This booklet describes services provided by the Law School Admission Council to ease the law school admission process. Find everything you’ll need to learn about legal education, careers in law, and applying to law school at LSAC.org.

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Considering law school? We’ve compiled commonly asked questions about law school and the admission process to help make your decision easier.

What is the Law School Admission Council?
The Law School Admission Council™ (LSAC) is a versatile higher education services organization whose members are 220 law schools in the United States, Canada, and Australia. Founded in 1947, the organization provides unique, state-of-the-art admission products and services that ease the admission process for law schools and applicants.

All law schools approved by the American Bar Association (ABA) are LSAC members. Seventeen Canadian law schools recognized by a provincial or territorial law society or government agency and one Australian law school also are included in the voting membership of the Council.

The services provided by LSAC include the Law School Admission Test™ (LSAT®); the Credential Assembly Service℠ (CAS℠), including the Letter of Recommendation Service, the evaluation service, and electronic applications; the Candidate Referral Service™ (CRS); and various test preparation publications and law school guides.

LSAC does not engage in assessing an applicant’s chances for admission to any law school; all admission decisions are made by individual law schools.

What is the LSAT?
The Law School Admission Test (LSAT) is a half-day, standardized test administered four times each year at designated testing centers throughout the world. The test is an integral part of the law school admission process in the United States, Canada, and a growing number of other countries.

The LSAT is designed to measure skills considered essential for success in law school: the reading and comprehension of complex texts with accuracy and insight, the organization and management of information and the ability to draw reasonable inferences from it, the ability to think critically, and the analysis and evaluation of the reasoning and arguments of others.

The test consists of five 35-minute sections of multiple-choice questions. Four of the five sections contribute to the test taker’s score. These sections include one Reading Comprehension section, one Analytical Reasoning section, and two Logical Reasoning sections. The unscored section, commonly referred to as the variable section, typically is used to pretest new test questions or to preequate new test forms. The placement of this variable section in the LSAT will vary for each administration of the test.

The LSAT is scored on a scale of 120 to 180, with 180 being the highest possible score. A 35-minute writing sample is administered at the end of the test. LSAC does not score the writing sample, but copies are sent to all law schools to which a candidate applies.

What is the Credential Assembly Service (CAS)?
The Credential Assembly Service (CAS) is a web-accessible clearinghouse for collecting and transmitting undergraduate transcripts, letters of recommendation, evaluations, and law school applications. Nearly all ABA-approved law schools (and some non-ABA-approved law schools) in the United States require applicants to register for this service.

LSAC provides law schools with a report containing standardized summaries of academic work, copies of college transcripts, letters of recommendation, evaluations, and law school applications. Rather than collect and provide transcripts, letters of recommendation, LSAT scores, and the like to several law schools, applicants provide all of the information required by each school to LSAC, and the Credential Assembly Service takes care of the rest.

How can the Candidate Referral Service help me?
The Candidate Referral Service (CRS) can help the right law school to find you. Through CRS, a law school can search for potential applicants on the basis of certain desired characteristics; for example, GPA, age, citizenship, race or ethnicity, interest in a specific program, geographic background, and LSAT score. By registering for CRS, applicants may be recruited by law schools that they may not have considered previously. This service is free at LSAC.org.
Why law school?
Consider this. To become a lawyer is to take part in shaping the life of a nation and its people. Lawyers are central figures in the life of a democratic country.

According to the American Bar Foundation’s 2005 Lawyer Statistical Report (January 2012, pp. 7–8), about 75 percent of American lawyers are in private practice, most in small, one-person offices, and some in large firms. Roughly 7.5 percent of lawyers work for government agencies. About 8.6 percent work for private industries and associations as salaried lawyers or even as managers. About 1 percent work for legal aid or as public defenders, 1 percent work in legal education, and 2.5 percent work in the judiciary. (About 4.4 percent are retired or inactive.) Law school provides a good, solid background for many professions. In fact, many teachers, business people, and writers working today obtained a legal education before pursuing their careers.

