9.25	10.62	9.20	10.79	10.76	9.73
Asian							
<i>n</i>	2,465	2,429	3,001	2,420	2,447	2,798	3,362
Mean	153.36	154.71	155.93	155.24	155.88	156.30	156.92
<i>SD</i>	10.61	10.66	10.95	10.82	11.08	11.17	11.16
Black/African American							
<i>n</i>	3,390	2,998	3,937	3,107	2,963	3,131	3,821
Mean	142.92	144.19	144.92	144.36	144.56	144.73	146.16
<i>SD</i>	9.36	9.70	9.96	10.04	10.09	10.37	10.63
Hispanic/Latino							
<i>n</i>	3,124	2,864	3,559	2,925	3,039	3,498	3,900
Mean	147.76	148.63	149.64	148.89	148.64	149.26	149.93
<i>SD</i>	9.15	9.35	9.74	9.74	9.93	9.91	10.04
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander							
<i>n</i>	32	30	44	29	29	35	41
Mean	150.61	150.65	150.17	149.36	147.86	149.95	151.83
<i>SD</i>	10.30	8.97	12.01	13.06	10.83	11.20	11.35
Puerto Rican							
<i>n</i>	226	202	286	190	175	199	241
Mean	145.40	145.85	146.52	146.90	148.06	145.43	148.53
<i>SD</i>	10.77	10.39	11.24	10.41	10.52	11.65	10.36
White							
<i>n</i>	21,359	19,438	24,717	18,343	17,987	19,282	22,851
Mean	154.01	155.02	155.81	155.00	155.29	155.69	156.75
<i>SD</i>	9.13	9.33	9.58	9.37	9.53	9.49	9.85
Multiple Races/Ethnicities							
<i>n</i>	3,340	3,159	4,090	3,355	3,553	4,034	5,078
Mean	151.28	152.66	153.31	152.44	152.93	153.15	154.35
<i>SD</i>	9.60	9.86	10.17	9.94	10.30	10.27	10.49

TABLE 6A

Numbers of test takers and means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores for test takers who identified as men by race/ethnicity and testing year (continued)

Race/Ethnicity—Men	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
No Response							
<i>n</i>	2,433	2,159	2,960	2,280	2,423	2,944	3,523
Mean	154.43	155.37	155.89	154.93	155.22	155.72	156.84
<i>SD</i>	9.58	9.62	9.53	9.68	9.71	9.65	10.00

* Data for categories with fewer than five test takers are not included.

Figure 18A shows the percentages of test takers who identified as men by race/ethnicity and testing year.

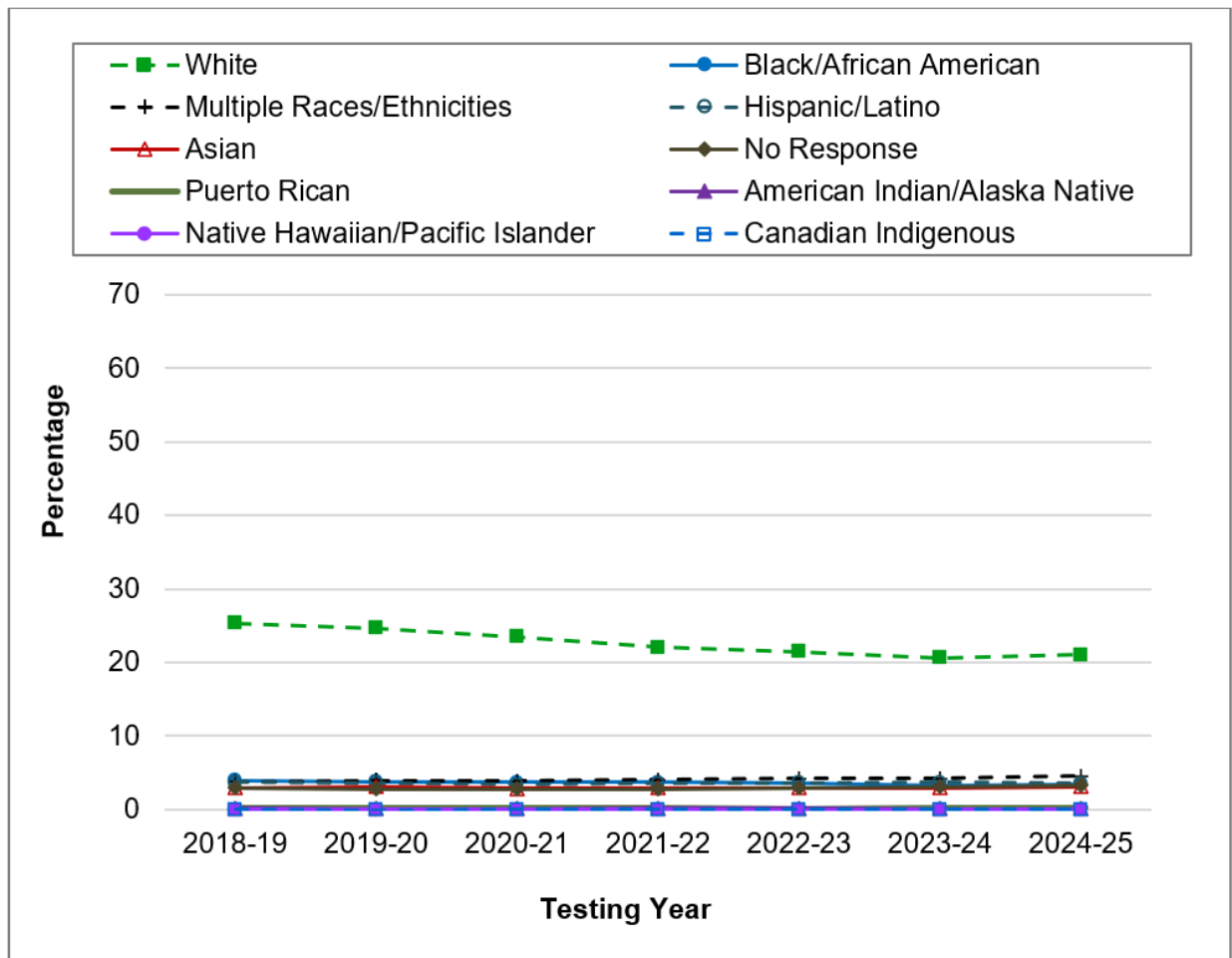


FIGURE 18A. This line graph plots percentages of test takers who identified as men by race/ethnicity and testing year. The percentages were as follows: White test takers, 21-25%; Multiple Races/Ethnicities test takers, 4-5%; Black/African American test takers, 3-4%; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 3-4%; Asian test takers, around 3%; Race/Ethnicity 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 mean LSAT scores for test takers who identified as men by race/ethnicity and testing year.

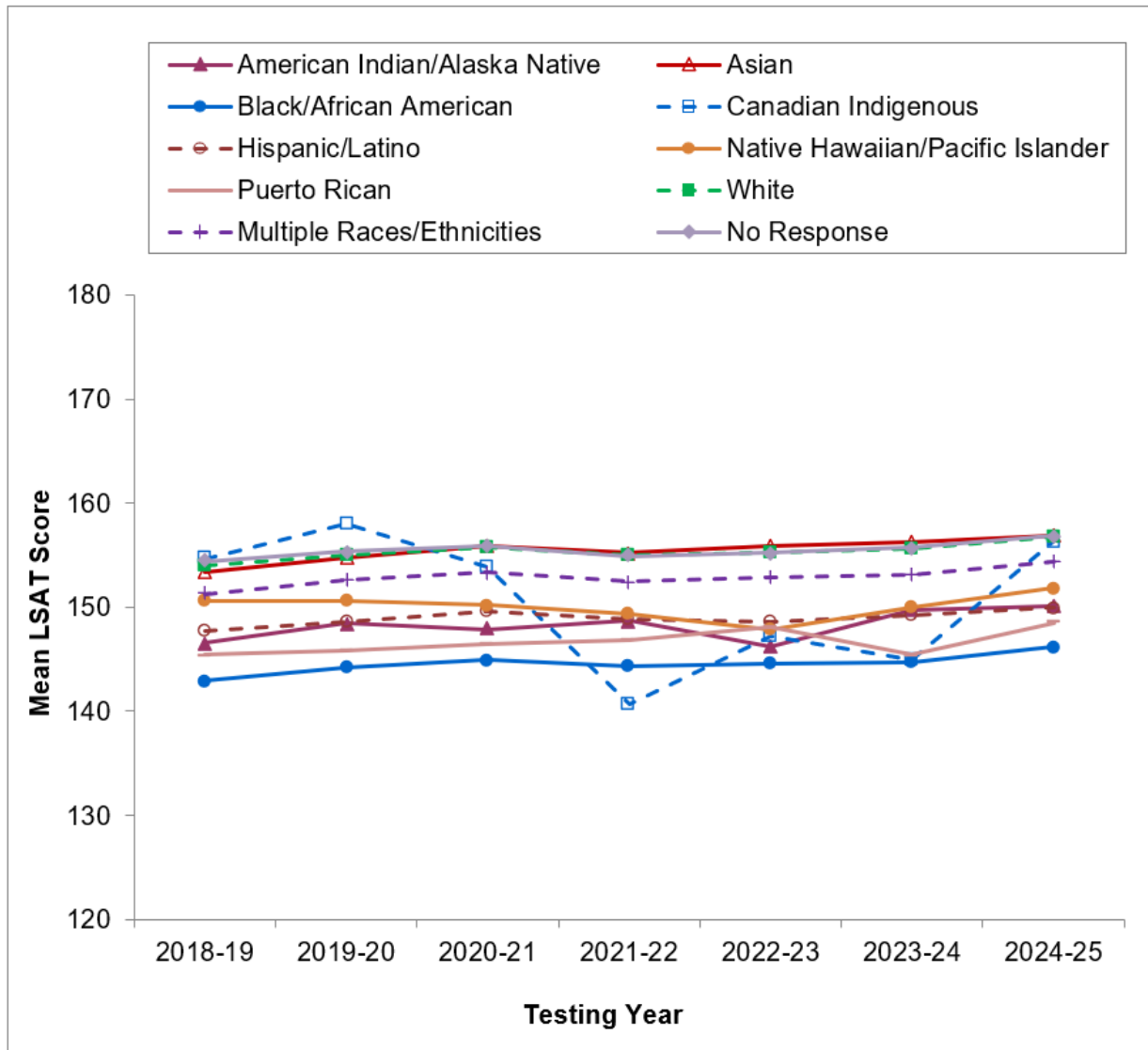


FIGURE 19A. This line graph plots mean LSAT scores of test takers who identified as men by race/ethnicity and testing year. Mean LSAT scores were as follows: White test takers, 154-157; Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 154-157; Asian test takers, 153-157; Multiple Races/Ethnicities test takers, 151-154; Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander test takers, 148-152; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 148-150; American Indian/Alaska Native test takers, 146-150; Puerto Rican test takers, 145-149; Black/African American test takers, 143-146; and Canadian Indigenous test takers, 141-158.

Figure 20A shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for test takers who identified as men by race/ethnicity in the 2024-2025 testing year.

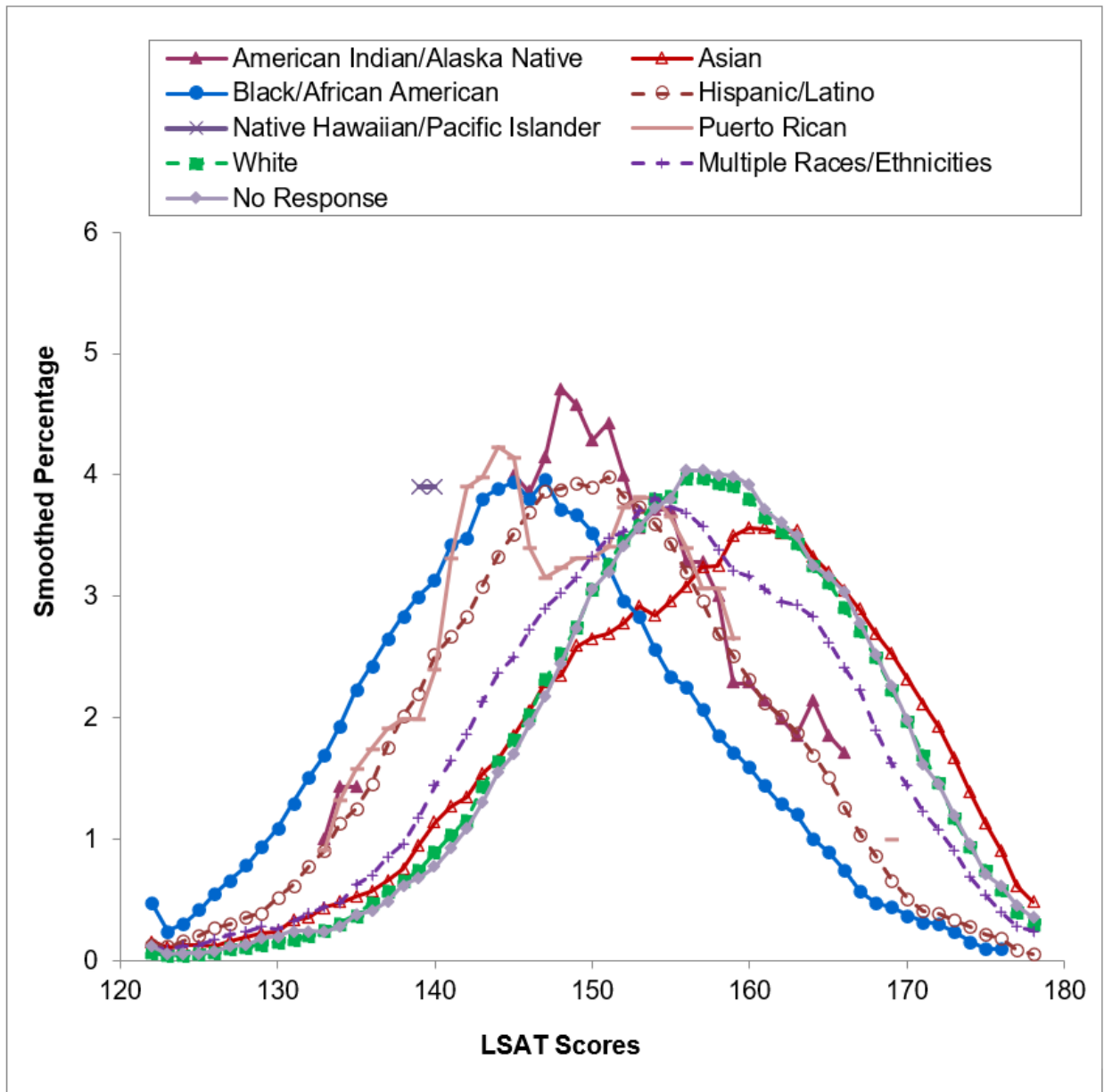


FIGURE 20A. This graph shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by race/ethnicity for test takers who identified as men in the 2024-2025 testing year. The bell curves peak at a scaled LSAT score of around 160 for Asian test takers, 157 for Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 156 for White test takers, 154 for Multiple Races/Ethnicities test takers, 151 for Hispanic/Latino test takers, 148 for American Indian/Alaska Native test takers, 147 for Black/African American test takers, 144 for Puerto Rican test takers, and 141 for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander test takers.

Test Takers in the Gender No Response and Race/Ethnicity No Response Subgroups

Table 7A shows the numbers of test takers who did not respond to either the gender or the race/ethnicity questions, as well as the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores, by testing year.

TABLE 7A
Numbers of Gender No Response and Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers and the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores by testing year

No Response	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<i>n</i>	695	681	827	684	854	1,099	1,309
Mean	154.13	155.09	155.60	154.89	155.24	156.18	158.35
SD	9.50	9.51	10.14	10.01	10.37	10.23	10.19

LSAT Performance by Administration and Quarter

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

Table 8A shows the numbers of test takers, as well as the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores, by administration and testing year.

TABLE 8A
Numbers of test takers and means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores by administration and testing year

Administration	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
July							
<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	—	—	—	—
August							
<i>n</i>	—	—	25,452	24,892	17,295	15,604	22,413
Mean	—	—	155.61	154.19	154.31	155.35	154.70
<i>SD</i>	—	—	10.05	9.71	9.93	10.04	10.36
September							
<i>n</i>	28,813	19,739	—	—	14,266	17,271	18,534
Mean	152.65	154.02	—	—	154.38	154.41	155.37
<i>SD</i>	9.53	9.72	—	—	10.54	10.37	10.78
October							
<i>n</i>	—	15,200	21,214	22,157	19,140	21,955	22,373
Mean	—	153.65	154.18	153.50	154.03	153.63	154.23
<i>SD</i>	—	9.58	9.99	10.05	10.71	10.35	10.48
November							
<i>n</i>	34,024	22,762	27,123	23,305	20,530	23,281	30,753
Mean	151.19	151.07	152.72	151.40	151.46	151.39	152.08
<i>SD</i>	9.59	9.35	9.82	10.08	10.23	9.94	10.35
January							
<i>n</i>	25,397	16,940	26,677	19,666	19,863	23,303	25,217
Mean	149.60	150.36	152.00	150.85	150.69	150.70	151.25
<i>SD</i>	9.73	9.08	9.79	9.96	9.96	9.97	10.77
February							
<i>n</i>	—	9,831	13,295	7,827	9,183	10,203	11,042
Mean	—	148.14	149.56	148.19	148.20	149.66	149.94
<i>SD</i>	—	9.68	10.42	10.28	10.36	10.59	10.75
March							
<i>n</i>	15,547	—	—	6,577	—	—	—
Mean	148.47	—	—	148.12	—	—	—
<i>SD</i>	10.25	—	—	10.71	—	—	—
April							
<i>n</i>	—	—	18,225	8,165	13,448	17,938	18,550
Mean	—	—	149.92	149.94	149.70	150.70	151.23
<i>SD</i>	—	—	10.99	11.62	11.16	10.95	11.86

TABLE 8A

Numbers of test takers and means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores by administration and testing year (continued)

Administration	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
May							
<i>n</i>	—	9,608	—	—	—	—	—
Mean	—	149.26	—	—	—	—	—
<i>SD</i>	—	11.76	—	—	—	—	—
June							
<i>n</i>	16,437	8,240	23,066	15,649	17,869	24,120	23,937
Mean	151.25	153.32	152.70	151.85	151.96	153.84	152.79
<i>SD</i>	10.78	12.07	11.09	11.27	11.13	11.36	11.47

Table 9A shows the numbers of test takers by quarter and testing year, along with the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores for each quarter.

TABLE 9A

Numbers of test takers and means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores by quarter and testing year

Administration	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Q1 (Jul-Sep)							
<i>n</i>	37,606	39,573	37,095	24,892	29,927	31,067	38,539
Mean	152.53	153.18	155.04	154.19	154.15	154.65	154.79
<i>SD</i>	9.94	10.05	10.45	9.71	10.18	10.24	10.54
Q2 (Oct-Dec)							
<i>n</i>	34,024	36,318	44,677	42,078	37,145	41,778	48,808
Mean	151.19	152.00	153.17	152.27	152.54	152.29	152.80
<i>SD</i>	9.59	9.53	9.93	10.13	10.55	10.20	10.50
Q3 (Jan-Mar)							
<i>n</i>	38,083	26,106	38,437	31,738	28,084	32,193	35,082
Mean	149.25	149.56	151.21	149.80	149.93	150.39	150.88
<i>SD</i>	9.92	9.39	10.09	10.27	10.15	10.13	10.74
Q4 (Apr-Jun)							
<i>n</i>	16,437	17,300	38,119	22,961	29,625	37,421	39,856
Mean	151.25	151.09	151.31	151.11	150.83	152.02	151.95
<i>SD</i>	10.78	12.04	11.06	11.38	11.10	11.23	11.59

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

Figure 21A shows test-taker percentages by quarter and testing year.

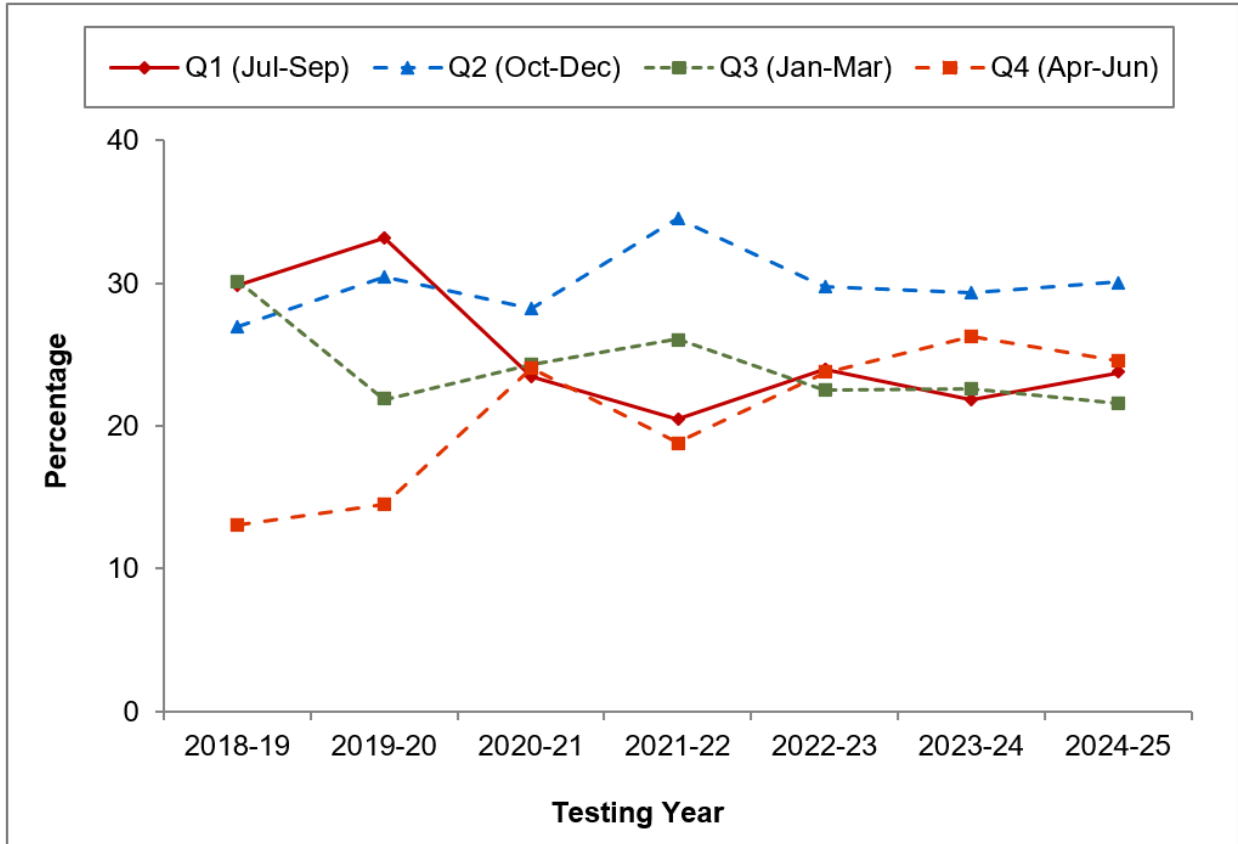


FIGURE 21A. This line graph plots percentages of LSAT takers by quarter and testing year. Q1 is from July through September, Q2 is from October through December, Q3 is from January through March, and Q4 is from April through June. In 2018-2019, 30% of test takers tested in Q1, 30% tested in Q3, 27% tested 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 Q3, 24% tested in Q4, 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. In 2023-2024, 29% of test takers tested in Q2, 26% tested in Q4, 23% tested in Q3, and 22% tested in Q1. In 2024-2025, 30% of test takers tested in Q2, 25% tested in Q4, 24% tested in Q1, and 22% tested in Q3.

