

LSAT TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES

- **LSAT Performance With Regional, Gender, and Racial and Ethnic Breakdowns: 2011–2012 Through 2017–2018 Testing Years**

**Laura A. Lauth
Andrea Thornton Sweeney**

- **Law School Admission Council LSAT Technical Report TR 22-01
October 2022**

The Law School Admission Council's mission is to advance law and justice by encouraging diverse and talented individuals to study law and by supporting their enrollment and learning journeys from prelaw through practice. See <https://www.lsac.org/about>.

©2023 Law School Admission Council, Inc. All rights reserved.

No part of this work, including information, data, or other portions of the work published in hardcopy or electronic format, may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without expressed permission from the publisher. For information and permission requests, contact Assessment Publications at AssessmentPublications@LSAC.org.

LSAC® is a trademark of the Law School Admission Council. For a full list of LSAC's trademarks, please see <https://www.lsac.org/about/lisac-policies/trademarks>. LSAC's trademarks are solely for use by LSAC and its affiliates, subsidiaries, and licensees. Use of any LSAC logo or trademark is strictly prohibited without the prior written consent of an authorized representative of LSAC.

LSAC's fees, policies, and procedures relating to, but not limited to, test registration, test administration, test score reporting, misconduct and irregularities, Credential Assembly Service (CAS)SM, and other matters may change without notice at any time. Up-to-date LSAC policies and procedures are available at LSAC.org.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Introduction	3
Methods	5
Results	8
Summary	40
References	42

Version History	Note
Published October 2022	First edition
Published June 2023	Second edition: The Caucasian/White 2014-2015 data point was updated, and Figures 15 and 18 were updated along with the corresponding report text.

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide summary information about Law School Admission Test (LSAT) performance, including performance classified by country, region of the United States, gender only, race and ethnicity only, and both gender and race and ethnicity. Information regarding LSAT performance is summarized for the 2011–2012 through 2017–2018 testing years and compiled into a single report, enabling trends with regard to the performance and representation of various subgroups to be examined. Notably, there was an extra administration in March 2018 for LSAT test takers in Puerto Rico as a makeup for cancellations due to Hurricane Maria. The primary results observed for the time period covered in this report are summarized below.

In evaluating these results, the reader should bear in mind that “test takers” are defined as any person who took the LSAT and earned a valid score, noting that this report does not exclude those who took the LSAT multiple times. For those repeat test takers, either all scores were used in the analyses or scores were averaged, depending on the level of the analysis. Details are provided in the relevant sections of this report. The reader should note that test takers who contributed to the various regional, gender, and racial and ethnic statistics were self-selected. That is, these test takers chose to take the LSAT themselves; they were not randomly chosen to be assessed. Also, test takers voluntarily self-reported their gender as well as their race and ethnicity. That is, individuals chose whether or not to respond to these classification questions and decided how they would respond. As a result, differences in LSAT performance across regional, gender, or racial and ethnic subgroups cannot be attributed to those subgroups in general, but only to representatives of those subgroups who chose to take the LSAT and identified themselves as belonging to those subgroups.

General Trends Regarding the LSAT

- There was a decreasing trend in tests-administered volume from the 2011–2012 through 2014–2015 testing years. From the 2015–2016 through 2017–2018 testing years, however, volumes increased, with the 2017–2018 tests-administered volume at approximately that of 2011–2012. A similar trend was observed for test-taker volumes, showing a decrease from 2011–2012 through 2014–2015 with an increase thereafter.
- The overall distribution of LSAT scores remained fairly constant.

- The largest numbers of test takers took the LSAT at the September/October and December administrations.
- Average LSAT scores were slightly higher for test takers who tested at the September/October administrations and slightly lower for test takers who tested at the February administrations.

Trends Regarding Canada and Foreign Countries

- Approximately 8.2% of test takers took the LSAT in Canada during the 2017–2018 testing year.
- Approximately 4.6% of test takers took the LSAT in a foreign country during the 2017–2018 testing year. (For the purpose of this report, a foreign country is defined as any country outside of Canada and the United States.)
- Canadian and foreign test takers had slightly higher average LSAT scores than test takers from the United States.

Trends Regarding the United States

- The percentage of test takers who took the LSAT in each region of the United States remained somewhat consistent across the 7 testing years. The highest percentage of test takers tested in the Northeast region for all testing years covered in this report. The smallest percentage tested in the Northwest region for all testing years while the Mid-South region showed the largest amount of growth in test takers, increasing approximately 2% over the duration of this study.
- The performance of test takers from the various regions, on average, remained fairly constant across the 7 testing years. Test takers in the New England region had the highest average scores across all of the testing years covered in this report. Test takers in the Southeast region had the lowest average scores.

Trends Regarding Gender

- The percentage of female test takers was slightly lower than that of male test takers in 2011–2012 but increased to 55.1% versus 44.6% by 2017–2018.
- Male test takers scored slightly higher than female test takers, on average.
- The percentage of test takers not indicating their gender (i.e., the Gender No Response subgroup) fluctuated between 0.1% and 0.3% for the 7 years covered in this report. The Gender No Response subgroup had the highest average LSAT score across the 7 testing years.

Trends Regarding Race and Ethnicity

- Caucasian/Whites comprised the largest percentage of test takers over the 7 reporting years, although the percentage decreased approximately 5% over the interval. The next largest subgroup in terms of percentage was the Black/African American test-taker subgroup.
- Average LSAT scores were highest for Caucasian/White and Asian test takers. Black/African American test takers and Puerto Rican test takers had the lowest average LSAT scores.
- The percentage of test takers who did not indicate their race and ethnicity varied between approximately 1% and 3%, and this subgroup had the highest average LSAT score for 6 of the 7 reporting years.
- The percentage of test takers in the Multiple Races and Ethnicities subgroup steadily increased from 6.9% in 2011–2012 (ranking 5th among the top race and ethnicity subgroups) to 9.5% in 2017–2018 (ranking 3rd among the same top subgroups).

Trends Regarding Gender and Race and Ethnicity

- Among the Caucasian/White subgroup, there were more male test takers than female test takers for the first 6 reporting years; there were more female test takers than male test takers for the last reporting year. The number of test takers who indicated neither their gender nor their race and ethnicity was highest in the 2017–2018 testing years ($N = 121$).

Introduction

After every administration of the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), Law School Admission Council (LSAC) staff studies the differential performance of various subgroups and examines trends with regard to the performance and representation of various subgroups. The purpose of this report is to provide summary information about LSAT performance, including performance classified by country, region of the United States, gender only, race and ethnicity only, and both gender and race and ethnicity. LSAT performance is summarized for the 2011–2012 through 2017–2018 testing years. While this report documents the LSAT performance differences of these subgroups, it is purely descriptive in nature.

While considering the results contained in this study, at least two caveats should be taken into consideration. First, the test takers who contributed to the various regional,

gender, and racial and ethnic statistics were self-selected. That is, these test takers chose to take the LSAT themselves; they were not randomly chosen to be assessed. In addition, test takers voluntarily self-reported their gender as well as their race and ethnicity. That is, individuals chose whether or not to respond to these classification questions and decided how they would respond. As a result, differences in LSAT performance across regional, gender, or racial and ethnic subgroups cannot be attributed to these subgroups in general, but merely to representatives of these subgroups who chose to take the LSAT and identified themselves as belonging to these subgroups. Second, summary statistics across regional, gender, or racial and ethnic subgroups are aggregate, not individual, measures. So, for example, an individual from one region may outperform 90% of the individuals from another region, even though the regional subgroup mean differences might suggest otherwise.

Background on the LSAT

The LSAT was introduced over 70 years ago to provide law schools with a standardized method for evaluating law school applicants. Throughout its history, the LSAT has evolved in an effort to develop an instrument that measures, to the greatest extent possible, skills necessary for success in law school. As a result of this constant effort to improve the construct validity of the test, the version of the LSAT administered in 1948 bears only a slight resemblance to the LSAT of today.

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

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

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

A 35-minute writing sample was also administered at the end of the test. Writing samples are not scored, but copies of the writing assessment are sent to all law schools to which the test taker applies.

Historically, the yearly LSAT administration cycle referenced in this report includes test dates in June, September/October, December, and February, with the June administration marking the beginning of the testing year. Testing days during this time period took place on Saturday for the September/October, December, and February administrations, and on Monday for the June administration. For those who observed the Sabbath on Saturday, an alternate test date was provided, typically on the Monday following a Saturday administration.

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

Methods

Test Takers

Test takers from the 2011–2012 through 2017–2018 testing years are included in this report. Some reports produced by LSAC use exclusions; thus, results in this report may not exactly match comparable results in other reports. Note that test takers who received an accommodation are included in this report; test takers who answered fewer than five questions in a section are also included in this report so long as they had a valid test result.

In the analyses that follow, scores for repeat test takers within a testing year were averaged and only counted once within that testing year. However, the same test taker could be included in more than one testing year. Additionally, for analyses that classified test takers by region, test takers could be included more than once if they took the test in more than one region. Repeat test takers who took the test within one region in one testing year are only counted once, and their scores are averaged.

The number of tests administered and the number of test takers are shown in Figure 1 for the 2011–2012 through 2017–2018 testing years. The number of tests administered is always larger than the number of test takers because of repeat test takers. There was a downward trend in tests-administered volume from the 2011–2012 through 2014–2015 testing years. From the 2014–2015 through 2017–2018 testing years, however, volumes increased, with the tests-administered volume rebounding to within 1% below the 2011–2012 volume. The test-taker trend was similar: volumes decreased from 2011–2012 through 2014–2015 but increased each year since, with the 2017–2018 test-taker volume within 7% of the 2011–2012 volume. Note that test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico during the 2013–2014 through 2017–2018 testing years are included in Figure 1 for the purpose of measuring volume, but they are excluded from all other analyses throughout this report.

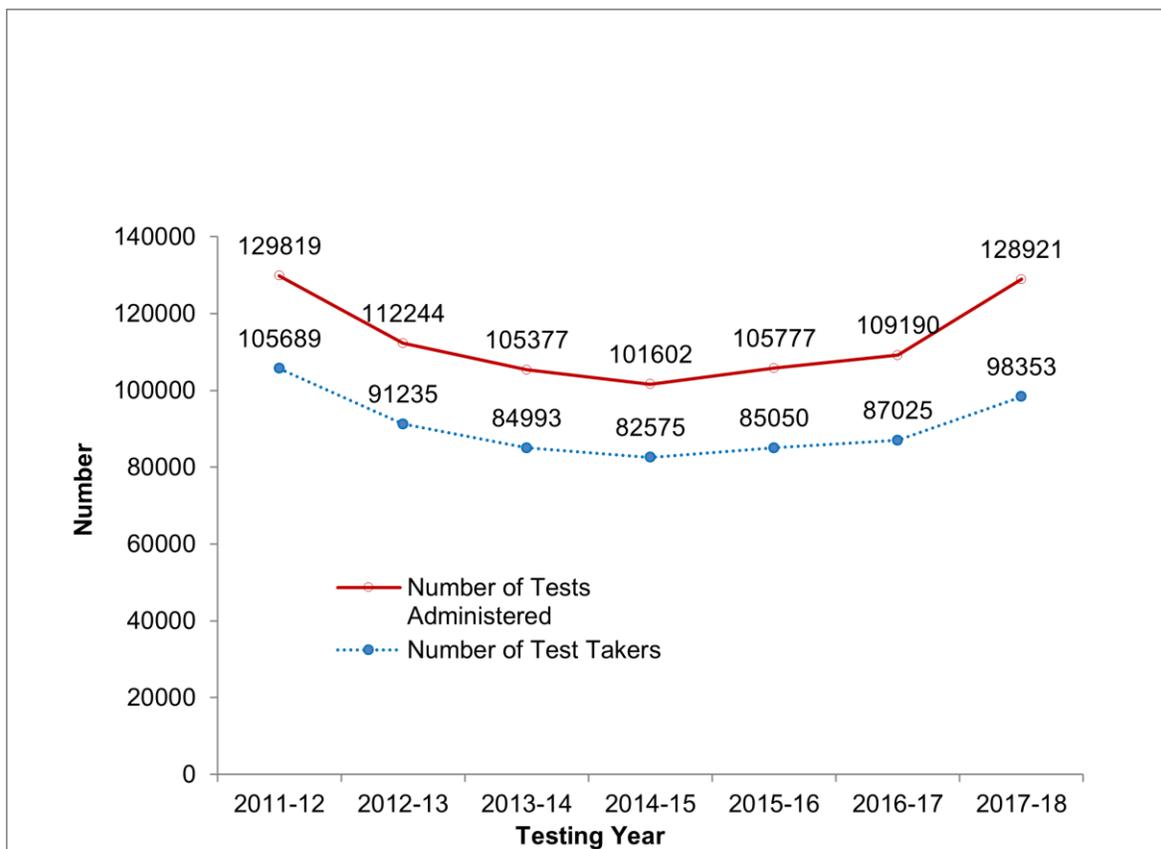


FIGURE 1. Number of tests administered in each testing year (counting repeat test takers more than once) and number of test takers in each testing year (counting repeat test takers within a year only once). Note: Test takers who took the Spanish LSAT in Puerto Rico are included in this figure for 2013–2014 through 2017–2018, as are test takers who took the March 2018 special LSAT administration in Puerto Rico.

Countries

Results are provided by country: the United States, Canada, and foreign countries. For the purposes of this report, the United States includes all 50 states, as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. All countries other than the United States and Canada are referred to as foreign countries.

Regions of the United States

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

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, Virgin Islands of the United States
Great Lakes	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin
Midwest	Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
South Central	Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
Mountain West	Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming
Northwest	Alaska, Oregon, Washington
Far West	California, Hawaii, Nevada

LSAT Performance Data

In this report, performance on the LSAT is presented in terms of descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation of LSAT scores) for various classifications (country, region of the United States, gender only, race and ethnicity only, and both gender and race and ethnicity) across the 2011–2012 through 2017–2018 testing years. A frequency distribution of LSAT scores is provided for each testing year in terms of smoothed percentages of test takers at each score. Because series of observed

percentages are usually quite variable, smoothed percentages¹ are provided in the following sections of this report.

Results

Figure 2 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for all test takers for each testing year from 2011–2012 through 2017–2018 (average LSAT scores were used for test takers who took the test more than once in a given testing year). To control for the changing volume across testing years, the number of test takers at each score was converted to a percentage within each testing year. The smoothed percentages are similar across testing years.

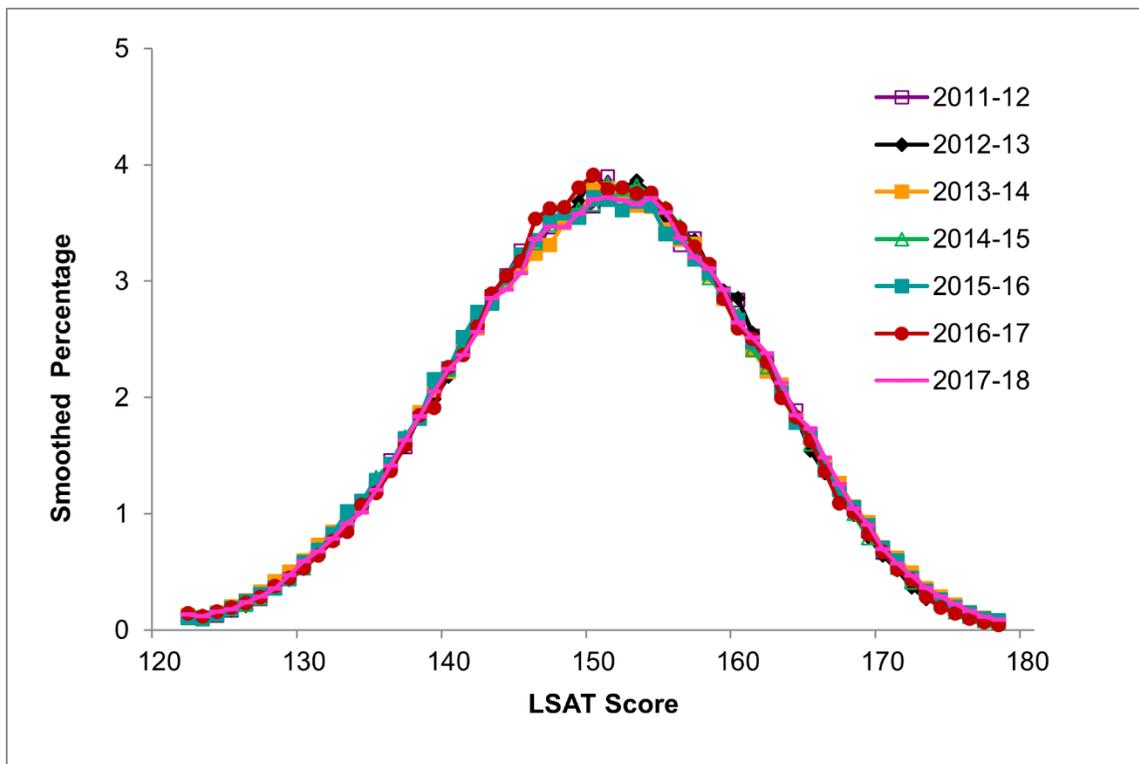


FIGURE 2. *Smoothed-percentage frequency of LSAT scores from 2011–2012 through 2017–2018.*

¹ For the 2017–2018 testing year, detailed performance data in terms of smoothed percentages are provided for each of the various classifications.

