

LSAT TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES

- **The Performance of Repeat Test Takers on the Law School Admission Test: 2006–2007 Through 2012–2013 Testing Years**

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- **Law School Admission Council
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Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an update of summary information about the number, percentages, and performance of repeat test takers on the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). The number and percentages of repeat test takers as well as their LSAT performance (mean LSAT scores and mean score gains) are summarized for the 2006–2007 through 2012–2013 testing years and compiled into a single report, enabling trends to be tracked and monitored.

Summary information is reported first across testing years to show general trends, and then by individual test administrations (June, September/October, December, and February) to show finer distinctions and within-year trends. Finally, the percentages and performance of repeat test takers are summarized by gender and race/ethnicity. The primary results covered in this report are summarized below.

The average percentages of first-, second-, and third-time test takers over these 7 testing years were about 71%, 25%, and 4%, respectively. Within testing years, the percentages of first-time and repeat test takers have followed a cyclic pattern. On average, the percentage of first-time test takers was about 83% in June, 76% in September/October, and 61% in both December and February.

In 5 of the 7 testing years, there were more male than female first-time test takers. There were more female than male second- and third-time test takers in each of the testing years in this study.

Caucasian test takers made up the largest percentage of first-, second-, and third-time test takers, followed by African American, Asian, Hispanic/Latino, Puerto Rican, and Native American test takers. However, the percentage of Caucasian and Puerto Rican test takers decreased as the number of tests taken increased. The percentages of most of the other racial/ethnic subgroups increased as the number of tests taken increased.

Across testing years, mean LSAT scores were highest for second-time test takers (151.7), followed closely by first-time (151.0) and third-time (149.4) test takers. In the 2006–2007 testing year, first-time test takers had the highest mean LSAT score. Second-time test takers had the highest mean LSAT score across the last 6 testing years. Third-time test takers consistently had the lowest mean LSAT score (of first-, second-, and third-time test takers). The same trend has also held in most cases across the male and female gender subgroups.

Test takers who repeated the LSAT gained an average of 2.8 points the second time they took the test and 2.2 points the third time they took the test (compared to the second time). Mean score gains for male test takers were 0.3 points higher on average than mean score gains for female test takers (2.9 points vs. 2.6 points). Of the largest racial/ethnic subgroups, the mean score gains in descending order were as follows: Caucasian, 2.9 points; Asian, 2.8; Puerto Rican, 2.6 points; Hispanic/Latino, 2.5 points; and African American, 2.0 points.

In evaluating the results reported here, especially regarding gender and racial/ethnic results, the reader should bear in mind that the test takers were self-selected. That is, these test takers chose to take the LSAT themselves, possibly more than once; they were not randomly chosen to be assessed (or reassessed). Also, test takers voluntarily self-reported their gender and race/ethnicity. That is, individuals chose whether to

respond to these classification questions and decided how they would respond (especially with regard to race/ethnicity). As a result, differences in LSAT performance across gender or racial/ethnic subgroups cannot be attributed to these subgroups in general, but merely to those who chose to take the LSAT and identify themselves as belonging to those subgroups.

Also note that summary statistics across gender or race/ethnicity describe subgroup differences, not individual differences. Thus, for example, a repeat test taker from one racial/ethnic subgroup may outperform 90% of the repeat test takers from another racial/ethnic subgroup, even though the subgroup mean differences might suggest otherwise.

Introduction

During every administration of the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), Law School Admission Council (LSAC) staff examine the number, percentages, and performance of repeat test takers, and trends are tracked and monitored. The purpose of this report is to provide summary information about repeat test takers on the LSAT for the 2006–2007 through 2012–2013 testing years. The number, percentages, and performance of repeat test takers are broken down by testing year, test administration, gender, and race/ethnicity. This study is a replication of earlier studies by Thornton, Marcus, Amodeo, and Reese (2008) and Marcus, Sweeney, and Reese (2011). While this report documents the performance of repeat test takers, including results by gender and race/ethnicity, the report is purely descriptive in nature. Explanation of the underlying causes of any differences is beyond the scope of this report.

While considering the results contained in this study, at least two caveats should be kept in mind. First, the test takers who contributed to the various gender and racial/ethnic statistics were self-selected. That is, these test takers chose to take the LSAT themselves, either once or repeatedly; they were not randomly chosen to be assessed one or more times. In addition, test takers voluntarily self-reported their gender and race/ethnicity. That is, individuals chose whether or not to respond to these classification questions and decided how they would respond (especially with regard to race/ethnicity). As a result, differences in LSAT performance across gender or racial/ethnic subgroups cannot be attributed to these subgroups in general, but merely to test takers from these subgroups who chose to take the LSAT and identified themselves as belonging to these subgroups.

Second, summary statistics across gender or race/ethnicity describe subgroup differences, not individual differences. So, for example, a repeat test taker from one racial/ethnic subgroup may outperform 90% of the repeat test takers from another racial/ethnic subgroup, even though the subgroup mean differences might suggest otherwise.

Background on the LSAT

The LSAT was first introduced in 1948 to provide law schools with a standardized method of evaluating law school applicants. Throughout its history, the LSAT has evolved in various ways to provide 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 three occasions. The original LSAT scale of 200–800 was used from 1948 until 1982. Partly because of a concern that this scale gave the impression of too much precision, a scale of 10–50 was established in June 1982. This scale was later reduced to 10–48. Major changes incorporated into the current version of the test, introduced in June 1991, resulted in another score-scale change, establishing the 120–180 scale (LSAC & LSAS, 1991; Reese & Cotter, 1994).

The current version of the LSAT includes five 35-minute sections. One of these sections is used to pretest new questions or preequate new test forms and does not contribute to the test taker's score. Designed to measure analytical (or deductive) and verbal (or informal logic) reasoning skills and reading comprehension, the specific item-type makeup of the current test is as follows:

Item Type	No. of Items Per Section	No. of Sections
Reading Comprehension	26–28	1
Logical Reasoning	24–26	2
Analytical Reasoning	22–24	1

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

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

The sum of the total number of questions answered correctly across the four scored sections (i.e., the raw score) is converted to a score on the 120–180 scale (i.e., the scaled score). Because of slight differences in item difficulty across forms (and because the number of items on a form usually 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* (Lord, 1980). As a result of equating, a particular scaled score reflects the same level of ability, regardless of the form on which it was earned.

Method

Test Takers

First-time and repeat test takers from the 2006–2007 through 2012–2013 testing years are included in this report. Excluded are test takers whose current score was earned under nonstandard testing conditions, who have had any scores canceled, or whose current score was obtained more than 5 calendar years after the first score. Thus, for the purposes of this study, a *repeat test taker* is defined as a test taker with multiple test scores, none of which were cancelled or earned under nonstandard testing conditions, and all of which were earned within a 5-year period of time. A *first-time test taker* is defined as a test taker who has not been absent from a registered test and who has earned only one reportable score (i.e., a score that has not been cancelled or earned under nonstandard testing conditions).

Some reports produced by LSAC have applied additional exclusions (e.g., test takers who answered less than five questions in a section) that are not used in these analyses. For this reason, results in the current report may not exactly match the results of similar analyses presented in previous LSAC reports.

LSAT Performance Data

In this report, performance on the LSAT for first-time and repeat test takers is supplied in terms of mean LSAT scores as well as score gains (i.e., the difference between two consecutive LSAT scores for repeat test takers). The distributions of LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers are also provided for the most recent testing year.

Number and Percentages of Test Takers and LSAT Performance Breakdown

The number and percentages of first-time and repeat test takers are provided by administration (June, September/October, December, and February) and by gender and race/ethnicity (as self-reported by the test takers). Mean LSAT scores for first-time and repeat test takers are also broken down by administration, gender, and race/ethnicity. Additionally, score gains of repeat test takers are reported by administration, gender, and race/ethnicity. The distribution of score gains for second- and third-time test takers is provided by administration for the most recent testing year.

Results

Trends Across Testing Years

The first set of results summarizes trends across testing years. The number, percentages, and mean LSAT scores of first-time and repeat test takers across testing years, as well as the score gains for repeat test takers, are provided. The distribution of mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers and the distribution of

score gains for second- and third-time test takers are provided for the most recent testing year to offer a more detailed look at the results.

Number of Test Takers

Figure 1 shows the number of tests administered (counting repeat test takers each time they took the test within each testing year) and the number of test takers (counting repeat test takers within a testing year only once) for the 2006–2007 through 2012–2013 testing years. (The actual numbers are provided in Table A-1 of the Appendix.) The number of tests administered is always larger than the number of test takers because of repeat test takers. The volumes for tests administered and test takers peaked in 2009–2010 and were their lowest in 2012–2013 across the years of this study. The most significant increase occurred from the 2008–2009 to the 2009–2010 testing year (with a 13.3% increase in tests administered and an 11.6% increase in test takers) while the most significant decrease occurred from the 2010–2011 to the 2011–2012 testing year (with a 16.2% decrease in tests administered and a 14.9% decrease in test takers). Volumes predominantly increased during the first 3 years of the study, and a steady decrease occurred from the 2009–2010 testing year to the 2012–2013 testing year.

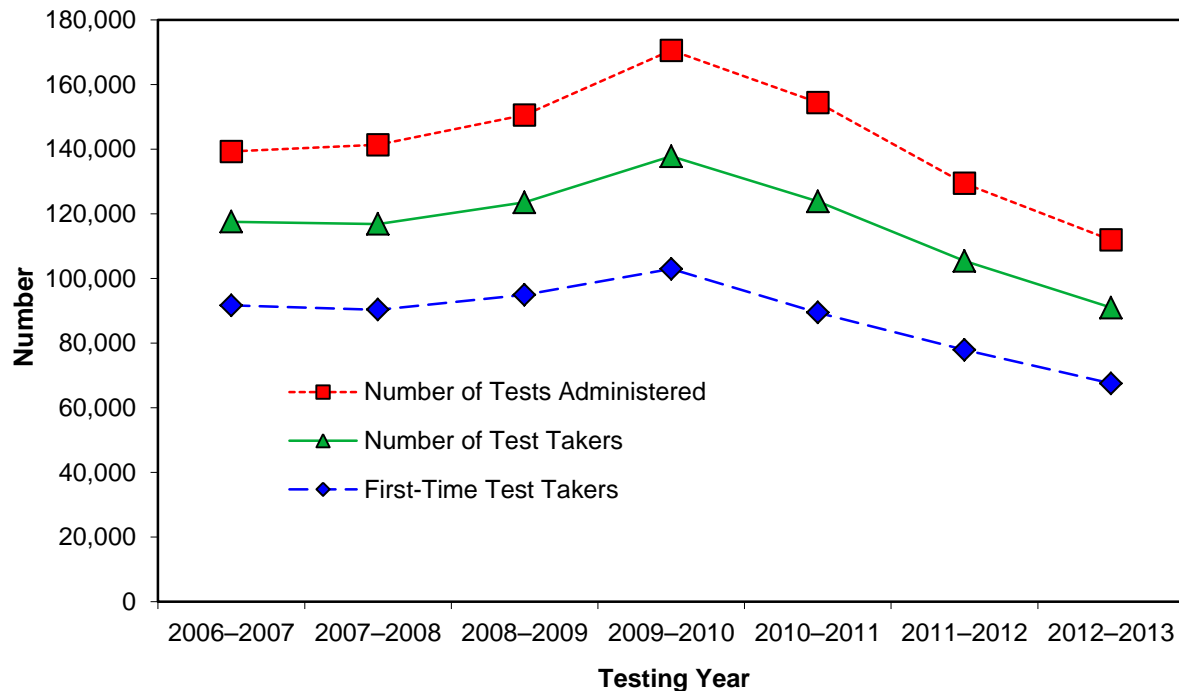


FIGURE 1. Number of tests administered, total number of test takers, and number of first-time test takers across testing years

Percentages of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers

Figure 2 shows the percentages of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers from 2006–2007 through 2012–2013. As shown in Figure 2, the percentage of first-time test takers decreased over the first 4 years in this study and then leveled off over the remaining 3 years. (The percentages and numbers are provided in Tables A-2a and A-2b, respectively.) Conversely, the percentages of second- and third-time test takers steadily increased across the first 4 study years and then leveled off over the remaining 3 years. The percentage of second-time test takers was about 24.5% averaged over 7 years—ranging from 21% in the 2006–2007 testing year to almost 26% in the 2010–2011 and 2012–2013 testing years—while the percentage of third-time test takers increased from 3% in 2006–2007 to 5% in 2010–2011 and thereafter. Even the percentage of test takers taking the LSAT for the fourth time increased, from 0.5% to 0.7% over the 7 years in this study.