Figure 22A displays mean LSAT scores by quarter and testing year.

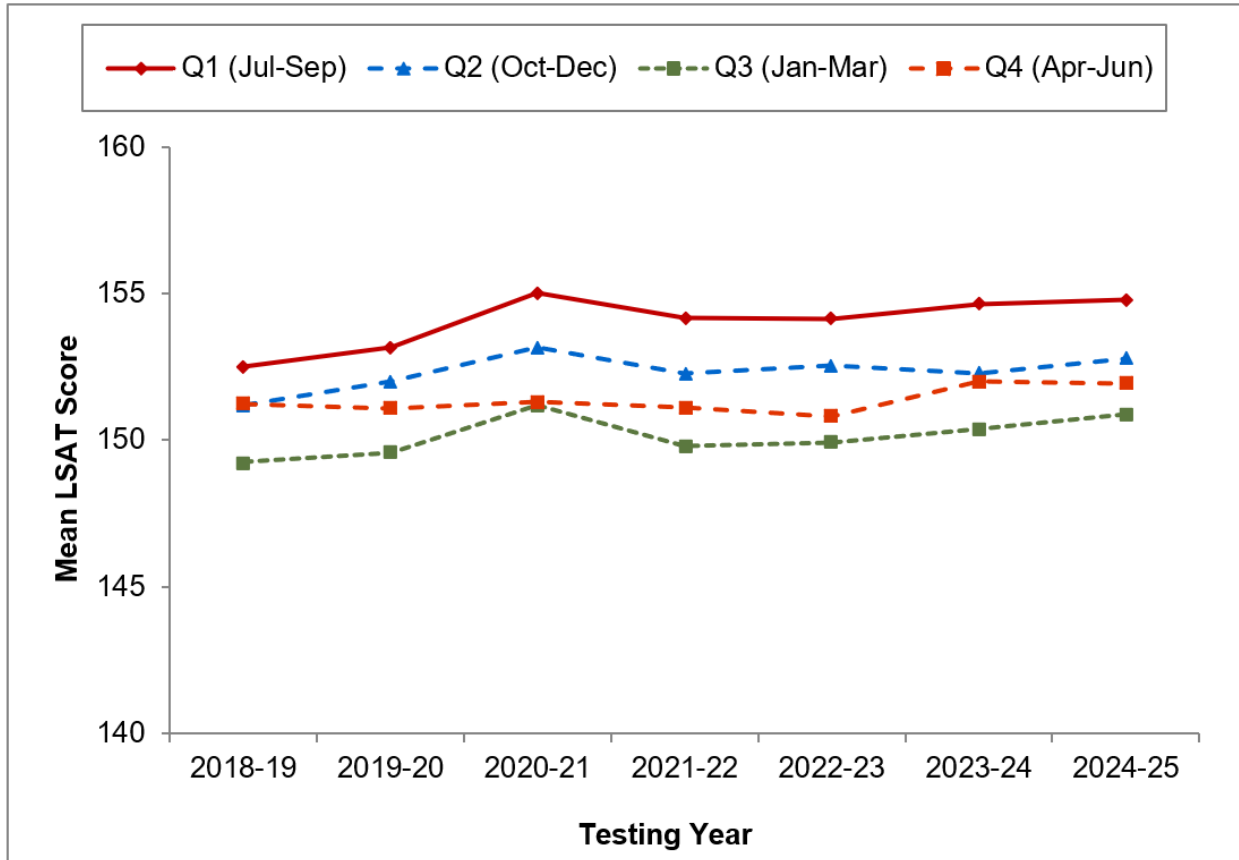


FIGURE 22A. This line graph plots mean LSAT scores by quarter and testing year. Q1 is from July through September, Q2 is from October through December, Q3 is from January through March, and Q4 is from April through June. Across all 7 testing years, mean LSAT scores were highest in Q1 and lowest in Q3. Mean LSAT scores were as follows: in 2018-2019, 149-153; in 2019-2020, 150-153; in 2020-2021, 151-155; in both 2021-2022 and 2022-2023, 150-154; in 2023-2024, 150-155; and in 2024-2025, 151-155.

Figure 23A shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by quarter in the 2024-2025 testing year.

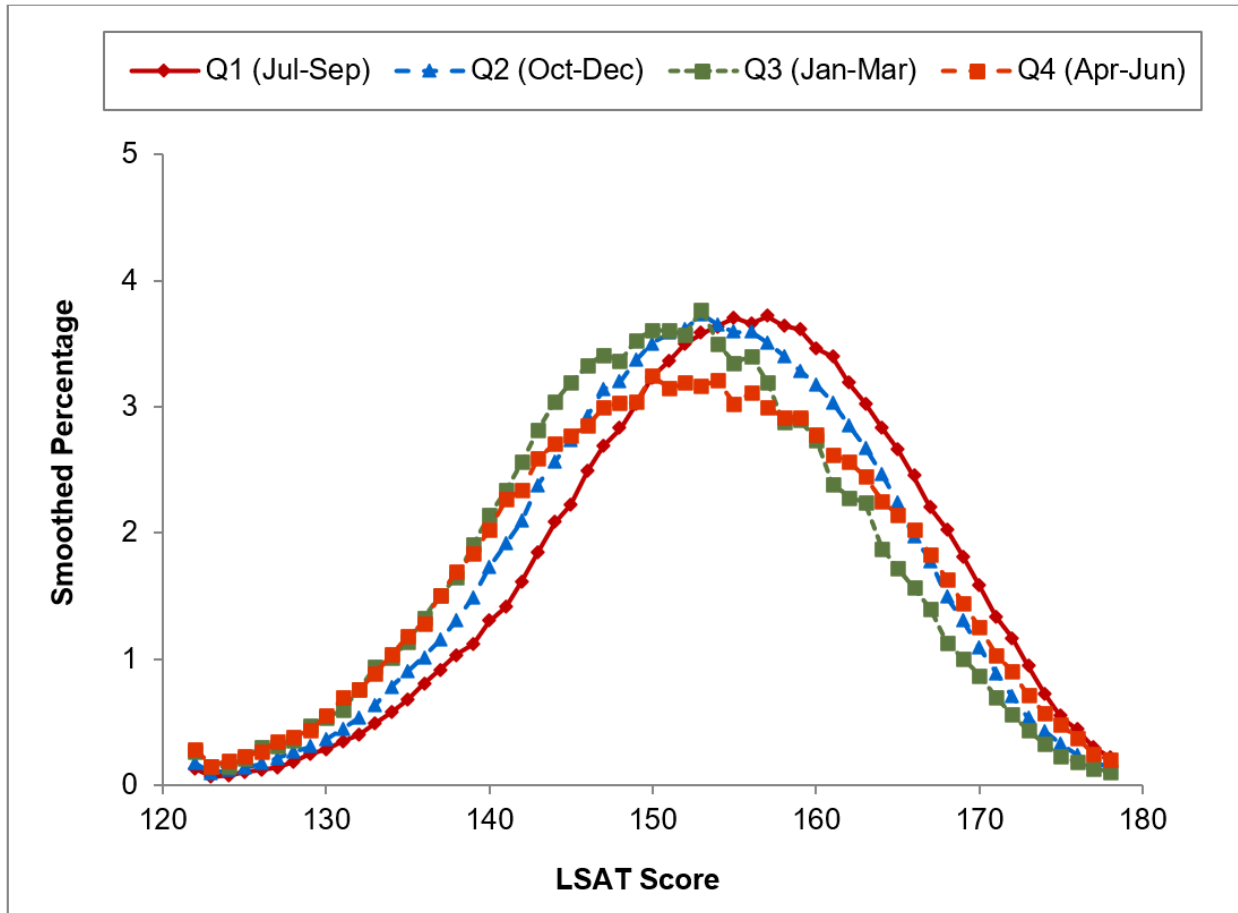


FIGURE 23A. This graph shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by quarter in the 2024-2025 testing year. Q1 is from July through September, Q2 is from October through December, Q3 is from January through March, and Q4 is from April through June. The percentage of test takers scoring above 150 was around 67% in Q1, 60% in Q2, 52% in Q3, and 55% in Q4.

Part 2: Repeater Trends

Methods

Part 2 of this report provides information on sample size, trend, and score differences between first-time and repeat test takers. In certain sections, repeat test takers are analyzed further based on the number of tests taken. Test takers who had any LSAT scores canceled by LSAC or whose current score was obtained more than 5 calendar years after the first score, are not included. However, test takers who canceled their LSAT scores themselves are included in these analyses. 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 by LSAC 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 by LSAC).

Unless otherwise specified:

- Results shown are for the 7 testing years covered in this report.

Results

Numbers of Test Takers

Figure 1B shows the numbers of tests administered (counting repeat test takers each time they took the test within each testing year) and the numbers of test takers (counting repeat test takers within a testing year only once) by testing year. A breakdown of the numbers is provided in Table 1B. The number of tests administered in each testing year is always larger than the number of test takers in that testing year because of repeat test takers.

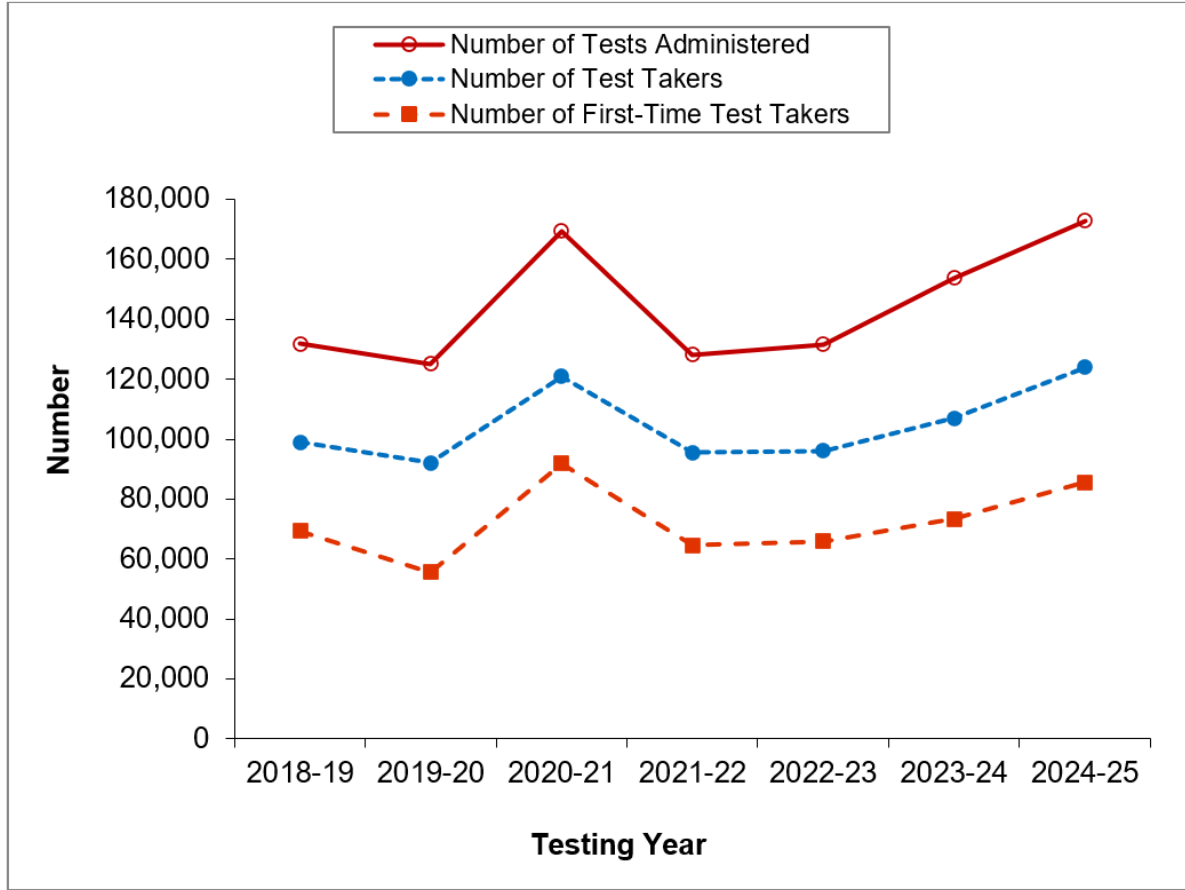


FIGURE 1B. This line graph plots numbers of tests administered, numbers of test takers, and numbers of first-time test takers by testing year. The 2019-2020 testing year had the lowest numbers across all three categories, the 2024-2025 testing year had the highest number of tests administered and highest number of test takers, and the 2020-2021 testing year had the highest number of first-time test takers. 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; 131,594 in 2022-2023; 153,675 in 2023-2024; and 172,819 in 2024-2025. 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; 96,036 in 2022-2023; 107,062 in 2023-2024; and 123,973 in 2024-2025. 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; 65,871 in 2022-2023; 73,390 in 2023-2024; and 85,554 in 2024-2025.

TABLE 1B
Numbers of tests administered and numbers of test takers by testing year

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Tests administered	131,785	125,057	169,398	128,238	131,594	153,675	172,819
Test takers	99,058	92,048	120,925	95,521	96,036	107,062	123,973

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. A breakdown of the numbers and percentages is provided in Tables 2B and 3B, respectively.

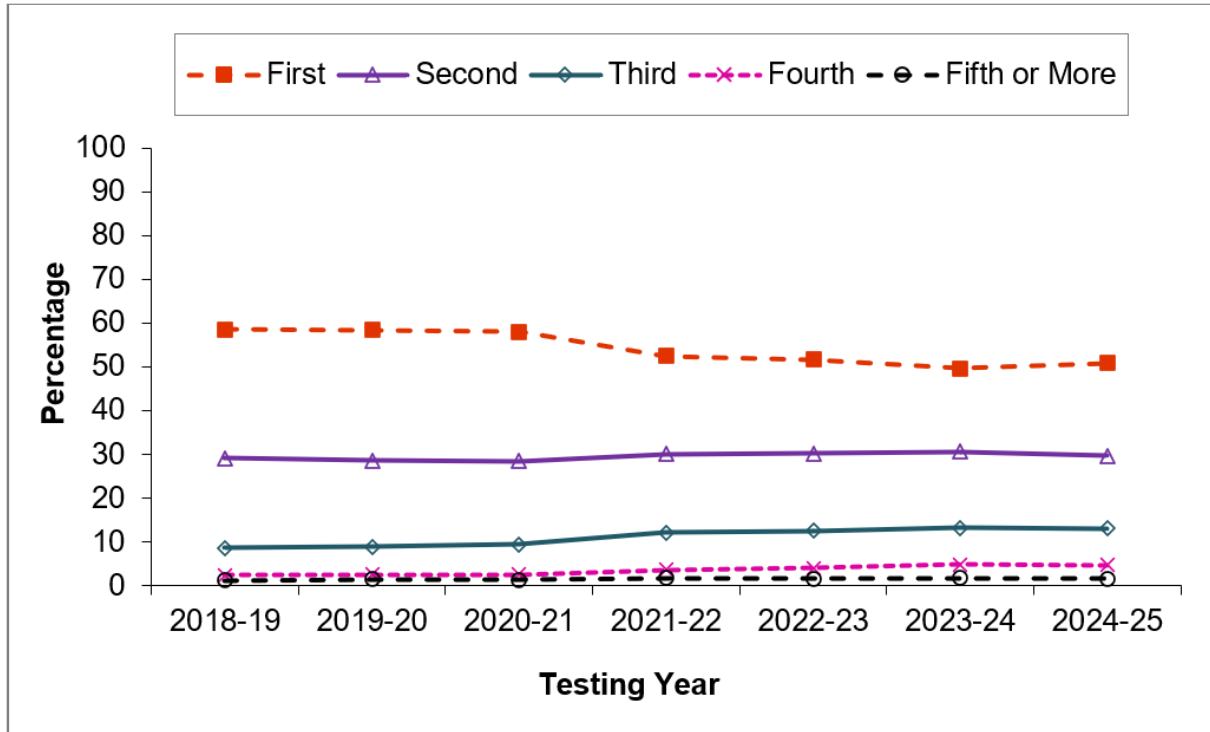


FIGURE 2B. This line graph plots percentages of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers. First-time test-taker percentages were as follows: 58.6% in 2018-2019; 58.4% in 2019-2020; 58% in 2020-2021; 52.5% in 2021-2022; 51.7% in 2022-2023; 49.7% in 2023-2024; and 50.9% in 2024-2025. 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; 30.2% in 2022-2023; 30.6% in 2023-2024; and 29.7% in 2024-2025. 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; 12.5% in 2022-2023; 13.2% in 2023-2024; and 13.1% in 2024-2025. 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; 4.1% in 2022-2023; 4.8% in 2023-2024; and 4.7% in 2024-2025. Fifth-or-more-time test-taker percentages were as follows: 1.25% in 2018-2019; 1.5% in 2019-2020; 1.4% in 2020-2021; 1.7% in 2021-2022; 1.6% in 2022-2023; 1.7% in 2023-2024; and 1.6% in 2024-2025.

TABLE 2B

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

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
First	69,396	55,652	91,999	64,640	65,871	73,390	85,554
Second	34,585	27,299	45,244	37,036	38,539	45,235	49,813
Third	10,245	8,473	15,103	14,905	15,948	19,541	21,996
Fourth	2,790	2,474	4,144	4,524	5,179	7,142	7,845
Fifth or more	1,459	1,463	2,177	2,101	1,991	2,486	2,743

TABLE 3B

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

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
First	58.6%	58.4%	58.0%	52.5%	51.7%	49.7%	50.9%
Second	29.2%	28.6%	28.5%	30.1%	30.2%	30.6%	29.7%
Third	8.6%	8.9%	9.5%	12.1%	12.5%	13.2%	13.1%
Fourth	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	3.7%	4.1%	4.8%	4.7%
Fifth or more	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%

LSAT Scores of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers

Figure 3B and Table 4B show mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers. 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).

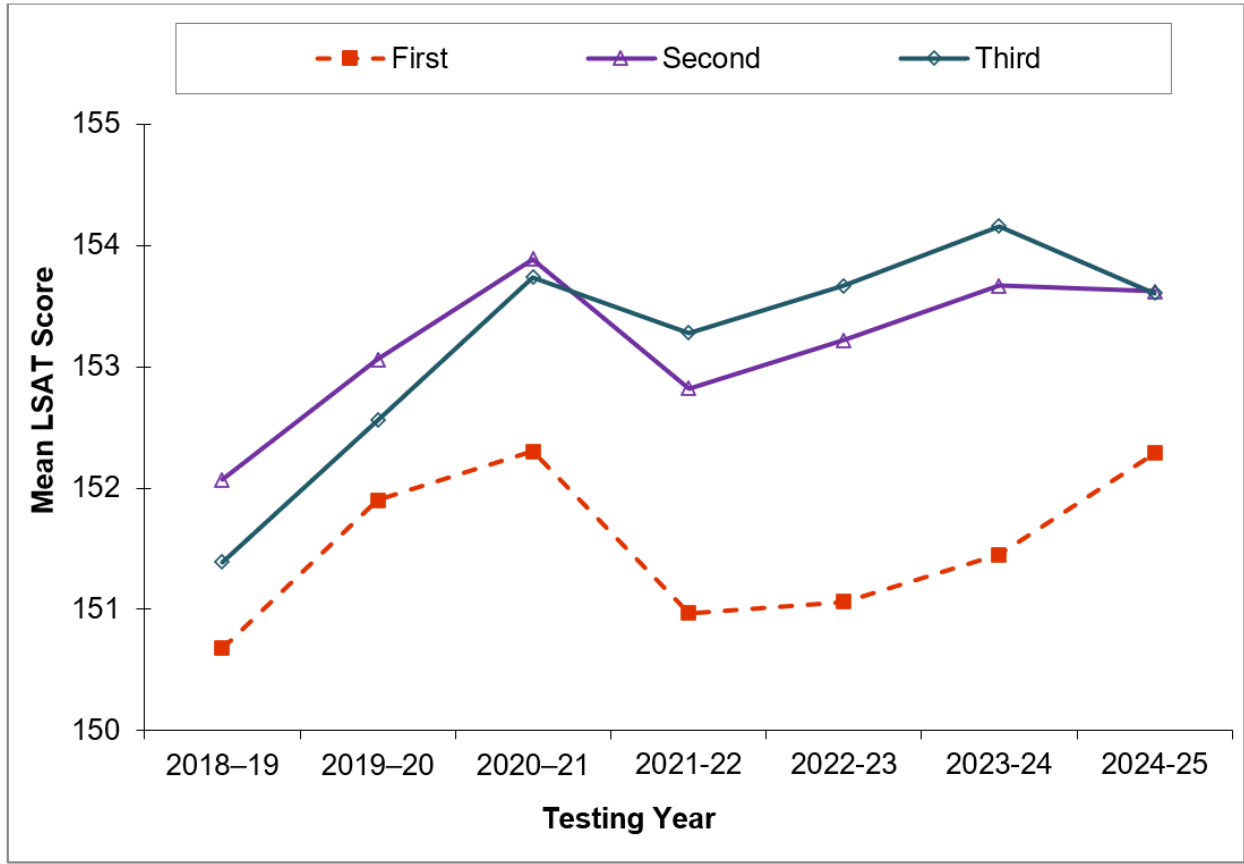


FIGURE 3B. This line graph plots mean LSAT scores of first-, second-, and third-time test takers. Mean LSAT scores for all three subgroups remained relatively steady across the 7 testing years. Mean LSAT scores were as follows: first-time test takers, 151-152; second-time test takers, 152-154; and third-time test takers, 151-154.