What does a legal education cover?
Although you may choose from several different paths to a good legal education, whether the law school you choose is public or private, large or small, faith-based or secular, independent or affiliated with a university, you’ll find that the basic curriculum focuses on certain skills required of all lawyers.

A legal education is designed to develop your analytical, creative, and logical reasoning abilities. Going to law school will also strengthen your reading and debating skills.

Lawyers must know how to analyze legal issues in light of the constantly changing state of the law and public policy. They must be able to advocate the views of individuals and diverse interest groups within the context of the legal system. They must be able to synthesize material that relates to multifaceted issues. They must give intelligent counsel on the law’s requirements. Moreover, lawyers must write and speak clearly and be able to persuade and negotiate effectively.

Is there a standard law school curriculum?
Not exactly. But in nearly every state, a Juris Doctor degree from an ABA-approved law school is required for admission to the bar. Each ABA-approved law school provides basic training in American law sufficient to qualify its graduates to take the bar examination in all states.

Most law schools require three years of full-time attendance, or four years of part-time study if a part-time program is offered. Although law schools differ in the emphasis they give to certain subjects and in the degree to which they provide opportunities for independent study and clinical experience, nearly all law schools have certain basic similarities. Most law schools rely on the “case method” approach to teaching. First-year curricula usually include courses in civil procedure, constitutional law, contracts, criminal law and criminal procedure, legal method, legal writing and research, property law, and torts.

Most law schools share a common approach to the task of training lawyers. Many emphasize particular teaching methods, placing students in legal internships for academic credit, or using the government or legal resources of a surrounding community. A number of schools have developed specialized programs of instruction combining law with other disciplines such as business, public administration, international relations, science, and technology.

How do I prepare for law school?
Law schools want students who can think critically and write well, and who have some understanding of the forces that have shaped the human experience.

Among the abilities named by the ABA as important preparation for law school are analytic/problem-solving skills, critical reading abilities, oral communication and listening abilities, research skills, organization and management skills, and the values of serving faithfully the interests of others while promoting justice. No particular undergraduate education is recommended; students are admitted to law school from almost every academic discipline. If you are an undergraduate, a prelaw advisor at your school can help you plan a course of study that will help you achieve your goal.

Who is applying to law school?
For fall 2012, about 26 percent of all law school applicants were 22 years old or younger; about 37 percent were 23 to 25; and about 18 percent were between ages 26 and 29. Applicants who were 30 to 34 years old made up about 9 percent of the applicant pool, while 10 percent were over 34 years old.

A growing number of women began to apply to America’s law schools beginning in the early 1970s, when only 10 percent of all law students were women. Currently, nearly one-half of all applicants are women.

In the fall of 2010, LSAC changed how race/ethnicity information is collected among applicants. Applicants had the opportunity to select one or more of the following race/ethnicity categories: Aboriginal/TSI Australian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Black/African American, Canadian Aboriginal, Caucasian/White, Hispanic/Latino, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and Puerto Rican. For fall 2012, there were nearly 67,900 applicants, of which 40 percent indicated at least
one race/ethnicity other than Caucasian/White. Due to the addition of new categories and the possibility of selecting more than one race/ethnicity, the current number of minority applicants is not directly comparable to data before fall 2010. Prior to fall 2010, the proportion of all applicants who identified themselves as being from a specific minority group had been relatively stable, between 27 percent to 30 percent of the total applicant pool.

How do I choose a law school?
You should begin the process of choosing a law school with an honest appraisal of your strengths and preferences. You should consider the size, composition, and background of the student body; the location, size, and nature of the surrounding community; the particular strengths or interests of the faculty; the degree to which clinical experience or classroom learning is emphasized; the nature of any special programs offered; the number and type of student organizations; the range of library holdings; and whether a school is public or private. You may wish to consider a school with a strong minority recruitment, retention, and mentoring program, or one with an active student organization for students of your particular ethnic background or special interest.

At any rate, you should actually select more than one law school where you think you could succeed. Last year, about half of all applicants applied to five or fewer schools.