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

Table 1 shows the number of test takers (counting repeat test takers only once within a testing year) for the total group and separately for the United States (including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands), Canada, and foreign countries for each testing year from 2011–2012 through 2017–2018, along with the mean and standard deviation of their LSAT scores. Some test takers repeated the test in a different area (United States, Canada, or foreign countries) in a given testing year. Such test takers are counted once in each area where they took the test in a given year. Multiple scores for a test taker in the same area in a given testing year are averaged. Figure 3 shows the percentage of test takers who took the test in Canada or foreign countries. Note that the percentage of those testing in Canada peaked in 2014–2015 with a low in 2017–2018, while the percentage of those testing in foreign countries increased from the 2011–2012 through 2017–2018 testing years. Note also that, for the most recent testing year, approximately 87% of test takers tested in the United States.

TABLE 1

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

Area	Testing Year						
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total							
<i>N</i>	105,689	91,235	84,573	82,278	84,731	86,664	98,003
Mean	150.67	150.60	150.59	150.56	150.56	150.53	150.75
<i>SD</i>	10.19	10.03	10.38	10.08	10.28	10.04	10.33
United States							
<i>N</i>	93,508	79,513	73,339	71,180	73,382	75,077	86,030
Mean	150.43	150.32	150.26	150.21	150.24	150.22	150.50
<i>SD</i>	10.27	10.08	10.44	10.14	10.34	10.11	10.39
Canada							
<i>N</i>	9,156	8,596	8,088	8,048	8,017	7,995	8,038
Mean	152.63	152.61	152.67	152.76	152.44	152.26	152.22
<i>SD</i>	9.00	8.81	9.19	8.98	9.13	8.85	9.30
Foreign Countries							
<i>N</i>	3,328	3,422	3,411	3,309	3,627	3,923	4,496
Mean	152.49	152.30	153.31	153.34	153.40	153.60	153.49
<i>SD</i>	10.43	10.92	10.82	10.50	10.62	10.32	10.30

SD = standard deviation.

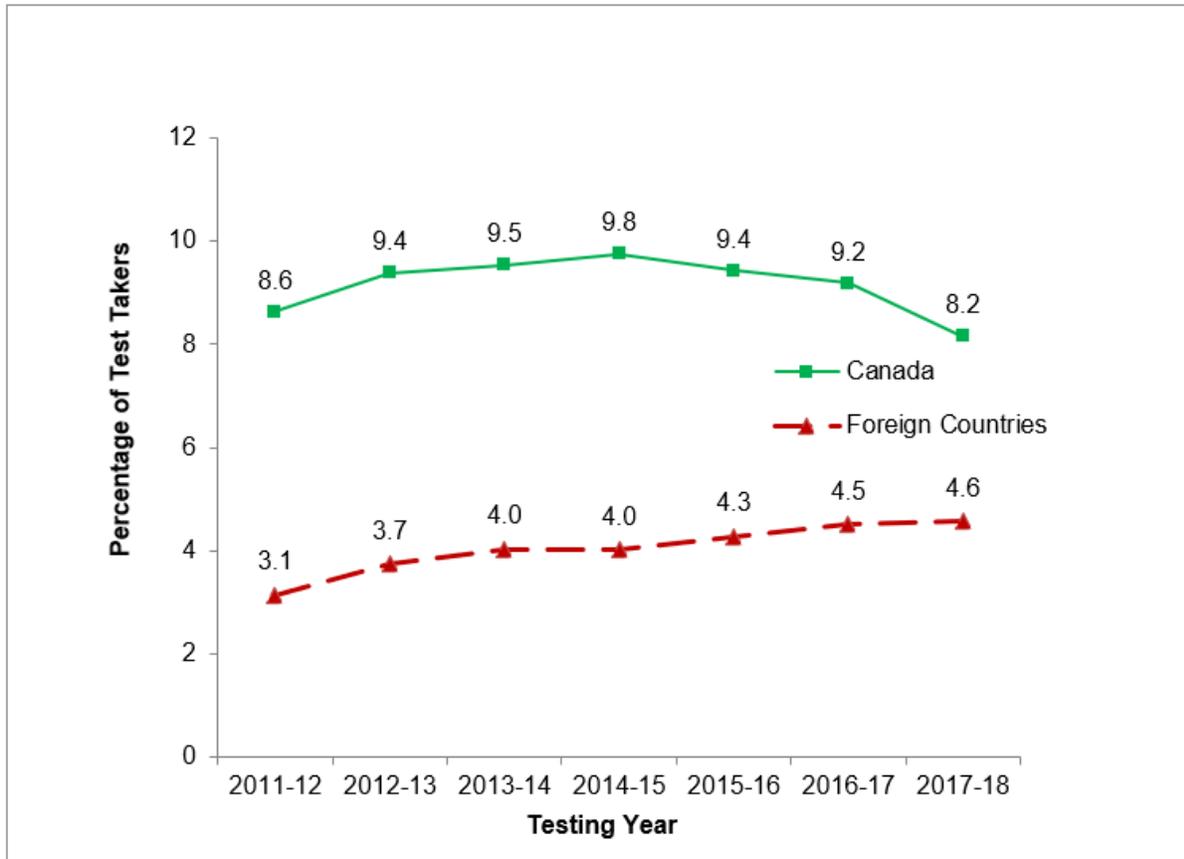


FIGURE 3. Percentage of test takers who tested in Canada or foreign countries. The remaining test takers tested in the United States (not shown in the graph).

Figure 4 displays the mean LSAT scores separately for test takers who took the test in the United States, Canada, and foreign countries, as well as for the total group. The mean for test takers who took the test in the United States has been almost identical to the total mean; this is to be expected, considering that approximately 87% of all test takers took the LSAT in the United States. The means for test takers who took the test in Canada and foreign countries were higher than the total mean, with the mean from foreign countries surpassing that of Canada from 2013–2014 onward.

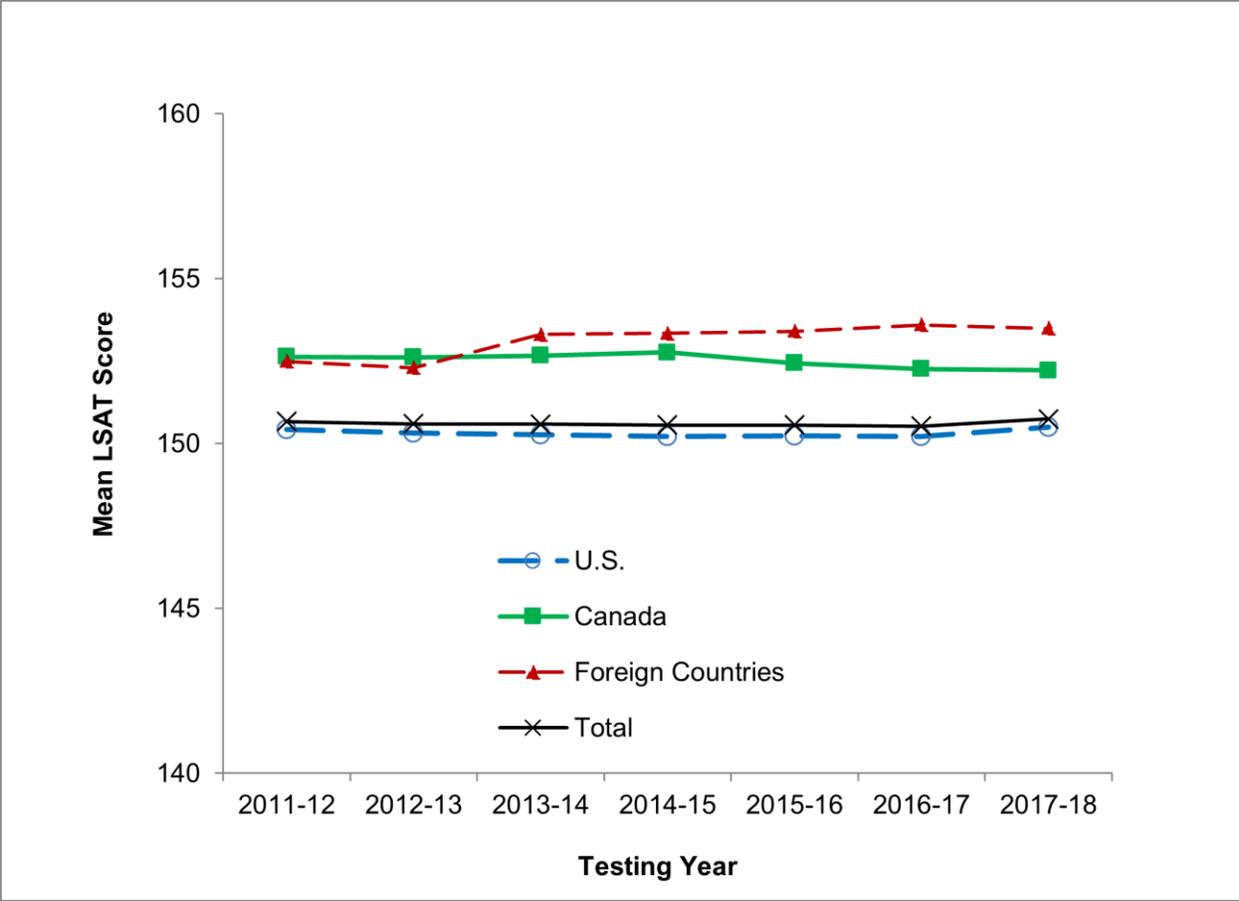


FIGURE 4. Mean LSAT scores for the total group, test takers who took the test in the United States, test takers who took the test in Canada, and test takers who took the test in foreign countries

To provide more detailed information about LSAT performance by country, Figure 5 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores separately for test takers who tested in the United States, Canada, or foreign countries in 2017–2018. Because the number of test takers who took the test in each area varied, the number of test takers at each score was converted to a percentage within each area (United States, Canada, or foreign countries). The percentage of test takers receiving scores greater than 154 was higher for those who took the test in foreign countries (approximately 49%) than for those who took it in the United States or Canada (approximately 36% and 43%, respectively). The percentage of test takers receiving scores between 150 and 168 inclusive was higher for those who took the test in Canada (approximately 61%) than for those who took the test in the United States or in foreign countries (approximately 50% and 60%, respectively). Note that the percentage of test takers receiving very high scores (greater than or equal to 170) or very low scores (less than or equal to 130) was

smaller for those who took the test in Canada than for those who took it in the United States or foreign countries (see Figure 5).

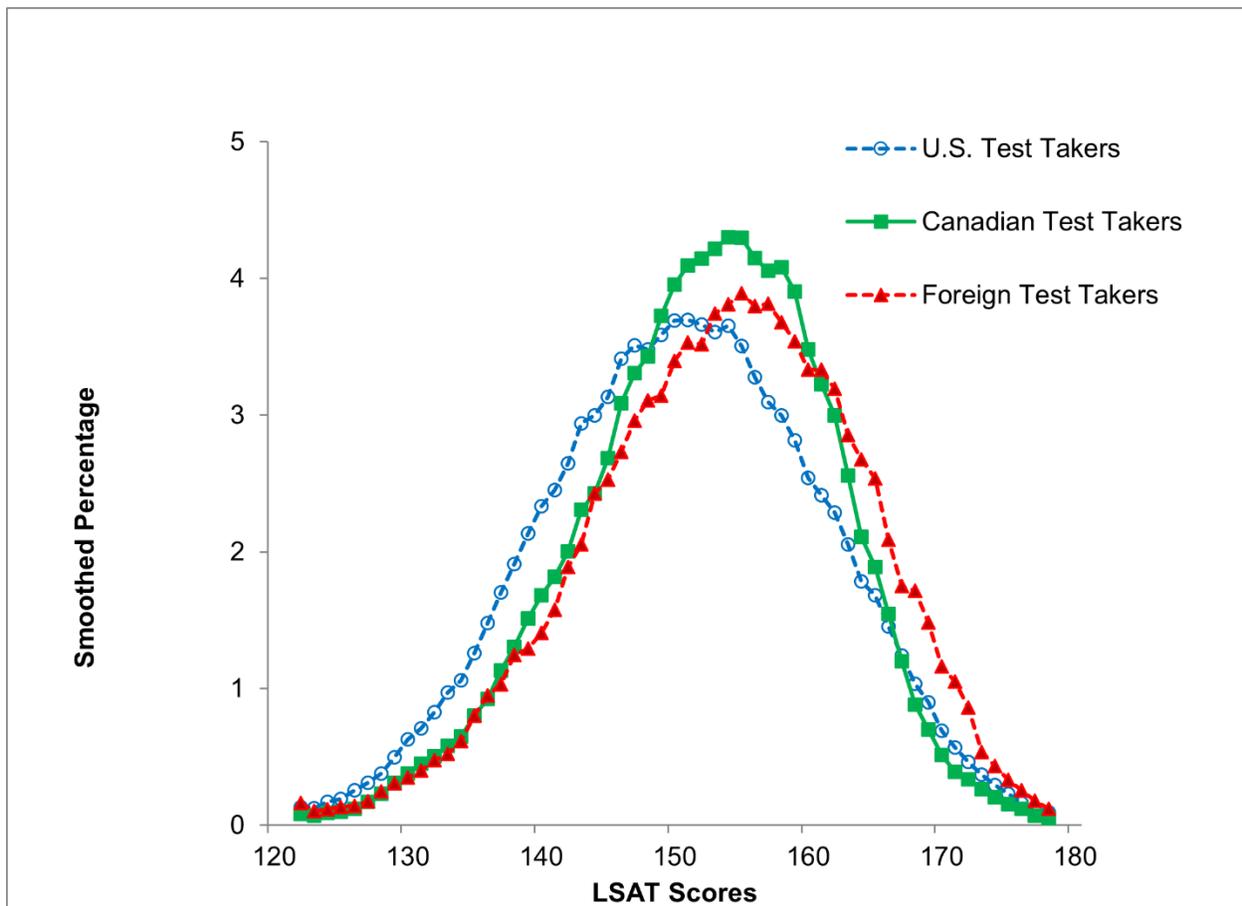


FIGURE 5. Smoothed-percentage frequency of LSAT scores for test takers who tested in the United States, Canada, or foreign countries in 2017–2018

LSAT Performance by Region of the United States

All results in this section will focus exclusively on test takers from the United States (including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands). Table 2 shows the number of test takers separately for each of the 10 regions of the United States for each testing year from 2011–2012 through 2017–2018, along with the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores.