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

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
First	150.68	151.90	152.30	150.97	151.06	151.45	152.29
Second	152.07	153.06	153.89	152.82	153.22	153.67	153.62
Third	151.39	152.56	153.74	153.28	153.67	154.16	153.61

Figure 4B shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers in the 2024-2025 testing year.

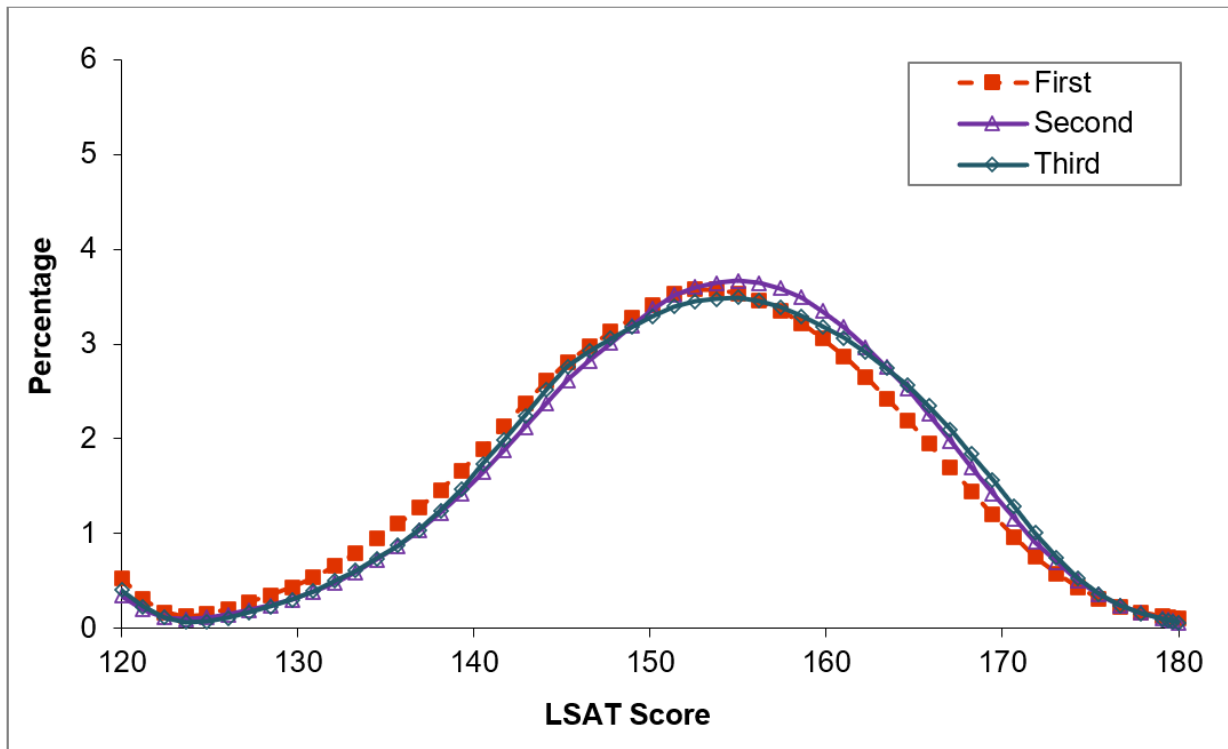


FIGURE 4B. This graph shows smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers in the 2024-2025 testing year. First-time test takers had slightly lower scores than third-time test takers, who had slightly lower scores than second-time test takers.

Score Gains of Repeat Test Takers

Figure 5B and Table 5B show mean LSAT score gains for second- and third-time test takers by testing year (see also Table 2B for the numbers of test takers across all 7 testing years).

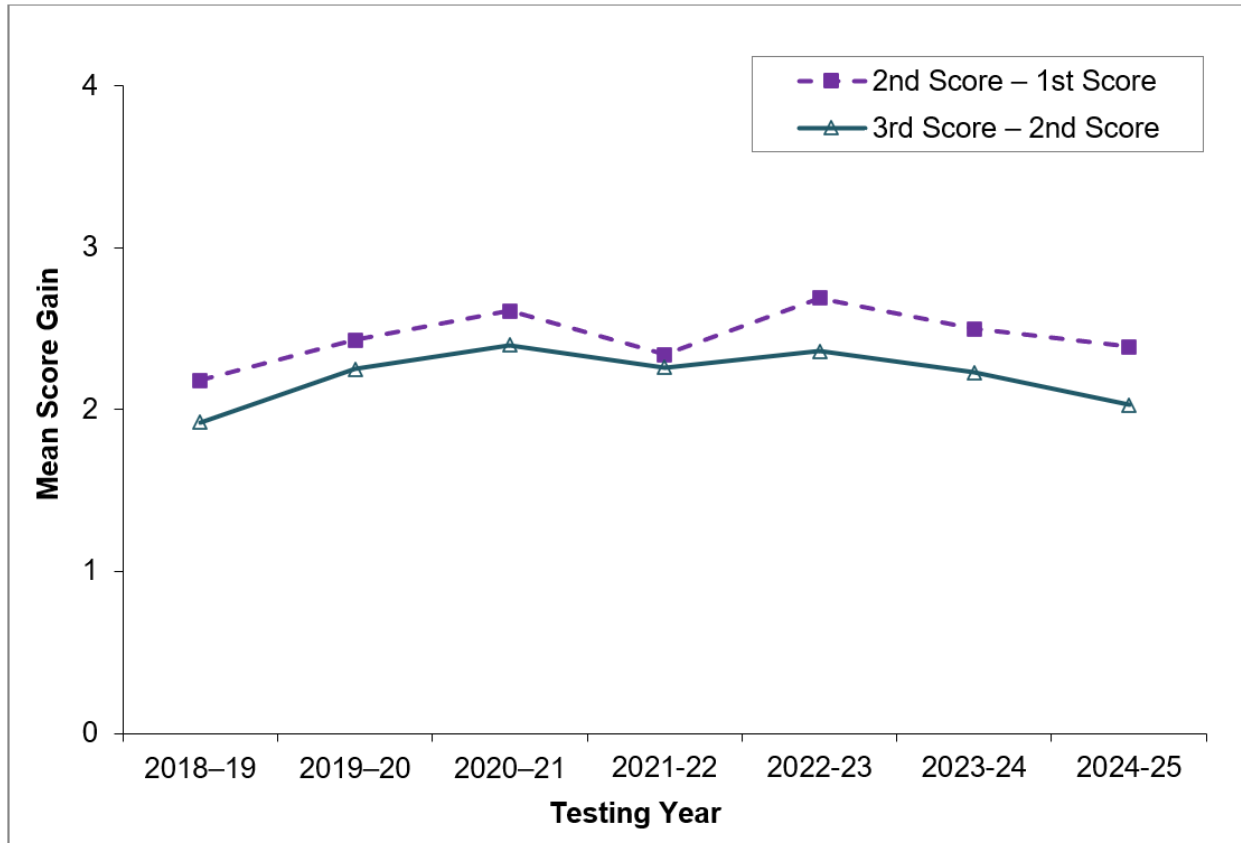


FIGURE 5B. This line graph plots mean LSAT score gains for second- and third-time test takers by testing year. Mean LSAT score gains for these two subgroups remained relatively steady across the 7 testing years. Mean LSAT score gains were slightly higher for second-time test takers (2.18-2.69 points) than for third-time test takers (1.92-2.40 points).

TABLE 5B
Mean LSAT score gains for second- and third-time test takers by testing year

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
2nd score - 1st score	2.18	2.43	2.61	2.34	2.69	2.50	2.39
3rd score - 2nd score	1.92	2.25	2.40	2.26	2.36	2.23	2.03

Figures 6B and 7B show the smoothed LSAT score-gain distributions for second- and third-time test takers, respectively.

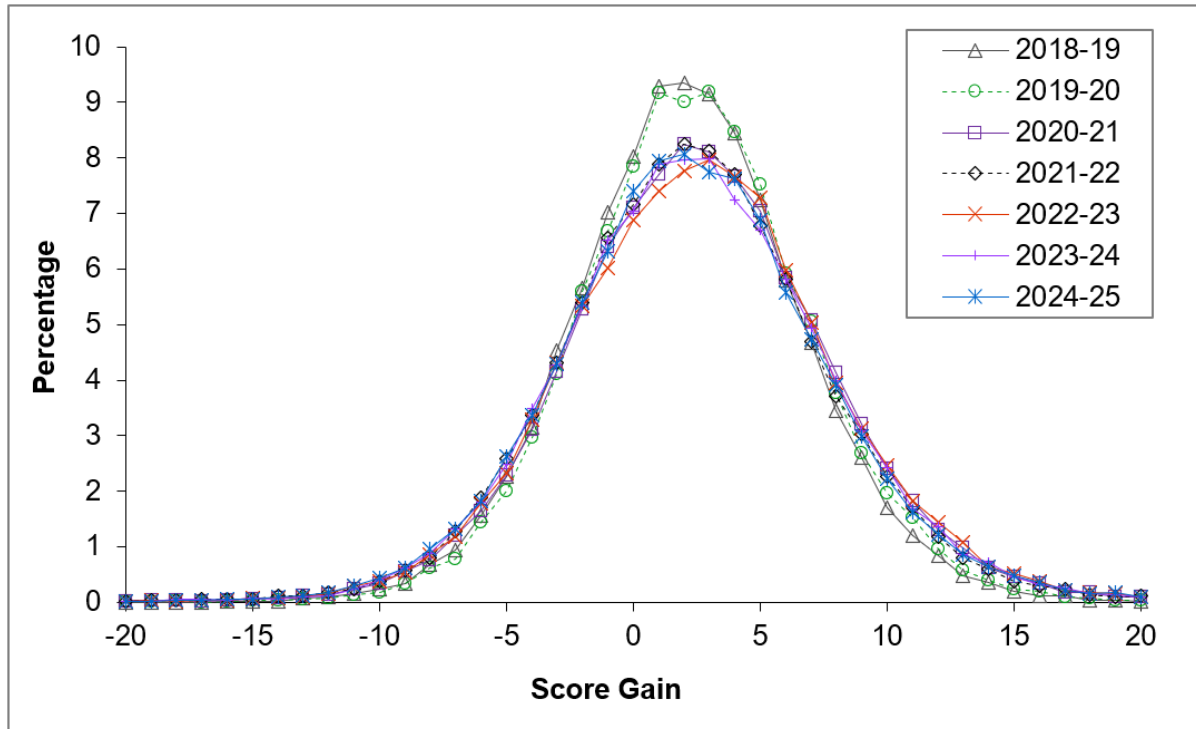


FIGURE 6B. This graph shows smoothed LSAT score-gain distributions for second-time test takers. (Note: Negative score gains result when test takers' scores decrease after they repeat the test.) The smoothed score-gain distributions are similar across all 7 testing years and show that the majority of score gains range from -10 to 15.

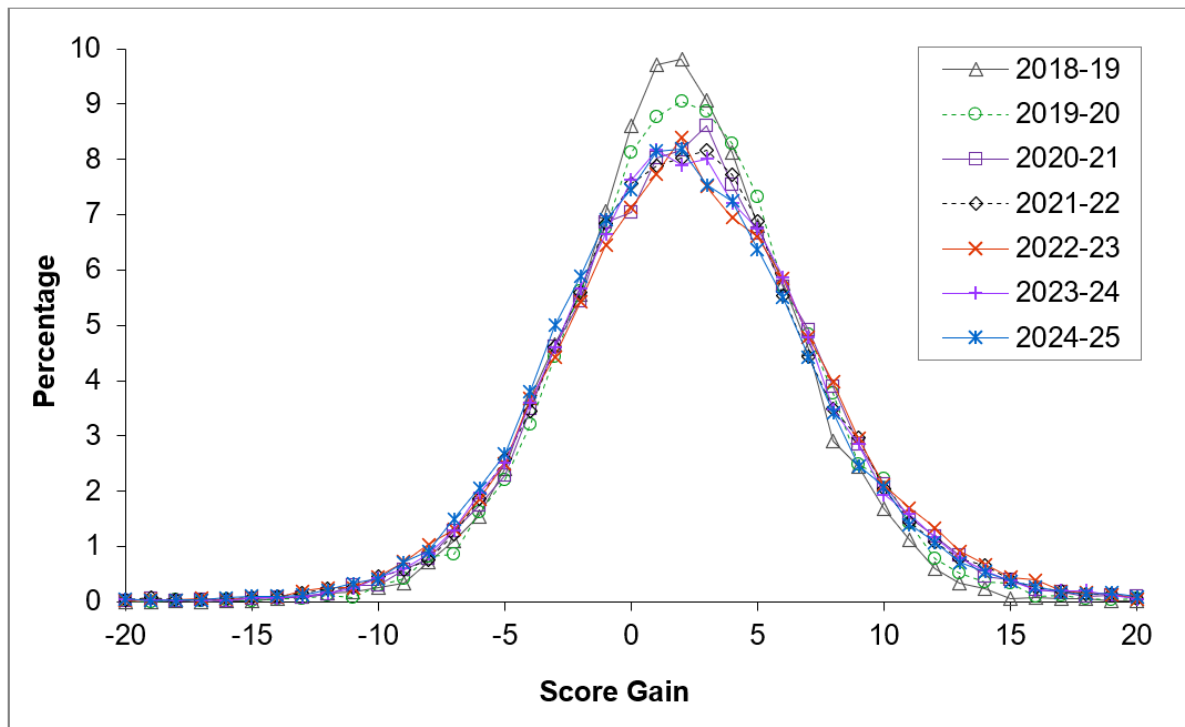


FIGURE 7B. This graph shows smoothed LSAT score-gain distributions for third-time test takers. (Note: Negative score gains result when test takers' scores decrease after they repeat the test.) The smoothed score-gain distributions are similar across all 7 testing years and show that the majority of score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

Trends Within 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 quarter and testing year. Tables 6B and 7B show the numbers and percentages of first-time and repeat test takers, respectively.

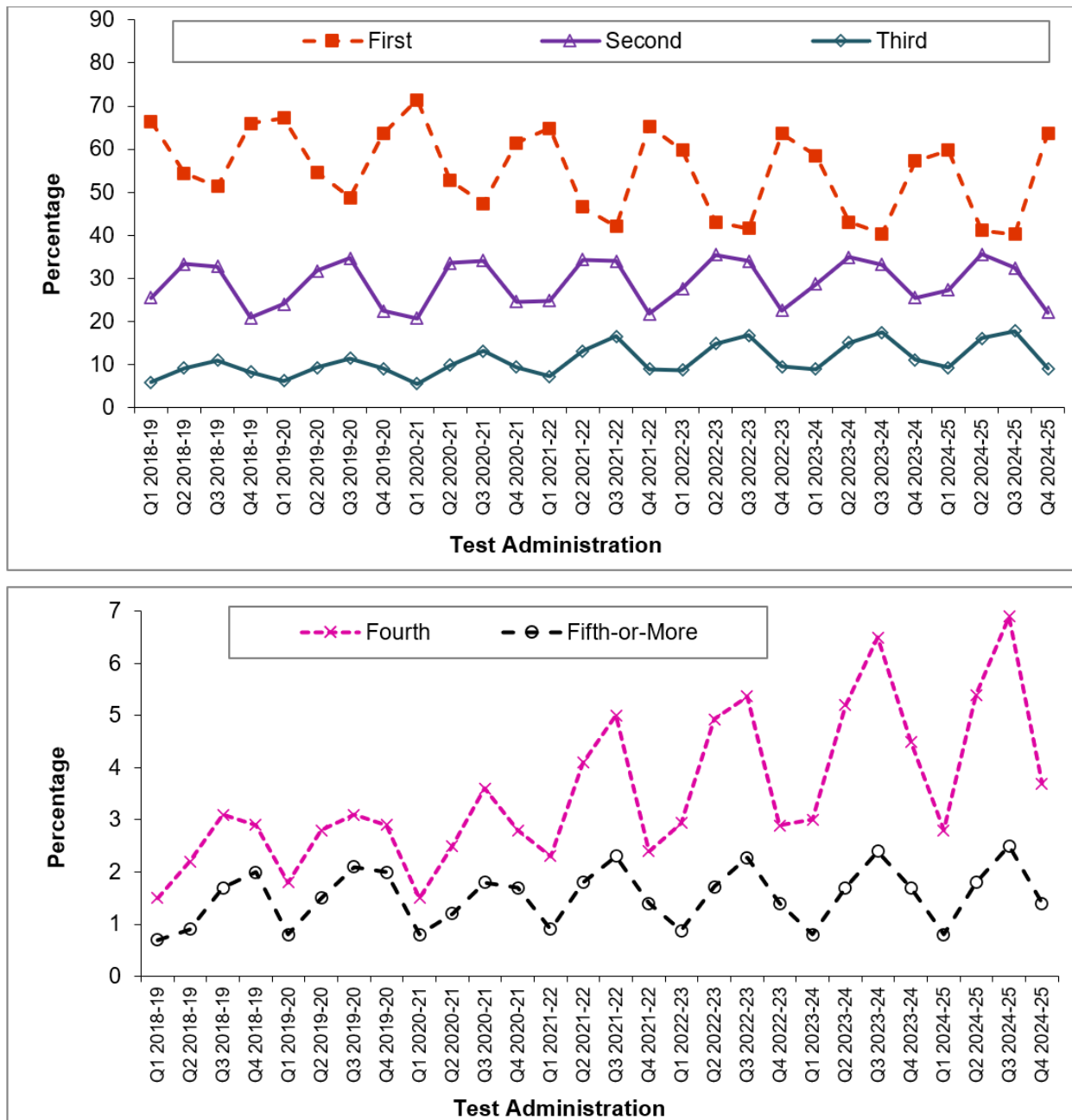


FIGURE 8B. This line graph plots percentages of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers by quarter and testing year. Q1 is from July through September, Q2 is from October through December, Q3 is from January through March, and Q4 is from April through June. Percentages were as follows for Q1: first-time test takers, 59-71%; 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, 41-55%; second-time test takers, 32-36%; third-time test takers, 9-16%; 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, 40-51%; second-time test takers, 32-35%; third-time test takers, 11-18%; fourth-time test takers, 3-7%; and fifth-or-more-time test takers, around 2%. Percentages were as follows for Q4: first-time test takers, 57-66%; second-time test takers, 21-26%; third-time test takers, 8-11%; fourth-time test takers, 2-5%; and fifth-or-more-time test takers, 1-2%.

TABLE 6B

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

Quarter	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth or More
2018-2019					
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
2019-2020					
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
2020-2021					
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
2021-2022					
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
2022-2023					
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
2023-2024					
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	18,593	9,109	2,868	965	253
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	18,726	15,154	6,577	2,259	759
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	12,966	10,672	5,606	2,099	774
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	23,105	10,300	4,490	1,819	700
2024-2025					
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	24,053	10,970	3,735	1,124	322
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	21,267	18,426	8,308	2,797	942
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	14,091	11,323	6,229	2,413	885
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	26,143	9,094	3,724	1,511	594

TABLE 7B

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

Quarter	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth or More
2018-2019					
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%
2019-2020					
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%
2020-2021					
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%
2021-2022					
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%
2022-2023					
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%
2023-2024					
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	58.5%	28.7%	9.0%	3.0%	0.8%
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	43.1%	34.9%	15.1%	5.2%	1.7%
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	40.4%	33.2%	17.5%	6.5%	2.4%
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	57.2%	25.5%	11.1%	4.5%	1.7%
2024-2025					
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	59.8%	27.3%	9.3%	2.8%	0.8%
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	41.1%	35.6%	16.1%	5.4%	1.8%
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	40.3%	32.4%	17.8%	6.9%	2.5%
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	63.7%	22.1%	9.1%	3.7%	1.4%

Mean LSAT Scores of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Quarter. Figure 9B and Table 8B show mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by quarter and testing year.

