

LSAC STATISTICAL REPORT SERIES

- **Location and Law School Matriculation**

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- **Law School Admission Council
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Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide summary information about the distances students traveled from their homes to matriculate at a given ABA-approved law school for the academic years 2010 through 2015 (fall terms only). Using Law School Admission Council data, we were able to obtain students' United States permanent address to calculate the distance between the home address and the law school where the student matriculated, classifying the results by gender; race/ethnicity; lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) status; academic credentials; and undergraduate institutional type.

Between 65% and 67% of all students who matriculated chose to remain within their home region to attend law school. Though still a majority, a somewhat smaller percentage (54–57%) chose to remain in their home state for law school. The median distance traveled in miles ranged from a low of about 92 miles in 2013 to a high of about 106 miles in 2010. Nearly 29% of students traveled less than 20 miles to attend law school.

Additional trends:

- **Gender:** Male students traveled slightly farther than female students, but the gap narrowed over the time period studied.
- **Race/Ethnicity:** Among major racial/ethnic subgroups, Black and Asian students were more likely to leave their home state or region, whereas Hispanic/Latino students were least likely to do so. Black students traveled the farthest for most fall terms.
- **LGBT Status:** LGBT students were less likely to remain in their home state or region than their peers who did not self-identify as LGBT.
- **LSAT and UGPA Credentials:** Students in the highest quartiles for Law School Admission Test (LSAT) score and undergraduate grade point average (UGPA) traveled notably farther than students with lower qualifications.
- **Undergraduate Institutional Characteristics:** Students who graduated from private institutions traveled slightly farther than their counterparts who graduated from public institutions. Graduates of private institutions were more likely to leave their home state or region as well. Students who began their undergraduate education at a 2-year institution were more likely to remain in their home state or region than students who began their education at a 4-year institution.

To effectively evaluate the results of this study, the reader should bear in mind that test takers self-select into these subgroups; they are not randomly assigned to them. In addition, all personally identifiable information, including location, is self-reported. The results reported here must then preclude the assumption that membership in a given subgroup is necessarily the causal agent of a given outcome. In addition, differences among subgroups should not be generalized, as these differences may represent only this self-selected sample and not the overall population. Therefore the analysis presented here is purely descriptive in nature. No regressions or other advanced statistical techniques were utilized, and thus variables were not held constant while other variables were explored. More advanced techniques such as these may prove helpful in untangling the complex relationships among various demographic, scholastic, and distance variables. While these current results cannot suggest specific admission recommendations, we hope to be able to provide more detailed and multifaceted information in the future.

Introduction

A limited number of published studies have examined how far students travel to attend college. Work by Pryor et al. (2005) found that first-generation college students were more likely to attend postsecondary schools closer to home. Pryor, Hurtado, Saenz, Santos, and Korn (2007) reported that the percentage of students attending college within 50 miles of their home did not change dramatically between 1969 and 2006 and that there were only slight differences between male and female students in terms of the percentage of those who stayed within 50 miles of home.

A study conducted by Postsecondary Education Opportunity (1996) found that both father's level of education and parental income positively correlated with how far students traveled to attend college. Mattern and Wyatt (2009) expanded on this research, examining the relationship between the attending institution's distance from home (based on zip codes) and ethnicity, parental education/income, high school grade point average (GPA), and SAT scores. Their findings indicated that students with higher academic credentials (GPAs and SAT scores) were more likely to travel farther to college. They also found a positive correlation between college distance from home and parental education/income.

In fall 2012, the Law School Admission Council (LSAC) conducted a survey of law school applicants (LSAC, 2012). Results of this survey indicate that law school location is the most important factor that students consider in selecting where to apply.

The current study seeks to determine whether the above-mentioned patterns identified in studies of undergraduate students also apply to students seeking postgraduate training in law. Using various descriptive characteristics, the study examines whether students who matriculated¹ remained within their home region (termed “in-region” in this report) or in their home state of permanent residence (termed “in-state” in this report) to attend law school, as well as the number of miles they traveled from home to law school.

Method

To better understand how far from home students typically travel for law school, a variety of analyses were conducted examining 346,025 students who matriculated to law schools that are based in the United States and that are approved by the American Bar Association (ABA) from fall 2008 to fall 2015. Data on the following self-reported categories were analyzed: gender; race/ethnicity; lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) status; state of permanent residence and its associated LSAC geographic region; and mailing address zip code.

It is important to note that not all applicants see the LGBT status question. Only those who chose to participate in the optional LSAC Candidate Referral Service (CRS) had the option of indicating whether they identified as LGBT. The maximum reporting method was used in race/ethnicity analyses, meaning that candidates had the option of selecting one or multiple race/ethnicities. As a result, some individuals were counted in multiple categories.² Because LSAC’s race/ethnicity categories changed in 2010, consistent yearly comparisons are only possible for data collected from 2010 onward. Table 1 provides a breakdown of the LSAC geographic regions used in the analysis.

¹ Students who matriculated to law schools that are based in the United States and that are approved by the ABA are termed “students” in this report.

² From 2010 to 2015, 4–8% of candidates selected multiple race/ethnicities.

TABLE 1
U.S. States/territories within each LSAC geographic region

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

The distance between a student’s home zip code and that of their law school was calculated using the “zipcitydistance” function in SAS[®] software (SAS, 2014a, 2014b). This function returns the straight-line distance in miles between the centers of each zip code used in the calculation. Students were identified as having started at a 2-year institution if the earliest institution on their transcript was a 2-year institution. Descriptive statistics for all analyses are provided in the Appendix.

Results

As Table 2 shows, the percentage of students enrolling in a law school in-region has remained fairly constant from 2008 to 2015. Generally, about two thirds of the students remained in-region.

TABLE 2
Percentage of students remaining in-region

Academic Year	%	<i>n</i>
2008	66	29,874
2009	65	31,514
2010	65	31,142
2011	66	29,115
2012	66	26,800
2013	67	25,009
2014	66	23,587
2015	67	23,066

Table 3 displays percentages of students remaining in-state. For each year analyzed, slightly more than half remain in-state.

TABLE 3
Percentage of students remaining in-state

Academic Year	%	<i>n</i>
2008	55	24,927
2009	55	26,339
2010	54	25,936
2011	55	24,366
2012	56	22,515
2013	57	21,185
2014	56	19,962
2015	56	19,475

Table 4 displays the median distance students traveled to law school by year. Distances ranged from a low of 91.8 miles in 2013 to a high of 106.4 miles in 2010.

TABLE 4
Median distance in miles traveled to law school

Academic Year	Median Distance
2008	95.3
2009	99.1
2010	106.4
2011	101.5
2012	98.7
2013	91.8
2014	96.3
2015	94.4

Figure 1 shows the relationship between the median distance traveled and law school applicant volumes for each year studied. As applicant volumes decreased, the median distance students traveled to law school also decreased.