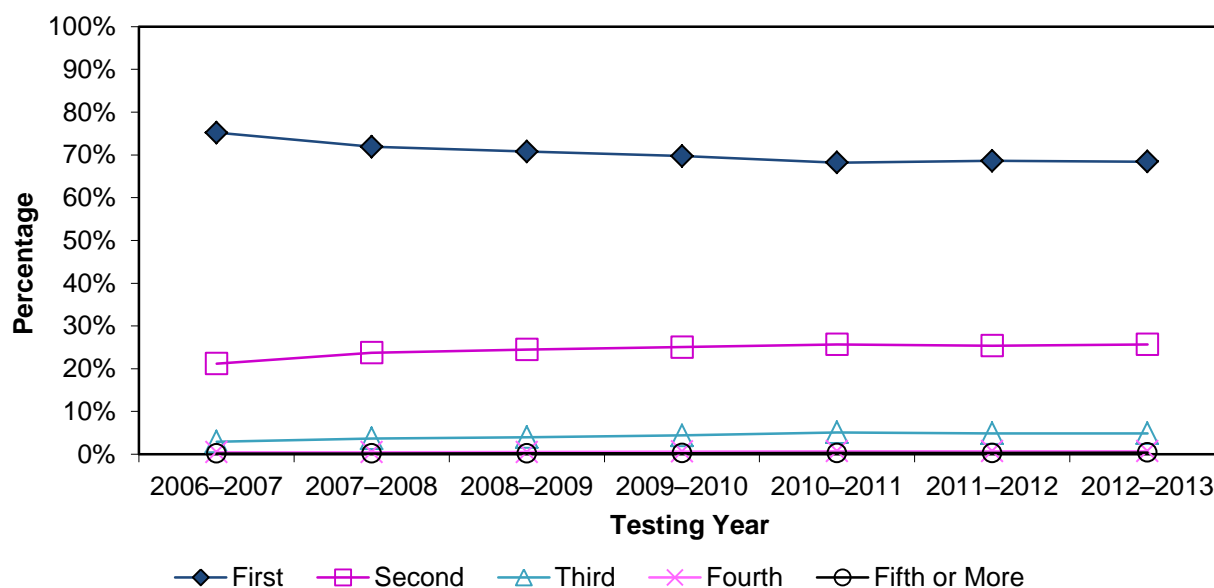


FIGURE 2. Percentages of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers across testing years

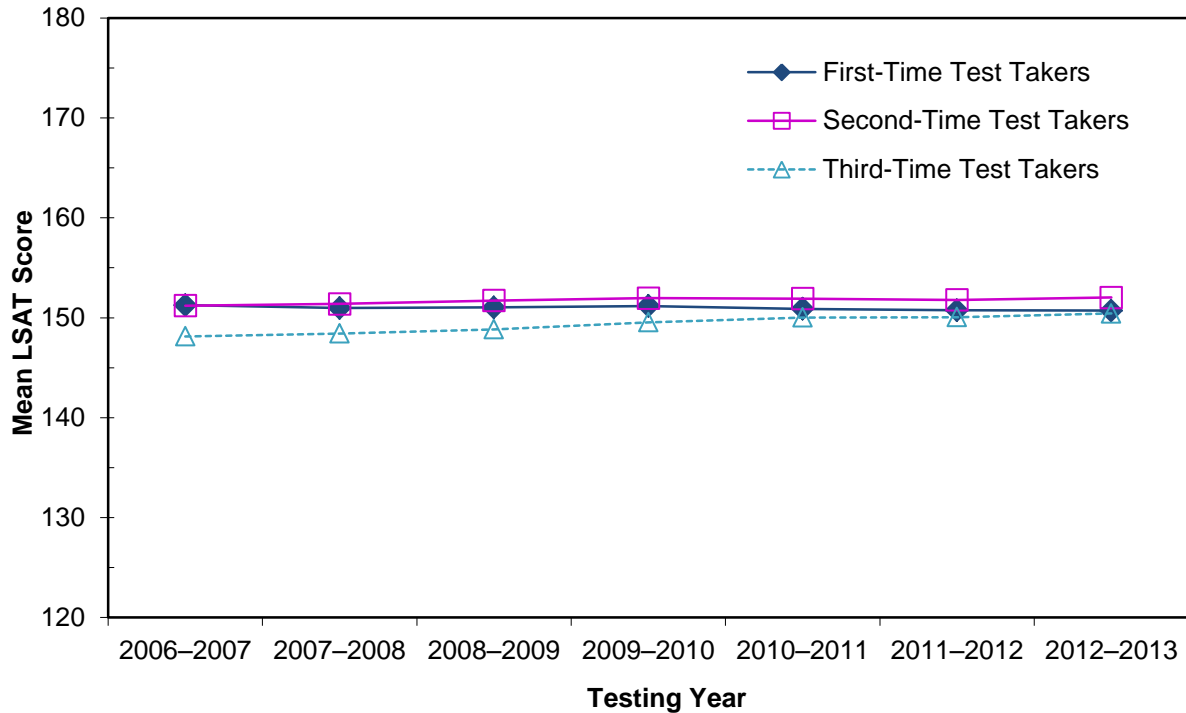


FIGURE 3. Mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers across testing years

LSAT Scores of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers

Figure 3 shows the mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers for the 2006–2007 through 2012–2013 testing years. Means for second- and third-time test takers are for their second or third score only, respectively (i.e., repeat test takers’ scores are not combined; only their most recent score is included). The means are provided in Table A-3. Figure 3 reveals that while the mean LSAT scores of first-time test takers have remained fairly consistent, the mean LSAT scores of second-time test takers have been increasing. First-time test takers had a higher mean LSAT score than second-time test takers only for the 2006–2007 testing year, while the gap between first-time and second-time means steadily increased during the following 6 years of this study. Whereas the gap in means in 2006–2007 was .05 in the first-time test takers’ favor, the gap in 2012–2013 was 1.31 in the second-time test takers’ favor. Mean LSAT scores of third-time test takers have been lower than those for first- and second-time test takers for all testing years covered here, but the mean scores of these test takers have increased by 2 points over the testing years covered here. Since 2006–2007, the gap has narrowed between third-time test-taker means and both second-time and first-time test-taker means.

Figure 4 shows the smoothed distribution of LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers for the most recent testing year (2012–2013). The distributions of scores for first- and second-time test takers are similar, except that the distribution for the second-time test takers is slightly shifted to the right of the distribution of the first-time test takers. This is similar to the results presented in Marcus et al. (2011) for the

2009–2010 testing year. First-time test takers in 2012–2013 had a mean LSAT score of 150.71 with a standard deviation of 9.78. Second-time test takers in the same testing year had a mean LSAT score of 152.02 with a standard deviation of 9.58. Third-time test takers had a mean LSAT score of 150.43 with a standard deviation of 9.89.

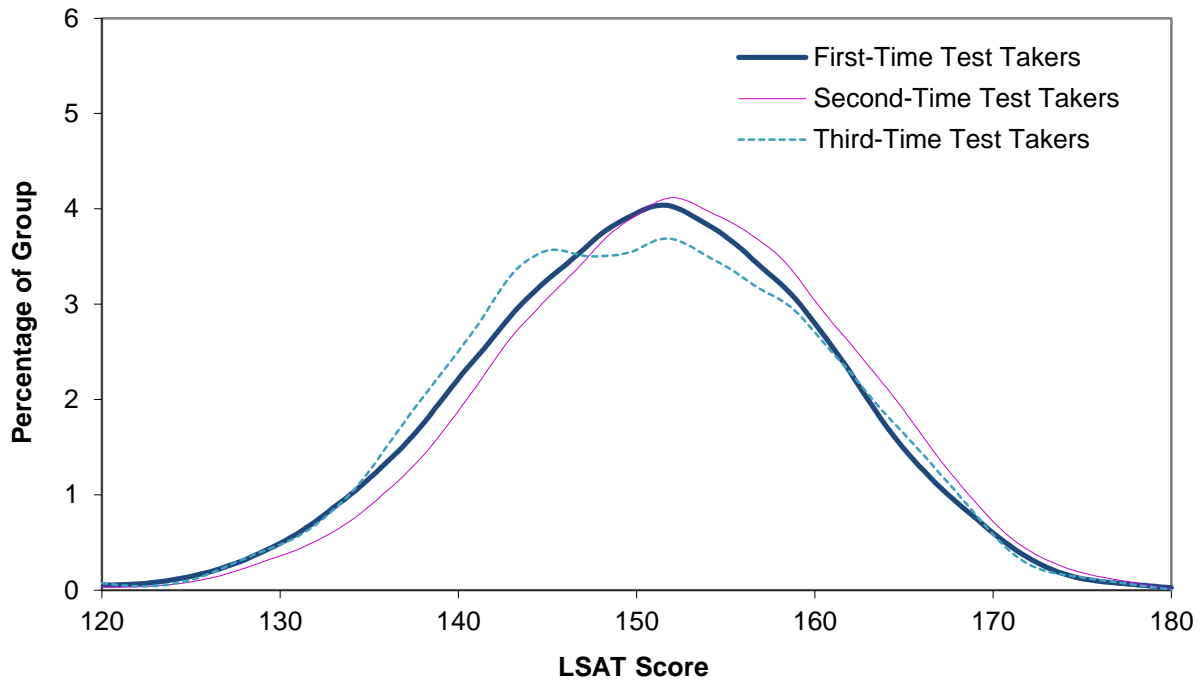


FIGURE 4. *Distribution of LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers for the most recent testing year (2012–2013). Note: A spline interpolation method was used to smooth the plot lines.*

Score Gains of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers

Figure 5 shows the mean score gains for second- and third-time test takers across testing years. Second-time test takers scored an average of 2.8 points higher than they did the first time, and third-time test takers scored an average of 2.2 points higher than they did the second time. The specific score gains for each testing year are provided in Table A-4 (see also Table A-2b for the number of test takers across testing year). During this study, the mean score gains have remained quite consistent for both subgroups, with a second-time test-taker score gain range of 2.60–2.98 and a third-time test-taker score gain range of 2.08–2.45.

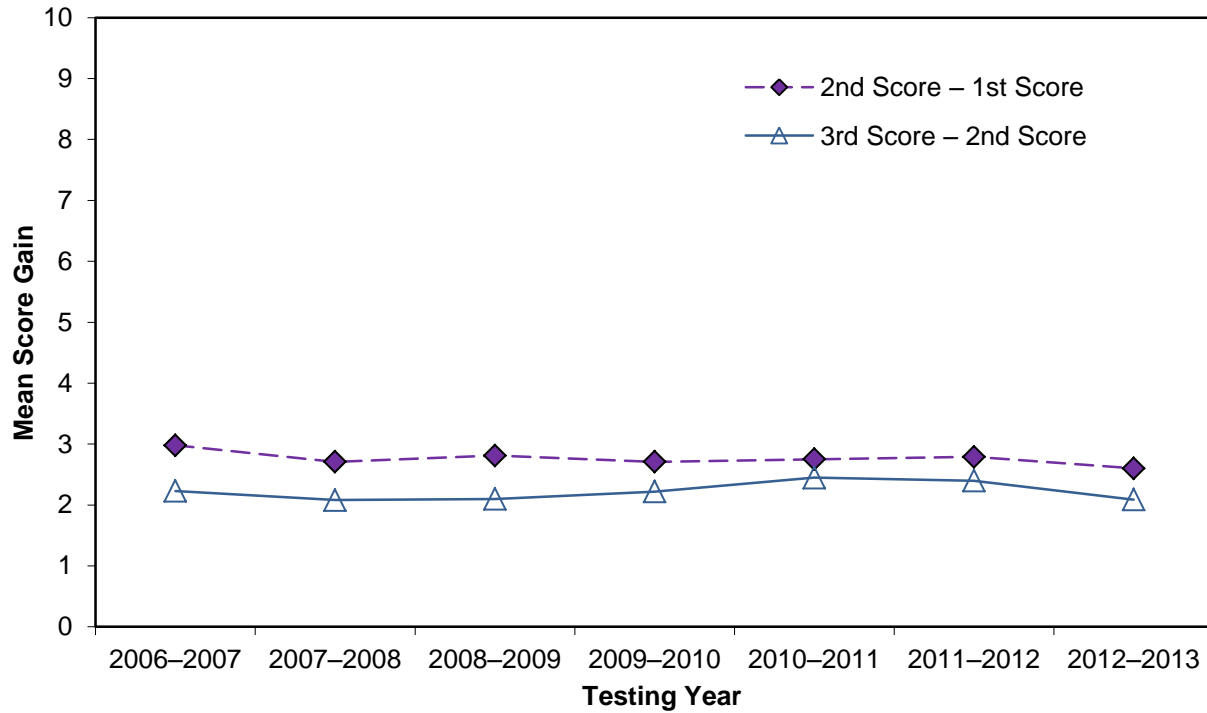


FIGURE 5. Mean score gains for second-time test takers (2nd score – 1st score) and third-time test takers (3rd score – 2nd score) across testing years

Figures 6 and 7 show the score-gain distributions for second- and third-time test takers, respectively, for the past 7 testing years. These figures reveal that the score-gain distributions have been quite similar across testing years, which is consistent with the stable mean score gains presented in Figure 5. The score-gain variability over testing years for second- and third-time test takers has been very stable as well.