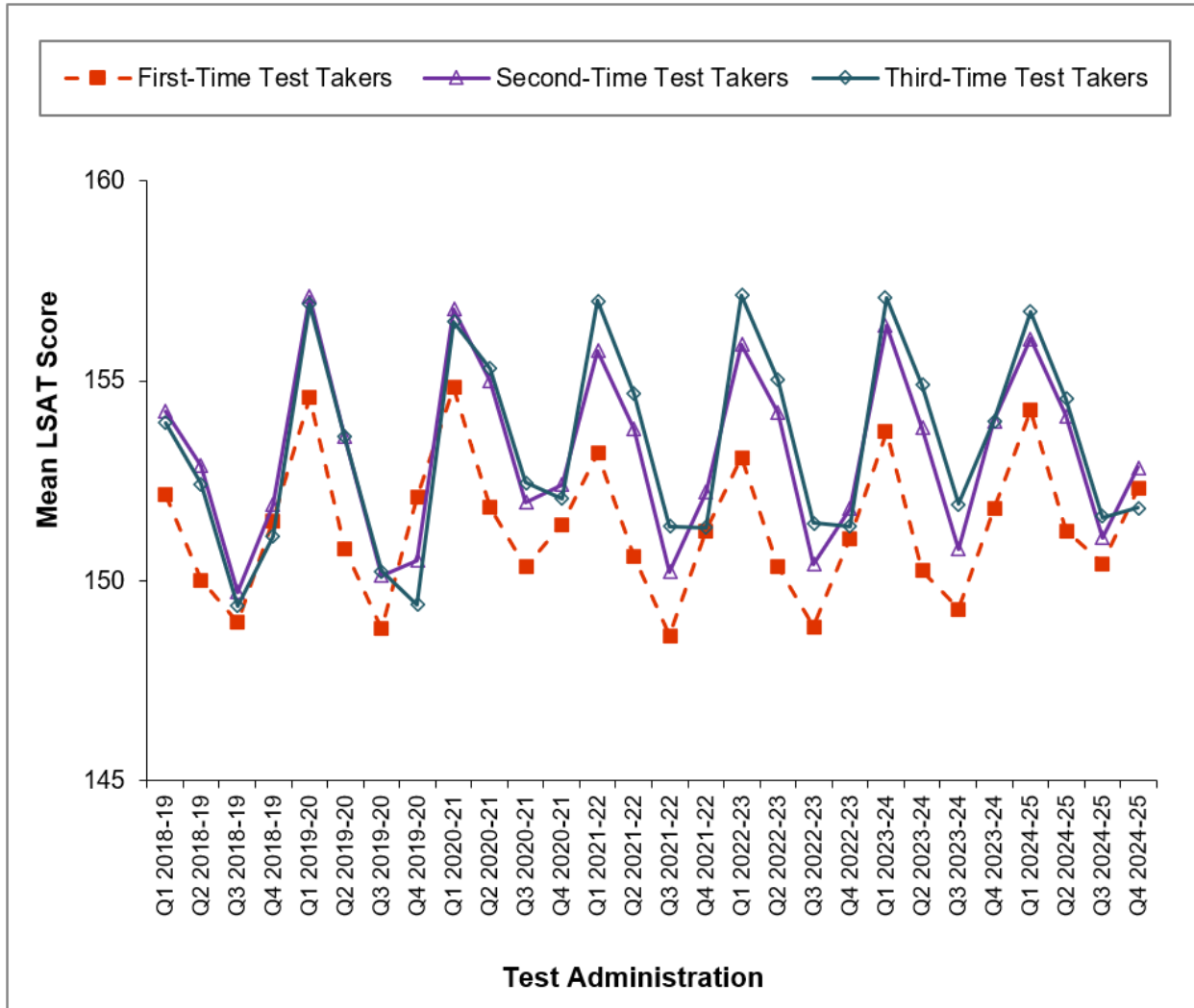


FIGURE 9B. This line graph plots mean LSAT scores of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by quarter and testing year. Q1 is from July through September, Q2 is from October through December, Q3 is from January through March, and Q4 is from April through June. Mean LSAT scores for Q1 were as follows: first-time test takers, 152-155; and both second- and third-time test takers, 154-157. Mean 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. Mean 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. Mean LSAT scores for Q4 were as follows: first-time test takers, 151-152; second-time test takers, 151-154; and third-time test takers, 149-154.

TABLE 8B

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

Quarter	First	Second	Third
2018-2019			
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
2019-2020			
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
2020-2021			
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
2021-2022			
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
2022-2023			
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
2023-2024			
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	153.73	156.38	157.08
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	150.26	153.83	154.90
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	149.29	150.80	151.91
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	151.80	154.00	154.01
2024-2025			
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	154.26	156.05	156.71
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	151.26	154.12	154.54
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	150.44	151.08	151.59
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	152.30	152.83	151.83

Score Gains of Repeat Test Takers by Quarter. Figure 10B and Table 9B show mean LSAT score gains for second- and third-time test takers by quarter and testing year.

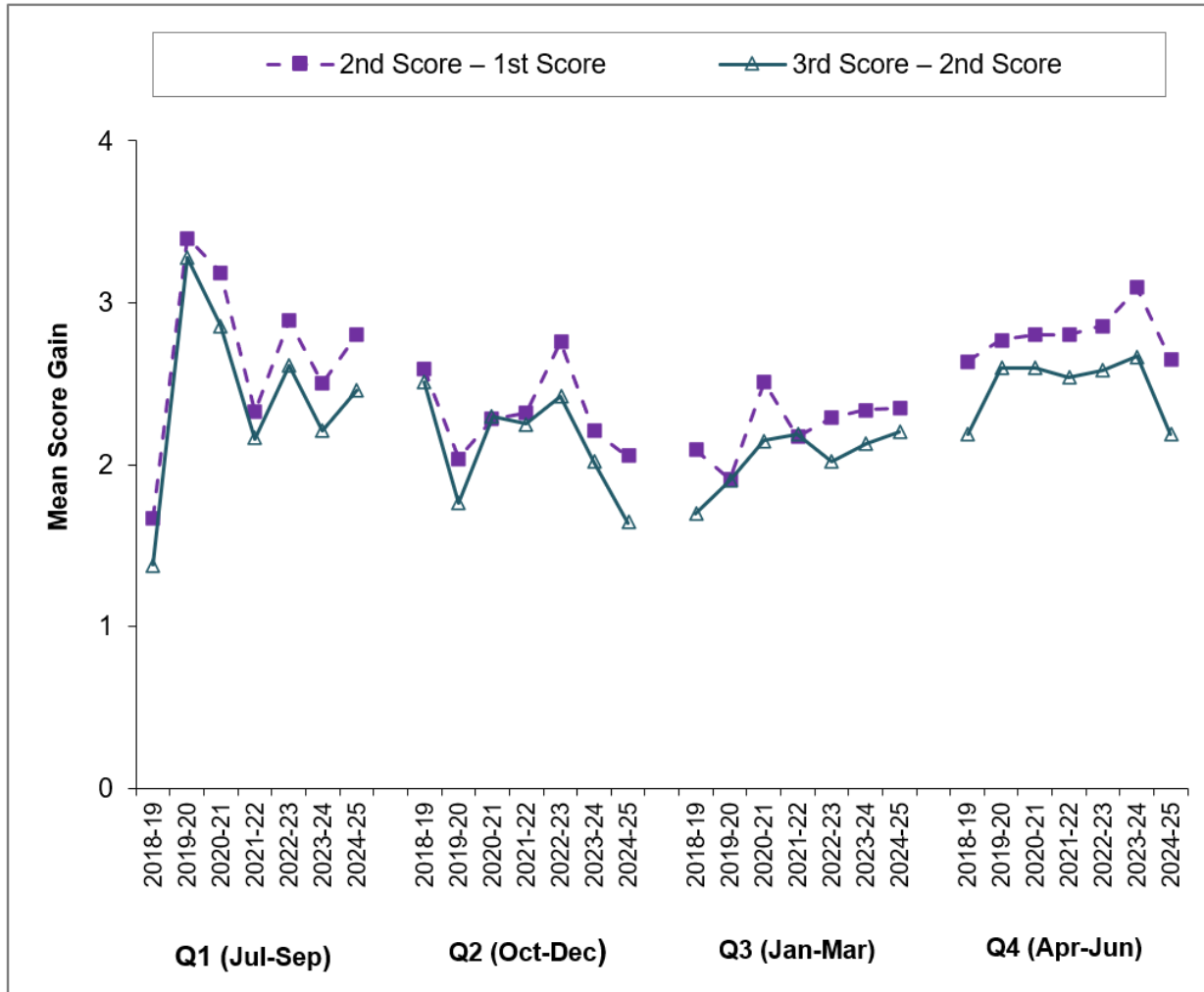


FIGURE 10B. This line graph plots mean LSAT score gains for second- and third-time test takers by quarter and testing year. Q1 is from July through September, Q2 is from October through December, Q3 is from January through March, and Q4 is from April through June. Score gains tended to be higher for second-time test takers than for third-time test takers. Mean 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 2.64-3.09 points. Mean LSAT score gains for third-time test takers were as follows: Q1, 1.38-3.28 points; Q2, 1.64-2.51 points; Q3, 1.7-2.2 points; and Q4, 2.19-2.67 points.

TABLE 9B
Mean LSAT score gains for second- and third-time test takers by quarter and testing year

Quarter	2 nd Score – 1 st Score	3 rd Score – 2 nd Score
2018-2019		
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
2019-2020		
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
2020-2021		
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
2021-2022		
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
2022-2023		
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
2023-2024		
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	2.50	2.21
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	2.21	2.02
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	2.34	2.13
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	3.09	2.67
2024-2025		
Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	2.80	2.46
Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	2.05	1.64
Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	2.35	2.20
Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	2.65	2.19

Figures 11B and 12B show the smoothed LSAT score-gain distributions for second- and third-time test takers, respectively, by quarter in the 2024-2025 testing year.

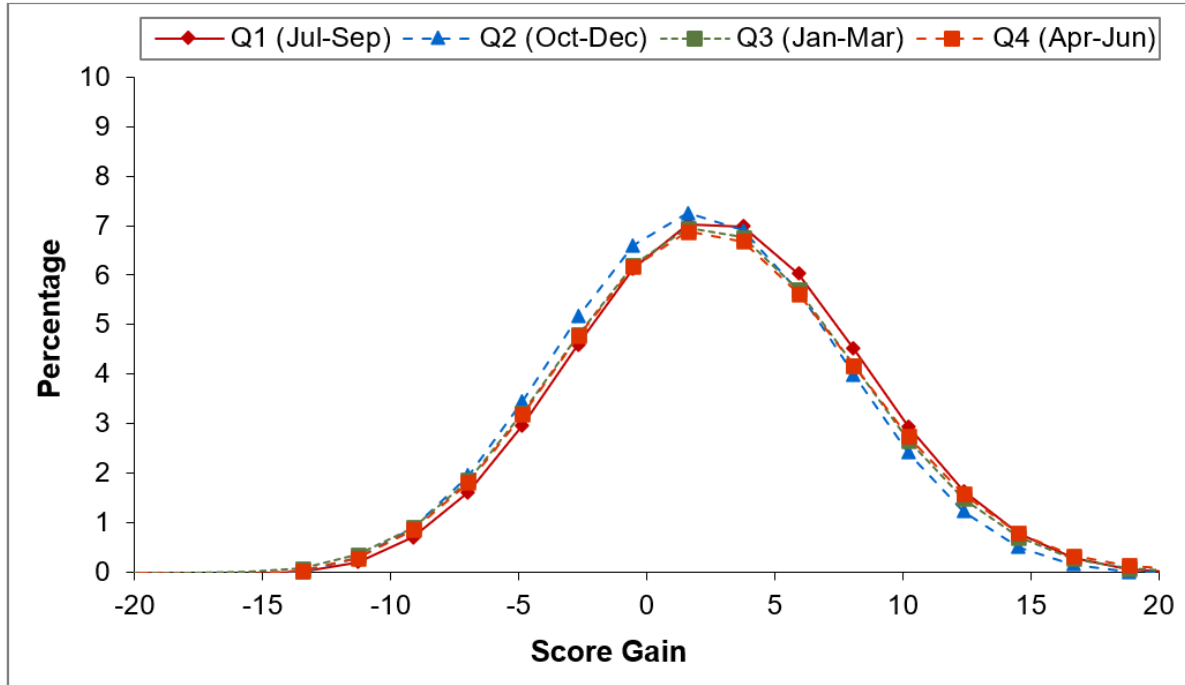


FIGURE 11B. This graph shows smoothed LSAT score-gain distributions for second-time test takers by quarter in the 2024-2025 testing year. (Note: Negative score gains result when test takers' scores decrease after they repeat the test.) The smoothed score-gain distributions are similar for all four quarters and show that the majority of score gains range from -10 to 15.

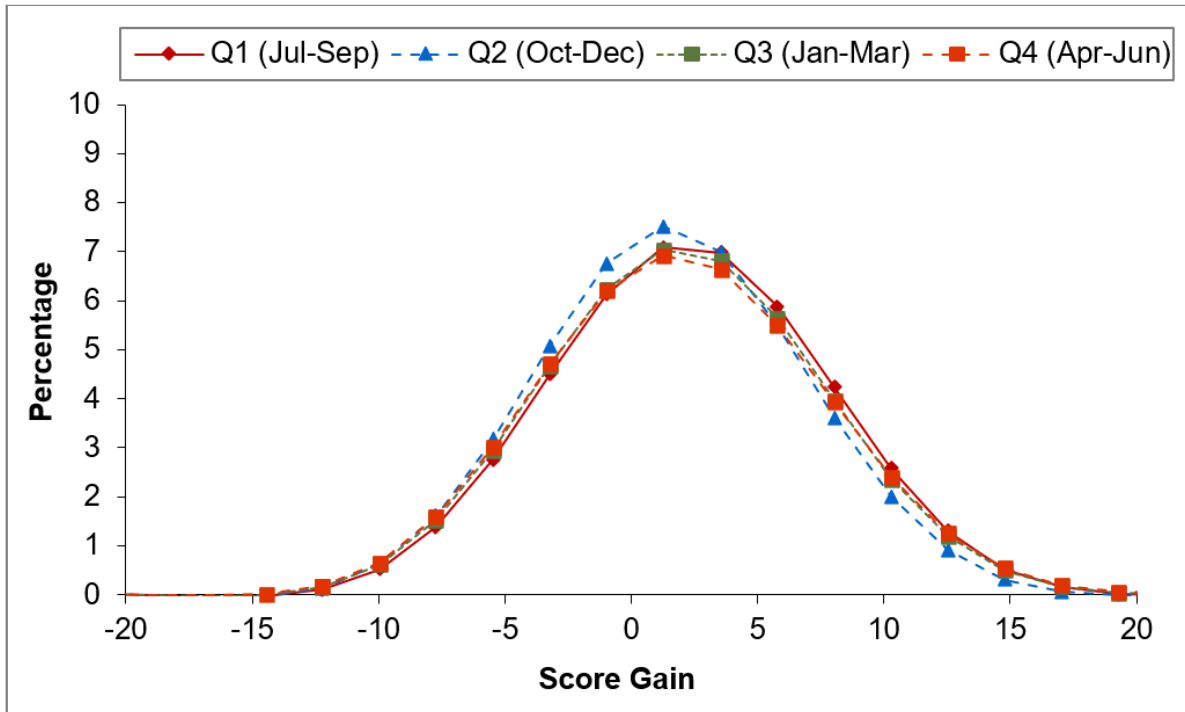


FIGURE 12B. This graph shows smoothed LSAT score-gain distributions for third-time test takers by quarter in the 2024-2025 testing year. (Note: Negative score gains result when test takers' scores decrease after they repeat the test.) The smoothed score-gain distributions are similar for all four quarters and show that the majority of score gains range from -10 to 15.

Gender Comparisons

Tables 10B through 12B show results by gender and testing year.

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

Gender	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Men														
First	29,444	42.4	23,414	42.1	36,864	40.1	25,406	39.3	25,560	38.8	28,204	38.4	33,505	39.2
Second	13,880	40.1	10,835	39.7	17,425	38.5	13,958	37.7	14,328	37.2	16,699	36.9	18,681	37.5
Third	4,147	40.5	3,299	38.9	5,785	38.3	5,656	37.9	5,918	37.1	7,037	36.0	8,010	36.4
Women														
First	38,115	54.9	30,835	55.4	52,588	57.2	37,131	57.4	37,763	57.3	42,562	58.0	49,038	57.3
Second	19,959	57.7	15,904	58.3	26,918	59.5	22,058	59.6	23,046	59.8	27,184	60.1	29,666	59.6
Third	5,844	57.0	5,006	59.1	9,023	59.7	8,894	59.7	9,680	60.7	11,989	61.4	13,440	61.1
Gender Diverse														
First	—	—	86	0.2	1,030	1.1	901	1.4	1,101	1.7	1,025	1.4	1,182	1.4
Second	—	—	22	0.1	336	0.7	424	1.1	510	1.3	565	1.2	551	1.1
Third	—	—	12	0.1	101	0.7	126	0.8	144	0.9	197	1.0	184	0.8
No Response														
First	1,837	2.6	1,317	2.4	1,517	1.6	1,202	1.9	1,447	2.2	1,599	2.2	1,829	2.1
Second	746	2.2	538	2.0	565	1.2	596	1.6	655	1.7	787	1.7	915	1.8
Third	254	2.5	156	1.8	194	1.3	229	1.5	206	1.3	318	1.6	362	1.6

TABLE 11B

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

Gender	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Men							
First	151.91	153.31	153.62	152.46	152.66	153.06	154.43
Second	153.38	154.43	155.18	154.25	154.85	155.16	155.66
Third	153.14	154.32	155.28	154.73	155.33	156.00	155.65
Women							
First	149.62	150.72	151.27	149.78	149.78	150.14	150.49
Second	151.06	152.02	152.97	151.80	152.06	152.56	152.09
Third	150.06	151.28	152.67	152.22	152.56	152.92	152.20
Gender Diverse							
First	—	153.67	155.66	154.66	155.05	155.51	157.65
Second	—	151.41	157.22	156.62	157.24	157.49	159.15
Third	—	155.42	158.67	158.45	158.10	158.43	157.98
No Response							
First	153.05	154.30	153.70	153.42	153.18	155.30	157.75
Second	154.65	156.25	156.02	154.79	154.96	157.56	158.31
Third	153.61	155.94	155.60	156.01	155.36	157.20	158.64

TABLE 12B

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

Gender	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Men	2.29	2.56	2.72	2.48	2.79	2.56	2.66
Women	2.09	2.32	2.53	2.25	2.61	2.44	2.20
Gender Diverse	—	2.14	2.58	2.72	3.36	3.39	3.25
No Response	2.51	2.88	2.89	2.18	3.00	2.53	2.59

Percentages of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Gender. Figure 13B shows the percentages of first-, second- and third-time test takers by gender and testing year.

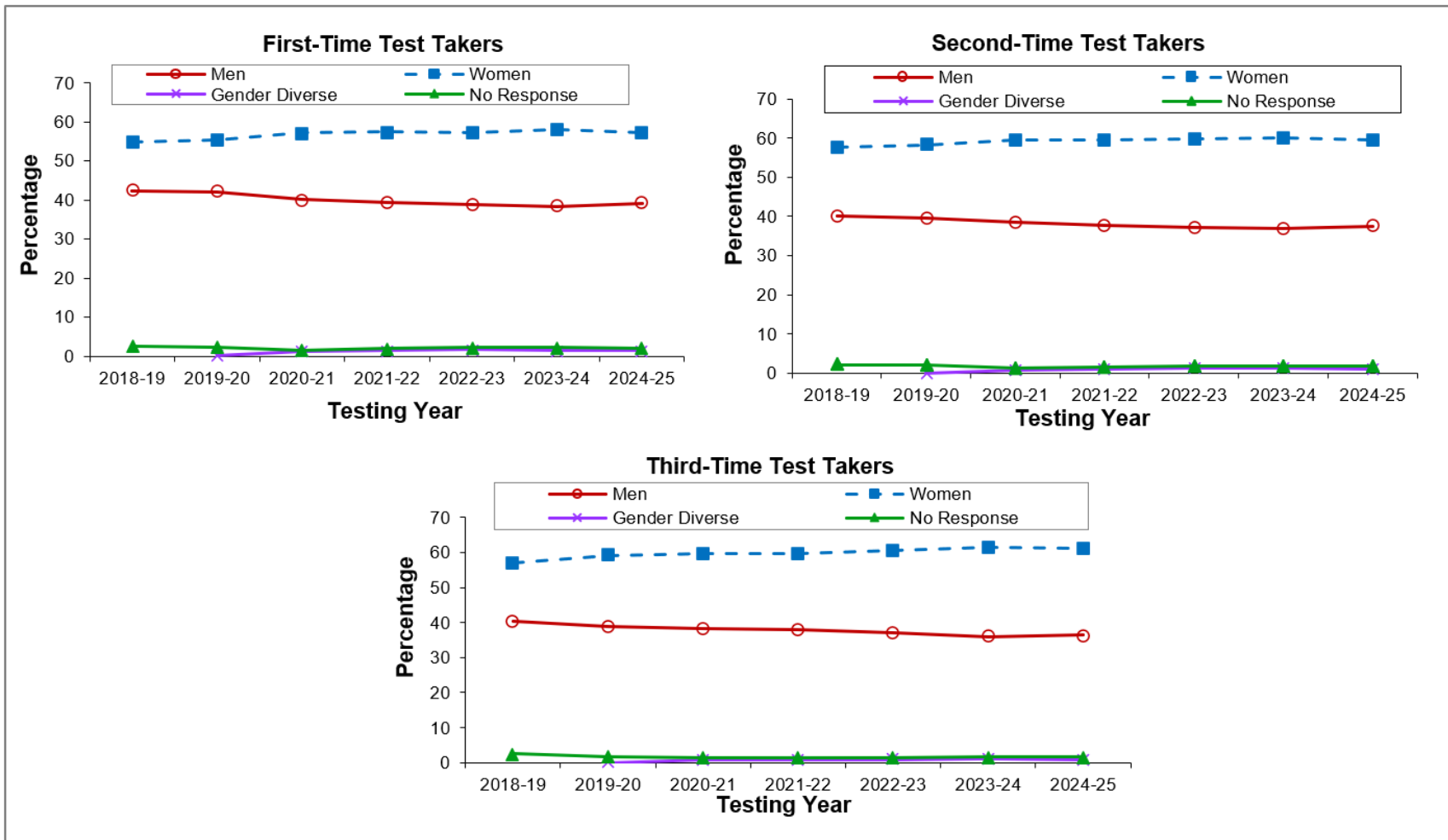


FIGURE 13B. These line graphs plot the percentages of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by gender and testing year. The Gender Diverse subgroup category was first introduced in the 2019-2020 testing year. For first-time test takers, the percentages were as follows: Women, 55-58%; Men, 38-42%; Gender Diverse, 0-2%; and Gender No Response test takers, 2-3%. For second-time test takers, the percentages were as follows: Women, 58-60%; Men, 37-40%; Gender Diverse, 1%; and Gender No Response test takers, 1-2%. For third-time test takers, the percentages were as follows: Women, 57-61%; Men, 36-41%; Gender Diverse, around 1%; and Gender No Response, 1-3%.

