

## Guide to Compilation – All Schools’ Data

### ABA Standard 509 Information Report Spreadsheets

The ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar is pleased to make available in Excel spreadsheet format the information reported by all ABA approved law schools in their annual Standard 509 Information Reports. For now, this resource covers the years 2011 to 2014. We plan to make additional years’ data available in Excel as time and staffing permit.

ABA approved schools submit an Annual Questionnaire each year in October that includes all of the information that is reported in the Standard 509 Information Reports. Schools are required to post their Standard 509 Information Reports on their websites each year by December 15. Individual schools’ reports are also available on the ABA website at <http://www.abarequireddisclosures.org/>.

The Excel spreadsheets present law schools’ Standard 509 information in 11 categories. The following paragraphs briefly explain the information that is reported in each of the categories. In each of the years 2011 to 2014, there were 203 ABA approved law schools for which data are provided, excluding Judge Advocate General. The ABA began collecting the conditional scholarship (#3 below) and transfer-in (#9 below) information in 2014, so it is not available for 2011-2013. In using the spreadsheets, it may be helpful in understanding the data to refer to an individual school Standard 509 Information Report.

1. **The Basics.** Schools report multiple application deadlines and Financial Aid Deadlines when they admit classes that enter in winter and/or summer in addition to the fall.
2. **Tuition and Fees and Living Expenses.** Tuition Guaranty Program refers to a law school policy that guarantees all entering students the same tuition rate throughout their enrollment. The living expenses figures are the academic year total student living expense budget, excluding tuition and fee charges, for single, full-time students living on-campus, off-campus, and at home. These are the figures used by the school in analyzing law student budgets for student loan purposes.
3. **Conditional Scholarships.** This spreadsheet reports on whether a school offers conditional scholarships; and if so, for the past 3 years, the number of such scholarships awarded; and of these scholarships, the number reduced or eliminated after the first year. A conditional scholarship is any financial aid award, the retention of which is dependent upon the student maintaining a minimum grade point average or class standing, other than that ordinarily required to remain in good academic standing.

4. **JD Enrollment and Ethnicity.** This spreadsheet reports on the gender, race, ethnicity, and non-resident status of the student body as a whole and of the first-year class, broken down by full-time and part-time. It also reports on the gender, race, ethnicity, and nonresident status of the students receiving JD degrees in the previous academic year. “Other” refers to students who do not identify as male or female.

5. **GPA and LSAT Scores.** This spreadsheet reports the number of full-time and part-time applicants, offers of admission, and matriculants; and the 25<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile UGPA’s and LSAT scores of full-time, part-time, and all matriculants. (Matriculants’ highest LSAT scores are used.) The number of matriculants who did not take the LSAT, and who did not have a UGPA reported in an LSAC-generated UGPA report, are also reported.

6. **Grants and Scholarships.** This spreadsheet reports the number and percentage of students receiving scholarships. The information is broken down by full-time and part-time students, and by amount (less than one-half tuition, one-half tuition or more but less than full tuition, full tuition, and more than full tuition). It also reports the 75<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, and 25<sup>th</sup> percentile scholarship amounts, again broken down by full-time and part-time students.

7. **Curriculum.** Columns E, F, G, H, I, and J report the number of upper division classroom course sections with enrollments of under 25, 25 to 49, 50 to 74, 75 to 99, and 100 or more, respectively. The final column reports the number of credit hours required for graduation.

8. **JD Attrition.** This spreadsheet reports on 1L as well as 2L, 3L, and 4L academic attrition, transfer attrition, and other attrition. The percentages in Columns G, L, Q, and V are based on the number of first-year matriculants in the previous year. The reporting requirements regarding transfer attrition changed in 2014, and this change may explain the larger numbers of transfers reported in 2014 compared to previous years. Also, it appears that some schools have reported students who transferred out after the first year as second year transfers. Such students should be reported as first year transfers out. The reporting instruction has been clarified going forward beginning with the 2015 Annual Questionnaire.

9. **Transfers-In.** In 2014, the ABA began requiring schools to report certain information regarding students transferring in from other law schools. Schools enrolling 12 or more transfers-in must report the 25<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile 1L GPAs of the transfers-in, while schools with 6 to 11 transfers-in must report the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile 1L GPA. Schools with 12 or more transfers-in also report the names of the schools from which they transferred, and the number of students transferring in from each school. These lists are not included in the spreadsheets, but are appended to schools’ individual Standard 509 Information Reports.

10. **Faculty and Administrators.** This spreadsheet reports the numbers of full-time faculty, part-time faculty, and administrators who teach. The numbers are separately reported for the fall and spring semesters, and broken down by gender and minority status. “Other” refers to faculty members or administrators who do not identify as male or female.

11. **Bar Passage Rates.** This spreadsheet reports schools’ first-time bar pass rates for the previous three calendar years. Column B is the reporting year, while Column C (Exam Year) is

the calendar year of the bar examination administrations for which bar passage results are reported. Column E reports the total number of first-time takers, while Columns F and G report the number of first-time takers and passers in the state listed in Column D. Column H is the percentage of takers that passed the bar exam, again in the state listed in Column D. Column I is the corresponding state bar pass rate. Column J is the percentage difference between Columns H and I.

Column L reports the percentage of first-time takers for whom bar pass information is reported. (Under Standard 316, schools must report bar passage results from as many jurisdictions as necessary to account for at least 70% of their graduates who took the bar exam for the first time each year, starting with the jurisdiction in which the highest number of graduates took the bar for the first time and proceeding in descending order of frequency.)

For schools reporting bar exam results from multiple jurisdictions, there are separate rows for each reported jurisdiction. Columns M-O report on the overall bar pass rate for all graduates taking the bar for the first time in a reported jurisdiction, the weighted bar pass rate for ABA graduates in the reported jurisdictions, and the difference between these two percentages. Where a school reports bar pass results from more than one jurisdiction, the composite results are displayed only one time, in the first row for the particular year.