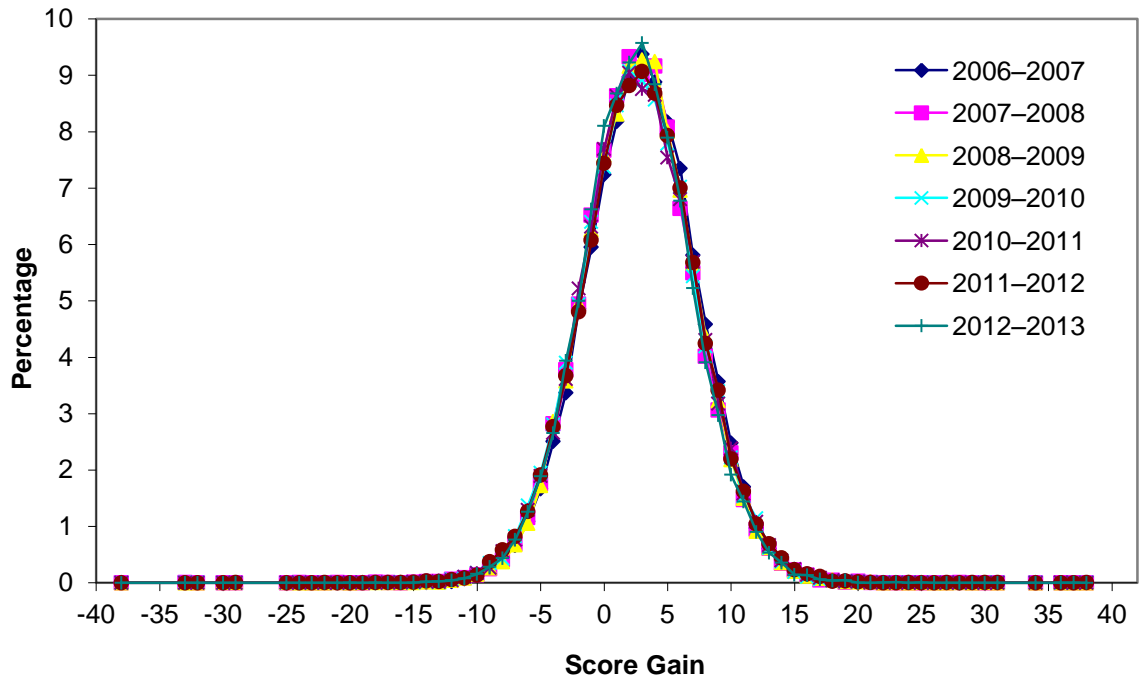


FIGURE 6. *Distribution of LSAT score gains for second-time test takers across testing years*

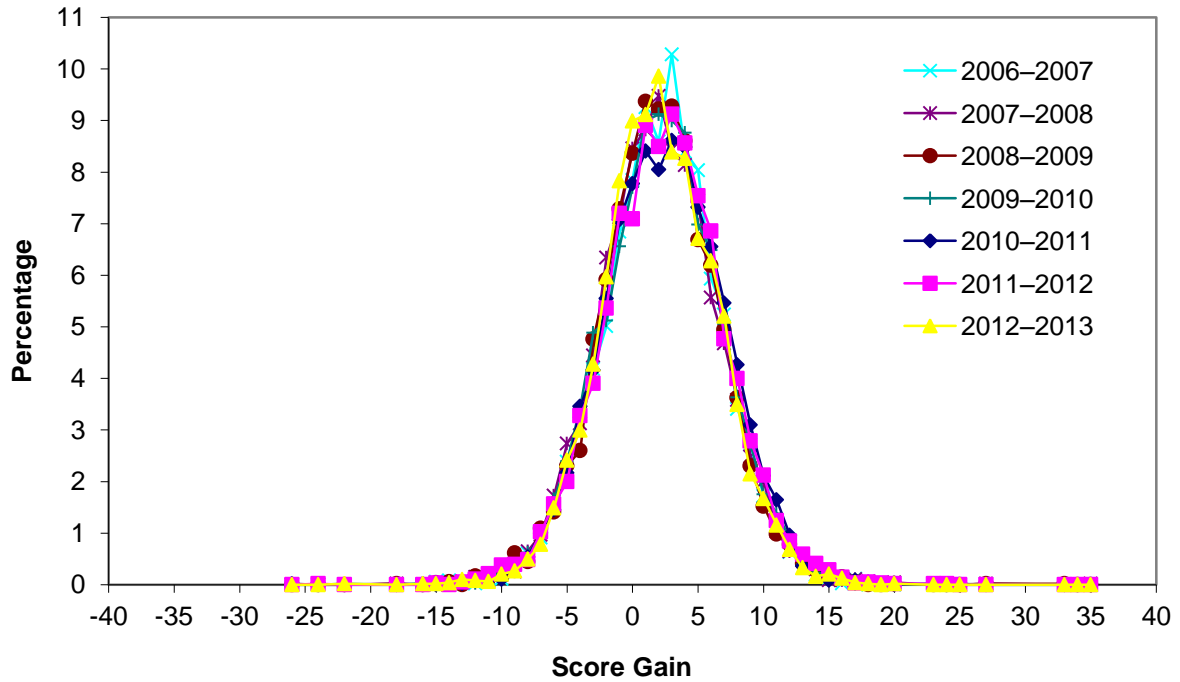


FIGURE 7. *Distribution of LSAT score gains for third-time test takers across testing years*

Trends Within Testing Years

The next set of results separates each testing year into the individual administrations (June, September/October, December, and February). The number, percentages, and LSAT scores of first-time and repeat test takers across testing years, as well as the score gains for repeat test takers, are provided. The results are more variable by administration than by testing year because the results summarize fewer test takers.

Percentages of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Administration

Figure 8 shows the percentages of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers by administration since June 2006.

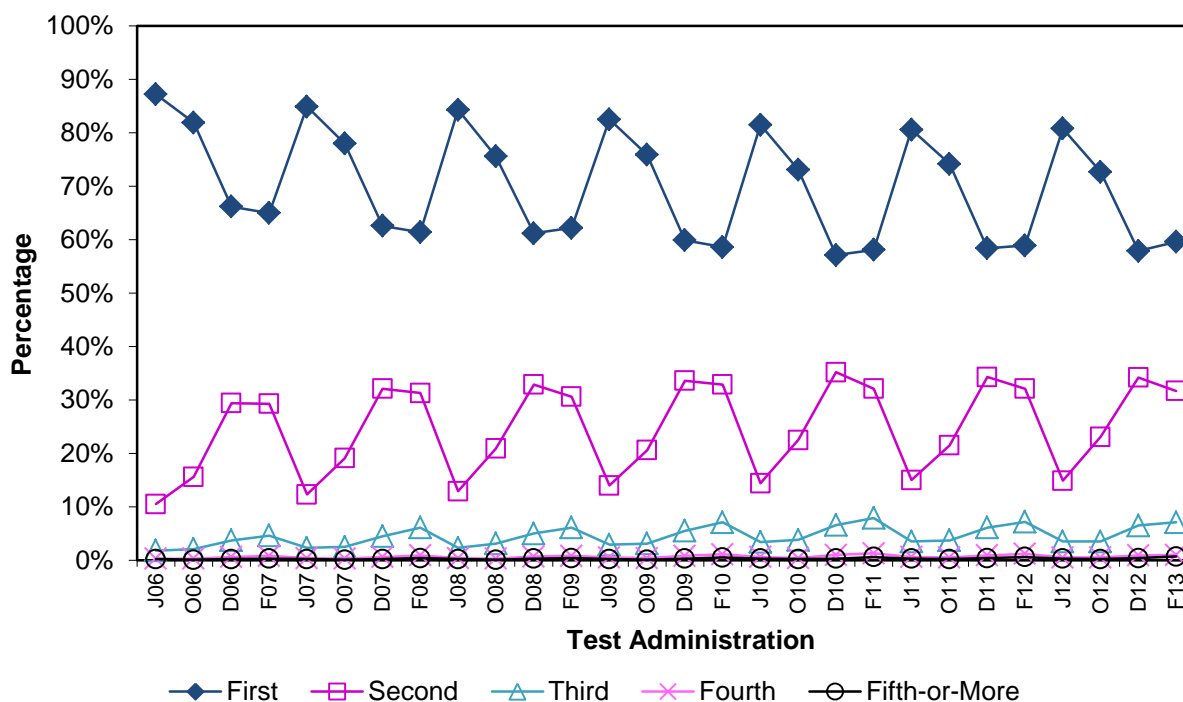


FIGURE 8. Percentages of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers by administration since June 2006 (J06 = June 2006, O06 = October 2006, etc.)

As shown in Figure 8, the percentage of repeat test takers followed a cyclic pattern. The June administration had the lowest percentage of repeat test takers each testing year; the percentage of repeat test takers increased through December, and either decreased slightly or remained constant in February. Without exception during this study period, the December administration has seen the greatest percentage of second-time test takers while the February administration has seen the greatest percentage of third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers. On average, of first-time test takers, 83.1% tested in June, 76.1% tested in September/October, 60.8% tested in December,

and 60.7% tested in February. The actual percentages and number of first-time and repeat test takers for each administration are provided in Tables A-5a and Table A-5b, respectively. Although the average first-time test takers' percentages for each administration are lower than those found in the previous report (Marcus et al., 2011), the patterns are the same.

LSAT Scores of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Administration

Figure 9 shows the mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by administration since June 2006. The means are provided in Table A-6 (see Table A-5b for the number of test takers who contributed to each mean).

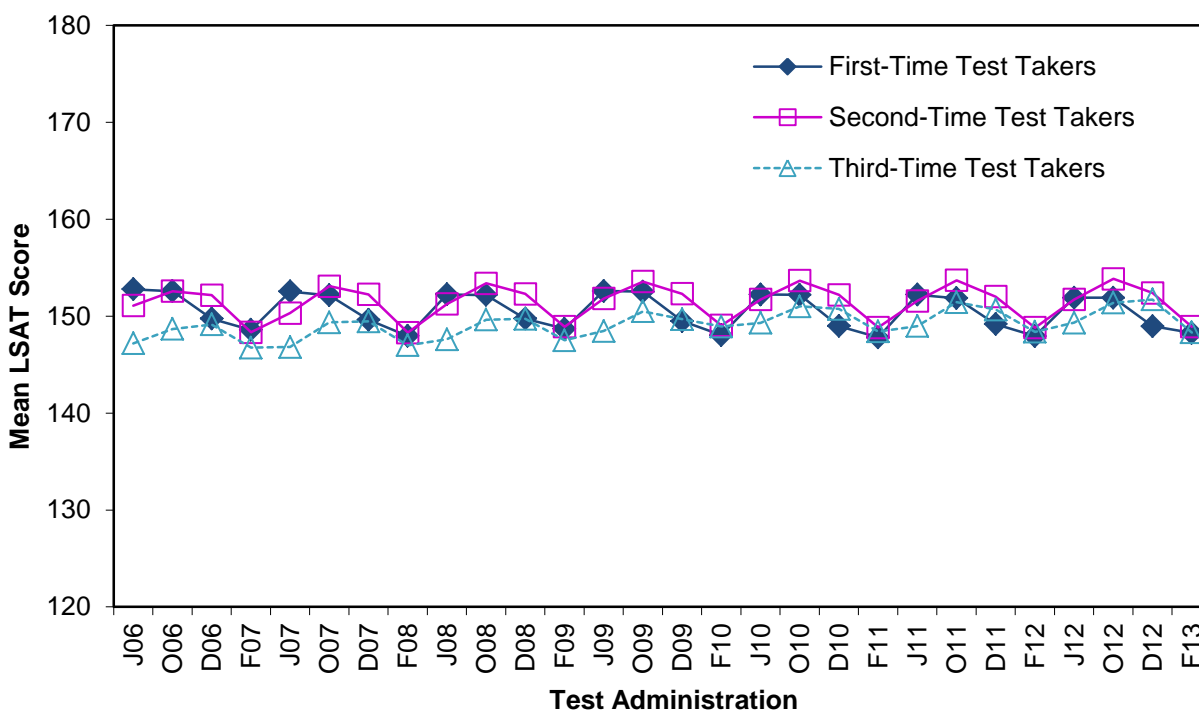


FIGURE 9. Mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by test administration since June 2006 (J06 = June 2006, O06 = October 2006, etc.)