LSAT Scores of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Gender. Figure 14B shows mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by gender and testing year.

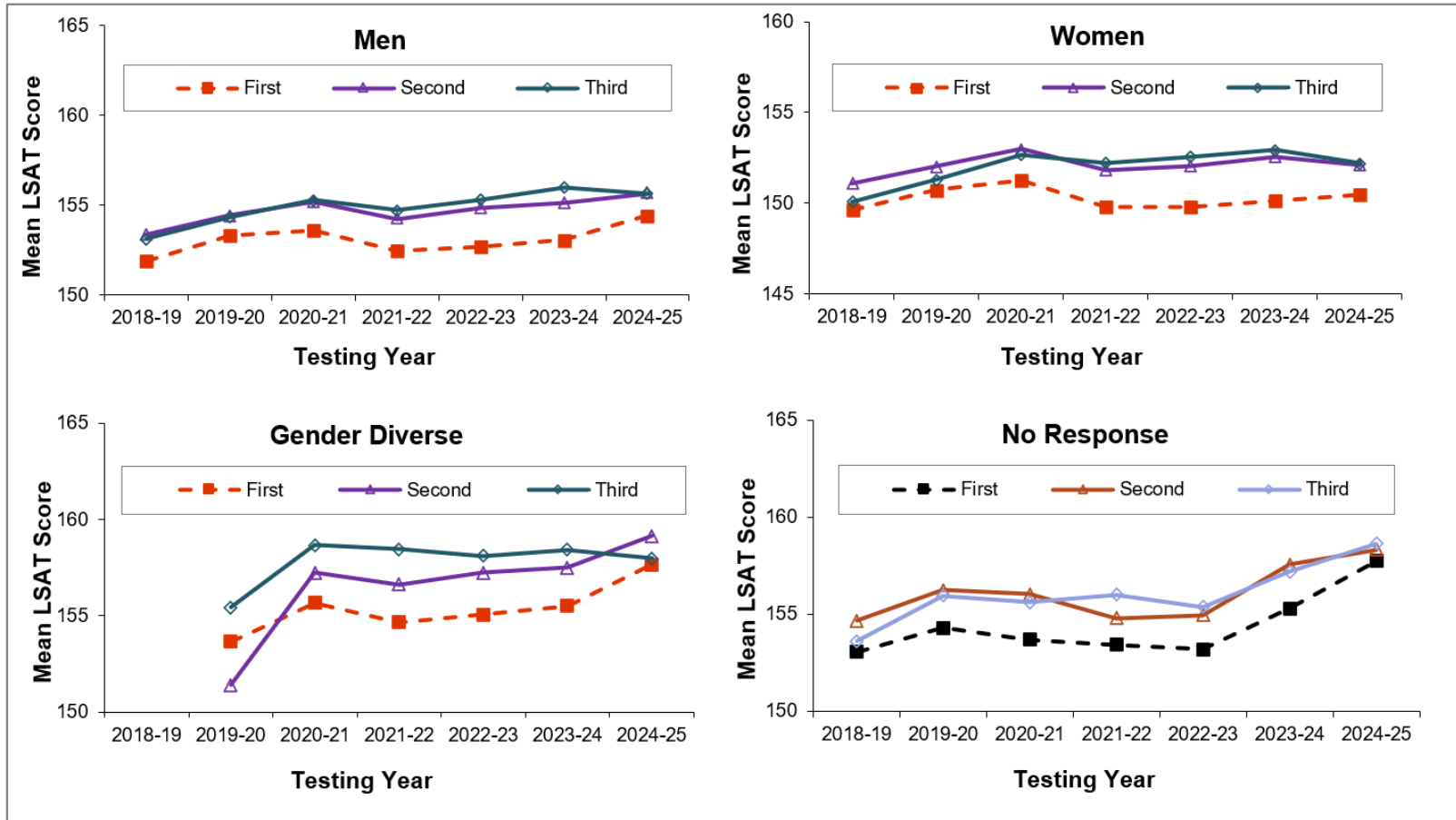


FIGURE 14B. These line graphs plot mean LSAT scores of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by gender and testing year. The Gender Diverse subgroup category was first introduced in the 2019-2020 testing year. For Women test takers, mean LSAT scores were as follows: first-time test takers, 150-151; second-time test takers, 151-153; and third-time test takers, 150-153. For Men test takers, mean LSAT scores were as follows: first-time test takers, 152-154; and both second- and third-time test takers, 153-156. For Gender Diverse test takers, mean LSAT scores were as follows: first-time test takers, 154-158; second-time test takers, 151-159; and third-time test takers, 155-159. For Gender No Response test takers, mean LSAT scores were as follows: first-time test takers, 153-158; second-time test takers, 155-158; and third-time test takers, 154-159.

Score Gains of Repeat Test Takers by Gender. Figure 15B shows mean LSAT score gains for second-time test takers by gender and testing year.

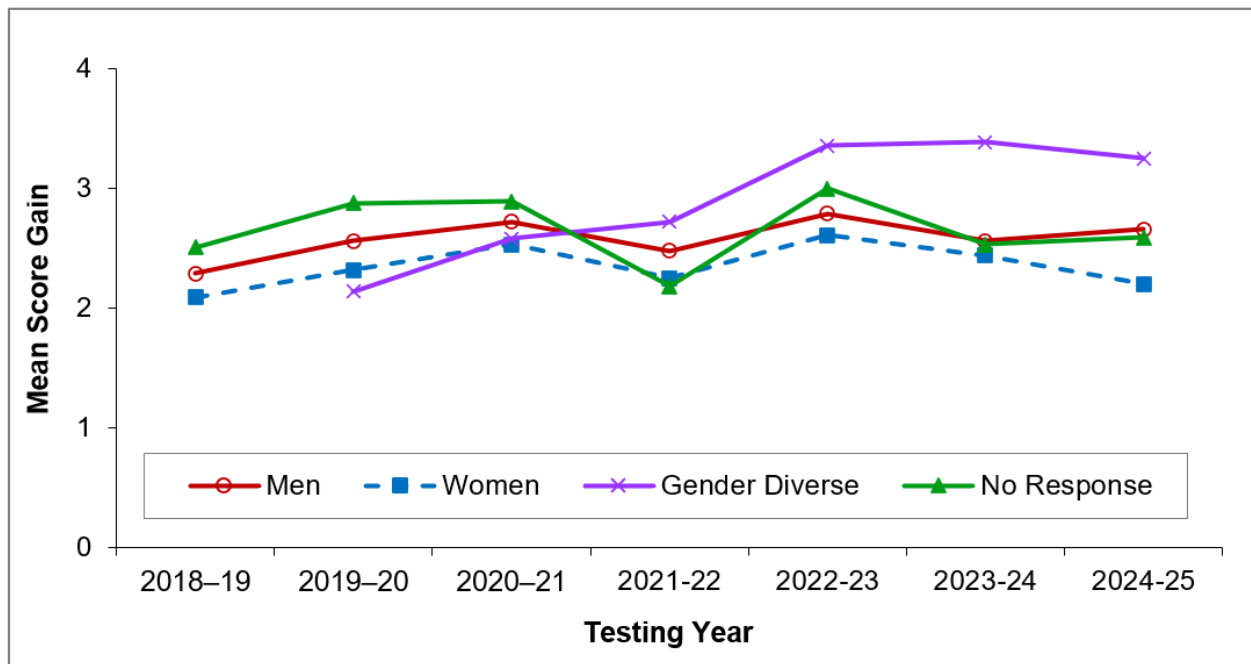


FIGURE 15B. This line graph plots mean LSAT scores gains for second-time test takers by gender and testing year. The Gender Diverse subgroup category was first introduced in the 2019-2020 testing year. Mean score gain ranges for second-time test takers were as follows: Women test takers, 2.09-2.61 points; Men test takers, 2.29-2.79 points; Gender Diverse test takers, 2.14-3.39 points; and Gender No Response test takers 2.18-3.00 points.

Ethnic Comparisons

Tables 13B through 15B show results by race/ethnicity and testing year.

TABLE 13B

Numbers and percentages of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year

Race/Ethnicity	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
American Indian/Alaska Native														
First	248	0.4	183	0.3	297	0.3	226	0.3	244	0.4	205	0.3	259	0.3
Second	113	0.3	81	0.3	128	0.3	120	0.3	141	0.4	119	0.3	126	0.3
Third	25	0.2	31	0.4	32	0.2	51	0.3	56	0.4	45	0.2	51	0.2
Asian														
First	6,421	9.3	5,029	9.0	9,245	10.0	6,645	10.3	7,272	11.0	8,346	11.4	9,571	11.2
Second	3,848	11.1	2,907	10.6	5,269	11.6	4,267	11.5	4,746	12.3	5,801	12.8	6,064	12.2
Third	1,555	15.2	1,227	14.5	2,365	15.7	2,303	15.5	2,496	15.7	3,098	15.9	3,333	15.2
Black/African American														
First	6,796	9.8	5,182	9.3	8,804	9.6	6,364	9.8	6,423	9.8	7,149	9.7	8,704	10.2
Second	3,779	10.9	2,753	10.1	4,645	10.3	3,817	10.3	3,778	9.8	4,412	9.8	5,180	10.4
Third	1,381	13.5	1,047	12.4	1,756	11.6	1,775	11.9	1,761	11.0	2,033	10.4	2,526	11.5
Canadian Indigenous														
First	130	0.2	111	0.2	191	0.2	139	0.2	135	0.2	153	0.2	148	0.2
Second	35	0.1	31	0.1	69	0.2	70	0.2	51	0.1	52	0.1	73	0.1
Third	11	0.1	*	*	9	0.1	18	0.1	10	0.1	14	0.1	14	0.1
Hispanic/Latino														
First	5,688	8.2	4,458	8.0	7,063	7.7	5,621	8.7	6,016	9.1	6,857	9.3	7,834	9.2
Second	3,121	9.0	2,430	8.9	3,806	8.4	3,331	9.0	3,654	9.5	4,449	9.8	4,852	9.7
Third	1,091	10.6	872	10.3	1,493	9.9	1,507	10.1	1,663	10.4	2,106	10.8	2,387	10.9
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander														
First	66	0.1	56	0.1	99	0.1	68	0.1	82	0.1	72	0.1	74	0.1
Second	42	0.1	33	0.1	51	0.1	33	0.1	40	0.1	46	0.1	42	0.1
Third	16	0.2	8	0.1	16	0.1	16	0.1	11	0.1	20	0.1	23	0.1

TABLE 13B

Numbers and percentages of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year (continued)

Race/Ethnicity	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Puerto Rican														
First	726	1.0	585	1.1	1,044	1.1	595	0.9	597	0.9	620	0.8	769	0.9
Second	215	0.6	190	0.7	379	0.8	272	0.7	260	0.7	263	0.6	325	0.7
Third	59	0.6	51	0.6	93	0.6	100	0.7	86	0.5	108	0.6	103	0.5
White														
First	37,483	54.0	30,886	55.5	49,727	54.1	33,566	51.9	32,883	49.9	35,850	48.8	41,229	48.2
Second	18,135	52.4	14,630	53.6	23,534	52.0	18,916	51.1	19,089	49.5	21,877	48.4	23,686	47.5
Third	4,665	45.5	3,942	46.5	6,995	46.3	6,696	44.9	7,155	44.9	8,581	43.9	9,545	43.4
Multiple Races/Ethnicities														
First	6,569	9.5	5,332	9.6	9,094	9.9	6,884	10.6	7,284	11.1	8,291	11.3	10,125	11.8
Second	3,275	9.5	2,609	9.6	4,616	10.2	3,897	10.5	4,215	10.9	5,071	11.2	5,815	11.7
Third	964	9.4	832	9.8	1,518	10.1	1,572	10.5	1,743	10.9	2,228	11.4	2,589	11.8
No Response														
First	5,268	7.6	3,828	6.9	6,434	7.0	4,531	7.0	4,934	7.5	5,847	8.0	6,841	8.0
Second	2,021	5.8	1,634	6.0	2,747	6.1	2,313	6.2	2,565	6.7	3,145	7.0	3,650	7.3
Third	478	4.7	460	5.4	825	5.5	867	5.8	967	6.1	1,308	6.7	1,425	6.5

* Data for categories with fewer than five test takers are not included.

TABLE 14B

Mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year

Race/Ethnicity	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
American Indian/Alaska Native							
First	145.17	146.37	146.78	145.06	145.02	146.62	147.52
Second	145.98	147.19	150.14	147.25	145.71	149.25	150.07
Third	145.64	146.42	150.53	148.16	146.75	148.00	150.37
Asian							
First	152.01	152.90	154.18	152.92	153.17	153.51	153.79
Second	154.60	155.29	156.49	155.32	156.06	156.11	155.56
Third	155.16	155.90	157.15	156.95	157.34	157.46	156.49
Black/African American							
First	142.12	143.16	143.81	142.91	143.28	143.45	144.30
Second	143.79	144.91	145.51	145.16	145.27	146.01	146.29
Third	142.98	144.82	145.24	145.15	145.39	146.33	146.54
Canadian Indigenous							
First	147.85	147.85	148.52	146.92	146.83	145.08	146.89
Second	147.60	149.19	151.84	148.16	151.51	149.40	149.90
Third	148.18	*	151.33	150.72	148.50	152.50	143.57
Hispanic/Latino							
First	145.67	146.84	147.36	145.98	145.61	146.20	146.72
Second	147.64	148.51	149.48	148.18	148.37	148.63	148.52
Third	147.20	147.63	149.59	149.40	149.17	149.67	148.70
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander							
First	147.27	146.75	146.11	143.82	145.09	145.88	147.78
Second	150.50	149.55	150.51	148.00	148.58	148.63	149.52
Third	149.69	152.88	152.44	148.38	140.64	150.35	153.48

TABLE 14B

Mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year (continued)

Race/Ethnicity	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Puerto Rican							
First	140.69	141.50	141.27	140.92	141.34	141.10	142.61
Second	143.39	145.11	143.79	144.77	143.00	144.14	145.26
Third	144.66	145.92	144.74	144.35	146.79	146.45	143.31
White							
First	152.83	153.97	154.37	153.11	153.21	153.60	154.58
Second	154.00	154.85	155.75	154.74	155.11	155.52	155.67
Third	153.56	154.59	155.51	155.13	155.46	155.89	155.43
Multiple Races/Ethnicities							
First	149.80	151.40	151.41	150.16	150.14	150.79	151.82
Second	151.29	152.51	153.20	151.97	152.57	153.12	153.08
Third	150.54	151.62	153.51	152.40	153.30	153.04	153.56
No Response							
First	153.14	154.35	154.20	152.84	153.42	153.73	155.04
Second	154.87	155.81	156.04	154.75	155.12	156.12	156.10
Third	154.79	156.02	156.20	155.73	155.70	157.14	156.54

* Data for categories with fewer than five test takers are not included.

TABLE 15B

Mean score gains for second-time test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year

Race/Ethnicity	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.77	1.35	2.49	2.23	2.69	2.47	1.89
Asian	2.14	2.57	2.62	2.33	2.93	2.62	2.41
Black/African American	1.84	2.16	2.19	2.00	2.18	2.20	2.29
Canadian Indigenous	1.54	3.32	2.68	3.31	3.22	3.06	2.60
Hispanic/Latino	2.01	2.22	2.35	1.86	2.53	2.19	2.06
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1.98	2.12	2.67	1.30	3.90	3.20	0.64
Puerto Rican	1.82	2.26	2.39	2.13	2.52	2.30	2.05
White	2.28	2.50	2.74	2.49	2.77	2.60	2.47
Multiple Races/Ethnicities	2.20	2.24	2.58	2.27	2.66	2.45	2.28
No Response	2.23	2.65	2.64	2.50	2.68	2.53	2.68

Percentages of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Race/Ethnicity. Figure 16B shows the percentages of first-, second- and third-time test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year.

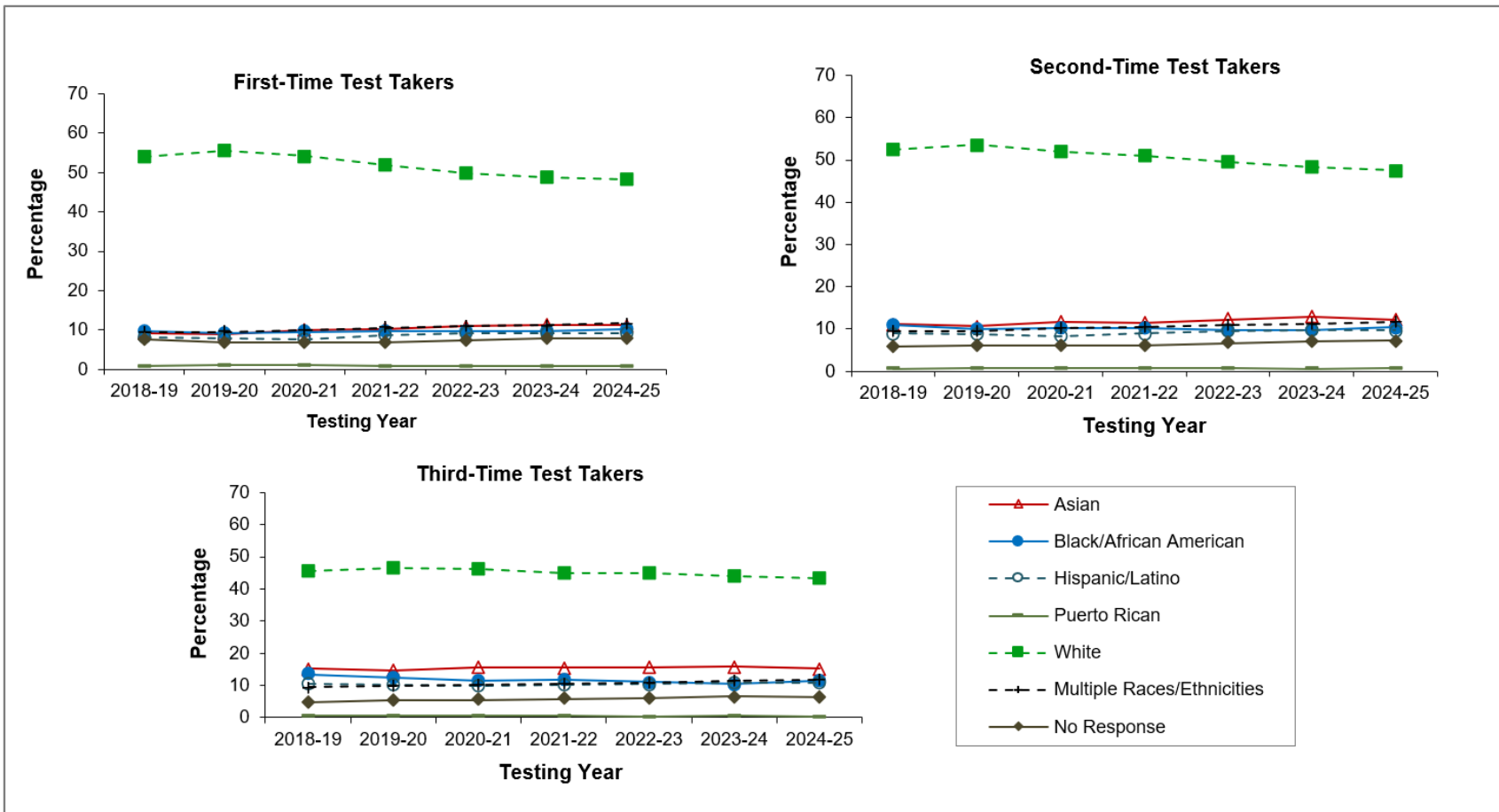


FIGURE 16B. These line graphs plot the percentages of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year. Percentages of first-time test takers were as follows: Asian test takers, 9-11%; Black/African American test takers, 9-10%; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 8-9%; Puerto Rican test takers, around 1%; White test takers, 48-56%; Multiple Races/Ethnicities test takers, 10-12%; and Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 7-8%. Percentages of second-time test takers were as follows: Asian test takers 11-13%; Black/African American test takers, 10-11%; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 8-10%; Puerto Rican test takers, around 1%; White test takers, 48-54%; Multiple Races/Ethnicities test takers, 10-12%; and Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 6-7%. Percentages of third-time test takers were as follows: Asian test takers, 15-16%; Black/African American test takers, 10-14%; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 10-11%; Puerto Rican test takers, around 1%; White test takers, 43-47%; Multiple Races/Ethnicities test takers, 9-12%; and Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 5-7%.

LSAT Scores of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Race/Ethnicity. Figure 17B shows mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year.