TABLE 2

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

Region	Testing Year						
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
New England							
<i>N</i>	5,115	4,196	4,147	3,686	3,843	4,275	5,062
Mean	153.00	153.21	153.08	152.84	152.95	152.92	152.96
<i>SD</i>	10.59	10.38	10.91	10.66	10.78	10.70	10.92
Northeast							
<i>N</i>	15,290	12,554	12,389	11,746	12,640	13,272	15,292
Mean	151.30	151.41	151.10	151.00	150.88	150.85	151.12
<i>SD</i>	10.54	10.35	10.79	10.51	10.76	10.51	10.95
Mid-South							
<i>N</i>	13,433	11,380	10,408	10,885	10,671	10,997	14,412
Mean	151.10	151.13	150.98	150.88	151.26	150.91	151.38
<i>SD</i>	10.42	10.20	10.58	10.37	10.53	10.27	10.53
Southeast							
<i>N</i>	14,049	12,145	11,209	10,888	10,927	10,895	12,192
Mean	146.81	147.04	147.02	147.23	147.29	147.45	147.74
<i>SD</i>	10.35	9.99	10.22	9.85	10.06	9.84	10.01
Great Lakes							
<i>N</i>	13,263	10,781	9,464	9,058	9,453	9,873	11,139
Mean	150.87	150.79	150.61	150.57	150.72	150.74	151.21
<i>SD</i>	9.78	9.68	10.07	9.79	9.97	9.65	9.89
Midwest							
<i>N</i>	3,540	2,952	2,698	2,656	2,845	2,815	3,297
Mean	150.84	150.74	150.72	150.79	150.26	150.47	150.71
<i>SD</i>	9.34	9.02	9.12	8.98	9.24	9.05	9.20
South Central							
<i>N</i>	9,626	8,408	7,834	7,757	8,253	8,262	9,337
Mean	149.32	149.10	148.88	148.88	148.82	148.77	148.93
<i>SD</i>	9.68	9.44	9.87	9.77	9.83	9.74	9.91
Mountain West							
<i>N</i>	5,052	4,230	3,929	3,797	3,892	3,871	4,679
Mean	151.43	151.31	151.13	150.73	150.92	151.00	151.15
<i>SD</i>	9.31	9.07	9.41	9.27	9.58	9.21	9.45
Northwest							
<i>N</i>	2,411	1,945	1,858	1,827	1,885	1,935	2,213
Mean	152.63	152.25	152.34	152.10	151.68	152.23	152.37
<i>SD</i>	9.58	9.09	9.46	9.49	9.85	9.41	9.64
Far West							
<i>N</i>	12,935	11,185	10,383	9,806	10,024	10,093	10,817
Mean	151.39	150.80	151.13	151.17	151.12	150.83	150.97
<i>SD</i>	10.21	10.32	10.61	10.08	10.40	10.17	10.59

SD = standard deviation.

Some repeat test takers took the test in different regions in a single testing year. Such test takers are counted once in each region where they took the test that particular year. Multiple scores for an individual taking the test in the same region in a single testing year are averaged. Figure 6 shows the percentage of test takers who took the test in each region. The Northeast region had the greatest percentage of test takers for every testing year; this percentage gradually increased over the reporting years. The Northwest had the lowest number of test takers for all testing years covered in this report. Notably, the Mid-South region increased approximately 2% points in 2017–2018 compared with the prior reporting years, while the percentages of test takers in the Southeast, Far West, and Great Lakes regions gradually decreased. The other region percentages remained fairly consistent across the testing years.

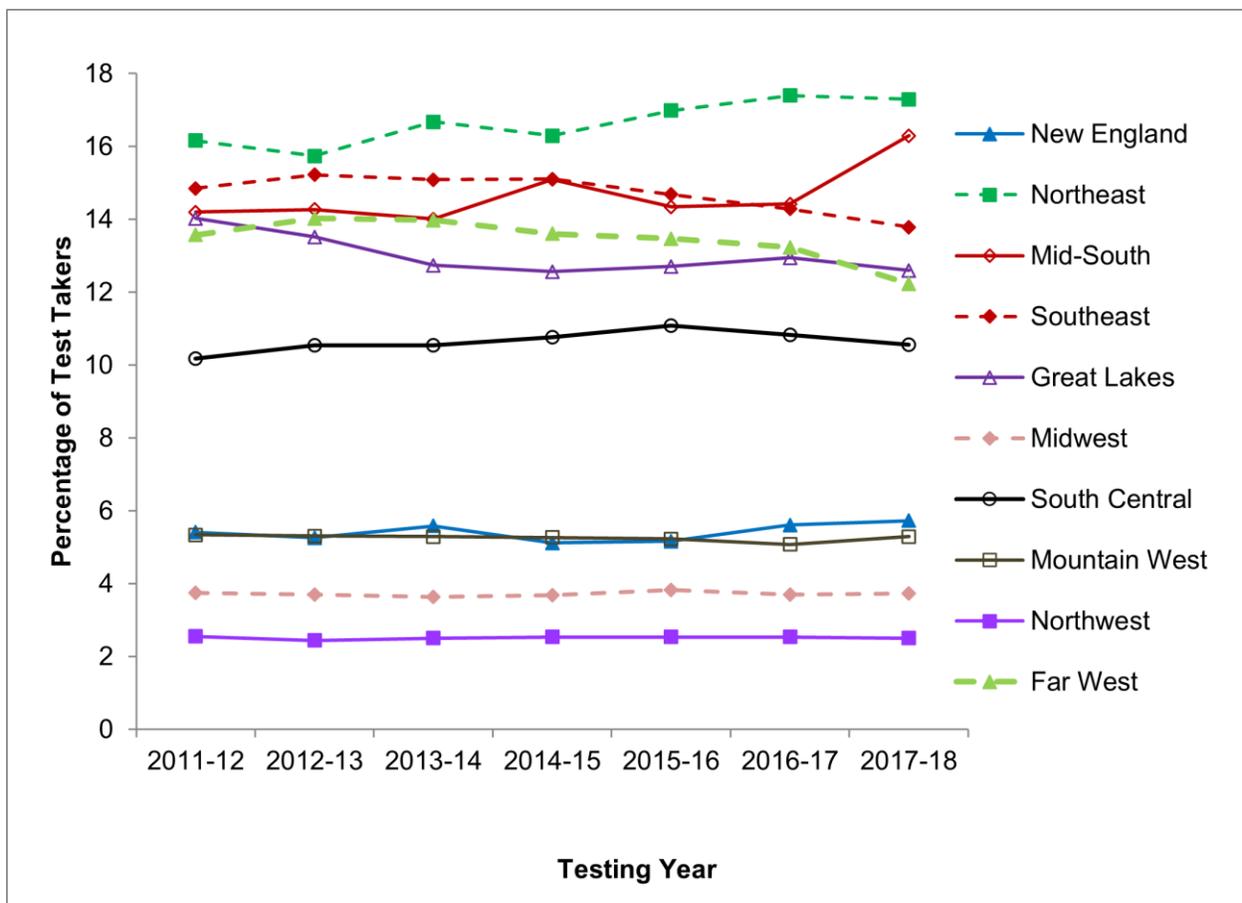


FIGURE 6. Percentage of test takers in each region of the United States by testing year

Figure 7 displays mean LSAT scores separately for each region. Test takers who tested in New England had the highest mean LSAT score for all testing years covered in this report. Test takers who tested in the Southeast region consistently had the lowest

mean score. Notably, the mean LSAT score for test takers who tested in the Southeast region increased from 146.81 to 147.74 (0.93 score point) over the reporting years.

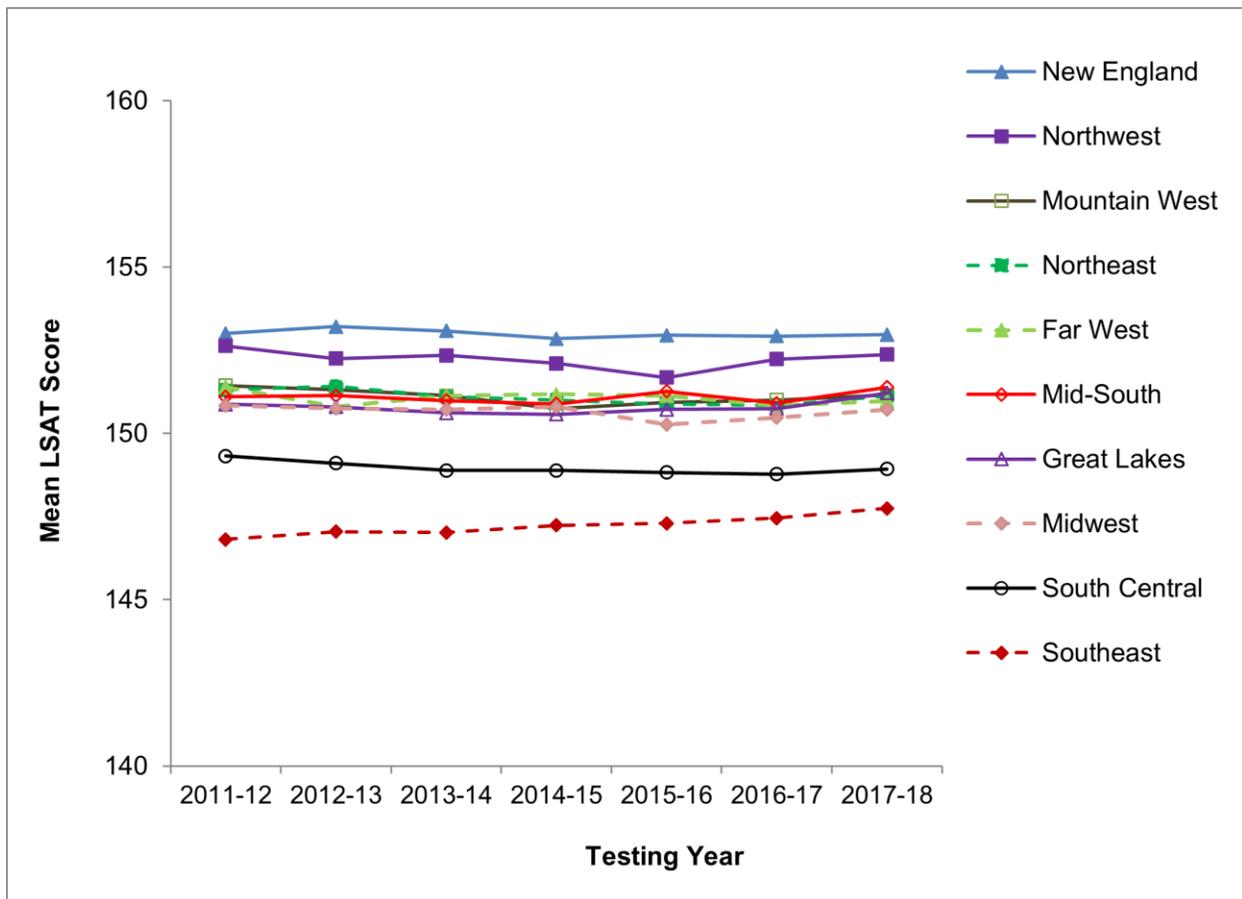


FIGURE 7. Mean LSAT scores by region of the United States and testing year

To provide more detailed information about LSAT performance by region, Figure 8 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores separately for test takers who tested in each region in 2017–2018. Because the number of test takers from each region varied, percentages of test takers by region were used. The percentage of test takers receiving scores greater than 160 was higher for those from New England than for those from other regions. In contrast, the percentage of test takers receiving scores below 148 was higher for those from the Southeast region than for those from other regions.

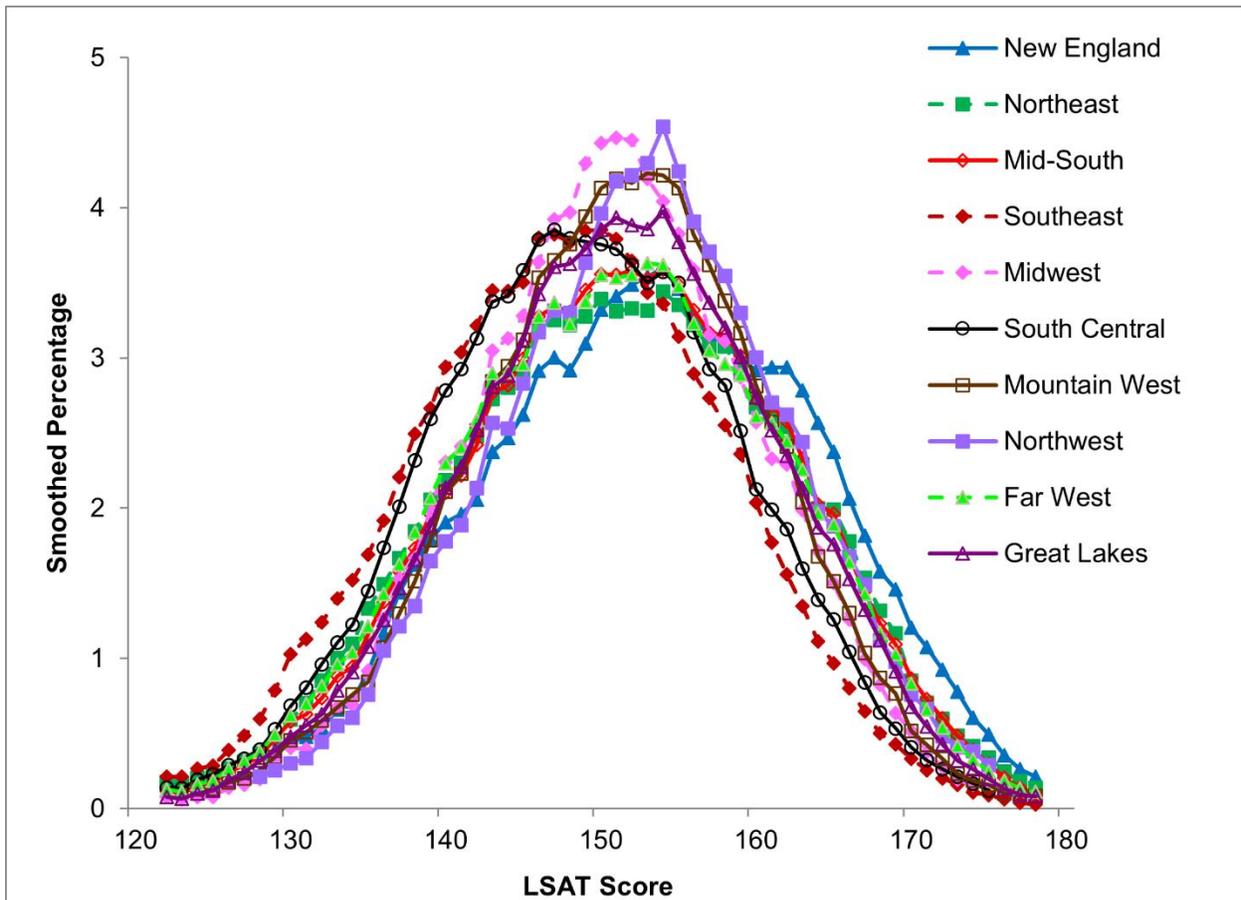


FIGURE 8. Smoothed-percentage frequency of LSAT scores by region of the United States in 2017–2018 using a centered moving average

LSAT Performance by Gender

All results in this section will focus exclusively on test takers from the United States (including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands). Note that the “gender” question asked of test registrants only allowed options to indicate the simpler concept of sex versus the more expansive and psychologically complex concept of gender. Table 3 shows the number of test takers by gender for each testing year from 2011–2012 through 2017–2018, along with the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores. Test takers who repeated the LSAT within a testing year are counted only once, and their multiple scores are averaged. Figure 9 shows the percentage of test takers by gender. During the reporting years of 2011–2012 through 2017–2018, the proportion of male to female test takers reversed from more male test takers (50.5% vs. 49.4%) in the first testing year to more female test takers in all other years (44.6% male vs. 55.1% female in 2017–2018).