As shown in Figure 9, the score means follow a cyclic pattern. For first-time test takers, the means across testing years in descending order are 152.36 (June), 152.22 (September/October), 149.42 (December), and 148.20 (February). The pattern of score means is different for second- and third-time test takers than for first-time test takers. For second-time test takers, the means across testing years in descending order are 153.43 (September/October), 152.23 (December), 151.41 (June), and 148.74 (February). For third-time test takers, the score means across testing years in descending order are 150.42 (September/October), 150.20 (December), 148.47 (June), and 147.97 (February). Identical patterns were found in the previous report on this topic (Marcus et al., 2011). In 68% or 19 of the 28 test administrations studied in the current report, second-time test takers had a mean score equal to or greater than the mean

score of first-time test takers. Notably, third-time test-takers had a slightly higher mean than the first-time takers in 29% or eight administrations. The eight administrations were the last four December administrations and last four February administrations covered in this report. The percentage of test administrations in which second- or third-time test takers have a higher mean than first-time test takers is larger in this report than in the previous report (Marcus et al., 2011). For a closer inspection of this pattern, see Tables A-5a and A-6.

Score Gains of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Administration

Figure 10 shows the mean score gains for second- and third-time test takers by administration since June 2006. The mean score gains are grouped by time of year (e.g., the June score gains are grouped together).

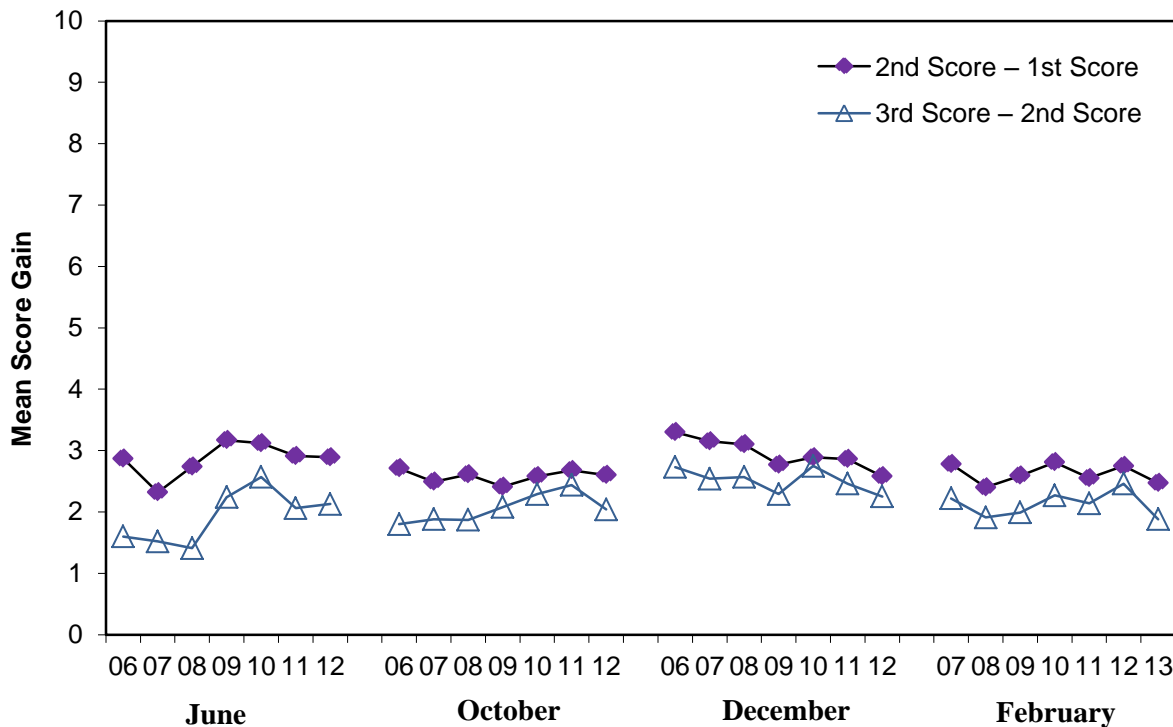


FIGURE 10. Mean score gains for second- and third-time test takers by administration since June 2006 (grouped by time of year)

As shown in Figure 10, second-time test takers had the highest average score gains in December (3.0 points), followed by June (2.9 points), and February and September/October (2.6 points for each). The pattern is identical, and the score gains are almost identical, to what was reported previously (Marcus et al., 2011).

Third-time test takers also had the highest average score gains in December (2.5 points), followed by February (2.1 points), September/October (2.1 points), and June (2.0 points). The pattern has remained the same since the previous report for third-time

test takers (Marcus et al., 2011), although the score gains for each administration have increased slightly. The specific score gains for each administration are provided in Table A-7, along with the number of test takers who contributed to each mean score gain (see Table A-5b).

Figure 11 shows the smoothed score-gain distributions for second-time test takers for the four administrations in the 2012–2013 testing year. (Negative score gains result when test takers’ scores decrease when they repeat the test.)

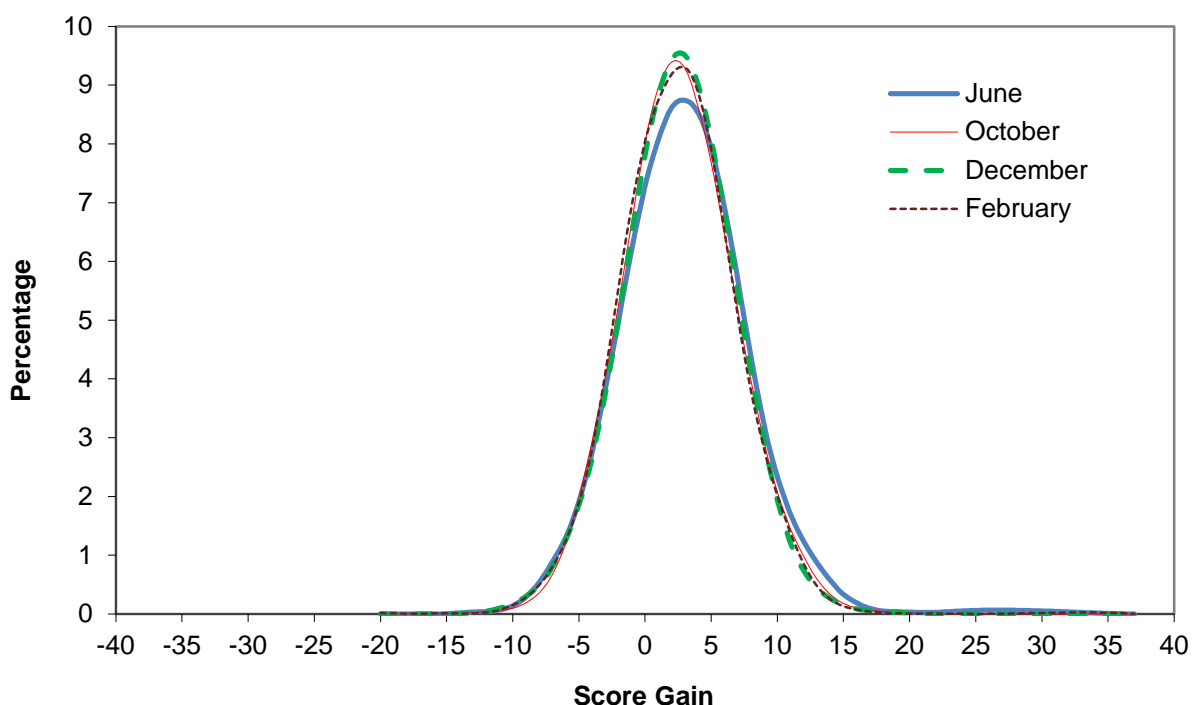


FIGURE 11. *Distribution of LSAT score gains for second-time test takers for the four administrations in the most recent testing year (2012–2013). Note: A spline interpolation method was used to smooth the plot lines.*

As shown in Figure 11, the score-gain distributions overlap yet differ slightly across administrations. The variability is fairly constant across the four administrations depicted. The score gain mean for second-time test takers in June 2012 was 2.89 with a standard deviation of 4.66. The score gain means were 2.60 with a standard deviation of 4.34 in October 2012, 2.58 with a standard deviation of 4.31 in December 2012, and 2.47 with a standard deviation of 4.33 in February 2013.

Figure 12 shows the smoothed score-gain distributions for third-time test takers for the four administrations in the 2012–2013 testing year. The distributions are slightly different across the administrations, with mean score gains of 2.13 in June, 2.04 in October, 2.25 in December, and 1.88 in February. Score gains for third-time test takers in June 2012 had a standard deviation of 4.37. The standard deviation was 4.34 in September/October 2012, 4.33 in December 2012, and 4.30 in February 2013.

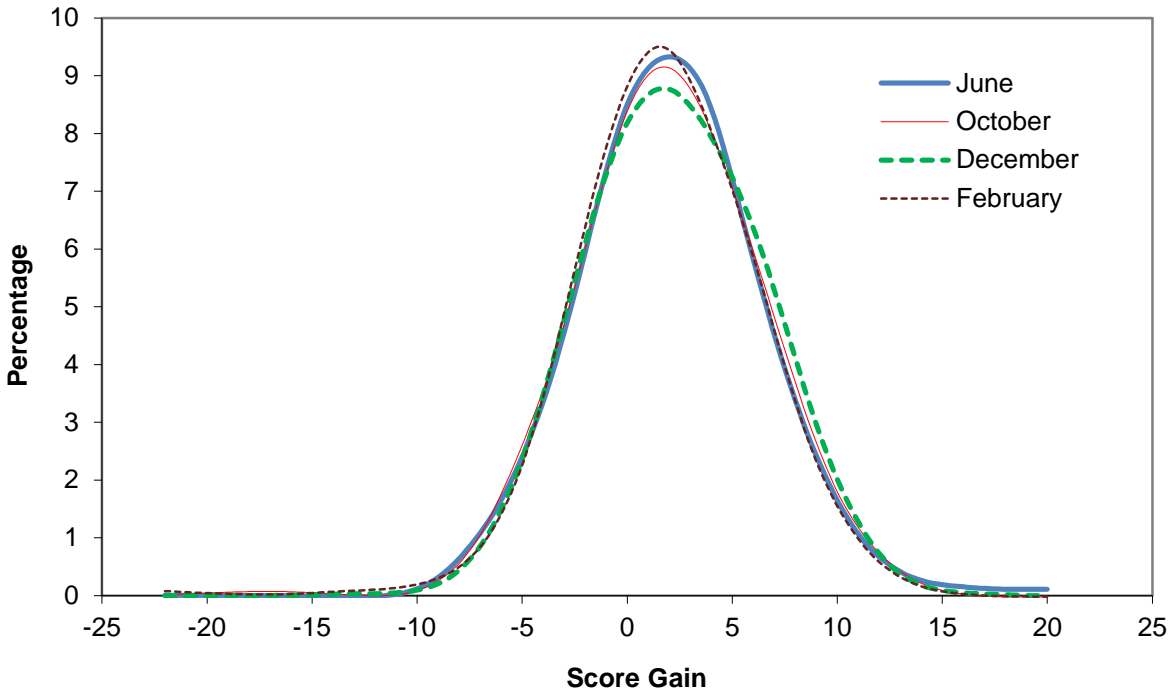


FIGURE 12. *Distribution of LSAT score gains for third-time test takers for the four administrations in the most recent testing year (2012–2013). Note: A spline interpolation method was used to smooth the plot lines.*

Gender Comparisons

The next set of results compares percentages of first-time and repeat test takers, mean LSAT scores, and mean score gains for male and female test takers. Although not shown in the figures of mean LSAT scores or score gains, test takers who did not indicate their gender are included in Tables A-8 through A-10.

Percentages of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Gender

Figure 13 shows the percentages of first-time (a), second-time (b), and third-time (c) test takers by gender subgroups (Male, Female, and Gender No Response) from 2006–2007 through 2012–2013.