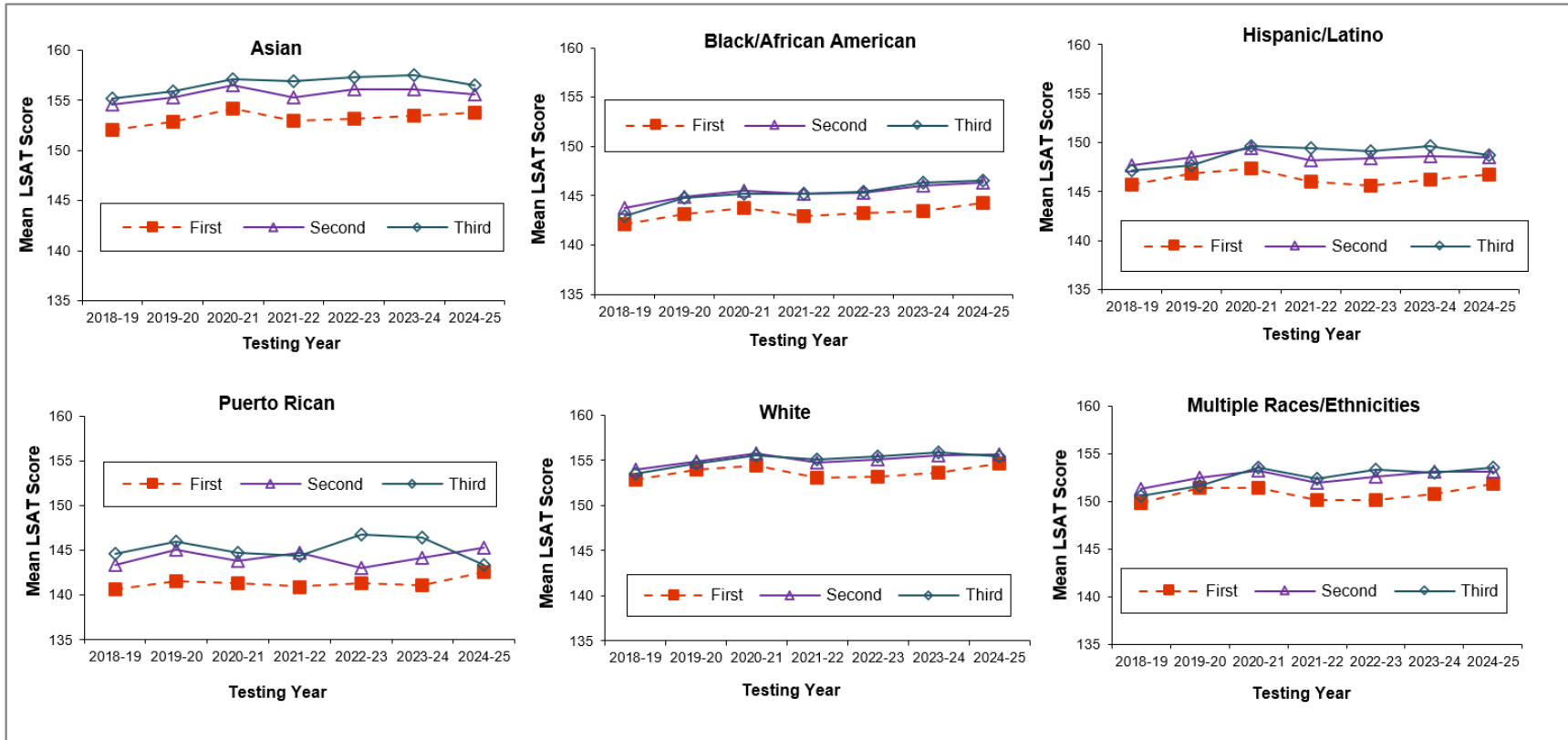


FIGURE 17B. These line graphs plot mean LSAT scores of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year. Mean scores for first-time test takers were as follows: Asian test takers, 152-154; Black/African American test takers, 142-144; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 146-147; Puerto Rican test takers, 141-143; White test takers, 153-155; Multiple Races/Ethnicities test takers, 150-152; and Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 153-155. Mean 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 Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 155-156. Mean scores for third-time test takers were as follows: Asian test takers, 155-157; Black/African American test takers, 143-147; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 147-150; Puerto Rican test takers, 143-147; White test takers, 154-156; Multiple Races/Ethnicities test takers, 151-154; and Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 155-157.

Score Gains of Repeat Test Takers by Race/Ethnicity. Figure 18B shows mean LSAT score gains for second-time test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year.

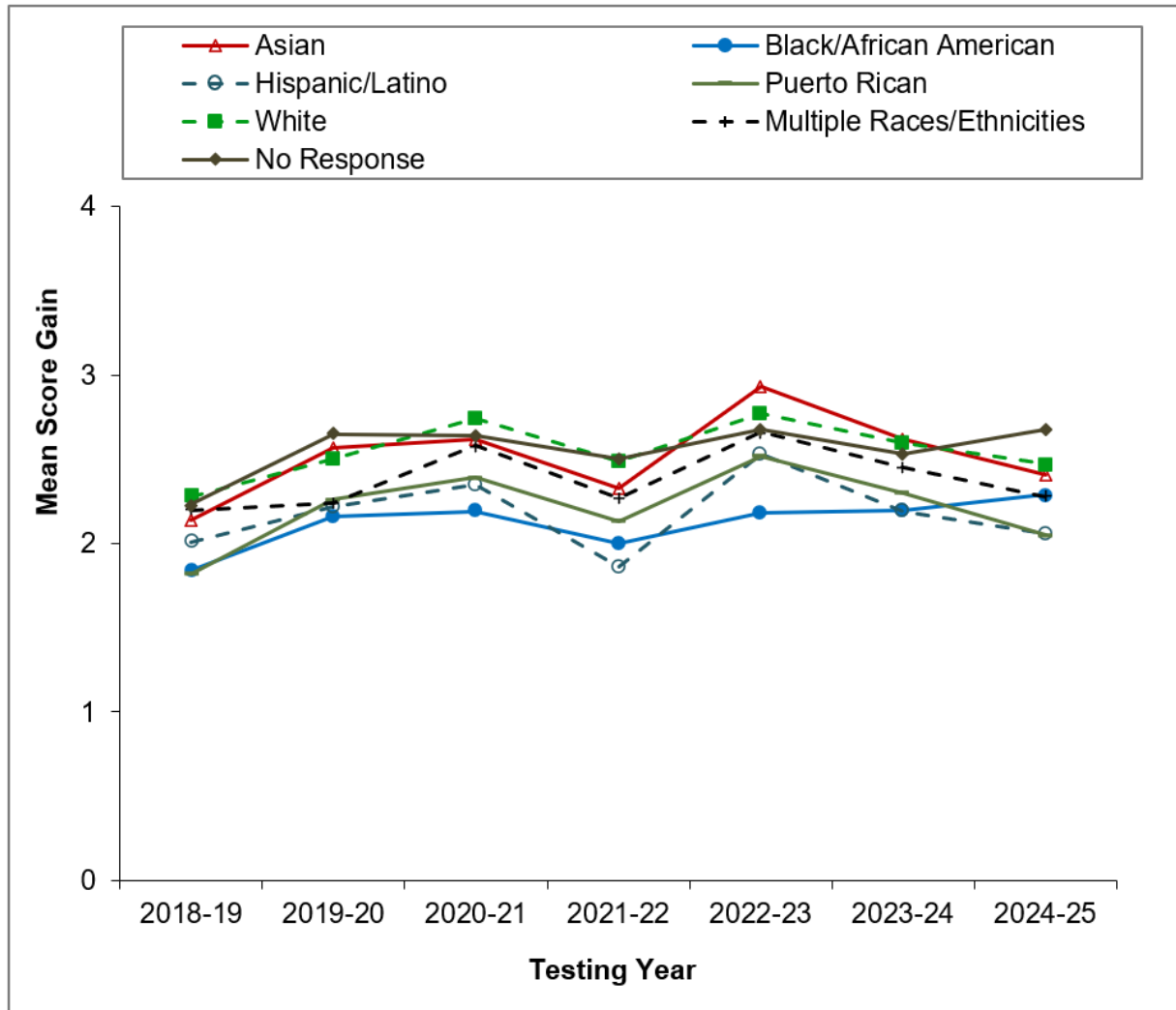


FIGURE 18B. This line graph plots mean LSAT score gains for second-time test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year. Mean score gains were as follows: Asian test takers, 2.14-2.93 points; Black/African American test takers, 1.84-2.29 points; Hispanic/Latino test takers, 1.86-2.53 points; Puerto Rican 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 Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 2.23-2.68 points.

Part 3: Accommodation Trends

Methods

Part 3 of this report looks at accommodated and non-accommodated test takers. Accommodated test takers are defined as test takers who requested and received an accommodation; in some sections below, 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. However, test takers who canceled their LSAT scores themselves are 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.

Unless otherwise specified:

- Results shown are for the 7 testing years covered in this report.

Results

Table 1C shows the percentages of all non-accommodated test takers by gender, race/ethnicity, and testing year. Note that all race/ethnicity and gender information used in this study was based on self-report.

TABLE 1C

Percentages of non-accommodated test takers by gender, race/ethnicity, and testing year

Demographic Variable	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Gender							
Men	41.46%	40.77%	39.67%	39.02%	38.63%	38.20%	39.11%
Women	55.79%	56.79%	57.73%	58.07%	58.06%	58.60%	57.77%
Gender Diverse	—	0.13%	0.99%	1.18%	1.34%	1.24%	1.17%
No Response	2.75%	2.31%	1.61%	1.73%	1.97%	1.96%	1.94%
Race/Ethnicity							
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.36%	0.32%	0.31%	0.35%	0.38%	0.30%	0.30%
Asian	11.85%	11.95%	11.37%	11.70%	12.20%	12.42%	11.97%
Black/African American	11.13%	10.86%	11.05%	11.25%	11.04%	10.99%	11.32%
Canadian Indigenous	0.16%	0.15%	0.18%	0.19%	0.17%	0.17%	0.15%
Hispanic/Latino	8.81%	8.94%	8.41%	9.28%	9.71%	9.96%	9.91%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.11%	0.10%	0.12%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.10%
Puerto Rican	0.95%	0.92%	1.13%	0.94%	0.89%	0.86%	0.87%
White	50.67%	50.72%	51.07%	49.36%	47.78%	46.73%	46.39%
Multiple Races/Ethnicities	9.29%	9.54%	9.85%	10.40%	10.85%	11.15%	11.55%
No Response	6.66%	6.49%	6.50%	6.43%	6.87%	7.31%	7.45%

Table 2C shows the description of disability categories represented in the accommodated sample.

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 numbers of accommodation requests submitted, the numbers of accommodation requests approved, and the numbers of accommodated tests administered by testing year.

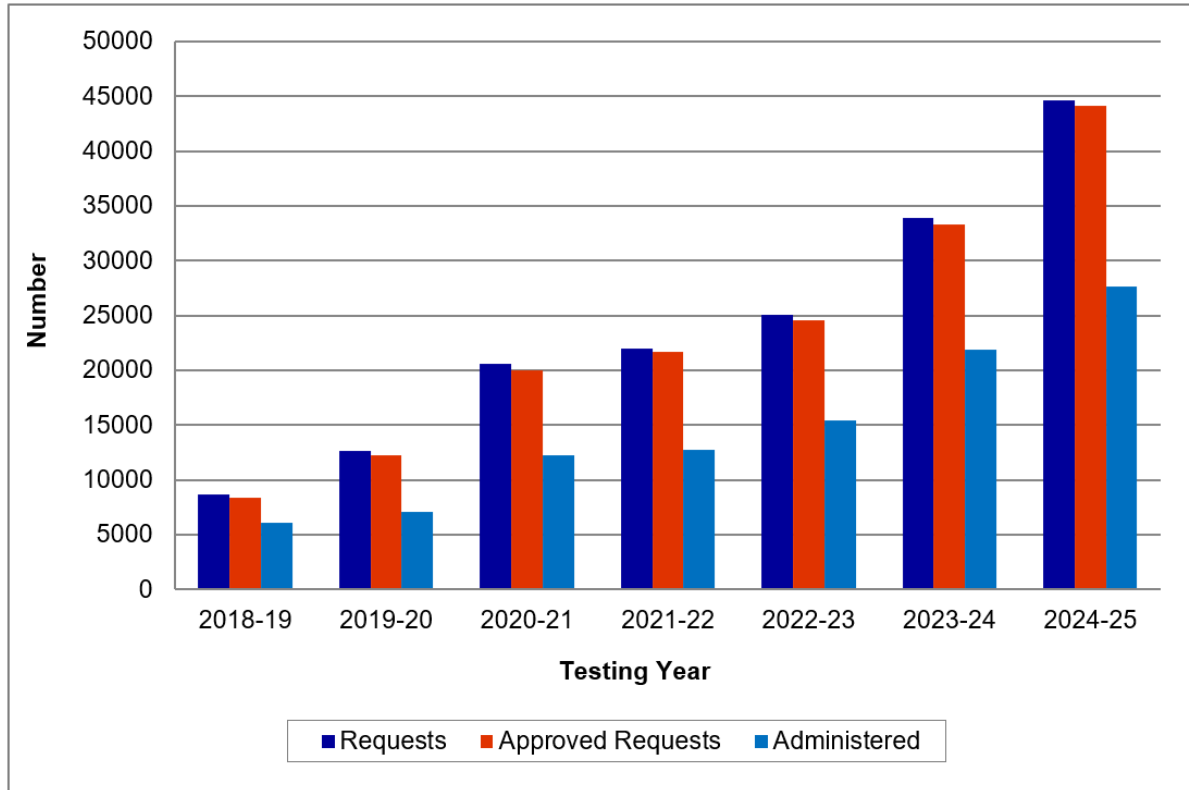


FIGURE 1C. This bar chart plots numbers of accommodated tests requested, approved, and administered by testing year. The numbers for all three subgroups increased across the 7 testing years. The numbers of accommodated tests requested were as follows: 8,680 in 2018-2019; 12,657 in 2019-2020; 20,627 in 2020-2021; 22,035 in 2021-2022; 25,026 in 2022-2023; 33,928 in 2023-2024; and 44,666 in 2024-2025. The numbers 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; 24,618 in 2022-2023; 33,342 in 2023-2024; and 44,153 in 2024-2025. The numbers 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; 15,485 in 2022-2023; 21,939 in 2023-2024; and 27,660 in 2024-2025.

Figure 2C presents the numbers of approved accommodation requests by disability category and testing year.

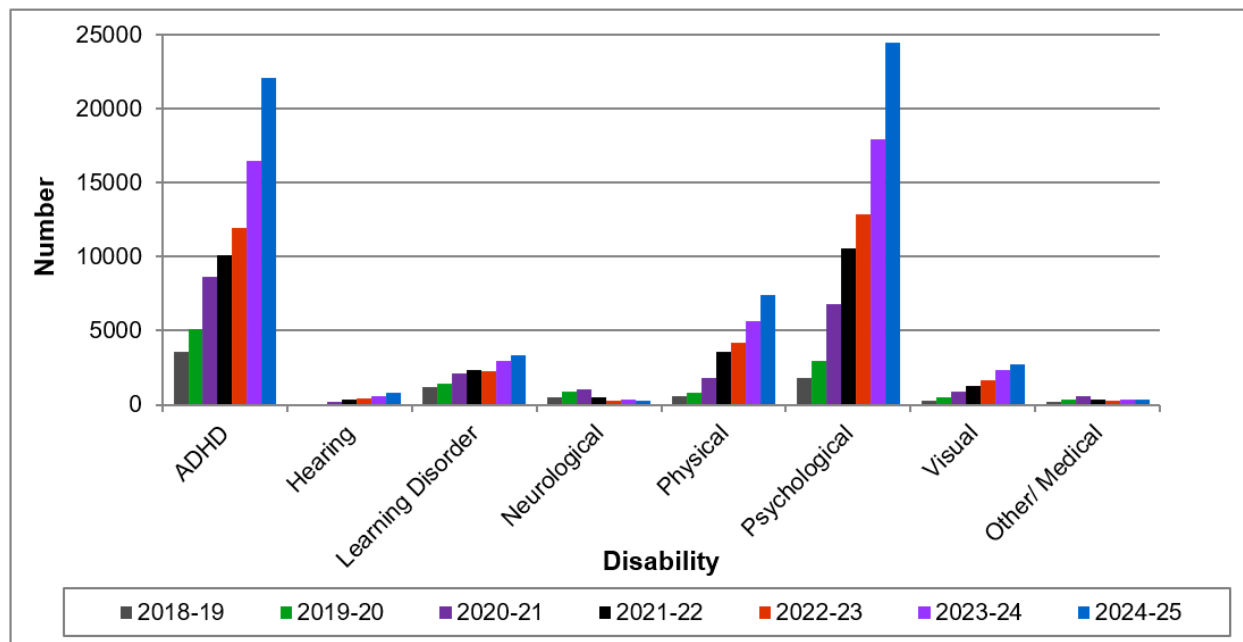


FIGURE 2C. This bar chart plots numbers of approved accommodation requests by disability category and testing year. ADHD approved requests were as follows: 3,598 in 2018-2019; 5,135 in 2019-2020; 8,666 in 2020-2021; 10,071 in 2021-2022; 11,926 in 2022-2023; 16,452 in 2023-2024; and 22,111 in 2024-2025. Hearing Impairment approved requests were as follows: 57 in 2018-2019; 73 in 2019-2020; 167 in 2020-2021; 347 in 2021-2022; 428 in 2022-2023; 559 in 2023-2024; and 786 in 2024-2025. 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; 2,273 in 2022-2023; 2,947 in 2023-2024; and 3,339 in 2024-2025. Neurological Impairment approved requests were as follows: 544 in 2018-2019; 924 in 2019-2020; 1,039 in 2020-2021; 488 in 2021-2022; 271 in 2022-2023; 335 in 2023-2024; and 291 in 2024-2025. 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; 4,179 in 2022-2023; 5,669 in 2023-2024; and 7,422 in 2024-2025. 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; 12,837 in 2022-2023; 17,892 in 2023-2024; and 24,420 in 2024-2025. Visual Impairment approved requests were as follows: 313 in 2018-2019; 485 in 2019-2020; 866 in 2020-2021; 1,301 in 2021-2022; 1,642 in 2022-2023; 2,321 in 2023-2024; and 2,705 in 2024-2025. Other/Medical approved requests were as follows: 210 in 2018-2019; 371 in 2019-2020; 603 in 2020-2021; 342 in 2021-2022; 310 in 2022-2023; 347 in 2023-2024; and 366 in 2024-2025.

Types of Accommodations Approved

Accommodated testing conditions vary depending on the needs of the individual test taker. One way in which certain needs are met 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 and electronic for the 2019-2020 testing year and beyond.

Figure 3C shows the percentages of approved accommodation requests by alternate test format for all 7 testing years combined.

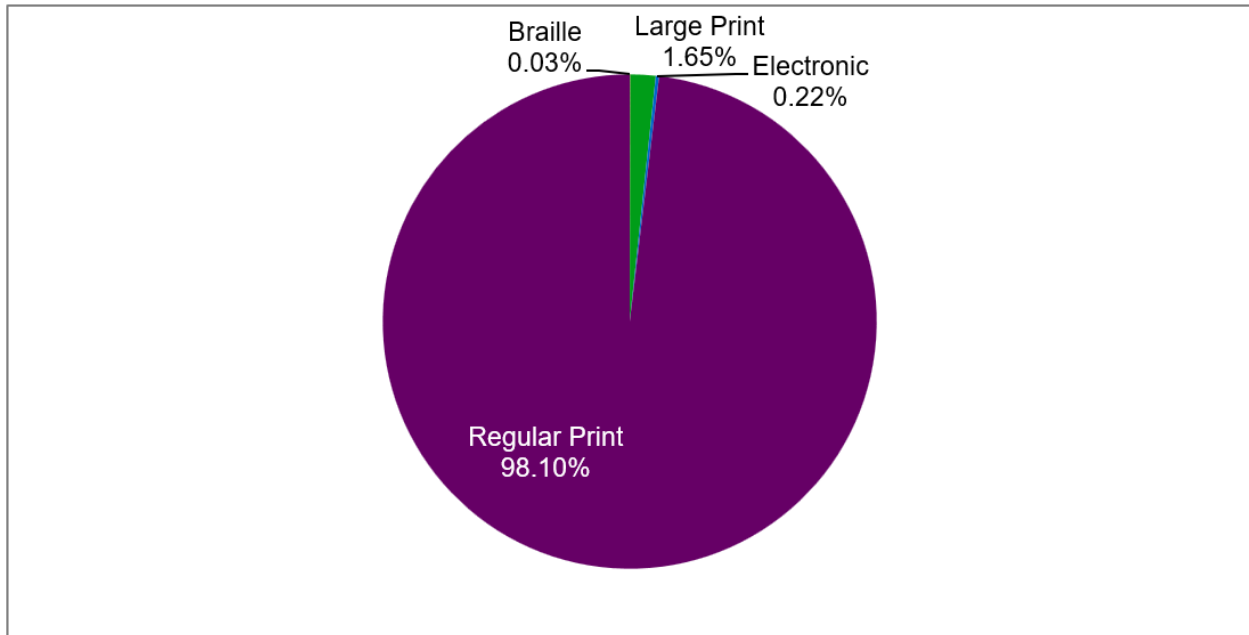


FIGURE 3C. This pie chart plots percentages of approved accommodation requests by alternate test format for all 7 testing years combined. The percentages were as follows: braille, .03%; large print, 1.65%; electronic, 0.22%; and regular print, 98.10%.

Figures 4C and 5C summarize the numbers and percentages, respectively, of various types of accommodation requests approved by testing year. Note that for each approved accommodation request, 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 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.