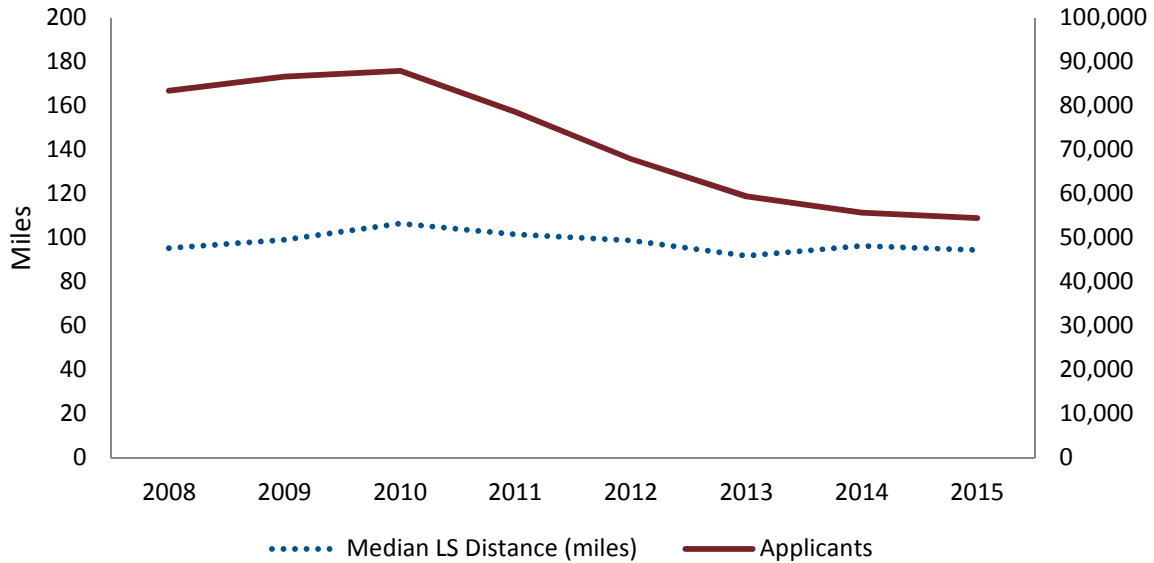


FIGURE 1. Median distance in miles traveled to law school and law school applicant volumes by year

Table 5 shows the percentage of students (averaged across 8 years) who traveled specific distances from home to law school. While the median distance that students traveled to attend law school decreased over the past 8 years, the distribution of students across distance categories remained stable. There was less than a 2% variation within each category. For each year, about half of the students remained within 100 miles of their home.

TABLE 5
Distribution of students by miles traveled to law school, aggregated across 2008–2015

Miles Traveled	<20	20-99	100–199	200–349	350–599	600–999	≥1,000
Average % of Students	28.6	22.0	11.5	9.9	8.0	7.4	12.6

Regional and State Differences

Students in some parts of the country are more likely to travel farther from home compared to students in other regions. As Figure 2 shows, students in the Great Lakes, South Central, and Southeast regions are most likely to remain in-region for law school. Students in the Mountain West and Northwest regions are the least likely to remain in-region.

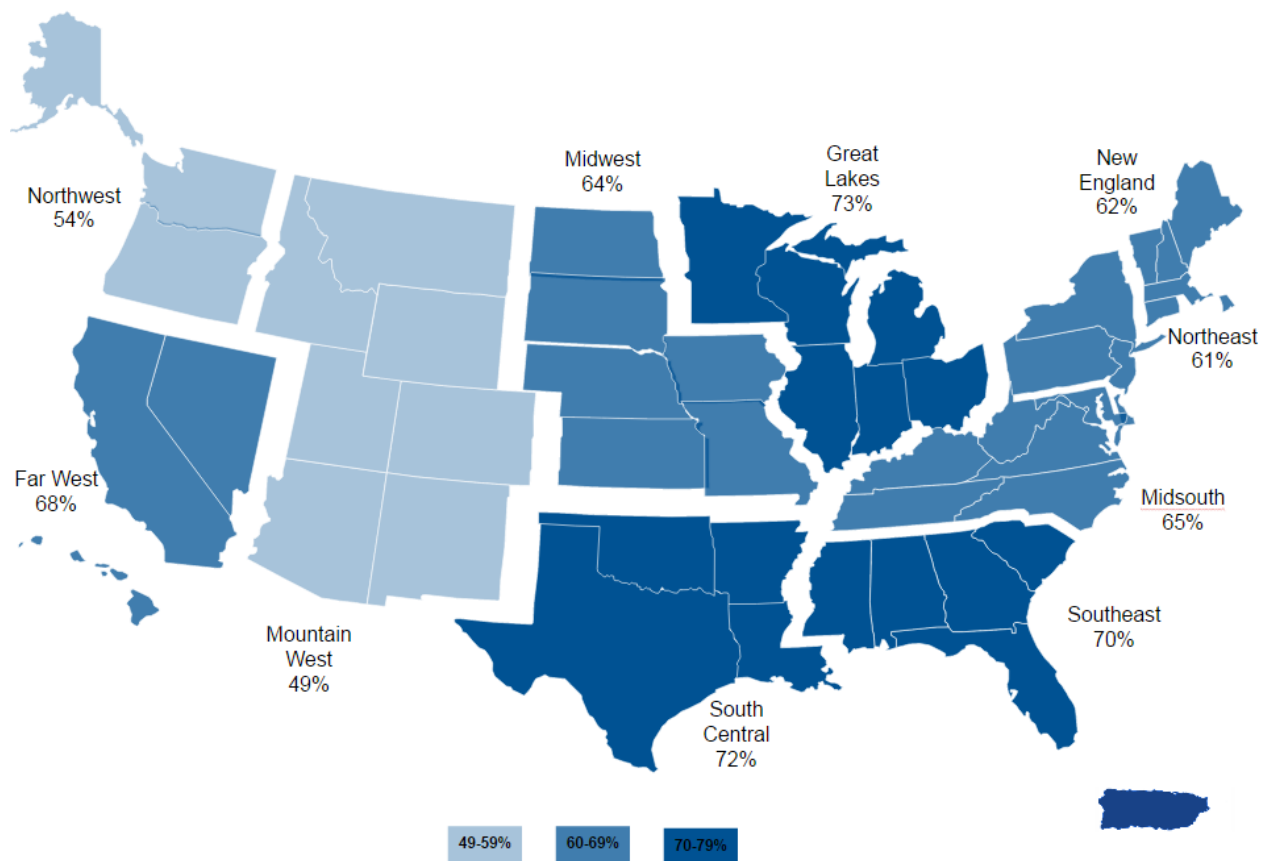


FIGURE 2. *Percentage of students remaining in-region, aggregated across 2008–2015*

Figure 3 shows the percentage of students remaining in-state, aggregated across the study years. Puerto Rico had the highest percentage of students remaining in-state (94%), followed by Louisiana (77%), Arkansas (71%), and Oklahoma (71%). Students in New Hampshire, Vermont, and New Jersey were the least likely to remain in-state

(20%, 23%, and 28%, respectively). There was a weak correlation (0.10) between remaining in-state and the number of law schools located in the state.