TABLE 3

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

Gender	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Male							
<i>N</i>	47,216	39,644	36,239	34,359	34,430	34,504	38,363
Mean	151.70	151.53	151.56	151.42	151.51	151.56	151.85
<i>SD</i>	10.13	9.90	10.36	10.04	10.27	9.96	10.35
Female							
<i>N</i>	46,224	39,798	37,027	36,698	38,790	40,423	47,444
Mean	149.12	149.11	148.98	149.06	149.10	149.05	149.38
<i>SD</i>	10.25	10.11	10.36	10.09	10.28	10.09	10.29
No Response							
<i>N</i>	84	83	79	147	195	181	249
Mean	156.62	156.30	152.84	153.52	155.78	154.61	155.69
<i>SD</i>	8.35	8.14	10.22	9.32	9.22	8.98	9.90

SD = standard deviation.

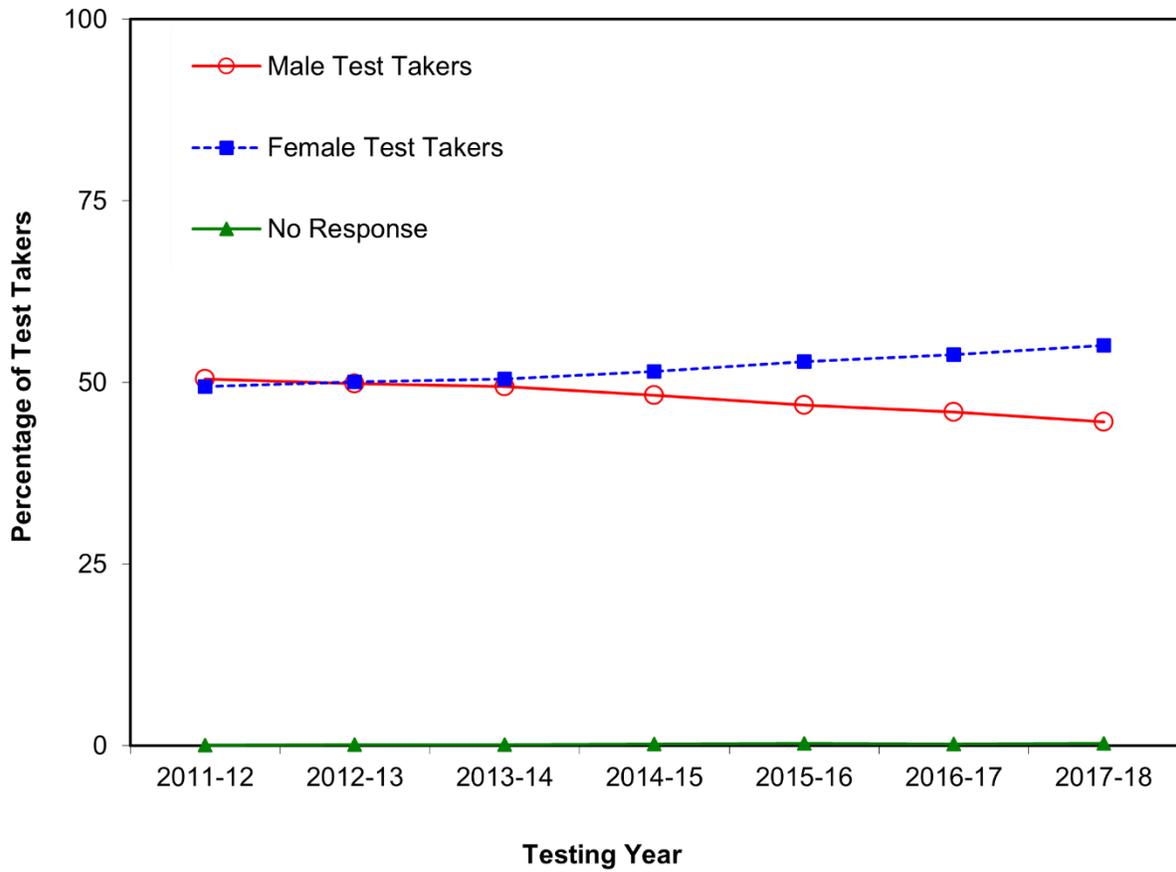


FIGURE 9. *Percentage of test takers by gender*

The percentage of test takers in the Gender No Response subgroup was low across all years covered in this report. The percentage ranged from a low of 0.09% in 2011–2012 to a high of 0.29% in 2017–2018).

Figure 10 displays mean LSAT scores by gender for this study period. The mean LSAT score for male test takers has consistently been slightly higher than the mean LSAT score for female test takers. The difference has ranged from 2.36 points in 2014–2015 to 2.58 points in 2011–2012 and 2013–2014. Over the past 7 testing years, mean LSAT scores were higher for the Gender No Response subgroup than for male test takers.

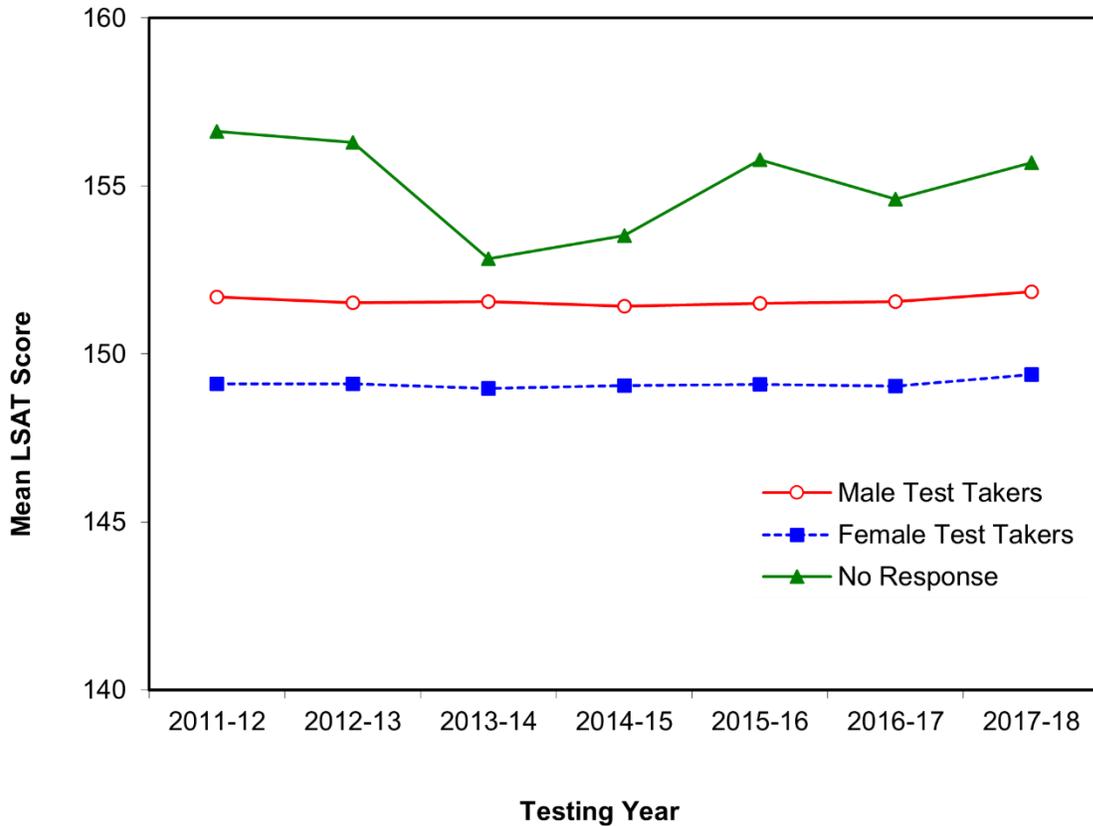


FIGURE 10. Mean LSAT scores by gender

To provide more detailed information about LSAT performance by gender, Figure 11 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by gender for the 2017–2018 testing year. As shown in Figure 11, a higher percentage of female test takers had scores below 149, and a higher percentage of male test takers had scores greater than 150. The percentage of test takers in the Gender No Response subgroup was too small to be included in this graph.

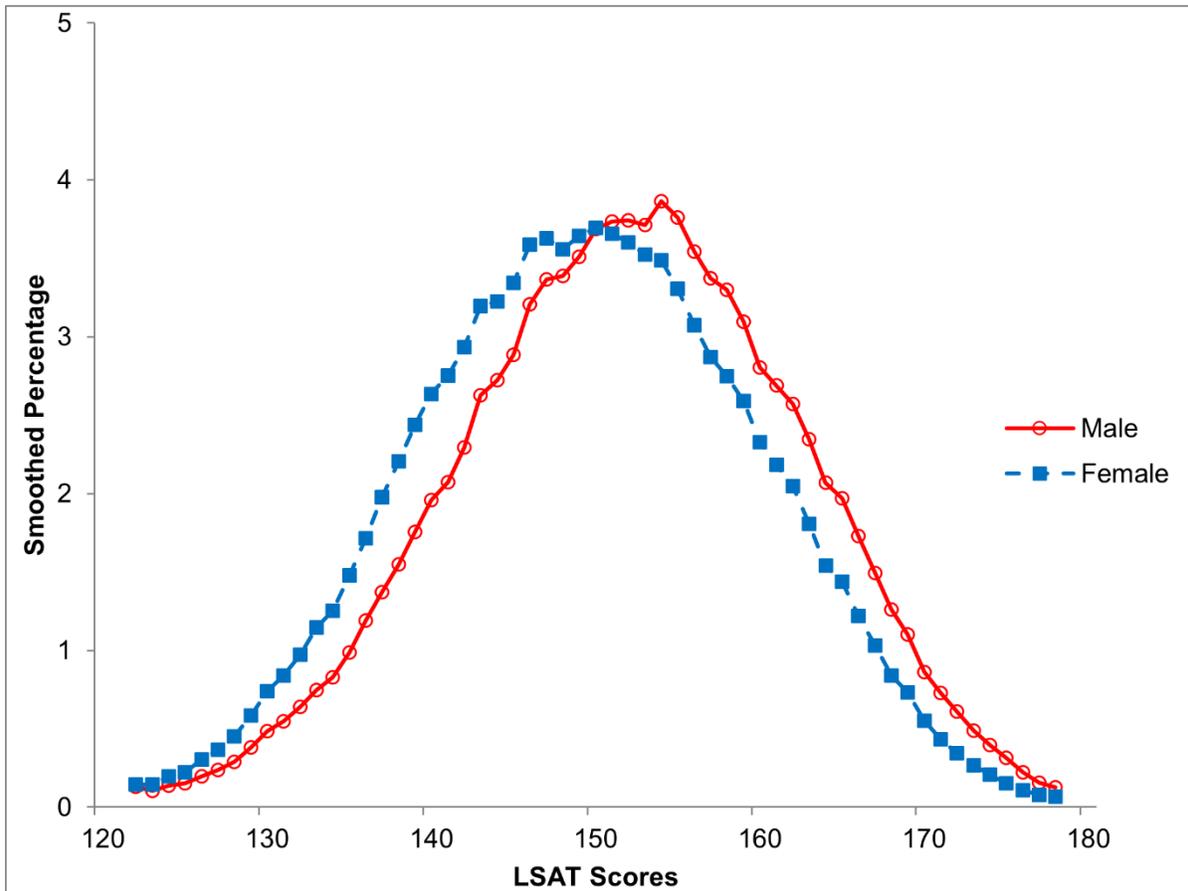


FIGURE 11. Smoothed-percentage frequency of LSAT scores by gender in 2017–2018

LSAT Performance by Race and Ethnicity

All results in this section will focus exclusively on test takers from the United States (including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands). It is important to note here that all race and ethnicity definitions are simplified to “single reporting”: test takers self-identifying as having more than one racial and/or ethnic identity were counted in an aggregate category termed “Multiple Races and Ethnicities”; therefore, these numbers cannot be compared to other reports using “multiple reporting” methods.

Table 4 shows the number of test takers by race and ethnicity for each testing year from 2011–2012 through 2017–2018 along with the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores. Test takers who repeated the LSAT within a testing year and within the same region are counted only once, and their multiple scores within a testing year are averaged. Figure 12 shows the percentage of test takers by race and ethnicity.

Caucasian/White test takers comprised the largest percentage of test takers, followed by Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, Multiple Races and Ethnicities, and Asian test takers. As shown in Table 4, the largest percentage decrease is found in the single ethnicity category of Caucasian/White, which changed approximately 5 percentage points from a high of 60.9% in 2011–2012 to a low of 56.2% in 2017–2018. Conversely, the percentage of test takers in the Multiple Races and Ethnicities category rose approximately 2.6 percentage points from a low of 6.9% in 2011–2012 to a high of 9.5% in 2017–2018 as more test takers were self-identifying as having more than one ethnicity.

TABLE 4

Number of test takers and means and standard deviations of LSAT scores by race and ethnicity and by testing year

Race & Ethnicity	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Am. Indian/Alaska Nat.							
<i>N</i>	475	413	333	356	351	340	393
Mean	145.73	146.40	145.91	145.95	145.06	145.29	145.17
<i>SD</i>	9.20	9.40	10.03	9.46	9.97	8.98	9.67
Asian							
<i>N</i>	7,522	6,414	6,147	5,734	5,800	5,991	7,043
Mean	152.67	152.21	152.63	152.42	152.33	152.72	152.85
<i>SD</i>	10.52	10.59	10.84	10.43	10.61	10.49	10.91
Black/African Am.							
<i>N</i>	11,473	9,839	9,273	9,114	9,309	9,778	10,997
Mean	141.83	141.98	141.76	141.82	141.73	141.68	141.70
<i>SD</i>	8.68	8.60	8.97	8.67	8.88	8.78	8.97
Canadian Aborig./Indig.							
<i>N</i>	17	25	20	13	15	11	31
Mean	149.06	146.36	153.13	148.26	143.00	154.27	145.77
<i>SD</i>	9.99	11.60	8.12	6.36	11.32	7.88	10.72
Nat. Hawaiian/Other PI							
<i>N</i>	147	133	111	113	120	101	106
Mean	146.28	145.93	144.71	144.90	147.05	146.38	144.54
<i>SD</i>	9.60	9.15	10.32	9.96	10.51	8.79	10.79
Hispanic/Latino							
<i>N</i>	7,236	6,611	6,225	6,445	6,919	6,978	8,056
Mean	146.34	146.01	145.71	145.92	145.80	145.90	145.84
<i>SD</i>	9.26	9.07	9.44	9.01	9.18	9.13	9.31
Puerto Rican							
<i>N</i>	1,865	1,519	1,279	1,154	1,045	961	971
Mean	138.05	139.07	139.19	140.03	140.38	140.83	140.78
<i>SD</i>	9.68	9.61	9.69	9.68	9.89	9.56	10.17
White							
<i>N</i>	57,149	47,819	42,064	40,591	41,778	42,455	48,608
Mean	152.80	152.77	152.75	152.76	152.81	152.82	153.18
<i>SD</i>	9.27	9.06	9.39	9.15	9.40	9.05	9.27
Mult. Races & Ethnicities							
<i>N</i>	6,498	5,825	5,936	5,950	6,380	6,890	8,251
Mean	149.66	149.69	149.47	149.33	149.61	149.18	149.64
<i>SD</i>	9.89	9.66	10.13	9.71	9.80	9.65	9.98
No Response							
<i>N</i>	1,440	1,151	2,271	2,040	1,969	1,890	1,960
Mean	155.65	154.89	154.42	154.30	154.56	153.99	154.43
<i>SD</i>	9.50	9.70	9.69	9.59	9.77	9.57	10.03

PI = Pacific Islander; *SD* = standard deviation.