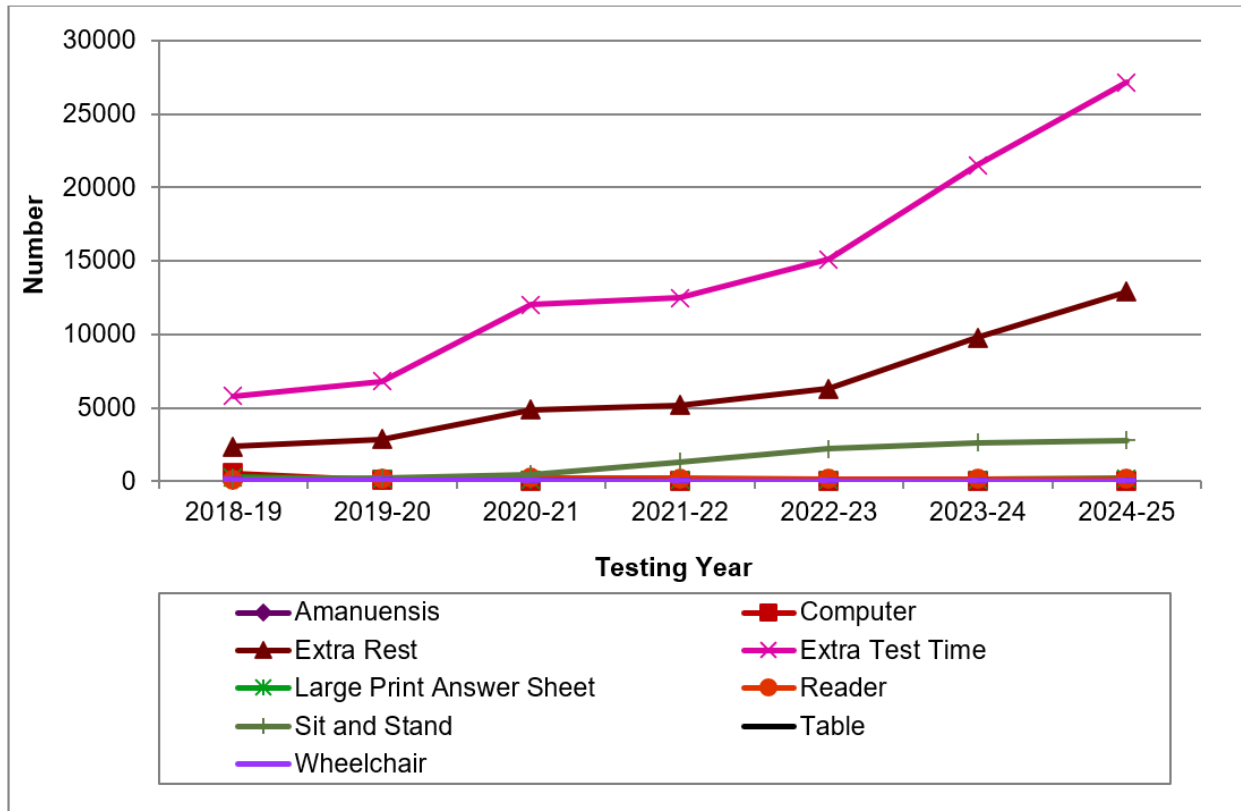


FIGURE 4C. This line graph plots numbers of select approved accommodation requests by testing year. For Amanuensis requests, the numbers were as follows: 71 in 2018-2019; 73 in 2019-2020; 82 in 2020-2021; 76 in 2021-2022; 84 in 2022-2023; 105 in 2023-2024; and 125 in 2024-2025. For Computer Use requests, the numbers 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 2022-2023, 2023-2024, and 2024-2025). For Extra Rest requests, the numbers were as follows: 2,344 in 2018-2019; 2,846 in 2019-2020; 4,886 in 2020-2021; 5,162 in 2021-2022; 6,280 in 2022-2023; 9,762 in 2023-2024; and 12,905 in 2024-2025. For Extra Test Time requests, the numbers were as follows: 5,802 in 2018-2019; 6,783 in 2019-2020; 12,028 in 2020-2021; 12,480 in 2021-2022; 15,121 in 2022-2023; 21,536 in 2023-2024; and 27,186 in 2024-2025. For Large Print Answer Sheet requests, the numbers were as follows: 272 in 2018-2019; 165 in 2019-2020; 119 in 2020-2021; 72 in 2021-2022; 75 in 2022-2023; 105 in 2023-2024; and 175 in 2024-2025. For Reader requests, the numbers were as follows: 108 in 2018-2019; 140 in 2019-2020; 226 in 2020-2021; 176 in 2021-2022; 164 in 2022-2023; 136 in 2023-2024; and 145 in 2024-2025. For Sit and Stand requests, the numbers were as follows: 146 in 2018-2019; 228 in 2019-2020; 468 in 2020-2021; 1,316 in 2021-2022; 2,216 in 2022-2023; 2,616 in 2023-2024; and 2,798 in 2024-2025. For Table requests, the numbers were as follows: 59 in 2018-2019; 69 in 2019-2020; 33 in 2020-2021; 8 in 2021-2022; and 7 in 2022-2023 (there were no Table requests in 2023-2024 and 2024-2025). For Wheelchair requests, the numbers were as follows: 61 in 2018-2019; 73 in 2019-2020; 43 in 2020-2021; 10 in 2021-2022; and 1 in 2022-2023 (there were no wheelchair requests in 2023-2024 and 2024-2025).

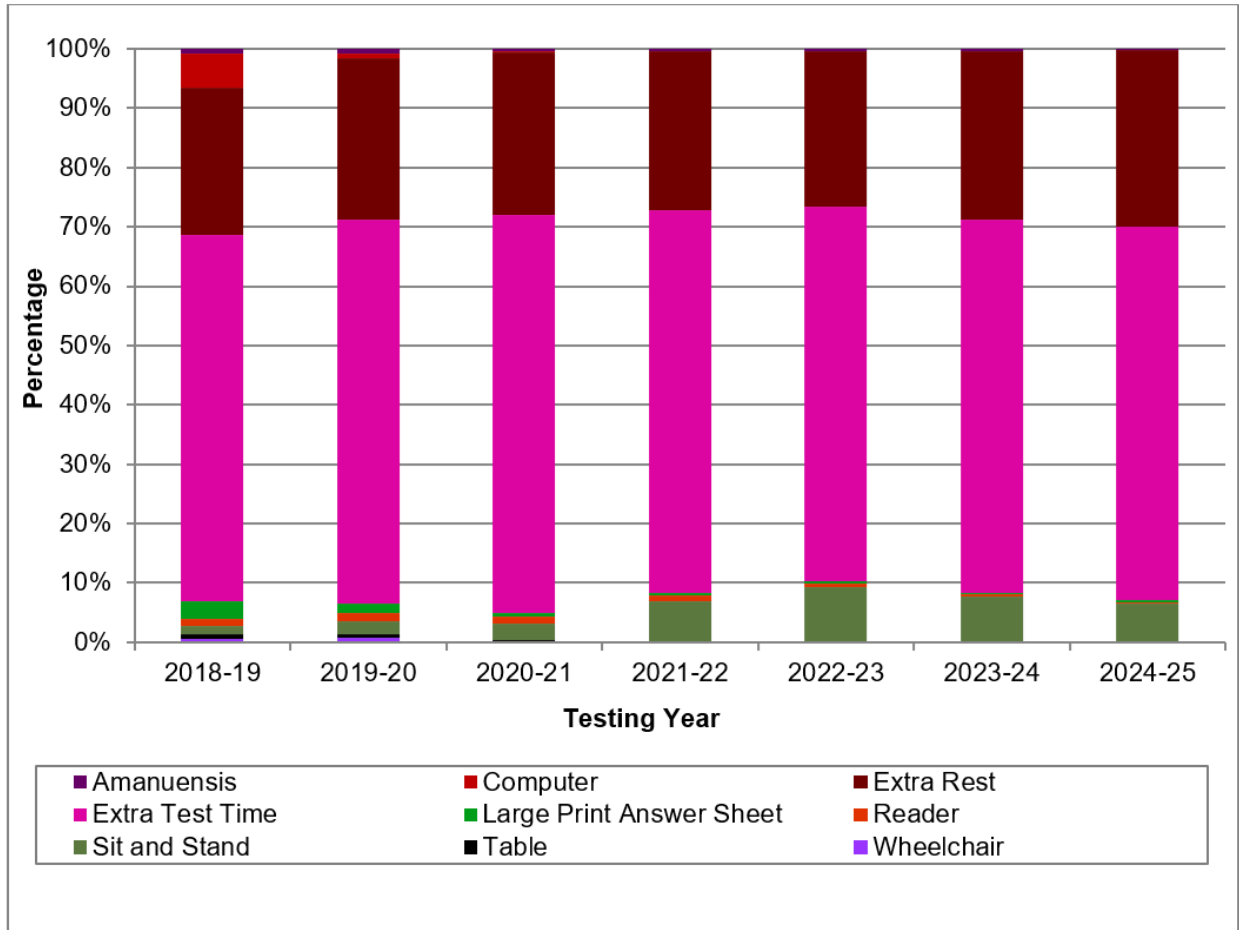


FIGURE 5C. This bar chart plots percentages of select approved accommodation requests by testing year. For 2018-2019 , the percentages were as follows: Amanuensis, 1%; Computer Use, 6%; Extra Rest, 25%; Extra Test Time, 62%; Large Print Answer Sheet, 3%; Reader, 1%; Sit and Stand, 2%; Table, 1%; and Wheelchair, 1%. For 2019-2020, the 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, the percentages were as follows: Extra Rest, 26%; Extra Test Time, 63%; 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 2022-2023). For 2023-2024, the percentages were as follows: Extra Rest, 28%; Extra Test Time, 63%; Sit and Stand, 8%; and Amanuensis, Large Print Answer Sheet, and Reader, less than 1% (there were no Computer Use, Table, or Wheelchair requests in 2023-2024). For 2024-2025, the percentages were as follows: Extra Rest, 30%; Extra Test Time, 63%; Sit and Stand, 6%; and Amanuensis, Large Print Answer Sheet, and Reader, less than 1% (there were no Computer Use, Table, or Wheelchair requests in 2024-2025).

Amount of Extra Testing Time Granted

Figure 6C summarizes the percentages of test takers approved for Extra Test Time for the multiple-choice sections of the LSAT by quarter and testing year. To be classified within the Extra Test Time subgroup for the multiple-choice portion of the LSAT in this report, a candidate must have received approval for the same amount of extra time for all multiple-choice sections of the LSAT.

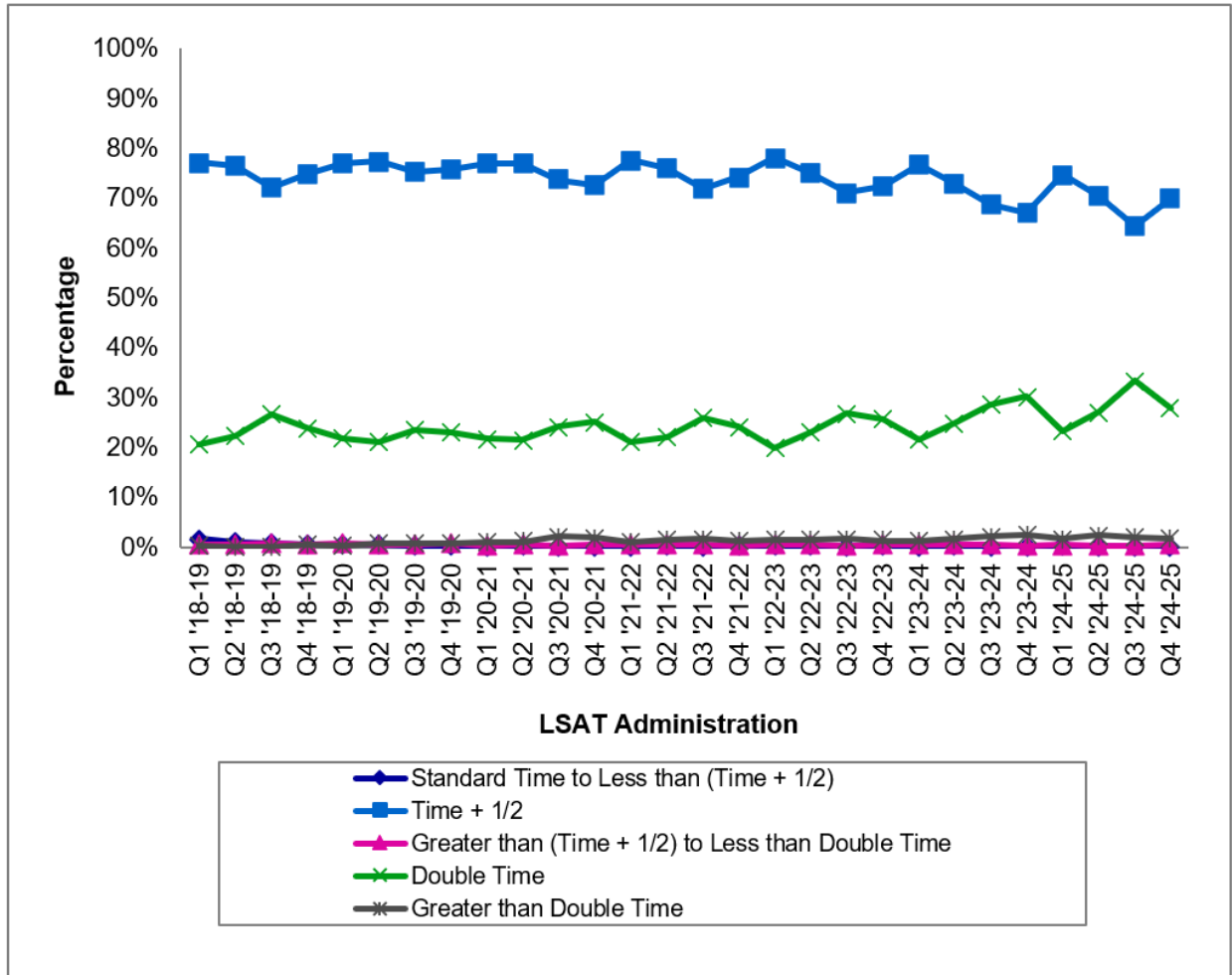


FIGURE 6C. This line graph plots percentages of test takers approved for Extra Test Time for the multiple-choice sections of the LSAT by quarter and testing year. The percentage breakdowns within this subgroup were as follows: Standard Time to less than Time and a Half, <1-2%; Time and a Half, 64-78%; Greater than Time and a Half to Less than Double Time, around 1%; Double Time, 20-33%; and Greater than Double Time, <1-3%.

Figure 7C summarizes the percentages of test takers approved for Extra Test Time for the LSAT Writing/LSAT Argumentative Writing by quarter and testing year. The name of the writing test was changed to LSAT Argumentative Writing in the 2024-2025 testing year.

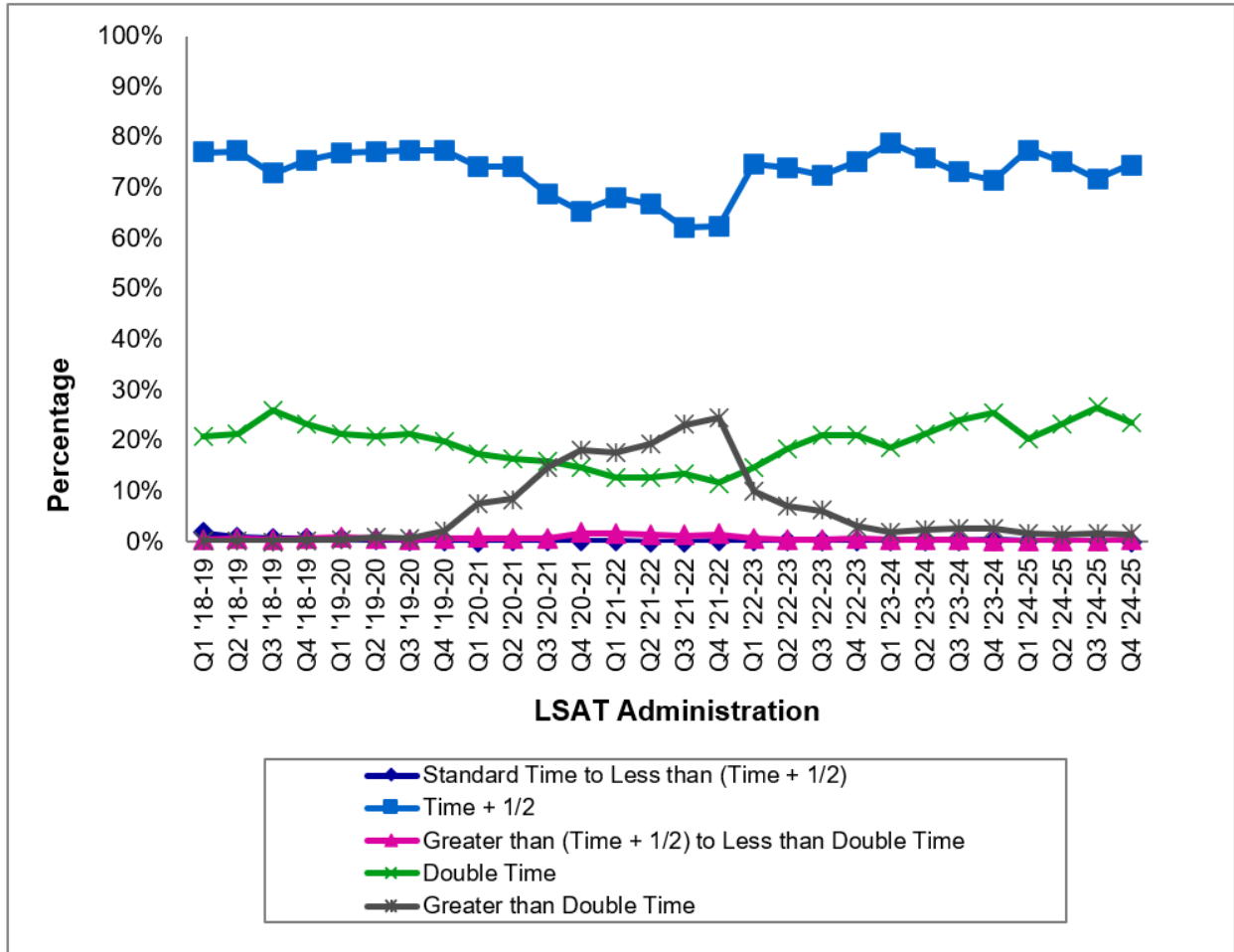


FIGURE 7C. This line graph plots percentages of test takers approved for Extra Test Time for LSAT Writing/LSAT Argumentative Writing by quarter and testing year. The percentages were as follows: Standard Time to Less than Time and a Half, <1-2%; Time and a Half, 62-79%; Greater than Time and a Half to Less than Double Time, <1-2%; Double Time, 12-27%; Greater than Double Time, <1-24%.

Demographic Distribution

Figure 8C shows the percentages of test takers approved for an accommodation by gender and disability category for all 7 testing years combined.

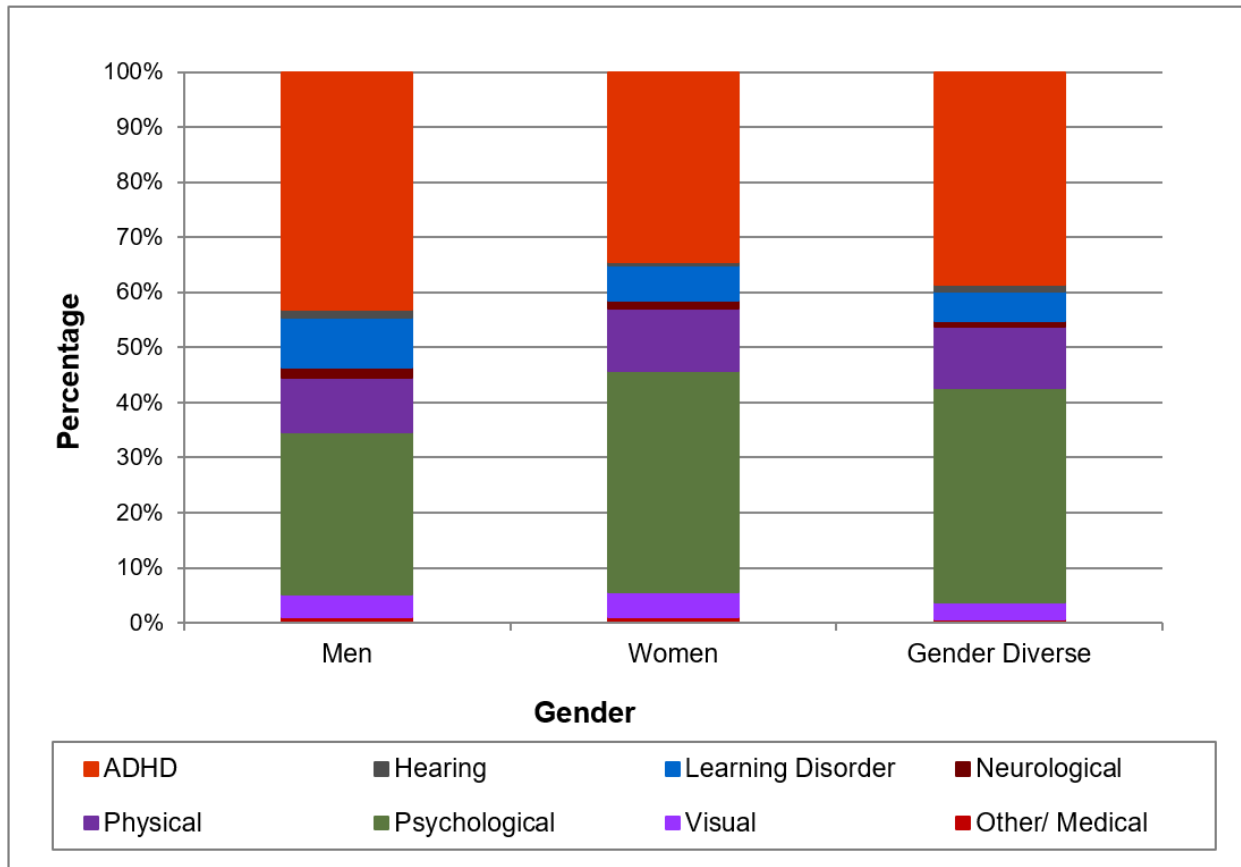


FIGURE 8C. This bar chart plots percentages of test takers approved for an accommodation by gender and disability category for all 7 testing years combined. For Men test takers, the percentages were as follows: ADHD, 43%; Hearing Impairment, 2%; Learning Disorder, 9%; Neurological Impairment, 2%; Physical Disability, 10%; Psychological Disability, 29%; Visual Impairment, 4%; and Other/Medical, 1%. For Women test takers, the percentages were as follows: ADHD, 34%; Hearing Impairment, 1%; Learning Disorder, 6%; Neurological Impairment, 2%; Physical Disability, 11%; Psychological Disability, 40%; Visual Impairment, 4%; and Other/Medical, 1%. For Gender Diverse test takers, which was introduced in the 2019-20 testing year, the percentages were as follows: ADHD, 39%; Hearing Impairment, 1%; Learning Disorder, 5%; Neurological Impairment, 1%; Physical Disability, 11%; Psychological Disability, 39%; Visual Impairment, 3%; and Other/Medical, 1%.