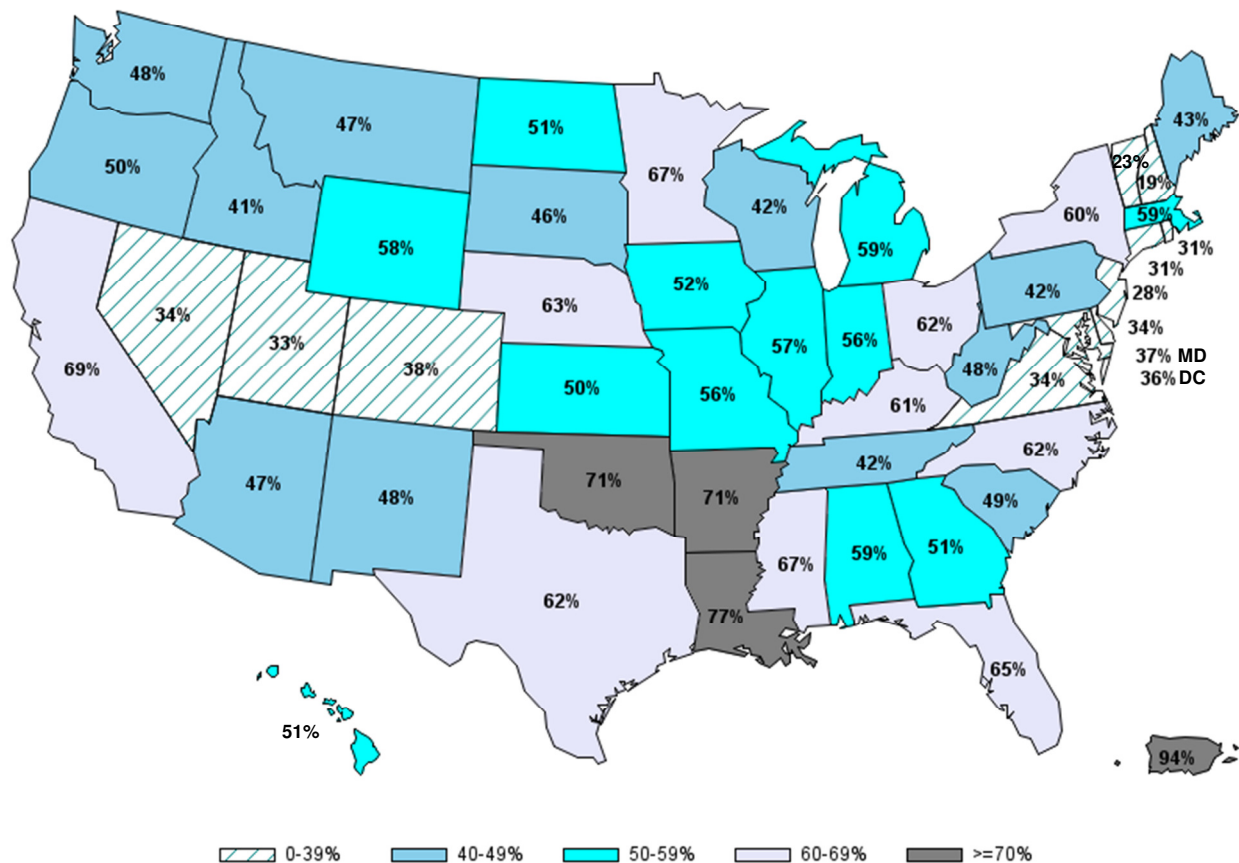


FIGURE 3. *Students who remained in-state for law school, aggregated across 2008–2015*

Gender/Sex Differences

As Tables 6 and 7 show, few differences were found between male and female students regarding their decision to remain in-region or in-state. In most of the years studied, a slightly higher percentage of female students remained in-region or in-state. These results agree with those reported by Pryor et al. (2007).

TABLE 6
Percentage of students remaining in-region by gender

Academic Year	Male		Female	
	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>
2008	65	15,648	66	14,217
2009	65	16,585	66	14,912
2010	64	16,726	65	14,393
2011	65	15,405	66	13,685
2012	66	13,894	67	12,799
2013	67	12,736	68	12,192
2014	66	11,983	67	11,556
2015	67	11,488	67	11,517

TABLE 7
Percentage of students remaining in-state by gender

Academic Year	Male		Female	
	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>
2008	54	12,967	56	11,954
2009	54	13,826	55	12,497
2010	54	13,878	54	12,036
2011	55	12,843	56	11,502
2012	55	11,670	56	10,756
2013	57	10,811	57	10,304
2014	56	10,123	56	9,803
2015	56	9,709	57	9,717

Figure 4 shows median distance traveled by gender for each year studied. In every year studied, male students were more likely to travel slightly farther than female students. However, the gender gap has decreased from a difference of about 19 miles in 2008 to about 10 miles in 2015.

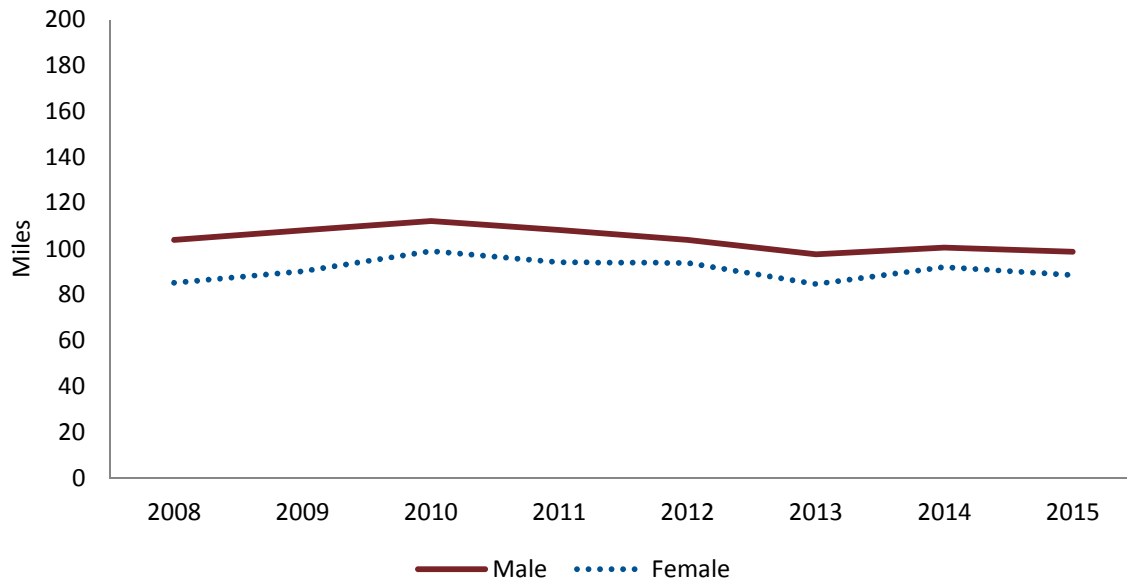


FIGURE 4. *Median distance traveled by gender*

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

As Figure 5 shows, more substantive differences in law school location decisions are evident in subgroups based on race/ethnicity.³ Hispanic/Latino students were the most likely to remain in-region (68–72%) and Black students the least likely (58–63%). Asian students were less likely to remain in-region than White, Black, or American Indian/Alaskan Native students. The American Indian/Alaskan Native subgroup (the smallest subgroup displayed here) showed the greatest fluctuation from year to year. These fluctuations are likely to be the result of the small sample sizes rather than true behavioral changes. The Appendix contains tables displaying statistics for all racial/ethnic subgroups, including those with less than 100 students; these subgroups with smaller numbers of students are not included in any of the race/ethnicity figures displayed in the Results section (Figures 5–7).

³ Race/ethnicity categories are based on maximum reporting, meaning students may select more than one race/ethnicity category.