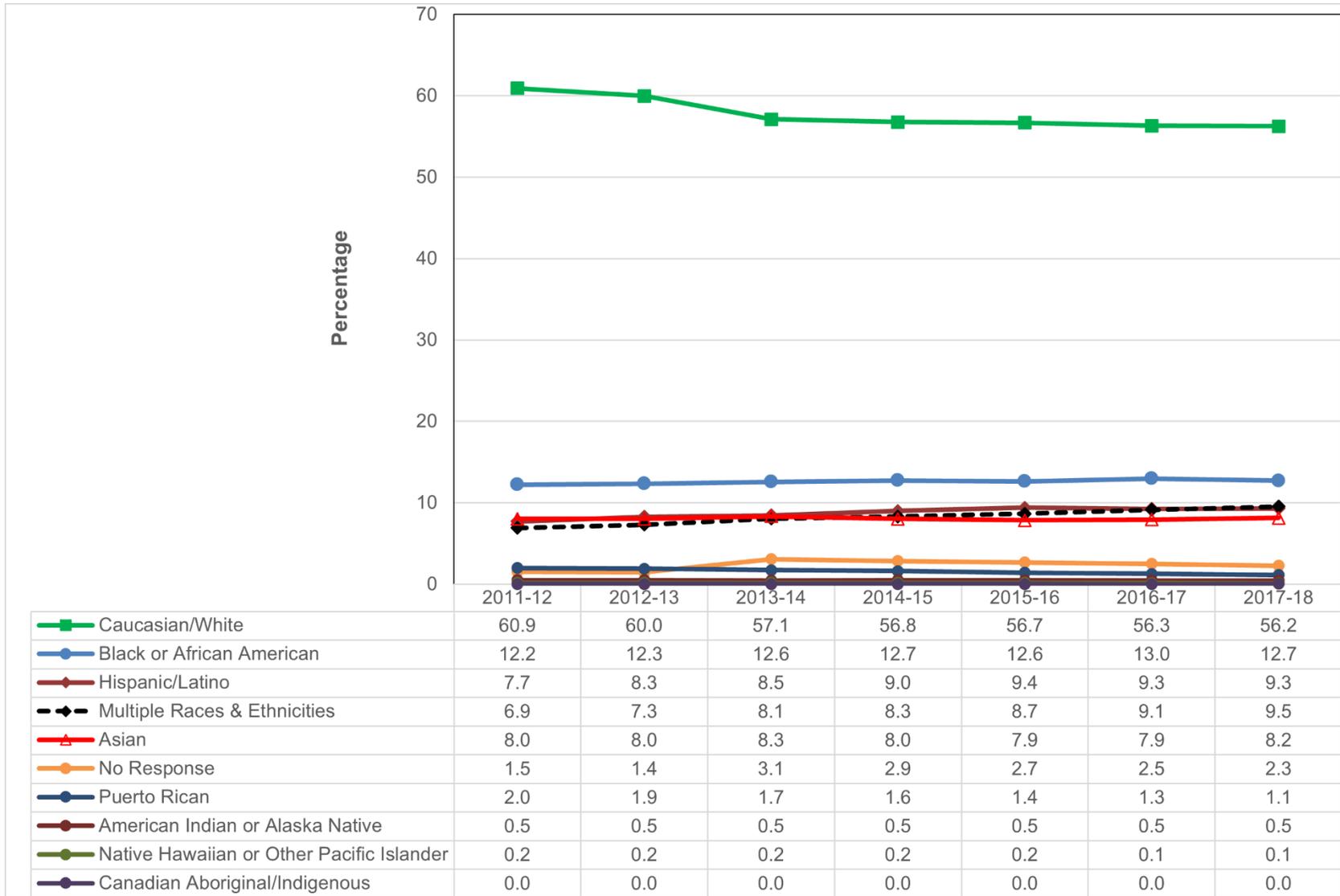


FIGURE 12. Percentage of LSAT takers by race and ethnicity

As shown in Table 4, the number of test takers who did not indicate their race and ethnicity ranged between a low of 1,151 in 2012–2013 to a high of 2,271 in 2013–2014. In terms of percentages, the Racial and Ethnic (R&E) No Response category comprised 1.44 of the total group for 2012–2013, increasing to 3.08% 1 year later and dropping to 2.27% in the 2017–2018 testing year.

Figure 13 displays the mean LSAT scores by race and ethnicity for the 7 testing years from 2011–2012 through 2017–2018. It should be noted that the number of test takers in the Canadian Aboriginal/Indigenous subgroup was consistently small (less than 35) and therefore tended to fluctuate considerably—between 146.36 in 2012–2013 to 154.27 in 2016–2017 (the highest in that year). The R&E No Response subgroup had the highest mean LSAT score for 6 of the 7 testing years. Ignoring the R&E No Response subgroup, Caucasian/White test takers had the highest mean score in 5 of the 7 years, followed very closely by Asian test takers. Puerto Rican test takers had the lowest mean score across the 7 testing years.

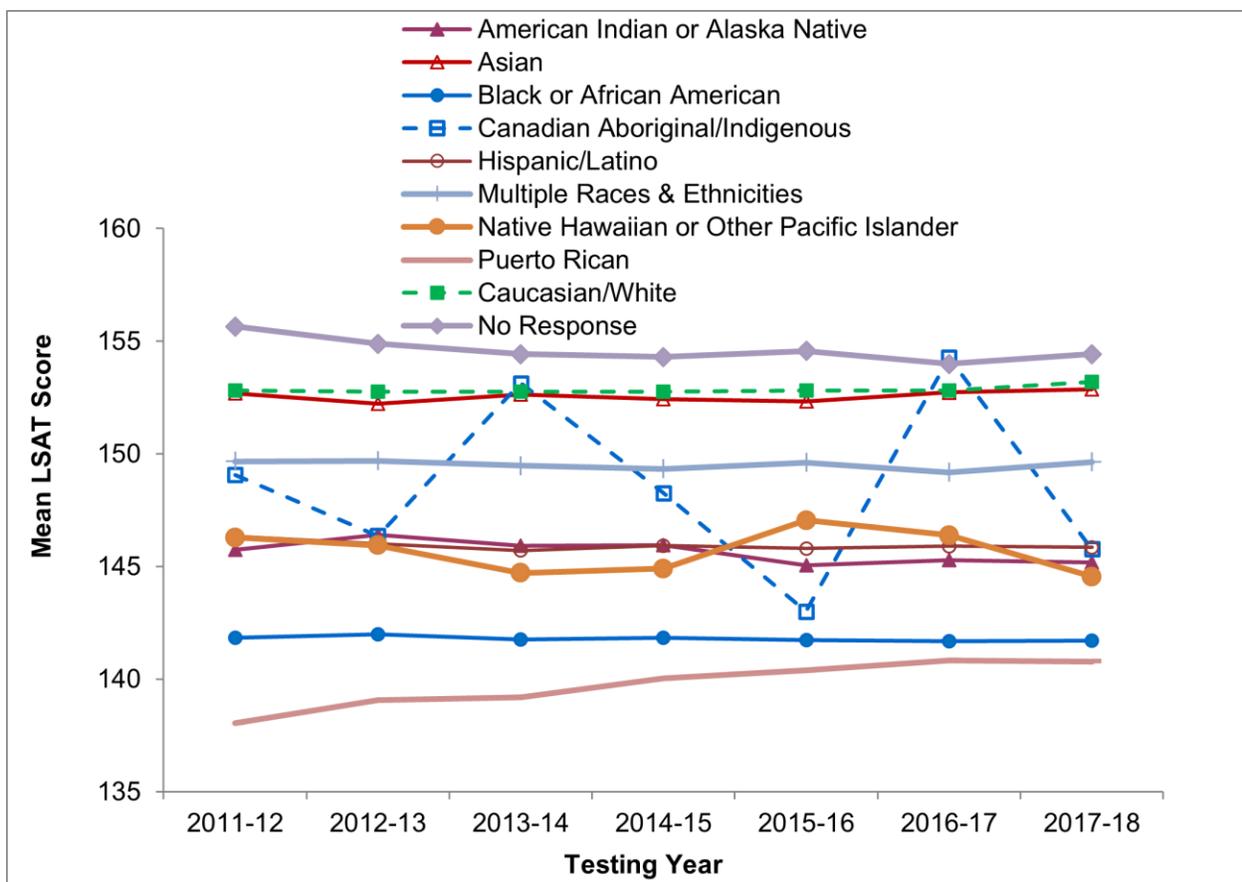


FIGURE 13. Mean LSAT scores by race and ethnicity

To provide more detailed information about LSAT performance by race and ethnicity, Figure 14 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by race and ethnicity for the 2017–2018 testing year. Because the number of test takers in each of the various racial and ethnic subgroups varied, percentages of test takers by race and ethnicity were used rather than numbers. The percentage of Canadian Aboriginal/Indigenous test takers was too small to be represented on this graph. Test takers in the R&E No Response subgroup had the highest percentage of LSAT scores above 152 in the 2017–2018 testing year (approximately 59%); Puerto Rican test takers had the highest percentage of scores below 135 (approximately 26%).

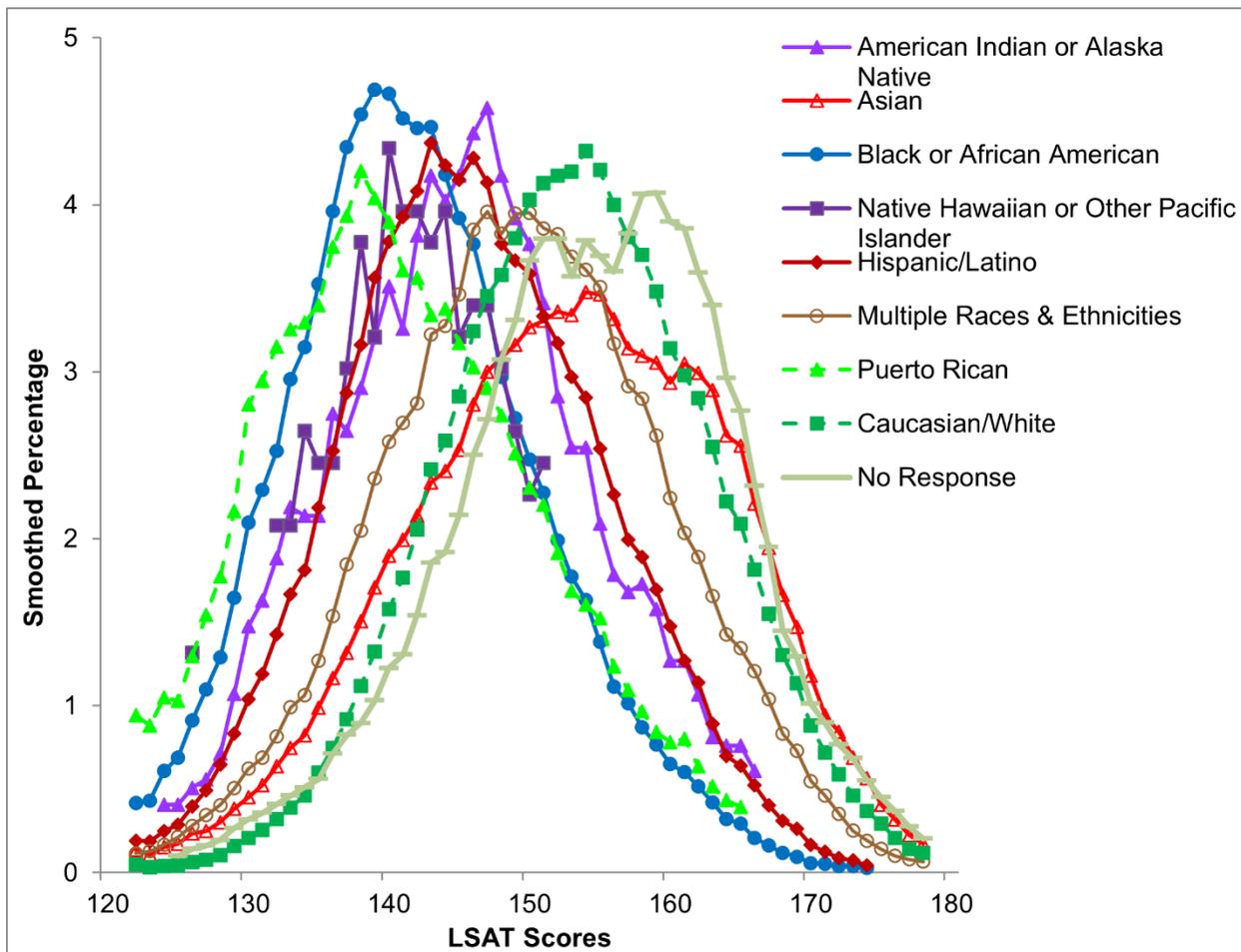


FIGURE 14. Smoothed-percentage frequency of LSAT scores by race and ethnicity in 2017–2018

LSAT Performance by Gender and by Race and Ethnicity

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

Race and Ethnicity Within the Female Subgroup

Table 5 shows the number of female test takers by race and ethnicity for each testing year from 2011–2012 through 2017–2018 along with the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores. Test takers who repeated the LSAT within a testing year and within the same region are counted only once, and their multiple scores within that testing year are averaged. Figure 15 shows the percentage of female test takers by race and ethnicity.² As shown in Figure 15, the percentage of White female test takers slightly dipped to 26.1% of the total testing population in 2013–2014 and then rose to a high of 28.6% in the 2017–2018 testing year. The percentages of female test takers from other racial and ethnic subgroups steadily increased or remained constant over the reporting years except for the Puerto Rican subgroup, which decreased from 1.2% to 0.6%. The number of female test takers in the R&E No Response subgroup increased to a high in 2013–2014 (878) and leveled off in the 750–780 range for the reporting years 2014–2015 through 2017–2018.

² For the analysis of gender by race and ethnicity (Figures 15 and 18), percentages were calculated within each testing year using both male and female test takers of all racial and ethnic groups, and smoothed percentages (Figures 17 and 20) were calculated within gender within testing year.

TABLE 5

Number of test takers and means and standard deviations of LSAT scores for female test takers only by race and ethnicity and by testing year

Female Race & Ethnicity	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Am. Indian/Alaska Nat.							
<i>N</i>	232	225	171	185	184	186	231
Mean	144.32	145.47	144.64	144.75	143.39	144.46	143.87
<i>SD</i>	9.53	9.71	9.65	9.44	9.51	8.70	8.61
Asian							
<i>N</i>	4,126	3,529	3,383	3,286	3,384	3,568	4,298
Mean	152.32	152.02	152.43	152.09	152.12	152.16	152.62
<i>SD</i>	10.23	10.41	10.43	10.38	10.49	10.26	10.64
Black/African Am.							
<i>N</i>	7,247	6,186	5,854	5,830	6,028	6,412	7,247
Mean	141.43	141.45	141.34	141.55	141.35	141.11	141.31
<i>SD</i>	8.41	8.33	8.67	8.39	8.60	8.41	8.70
Canadian Aborig./Indig.							
<i>N</i>	9	16	9	7	9	4	17
Mean	146.67	146.34	150.50	147.90	137.61	155.00	146.62
<i>SD</i>	10.45	12.42	7.04	6.76	10.39	11.37	9.60
Native Hawaiian/Other PI							
<i>N</i>	93	73	59	61	61	53	57
Mean	144.51	144.55	144.00	144.37	145.10	146.35	142.85
<i>SD</i>	8.68	8.82	9.98	9.94	9.80	7.97	10.60
Hispanic/Latino							
<i>N</i>	4,113	3,779	3,594	3,731	4,146	4,194	4,901
Mean	145.38	144.97	144.71	144.92	144.82	144.98	144.81
<i>SD</i>	9.07	8.95	8.97	8.68	9.03	9.00	9.08
Puerto Rican							
<i>N</i>	1,110	921	730	656	610	562	550
Mean	137.41	138.25	138.12	138.42	139.64	139.60	140.13
<i>SD</i>	9.71	9.40	9.39	9.38	9.55	9.29	10.11
Caucasian/White							
<i>N</i>	25,341	21,548	19,201	18,961	20,103	20,891	24,677
Mean	151.99	152.02	151.90	152.06	152.04	152.10	152.44
<i>SD</i>	9.20	9.04	9.29	9.09	9.29	8.99	9.10
Mult. Races & Ethnicities							
<i>N</i>	3,555	3,174	3,290	3,354	3,646	3,933	4,883
Mean	148.34	148.91	148.39	148.45	148.91	148.35	148.55
<i>SD</i>	9.85	9.51	10.13	9.48	9.70	9.57	9.88
No Response							
<i>N</i>	533	447	878	777	770	759	769
Mean	155.08	154.37	153.31	153.21	153.73	152.73	152.62
<i>SD</i>	9.80	10.08	9.90	9.71	9.96	10.14	10.30

PI = Pacific Islander; *SD* = standard deviation.