How can I find out more about law schools?
Look widely and inquire thoroughly. Gather and study information on law schools. Select the law schools to which you will apply only after reviewing the admission material available from each law school on your list of possibilities.

Contact law schools through their websites or request their bulletins, catalogs, or other materials that include complete and current information. A complete list of all LSAC-member schools in the US, Canada, and Australia is included on the following pages. For online links to the law schools, visit LSAC’s website at LSAC.org.

Consult your college prelaw advisor. Undergraduate institutions with prelaw advisors or career counselors encourage students and alumni to contact them for assistance—even if you have been out of school for a number of years.

Visit law schools. You can learn a great deal by talking with students and faculty members, and by visiting classes. Talk to alumni of the schools, preferably a recent graduate or one who is active in alumni affairs.

Attend a free Law School Forum. Law School ForumsSM are excellent opportunities to talk with law school representatives from around the country in one central urban location. Go to LSAC.org for dates and cities.

Go to LSAC.org and access the searchable database of all ABA-approved law schools.
## Alabama

- The University of Alabama School of Law
  Tuscaloosa, AL
  law.ua.edu

- Faulkner University Thomas Goode Jones School of Law
  Montgomery, AL
  faulkner.edu/law

- Samford University Cumberland School of Law
  Birmingham, AL
  cumberland.samford.edu

## Arizona

- The University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law
  Tucson, AZ
  www.law.arizona.edu

- Arizona State University Sandra Day O’Connor College of Law
  Tempe, AZ
  law.asu.edu

- Arizona Summit Law School
  Phoenix, AZ
  phoenixlaw.edu

## Arkansas

- University of Arkansas School of Law
  Fayetteville, AR
  law.uark.edu

- University of Arkansas at Little Rock
  William H. Bowen School of Law
  Little Rock, AR
  law.ualr.edu

## California

- University of California Berkeley, School of Law
  Berkeley, CA
  law.berkeley.edu

- University of California Davis School of Law (King Hall)
  Davis, CA
  law.ucdavis.edu

- University of California Hastings College of the Law
  San Francisco, CA
  uchastings.edu

- University of California Irvine School of Law
  Irvine, CA
  law.uci.edu

- University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA)
  School of Law
  Los Angeles, CA
  law.ucla.edu

- California Western School of Law
  San Diego, CA
  californiawestern.edu

- Chapman University
  Dale E. Fowler School of Law
  Orange, CA
  chapman.edu/law

- Golden Gate University School of Law
  San Francisco, CA
  ggu.edu/law

- University of La Verne
  College of Law
  Ontario, CA
  law.laverne.edu

- Loyola Law School
  Loyola Marymount University
  Los Angeles, CA
  lls.edu

- University of the Pacific
  McGeorge School of Law
  Sacramento, CA
  mcgeorge.edu

- Pepperdine University School of Law
  Malibu, CA
  law.pepperdine.edu

- University of San Diego School of Law
  San Diego, CA
  law.sandiego.edu

- University of San Francisco School of Law
  San Francisco, CA
  law.usfca.edu

- Santa Clara University School of Law
  Santa Clara, CA
  law.scu.edu

- University of Southern California Gould School of Law
  Los Angeles, CA
  law.usc.edu

- Southwestern Law School
  Los Angeles, CA
  swlaw.edu

- Stanford University Law School
  Stanford, CA
  law.stanford.edu

- Thomas Jefferson School of Law
  San Diego, CA
  tjsl.edu

- Western State College of Law
  Fullerton, CA
  wsulaw.edu

- Whittier Law School
  Costa Mesa, CA
  www.law.whittier.edu

## Colorado

- University of Colorado Law School
  Boulder, CO
  colorado.edu/law

- University of Denver Sturm College of Law
  Denver, CO
  law.du.edu
CONNECTICUT
University of Connecticut
School of Law
Hartford, CT
law.uconn.edu

Quinnipiac University School of Law
Hamden, CT
law.quinnipiac.edu

Yale Law School
New Haven, CT
www.law.yale.edu

DELAWARE
Widener University School of Law
Wilmington, DE
law.widener.edu

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
American University
Washington College of Law
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wcl.american.edu