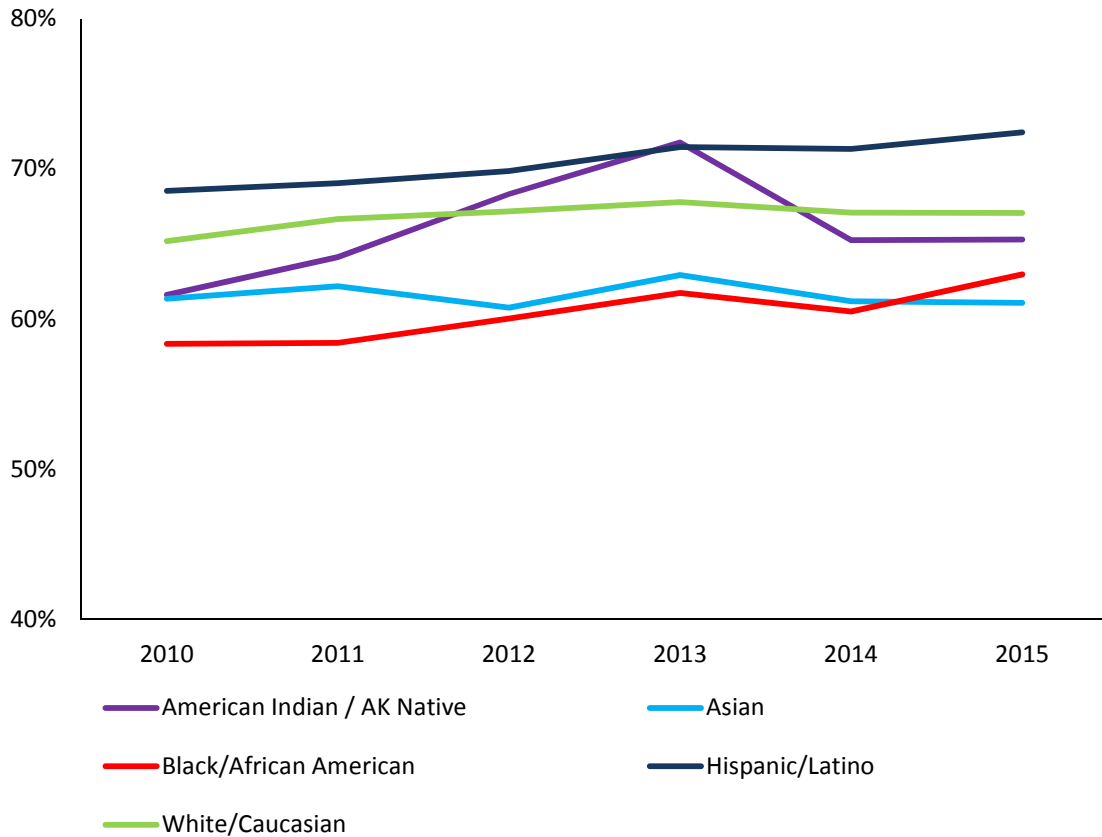


FIGURE 5. *Students remaining in-region by race/ethnicity*

Analyses at the state level show similar patterns. Figure 6 displays the percentage of students who remained in-state by race/ethnicity. Hispanic/Latino candidates are again most likely to remain in-state, with anywhere from 61% to 66% remaining in-state each year. Black students are the least likely to remain in-state (46–51%) and Asian students are less likely than White students to remain in-state. Fluctuations across years are once again apparent in the American Indian/Alaskan Native subgroup. More detailed statistics are available in the Appendix.

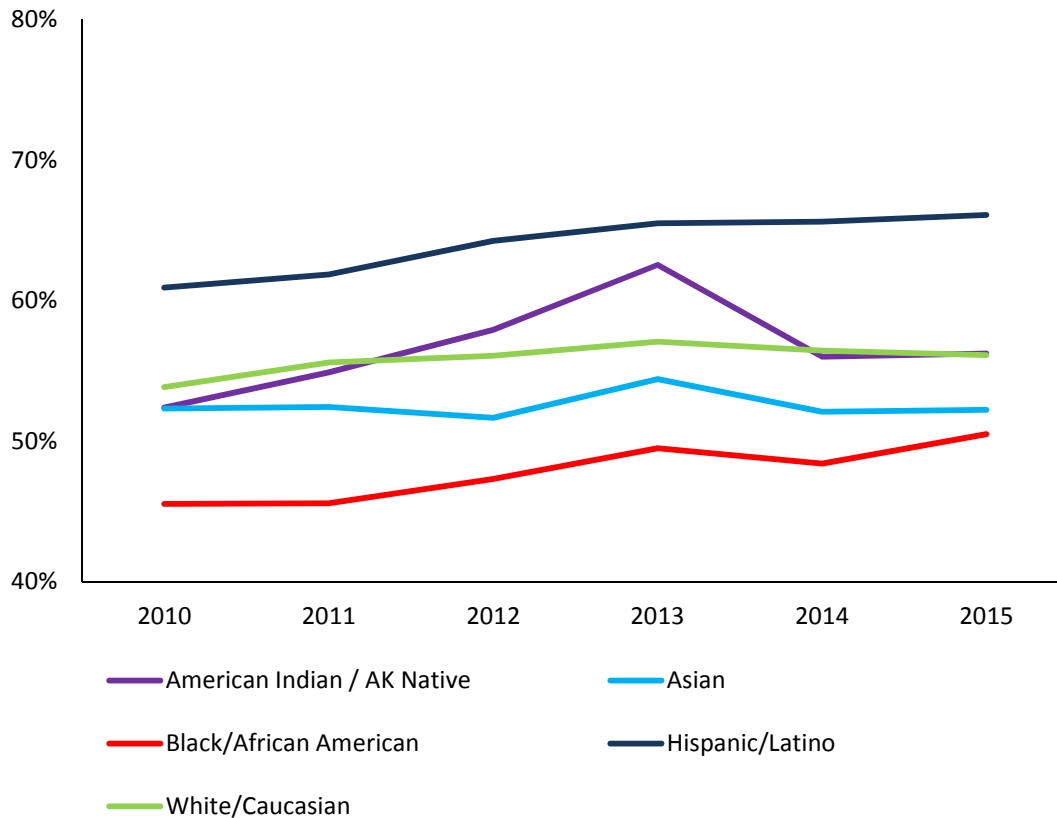


FIGURE 6. *Students remaining in-state by race/ethnicity*

Not surprisingly, the same general pattern is reflected in the actual mileage students traveled to attend law school. Figure 7 shows that Black students traveled the farthest in every year except 2015, and Hispanic/Latino students traveled the shortest distances. Among Black students, the trend from 2010 to 2015 appears to show a decrease in the number of miles traveled.