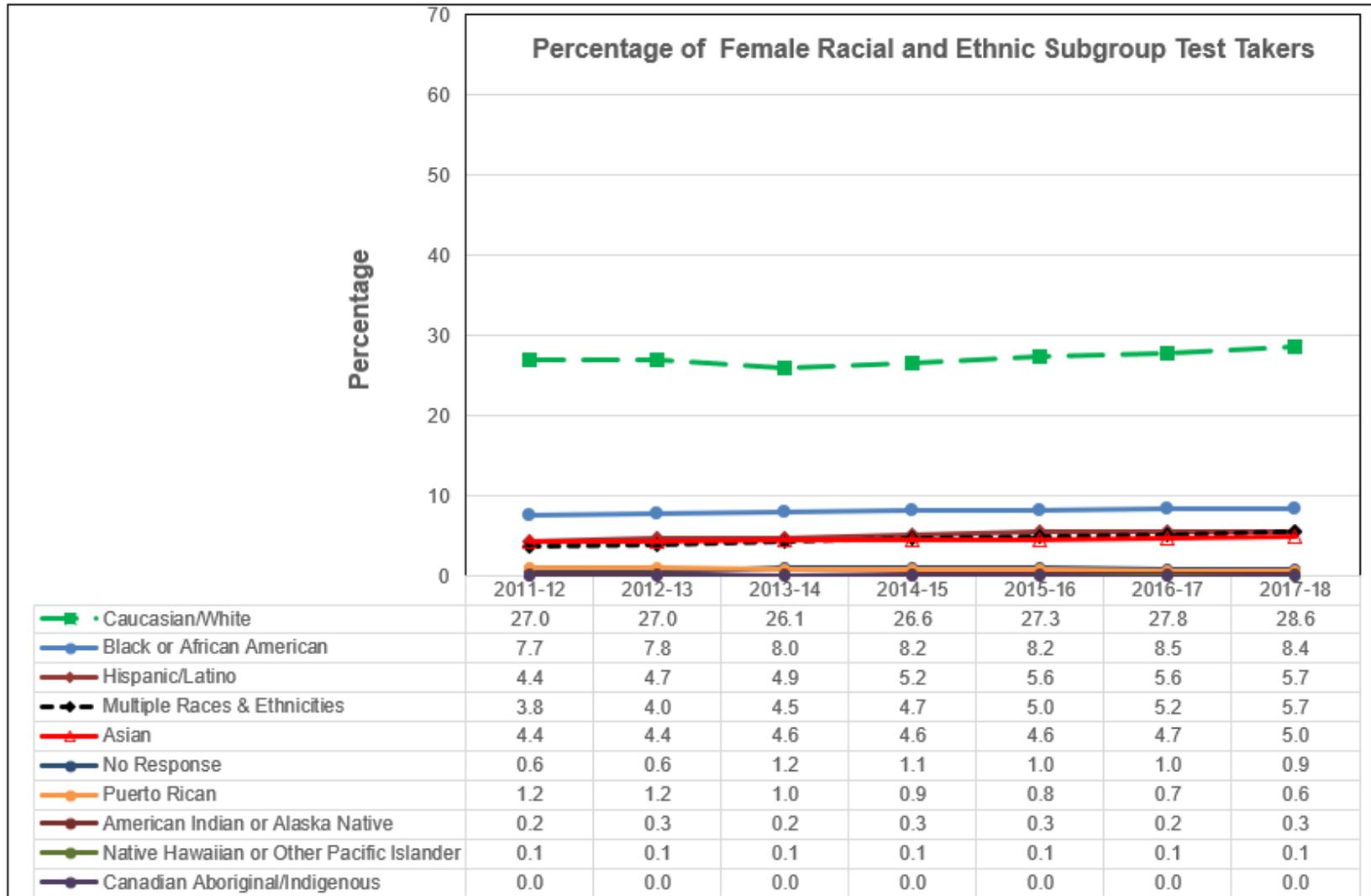


FIGURE 15. Percentage of LSAT takers by race and ethnicity (female test takers only)

Figure 16 displays the mean LSAT scores for female test takers by race and ethnicity. Female test takers in the R&E No Response subgroup had the highest mean LSAT scores from 2011–2012 through 2015–2016 and tied Asian female test takers in 2017–2018; ignoring the R&E No Response subgroup, the female Caucasian/White and Asian test-taker groups had the highest means. The means for female Canadian Aboriginal/Indigenous test takers varied widely as a result of small sample sizes. Female Puerto Rican test takers consistently had the lowest mean, although the mean increased steadily over the reporting years.

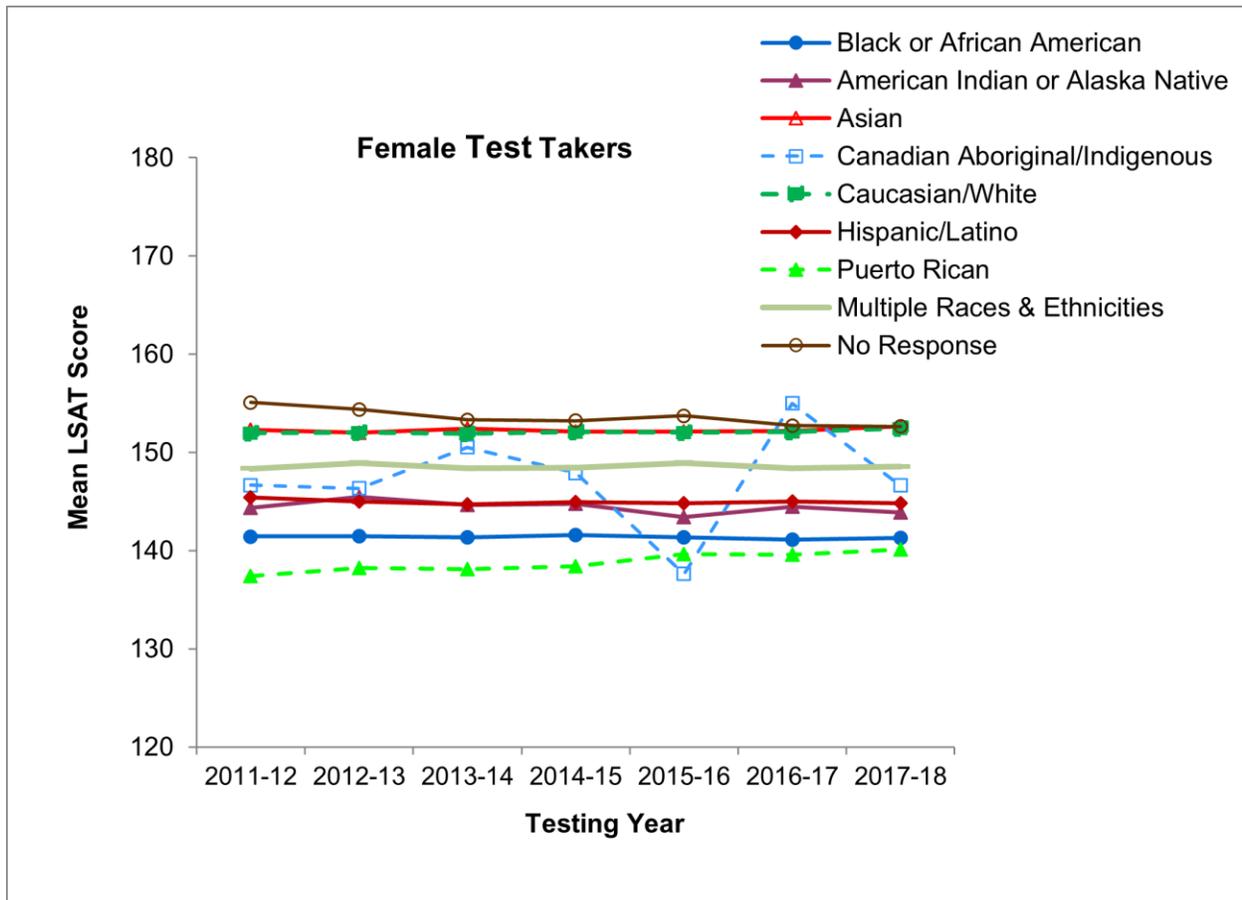


FIGURE 16. Mean LSAT scores by race and ethnicity (female test takers only)

To provide more detailed information about LSAT performance for female test takers by race and ethnicity, Figure 17 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for female test takers by race and ethnicity for the 2017–2018 testing year. Because the number of female test takers in each of the racial and ethnic subgroups varied, percentages of test takers by race and ethnicity were used rather than numbers. The frequencies of both female Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Australian and female

Canadian Aboriginal/Indigenous test takers were too small to be included in this graph. Female test takers in the Asian subgroup had the highest percentage (approximately 35%) of scores greater than 157. Female Puerto Rican test takers had the highest percentage (approximately 25%) of scores less than 134. Recall that that for those testing in Puerto Rico, only those who opted to take the test in English are reflected here.

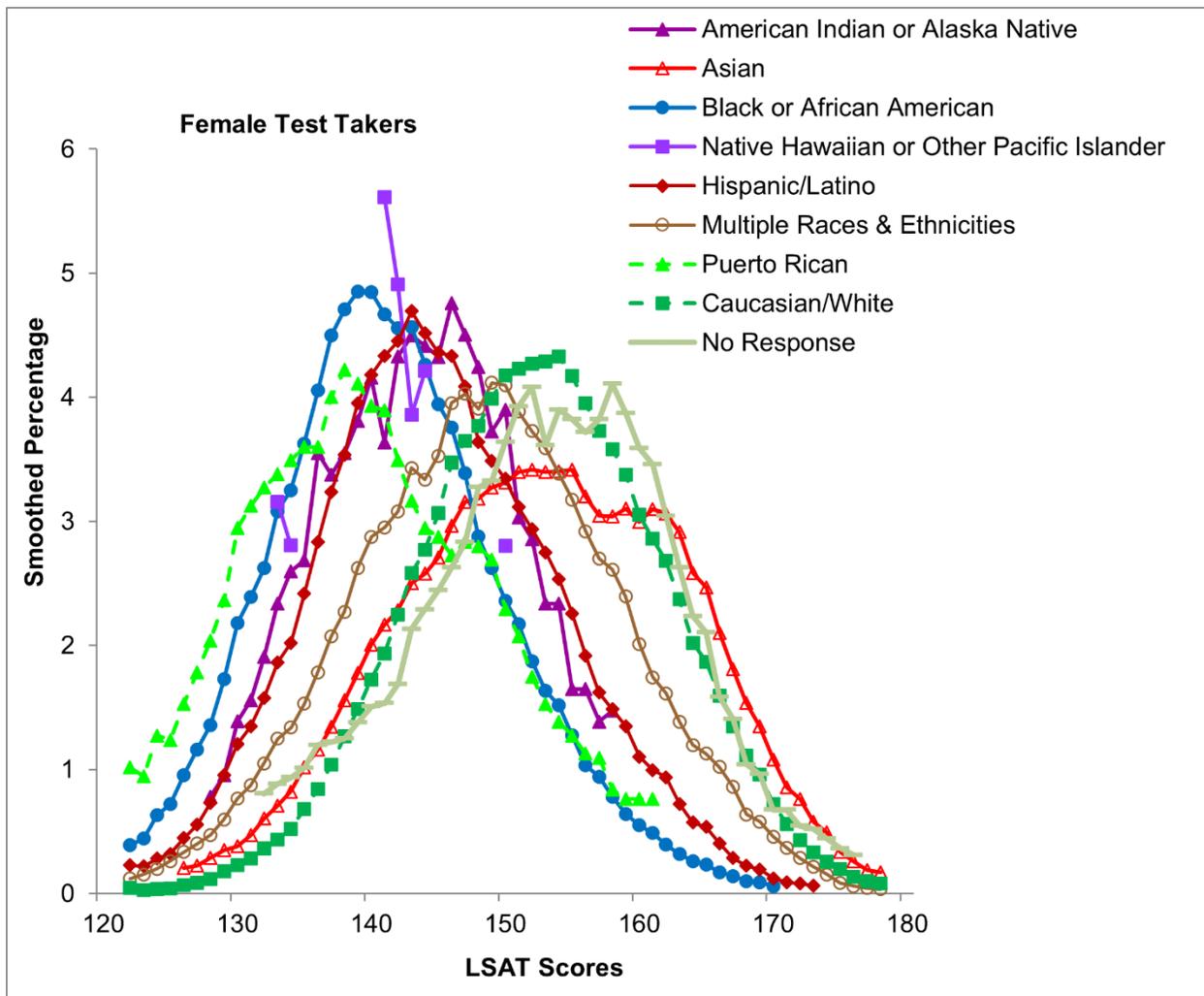


FIGURE 17. Smoothed-percentage frequency of LSAT scores by race and ethnicity (female test takers only) in 2017–2018

Race and Ethnicity Within the Male Subgroup

Table 6 shows the number of male test takers by race and ethnicity for each testing year from 2011–2012 through 2017–2018 along with the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores. Test takers who repeated the LSAT within a testing year are counted only once, and their multiple scores within a testing year are averaged. Figure 18 shows the percentage of male test takers by race and ethnicity. The percentages of male test takers showed very little variation over the 7 testing years covered in this report, with the exception of the Caucasian/White racial and ethnic subgroup, which varied by just over 6 percentage points from highest percentage (33.9% for 2011–2012) to lowest percentage (27.7% for 2017–2018). The number of male test takers in the R&E No Response subgroup decreased from 859 in 2011–2012 to 651 in 2012–2013, then increased to a high of 1,348 in 2013–2014 and steadily leveled off to almost 1,100 for the last 3 reporting years. Comparing Tables 5 and 6 reveals that more male test takers than female test takers were in the R&E No Response subgroup over the 7-year testing period.

TABLE 6

Number of test takers and means and standard deviations (SDs) of LSAT scores for male test takers only by race and ethnicity and testing year

Male Race and Ethnicity	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Am. Indian/Alaska Nat.							
<i>N</i>	242	188	162	171	167	154	162
Mean	147.03	147.51	147.25	147.24	146.90	146.29	147.02
<i>SD</i>	8.67	8.91	10.28	9.35	10.18	9.24	10.78
Asian							
<i>N</i>	3,394	2,882	2,764	2,444	2,408	2,414	2,734
Mean	153.10	152.43	152.89	152.86	152.63	153.51	153.18
<i>SD</i>	10.85	10.81	11.32	10.49	10.76	10.77	11.33
Black/African Am.							
<i>N</i>	4,226	3,652	3,417	3,283	3,276	3,361	3,738
Mean	142.53	142.87	142.48	142.29	142.41	142.75	142.46
<i>SD</i>	9.09	8.96	9.41	9.13	9.34	9.34	9.43
Canadian Aborig./Indig.							
<i>N</i>	8	9	11	6	6	7	14
Mean	151.75	146.39	155.27	148.67	151.08	153.86	144.75
<i>SD</i>	9.36	10.70	8.63	6.47	7.47	6.18	12.23
Native Hawaiian/Other PI							
<i>N</i>	54	60	52	52	59	47	49
Mean	149.32	147.61	145.52	145.52	149.06	146.61	146.51
<i>SD</i>	10.41	9.34	10.72	10.04	10.91	9.73	10.79
Hispanic/Latino							
<i>N</i>	3,123	2,831	2,631	2,712	2,769	2,783	3,149
Mean	147.61	147.39	147.09	147.31	147.26	147.28	147.44
<i>SD</i>	9.36	9.05	9.87	9.26	9.22	9.16	9.44
Puerto Rican							
<i>N</i>	755	598	549	497	435	399	421
Mean	138.98	140.33	140.60	142.13	141.41	142.57	141.64
<i>SD</i>	9.55	9.81	9.90	9.67	10.29	9.68	10.21
Caucasian/White							
<i>N</i>	31,789	26,255	22,844	21,592	21,636	21,520	23,861
Mean	153.45	153.39	153.47	153.37	153.52	153.52	153.93
<i>SD</i>	9.28	9.03	9.41	9.16	9.45	9.05	9.39
Multiple Ethnicities							
<i>N</i>	2,940	2,648	2,637	2,590	2,729	2,954	3,356
Mean	151.23	150.63	150.82	150.47	150.56	150.28	151.18
<i>SD</i>	9.70	9.76	9.97	9.88	9.86	9.64	9.89
No Response							
<i>N</i>	859	651	1,348	1,185	1,086	1,035	1,072
Mean	155.99	155.13	155.19	154.99	154.90	154.74	155.60
<i>SD</i>	9.40	9.49	9.46	9.44	9.67	9.03	9.60

PI = Pacific Islander; *SD* = standard deviation.