The Catholic University of America
Catholic University of America School of Law
Washington, DC
law.edu

University of the District of Columbia
David A. Clarke School of Law
Washington, DC
law.udc.edu

The George Washington University
Law School
Washington, DC
www.law.gwu.edu

Georgetown University Law Center
Washington, DC
law.georgetown.edu

Howard University School of Law
Washington, DC
law.howard.edu

FLORIDA
Ave Maria School of Law
Naples, FL
avemarialaw.edu

Barry University
Dwayne O. Andreas School of Law
Orlando, FL
barry.edu/law

Florida A&M University College of Law
Orlando, FL
law.famu.edu

Florida Coastal School of Law
Jacksonville, FL
fcsl.edu

University of Florida
Fredric G. Levin College of Law
Gainesville, FL
law.ufl.edu

Florida International University
College of Law
Miami, FL
law.fiu.edu

The Florida State University
College of Law
Tallahassee, FL
law.fsu.edu

University of Miami School of Law
Coral Gables, FL
law.miami.edu

Nova Southeastern University
Shepard Broad Law Center
Fort Lauderdale, FL
nsulaw.nova.edu

St. Thomas University School of Law
Miami Gardens, FL
stu.edu/lawschool

Stetson University College of Law
Gulfport, FL
law.stetson.edu

The Thomas M. Cooley Law School
Riverview, FL
cooley.edu

GEORGIA
Atlanta’s John Marshall Law School
Atlanta, GA
johnmarshall.edu

Emory University School of Law
Atlanta, GA
www.law.emory.edu

University of Georgia School of Law
Athens, GA
law.uga.edu

Georgia State University
College of Law
Atlanta, GA
law.gsu.edu

Mercer University
Walter F. George School of Law
Macon, GA
law.mercer.edu

HAWAII
University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa
William S. Richardson School of Law
Honolulu, HI
law.hawaii.edu

IDAHO
University of Idaho College of Law
Moscow, ID
law.uidaho.edu

ILLINOIS
The University of Chicago Law School
Chicago, IL
law.uchicago.edu

Chicago-Kent College of Law
Illinois Institute of Technology
Chicago, IL
www.kentlaw.edu
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Western New England University
School of Law
Springfield, MA
law.wne.edu

**MICHIGAN**

University of Detroit Mercy
School of Law
Detroit, MI
law.udmercy.edu

The University of Michigan Law School
Ann Arbor, MI
law.umich.edu

Michigan State University
College of Law
East Lansing, MI
law.msu.edu

The Thomas M. Cooley Law School
Lansing, MI
cooley.edu

Wayne State University Law School
Detroit, MI
law.wayne.edu

**MINNESOTA**

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St. Paul, MN
hamline.edu/law

University of Minnesota Law School
Minneapolis, MN
law.umn.edu

University of St. Thomas
School of Law—Minneapolis
Minneapolis, MN
stthomas.edu/law

William Mitchell College of Law
St. Paul, MN
wmitchell.edu

**MISSISSIPPI**

The University of Mississippi
School of Law
University, MS
law.olemiss.edu

Mississippi College School of Law
Jackson, MS
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**MISSOURI**

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Washington University School of Law
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William S. Boyd School of Law
Las Vegas, NV
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camlaw.rutgers.edu

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law.newark.rutgers.edu

Seton Hall University School of Law
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law.shu.edu

**NEW MEXICO**

The University of New Mexico
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lawschool.unm.edu

**NEW YORK**

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albanylaw.edu

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brooklaw.edu

Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law
Yeshiva University
New York, NY
cardozo.yu.edu

City University of New York
School of Law
Long Island City, NY
law.cuny.edu

Columbia University School of Law
New York, NY
law.columbia.edu/admissions

Cornell Law School
Ithaca, NY
lawschool.cornell.edu

Fordham University School of Law
New York, NY
law.fordham.edu
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<td>Durham, NC</td>
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