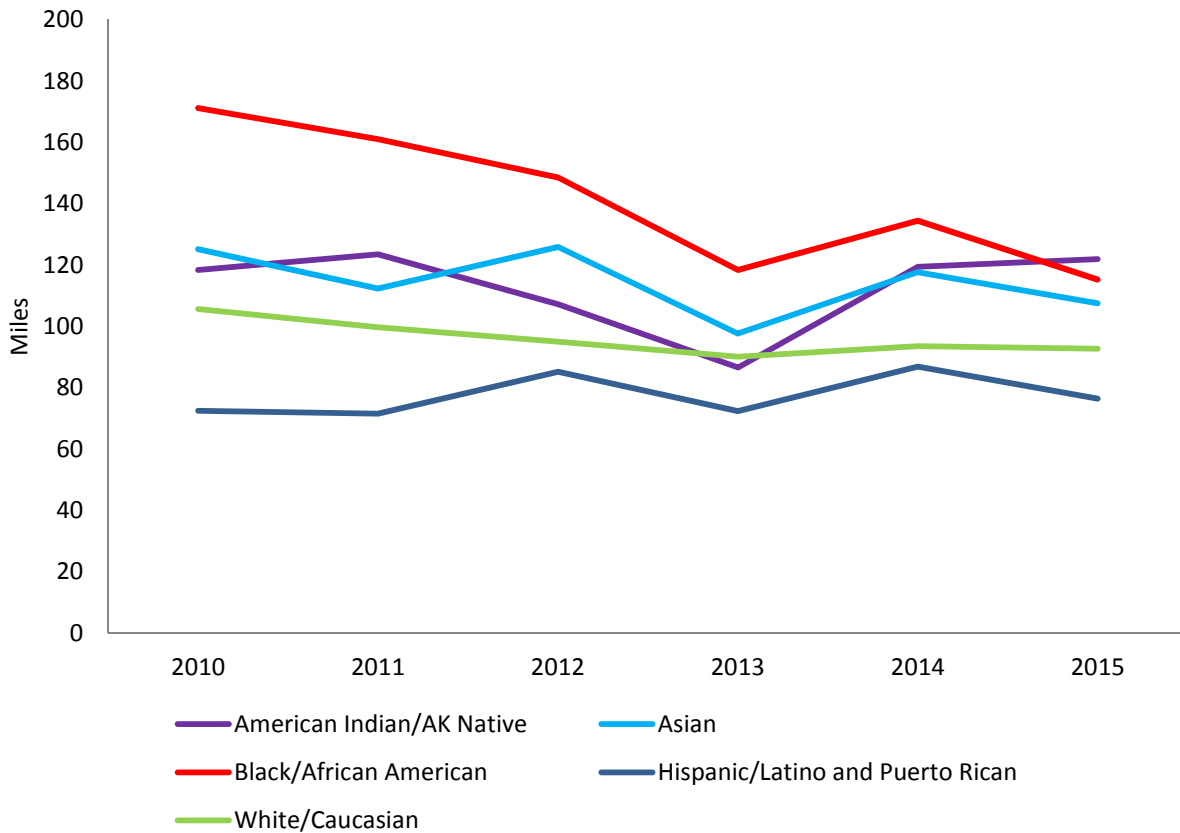


FIGURE 7. Median distance traveled by race/ethnicity

Differences by LGBT Status

Generally speaking, only a small proportion of applicants self-identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT), though the percentage doubled from 2% of students in 2008 to 4% in 2015. As stated earlier, not all test takers see the LGBT status question. Only those candidates who chose to participate in the optional LSAC Candidate Referral Service (about 80% each year) had the option of indicating whether they identified as LGBT. As Figure 8 shows, these students are more likely to travel farther for law school compared to students who do not self-identify as LGBT. In 2015, 56% of LGBT students remained in-region, compared to 67% of students who did not self-identify as LGBT on the CRS. In the same year, 47% of LGBT students remained in-state, compared to 57% of students who did not self-identify as LGBT on the CRS. Fluctuations from year to year for LGBT students may result either from the relatively

small sample size or from an increasing willingness of applicants to self-identify as LGBT.

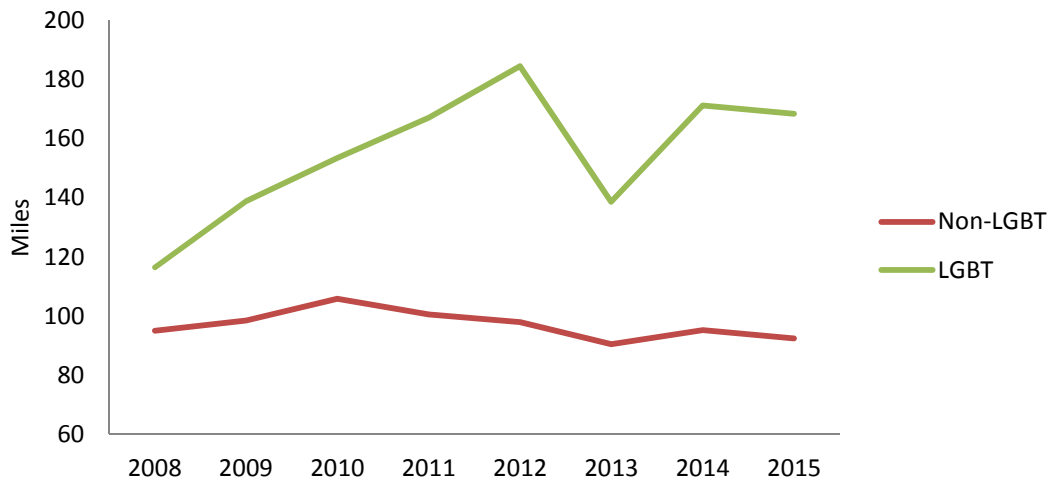


FIGURE 8. *Median distance in miles traveled to law school by LGBT status. "Non-LGBT" indicates students who did not self-identify as LGBT.*

Differences by LSAT and UGPA Credentials

When grouped by quartile on LSAT scores or on UGPA, the percentage of students remaining in-region or in-state remained fairly stable from 2008 to 2015 (see the Appendix for details). As Figure 9 shows, students in the highest LSAT quartile traveled over 100 miles farther than students in lower quartiles.

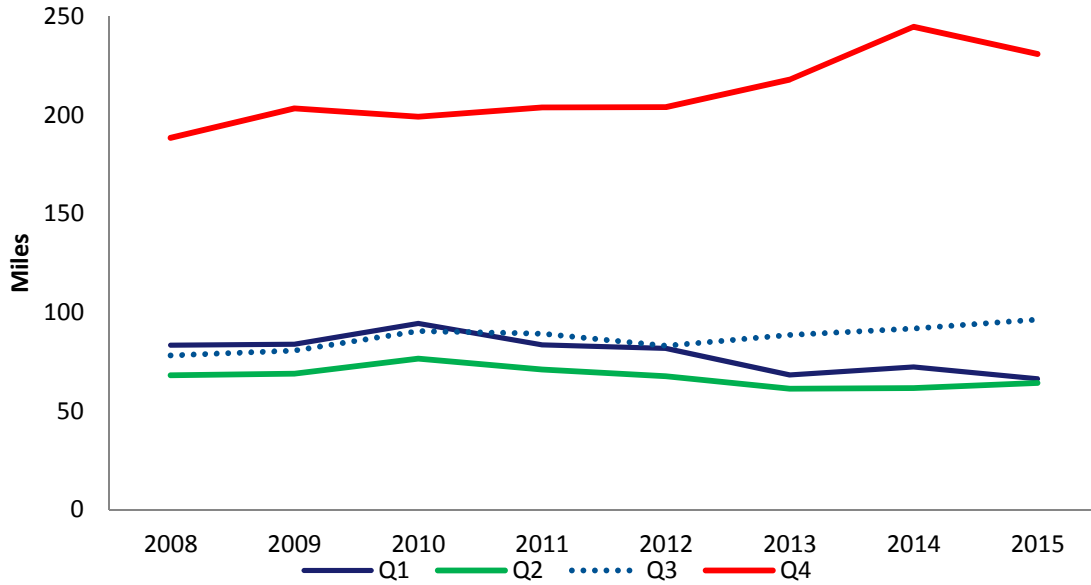


FIGURE 9. Median distance in miles traveled to law school by LSAT quartile

A similar though less pronounced pattern is evident in UGPA quartiles. Students in the highest quartile traveled notably farther for law school, and the size of the gap between third and fourth quartiles increased from about 16 miles in 2008 to about 58 miles in 2015 (Figure 10).

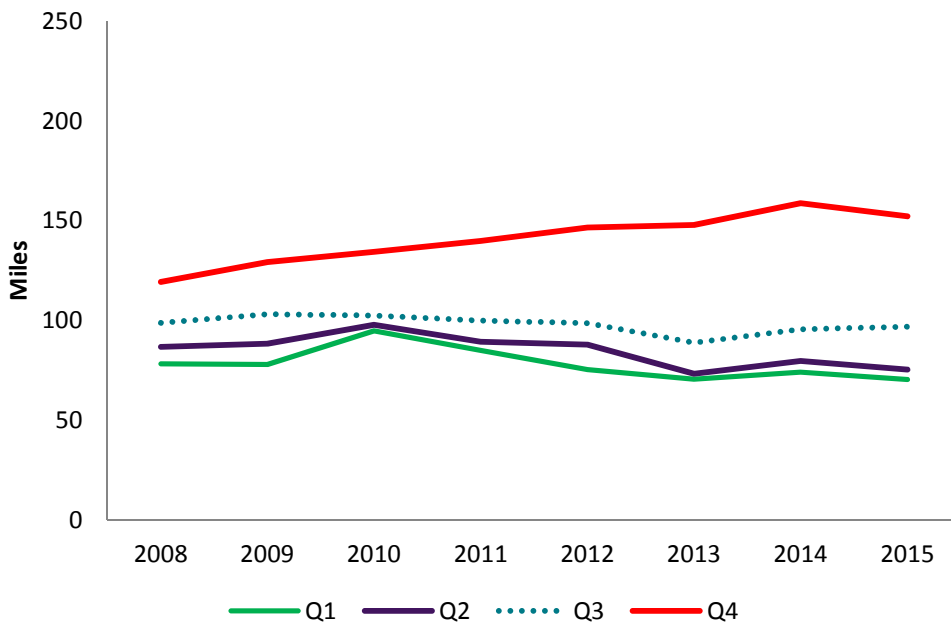


FIGURE 10. Median distance in miles traveled to law school by UGPA quartile

Differences by Undergraduate Institutional Characteristics

In general, students attending a public undergraduate institution are more likely to remain closer to home. Across the study years, the percentage of students remaining in-region or in-state showed little variation ($\leq 3\%$). In 2015, for example, 70% of students who attended a public undergraduate institution remained in-region, compared to 60% of students who attended a private institution. Students from public institutions were also more likely to remain in-state (61%) compared to students from private institutions (48%). See the Appendix for exact numbers and percentages by year.