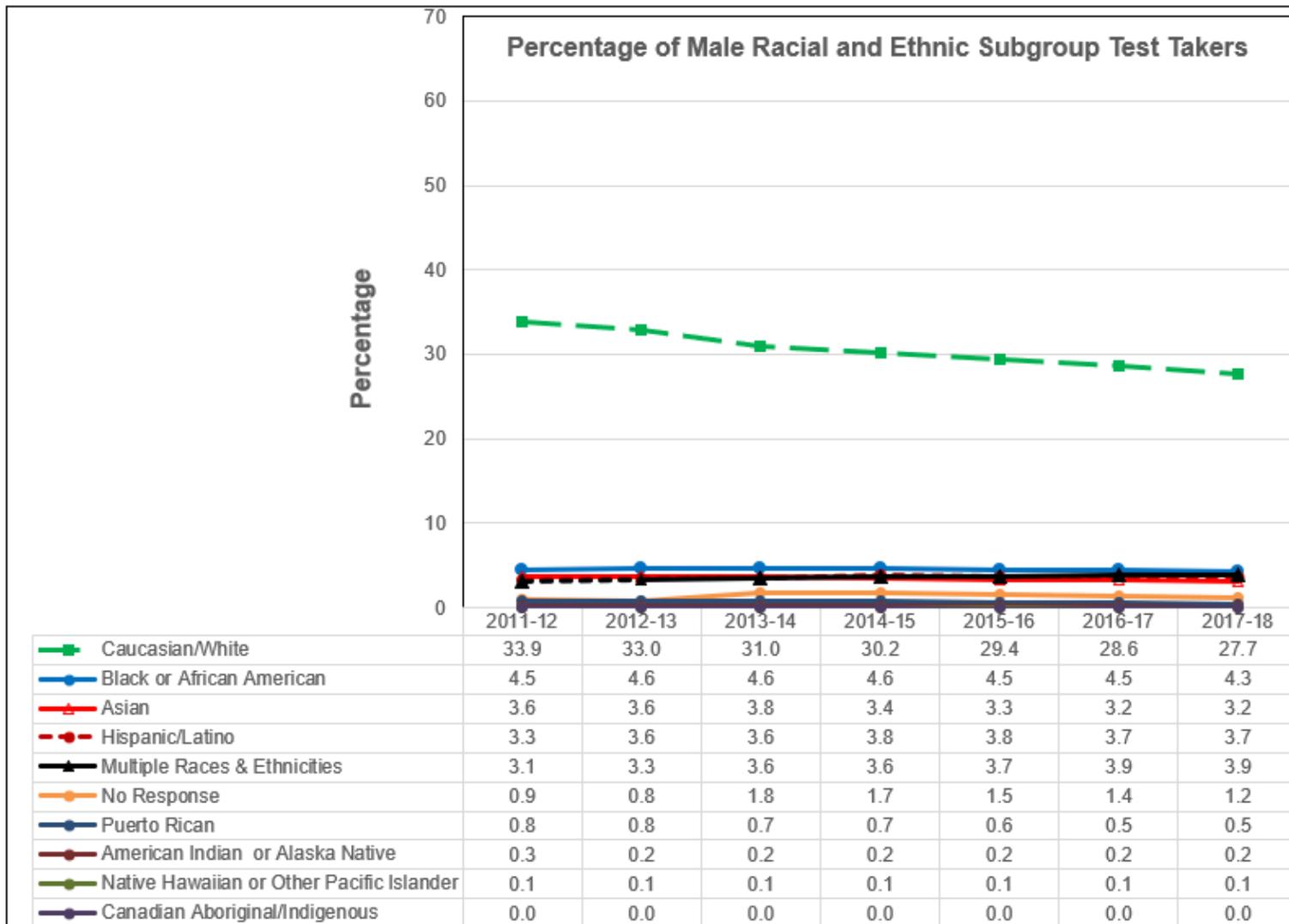


FIGURE 18. Percentage of LSAT takers by race and ethnicity (male test takers only)

Figure 19 displays the mean LSAT scores for male test takers by race and ethnicity. Aside from two exceptions, male test takers in the R&E No Response subgroup had the highest mean LSAT scores from 2011–2012 through 2017–2018; after this subgroup, male Caucasian/White test takers had the highest mean LSAT scores, followed by male Asian test takers, with the exception of the 2016–2017 testing year, in which the mean LSAT scores for the male Asian and male Caucasian/White subgroups were nearly equal. Additionally, the 2013–2014 mean for male Canadian Aboriginal test takers surpassed that of the No Response subgroup, and the 2016–2017 mean for male Canadian Aboriginal test takers was the second highest mean that year. Note that the Canadian Aboriginal subgroup means varied across the 7 years due to small sample sizes. Male Puerto Rican test takers had the lowest mean LSAT scores, although mean LSAT scores for this subgroup generally increased over this report period.

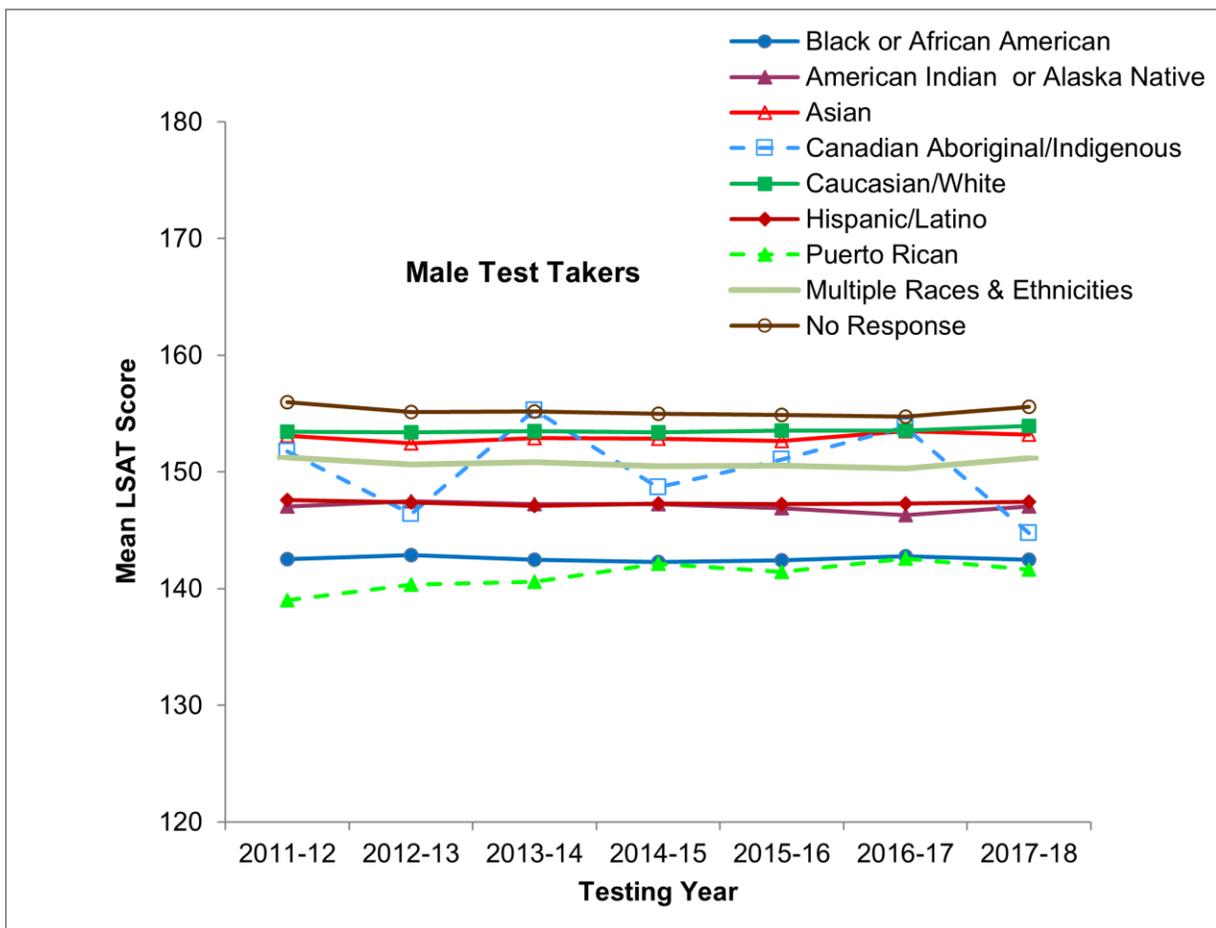


FIGURE 19. Mean LSAT scores by race and ethnicity (male test takers only)

To provide more detailed information about LSAT performance for male test takers by race and ethnicity, Figure 20 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores for male test takers by race and ethnicity for the 2017–2018 testing year. Because the number of male test takers in each of the various racial and ethnic subgroups has varied, percentages of test takers by race and ethnicity were used rather than numbers. The smoothed percentages for male test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup are similar to the smoothed percentages for female test takers by racial and ethnic subgroup (see Figure 17). The percentages for male Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Australian and male Canadian Aboriginal/Indigenous were too small to be included in this graph. As shown in Figure 20, male test takers in the R&E No Response subgroup had the highest percentage (approximately 45%) of scores greater than 157 in the 2017–2018 testing year. Male Puerto Rican test takers had the highest percentage (approximately 20%) of scores less than 134. Recall that for those testing in Puerto Rico, only those who opted to take the test in English are reflected here.

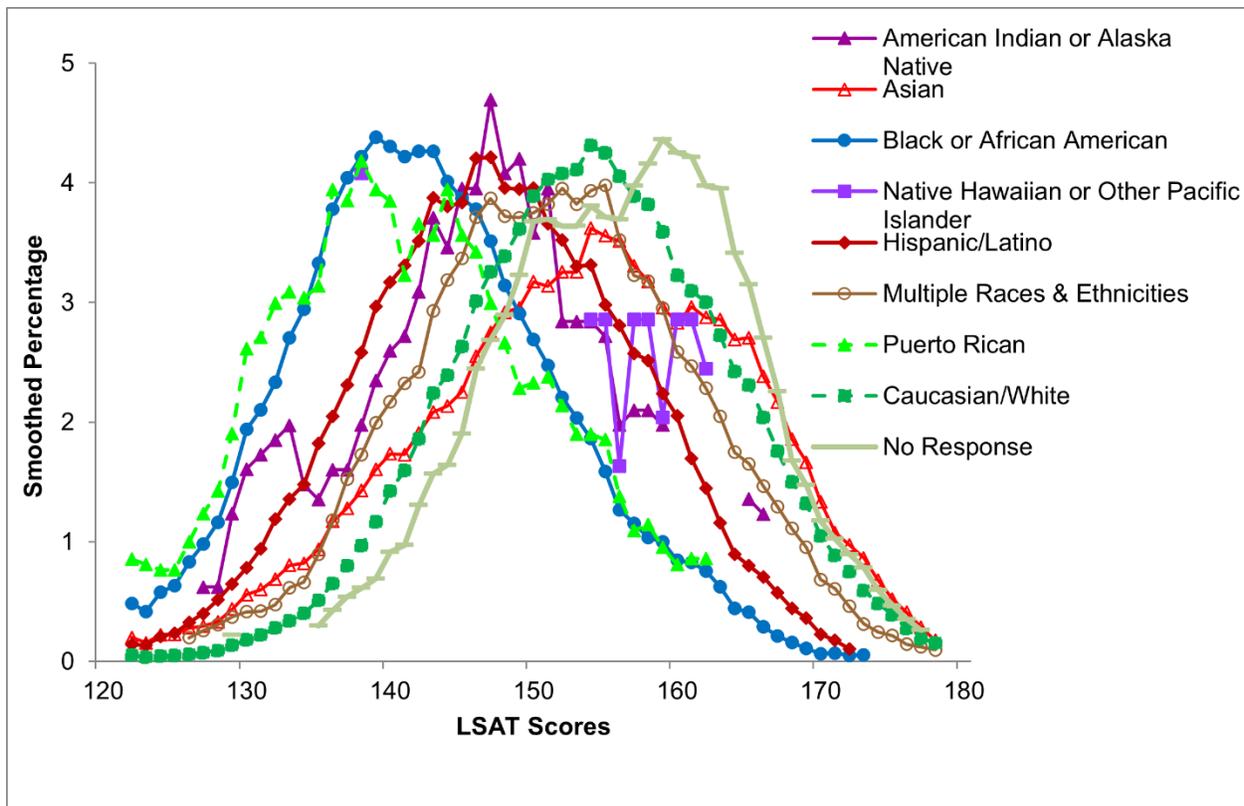


FIGURE 20. Smoothed-percentage frequency of LSAT scores by race and ethnicity (male test takers only) in 2017–2018

The pattern of mean LSAT scores for male and female test takers was similar for the racial and ethnic subgroups. However, means for the female Asian subgroup were slightly higher than for the other female test-taker subgroups, while the means for male test takers in the R&E No Response subgroup were slightly higher than for other male responder subgroups. Comparisons cannot be made for the Canadian Aboriginal/Indigenous subgroup because their frequencies were too small to be included in the female and male race and ethnicity graphs.

Test Takers in Both the Gender No Response Subgroup and the Race and Ethnicity No Response Subgroup

Table 7 shows the number of test takers in both the Gender No Response subgroup and the Race and Ethnicity No Response subgroup for the testing years 2011–2012 through 2017–2018, along with the means and standard deviations of their LSAT scores. Test takers who repeated the LSAT within a testing year are counted only once, and their multiple scores within a testing year are averaged.

The number of test takers who indicated neither their gender nor their race and ethnicity increased overall from 52 in 2011–2012 to a high of 121 in 2017–2018.

TABLE 7

Number of test takers and means and standard deviations of LSAT scores by testing year for test takers in both the Gender No Response subgroup and the Race and Ethnicity No Response subgroup

No Response	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<i>N</i>	52	54	48	80	118	102	121
Mean	155.77	156.36	152.63	154.66	156.61	155.65	155.63
<i>SD</i>	7.67	8.82	10.35	9.65	8.94	9.35	10.39

SD = standard deviation.

LSAT Performance by Administration

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

Table 8 shows the number of test takers by administration for each testing year from 2011–2012 through 2017–2018, along with the mean and standard deviation of LSAT scores for each administration. Figure 21 shows the percentage of test takers at each administration. The highest percentage of test takers took the LSAT in September/October in all testing years except 2017–2018, when December had the highest percentage for that testing year. Across all testing years, September/October

administrations accounted for approximately 32% of test takers, followed by December (approximately 28%), then June (approximately 22%), then February (approximately 18%).