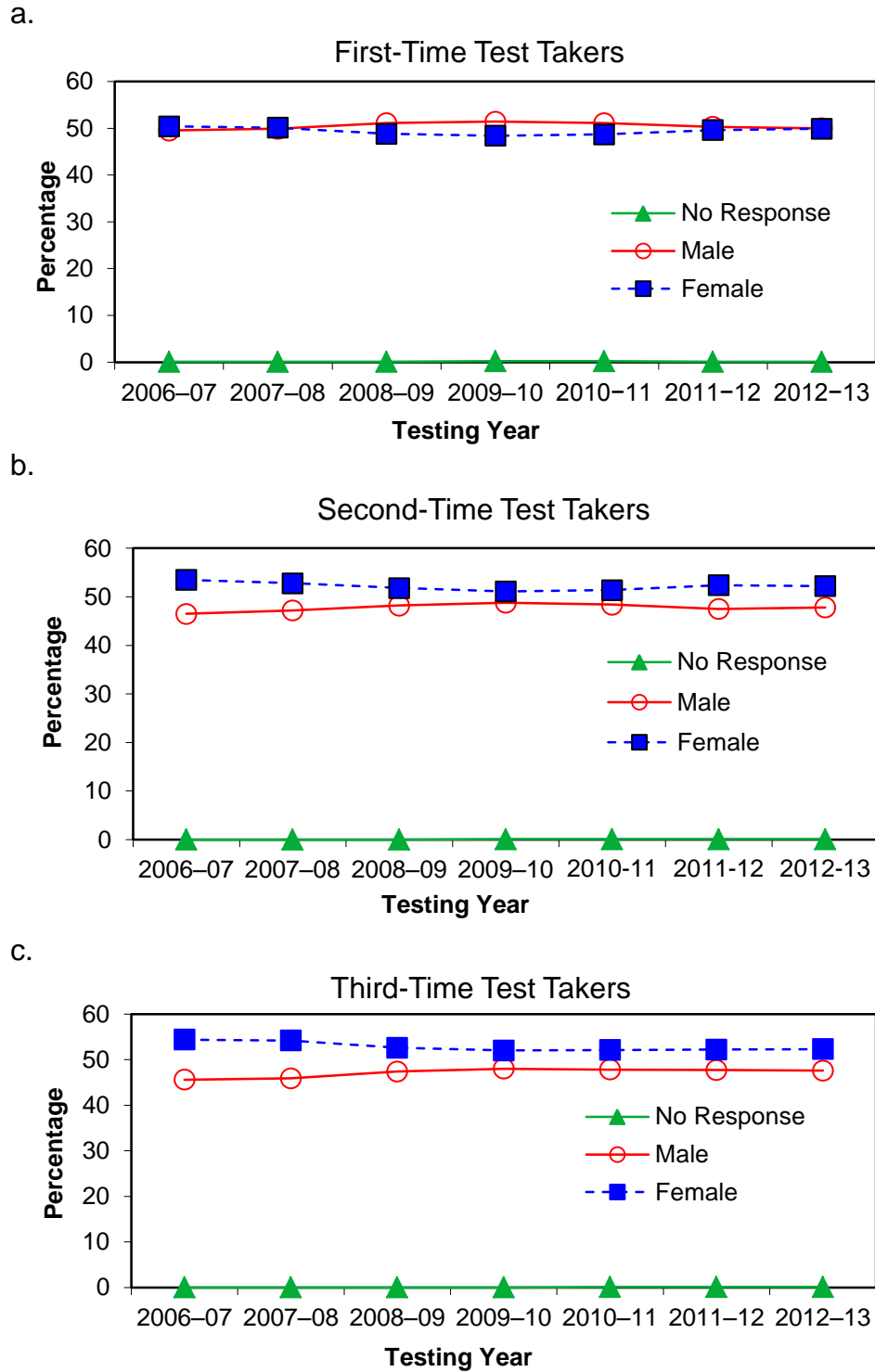


FIGURE 13. Percentages of first-time (a), second-time (b), and third-time (c) test takers by gender and testing year

In 2 of the 7 testing years (2006–2007 and 2007–2008), there were more female than male first-time test takers. The largest overall percentage difference of 3.0 occurred in 2009–2010. In all testing years, there were more female than male second- and third-time test takers (see Figures 13a and 13b, respectively). The actual percentages are provided in Table A-8, along with the number of test takers in each subgroup. The percentage of those not indicating their gender was 0.2% or lower for first-time test takers and 0.1% or lower for second- and third-time test takers for each year of this study.

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

Figure 14 shows the mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by gender and testing year.

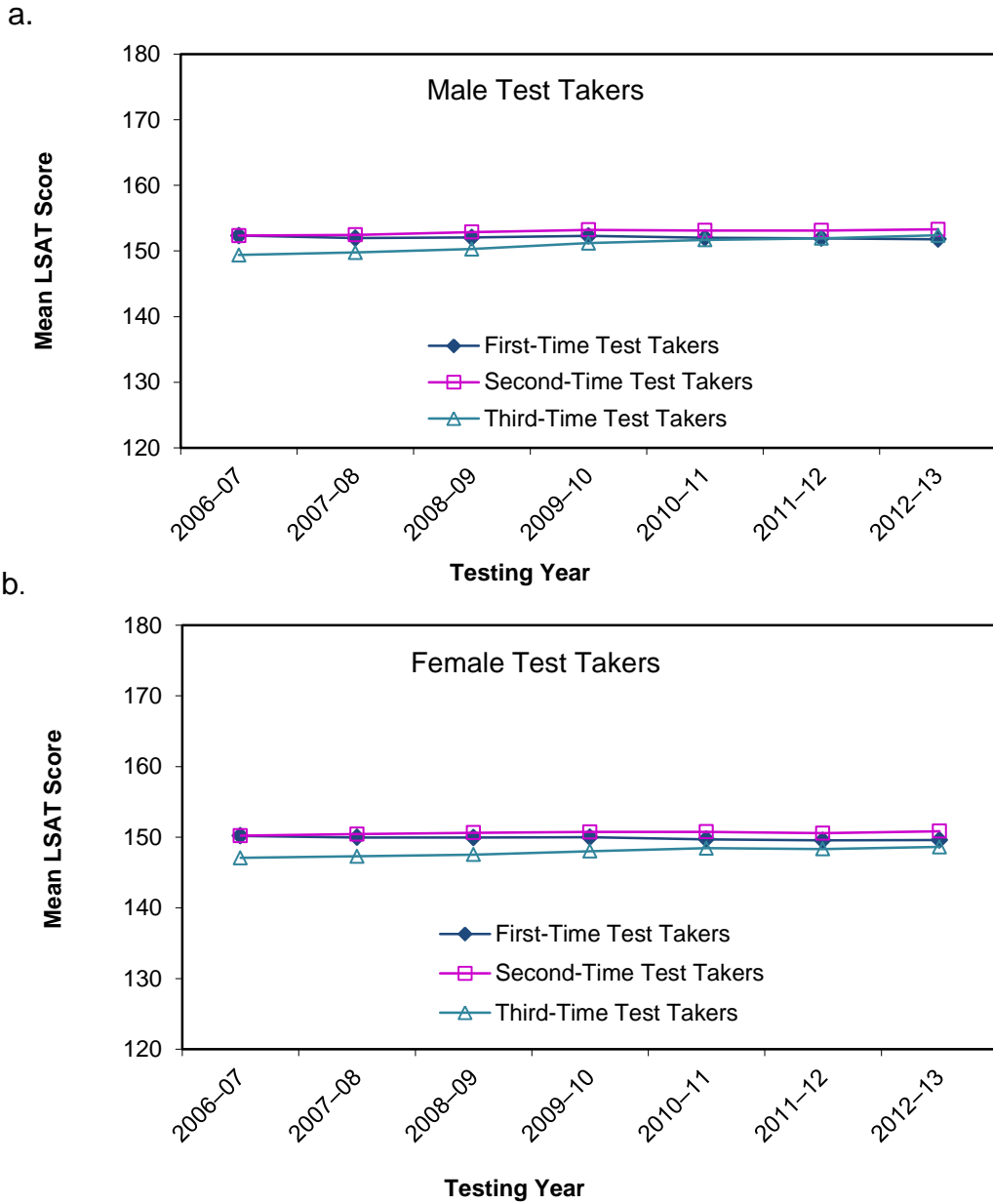


FIGURE 14. Mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time male (a) and female (b) test takers by testing year

As shown in Figure 14, the means for first-time test takers have been very stable across testing years. For all testing years covered by this report, the mean score of second-time test takers has equaled or exceeded that of first-time test takers within gender subgroups. Across the 7 testing years, the difference in the means increased incrementally, from 0.00 in 2006–2007 (i.e., first-time test takers’ mean LSAT scores were equal to second-time test takers’ mean LSAT scores) to –1.49 in 2012–2013 (i.e., second-time test takers’ mean LSAT scores were higher than first-time test takers’ mean LSAT scores) for the male subgroup; and from –0.02 to –1.26 for the female

subgroup. Between 2006–2007 and 2009–2010, the total number of second-time test takers increased by 43%, from 25,819 to 36,989, before decreasing to 25,306 in 2012–2013. The actual means (and the number of test takers who contributed to each mean) are provided in Tables A-8 and A-9.

Score Gains of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Gender

Figure 15 shows the mean score gains for second-time male and female test takers for the past 7 testing years.

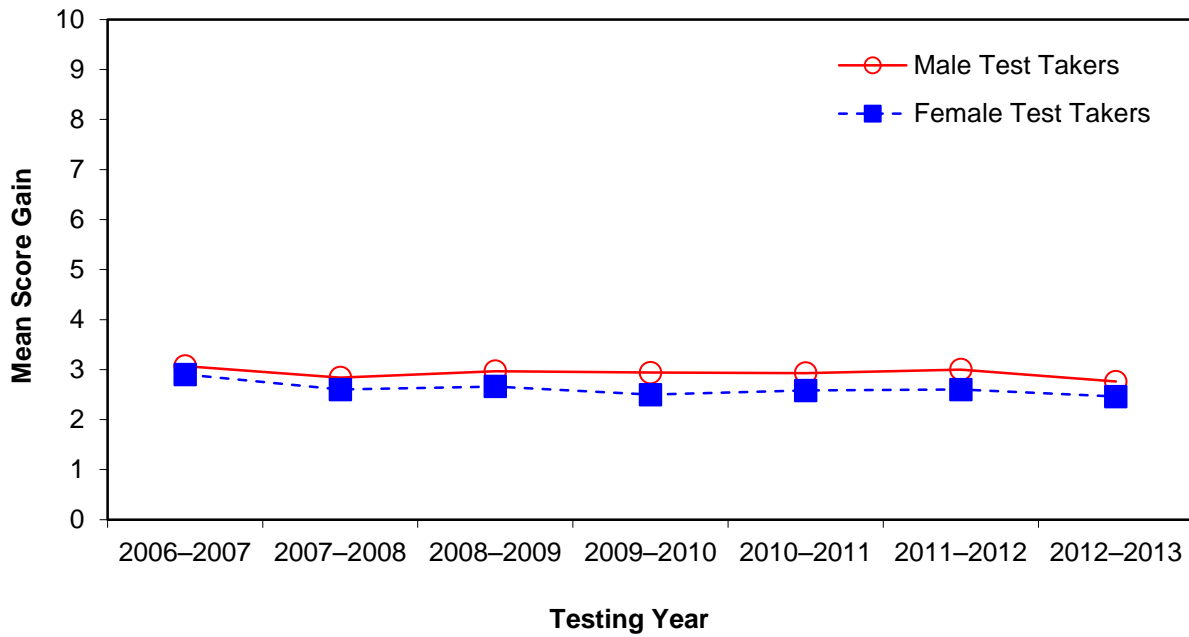


FIGURE 15. Mean score gains for second-time test takers by gender and testing year

Second-time male test takers had slightly higher score gains (2.9 points on average) than second-time female test takers (2.6 points on average). This trend held true across all testing years included in this study. The actual score gains are provided in Table A-10, along with the number of test takers by gender who contributed to each mean.

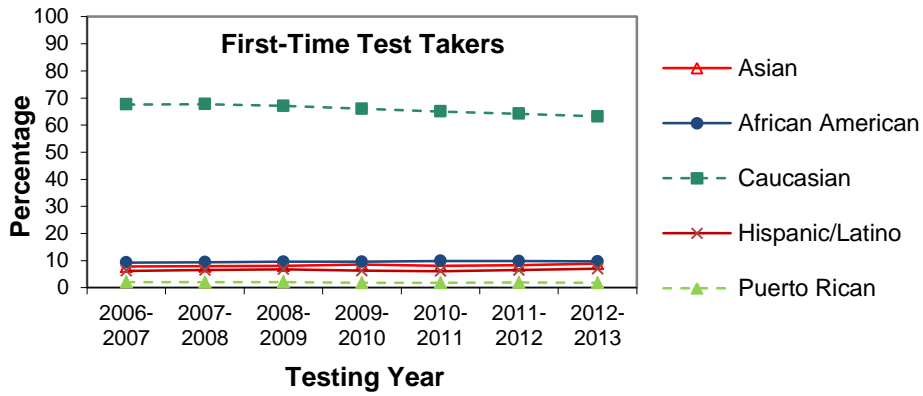
Race/Ethnicity Comparisons

The next set of results compares percentages of first-time and repeat test takers, mean LSAT scores, and mean score gains by race/ethnicity. Although not shown in the figures, test takers who did not indicate their race/ethnicity, who indicated their race/ethnicity as Other, or who indicated more than one race/ethnicity (Multiple Ethnicities) are included in the tables in the Appendix. Results for the two smallest racial/ethnic subgroups (i.e., Native American and Canadian Aboriginal) are provided only in the tables as well.