Figure 11 shows that the median distance traveled by students from private institutions was somewhat greater than the distance traveled by students from public institutions for each study year. The trend has shown a slight widening of the distance gap from about 13 miles in 2008 to 20 miles in 2015.

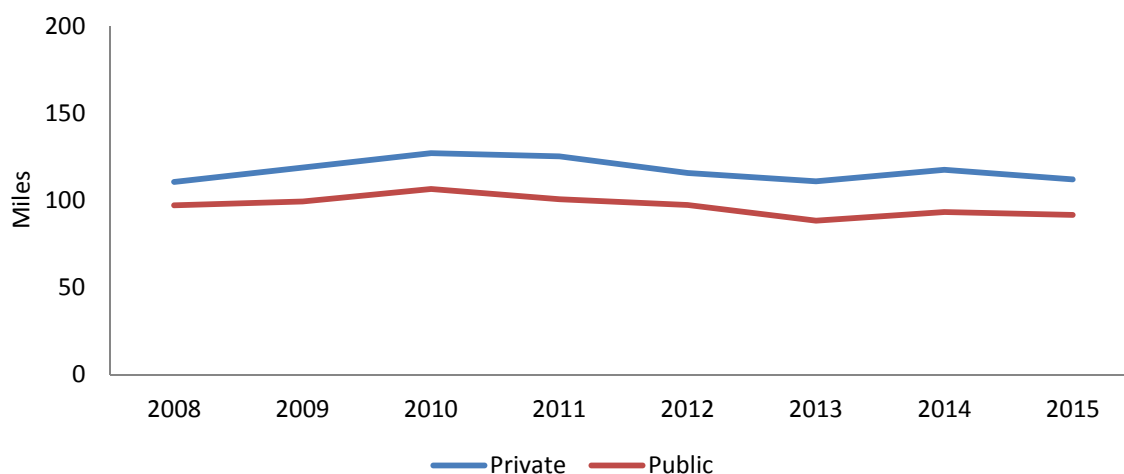


FIGURE 11. *Median distance in miles traveled to law school by undergraduate institution type*

Students who began their higher education at a 2-year institution were more likely to remain in-region or in-state, and this difference remained fairly constant across the years studied, varying around 3% or less. For example, in 2015, 71% of students who started at a 2-year institution remained in-region, compared to 66% of students who started at a 4-year institution. Also in 2015, 63% of students who started at a 2-year institution remained in-state, compared to 55% of students from a 4-year institution.

Although the percentage of students who started their college education at a 2-year institution appears to be on the rise (from 17% in 2008 to 21% in 2015), the actual

numbers tell a different story. Figure 12 displays the numbers of students in these two subgroups from 2008 to 2015. As the figure shows, the number of students from a 2-year institution remained fairly constant, with a slight decline between 2012 and 2015. However, between 2010 and 2015 there was a sharp decline in the number of students from a 4-year institution.

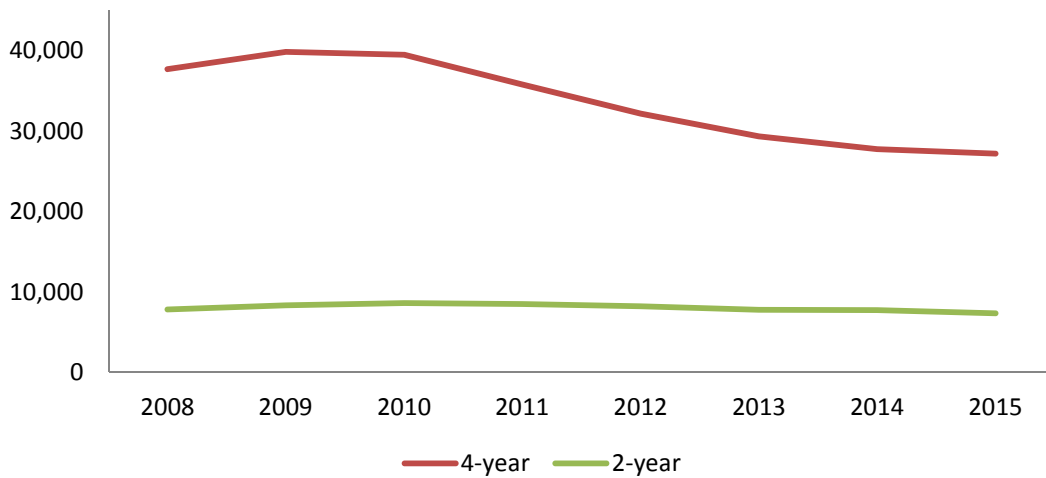


FIGURE 12. *Number of students from 2-year and 4-year undergraduate institutions*

As Figure 13 shows, there is very little difference in the distance traveled by students who started at a 2-year institution and those who started at a 4-year institution. The largest difference occurred in 2015, when students who started at a 4-year institution traveled a median distance of 13 miles farther than students who started at a 2-year institution.

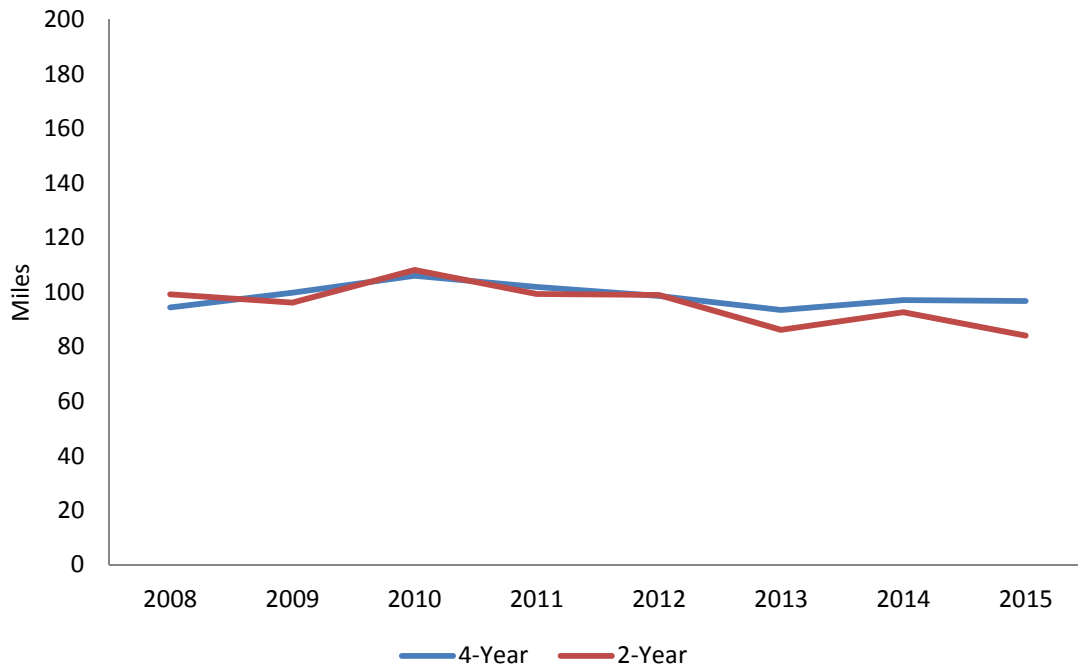


FIGURE 13. *Median distance in miles that students traveled for law school by institutional classification*

Discussion

With the increasingly difficult market pressures facing law schools and higher education in general, we theorized that some potential law school students are more inclined to matriculate in-region or in-state because of perceptions of cost savings, whether due to in-state tuition or family support. We further theorized that this effect may be greater for some subgroups. Ultimately, we found that enrolling at a law school in-region or in-state varies by subgroup. Lending support to our theories of cost-savings perceptions, students who attended a 2-year institution and public undergraduate universities were somewhat more likely to remain in-region or in-state, whereas students from 4-year institutions and private undergraduate institutions were somewhat more likely to leave their region or state for law school.