Figure 9C shows the percentages of accommodated and non-accommodated test takers by gender for all 7 testing years combined.

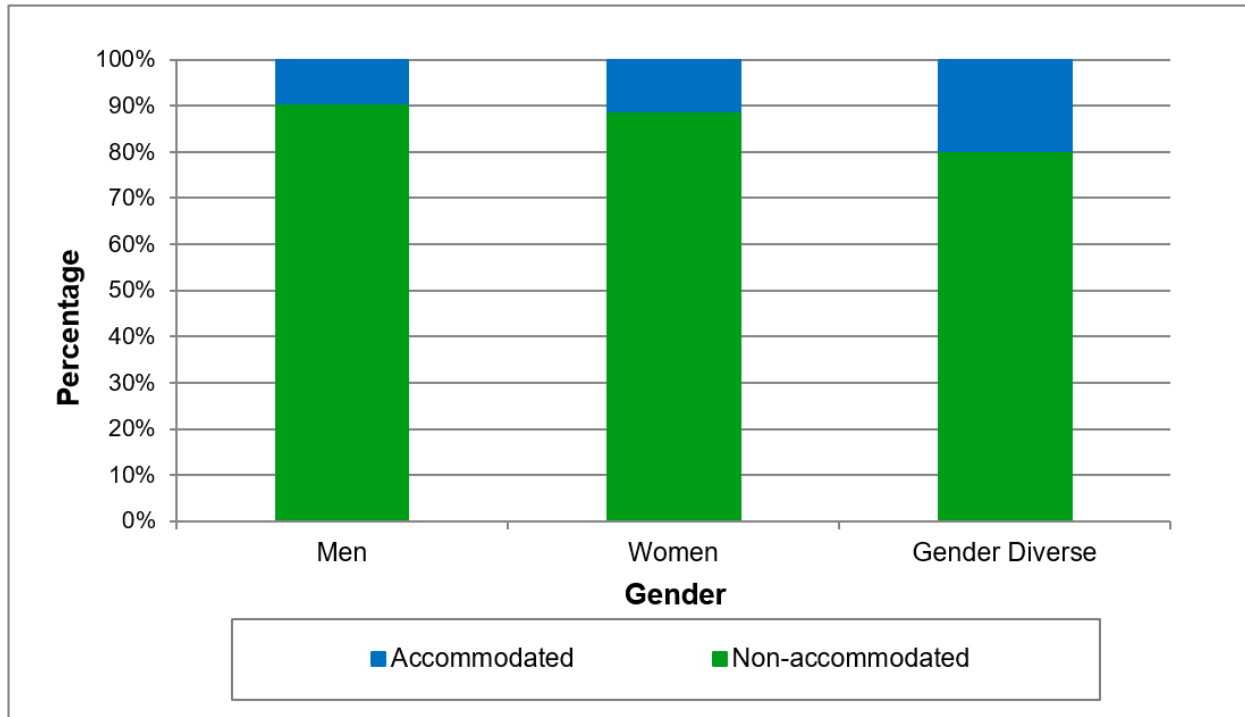


FIGURE 9C. This bar chart plots percentages of accommodated and non-accommodated test takers by gender for all 7 testing years combined. For Men test takers, the percentages were as follows: accommodated, 10%; non-accommodated, 90%. For Women test takers, the percentages were as follows: accommodated, 11%; non-accommodated, 89%. For Gender Diverse test takers, the percentages were as follows: accommodated, 20%; non-accommodated, 80%.

Figure 10C shows percentages of test takers approved for accommodations by race/ethnicity and disability category for all 7 testing years combined.

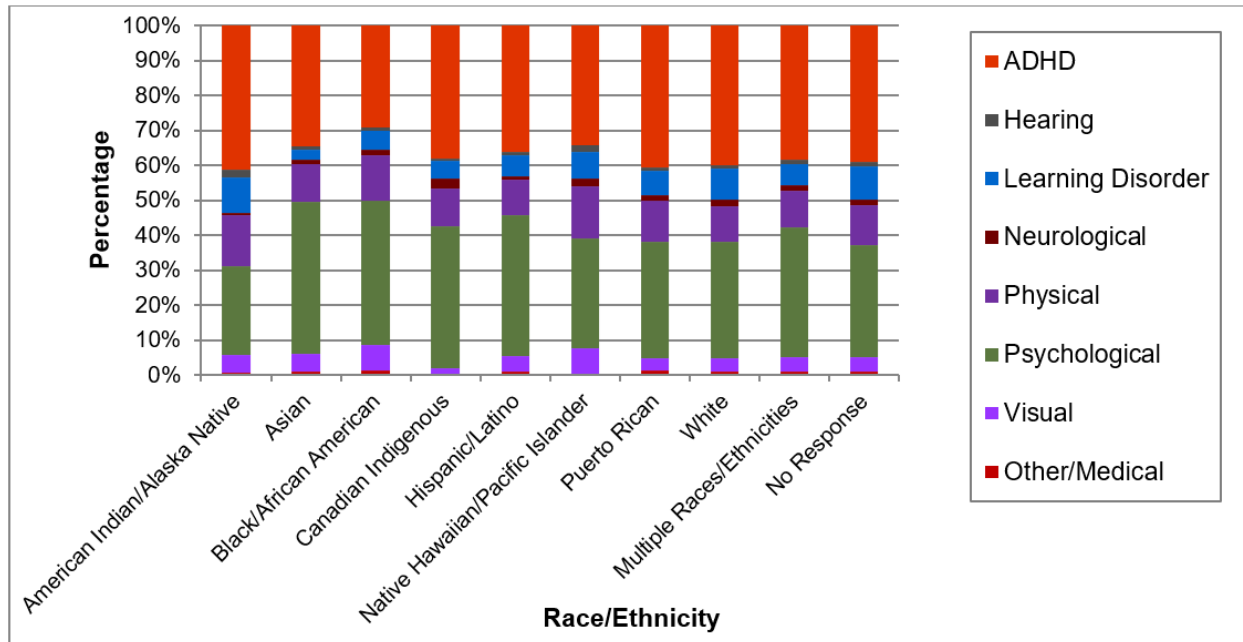


FIGURE 10C. This bar chart plots percentages of test takers approved for accommodations by race/ethnicity and disability category for all 7 testing years combined. For ADHD test takers, the percentages were as follows: Asian, 9%; Black/African American, 8%; Hispanic/Latino, 9%; Puerto Rican, 1%; White, 51%; Multiple Races/Ethnicities, 13%; Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 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, 7%; Black/African American, 10%; Hispanic/Latino, 10%; White, 45%; Multiple Races/Ethnicities, 15%; Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 11%; and Canadian Indigenous, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Puerto Rican, less than 1%. For Learning Disorder test takers, the percentages were as follows: Asian, 4%; Black/African American, 8%; Hispanic/Latino, 8%; White, 58%; Multiple Races/Ethnicities, 11%; Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 11%; and American Indian/Alaska Native, Canadian Indigenous, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Puerto Rican, less than 1%. For Neurological Impairment test takers, the percentages were as follows: Asian, 7%; Black/African American, 11%; Hispanic/Latino, 6%; Puerto Rican, 1%; White, 53%; Multiple Races/Ethnicities, 13%; Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 9%; and American Indian/Alaska Native, Canadian Indigenous, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, less than 1%. For Physical Disability test takers, the percentages were as follows: Asian, 10%; Black/African American, 13%; Hispanic/Latino, 9%; Puerto Rican, 1%; White, 45%; Multiple Races/Ethnicities, 12%; Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 9%; and American Indian/Alaska Native, Canadian Indigenous, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, less than 1%. For Psychological Disability test takers, the percentages were as follows: Asian, 12%; Black/African American, 12%; Hispanic/Latino, 10%; White, 44%; Multiple Races/Ethnicities, 13%; Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 8%; and American Indian/Alaska Native, Canadian Indigenous, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Puerto Rican, less than 1%. For Visual Impairment test takers, the percentages were as follows: Asian, 11%; Black/African American, 18%; Hispanic/Latino, 10%; White, 39%; Multiple Races/Ethnicities, 13%; Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 8%; 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, 8%; Black/African American, 14%; Hispanic/Latino, 8%; Puerto Rican, 1%; White, 49%; Multiple Races/Ethnicities, 11%; Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, 8%; and American Indian/Alaska Native, less than 1%. The Canadian Indigenous and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander subgroups had no test takers in the Other/Medical category.

Figure 11C shows the percentages of accommodated and non-accommodated test takers by race/ethnicity for all 7 testing years combined.

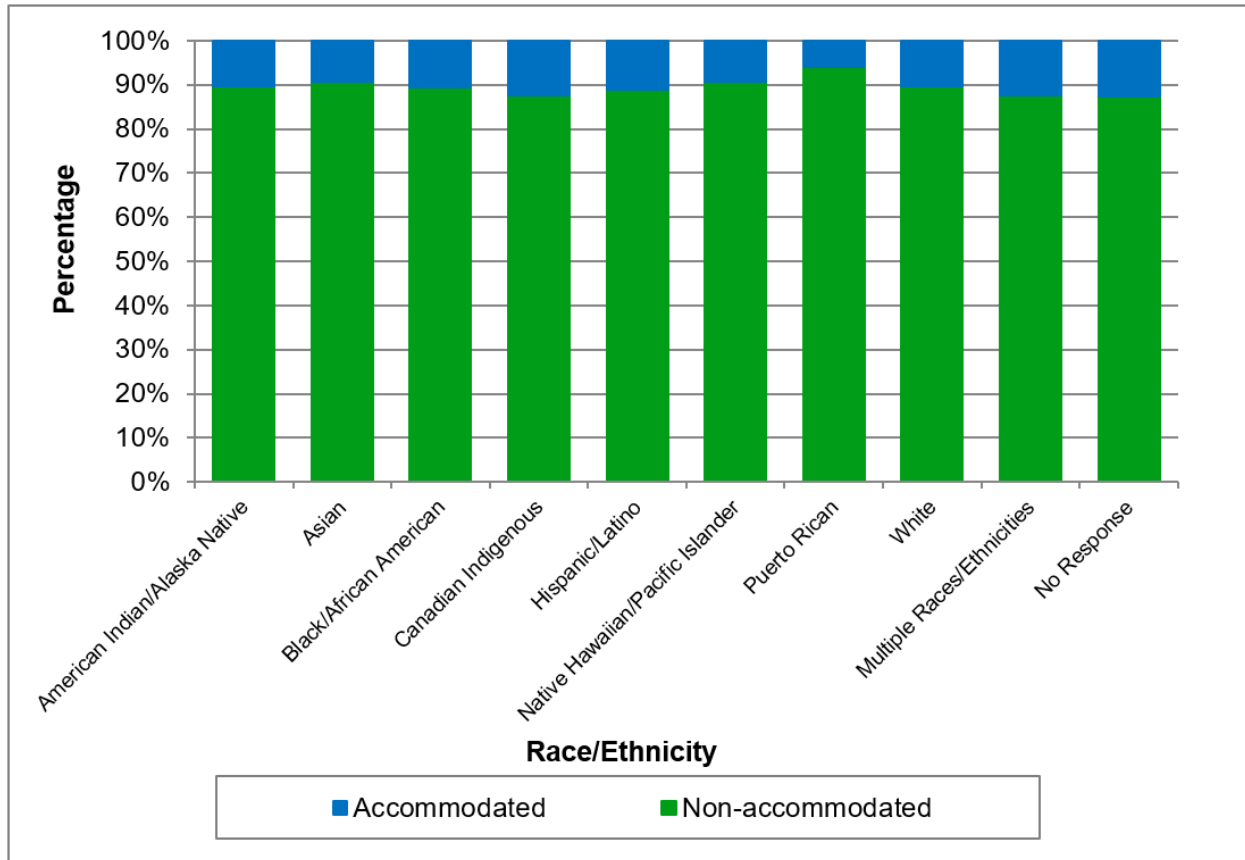


FIGURE 11C. This bar chart plots percentages of accommodated and non-accommodated test takers by race/ethnicity for all 7 testing years combined. For the American Indian/Alaska Native subgroup, the percentages were as follows: accommodated, 10%; non-accommodated, 90%. For the Asian subgroup, the percentages were as follows: accommodated, 9%; non-accommodated, 91%. For the Black/African American subgroup, the percentages were as follows: accommodated, 11%; non-accommodated, 89%. For the Canadian Indigenous subgroup, the percentages were as follows: accommodated, 12%; non-accommodated, 88%. For the Hispanic/Latino subgroup, the percentages were as follows: accommodated, 11%; non-accommodated, 89%. For the Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander subgroup, the percentages were as follows: accommodated, 9%; non-accommodated, 91%. For the Puerto Rican subgroup, the percentages were as follows: accommodated, 6%; non-accommodated, 94%. For the White subgroup, the percentages were as follows: accommodated, 10%; non-accommodated, 90%. For the Multiple Races/Ethnicities subgroup, the percentages were as follows: accommodated, 12%; non-accommodated, 88%. For Race/Ethnicity No Response test takers, the percentages were as follows: accommodated, 13%; non-accommodated, 87%.

Performance of Accommodated Test Takers

Figure 12C shows mean LSAT scores for accommodated, non-accommodated, and all test takers by quarter and testing year. Keep in mind that any differences between accommodated and non-accommodated test-taker performance on the LSAT is not necessarily causal, and that there may be other factors causing the LSAT performance differences observed.

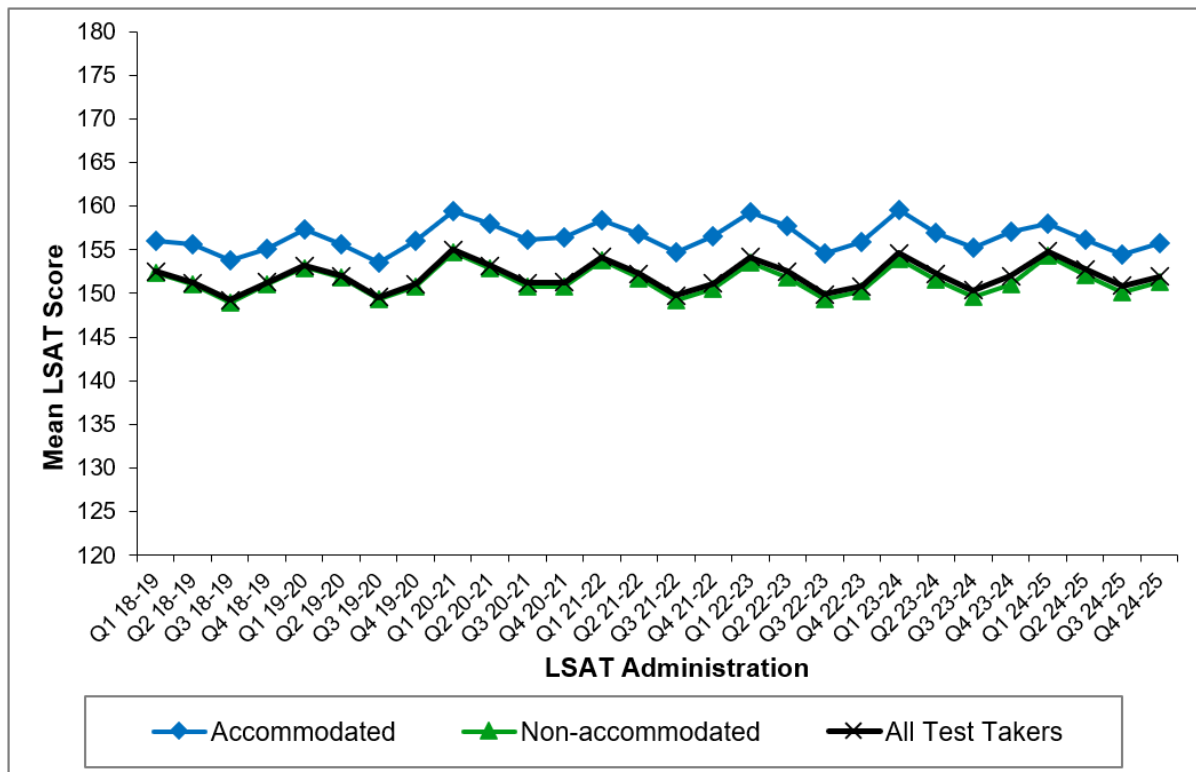


FIGURE 12C. This line graph plots mean LSAT scores for accommodated, non-accommodated, and all test takers by quarter and testing year. For the 2018-2019 testing year, the mean scores were as follows: accommodated, 154-156; non-accommodated, 149-152; and all test takers, 149-153. For the 2019-2020 testing year, the mean scores were as follows: accommodated, 154-157; non-accommodated, 149-153; and all test takers, 150-153. For the 2020-2021 testing year, the mean scores were as follows: accommodated, 156-159; non-accommodated, 151-155; and all test takers, 151-155. For the 2021-2022 testing year, the mean scores were as follows: accommodated, 155-158; non-accommodated, 149-154; and all test takers, 150-154. For the 2022-2023 testing year, the mean scores were as follows: accommodated, 155-159; non-accommodated, 149-154; and all test takers, 150-154. For the 2023-2024 testing year, the mean scores were as follows: accommodated, 155-160; non-accommodated, 150-154; and all test takers, 150-155. For the 2024-2025 testing year, the mean scores were as follows: accommodated, 154-158; non-accommodated, 150-154; and all test takers, 151-155.

Performance of Accommodated Repeat Test Takers

Figure 13C shows mean LSAT score differences between those who tested twice under accommodated conditions and those who first tested under non-accommodated conditions and then tested under accommodated conditions for all 7 testing years combined. While accommodated test takers may choose to take the LSAT more than twice, the number of accommodated test takers who tested more than twice was very small. Keep in mind that those who first tested under non-accommodated conditions may have had suppressed LSAT scores and thus larger score gains because they did not take the LSAT under accommodation conditions aligning to their disability.

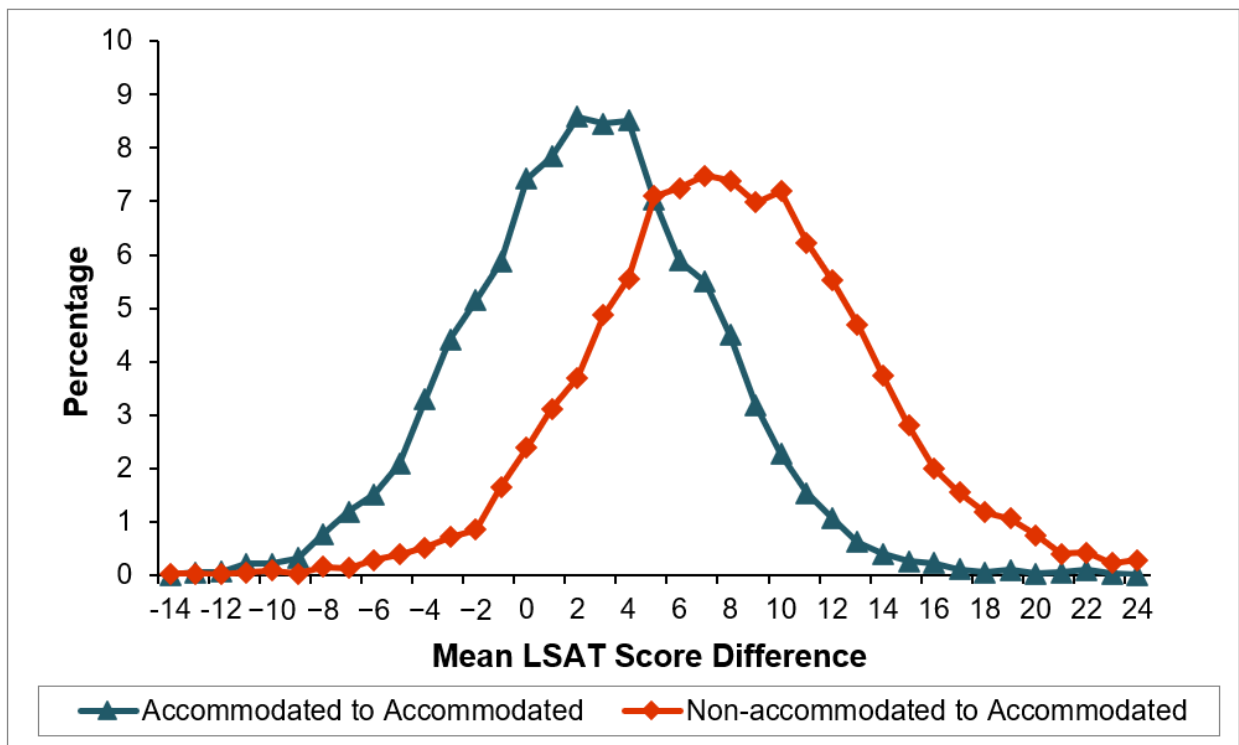


FIGURE 13C. This graph shows percentages of mean LSAT score differences for second-time accommodated test takers for all 7 testing years combined. The graph plots accommodated test takers who repeated as accommodated test takers (blue plot) and non-accommodated test takers who repeated as accommodated test takers (red plot). The accommodated-to-accommodated testing distribution peaks at a 2-point increase, whereas the non-accommodated-to-accommodated testing distribution peaks at a 7-point increase.

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