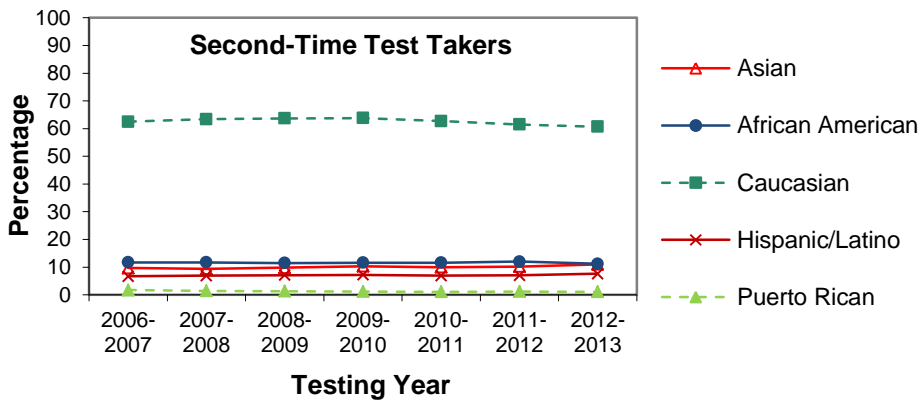
Percentages of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 16 shows the percentage of first-, second-, and third-time test takers by race/ethnicity from 2006–2007 through 2012–2013. Table A-11 displays the number and percentages of all racial/ethnic subgroups (the five shown in Figure 16, plus the Canadian Aboriginal, Native American, Multiple Ethnicities, Other, and Racial/Ethnic No Response subgroups).

a.



b.



c.

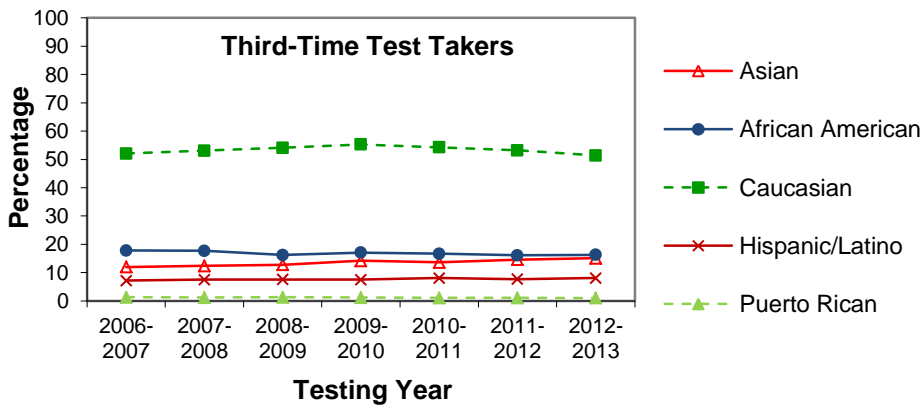


FIGURE 16. Percentages of first-time (a), second-time (b), and third-time (c) test takers by race/ethnicity

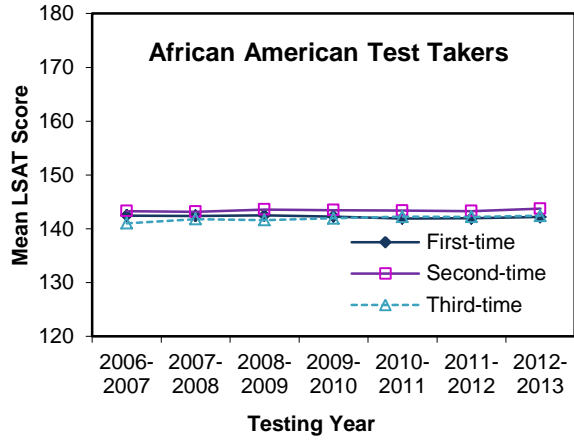
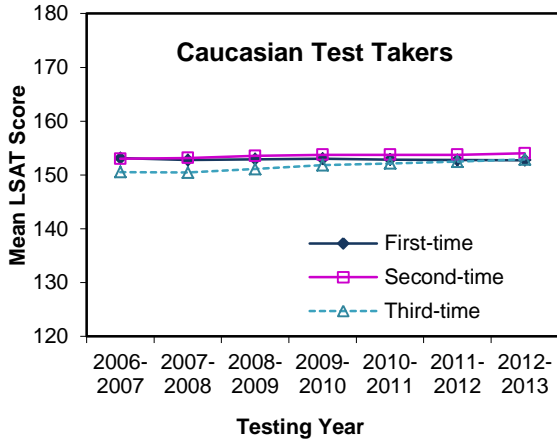
As shown in Figure 16a, the distribution of first-time test takers across racial/ethnic subgroups changed slightly across the 7 years of this study. The percentage of Puerto Rican first-time test takers decreased .3% over the 7 years, and the Caucasian subgroup decreased by one percentage point in each of the last 4 years (67.1% in 2008–2009 to 63.2% in 2012–2013). In contrast, the African American, Asian, and Hispanic subgroups showed a slight increase in percentage of first-time test takers. The percentages of second- and third-time test takers by race/ethnicity showed a bit more variation. The percentages of second-time (see Figure 16b) and third-time (see Figure 16c) Asian test takers increased overall, from 9.7% in 2006–2007 to 11% in 2012–2013 for second-time test takers, and from 12% to 15.1% for third-time test takers in the same testing years. Across the years studied in this report, the percentages of second- and third-time test takers in the Hispanic/Latino subgroup also increased steadily.

Caucasian test takers made up the largest percentage of first-, second-, and third-time test takers, followed by African American, Asian, Hispanic/Latino, and Puerto Rican test takers. The percentages of these racial/ethnic subgroups in prior studies followed this pattern as well (Dalessandro & Anthony, 2012; Thornton et al., 2008; Marcus et al., 2011). Although this general order holds for first-, second-, and third-time test takers, the percentage of Caucasian test takers decreases as the number of tests taken increases. In other words, the percentage of first-time test takers who are Caucasian is larger than the percentage of third-time test takers who are Caucasian. Correspondingly, the percentage of most other racial/ethnic subgroups increases as the number of tests taken increases. For example, African American and Asian test takers made up a larger percentage of third-time test takers than first-time test takers for all testing years included in this study.

As indicated in Table A-11, the Race/Ethnicity No Response subgroup was fairly low across the 7 years of this study. The lowest percentages of this subgroup for first- and second-time test takers occurred in the 2008–2009 testing year (0.7% and 0.5%, respectively), while the lowest percentage of this subgroup for third-time test takers occurred in the 2007–2008 and 2008–2009 testing years (0.5%).

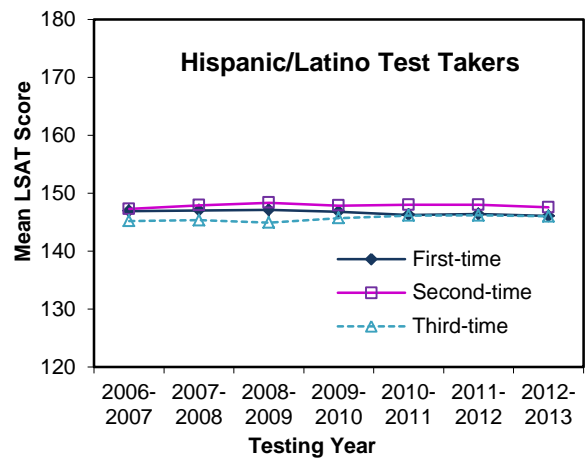
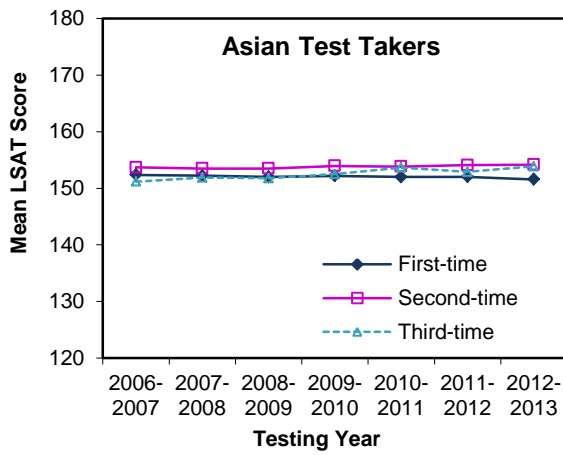
LSAT Scores of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 17 shows the mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year.



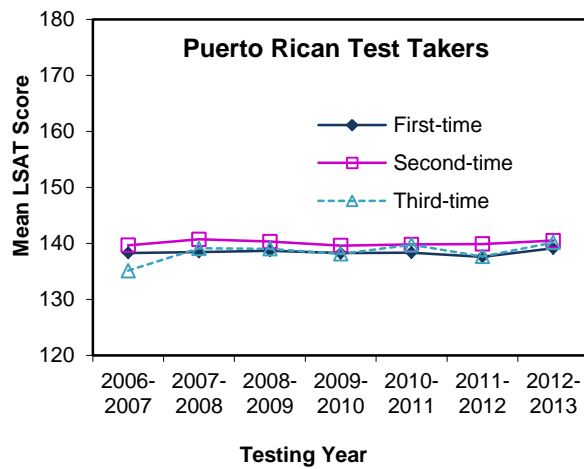
a.

b.



c.

d.



e.

FIGURE 17. Mean LSAT scores for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year: Caucasian (a), African American (b), Asian (c), Hispanic/Latino (d), and Puerto Rican (e).

As shown in Figure 17, the means for first-time test takers have been very stable across testing years, whereas the means for second- and third-time test takers have shown more variation. Over the years studied in this report, the mean scores for second- and third-time test takers increased overall for the five largest subgroups (Caucasian, African American, Asian, Hispanic/Latino, and Puerto Rican) with the largest increase in means for the third-time Puerto Rican test-taker subgroup from 135.13 in 2006–2007 to 140.19 in 2012–2013. The actual means are provided in Table A-12a, and the number of test takers who contributed to each mean is provided in Table A-12b.

Score Gains of First-Time and Repeat Test Takers by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 18 shows the mean score gains for second-time test takers by race/ethnicity for the past 7 testing years.

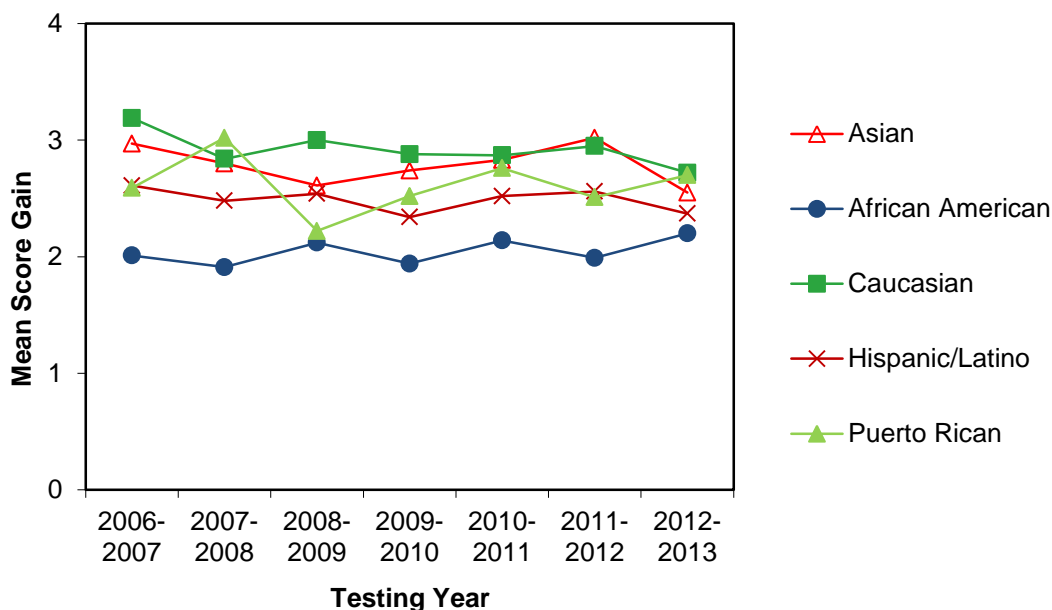


FIGURE 18. Mean score gains for second-time test takers by race/ethnicity and testing year

Although not shown in the figures, test takers who did not indicate their race/ethnicity, who indicated their race/ethnicity as Other, or who indicated more than one race/ethnicity (Multiple Ethnicities) are included in the tables in the Appendix. Results for the two smaller racial/ethnic subgroups (i.e., Native American and Canadian Aboriginal) are provided only in the tables as well. Figure 18 shows the results graphically for Asian, African American, Caucasian, Hispanic/Latino, and Puerto Rican test takers for the past 7 testing years. The actual score gains are provided in Table A-13, along with the number of test takers who contributed to each mean (Table A-12b). For the five largest racial/ethnic subgroups, the mean score gains for second-time test takers in descending order were 2.9 points (Caucasian), 2.8 points (Asian), 2.6 points (Puerto Rican), 2.5 points (Hispanic/Latino), and 2.0 points (African American).

Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide summary information about the number, percentages, and performance of repeat test takers on the LSAT. Summary information was reported across testing years to show general trends, by individual test administrations to show finer distinctions (and within-year trends), and by gender and race/ethnicity. This report is similar to the two most recent previous reports on this topic (Marcus et al., 2011; Thornton et al., 2008) in that it excludes repeat test takers with a gap of more than 5 years between their first score and their current score. Although the current report documents the performance of repeat test takers, including results by gender and race/ethnicity, it is purely descriptive in nature. Explanation of the underlying causes of any differences is beyond the scope of this report.