Whether students remained in-region or in-state for law school differed according to their specific region or state, though no clear pattern emerges in terms of the regions or states where students were most likely to remain except in Puerto Rico. Students in Puerto Rico were the most likely to remain in-state for law school, which is unsurprising given Puerto Rico's unique location, culture, and language. There was only a very weak correlation between the number of law schools in each student's permanent state of residence and whether that student remained in-state. Similarly, no correlation was

found between the number of public law schools in a student's home state and that student's decision to remain in-state.

Demographic subgroup analyses yielded some additional results, with male students more likely to travel farther distances than female students, even though male students were generally no less likely than female students to remain in-region or in-state. Differences could also be seen among subgroups based on race/ethnicity, with Black students being the most likely to travel the farthest in most years, and correspondingly the least likely to remain in-region or in-state. It should be noted here, however, that these differences appeared to decrease in 2015. Hispanic/Latino students traveled the shortest distances for law school and were usually the most likely to remain in-region or in-state. The most striking differences, however, were found in comparisons between LGBT students and students who did not self-identify as LGBT. LGBT students traveled much farther distances to law school than students who did not self-identify as LGBT; factors that may be driving that outcome are unclear.

The most highly qualified students in terms of LSAT score and UGPA were much less likely to remain in-region or in-state and were more likely to travel farther for law school. One reason for this could be these students' higher admission rates to "dream schools" that may be farther away from their homes, or perhaps these students are more likely to receive academic scholarships that make going a farther distance for law school financially feasible.

Overall, from 2008 to 2015, the distance students traveled for law school declined, though certain subgroups traveled farther in more recent years, including students who identify as LGBT and students who are highly qualified. This latter finding agrees with findings for undergraduate students (Mattern & Wyatt, 2009). Students as a whole were no more or less likely to remain in-region or in-state across the study years, though a higher percentage of many racial/ethnic subgroups were more likely to remain in-region or in-state in more recent years.

To effectively evaluate the results of this study, the reader should bear in mind that test takers self-select into these subgroups; they are not randomly assigned to them. In addition, all personally identifiable information, including location, is self-reported. The results reported here must then preclude the assumption that membership in a given subgroup is necessarily the causal agent of a given outcome. In addition, differences among subgroups should not be generalized, as these differences may represent only this self-selected sample and not the overall population. Therefore the analysis presented here is purely descriptive in nature. No regressions or other advanced statistical techniques were utilized, and thus variables were not held constant while other variables were explored. More advanced techniques such as these may prove

helpful in untangling the complex relationships among various demographic, scholastic, and distance variables. While these current results cannot suggest specific admission recommendations, we hope to be able to provide more detailed and multifaceted information in the future.

References

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Appendix

Median distance in miles that students traveled for law school

Academic Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Median Distance (miles)	95.3	99.1	106.4	101.5	98.7	91.8	96.3	94.4
Applicants	83,400	86,600	87,900	78,500	67,900	59,400	55,700	54,500

Number of miles traveled by students to attend law school, aggregated across 2008–2015

Miles Traveled	<20	20–99	100–199	200–349	350–599	600–999	≥1,000
No. of Students	95,491	73,492	38,369	33,042	26,566	24,641	42,036

Students remaining in-region by gender

Academic Year	Male		Female	
	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>
2008	65	15,648	66	14,217
2009	65	16,585	66	14,912
2010	64	16,726	65	14,393
2011	65	15,405	66	13,685
2012	66	13,894	67	12,799
2013	67	12,736	68	12,192
2014	66	11,983	67	11,556
2015	67	11,488	67	11,517

Students remaining in-state by gender

Academic Year	Male		Female	
	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>
2008	54	12,967	56	11,954
2009	54	13,826	55	12,497
2010	54	13,878	54	12,036
2011	55	12,843	56	11,502
2012	55	11,670	56	10,756
2013	57	10,811	57	10,304
2014	56	10,123	56	9,803
2015	56	9,709	57	9,717

Median distance in miles that students traveled for law school by gender

Academic Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male	103.9	108.1	112.2	108.2	103.9	97.7	100.5	98.75
Female	85.25	90.2	99.0	94.2	93.9	84.7	92.1	88.5

Students remaining in-region by race/ethnicity^a

Academic Year		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Am Indian/AK Native	%	67	64	70	70	61	65
	<i>n</i>	148	124	114	122	88	88
Asian	%	62	62	61	63	60	60
	<i>n</i>	1,952	1,857	1,653	1,567	1,469	1,349
Black	%	59	59	60	61	61	63
	<i>n</i>	2,074	1,922	2,006	1,936	1,932	2,017
Hispanic/Latino	%	67	67	69	73	71	73
	<i>n</i>	1,979	1,789	1,821	1,881	1,784	1,898
Native HI/Other PI	%	67	51	77	64	61	78
	<i>n</i>	30	20	24	29	20	25
Puerto Rican	%	84	85	85	85	86	83
	<i>n</i>	570	594	489	513	478	449
White	%	65	67	68	68	67	67
	<i>n</i>	20,952	18,214	15,979	16,756	14,831	14,446
Two or More	%	60	63	64	66	64	66
	<i>n</i>	1,128	1,568	1,592	1,748	1,800	1,774
Not Indicated	%	64	64	65	61	67	64
	<i>n</i>	2,308	3,023	3,119	452	1,183	1,018

^a Race/Ethnicity categories are based on maximum reporting, meaning students may select more than one category. Thus, totals will sum to more than the total number of students.

Students remaining in-state by race/ethnicity^a

Academic Year		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	%	58	55	56	60	49	56
Am Indian/AK Native	<i>n</i>	128	106	90	105	71	76
	%	53	52	52	54	51	51
Asian	<i>n</i>	1,670	1,567	1,404	1,351	1,242	1,148
	%	46	46	47	49	48	51
Black	<i>n</i>	1,610	1,499	1,561	1,540	1,528	1,616
	%	60	60	63	66	67	67
Hispanic/Latino	<i>n</i>	1,780	1,605	1,663	1,711	1,662	1,750
	%	56	41	61	56	42	66
Native HI/Other PI	<i>n</i>	25	16	19	25	14	21
	%	79	80	81	82	83	80
Puerto Rican	<i>n</i>	531	559	465	492	461	431
	%	54	56	56	57	56	56
White	<i>n</i>	17,290	15,144	13,350	14,046	12,398	12,080
	%	54	54	53	51	57	51
Not Indicated	<i>n</i>	1,947	2,536	2,558	380	1,013	820

^aRace/Ethnicity categories are based on maximum reporting, meaning students may select more than one category. Thus, totals will sum to more than the total number of students.