TABLE 8

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

Administration	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
June							
<i>N</i>	26,790	25,207	23,969	21,785	23,208	22,970	27,587
Mean	151.65	151.36	151.28	151.51	150.87	150.61	150.89
<i>SD</i>	10.25	10.29	10.71	10.48	10.56	10.60	10.64
Sept/Oct							
<i>N</i>	45,146	37,734	33,654	30,928	33,209	33,512	37,095
Mean	151.95	152.11	151.99	152.43	152.21	152.28	152.62
<i>SD</i>	10.11	9.59	10.11	9.74	10.09	9.67	10.16
December							
<i>N</i>	35,785	30,212	28,275	28,252	28,754	30,971	39,804
Mean	150.16	150.19	150.31	150.32	150.67	150.76	150.60
<i>SD</i>	9.73	9.89	10.17	9.73	9.92	9.71	9.96
February							
<i>N</i>	22,098	19,091	19,059	20,340	20,287	21,376	23,859
Mean	147.97	148.21	148.31	148.18	148.32	148.57	148.76
<i>SD</i>	10.12	9.87	10.08	9.93	9.99	9.70	10.05

SD = standard deviation.

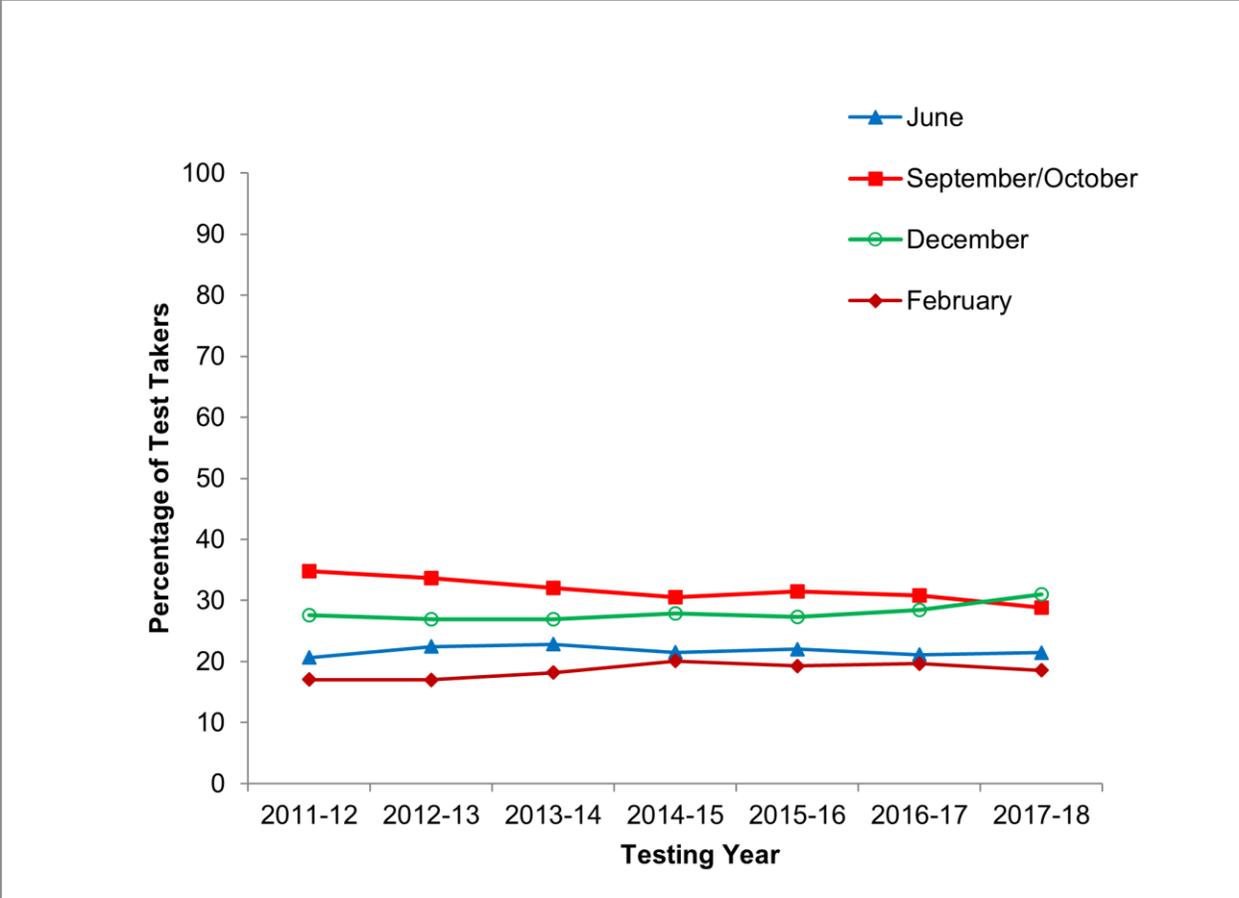


FIGURE 21. *Percentage of LSAT takers by administration*

Figure 22 displays mean LSAT scores by administration across testing years. The September/October mean LSAT score from the 2011–2012 through 2017–2018 testing years was highest for September/October (152.2, $N = 251,278$) and lowest for February (148.3, $N = 146,110$). The June and December mean averages became more similar over the reporting years and were 151.2 ($N = 151,516$) and 150.4 ($N = 222,053$), respectively.

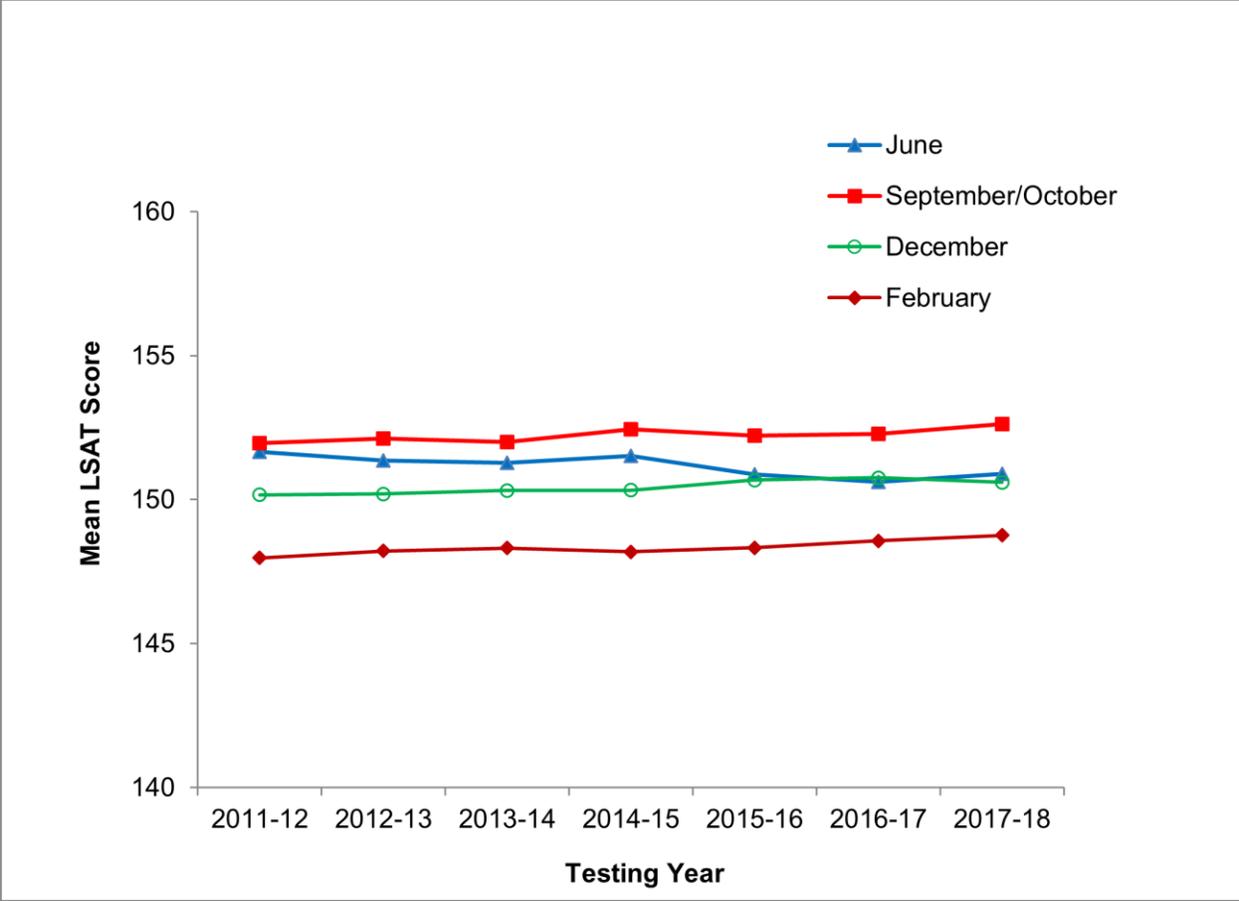


FIGURE 22. Mean LSAT scores by administration

To provide more detailed information about LSAT performance by administration, Figure 23 shows the smoothed percentages of LSAT scores by administration for the 2017–2018 testing year. Because the number of test takers varied across administrations, percentages of test takers by administration were used rather than numbers. As shown in Figure 23, the June and December percentages for the 2017–2018 testing year were fairly similar. The percentage of test takers scoring above 150 was approximately 51% for the December 2017 administration and approximately 53% for the June 2017 administration. The percentage of test takers scoring above 150 was higher for the September 2017 administration, at approximately 59%, while this percentage was lower for the February 2018 administration, at approximately 44%.

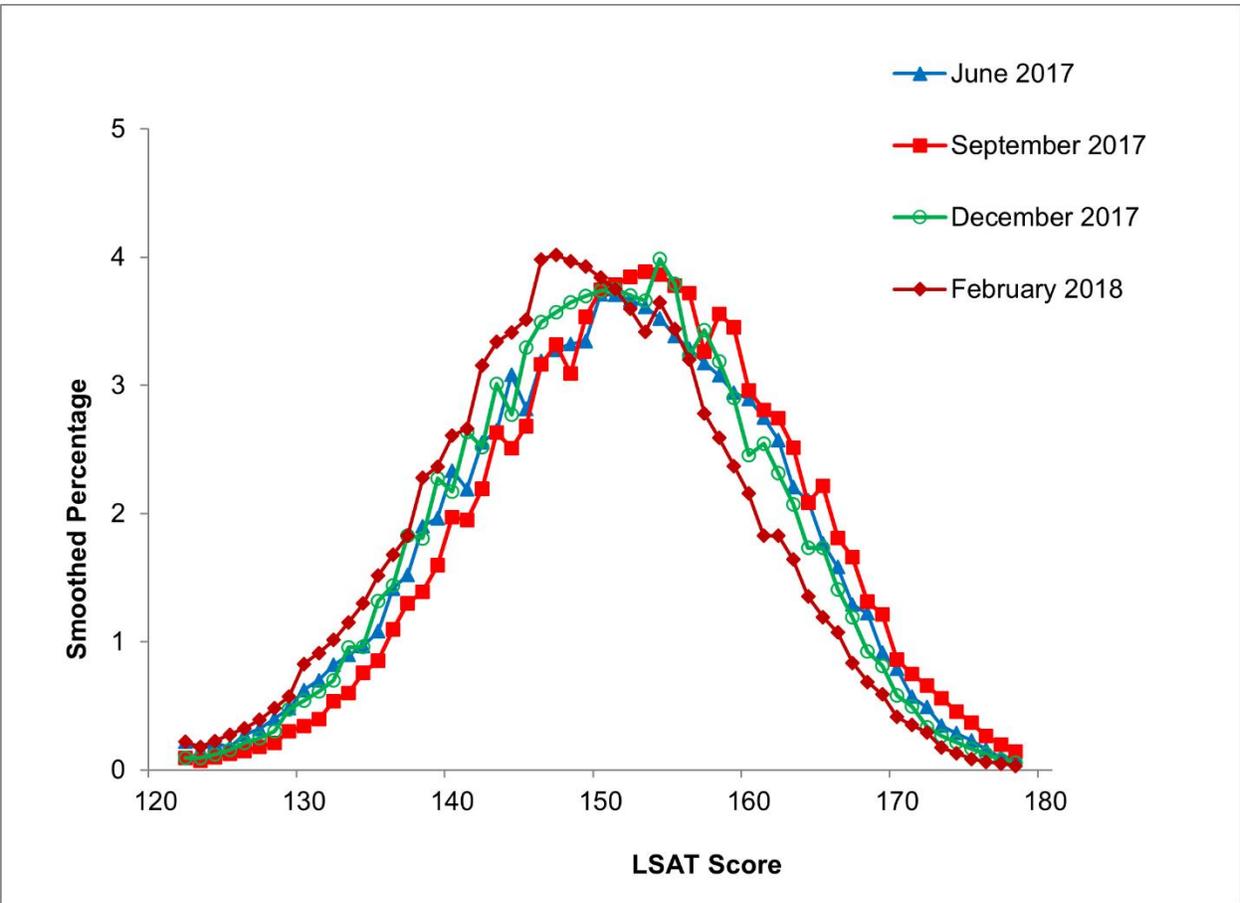


FIGURE 23. *Smoothed-percentage frequency of LSAT scores by administration in 2017–2018*

Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide summary information about test-taker performance on the LSAT as classified by country, region of the United States, gender only, race and ethnicity only, and both gender and race and ethnicity from the 2011–2012 through 2017–2018 testing years. This enables trends with regard to the performance and representation of various subgroups to be examined. Although this report documents the performance of various subgroups, it is purely descriptive in nature. Explanation of the underlying causes of any differences is beyond the scope of this report.

In evaluating these results, the reader should bear in mind that the test takers who contributed to the various subgroup statistics were self-selected. That is, these test takers chose to take the LSAT themselves; they were not randomly chosen to be assessed. Also, test takers voluntarily self-reported their gender and race and ethnicity.

That is, individuals chose whether or not to respond to these classification questions and decided how they would respond. As a result, differences in LSAT performance across regional, gender, or racial and ethnic subgroups cannot be attributed to those subgroups in general, but only to those who chose to take the LSAT and identify themselves as belonging to those subgroups.

Tests-administered volume decreased from the 2011–2012 through 2014–2015 testing years and then increased in following years. Test-taker volume was higher for the September/October and December administrations than for the June and February administrations. Average LSAT scores were slightly higher for those testing at the September/October administrations and slightly lower for those testing at the February administrations.

During the 7-year span covered in this report, the majority (approximately 87%) of test takers took the LSAT in the United States. Approximately 9% of all test takers took the LSAT in Canada. Approximately 4% of all test takers took the LSAT in a foreign country. Mean LSAT scores were slightly higher for those who took the test in Canada and foreign countries than for those who took it in the United States.

The percentage of test takers who took the LSAT in each region of the United States remained fairly constant during the 7 testing years, with a few notable trends: percentages increased in the Northeast and Mid-South and gradually decreased in the Southeast, Far West, and Great Lakes. The performance of test takers from the different regions also remained fairly constant, although the Southeast region's mean LSAT score increased over the 7 testing years.

During these 7 testing years, the percentage of female test takers increased from almost equal to that of male test takers in 2011–2012 and 2012–2013 to approximately 55% by 2017–2018; the difference in percentages between female and male test takers in 2017–2018 was approximately 10.5%. In each of the testing years, male test takers scored slightly higher than female test takers. The number of test takers in the Gender No Response subgroup approximately tripled between 2011–2012 and 2017–2018. Across the 7 testing years, mean LSAT scores were higher for Gender No Response test takers than for male and female test takers.

The Caucasian/White subgroup comprised the largest percentage of test takers across the 7-year testing period; Black/African American test takers comprised the next largest subgroup. The percentage of test takers in the R&E No Response subgroup varied between 1.4 and 3.1 during the 7 testing years. The R&E No Response subgroup had the highest mean LSAT score across all but one of the testing years covered in this report.

In all except the Caucasian/White and R&E No Response subgroups, there were more female test takers than male test takers over the 7 testing years. The number of test takers who indicated neither their gender nor their race and ethnicity gradually increased from a low of 52 in 2011–2012 to a high of 121 in 2017–2018.

References

Law School Admission Council and Law School Admission Services. (1991). *Law School Admission Test: Sources, contents, and uses*. Newtown, PA: Law School Admission Council.

Reese, L. M., & Cotter, R. A. (1994). *A compendium of LSAT and LSAC-sponsored item types 1948–1994* (LSAC Research Report, RR 94-01). Newtown, PA: Law School Admission Council.