Also note that summary statistics across gender or race/ethnicity describe subgroup differences, not individual differences. Thus, for example, a repeat test taker from one racial/ethnic subgroup may outperform 90% of the repeat test takers from another racial/ethnic subgroup, even though the subgroup mean differences might suggest otherwise. In addition, test takers voluntarily self-reported their gender and race/ethnicity. As a result, differences in LSAT performance across gender or racial/ethnic subgroups cannot be attributed to these subgroups in general, but merely to those who chose to take the LSAT and identify themselves as belonging to those subgroups. All test takers in this report chose to take the LSAT (possibly more than once); they were not randomly chosen to be assessed (or reassessed).

The average percentages of first-, second-, and third-time test takers over these 7 testing years were about 71%, 25%, and 4%, respectively. Within testing years, the percentages of first-time and repeat test takers have followed a cyclic pattern. On average, there were about 83% first-time test takers in June, 76% in September/October, and 61% in December and in February.

In 5 of the 7 testing years, there were more male than female first-time test takers. In all testing years, there were more female than male second- and third-time test takers. The Caucasian subgroup comprised the largest percentage of first-, second-, and third-time test takers, followed by the African American, Asian, Hispanic/Latino, and Puerto Rican subgroups. Although the relative ordering of the largest racial/ethnic subgroups stayed the same irrespective of the number of tests taken, there was a change in the percentages as the number of tests taken increased: The percentage of Caucasian and Puerto Rican test takers decreased as the number of tests taken increased, while the percentages of the other racial/ethnic subgroups increased as the number of tests taken increased.

Across testing years, mean LSAT scores were highest for second-time test takers (151.7), followed closely by first-time test takers (151.0) and third-time test takers (149.4). Only in the first testing year of this study did first-time test takers have the highest mean LSAT score. Second-time test takers had the highest mean LSAT score across the last 6 testing years. Third-time test takers had the lowest mean LSAT score (of first-, second-, and third-time test takers) across all testing years covered by this report. The same trend has also held in most cases across the male and female gender subgroups.

Second-time test takers scored an average of 2.8 points higher than they did the first time, and third-time test takers scored an average of 2.2 points higher than they did the second time. Male second-time test taker score gains were 0.3 points higher on average than female second-time test taker score gains (2.9 points vs. 2.6 points). For the five largest racial/ethnic subgroups, the mean score gains for second-time test takers in descending order were 2.9 points (Caucasian), 2.8 points (Asian), 2.6 points (Puerto Rican), 2.5 points (Hispanic/Latino), and 2.0 points (African American).

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Appendix

TABLE A-1
Number of tests administered and number of test takers across testing years

	Testing Year						
	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013
No. of tests administered	139,261	141,342	150,555	170,588	154,418	129,419	111,904
No. of test takers	117,536	116,859	123,517	137,815	123,856	105,390	90,977

Note. Excludes tests administered under nonstandard testing conditions.

TABLE A-2a
Percentages of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers across testing years

	Testing Year						
	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013
First	75.20%	71.89%	70.77%	69.72%	68.21%	68.64%	68.41%
Second	21.19%	23.76%	24.49%	25.05%	25.67%	25.39%	25.65%
Third	2.96%	3.69%	4.01%	4.37%	5.10%	4.90%	4.90%
Fourth	0.46%	0.47%	0.52%	0.62%	0.73%	0.74%	0.69%
Fifth or more	0.19%	0.19%	0.22%	0.24%	0.28%	0.33%	0.36%

Note. Data exclude test takers who have any canceled scores or any scores earned under nonstandard testing conditions on the current or past tests. Data also exclude repeat test takers whose current score was earned more than 5 years after their first score.

TABLE A-2b
Number of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers across testing years

	Testing Year						
	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013
First	91,623	90,314	94,893	102,948	89,397	77,868	67,497
Second	25,819	29,856	32,836	36,989	33,641	28,802	25,306
Third	3,607	4,633	5,378	6,447	6,684	5,556	4,838
Fourth	557	595	697	917	962	842	680
Fifth or more	226	238	290	348	369	378	351

Note. Data exclude test takers who have any canceled scores or any scores earned under nonstandard testing conditions on the current or past tests. Data also exclude repeat test takers whose current score was earned more than 5 years after their first score.

TABLE A-3
Mean LSAT scores across testing years for first-, second-, and third-time test takers

	Testing Year						
	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013
First	151.26	150.97	151.03	151.18	150.89	150.75	150.71
Second	151.21	151.39	151.73	151.96	151.91	151.79	152.02
Third	148.13	148.42	148.84	149.55	150.02	150.06	150.43

Note. Data exclude test takers who have any canceled scores or any scores earned under nonstandard testing conditions on the current or past tests. Data also exclude repeat test takers whose current score was earned more than 5 years after their first score.

TABLE A-4
Mean score gains for second-time (2nd score – 1st score) and third-time (3rd score – 2nd score) test takers across testing years

	Testing Year						
	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013
2nd score – 1st score	2.98	2.71	2.81	2.71	2.75	2.79	2.60
3rd score – 2nd score	2.23	2.08	2.10	2.22	2.45	2.40	2.09

Note. Data exclude test takers who have any canceled scores or any scores earned under nonstandard testing conditions on the current or past tests. Data also exclude repeat test takers whose current score was earned more than 5 years after their first score.

TABLE A-5a
Percentages of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers by test administration since June 2006

Administration	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth or More
June 2006	87.2%	10.5%	1.8%	0.3%	0.2%
October 2006	81.9%	15.6%	2.1%	0.3%	0.1%
December 2006	66.2%	29.4%	3.7%	0.6%	0.2%
February 2007	65.0%	29.3%	4.6%	0.8%	0.3%
June 2007	84.9%	12.3%	2.3%	0.4%	0.2%
October 2007	78.0%	19.1%	2.5%	0.3%	0.1%
December 2007	62.6%	32.1%	4.5%	0.6%	0.2%
February 2008	61.4%	31.3%	6.1%	0.9%	0.4%
June 2008	84.3%	12.9%	2.3%	0.4%	0.2%
October 2008	75.6%	20.9%	3.1%	0.3%	0.1%
December 2008	61.2%	32.9%	5.0%	0.7%	0.3%
February 2009	62.2%	30.6%	6.1%	0.8%	0.4%
June 2009	82.5%	14.0%	2.9%	0.5%	0.2%
October 2009	75.9%	20.6%	3.1%	0.4%	0.1%
December 2009	59.9%	33.6%	5.5%	0.8%	0.3%
February 2010	58.6%	32.9%	7.1%	1.1%	0.5%
June 2010	81.5%	14.4%	3.4%	0.6%	0.3%
October 2010	73.1%	22.5%	3.8%	0.4%	0.2%
December 2010	57.1%	35.2%	6.6%	1.0%	0.3%
February 2011	58.1%	32.1%	7.9%	1.3%	0.6%
June 2011	80.6%	15.0%	3.5%	0.6%	0.3%
October 2011	74.2%	21.5%	3.7%	0.5%	0.2%
December 2011	58.4%	34.3%	6.1%	0.9%	0.4%
February 2012	58.9%	32.1%	7.2%	1.2%	0.6%
June 2012	80.8%	14.9%	3.5%	0.5%	0.3%
October 2012	72.7%	23.1%	3.5%	0.5%	0.2%
December 2012	57.9%	34.2%	6.5%	0.9%	0.4%
February 2013	59.6%	31.7%	7.1%	1.0%	0.7%

Note. Data exclude test takers who have any canceled scores or any scores earned under nonstandard testing conditions on the current or past tests. Data also exclude repeat test takers whose current score was earned more than 5 years after their first score.

TABLE A-5b
Number of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-or-more-time test takers by test administration since June 2006

Administration	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth or More
June 2006	18,883	2,283	382	72	33
October 2006	34,943	6,673	892	125	49
December 2006	23,270	10,321	1,296	193	79
February 2007	14,527	6,542	1,037	167	65
June 2007	19,347	2,809	524	82	38
October 2007	34,662	8,491	1,123	113	49
December 2007	22,847	11,696	1,647	207	74
February 2008	13,458	6,860	1,339	193	77
June 2008	21,877	3,334	607	91	45
October 2008	34,588	9,574	1,395	154	55
December 2008	23,188	12,443	1,885	249	105
February 2009	15,240	7,485	1,491	203	85
June 2009	22,895	3,873	793	129	58
October 2009	40,669	11,019	1,653	211	60
December 2009	25,777	14,458	2,362	334	121
February 2010	13,607	7,639	1,639	243	109
June 2010	22,837	4,022	943	155	70
October 2010	34,418	10,599	1,778	192	80
December 2010	19,790	12,193	2,273	332	97
February 2011	12,352	6,827	1,690	283	122
June 2011	18,919	3,520	824	150	74
October 2011	29,700	8,587	1,464	187	80
December 2011	18,055	10,604	1,893	274	119
February 2012	11,194	6,091	1,375	231	105
June 2012	17,945	3,310	767	107	72
October 2012	24,545	7,798	1,186	157	67
December 2012	15,130	8,949	1,707	246	103
February 2013	9,877	5,249	1,178	170	109

Note. Data exclude test takers who have any canceled scores or any scores earned under nonstandard testing conditions on the current or past tests. Data also exclude repeat test takers whose current score was earned more than 5 years after their first score.

TABLE A-6

Mean LSAT score for first-, second-, and third-time test takers by test administration since June 2006

Administration	First	Second	Third
June 2006	152.78	151.09	147.19
October 2006	152.57	152.57	148.68
December 2006	149.74	152.16	149.14
February 2007	148.58	148.34	146.75
June 2007	152.54	150.32	146.82
October 2007	152.14	153.08	149.36
December 2007	149.62	152.24	149.46
February 2008	147.96	148.30	146.99
June 2008	152.24	151.26	147.61
October 2008	152.18	153.38	149.64
December 2008	149.73	152.29	149.72
February 2009	148.69	148.91	147.50
June 2009	152.59	151.82	148.47
October 2009	152.52	153.57	150.49
December 2009	149.48	152.31	149.69
February 2010	148.04	149.05	148.92
June 2010	152.23	151.72	149.30
October 2010	152.20	153.66	151.00
December 2010	148.97	152.19	150.74
February 2011	147.80	148.82	148.42
June 2011	152.21	151.56	148.97
October 2011	151.85	153.70	151.44
December 2011	149.17	152.02	150.68
February 2012	147.94	148.81	148.39
June 2012	151.90	151.71	149.33
October 2012	151.89	153.84	151.39
December 2012	148.96	152.39	151.72
February 2013	148.26	148.91	148.32

Note. Data exclude test takers who have any canceled scores or any scores earned under nonstandard testing conditions on the current or past tests. Data also exclude repeat test takers whose current score was earned more than 5 years after their first score.

TABLE A-7

Mean score gains for second-time (2nd score – 1st score) and third-time (3rd score – 2nd score) test takers by test administration since June 2006

Administration	2 nd Score – 1 st Score	3 rd Score – 2 nd Score
June 2006	2.87	1.60
October 2006	2.71	1.80
December 2006	3.30	2.73
February 2007	2.78	2.22
June 2007	2.32	1.52
October 2007	2.49	1.88
December 2007	3.15	2.54
February 2008	2.40	1.91
June 2008	2.74	1.41
October 2008	2.61	1.87
December 2008	3.10	2.57
February 2009	2.59	1.99
June 2009	3.17	2.24
October 2009	2.41	2.08
December 2009	2.77	2.29
February 2010	2.81	2.27
June 2010	3.12	2.57
October 2010	2.58	2.29
December 2010	2.89	2.75
February 2011	2.55	2.14
June 2011	2.91	2.06
October 2011	2.68	2.44
December 2011	2.86	2.46
February 2012	2.75	2.46
June 2012	2.89	2.13
October 2012	2.60	2.04
December 2012	2.58	2.25
February 2013	2.47	1.88

Note. Data exclude test takers who have any canceled scores or any scores earned under nonstandard testing conditions on the current or past tests. Data also exclude repeat test takers whose current score was earned more than 5 years after their first score.

TABLE A-8

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

Gender	Testing Year													
	2006–2007		2007–2008		2008–2009		2009–2010		2010–2011		2011–2012		2012–2013	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Male														
First	45,381	49.5	45,031	49.9	48,508	51.1	52,900	51.4	45,678	51.1	39,182	50.3	33,751	50.0
Second	12,015	46.5	14,085	47.2	15,825	48.2	18,050	48.8	16,292	48.4	13,690	47.5	12,087	47.8
Third	1,646	45.6	2,124	45.9	2,548	47.4	3,092	48.0	3,197	47.8	2,648	47.7	2,301	47.6
Female														
First	46,172	50.4	45,234	50.1	46,334	48.8	49,863	48.4	43,576	48.7	38,608	49.6	33,672	49.9
Second	13,801	53.5	15,767	52.8	17,006	51.8	18,913	51.1	17,304	51.4	15,092	52.4	13,201	52.2
Third	1,961	54.4	2,509	54.2	2,830	52.6	3,354	52.0	3,483	52.1	2,902	52.2	2,531	52.3
No Response														
First	70	0.1	49	0.1	51	0.1	185	0.2	143	0.2	78	0.1	74	0.1
Second	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	26	0.1	45	0.1	20	0.1	18	0.1
Third	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.1

Note. Data exclude test takers who have any canceled scores or any scores earned under nonstandard testing conditions on the current or past tests. Data also exclude repeat test takers whose current score was earned more than 5 years after their first score.