Median distance in miles traveled to law school by race/ethnicity^a

Academic Year		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Median	118.10	123.45	108.45	86.60	119.40	121.95
American Indian/AK Native	<i>n</i>	645	736	724	759	733	686
	Median	125.00	110.65	124.60	93.80	116.45	106.20
Asian	<i>n</i>	4,070	4,020	3,661	3,425	3,436	3,139
	Median	171.15	161.00	148.50	118.40	134.45	115.30
Black	<i>n</i>	3,828	3,721	3,835	3,645	3,766	3,753
	Median	76.90	72.40	81.20	72.50	86.50	76.05
Hispanic/Latino and Puerto Rican	<i>n</i>	4,689	4,943	4,689	4,673	4,654	4,726
	Median	105.40	80.35	73.40	224.20	61.25	91.15
Native HI / Other PI	<i>n</i>	133	148	126	155	130	150
	Median	105.45	99.40	95.00	89.70	93.40	92.30
White	<i>n</i>	34,204	30,363	30,340	28,013	26,212	25,648
	Median	94.85	105.60	121.40	102.50	94.70	96.45
Not Indicated	<i>n</i>	2,878	4,585	1,247	743	1,077	918

^aRace/Ethnicity categories are based on maximum reporting, meaning students may select more than one category. Thus, totals will sum to more than the total number of students.

Percentage of students who remained in-region by LGTB status

Academic Year	LGBT		Non-LGBT ^a	
	%	N	%	N
2008	58.9	613	65.8	29,261
2009	58.7	715	65.6	30,799
2010	57.9	680	64.9	30,462
2011	57.3	663	66.0	28,452
2012	54.9	554	66.6	26,246
2013	57.1	624	67.7	24,385
2014	56.3	607	66.8	22,980
2015	55.9	679	67.2	22,387

^aThis designation indicates students who did not self-identify as LGBT.

Percentage of students who remained in-state by LGTB status

Academic Year	LGBT		Non-LGBT ^a	
	%	N	%	N
2008	49.2	512	54.9	24,415
2009	48.8	595	54.8	25,744
2010	48.5	569	54.0	25,367
2011	46.6	539	55.2	23,827
2012	45.6	461	56.0	22,054
2013	48.9	534	57.3	20,651
2014	47.6	513	56.5	19,449
2015	46.8	568	56.8	18,907

^aThis designation indicates students who did not self-identify as LGBT.

Median distance in miles that students traveled for law school by LGTB status

Academic Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Non-LGBT ^a	95.0	98.4	105.8	100.5	97.9	90.4	95.2	92.4
LGBT	116.4	138.9	153.5	167.1	184.55	138.6	171.2	168.4

^aThis designation indicates students who did not self-identify as LGBT.

Percentage of students remaining in-region by undergraduate institution type

Academic Year	Private		Public	
	%	N	%	N
2008	60.0	10,488	68.8	17,501
2009	59.1	10,976	69.2	18,605
2010	58.7	10,624	68.1	18,563
2011	58.9	9,449	69.4	17,771
2012	59.5	8,355	70.0	16,194
2013	59.6	7,645	71.3	15,142
2014	59.5	7,278	70.0	14,098
2015	59.9	7,147	70.4	13,828

Percentage of students remaining in-state by undergraduate institution type

Academic Year	Private		Public	
	%	N	%	N
2008	48.2	8,424	58.5	14,883
2009	47.6	8,832	59.1	15,887
2010	46.9	8,477	58.0	15,821
2011	47.3	7,587	59.3	15,181
2012	47.8	6,710	60.2	13,932
2013	48.4	6,207	61.6	13,091
2014	48.4	5,914	60.3	12,157
2015	48.3	5,754	60.6	11,910

Median distance in miles that students traveled for law school by undergraduate institution type

Academic Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Private	110.65	118.8	127.1	125.3	115.8	110.9	117.65	112.1
Public	97.2	99.3	106.5	100.7	97.25	88.4	93.3	91.7

Percentage of students starting college at 2-year and 4-year institutions who remained in-region

Academic Year	2-Year		4-Year	
	%	N	%	N
2008	69.0	5,392	64.9	24,482
2009	69.3	5,759	64.6	25,755
2010	68.3	5,892	63.9	25,250
2011	69.0	5,873	64.9	23,242
2012	70.5	5,799	65.3	21,001
2013	72.0	5,585	66.2	19,424
2014	70.5	5,457	65.4	18,130
2015	70.8	5,187	65.8	17,879

Percentage of students starting college at 2-year and 4-year institutions who remained in-state

Academic Year	2-Year		4-Year	
	%	N	%	N
2008	60.2	4,711	53.6	20,216
2009	61.1	5,077	53.3	21,262
2010	59.5	5,130	52.7	20,806
2011	60.3	5,131	53.7	19,235
2012	61.7	5,070	54.2	17,445
2013	63.5	4,925	55.4	16,260
2014	62.0	4,798	54.7	15,164
2015	62.6	4,588	54.8	14,887

Median distance in miles that students starting college at 2-year and 4-year institutions traveled for law school

Academic Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Four-Year College	94.5	99.8	106.1	101.9	98.7	93.5	97.1	96.8
Two-Year College	99.3	96.15	108.2	99.35	99.0	86.2	92.7	84.1

Percentage of students remaining in-region by LSAC geographic region

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Great Lakes	73	73	72	74	74	74	74	73
South Central	72	73	71	71	72	74	73	71
Far West	69	69	67	67	69	69	67	70
Southeast	72	70	71	71	69	70	69	69
Midsouth	62	62	62	65	66	68	66	67
Midwest	64	64	62	62	64	64	64	65
New England	62	61	60	60	64	64	64	63
Northeast	61	60	60	60	60	62	62	62
Mountain West	46	47	45	50	50	53	51	54
Northwest	54	54	51	55	55	54	57	53

Percentage of students who remained in-state for law school by state

State	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
AL	60	63	58	57	55	58	57	62
AR	69	70	65	73	73	75	73	74
AZ	45	45	45	53	50	48	45	49
CA	69	69	68	68	69	69	67	71
CO	38	35	33	36	38	43	42	38
CT	32	30	28	30	32	29	36	29
DC	37	37	35	33	37	34	36	34
DE	32	35	33	40	36	36	31	30
FL	68	65	66	66	66	64	63	63
GA	49	48	50	51	50	53	53	56
HI	54	55	47	55	52	39	59	46
IA	50	54	50	51	53	54	52	53
ID	34	39	34	51	48	37	44	44
IL	55	57	54	55	59	62	61	59
IN	52	52	52	61	56	57	62	60
KS	54	55	50	47	48	47	48	50
KY	60	62	54	56	63	65	61	66
LA	74	77	78	76	77	79	79	77
MA	61	57	54	56	60	63	62	59
MD	36	36	33	38	41	39	35	37
ME	41	39	35	41	45	46	50	50
MI	59	60	59	62	60	60	56	57
MN	69	65	68	66	64	67	68	62
MO	54	58	55	56	56	54	56	55
MS	65	66	70	67	69	65	68	67
MT	47	43	33	46	51	51	54	51
NC	51	60	61	65	66	66	65	65
ND	51	50	45	43	55	57	55	57
NE	63	65	59	64	67	63	61	62
NH	19	17	14	24	16	25	18	23
NJ	28	28	30	27	24	25	29	29
NM	50	46	49	49	48	51	46	45
NV	40	43	30	30	33	37	32	29
NY	59	60	59	59	61	63	61	61
OH	61	62	62	61	64	63	62	63
OK	72	74	70	73	74	69	70	69
OR	50	54	46	51	47	52	52	45
PA	42	39	40	42	42	45	45	45
PR	96	96	97	93	93	93	94	92
RI	32	32	31	27	31	25	31	41
SC	57	50	49	51	48	49	45	41

Percentage of students who remained in-state for law school by state (continued)

State	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SD	45	44	46	43	39	54	47	54
TN	42	40	44	46	38	43	39	47
TX	63	62	61	60	61	66	64	62
UT	28	32	29	29	32	40	37	43
VA	32	33	33	34	33	36	37	36
VT	22	25	26	19	19	20	21	28
WA	46	46	46	49	48	47	52	48
WI	40	38	41	39	44	44	49	43
WV	57	52	46	49	50	44	42	41
WY	67	50	52	53	62	53	64	69