TABLE A-9

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

Gender	Testing Year						
	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013
Male							
First	152.34	151.97	152.06	152.30	152.00	151.93	151.80
Second	152.34	152.46	152.90	153.23	153.12	153.13	153.29
Third	149.39	149.76	150.30	151.19	151.71	151.94	152.40
Female							
First	150.19	149.96	149.95	149.99	149.70	149.54	149.60
Second	150.21	150.43	150.64	150.74	150.76	150.56	150.86
Third	147.08	147.29	147.54	148.03	148.45	148.34	148.62
No Response							
First	155.13	156.73	158.08	155.96	155.73	156.90	155.69
Second	162.00	157.50	156.00	158.77	157.11	154.50	158.39
Third	—	—	—	158.00	159.75	153.33	155.17

Note. Data exclude test takers who have any canceled scores or any scores earned under nonstandard testing conditions on the current or past tests. Data also exclude repeat test takers whose current score was earned more than 5 years after their first score.

TABLE A-10

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

Gender	Testing Year						
	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013
Male	3.07	2.84	2.97	2.94	2.93	3.00	2.76
Female	2.90	2.60	2.66	2.50	2.58	2.60	2.46
No Response	6.67	1.75	4.00	3.04	3.11	3.25	2.94

Note. Data exclude test takers who have any canceled scores or any scores earned under nonstandard testing conditions on the current or past tests. Data also exclude repeat test takers whose current score was earned more than 5 years after their first score.

TABLE A-11

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

Race/ Ethnicity	Testing Year													
	2006–2007		2007–2008		2008–2009		2009–2010		2010–2011		2011–2012		2012–2013	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian														
First	61,925	67.6	61,146	67.7	63,649	67.1	67,978	66.0	58,112	65.0	50,026	64.2	42,668	63.2
Second	16,141	62.5	18,927	63.4	20,928	63.7	23,581	63.8	21,080	62.7	17,710	61.5	15,351	60.7
Third	1,879	52.1	2,459	53.1	2,907	54.1	3,562	55.3	3,632	54.3	2,958	53.2	2,487	51.4
African American														
First	8,485	9.3	8,445	9.4	9,092	9.6	9,881	9.6	8,856	9.9	7,656	9.8	6,529	9.7
Second	3,027	11.7	3,503	11.7	3,765	11.5	4,292	11.6	3,899	11.6	3,458	12.0	2,842	11.2
Third	643	17.8	818	17.7	870	16.2	1,102	17.1	1,119	16.7	893	16.1	786	16.3
Asian														
First	7,155	7.8	7,130	7.9	7,680	8.1	8,769	8.5	7,241	8.1	6,485	8.3	5,995	8.9
Second	2,513	9.7	2,811	9.4	3,209	9.8	3,817	10.3	3,350	10.0	2,946	10.2	2,770	11.0
Third	431	12.0	576	12.4	688	12.8	915	14.2	911	13.6	812	14.6	728	15.1
Hispanic/Latino														
First	5,677	6.2	5,900	6.5	6,405	6.8	6,523	6.3	5,469	6.1	5,023	6.5	4,713	7.0
Second	1,725	6.7	2,063	6.9	2,319	7.1	2,679	7.2	2,332	6.9	2,008	7.0	1,919	7.6
Third	259	7.2	345	7.5	409	7.6	484	7.5	540	8.1	428	7.7	393	8.1
Puerto Rican														
First	1,941	2.1	1,841	2.0	1,951	2.1	1,834	1.8	1,599	1.8	1,491	1.9	1,220	1.8
Second	434	1.7	425	1.4	415	1.3	432	1.2	360	1.1	358	1.2	275	1.1
Third	48	1.3	57	1.2	72	1.3	80	1.2	70	1.1	63	1.1	47	1.0
Native American														
First	701	0.8	647	0.7	641	0.7	462	0.5	427	0.5	348	0.5	303	0.5
Second	206	0.8	226	0.8	218	0.7	175	0.5	162	0.5	107	0.4	117	0.5
Third	32	0.9	30	0.7	36	0.7	30	0.5	23	0.3	28	0.5	20	0.4
Canadian Aboriginal														
First	153	0.2	146	0.2	145	0.2	149	0.1	160	0.2	147	0.2	151	0.2
Second	36	0.1	48	0.2	48	0.2	50	0.1	43	0.1	46	0.2	53	0.2
Third	4	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.1	3	0.1	9	0.1	6	0.1	11	0.2
Other														
First	4,592	5.0	4,367	4.8	4,713	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second	1,535	6.0	1,688	5.7	1,766	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third	286	7.9	324	7.0	364	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multiple Ethnicities														
First	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,499	4.4	5,449	6.1	5,230	6.7	4,647	6.9
Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,355	3.7	1,860	5.5	1,836	6.4	1,759	7.0
Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	2.5	295	4.4	308	5.5	330	6.8
No Response														
First	994	1.1	692	0.8	617	0.7	2,847	2.8	2,080	2.3	1,462	1.9	1,268	1.9
Second	202	0.8	165	0.6	168	0.5	606	1.6	554	1.7	331	1.2	219	0.9
Third	25	0.7	21	0.5	26	0.5	112	1.7	84	1.3	60	1.1	36	0.7

Note. Data exclude test takers whose current score was earned under nonstandard testing conditions or whose current score was canceled. Data also exclude repeat test takers whose current score was earned more than 5 years after their first score. For the 2006–2007 through 2008–2009 testing years, the Hispanic and Mexican American categories are combined and displayed as “Hispanic/Latino.” The “Other” category was no longer an option and “Multiple Ethnicities” became an option beginning in June 2009. For testing years beginning in 2009–2010, the new categories of Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and Asian are combined and displayed as “Asian.”

TABLE A-12a

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

Race/Ethnicity	Testing Year						
	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013
Caucasian							
First	153.14	152.77	152.92	153.02	152.85	152.78	152.76
Second	153.00	153.17	153.54	153.77	153.77	153.76	154.02
Third	150.56	150.45	151.12	151.82	152.15	152.48	152.88
African American							
First	142.47	142.41	142.49	142.29	141.93	141.94	142.19
Second	143.28	143.18	143.60	143.46	143.39	143.30	143.75
Third	141.02	141.81	141.62	141.94	142.24	142.21	142.44
Asian							
First	152.38	152.23	152.00	152.20	152.01	152.02	151.59
Second	153.70	153.49	153.49	153.95	153.84	154.10	154.19
Third	151.17	151.88	151.78	152.50	153.68	152.91	153.87
Hispanic/Latino							
First	146.93	147.04	147.13	146.81	146.27	146.41	146.08
Second	147.30	147.92	148.37	147.88	148.02	148.00	147.56
Third	145.22	145.36	144.95	145.72	146.16	146.18	146.03
Puerto Rican							
First	138.32	138.47	138.70	138.27	138.36	137.61	139.14
Second	139.69	140.74	140.34	139.61	139.83	139.91	140.52
Third	135.13	139.14	139.06	138.14	139.77	137.68	140.19
Native American							
First	147.92	148.29	148.10	146.95	147.19	146.03	146.63
Second	148.40	149.24	149.08	146.62	148.54	146.71	147.67
Third	144.75	148.03	147.64	146.60	146.83	145.50	144.20
Canadian Aboriginal							
First	147.67	147.42	147.19	147.11	145.69	145.86	145.90
Second	147.86	148.17	148.33	145.36	147.93	149.04	148.21
Third	150.50	149.00	143.00	145.33	146.67	145.67	146.73
Multiple Ethnicities							
First	—	—	—	150.83	150.06	149.80	149.76
Second	—	—	—	153.10	151.33	150.92	151.12
Third	—	—	—	149.80	150.36	149.88	150.34
Other							
First	150.83	150.40	150.68	—	—	—	—
Second	151.44	151.77	151.63	—	—	—	—
Third	148.34	148.29	148.86	—	—	—	—
No Response							
First	155.82	156.15	156.27	154.97	155.26	155.33	154.78
Second	155.17	156.47	155.84	155.67	157.11	157.01	156.55
Third	153.24	152.14	149.73	153.28	155.32	153.12	153.14

Note. Data exclude test takers whose current score was earned under nonstandard testing conditions or whose current score was canceled. Data also exclude repeat test takers whose current score was earned more than 5 years after their first score. For the 2006–2007 through 2008–2009 testing years, the Hispanic and Mexican American categories are combined and displayed as “Hispanic/Latino.” The “Other” category was no longer an option and “Multiple Ethnicities” became an option, beginning in June 2009. For testing years beginning in 2009–2010, the new categories of Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and Asian are combined and displayed as “Asian.”

TABLE A-12b

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

Race/Ethnicity	Testing Year						
	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013
Caucasian							
First	61,925	61,146	63,649	67,978	58,112	50,026	42,668
Second	16,141	18,927	20,928	23,581	21,080	17,710	15,351
Third	1,879	2,459	2,907	3,562	3,632	2,958	2,487
African American							
First	8,485	8,445	9,092	9,881	8,856	7,656	6,529
Second	3,027	3,503	3,765	4,292	3,899	3,458	2,842
Third	643	818	870	1,102	1,119	893	786
Asian							
First	7,155	7,130	7,680	8,769	7,241	6,485	5,995
Second	2,513	2,811	3,209	3,817	3,350	2,946	2,770
Third	431	576	688	915	911	812	728
Hispanic/Latino							
First	5,677	5,900	6,405	6,523	5,469	5,023	4,713
Second	1,725	2,063	2,319	2,679	2,332	2,008	1,919
Third	259	345	409	484	540	428	393
Puerto Rican							
First	1,941	1,841	1,951	1,834	1,599	1,491	1,220
Second	434	425	415	432	360	358	275
Third	48	57	72	80	70	63	47
Native American							
First	701	647	641	462	427	348	303
Second	206	226	218	175	162	107	117
Third	32	30	36	30	23	28	20
Canadian Aboriginal							
First	153	146	145	149	160	147	151
Second	36	48	48	50	43	46	53
Third	4	3	6	3	9	6	11
Multiple Ethnicities							
First	—	—	—	4,499	5,449	5,230	4,647
Second	—	—	—	1,355	1,860	1,836	1,759
Third	—	—	—	158	295	308	330
Other							
First	4,592	4,367	4,713	—	—	—	—
Second	1,535	1,688	1,766	—	—	—	—
Third	286	324	364	—	—	—	—
No Response							
First	994	692	617	2,847	2,080	1,462	1,268
Second	202	165	168	606	554	331	219
Third	25	21	26	112	84	60	36

Note. Data exclude test takers whose current score was earned under nonstandard testing conditions or whose current score was canceled. Data also exclude repeat test takers whose current score was earned more than 5 years after their first score. For the 2006–2007 through 2008–2009 testing years, the Hispanic and Mexican American categories are combined and displayed as “Hispanic/Latino.” The “Other” category was no longer an option and “Multiple Ethnicities” became an option, beginning in June 2009. For testing years beginning in 2009–2010, the new categories of Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and Asian are combined and displayed as “Asian.”

TABLE A-13

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

Race/Ethnicity	Testing Year						
	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013
Caucasian	3.19	2.84	3.00	2.88	2.87	2.95	2.72
African American	2.01	1.91	2.12	1.94	2.14	1.99	2.20
Asian	2.97	2.80	2.61	2.74	2.83	3.02	2.55
Hispanic/Latino	2.61	2.48	2.54	2.34	2.52	2.56	2.37
Puerto Rican	2.59	3.02	2.22	2.52	2.76	2.51	2.70
Native American	2.36	2.53	2.26	1.65	2.49	1.85	2.12
Canadian Aboriginal	2.44	3.21	3.17	1.30	3.53	2.37	1.96
Multiple Ethnicities	—	—	—	2.90	2.74	2.66	2.56
Other	3.18	3.03	2.81	—	—	—	—
No Response	3.77	2.38	3.33	3.31	2.90	3.29	3.13

Note. Data exclude test takers whose current score was earned under nonstandard testing conditions or whose current score was canceled. Data also exclude repeat test takers whose current score was earned more than 5 years after the first score. For the 2006–2007 through 2008–2009 testing years, the Hispanic and Mexican American categories are combined and displayed as “Hispanic/Latino.” The “Other” category was no longer an option and “Multiple Ethnicities” became an option, beginning in June 2009. For testing years beginning in 2009–2010, the new categories of Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and Asian are combined and displayed as “Asian.”